

**RULES SERVICE COMPANY**

**FCC/73**

**RULES SERVICE CO.**

AN UP-TO-DATE COPY  
of the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

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LATEST CHANGE RECORD			
Latest Change	Date of Issuance	Date of Incorporation	Incorporator's Initials
FCC/73- 146	July 15, 1988		

July 15, 1988

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-146 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 73. The changes which have been made cover the following:

EDITORIAL CORRECTION

An editorial correction has been made to section 73.525(e)(3)(iii) to change "or" to "of".

PUBLIC FILE RULE

Effective: May 31, 1988  
Adopted: February 16, 1988

Amendment No. 88-52  
53 F.R. 15224

The FCC has revised section 73.3527(a)(7) to conform the public file rule for noncommercial educational broadcasters, to the public file rule for commercial licensees.

EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM

Effective: May 31, 1988  
Adopted: January 29, 1988

Amendment No. 88-39  
53 F.R. 15395

The FCC has updated its rules concerning the Emergency Broadcast System. The following sections are revised: 73.909, 73.910, 73.911, 73.912, 73.918, 73.922, 73.926, 73.927, 73.931, 73.932, 73.933, 73.935, 73.936, 73.937, 73.942, 73.961, and 73.962.

POWER AND ANTENNA HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS

Effective: May 13, 1988  
Adopted: April 19, 1988

Amendment No. 88-152  
53 F.R. 17040

The FCC has revised section 73.211 to allow Class A stations to use the exception concerning the minimum power requirements for FM broadcast stations.

RECORD RETENTION PERIODS FOR PUBLIC FILE MATERIALS

Effective: May 23, 1988  
Adopted: March 8, 1988

Amendment No. 88-98  
53 F.R. 17046

The FCC has revised section 73.3626(e)(2) and 73.3527(e)(2) to shorten the record retention periods for public file materials.

July 15, 1988

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-146 (page three)

FM ALLOTMENTS (§73.202(b))

ALABAMA	Trussville
ALASKA	Kotzebue
ARIZONA	Flagstaff, Sedona
ARKANSAS	Booneville, Fairfield Bay, Hot Springs, Monticello, Perryville, Searcy
CALIFORNIA	Fort Bragg, Fowler, Lompoc, Orcutt, Paradise, Santa Rosa, Seaside
COLORADO	Glenwood Springs, Holyoke, Loveland, Steamboat Springs
DELAWARE	Georgetown
FLORIDA	Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Jupiter, Lehigh Acres, Marathon, Melbourne, Niceville, Stuart, Vero Beach
GEORGIA	Augusta, Canton
HAWAII	Kekaha
IDAHO	Coeur d'Alene, McCall
ILLINOIS	Bethalto, La Salle, Macomb
INDIANA	Bremen, Brownsburg, Cannelton, Ellettsville, Garden City, Wabash
IOWA	Atlantic, Hampton, Ida Grove, Keokuk, Sioux Rapids
MAINE	Biddeford, Boothbay Harbor, Dennysville
MARYLAND	Frostburg
MICHIGAN	Bad Axe, Crystal Falls, L'Anse, Newberry
MINNESOTA	Blackduck, Litchfield, Rochester, Thief River Falls
MISSISSIPPI	New Albany, Taylorsville, Utica
MISSOURI	Columbia, Kirksville, Steelville, Webb City

July 15, 1988

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-146 (page four)

FM ALLOTMENTS (Cont'd)

MONTANA	Outlook
NEBRASKA	Nebraska City
NEVADA	Boulder City, Mesquite, Wendover
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Lancaster, Lisbon
NEW MEXICO	Angel Fire, Socorro
NEW YORK	Baldwinsville, Canton, Cape Vincent, Copenhagen, Henderson, Old Forge, Star Lake
NORTH CAROLINA	Edenton, Hamlet, Jacksonville, Kill Devil Hills, Moyock, Wadesboro, Wilmington
OHIO	Chillicothe
OKLAHOMA	Atoka, Byng, Roland
OREGON	Ashland, North Bend, Tri-City
PENNSYLVANIA	Franklin, University Park
SOUTH CAROLINA	Folly Beach, Georgetown, McClellanville, Scranton
SOUTH DAKOTA	Watertown
TENNESSEE	Etowah, Jamestown, Smyrna, St. Joseph, Waverly
TEXAS	Bay City, Brenham, Burnet, Cleveland, Mason, Palestine, Round Rock, Slaton, Temple, Wichita Falls, Woodville
VERMONT	Canaan, Danville, Marlboro, Rupert
VIRGINIA	Accomac, Deltaville, Vinton
WISCONSIN	Elk Mound, Rhinelander
WYOMING	Buffalo

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

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TV ALLOTMENTS (§73.606(b))

CALIFORNIA	Yosemite Valley
COLORADO	Grand Junction
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston
NEW MEXICO	Albuquerque
NEW YORK	Buffalo, Ilion, Utica
TEXAS	Bryan, College Station
WEST VIRGINIA	Lewisburg

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

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REMOVE PAGES

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FCC/73- 141	July 15, 1987		

July 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-141 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 73. The changes which have been made cover the following:

NIGHTTIME OPERATION ON FOREIGN AM CLEAR CHANNELS

Effective: March 24, 1987  
Adopted: February 3, 1986

Amendment No. 86-79  
52 F.R. 21308

The FCC has revised its rules governing the operation of daytime-only stations during nighttime hours on fourteen foreign clear channels. In compliance with this, domestic implementation of revised agreements between the U.S. and neighboring countries is provided. The following sections are revised: 73.21(a)(2)(iii)(B) and 73.3571(d)(4).

EDITORIAL CORRECTION

Editorial corrections have been made to the formulas in sections 73.184(d) and 73.190(d).

AMENDMENT OF THE MAIN STUDIO LOCATION

Effective: July 16, 1987  
Adopted: April 16, 1987

Amendment No. 87-137  
52 F.R. 21684

The FCC has revised its rules to permit broadcast stations to locate their main studios at any point within their principal community contours. It also eliminated the program origination rule for radio and TV broadcast stations. The following sections are affected: 73.1120(b) and (c) are removed; 73.1125 is revised; 73.1130 is removed; 73.1690(b)(3) and (d)(1), and 73.3526(d), 73.3527(d), 73.3538(a), 73.3580(f)(9), and 73.3594(d)(5) are revised.

July 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-141 (page three)

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FCC/73- 140	May 15, 1987		

May 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC-140 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 73. The changes which have been made cover the following:

FEE COLLECTION PROGRAM

Effective: April 1, 1987                      Amendment No. 86-562  
Adopted: December 23, 1986                52 F.R. 5285

The FCC has created new rules and procedures for implementing the Schedule of Charges and other provisions established by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985. The following sections are revised: 73.943(a), 73.1010(a)(5), 73.3517(a), and 73.3550(a).

SUBSCRIPTION TV

Effective: April 1, 1987                      Amendment No. 86-526  
Adopted: November 25, 1986                52 F.R. 6152

The FCC has revised sections 73.641 and 73.642 to change the regulatory classification of Subscription Television from "broadcasting" to "non-broadcasting."

LOW POWER TV AND TV TRANSLATOR SERVICE

Effective: April 13, 1987                      Amendment No. 87-44  
Adopted: February 2, 1987                    52 F.R. 7420

The FCC has revised sections 73.3564, 73.3572(a), and 73.3584 to provide that no more than five new applications for low power TV or TV translator stations may be filed by any applicant or an individual or entity with a 1% or greater interest in any applicant during a filing window.

POWER AND ANTENNA HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS

Effective: April 16, 1987                      Editorial Amendment  
Adopted: December 29, 1986                52 F.R. 8259

The FCC has deleted section 73.206 and added paragraphs (d) and (e) to section 73.211 to delete the reservation of certain commercial FM channels for Class A use.

FEE COLLECTION PROGRAM

Effective: April 1, 1987                      Amendment No. 87-99  
Adopted: March 24, 1987                    52 F.R. 10226

The FCC has revised section 73.3512 in connection with the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985.

May 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-140 (page three)

OVERSIGHT OF THE RADIO AND TV BROADCAST RULES

Effective: April 2, 1987  
Adopted: February 26, 1987

Editorial Amendment  
52 F.R. 10568

The FCC has made several editorial revisions to the following sections:  
73.37, 73.51(c)(2)(ii), 73.182(a), 73.186(a), 73.189(b)(6), 73.201, 73.311(b)(2),  
and 73.315(a) (Note).

OVERSIGHT OF THE RADIO AND TV BROADCAST RULES

Effective: April 10, 1987  
Adopted: March 19, 1987

Editorial Amendment  
52 F.R. 11653

The FCC has made several editorial revisions to the following sections:  
73.24(b)(Note), 73.182, 73.611, 73.699 (Figure 6 - Footnote 9), 73.3598,  
73.4107, 73.4108, and 73.4140.

GROUNDWAVE FIELD STRENGTH GRAPHS

Groundwave Field Strength Graphs from section 73.184 have been reprinted for better clarity.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

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INCORPORATE PAGES

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

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March 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-139 (page two)

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EDITORIAL CORRECTION

An editorial correction has been made to section 73.1226 title and section 73.682(a)(22)(v).

AM GROUNDWAVE CURVES

Effective: February 1, 1987  
Adopted: June 23, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 45891

The FCC has dissolved a stay and established the effective date for the use of the new groundwave curves in section 73.184. The new effective date was originally set for January 1, 1987, but now it is February 1, 1987. The new metric groundwave curves must be used for all studies filed after February 1, 1987. However, the FCC will continue to process applications under the rules in effect at the time of application. The new curves will be available for distribution through the FCC's Copy Contractor.

ATTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

Effective: February 12, 1987  
Adopted: September 28, 1986

Amendment No. 86-410  
52 F.R. 1630

The FCC has revised section 73.3555 (NOTE 2 (g)(2)) and section 73.3615(a) to modify its guidelines used to attribute ownership interests to permit an exempt limited partner to remove a general partner for cause where the basis of removal is specified and a finding of liability to removal is independently determined.

FM AND TV ENGINEERING CHARTS

Engineering charts from sections 73.333 and 73.699 have been reprinted for better clarity. Also, section 73.190 Figure 6a has been corrected.

March 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-139 (page three)

FM ALLOTMENTS (§73.202(b))

ALABAMA	Rogersville, Trinity
ARIZONA	Clifton
CALIFORNIA	Auberry, Chester, Fresno, Kings Beach, Rancho Mirage, Twentynine Palms
COLORADO	Julesburg
FLORIDA	Holmes Beach, Newberry, Rock Harbor, Rockledge
GEORGIA	Ringgold, Trenton
ILLINOIS	Mattoon, Mt. Vernon
KANSAS	Caney, Colby
KENTUCKY	Hazard
MARYLAND	Ocean Pines
MICHIGAN	Harbor Beach, Menominee
MINNESOTA	Roseau
MISSISSIPPI	Fulton
MISSOURI	Bethany, Buffalo, Doniphan, Eldon, Ozark
MONTANA	Hardin
NEBRASKA	Lincoln, McCook, South Sioux City, Winnebago
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Franklin, Haverhill, Meredith
NEW YORK	Bonnville, Montauk, Vestal, Woodstock, Wurtsboro
NORTH CAROLINA	Scotland Neck, Southport, Topsail Beach
NORTH DAKOTA	Minot, Wahpeton
OHIO	Harrison, Marietta
OKLAHOMA	Altus, Alva, Clinton, Ketchum, Lahoma, Lone Grove, Nowata
PENNSYLVANIA	Huntingdon
PUERTO RICO	Naguabo
SOUTH DAKOTA	Faith, Salem, Sioux Falls, Winner
TENNESSEE	Celina, Cookeville, Goodlettsville, Loudon, Oliver Springs, South Pittsburg
TEXAS	Atlanta, Clifton, Georgetown, Hondo, Huntington, Lampasas, Post, Tye, Waco
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Charlotte Amalie

March 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-139 (page four)

FM ALLOTMENTS (Cont'd)

WEST VIRGINIA Dunbar, Pocatalico, Saint Marys  
WISCONSIN Sturgeon Bay, Tomah

CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS UNDER THE U.S.A.-MEXICO

FM BROADCAST AGREEMENT (\$73.504(a))

TEXAS Corpus Christi, Lytle

TV ALLOTMENTS (\$73.606(b))

ALABAMA Holbrook, Ozark  
CALIFORNIA Twentynine Palms  
FLORIDA Islamorada, Key West, Marathon  
IDAHO Twin Falls  
NEBRASKA Grand Island, McCook  
NEW YORK Corning  
PENNSYLVANIA Williamsport  
TENNESSEE Jellico

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March 15, 1987

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LATEST CHANGE RECORD			
Latest Change	Date of Issuance	Date of Incorporation	Incorporator's Initials
FCC/73-138	January 15, 1987		

January 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-138 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 73. The changes which have been made cover the following:

EDITORIAL CORRECTION

An editorial correction has been made to section 73.183(b) where a reference was incorrectly cited.

SAMPLING SYSTEMS FOR ANTENNA MONITORS

Effective: November 24, 1986  
Adopted: October 6, 1986

Amendment No. 86-433  
51 F.R. 40434

The FCC has added a note to section 73.68(b) regarding directional antenna proof of performance measurements and design specifications.

MODIFICATIONS OF BROADCAST TRANSMITTERS

Effective: December 18, 1986  
Adopted: October 24, 1986

Amendment No. 86-484  
51 F.R. 41628

The FCC has deregulated certain rules regarding broadcaster transmitter equipment and mechanical modifications. The following sections are revised: 73.127(f), 73.1225(c) and (d), 73.1660(b) and (d), and 73.1690(b) and (e).

OVERSIGHT OF THE RADIO AND TV BROADCAST RULES

Effective: December 8, 1986  
Adopted: November 13, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 44069

The FCC has made several amendments to correct incorrect text and update its rules. The following sections are revised: 73.202(b) (Waynesburg, Pennsylvania and Rutland, Vermont); 73.606(a) and (b) (Virgin Islands, Charlotte Amalie-Christiansted); 73.607; 73.609(a); 73.610; 73.612; 73.3516(a) and 73.3572(a),(d).

FM ALLOTMENTS (§73.202(b))

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken

VIRGINIA

Franklin

January 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-138 (page three)

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

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LATEST CHANGE RECORD			
Latest Change	Date of Issuance	Date of Incorporation	Incorporator's Initials
FCC/73- 137	November 15, 1986		

November 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-137 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 73. The changes which have been made cover the following:

OVERSIGHT OF THE RADIO AND TV BROADCAST RULES

Effective: September 9, 1986  
Filed: September 8, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 32087

The FCC has made several revisions to update its rules. The following sections are affected: 73.25(a)(2)(iii)(Notes), 73.1670(b), 73.1675(c), 73.3500, 73.3536(b), 73.3537, 73.3570 are revised, and 73.4115 is removed.

EDITORIAL CORRECTION

An editorial correction has been made in section 73.685(e) to include a phrase that was inadvertently omitted.

TV TRANSMISSION STANDARDS

Effective: October 27, 1986  
Adopted: September 10, 1986

Amendment No. 86-385  
51 F.R. 34620

The FCC has revised section 73.682(a)(23)(i) and (v) and removed Schedule I to eliminate the timetable for use of lines 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 to transmit teletext information during the television vertical blanking interval.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Effective: September 30, 1986  
Adopted: September 19, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 34620

The FCC has revised the Alphabetical Index on pages C-1 through C-8.

November 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-137 (page three)

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\* \* \*

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LATEST CHANGE RECORD			
Latest Change	Date of Issuance	Date of Incorporation	Incorporator's Initials
FCC/73- 135	July 15, 1986		

July 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-135 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 73. The changes which have been made cover the following:

EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS

Editorial corrections have been made to section 73.182 paragraphs (b) and (l).

FILING OF CONTRACTS

Effective: March 24, 1986  
Adopted: March 4, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 15785

The FCC has made a correction to section 73.3613(d) to include a phrase that was inadvertently omitted.

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL REGULATIONS

Effective: June 9, 1986  
Adopted: April 25, 1986

Amendment No. 86-211  
51 F.R. 17027

The FCC has deleted certain FM technical rules and updated others. Thus, the following sections are revised: 73.293, 73.316, 73.317, 73.319, 73.322, 73.558, 73.597, and 73.1225(c)(2).

OVERSIGHT OF THE RADIO AND TV BROADCAST RULES

Effective: May 20, 1986  
Adopted: May 5, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 18448

The FCC has updated its rules. The following sections are revised: 73.182(a), 73.603(c), 73.1590, 73.1660(a), 73.1665(a), 73.3536(a), 73.3555(d)(3), and 73.3578(a).

APPLICATIONS FOR HEARING

Effective: May 29, 1986  
Adopted: May 7, 1986

Amendment No. 86-241  
51 F.R. 19346

The FCC has authorized publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of summaries of hearing designation orders. Thus, the following sections are revised: 73.3522(b)(2) and 73.3594(d)(4) and (f)(4).

PROGRAM RECORD KEEPING OBLIGATION

Effective: June 27, 1986  
Adopted: May 1, 1986

Amendment No. 86-222  
51 F.R. 20291

The FCC has revised section 73.3526(a)(9) and (e) to revise the program record keeping obligation for commercial radio licensees.

July 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-135 (page three)

LOCAL PUBLIC INSPECTION FILE OF COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Effective: June 27, 1986  
Adopted: May 1, 1986

Editorial Amendent  
51 F.R. 20292

The FCC has revised section 73.3526(a)(8) to clarify its rules concerning nonentertainment programming and commercialization policies, ascertainment and program log requirements for commercial television stations.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

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REMOVE PAGES

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Latest Change	Date of Issuance	Date of Incorporation	Incorporator's Initials
FCC/73- 136	September 15, 1986		

September 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-136 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 73. The changes which have been made cover the following:

GROUNDWAVE FIELD STRENGTH GRAPHS

Effective: January 1, 1987  
Adopted: June 23, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 23764

The FCC has dissolved a stay and established the effective date for the use of the new groundwave curves in section 73.184 (our pages 107 through 125). The new metric groundwave curves must be used for all studies filed after January 1, 1987. However, the FCC will continue to process applications under the rules in effect at the time of application. The new curves will be available for distribution in the near future through the FCC's Copy Contractor.

EDITORIAL CORRECTION

An editorial correction has been made to section 73.297(a) to correct an incorrect reference.

OVERSIGHT OF THE RADIO AND TV BROADCAST RULES

Effective: July 22, 1986  
Adopted: July 11, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
51 F.R. 26248

The FCC has revised its rules to delete obsolete text and correct inaccuracies. The following sections are affected: 73.45(c), 73.54(d) and (e), 73.207(b)(2), 73.525(b)(1), 73.684(g), 73.1570(b)(2)(ii), 73.1690(b) and (c) are revised; 73.4107 is added; 73.4163 is revised; and 73.4266 is added.

FM ALLOTMENTS (§73.202(b))

ALABAMA	Chatom, Dadeville
ARIZONA	Kingman, Oro Valley, Prescott
ARKANSAS	Hoxie
CALIFORNIA	Avalon, Hemet, King City, Quincy, Shingle Springs
COLORADO	Rocky Ford
FLORIDA	Silver Springs, Solana, West Palm Beach
GEORGIA	Dublin
HAWAII	Paaulo
ILLINOIS	Des Plaines, Rantoul, Skokie, Waukegan
KANSAS	Goodland
KENTUCKY	Corbin
MASSACHUSETTS	Fairhaven

September 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-136 (page three)

FM ALLOTMENTS (§73.202(b)) (Cont'd)

MICHIGAN	Coleman, Mt. Pleasant, Tawas City, Three Rivers
MINNESOTA	Breezy Point, Browerville, Detroit Lakes, Little Falls, Nisswa, Pequot Lakes, Sartell, Thief River Falls, Warroad
MISSISSIPPI	Greenwood, Macon
MISSOURI	Willow Springs
NEBRASKA	Aurora
NEVADA	Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Bedford, Campton, Hanover, Hillsborough, Moultonborough, Walpole
NEW MEXICO	Bayard, Las Cruces, Silver City
NEW YORK	Oswego
NORTH CAROLINA	Belhaven, Jacksonville, Kinston, Nags Head
OHIO	Niles, West Carrollton
OKLAHOMA	Ardmore, Durant, Spencer
PENNSYLVANIA	Dallas
RHODE ISLAND	Middletown, Newport
SOUTH DAKOTA	Custer
TENNESSEE	Crossville, Jellico, Karns, Maryville, Wartburg
TEXAS	Gainesville, Marshall, Olney, Slaton
UTAH	Roosevelt, St. George
VERMONT	Vergennes, Woodstock
VIRGINIA	Clinchco, Coeburn, Lebanon
WASHINGTON	Toppenish, Twisp
WISCONSIN	Brookfield, LaCrosse, Neillsville, Sturtevant

CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS UNDER THE U.S.A.-MEXICO  
BROADCAST AGREEMENT (§73.504(a))

CALIFORNIA	Barstow
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September 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-136 (page four)

TV ASSIGNMENTS (§73.606(b))

ALABAMA	Arab, Tuskegee
FLORIDA	Panama City
GEORGIA	Flintstone, Monroe, Young Harris
INDIANA	Evansville
KENTUCKY	Bowling Green, Harlan
LOUISIANA	Hammond, Shreveport
MISSOURI	Kansas City, Poplar Bluff
MONTANA	Billings
NORTH CAROLINA	Cullowhee
TEXAS	Mineola
UTAH	Provo
WEST VIRGINIA	Keyser
WISCONSIN	Richland Center
WYOMING	Casper, Jackson, Sheridan

September 15, 1986

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/73-136 (page five)

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Filing of Contracts [§73.3613(a)]	7/22/85	85-370	73-130	50-30949
Mettrification of Rules [§73.699]	6/5/85	Edit. Amdt. (Correction)	73-130	50-32205
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§73.45; 73.53; 73.54; 73.57; 73.58; 73.142; 73.151; 73.182; 73.213; 73.258; 73.295; 73.317; 73.342; 73.344; 73.542; 73.544; 73.558; 73.687; 73.1212; 73.1550; 73.1590; 73.1670; 73.1690; 73.1870; 73.3540; 73.3544; 73.4017]	8/12/85	Edit. Amdt.	73-130	50-32414
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FM Broadcast Station [§73.202(b) Table of Allotments]	2/20/85	84-640	73-130	50-3514
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## CHANGE RECORD

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

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Am Broadcast Directional Antenna Sampling Systems [§§73.14;73.53;73.61;73.68; 73.69;73.154;73.186;73.1225]	1/1/86	85-590	73-132	50-47051
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§73.4140(c)]	9/27/84	Edit. Amdt. (Correction)	73-132	50-47055
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Applications for Broadcast Facilities[§73.37(e), NOTES]	1/21/86	85-586	73-132	50-51528
Construction of Broadcast Facilities[§§73.3534;73.3535;73.3598;73.3599]	12/10/85	85-647	73-132	50-52777
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Character Qualifications [§§73.1015;73.3513;73.4280]	2/20/86	85-648	73-133	51-3049
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TV Broadcast Station [§73.606(b) Table of Assignments]	various	various	73-133	various
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§73.68;73.69;73.182;73.183;73.315;73.702;73.1930; 73.3525;73.3613]	3/24/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-134	51-9963

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

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Office of Science and Technology[§73.681]	4/14/86	85-670	73-134	51-12614
AM-FM Program Duplication[§73.242]	5/12/86	86-132	73-134	51-12616
Filing of Contracts[§73.3613(d)]	3/24/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-135	51-15785
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Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules[§§73.182;73.603;73.1590;73.1660;73.1665;73.3536;73.3555;73.3578]	5/20/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-135	51-18448
Applications for Hearing [§§73.3522;73.3594]	5/29/86	86-241	73-135	51-19346
Program Record Keeping [§73.3526(a)(9),(e)]	6/27/86	86-222	73-135	51-20291
Local Public Inspection File [§73.3526(a)(8)]	6/27/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-135	51-20292
Groundwave Field Strength Graphs[§73.184(Graphs)]	1/1/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-136	51-23764
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules[§§73.45;73.54;73.207;73.525;73.684;73.1570;73.1690;73.4107;73.4163;73.4266]	7/22/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-136	51-26248
FM Broadcast Station [§73.202(b) Table of Allotments]	various	various	73-136	various
Channel Assignments under the U.S.A.-Mexico FM Broadcast Agreement [§73.504(a) California]	6/6/86	85-177	73-136	51-20650
TV Broadcast Station [§73.606(b) Table of Assignments]	various	various	73-136	various
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules[§§73.25;73.1670;73.1675;73.3500;73.3536;73.3537;73.3570;73.4115]	9/9/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-137	51-32087

## CHANGE RECORD

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

Subject	Eff. Date	Gov't. Amdt. No.	RUSCO Chg. No.	F.R. Page No.
TV Transmission Standards[§73.682(a)(23)]	10/27/86	86-385	73-137	51-34620
Alphabetical Index	9/30/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-137	51-34620
Sampling Systems for Antenna Monitors[§73.68]	11/24/86	86-433	73-138	51-40434
Broadcast Transmitters [§§73.127;73.1225;73.1660; 73.1690]	12/18/86	86-484	73-138	51-41628
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§73.202;73.606;73.607; 73.609;73.610;73.612; 73.3516;73.3572]	12/8/86	Edit. Amdt.	73-138	51-44069
AM Groundwave Curves [§73.184]	2/1/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-139	51-45891
Ownership Interests[§§73.3555(NOTE 2);73.3615(a)]	2/12/87	86-410	73-139	52-1630
Fee Collection Program [§§73.943;73.1010;73.3517; 73.3550]	4/1/87	86-562	73-140	52-5285
Subscription TV[§§73.641; 73.642]	4/1/87	86-526	73-140	52-6152
Low Power TV and TV Translator[§§73.3564; 73.3572;73.3584]	4/13/87	87-44	73-140	52-7420
Power and Antenna Height Requirements [§§73.206;73.211]	4/16/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-140	52-8259
Fee Collection Program [§73.3512]	4/1/87	87-99	73-140	52-10226
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules[§§73.37; 73.51;73.182;73.186;73.189; 73.201;73.311;73.315]	4/2/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-140	52-10568
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§73.24;73.182;73.611; 73.699;73.3598;73.4107; 73.4108;73.4140]	4/10/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-140	52-11653
AM Broadcasting[§§73.21; 73.3571]	3/24/87	86-79	73-141	52-21308

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

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Main Studio Location [ §§ 73.1120; 73.1125; 73.1130; 73.1690; 73.3526; 73.3527; 73.3538; 73.3580; 73.3594 ]	7/16/87	87-137	73-141	52-21684
Station License Period [ § 73.1020(a) ]	7/8/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-142	52-25603
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [ §§ 73.182; 73.318; 73.504; 73.682; 73.933; 73.1202 ]	7/9/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-142	52-25865
Equal Opportunity Practices [ §§ 73.2080; 73.3500 ]	8/17/87	87-136	73-142	52-26683
Main Studio Location [ §§ 73.1125; 73.3526(d); 73.3527(d) ]	stayed	87-137	73-142	52-28825
FM Broadcast Station [ § 73.202(b) Table of Allotments ]	various	various	73-142	various
Channel Assignments under the U.S.A.-Mexico FM Broadcast Agreement [ § 73.504(a) New Mexico ]	9/21/87	86-475	73-142	52-29853
TV Broadcast Station [ § 73.606(b) Table of Allotments ]	various	various	73-142	various
Alphabetical Index	10/1/87	Edit. Amdt.	73-143	52-37315
FM Broadcast Parameters [ §§ 73.208; 73.210; 73.211; 73.213; 73.313; 73.1030; 73.1690 ]	11/9/87	87-296	73-143	52-37786
FM Broadcast Parameters [ §§ 73.208; 73.210; 73.211 ]	11/9/87	87-296	73-144	52-39920
Call Sign Assignments [ § 73.3550 ]	12/14/87	87-337	73-144	52-43078
U.S. Mexican Border Area [ §§ 73.202; 73.501; 73.504; 73.509 ]	12/18/87	87-339	73-144	52-43764
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [ §§ 73.211; 73.506; 73.3500; Alphabetical Index ]	1/6/88	Edit. Amdt.	73-144	52-47567

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

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Daytime-only and Class III Stations[§§73.21;73.24; 73.25;73.26;73.29;73.31; 73.99;73.182;73.1740; 73.3571]	12/1/87	87-356	73-144	52-48268
FM Broadcast Station [§73.202(b) Table of Allotments]	various	various	73-144	various
TV Broadcast Station [§73.606(b) Table of Allotments]	various	various	73-144	various
FM and TV Booster Stations[§§73.1001;73.1010; 73.3500;73.3521;73.3522; 73.3533;73.3536;73.3564; 73.3572;73.3580;73.3584; 73.3598]	9/21/87	87-244	73-145	52-31398
Presunrise Service [§73.99]	1/22/88	87-346	73-145	52-49161
Daytime-only and Class III Stations[§73.21(a)(2)(ii)]	12/11/87	87-356 (Correction)	73-145	53-1030
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§73.58;73.1010;73.3584; 73.3615;Alphabetical Index]	2/25/88	Edit. Amdt.	73-145	53-2497
Public File Rule[§73.3527]	5/31/88	88-52	73-146	53-15224
Emergency Broadcast System[§§73.909;73.910;73.911; 73.912;73.918;73.922;73.926; 73.927;73.931;73.932;73.933; 73.935;73.936;73.937;73.942; 73.961;73.962]	5/31/88	88-39	73-146	53-15395
Power and Antenna Height Requirements[§73.211]	5/13/88	88-152	73-146	53-17040
Record Retention Periods [§§73.3526;73.3527]	5/23/88	88-98	73-146	53-17046

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- 73.1 SCOPE.
- 73.14 AM BROADCAST DEFINITIONS.
- 73.21 CLASSES OF AM BROADCAST CHANNELS AND STATIONS.
- 73.22 ASSIGNMENT OF CLASS II-A STATIONS.
- 73.24 BROADCAST FACILITIES; SHOWING REQUIRED.
- 73.25 CLEAR CHANNELS: CLASSES I AND II STATIONS.
- 73.26 REGIONAL CHANNELS: CLASS III STATIONS.
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- 73.44 AM TRANSMISSION SYSTEM EMISSION LIMITATIONS.
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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

PART 73

RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

SUBPART A

AM BROADCAST STATIONS

AUTHORITY: Secs. 4 and 303, 48 Statute 1066 and 1082, as amended. (47 U.S.C. 154 and 303).

73.1 SCOPE.

This subpart contains those rules which apply exclusively to the AM broadcast service and are in addition to those rules in Subpart H which are common to all AM, FM and TV broadcast services, commercial and noncommercial. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

73.14 AM BROADCAST DEFINITIONS.

AM BROADCAST BAND: The band of frequencies extending from 535 to 1605 kHz. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

**AM BROADCAST CHANNEL:** The band of frequencies occupied by the carrier and the upper and lower sidebands of an AM broadcast signal with the carrier frequency at the center. Channels are designated by their assigned carrier frequencies. The 107 carrier frequencies assigned to AM broadcast stations begin at 540 kHz and are in successive steps of 10 kHz to 1600 kHz.

**NOTE.**—See §73.21 for the classification of AM broadcast channels.

**AM BROADCAST STATION:** A broadcast station licensed for the dissemination of radio communications intended to be received by the public and operated on a channel in the band 535-1605 kilohertz (kHz). The term "AM broadcast" is synonymous with the term "standard broadcast" as may appear elsewhere in this Chapter.

**AMPLITUDE MODULATED STAGE:** The radio-frequency stage to which the modulator is coupled and in which the carrier wave is modulated in accordance with the system of amplitude modulation and the characteristics of the modulating wave.

**AMPLITUDE MODULATOR STAGE:** The last amplifier stage of the modulating wave amplitude modulates a radio-frequency stage.

**ANTENNA CURRENT:** The radio-frequency current in the antenna with no modulation.

**ANTENNA INPUT POWER.** The product of the square of the antenna current and the antenna resistance at the point where the current is measured.

**ANTENNA RESISTANCE:** The total resistance of the transmitting antenna system at the operating frequency and at the point at which the antenna current is measured.

**BLANKETING:** The interference which is caused by the presence of an AM broadcast signal of one volt per meter (V/m) or greater intensity in the area adjacent to the antennas of the transmitting station. The 1 V/m contour is referred to as the blanket contour and the area within this contour is referred to as the blanket area.

**CARRIER-AMPLITUDE REGULATION; (Carrier shift):** The change in amplitude of the carrier wave in an amplitude-modulated transmitter when modulation is applied under conditions of symmetrical modulation.

**COMBINED AUDIO HARMONICS:** The arithmetical sum of the amplitudes of all the separate harmonic components. Root sum square harmonic readings may be accepted under conditions prescribed by the FCC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CRITICAL DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA: An AM broadcast directional antenna for which the station authorization requires the maintenance of the ratios of currents in the elements of the system within a tolerance of less than 5% and the relative phases of those currents within a tolerance of less than 3°. that is required, by the terms of a station authorization, to be operated with the relative currents and phases within the antenna elements at closer tolerances of deviation than those permitted under §73.62 and observed with a high precision monitor capable of measuring these parameters.

**CRITICAL HOURS:** The two hour period immediately following local sunrise and the two hour period immediately preceding local sunset. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**DAYTIME:** The period of time between local sunrise and local sunset. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**DOMINANT STATION:** A Class I station, as defined in §73.21. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**EFFECTIVE FIELD; EFFECTIVE FIELD STRENGTH:** The root-mean-square (RMS) value of the inverse distance fields at a distance of 1 kilometer from the antenna in all directions in the horizontal plane. The term "field strength" is synonymous with the term "field intensity" as contained elsewhere in this Part. (Revised 85-150, 6/3/85)

**EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS:** The measurements performed to determine the overall performance characteristics of a broadcast transmission system from point of program origination at main studio sampling of signal as radiated. (See §73.1590). (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD:** The time between 12 midnight local time and local sunrise, used by AM stations for tests, maintenance and experimentation. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**FREQUENCY DEPARTURE:** The amount of variation of a carrier frequency or center frequency from its assigned value. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**INCIDENTAL PHASE MODULATION:** The peak phase deviation (in radians) resulting from the process of amplitude modulation. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**INPUT POWER:** Means the product of the direct voltage applied to the last radio stage and the total direct current flowing to the last radio stage, measured without modulation. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

**INTERMITTENT SERVICE AREA:** Means the area receiving service from the groundwave of a broadcast station but beyond the primary service area and subject to some interference and fading. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**LAST RADIO STAGE:** The radio-frequency power amplifier stage which supplies power to the antenna. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**LEFT (OR RIGHT) SIGNAL:** The electrical output of a microphone or combination of microphones placed so as to convey the intensity, time, and location of sounds originated predominately to the listener's left (or right) of the center of the performing area. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**LEFT (OR RIGHT) STEREOPHONIC CHANNEL:** The left (or right) signal as electrically reproduced in reception of AM stereophonic broadcasts. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**MAIN CHANNEL:** The band of audio frequencies from 50 to 15,000 Hz which amplitude modulates the carrier. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF MODULATION:** The greatest percentage of modulation that may be obtained by a transmitter without producing in its output harmonics of the modulating frequency in excess of those permitted by these regulations. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**MAXIMUM RATED CARRIER POWER:** The maximum power at which the transmitter can be operated satisfactorily and is determined by the design of the transmitter and the type and number of vacuum tubes or other amplifier devices used in the last radio stage. (Added 82-111, 4/25/82)

**NIGHTTIME:** The period of time between local sunset and local sunrise. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

**NOMINAL POWER:** The antenna input power less any power loss through a dissipative network and, for directional antennas, without consideration of adjustments specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of §73.51 of the rules. However, for the power of an AM broadcast station, as applications granted or filed before June 3, 1985, nominal power is specified in a system of classifications which includes the following values: 50 kW, 25 kW, 10 kW, 5 kW, 2.5 kW, 1 kW, 0.5 kW, and 0.25 kW. The specified nominal power for any station in this group of stations will be retained until action is taken on or after June 3, 1985, which involves a change in the technical facilities of the station.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73  
PERCENTAGE MODULATION (AMPLITUDE)

In a positive direction:

$$M = \frac{\text{MAX}-C}{c} \times 100$$

In a negative direction:

$$M = \frac{C-\text{MIN}}{c} \times 100$$

Where:

M = Modulation level in percent.

MAX = Instantaneous maximum level of the modulated radio frequency envelope.

MIN = Instantaneous minimum level of the modulated radio frequency envelope.

C = (Carrier) level of radio frequency envelope without modulation.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

**PLATE MODULATION:** The modulation produced by introduction of the modulating wave into the plate circuit of any tube in which the carrier frequency wave is present.

**PRIMARY SERVICE AREA:** Means the service area of a broadcast station in which the groundwave is not subject to objectionable interference or objectionable fading.

**PROOF OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS OR ANTENNA PROOF OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS:** The measurements of field strengths made to determine the radiation pattern or characteristics of an AM directional antenna system.

**STEREOPHONIC CHANNEL:** The band of audio frequencies from 50 to 15,000 Hz containing the stereophonic information which modulates the radio frequency carrier.

**STEREOPHONIC CROSSTALK:** An undesired signal occurring in the main channel from modulation of the stereophonic channel or that occurring in the stereophonic channel from modulation of the main channel.

**STEREOPHONIC PILOT TONE:** An audio tone of fixed or variable frequency modulating the carrier during the transmission of stereophonic programs.

**STEREOPHONIC SEPARATION:** The ratio of the electrical signal caused in the right (or left) stereophonic channel to the electrical signal caused in the left (or right) stereophonic channel by the transmission of only a right (or left) signal.

**SECONDARY SERVICE AREA:** Means the service area of a broadcast station served by the skywave and not subject to objectionable interference and in which the signal is subject to intermittent variations in strength.

**SECONDARY AM STATION:** Any AM station, except a Class I station operating on a Class I frequency.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

**SUNRISE AND SUNSET:** For each particular location and during any particular month, the time of sunrise and sunset as specified in the instrument of authorization (See §73.1209). (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

**"WHITE AREA":** The area or population which does not receive interference-free-primary service from an authorized AM station or does not receive a signal strength of at least 1 mV/m from an authorized FM station. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

73.21 CLASSES OF AM BROADCAST CHANNELS- AND STATIONS.

(a) CLEAR CHANNEL.

A clear channel is one on which the dominant station or stations render service over wide areas, and which are cleared of objectionable interference within their primary service areas and over all or a substantial portion of their secondary service areas. Stations operating on these channels are classified as follows:

(1) CLASS I STATION.

A Class I station is a dominant station operating on a clear channel and designed to render primary and secondary service over an extended area and at relatively long distances. Its primary service area is free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels, and its secondary service area free from interference except from stations on adjacent channels, and from stations on the same channel in accordance with the channel designation in § 73.25 or § 73.182. The operating power shall not be less than 10 kW nor more than 50 kW. (Also see §73.25 (a) for further power limitation.) (Revised 82-26, 2/19/82)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## (2) CLASS II STATION.

A Class II station is a secondary station which operates on a clear channel (see §73.25) and is designed to render service over a primary service area which is limited by and subject to such interference as may be received from Class I stations. Whenever necessary a Class II station shall use a directional antenna or other means to avoid interference with Class I stations and with other Class II stations, in accordance with §73.182 (and §73.22 in the case of Class II-A stations). Class II stations are divided into three five groups:

## (i) CLASS II-A STATION.

A Class II-A station is an unlimited time Class II station operating on one of the clear channels listed in §73.22 and assigned to a community within a state specified in the Table contained in that section. A Class II-A station shall operate with power of not less than 10 kilowatts nighttime nor more than 50 kilowatts at any time. (Added 12/21/63)

## (ii) CLASS II-B STATION.

A Class II-B station is an unlimited time Class II station other than those included in Class II-A, II-C, and II-S. Except as subparagraphs (a)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section provide otherwise, a Class II-B station shall operate with a power not less than 0.25 kW nor more than 50 kW.

~~(A) Except as subparagraphs (B) and (C) provide otherwise, a Class II-B station shall operate with power not less than 0.25 kW nor more than 50 kW.~~

(A) Class II-B station authorized before June 1, 1980, to operate on any of the 25 Class I channels listed in §73.25(a) shall operate with the powers authorized as of June 1, 1980, or such other power as the Commission may subsequently authorize. Class II-B stations on these channels authorized after June 1, 1980, in the contiguous 48 states, must meet the requirements for primary service set out in §73.37(d)(2)(i).

(B) Class II-B stations authorized before June 1, 1980-3, 1985, to operate on any of the 25 Class I 14 channels listed in §73.25(a) (c) shall operate with the powers authorized as of June 1, 1980-3, 1985, or such other power as the Commission may subsequently authorize.

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(C) The nighttime power of Class II-B stations which are authorized after June 1, 1980, to operate in any of the contiguous 48 states on any of the Class I channels listed in section 73.25(a), and which do not meet the requirements for primary service set out in section 73.37(e)(2)(i), shall not exceed 1 kW. (Added Docket No. 20642, 8/1/80)

(D) Class II-B stations which are authorized after June 1, 1980, to operate in any of the contiguous 48 states on any of the Class I channels listed in section 73.25(a), and which meet the requirements for primary service set out in section 73.37(e)(2)(i), shall operate with power not less than 250 watts nor more than 50 kW. (Added Docket No. 20642, 8/1/80)

NOTE: The Class II station operating unlimited time on 760 kHz at San Diego, Calif., shall be limited to power of 5 kW and the Class II station operating unlimited time on 750 kHz at Anchorage, Alaska, shall be limited to a power of 10 kW. Both stations shall protect the I-A station on the same frequency to its 0.5 mV/m 50 percent skywave contour. (Added 12/21/63)

(iii) CLASS II-C STATION.

A Class II-C station is an unlimited time Class II station which operates with a daytime power of not less than 0.25 kW nor more than 50 kW and a nighttime power of not less than 0.25 kW nor more than 1 kW as follows: (Added 85-224, 6/3/85)

(A) Class II-C stations authorized after June 1, 1980, on the 25 channels listed in §73.25(a) are those which do not meet the requirements for primary service set out in §73.37(e)(2)(i). (Added 85-224, 6/3/85)

(B) Class II-C stations authorized after June 3, 1985, on the 14 channels listed in §73.25(c) or which operate for the first time on one of such channels after that date.

(iv) CLASS II-D STATIONS.

A Class II-D station is a Class II station operating day-time or limited time. A Class II-D station shall operate with power not less than 0.25 kW nor more than 50 kW. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)

(v) CLASS II-S STATIONS.

Class II-S stations are former Class II-D stations which have been authorized limited power operation during nighttime on the 14 channels listed in §73.25(c). Class II-S stations operate with power less than 250 watts nighttime without protection from interference. (Added 85-224, 6/3/85)

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(b) REGIONAL CHANNEL.

A regional channel is one on which several stations may operate with powers ~~not in excess of 5 kW~~ set out in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph. The primary service area of a station operating on any such a regional channel may be limited to a given field strength contour as a consequence result of interference.

(1) CLASS III STATION.

~~A Class III station is a station which operates on a regional channel and is designed to render service primarily to a principal center of population and the rural area contiguous thereto. Class III stations are subdivided into two classes. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, a Class III station operates with a power not less than 0.5 kW and not more than 5 kW.~~

~~(i) CLASS III-A STATION.~~

~~A Class III-A station is a Class III station which operates with power not less than 1 kW nor more than 5 kW and the service area of which is subject to interference in accordance with §73.182.~~

~~(ii) CLASS III-B STATION.~~

~~A Class III-B station is a Class III station which operates with a nighttime nominal power of 500 watts, and a daytime nominal power of no less than 500 watts and no greater than 5 kW. The service area of a Class III-B station is subject to interference in accordance with §73.182.~~

- (2) Class III stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are permitted a maximum power of 50 kW day or night. Use of such higher power is subject to amendment of the U.S./Mexican Agreement and final disposition of NARBA. Pending such amendment, the maximum power permitted stations in these localities may not exceed 5 kW in accordance with the maximum power permitted by NARBA. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

(c) LOCAL CHANNEL.

A local channel is one on which several stations operate unlimited time with powers no greater than provided in this paragraph. The primary service area of a station operating on a local channel may be reduced as a consequence of interference. Such stations operate with power no greater than 1 kW daytime or nighttime. (Revised 84-88, 12/15/84)

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## (1) CLASS IV STATION.

A Class IV station is a station operating on a local channel and designed to render service primarily to a city or town community and the suburban and rural areas contiguous thereto. The power of a station of this class shall not be less than 0.25 kW, nor more than 1 kW, ~~nighttime and 1 kW daytime~~, and its primary service area is subject to interference in accordance with §73.182. Stations which are licensed to operate with ~~100-watts day or night~~ 0.1 kW may continue to do so.

NOTE 1.— Under NARBA, the power ceiling for Class IV stations is 250-watts 0.25 kW daytime, as well as nighttime. The U.S./ Canadian Agreement and the U.S./Mexican Agreement permits such stations to operate with power not in excess of 1 kW daytime. Pursuant to the ~~U.S./Mexican~~ these Agreements and informal coordination with the NARBA signatories, the Commission will consider applications for Class IV stations on local channels with daytime power in excess of ~~250-watts~~ 0.25 kW, up to 1 kW, ~~if such stations are outside of the areas specified in paragraph (c) of this section, and~~ if no objectionable interference would be caused (under the standards set forth in the pertinent international agreement) to a duly notified station in Canada, Mexico, Haiti, or any foreign country signatory to NARBA.

NOTE 2.— Class IV stations located within 100 kilometers (62 miles) of the Mexican border, and presently authorized to operate with a daytime power of ~~250-watts less than 1 kW~~, may file applications ~~for increases in~~ to increase their daytime and/or nighttime power to 1 kW. However, such an application will be granted only after coordination with Mexico, ~~of the proposed increase, if required,~~ pursuant to Annex IV to the U.S./Mexican Agreement.

NOTE 3.— All authorizations of new or changed Class I-B, Class II-B, Class II-D, Class III or Class IV facilities after October 30, 1961, are subject to whatever interference may be received from, or whatever overlap of 2.0 mV/m and 25 mV/m groundwave contours or overlap of 25 mV/m groundwave contours may be involved with, previously or subsequently authorized Class II-A facilities.

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NOTE 4.— The following table indicates the international classes of AM broadcasting stations with which the domestic classes of stations set out in the previous paragraphs of this section correspond:

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF STATIONS AND CHANNELS

International classes of AM stations	Corresponding U.S. classes of AM stations	Classes of Channels available in U.S. for each class of station
Class A .....	I-A	Clear channels.
	I-B	Do.
	I-N	Do.
Class B .....	II	Do.
	II-A	Do.
	II-B	Do.
	II-C	Do.
	II-D	Do.
	II-S	Do.
Class C .....	III	Regional channels.
	IV	Local channels.

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## 73.22 ASSIGNMENT OF CLASS II-A STATIONS.

## (a) TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS.

One Class II-A station may be assigned on each channel listed in the following table within the designated State or States:

Channel (Kilohertz)	Location of existing Class I station	State(s) in which Class II-A assignment may be applied for
670	Chicago, Ill. ----	Idaho.
720	-----do-----	Nevada or Idaho.
770	New York, N. Y. -	New Mexico.
780	Chicago, Ill. ----	Nevada.
880	New York, N. Y. -	North Dakota, South Dakota, or Nebraska.
890	Chicago, Ill. ----	Utah.
1020	Pittsburgh, Pa. --	New Mexico.
1030	Boston, Mass. ---	Wyoming.
1100	Cleveland, Ohio--	Colorado.
1120	St. Louis, Mo. ---	California or Oregon.
1180	Rochester, N. Y. -	Montana.
1210	Philadelphia, Pa. -	Kansas, Nebraska, or Oklahoma.

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(b) MINIMUM SERVICE TO "WHITE" AREAS.

No Class II-A station shall be assigned unless at least 25 percent of its nighttime interference-free service area or at least 25 percent of the population residing therein receives no other interference-free nighttime primary service.

(c) POWER.

Class II-A stations shall operate with not less than 10 kW power nighttime.

(d) PROTECTION.

(1) PROTECTION BY CLASS II-A STATIONS TO OTHER STATIONS.

The co-channel Class I-A station shall be protected by the Class II-A station to its 0.1 mV/m contour daytime and its 0.5 mV/m 50 percent skywave contour nighttime. A co-channel Class I-N station shall be protected to its 0.1 mV/m contour daytime and its 0.1 mV/m 50% skywave contour nighttime. The 0.1 mV/m groundwave contour of a Class I-N station is to be protected in those azimuths in which the Class I-N station does not develop a 0.1 mV/m 50% skywave signal. All other stations of any class authorized on or before October 30, 1961, shall normally receive protection from objectionable interference from Class II-A stations as provided in §73.182.

(2) PROTECTION TO CLASS II-A STATIONS.

A Class II-A station shall normally receive daytime protection to its 0.5 mV/m groundwave contour and nighttime protection to the contour to which it is limited by the co-channel Class I-A station.

(e) APPLICATIONS NOT COMPLYING WITH THIS SECTION.

Applications for Class II-A stations which do not meet the requirements of paragraph (b) and (c) of this section will be returned without further consideration.

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## 73.24 BROADCAST FACILITIES; SHOWING REQUIRED.

An authorization for a new AM broadcast stations or increase in facilities of an existing station will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others:

- (a) That the proposed assignment will tend to effect a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service among the several states and communities.
- (b) That a proposed new station (or a proposed change in the facilities of an authorized station) complies with the pertinent requirements of §73.37 of this chapter. (Revised 73-220, 4/10/73)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.24(b) NOTE has been so completely revised as of April 10, 1987, that the previous wording is not shown.*

NOTE.— With respect to new Class II-A stations or to stations for which applications were accepted for filing before July 13, 1964, the provisions of NOTE 1 of §73.37 of this chapter shall apply. Special provisions concerning interference from Class II-A to stations of other classes authorized after October 30, 1961, are contained in §73.22(d) of this chapter and NOTE 3 to §73.21 of this chapter. The level of interference shall be computed pursuant to §73.182 and 73.186 of this chapter.

- (c) That the applicant is financially qualified to construct and operate the proposed station.
- (d) That the applicant is legally qualified. That the applicant (or the person or persons in control of an applicant corporation or other organization) is of good character and possesses other qualifications sufficient to provide a satisfactory public service.
- (e) That the technical equipment proposed, the location of the transmitter, and other technical phases of operation comply with the regulations governing the same, and the requirements of good engineering practice. (See technical regulations of this subpart and §73.188).
- (f) That the facilities sought are subject to assignment as requested under existing international agreements and the rules and regulations of the Commission.
- (g) That the population within 1 V/m contour does not exceed 1.0 percent of the population within the 25 mV/m contour:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That where the number of persons within the 1 V/m contour is 300 or less the provisions of this subparagraph are not applicable.

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~~(4)--That a proposed change in nighttime facilities (other than a change in frequency) would not cause objectionable interference to any other station (see §73.182(e)).~~

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.24(b) Note has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 73-220, that no attempt has been made to show the previous wording.*

NOTE: The provisions of §73.37 of this chapter shall not be applicable to new Class II-A stations or to stations for which applications were accepted for filing before July 13, 1964. With respect to such stations, the provisions of §73.28(d) of this chapter, and the provisions of Note 1 of §73.37 of this chapter shall apply. Special provisions concerning interference from Class II-A to stations of other classes authorized after October 30, 1961, are contained in §73.22(d) of this chapter and Note 3 to §73.21 of this chapter. The level of interference shall be computed pursuant to §§73.182 and 73.186 of this chapter.

- (c) That the applicant is financially qualified to construct and operate the proposed station.
- (d) That the applicant is legally qualified. That the applicant (or the person or persons in control of an applicant corporation or other organization) is of good character and possesses other qualifications sufficient to provide a satisfactory public service.
- (e) That the technical equipment proposed, the location of the transmitter, and other technical phases of operation comply with the regulations governing the same, and the requirements of good engineering practice. (See technical regulations of this subpart and §73.188).
- (f) That the facilities sought are subject to assignment as requested under existing international agreements and the rules and regulations of the Commission.
- (g) That the population within 1 v/m contour does not exceed 1.0 percent of the population within the 25 mV/m contour:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That where the number of persons within the 1 v/m contour is 300 or less the provisions of this subparagraph are not applicable.

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- (h) That, in the case of an application for a Class II station, the proposed station would radiate, during two hours following local sunrise and two hours preceding local sunset, in any direction toward the 0.1 mV/m groundwave contour of a co-channel United States Class I-A or I-B station, no more than the maximum radiation values permitted under the provisions of §73.187. (Revised 84-489, 12/3/84)
- (i) That, in the case of an application for a Class II-A station (see §73.22), 25 percent or more of the area or population within the nighttime interference-free service contour of the proposed station receives no nighttime interference-free primary service from another station. (Added 76-371, 6/4/76)
- (j) That the 5 mV/m contour (or, at night, the interference-free contour, if of a higher field strength) encompasses the entire principal community to be served. For Class II-C and II-S stations on the 14 frequencies listed in §73.24(e) §73.25(c) it is not necessary to demonstrate the ability to provide such coverage during nighttime operation.
- (k) That the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served through the operation under the proposed assignment. (Relettered 63-220, 4/10/73)

73.25 CLEAR CHANNELS; CLASSES I AND II STATIONS.

The frequencies in the following tabulations are designed as clear channels and assigned for use by the Classes of stations given: (Added Dkt. No. 20642, 8/1/80)

- (a) On each of the following channels, one Class I-A station will be assigned, operating with power of 50 kW: 640, 650, 660, 670, 700, 720, 750, 760, 770, 780, 820, 830, 840, 870, 880, 890, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1100, 1120, 1160, 1180, 1200, and 1210 kHz. In Alaska, these frequencies can be used by Class I-N stations subject to the conditions set forth in §73.182(a)(1)(iii). In addition, on the channels listed in this paragraph, Class II stations may be assigned as follows: (Revised 84-489, 12/3/84)
  - (1) On 670, 720, 770, 780, 880, 890, 1020, 1030, 1100, 1120, 1180, and 1210 kHz, one Class II-A unlimited time station, assigned and located pursuant to the provisions of Section 73.22, and (Added Dkt. No. 20642, 8/1/80)
  - (2) On any of the 25 channels listed at the beginning of this paragraph: (Added Dkt. No. 20642, 8/1/80)
    - (i) the unlimited time, limited time, daytime-only, specified hours, and timesharing Class II stations authorized prior to June 1, 1980, to operate on those channels; and (Added Dkt. No. 20642, 8/1/80)

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- (ii) Additional unlimited time Class II-B and II-C stations authorized after June 1, 1980. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)
- (iii) Additional daytime-only class II stations whose transmitter sites are located inside the 0.5 mV/m 50% night-time contour of the respective co-channel Class I-A stations. (Added 82-66, 6/10/82)

~~NOTE 1: Questions relating to the use of 830 kHz for a Class II station at New York, New York, which are pending in Docket Nos. 11227 and 17588 will be decided in that consolidated proceeding.~~

NOTE 1: See the U.S./Mexican Agreement concerning Mexican use of 660, 760, 830, 1020, 1030, and 1180 kHz.

~~NOTE 3: See NARBA concerning Cuban Class II-E assignments on 660, 770, 780, 830, 1020, 1030, and 1120 kHz.~~

NOTE 2: See the U.S./Mexican Agreement concerning Mexican use of 660, 760, 830, 1020, 1030, and 1180 kHz.

- (b) To each of the following channels there may be assigned Class I and Class II stations:

680, 710, 810, 850, 940, 1000, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1110, 1130, 1140, 1170, 1190, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, and 1560 kHz.

NOTE.—Until superseded by a new agreement, protection of the Bahama Islands shall be in accordance with NARBA. Accordingly, Class I and Class II stations on 1540 kHz shall deliver not over 4 uV/m groundwave or 25 uV/m skywave at any point of land in the Bahama Islands, and such stations operating nighttime (i.e. sunset to sunrise at the location of the U.S. station), shall be located not less than 650 miles from the nearest point of land in the Bahama Islands. Also see paragraph (c) for additional provisions relating to Class II stations on this frequency. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)

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- (c) For Class II stations on 540, 690, 730, 740, 800, 860, 900, 990, 1010, 1050, 1220, 1540, 1570, and 1580 kHz. Effective June 1, 1985, no applications for new Class II-D stations will be accepted on these channels. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)

NOTE 1.—The U.S./Mexican Agreement is undergoing renegotiation. Until the new Agreement is completed, no applications involving new nighttime operation or major change in existing nighttime operation on 540 kHz except in Alaska, or on 730, 800, 900, 1050, 1220, and 1570 kHz will be accepted for filing. Also, pending completion of negotiations with the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, 1540 kHz is subject to the same restrictions.

(Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)

73.26 REGIONAL CHANNELS: ~~CLASSES III-A AND III-B STATIONS.~~

(a) The following frequencies are designated as regional channels and are assigned for use by Class ~~III-A and III-B~~ stations:

550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 790, 910, 920, 930, 950, 960, 970, 980, 1150, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1590, and 1600 kHz.

~~NOTE:—See NARBA concerning Cuban Class I-C assignment on 550 kHz, Class I-D assignments on 570, 590, 630, 920, 950, and 980 kHz, and Class III-E assignments on 790, 910, and 1150 kHz.~~

(b) Additionally, in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands the frequencies 1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450, and 1490 kHz are designated as Regional channels, and are assigned for use by Class III stations. Stations formerly licensed to these channels in those locations as Class IV stations are redesignated as Class III stations.

73.27 LOCAL CHANNELS: CLASS IV STATIONS.

Within the conterminous 48 states, the following frequencies are designated as local channels, and are assigned for use there by Class IV stations:

1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450, and 1490 kHz.

73.28 ASSIGNMENT OF STATIONS TO CHANNELS.

(a) With respect to applications for new Class II-A stations, and other applications accepted for filing before July 13, 1964, the individual assignments of stations to channels which may cause interference to other United States stations only shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this part for the respective classes of stations involved. (For determining objectionable interference, see §§73.22, and 73.182 through 73.186.) (Revised 64-609, 7/13/64)

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(b) Except as provided in §73.21(c), concerning Class IV stations, no assignment of a standard broadcast station will be made which would be inconsistent with the provisions of NARBA or the U.S./Mexican Agreement. Similarly, as long as protection for U.S. assignments from Haitian assignments continues, no U.S. assignment of a standard broadcast station will be made which would cause objectionable interference (under the standards set forth in NARBA) to a duly notified Haitian station. (The Haitian stations considered to be duly notified are those notified and accepted in accordance with the past agreements, and those subsequently notified in accordance with the procedures and understandings which have pertained thus far.) In all cases where an individual assignment may cause interference with, or may involve a channel assigned for priority of use by, a station in another North American country, the classifications, allocation requirements, and engineering standards set forth in NARBA and the U.S./Mexican Agreement shall be observed.

NOTE: (a) In general, an application for a standard broadcast station assignment, the grant of which would be consistent with the provisions of NARBA and the U.S./Mexican Agreement and would not cause objectionable interference to a duly notified station in Haiti, will be considered and acted upon by the Commission in accordance with its rules and established procedure for action upon such applications. However, in particular cases such applications may also present considerations of an international nature which require that a different procedure be followed. In such cases the procedure to be followed will be determined by the Commission in the light of the special considerations involved.

(b) With respect to applications for facilities which would involve conflict with NARBA only as to a country which has signed but not completed formal ratification of that agreement, and facilities which would cause objectionable interference to a duly notified Haitian station, special provisions of a procedural nature are contained in §1.570 of this chapter.

(c) Engineering standards now in force domestically differ in some respects from those specified for international purposes. The engineering standards specified for international purposes (~~in NARBA and the U.S.-/Mexican Agreement~~ see §73.1650, International Agreements) will be used to determine: (1) The extent to which interference might be caused by a proposed station in the United States to a station in another country; ~~of the North American Region~~; and (2) whether the United States should register an objection to any new or changed assignment notified by another country. ~~of the North American Region~~. The domestic standards in effect in the United States will be used to determine the extent to which interference exists or would exist from a foreign station where the value of such interference enters into a calculation of: (1) (i) The service to be rendered by a proposed operation in the United States; or (2) (ii) the permissible interfering signal from one station in the United States to another United States station.

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73.29 CLASS IV STATIONS ON REGIONAL CHANNELS.

No license will be granted for the operation of a Class IV station on a regional channel:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That Class IV stations presently authorized to operate on regional channels will not be required to change frequency, or power but will not be protected against interference from Class III stations.

73.31 ROUNDING OF NOMINAL POWER SPECIFIED ON APPLICATIONS.

(a) An application filed with the FCC for a new station or for an increase in power of an existing station shall specify nominal power rounded to two significant figures as follows:

Nominal power (kW)	Rounded to nearest figure (kW)
0.25 to 0.99 .....	0.01
1 to 9.9 .....	0.1
10 to 50 .....	1

(b) In rounding the nominal power in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section the RMS shall be adjusted accordingly. If rounding upward to the nearest figure would result in objectionable interference, the nominal power specified on the application is to be rounded downward to the next nearest figure and the RMS adjusted accordingly.

73.33 ANTENNA SYSTEMS; SHOWING REQUIRED.

(a) An application for authority to install a broadcast antenna shall specify a definite site and include full details of the antenna design and expected performance. (Revised 12/12/72)

(b) All data necessary to show compliance with the terms and conditions of the construction permit must be filed with the license application. If the station is using a directional antenna, a proof of performance must also be filed.

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73.37 APPLICATIONS FOR BROADCAST FACILITIES, SHOWING  
REQUIRED.

(a) Except as indicated in other paragraphs of this section, and ~~except for Class II-A stations,~~ no application will be accepted for a new station (or change in frequency of an existing station) if the proposed operation would involve overlap of signal strength contours with any other station as set forth below in this paragraph; and no application will be accepted for a change (other than a change in frequency) of the facilities of an existing station (including the daytime facilities of an existing Class II-A station) if the proposed change would involve such overlap ~~in any area~~ where there is not already such overlap between the stations involved:

Frequency separation	Contour of proposed new station (Classes II-B, II-C, II-D, II-S, III, and IV) mV/m	Contour of any other station
Co-channel	0.005	0.1 mV/m (Class I).
	0.025	0.5 mV/m (Other classes).
	0.5	0.025 mV/m (All classes).
10 kHz	0.5	0.5 mV/m (All classes).
20 kHz	2	25 mV/m (All classes).
	25	2 mV/m (All classes).
30 kHz	25	25 mV/m (All classes).

(b) An application for a new daytime station or a change in the daytime facilities of an existing station may be granted notwithstanding overlap of the proposed 0.5 mV/m contour and the 0.025 mV/m contour of another co-channel station, where the applicant station is or would be the first AM broadcast facility in a community of any size wholly outside of an urbanized area or the first AM broadcast facility in a community of 25,000 or more population wholly or partly within an urbanized area [for the purpose of this rule, urbanized area refers to such areas listed by the latest Census provided they also contain an incorporated place of at least 50,000 population], or when the facility proposed would provide a first primary service to at least 25 percent of the interference-free area within the proposed 0.5 mV/m contour, provided that: (Revised 83-258, 6/29/83)

- (1) The proposal complies with paragraph (a) of this section in all other respects and is consistent with all other provisions of this part; and (Added 64-609, 7/13/64)
- (2) No overlap would occur between the 1 mV/m contour of the proposed facilities and the 0.05 mV/m contour of any co-channel station. (Added 64-609, 7/13/64)

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(c) In determining overlap received, an application for a new Class IV station with daytime power of 250 watts, or greater, shall be considered on the assumption that both the proposed operation and all existing Class IV stations operate with 250 watts and utilize nondirectional antennas. With respect to applications for new Class IV facilities, the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall be applied using the assumption mentioned in this paragraph for determining overlap received. (Added 64-609, 7/13/64)

(d) If otherwise consistent with the public interest and subject to section 316 of the Communications Act, an application requesting an increase in the daytime power of an existing Class IV station on a local channel from 250 watts to a maximum of one kilowatt, or from 100 watts to a maximum of 500 watts, may be granted notwithstanding overlap prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section. In the case of a 100 watt Class IV station increasing daytime power, the provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to permit an increase in power to more than 500 watts, if prohibited overlap would be involved, even if successive applications should be tendered. (Added 64-609, 7/13/64)

(e) In addition to a demonstration of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a), and, as appropriate, paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section, an application for a new AM broadcast station, or for a major change (see §73.3571 (a)(1) of this chapter) in an authorized AM broadcast station, as a condition for its acceptance, shall make a satisfactory showing, if new or modified nighttime operation by a Class II or Class III station is proposed, that objectionable interference will not result to any authorized station, as determined pursuant to §73.182(e) (l) of this chapter.

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NOTE 1: The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be applied to applications for new Class II-A stations or to applications accepted for filing before July 1, 1964. With respect to such applications, the following shall apply: An authorization will not be granted for a station on a frequency of  $\pm 30$  kHz from that of another station if the area enclosed by the 25 mV/m groundwave contours of the two stations overlap, nor will an authorization be granted for the operation of a station on a frequency  $\pm 20$  kHz or  $\pm 10$  kHz from the frequency of another station if the area enclosed by the 25 mV/m groundwave contour of either one overlaps the area enclosed by the 2 mV/m groundwave contour of the other. (As to overlap with Class II-A stations, see §73.21, Note 3). (Edit. Amdt. 12/12/72)

NOTE 2: In the case of applications for changes (other than frequency) in the facilities of AM broadcast stations covered by this section, an application therefor will be accepted even though overlap of signal strength contours as mentioned in this section would occur with another station in an area where such overlap does not already exist, if: (1) The total area of overlap with that station would not be increased; (2) there would be no net increase in the area of overlap with any other station; and (3) there would be created no area of overlap with any station with which overlap does not now exist. (Revised 68-229, 3/22/68)

NOTE 3: The provisions of this section concerning prohibited overlap of signal strength contours will not apply where: (1) the area of overlap lies entirely over sea water; or (2) the only overlap involved would be that caused to a foreign station, in which case the provisions of the ~~North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) and the U.S.-Mexican Agreement~~ applicable international agreement, as identified in §73.1650, will apply. ~~Where~~ When overlap would be received from a foreign station, the provisions of this section will apply, except where there would be overlap with a foreign station with a frequency separation of 20 kHz. In the latter case the provisions of the international agreement will apply in lieu of this section.

NOTE 4: All applications for new stations, or for major changes in existing stations tendered for filing after July 18, 1968, for facilities in the conterminous United States, shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section, or, for facilities in the States of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territories of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. (Added 73-220, 4/10/73)

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NOTE 5: In determining the number of "authorized" aural transmission facilities in a given community, applications for that community in hearing or otherwise having protected status under specified "cut-off" procedures shall be considered as existing stations. In the event that there are two or more mutually exclusive protected applications seeking authorization for the proposed community it will be assumed that only one is "authorized." (Added 85-586, 1/21/86)

NOTE 6: A "transmission facility" for a community is a station licensed to the community. Such a station provides a "transmission service" for that community. (Added 85-586, 1/21/86)

(f) Applications for new or changed facilities in the states of Alaska and Hawaii, in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and in the territories of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa will be accepted for filing only if satisfactory showings are submitted with respect to the following: (Added 73-220, April 10, 1973)

- (1) The proposed operation complies with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section. (Added 73-220, April 10, 1973)
- (2) Unlimited time operation, by other than a Class IV facility, will not cause objectionable skywave interference at night to an existing station, pursuant to § 73.182~~(a)~~ (l). In addition, each proposal for unlimited time operation (including Class IV proposals) shall meet at least one of the following conditions:
  - (i) Not more than 10 percent of the population included within the normally protected nighttime contour would receive objectionable interference. (Added 73-220, April 10, 1973)
  - (ii) The proposed operation would be the first standard broadcast facility assigned to the community which would provide nighttime service. (Added 73-220, April 10, 1973)
  - (iii) For a proposed new station, that at least 25 percent of the area or population included within the nighttime interference-free primary service contour is without nighttime primary AM broadcast service, or, for a proposed change in the nighttime facilities of an authorized station, that at least 25 percent of the area or population which would receive interference-free nighttime primary service from the station for the first time as a result of the change in facilities is without nighttime primary AM broadcast service. (Revised 82-111, 4/26/82)

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## 73.44 AM TRANSMISSION SYSTEM EMISSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) Stations using main transmitters type accepted or notified after January 1, 1960, must meet the following emission limitations:

- (1) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier by between 15 kHz and 30 kHz inclusive, must be attenuated at least 25 dB below the level of the unmodulated carrier. Compliance with the specification will be deemed to show the occupied bandwidth to be no greater than 30 kHz. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
- (2) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier by more than 30 kHz up to and including 75 kHz must be attenuated at least 35 dB below the level of the unmodulated carrier. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
- (3) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier by more than 75 kHz must be attenuated at least  $43 + 10 \log_{10}$  (Power in watts) dB below the level of the unmodulated carrier, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

(b) Stations using main transmitters installed or type accepted before January 1, 1960, must achieve the highest degree of compliance with the limitations specified in paragraph (a) of this section practicable with the equipment in use as of that date. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

(c) Should harmful interference be caused to the reception of other broadcast or non-broadcast stations by out of band emissions, the licensee may be directed to achieve a greater degree of attenuation than specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

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(d) Measurements to determine compliance with this Section for transmitter type acceptance are to be made using signals sampled at the output terminals of the transmitter when operating into an artificial antenna of substantially zero reactance. Measurements made of the emissions of an operating station are to be made at ground level approximately 1 kilometer from the center of the antenna system. When a directional antenna is used, the carrier frequency reference field strength to be used in order of preference shall be:

- (1) The measured non-directional field strength.
- (2) The RMS field strength determined from the measured directional radiation pattern.
- (3) The calculated expected field strength that would be radiated by a non-directional antenna at the station authorized power.

73.45 AM ANTENNA SYSTEMS.

(a) All applicants for new, additional, or different AM station facilities and all licensees requesting authority to change the transmitting system site of an existing station must specify an antenna system, the efficiency of which complies with the requirements for the class and power of station. (See §§73.186 and 73.189.) (Revised 78-88, 11/20/78)

- (1) An application for authority to install an AM broadcast antenna must specify a definite site and include full details of the antenna system design and expected performance.
- (2) All data necessary to show compliance with the terms and conditions of the construction permit must be filed with the application for the station license to cover the construction. If the station has constructed a directional antenna, a directional proof of performance must be filed. See §§73.150-73.157.

(b) The simultaneous use of a common antenna or antenna structure by more than one AM station, or by a station of any other type or service may be authorized provided: (Revised 78-788, 11/20/78)

- (1) Engineering data are submitted showing that satisfactory operation of each station will be obtained without adversely affecting the operation of the other station(s). (Revised 78-788, 11/20/78)
- (2) The minimum field strength for each AM station complies with §73.189(b). (Revised 78-788, 11/20/78)

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(c) Should any changes be made or otherwise occur which would possibly alter the resistance of the antenna system, the licensee must commence the determination of the operating power by a method described in §73.51(a)(1) or (d). (If the changes are due to the construction of FM or TV transmitting facilities, see §§73.316 and 73.685.) Upon completion of any necessary repairs or adjustments, or upon completion of authorized construction or modifications, the licensee must make a new determination of the antenna resistance using the procedures described in §73.54. Operating power should then be determined by a direct method as described in §73.51. Notification of the value of resistance of the antenna system must be filed with the FCC in Washington, D.C. as follows: (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

- (1) Whenever the measurements show that the antenna or common point resistance differs from that shown on the station authorization by more than 2%, FCC Form 302 must be filed ~~in accordance with §73.54. AM stations using direct reading power meters in accordance with §73.51 need not submit antenna resistance measurements. Refer to §73.54(e) with the information and measurement data specified in §73.54(d).~~
- (2) ~~{RESERVED}~~ Whenever AM stations use direct reading power meters pursuant to §73.51, notification to the FCC in Washington, DC must be filed in accordance with §73.54(e).

## 73.49 AM TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FENCING REQUIREMENTS.

Antenna towers having radio frequency potential at the base (series fed, folded unipole, and insulated base antennas) must be enclosed within effective locked fences or other enclosures. Ready access must be provided to each antenna tower base for meter reading and maintenance purposes at all times. However, individual tower fences need not be installed if the towers are contained within a protective property fence. (Added 85-659, 2/18/86)

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73.51 DETERMINING OPERATING POWER.

(a) Except in those circumstances described in paragraph (d) of this section, the antenna input operating power shall be determined by the direct method, ~~i.e., as the product of the licensed antenna resistance at the operating frequency (see §73.54) and the square of the unmodulated antenna current at that frequency, measured at the point where the antenna resistance has been determined.~~ The direct method consists of either:

- (1) using a suitable instrument for determining the antenna's input power directly from the RF voltage, RF current, and phase angle; or
- (2) calculating the product of the licensed antenna or common point resistance at the operating frequency (see §73.54), and the square of the indicated unmodulated antenna current at that frequency, measured at the point where the resistance has been determined.

(b) The authorized antenna input power for each station shall be equal to the nominal power for such station, with the following exceptions: (Added 72-324, May 19, 1972)

- (1) For stations with nominal powers of 5 Kw, or less, the authorized antenna input power to directional antennas shall exceed the nominal power by 8 percent. (Revised 82-26, 2/19/82)
- (2) For stations with nominal powers in excess of 5 Kw, the authorized antenna input power to directional antennas shall exceed the nominal power by 5.3 percent. (Revised 82-26, 2/19/83)
- (3) In specified cases, it may be necessary to limit the radiated field to a level below that which would result if nominal power were delivered to the antenna. In such cases, excess power may be dissipated in the antenna feed circuit, the transmitter may be operated with power output at a level which is less than the rated carrier power, or a combination or the two methods may be used, subject to the conditions given in paragraph (c) of this section. (Revised 77-476, July 18, 1977)
  - (i) Where a dissipative network is employed, the authorized antenna current and resistance, and the authorized antenna input power shall be determined at the input terminals of the dissipative network. (Added 72-324, May 19, 1972)

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- (ii) Where the authorized antenna input power is less than the nominal power, subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, the transmitter may be operated at the reduced power level necessary to supply the authorized antenna input power. (Added 72-324, 5/19/72)

(c) Applications for authority to operate with antenna input power which is less than nominal power and/or to employ a dissipative network in the antenna system shall be made on FCC Form 302. The technical information supplied on section II-A of this form shall be that applying to the proposed conditions of operation. In addition, the following information shall be furnished, as pertinent: (Revised 73-324, 5/19/72)

- (1) Full details of any network employed for the purpose of dissipating radio frequency energy otherwise delivered to the antenna (see §73.54). (Revised 73-324, 5/19/72)
- (2) A showing that the transmitter has been type accepted or notified for operation at the proposed power output level, or, in lieu thereof: (Revised 84-21, 3/5/84)
  - (i) A full description of the means by which transmitter output power will be reduced. (Revised 73-324, 5/19/72)
  - ~~(ii) Where the proposed transmitter power output level(s) is less than 90% of nominal power, equipment performance measurements, as specified in §73.1590, conducted at each proposed power output level; in addition the measurements and observations required by §73.1590(b)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) for power output levels 10% above and 10% below the proposed output level(s), but at a modulation level of 95 to 100% only. Such measurements must demonstrate that, operating at the proposed power output level(s), the transmitter meets the performance requirements of §73.40. (Edit. Amdt. 9/23/83)~~
  - (ii) Where the proposed transmitter power output level(s) is less than 90% of the rated power of the transmitter, equipment performance measurements must be made to confirm that the station transmissions conform to the emission limitation specified in §73.44, under all conditions of program operation.
  - (iii) A showing that, at the proposed power output level, means are proposed for varying the transmitter output within a tolerance of ±10 percent, to compensate for variations in line voltage or other factors which may affect the power output level. (Revised 73-324, 5/19/72)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.51(d) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 84-628 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(d) When it is not possible or appropriate to use the direct method of power determination due to technical reasons, the indirect method of determining operating power (see paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section) may be used on a temporary basis. A notation must be made in the station log indicating the dates of commencement and termination of measurement using the indirect method of power determination.

(e) The antenna input power is determined indirectly by applying an appropriate factor to the input power to the last radio-frequency power amplifier stage of the transmitter, using the following formula: (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

$$\text{Antenna input power} = E_p \times I_p \times F$$

Where:

$E_p$  = DC input voltage of final radio stage.

$I_p$  = Total DC input current of final radio stage.

F = Efficiency factor.

- (1) If the formula is not appropriate for the design of the transmitter final amplifier, use a formula specified by the transmitter manufacturer with other appropriate operating parameters. (Added 79-369, 7/2/79)
- (2) The value of F applicable to each mode of operation must be determined and a record kept thereof with a notation as to its derivation. This factor is to be established by one of the methods described in paragraph (f) of this section and retained in the station records. (Edit. Amd.t 1/27/84)

(f) The value of F is to be determined by one of the following procedures listed in order of preference. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

- (1) If the station had previously been authorized and operating by determining the antenna input power and by the direct method, the factor F is the ratio of the antenna input power (determined by the direct method) to the corresponding final radio frequency power amplifier input power. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

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(2) If a station has not been previously in regular operation with the power authorized for the period of indirect power determination, if a new transmitter has been installed, or if, for any other reason, the determination of the factor F by the method described in (1) of this paragraph is impracticable: (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

(i) The factor F as shown in the transmitter manufacturer's test report, if such a test report specified a unique value of F for the power level and frequency used; or, (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

~~(ii) If a station has been authorized to operate with antenna input power which is lower than nominal power, the factor F has the value established when such operation was authorized; or~~

~~(iii)~~ (ii) The value determined by reference to the following table:

Factor (F)	Method of modulation	Maximum rated carrier power	Class of amplifier
0.70	Plate - - - - -	<del>0.25 to</del> 1-0 kW or less	- - -
.80	Plate - - - - -	2.5kW and over	- - -
.35	Low level - - - - -	0.25kW and over	- - - B
.65	Low level - - - - -	0.25kW and over	- - - BC <sup>1</sup>
.35	Grid - - - - -	0.25kW and over	- - -

<sup>1</sup>All linear amplifier operation where efficiency approaches that of Class C operation. (Added 72-324, 5/19/72)

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## 73.53 REQUIREMENTS FOR AUTHORIZATION OF ANTENNA MONITORS.

(a) General requirements: (Added 84-21, 3/5/84)

- (1) Antenna monitors shall be type approved or notified by the FCC. Effective March 5, 1984, only grants of notification will be issued for antenna monitors. (Added 84-21, 3/5/84)
- (2) Notification can be obtained by following the procedures specified in Subpart J of Part 2 of the FCC's Rules. (Added 84-21, 3/5/84)

~~(b)-{RESERVED}~~

(e)(b) An antenna monitor eligible for authorization by the FCC shall meet the following specifications:

- (1) The monitor shall be designed to operate on a frequency in the band 540 to 1600 kHz.
- (2) The monitor shall be capable of indicating any phase difference between two RF voltages of the same frequency over a range of from 0 to 360°.
- (3) The monitor shall be capable of indicating the relative amplitude of two RF voltages.
- (4) The device used to indicate phase differences shall indicate in degrees, and shall be graduated in increments of 2°, or less. If a digital indicator is provided, the smallest increment shall be 0.5°, or less. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
- (5) The device used to indicate relative amplitudes shall be graduated in increments which are 1 percent, or less, of the full scale value. If a digital indicator is provided, the smallest increment shall be 0.1 percent, or less, of the full scale value. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
- (6) The monitor shall be equipped with means, if necessary, to resolve ambiguities in indication. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)

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- (7) If the monitor is provided with more than one RF input terminal in addition to a reference input terminal, appropriate switching shall be provided in the monitor so that the signal at each of these RF inputs may be selected separately for comparison with the reference input signal. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
- (8) Each RF input of the monitor shall provide a termination of such characteristics that, when connected to a sampling line of an impedance specified by the manufacturer, the voltage reflection coefficient shall be 3 percent or less. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
- (9) The monitor, if intended for use by stations operating directional antenna systems by remote control or using extension meters to observe the monitor indications, shall be designed so that the switching functions required by subparagraph (c)(7) of the section may be performed from a point external to the monitor and phase and amplitude indications be provided by external meters. The indications of external meters furnished by the manufacturer shall meet the specifications for accuracy and repeatability of the monitor itself, and the connection of these meters to the monitor, or of other indicating instruments with electrical characteristics meeting the specifications of the monitor manufacturer shall not affect adversely the performance of the monitor in any respect. The type approval or notification designations and the instruction manuals for monitors not designated for external switching of the indications as specified in this paragraph shall clearly show that the monitors are not acceptable for use at stations using remote control for the operation of directional antennas or extension meters to read and log the monitor indications. (Revised 84-21, 3/5/84)
- ~~(10) If the monitor is fitted with operational features not specifically required by this section, the features:~~
- ~~(i) Shall be arranged so as not to interfere with or be confused with the required functions of the monitor.~~
- ~~(ii) Shall meet the manufacturer's specifications for such operational features.~~

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~~(11)~~ (10) The monitor must be accompanied by complete and correct schematic diagrams and operating instructions when submitted for type approval. When approved under notification, these materials shall be retained by the applicant and not submitted unless otherwise requested by the authorization, these diagrams and instructions shall be considered as part of the monitor. (Revised 84-21, 3/5/84)

~~(12) The general design, construction and operation of the monitor shall be in accordance with good engineering practice.~~

~~(10)~~ (11) When an RF signal of an amplitude within a range specified by the manufacturer is applied to the reference RF input terminal of the monitor, and another RF signal of the same frequency and of equal or lower amplitude is applied to any other selected RF input terminal, indications shall be provided meeting the following specifications:

(i) The accuracy with which any difference in the phases of the applied signals is indicated shall be  $\pm 1^\circ$ , or better, for signal amplitude ratios of from 2:1 to 1:1, and  $\pm 2^\circ$ , or better, for signal amplitude ratios in excess of 2:1 and up to 5:1. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)

(ii) The repeatability of indication of any difference in the phases of the applied signals shall be  $\pm 1^\circ$ , or better. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)

(iii) The accuracy with which the relative amplitudes of the applied signals is indicated, over a range in which the ratio of these amplitudes is between 2:1 and 1:1, shall be  $\pm 2$  percent of the amplitude ratio, or better, and for amplitude ratios in excess of 2:1 and up to 5:1,  $\pm 5$  percent of the ratio, or better. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)

(iv) The repeatability of indication of the relative amplitudes of the applied signals, over a range where the ratio of these amplitudes is between 5:1 and 1:1, shall be  $\pm 2$  percent of the amplitude ratio, or better. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)

(v) The modulation of the RF signals by a sinusoidal wave of any frequency between 100 and 10,000 Hz, at any amplitude up to 90 percent shall cause no deviation in an indicated phase difference from its value, as determined without modulation, greater than  $\pm 0.5^\circ$ . (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)

~~(11)~~ (12) The performance specifications set forth in paragraph (c) (13) of this section, shall be met when the monitor is operated and tested under the following conditions.

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- (i) After continuous operation for 1 hour, the monitor shall be calibrated and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
  - (ii) The monitor shall be subjected to variations in ambient temperature between the limits of 10 and 40°C; external meters furnished by the manufacturer will be subjected to variations between 15 and 30°C. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
  - (iii) Powerline supply voltage shall be varied over a range of from 10 percent below to 10 percent above the rated supply voltage. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
  - (iv) The amplitude of the reference signal shall be varied over the operating range specified by the manufacturer, and in any case over a range of maximum to minimum values of 3 to 1. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
  - (v) The amplitude of the comparison signal shall be varied from a value which is 0.2 of the amplitude of the reference signal to a value which is equal in amplitude to the reference signal. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
  - (vi) Accuracy shall be determined for the most adverse combination of conditions set forth above. (Added 73-40, 2/23/70)
  - (vii) Repeatability shall be determined as that which may be achieved under the specified test conditions over a period of 7 days, during which no calibration or adjustment of the instrument, subsequent to the initial calibration, shall be made. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
  - (viii) The effects of modulation of the RF signal shall be separately determined, and shall not be included in establishing values for accuracy and repeatability. (Added 73-40, 2/23/73)
- (c) A station determined to have a critical directional antenna must use an antenna monitor having high tolerance characteristics determined on an individual basis, and specified on the station authorization. Such monitors are not subject to the authorization of paragraph (a), however they may be used only at the station for which they were specified.

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## 73.54 ANTENNA RESISTANCE AND REACTANCE MEASUREMENTS.

(a) The resistance of an omnidirectional series fed antenna ~~shall be~~ is measured at either the base of the antenna without intervening coupling or tuning networks, or components, at the point the transmission line connects to the output terminals of the transmitter. ~~(Static drain devices, current transformers, and circuits to isolate antenna monitor sampling lines, tower lighting power lines, or lines connecting other antennas mounted on the antenna tower are not considered to be antenna coupling networks or components.)~~ The resistance of a shunt excited antenna ~~shall~~ may be measured at the point the radio frequency energy is transferred to the feed wire circuit, ~~without intervening networks, except that if the termination of the feed wire is highly reactive, a network containing no shunt element may follow the point where the resistance is determined-~~ or at the output terminals of the transmitter.

(b) The resistance and reactance of a directional antenna shall be measured at the point of common radiofrequency input to the directional antenna system. The following conditions shall obtain: (Revised 69-1227, 12/18/69)

- (1) The antenna shall be finally adjusted for the required radiation pattern. (Revised 69-1227, 12/18/69)
- (2) The reactance at the operating frequency and at the point of measurement shall be adjusted to zero, or as near there-to as practicable. (Revised 69-1227, 12/18/69)

(c)(1) The resistance of an antenna shall be determined by the following procedures: (Revised 69-1227, 12/18/69)

A series of discrete measurements shall be made over a band of frequencies extending from approximately 25 kHz below the operating frequency to approximately 25 kHz above that frequency, at intervals of approximately 5 kHz. The measured values shall be plotted on a linear graph, with frequency as the abscissa and resistance as the ordinate. A smooth curve shall be drawn through the plotted values. The resistance value corresponding to the point of intersection of the curve and the ordinate representing the operating frequency of the station shall be the resistance of the antenna. (Revised 69-1227, 12/18/69)

(2) For a directional antenna, the reactance of the antenna shall be determined by a procedure similar to that described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. (Revised 69-1227, 12/18/69)

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(d) Notification must be filed with the FCC in Washington, DC when determining to determine power by the direct method in accordance with pursuant to §73.51 and must specify the antenna or common point resistance at the operating frequency. Stations must also keep The following information must also be kept on file at the station:

- (1) A full description of the method used to make measurements.  
(Added 85-659, 2/18/86)
- (2) A schematic diagram showing clearly all components of coupling circuits, the point of resistance measurement, the location of the antenna ammeter, connections to and characteristics of all tower lighting isolation circuits, static drains, and any other fixtures connected to and supported by the antenna, including other antennas and associated networks. Any network or circuit component used to dissipate radio frequency power shall be specifically identified, and the impedances of all components which control the level of power dissipation, and the effective input resistance of the network must be indicated. (Added 85-659, 2/18/86)

(e) AM stations using ~~a~~ direct reading power meters in accordance with §73.51, can either submit the ~~above~~ information required by paragraph (d) of this section or submit a statement indicating that such a meter is being used. Subsequent station licenses will indicate the use of a direct reading power meter in lieu of the antenna resistance value in such a situation.

73.57 REMOTE READING ANTENNA AND COMMON POINT AMMETERS.

Remote reading antenna and common point ammeters may be used without further authority according to the following conditions: (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

- (a) Remote reading antenna or common point ammeters may be provided by: (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
  - (1) Inserting second radio frequency current sensing device directly in the antenna circuit with remote leads to the indicating instruments. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
  - (2) Inductive coupling to radio frequency current sensing device for providing direct current to indicating instrument.  
(Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

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- (3) Capacity coupling to radio frequency current sensing device for providing direct current to indicating instrument. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
  - (4) Current transformer connected to radio frequency current sensing device for providing direct current to indicating instrument. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
  - (5) Using transmission line current meter at transmitter as remote reading ammeter. See paragraph (c) of this section. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
  - (6) Using the indications of the antenna (phase) monitor, provided that when the monitor is used to obtain remote reading indication of non-directional antenna base current, the monitor calibration can be independently made and maintained for each mode of operation. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (b) Devices used for obtaining remote reading antenna or common point current indications, except antenna monitor coupling elements, shall be located at the same point as, but below (transmitter side) the associated main ammeter. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (c) In the case of shunt-excited antennas, the transmission line current meter at the transmitter may be considered as the remote antenna ammeter provided the transmission line is terminated directly into the excitation circuit feed line, which shall employ series tuning only (no shunt circuits of any type shall be employed) and insofar as practicable, the type and scale of the transmission line meter should be the same as those of the excitation circuit feed line meter (meter in slant wire feed line or equivalent). (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (d) Calibration of remote reading ammeters must be made against their corresponding regular ammeters for each mode of operation as often as necessary to insure their accuracy and:  
(Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)
- (1) ~~[RESERVED]~~
- (2) (1) In no event shall a remote reading ammeter be calibrated against another remote reading, extension, or remote control meter.
- (3) (2) Each remote reading ammeter shall be accurate within 2 percent of the value read on its corresponding regular ammeter.
- (e) All remote reading ammeters shall conform with the specifications for regular antenna ammeters. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

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- (f) Meters with arbitrary scale divisions may be used provided that calibration charts or curves are provided at the transmitter control point showing the relationship between the arbitrary scales and the reading of the main meters. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (g) If a malfunction affects the remote reading indicators of the antenna or common point ammeter, the operating power may be determined by a method using alternative procedures as described in §73.51. (Revised 84-628, 12/12/84)

73.58 INDICATING INSTRUMENTS.

(a) Each AM broadcast station ~~shall~~ must be equipped with indicating instruments which conform with the specifications described in §73.1215 for determining power by the direct and indirect methods, and with such other instruments as are necessary for the proper adjustment, operation, and maintenance of the transmitting system. However, auxiliary transmitters with a nominal power rating of 100 watts or less are not required to be equipped with instruments to determine power by the indirect method provided that the licensee can determine the antenna input power at all times.

(b) A thermocouple type ammeter or other device capable of providing an indication of radio frequency current, meeting the requirements of §73.1215, shall be installed at the base of each antenna element. (Revised 84-628, 12/12/84)

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(c) Since it is usually impractical to measure the actual antenna current of a shunt excited antenna system, the current measured at the input of the excitation circuit feed line is accepted as the antenna current. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

(d) The function of each instrument shall be clearly and permanently shown on the instrument itself or on the panel immediately adjacent thereto. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

(e) In the event that any one of these indicating instruments becomes defective when no substitute which conforms with the required specifications is available, the station may be operated without the defective instrument pending its repair or replacement for a period not in excess of 60 days without further authority of the Commission: (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

PROVIDED. That: (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

~~(1) --{RESERVED}~~

- ~~(2)~~ (1) If the defective instrument is an antenna base current ammeter of a directional antenna system, the indications may be obtained from the antenna monitor pending the return to service of the regular meter, provided other parameters are maintained at their normal values. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)
- ~~(3)~~ (2) If the defective instrument is the antenna current meter of a non-directional station which does not employ a remote antenna ammeter, or if the defective instrument is the common point meter of a station which employs a directional antenna and does not employ a remote common point meter, the operating power shall be determined by a method described in §73.51(a)(1) or (d) during the entire time the station is operated without the antenna current meter or common point meter. However, if a remote meter is employed and the antenna current ammeter or common point meter becomes defective, the remote meter can be used to determine operating power pending the return to service of the regular meter.

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(f) If conditions beyond the control of the licensee prevent the restoration of the meter to service within the above allowed period, information requested in accordance with §73.3549 of this chapter may be filed with the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located for such additional time as may be required to complete repairs of the defective instrument. (Revised 81-266, 8/7/81)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.61 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 85-590 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.61 AM DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS.

(a) Each AM station using a directional antenna must make field strength measurements at the monitoring point locations specified in the instrument of authorization, as often as necessary to ensure that the field at those points does not exceed the values specified in the station authorization. Additionally, stations not having an approved sampling system must make the measurements once each calendar quarter at intervals not exceeding 120 days. The provision of this paragraph supersedes any schedule specified on a station license issued prior to January 1, 1986. The results of the measurements are to be entered into the station log pursuant to the provisions of §73.1820.

(b) Partial proof of performance measurements using the procedures described in §73.154 must be made whenever the licensee has reason to believe that the radiated field may be exceeding the limits for which the station was most recently authorized to operate.

(c) A station may be directed to make a partial proof of performance by the FCC whenever there is an indication that the antenna is not operating as authorized.

73.62 DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA SYSTEM TOLERANCES.

(a) Each AM station operating a directional antenna must maintain the indicated relative amplitudes of the antenna base currents and antenna monitor currents within 5% of the values specified on the instrument of authorization, unless other tolerances are specified therein. Directional antenna relative phase currents must be maintained to within  $\pm 3^\circ$  of the values specified on the instrument of authorization, unless other tolerances are specified therein. (Edit. Amdt. 7/31/85)

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(b) When periods of inclement weather or severe climatic conditions make it impossible to maintain the operating parameters within the tolerances specified in paragraph (a) of this section, a licensee may operate with parameters at variance from such tolerances for a period of up to 10 consecutive days, providing the monitoring point values specified in the station authorization are maintained within authorized limits. If, at the end of this 10 day period, normal operation is not restored, the licensee must request from the FCC in Washington, DC, special temporary authority (STA) to continue operation of the station at variance from the provisions of this section. Any request for such authority shall be made in accordance with §73.1635 Special Temporary Authorizations (STA), except that the prior notice requirement of §73.1635(a)(1) is waived. Instead, such a request shall be made immediately at the end of the 10 day period of operation allowed by this paragraph. (Edit. Amdt. 7/31/85)

(c) All other requests for authority to operate with parameters at variance not necessitated by inclement weather or severe climatic conditions must be made in accordance with §73.1635. (Edit. Amdt. 7/31/85)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.68 (a), (b), and (c) have been completely revised; (d) is removed; and (e) and (f) are redesignated as (d) and (e). The previous text is not shown.*

## 73.68 SAMPLING SYSTEMS FOR ANTENNA MONITORS.

(a) Each AM station permittee authorized to construct a new directional antenna system, must install the sampling system in accordance with the following specifications:

- (1) Devices used to extract or sample the current and the transmission line connecting the sampling elements to the antenna monitor must provide accurate and stable signals to the monitor (e.g., rigidly mounted and non-rotatable loops and all system components protected from physical and environmental disturbances).
- (2) Sampling lines for critical directional antennas (see §73.14) must be of uniform length. Sampling lines for non-critical directional antennas may be of different lengths provided the phase difference of signals at the monitor are less than  $0.5^\circ$  between the shortest and longest cable length due to temperature variations to which the system is exposed.
- (3) Other configurations of sampling systems may be used upon demonstration of stable operation to the FCC.

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(b) A station having an antenna sampling system constructed according to the specifications given in paragraph (a) of this section, may obtain approval of that system by submitting an informal request to the FCC in Washington, DC. The request for approval, signed by the licensee or authorized representative, must contain sufficient information to show that the sampling system is in compliance with all requirements of paragraph (a). (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)

NOTE.—A public notice giving additional information on approval of antenna sampling systems is available upon request from the FCC's current copy contractor.

(c) In the event that the antenna monitor sampling system is temporarily out of service for repair or replacement, the station may be operated, pending completion of repairs or replacement, for a period not exceeding 120 days without further authority from the FCC if all other operating parameters and the field monitoring point values are within the limits specified on the station authorization. (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)

(d) If the antenna sampling system is modified or components of the sampling system are replaced, the following procedure shall be followed: (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)

- (1) Temporary authority shall be requested and obtained from the Commission in Washington to operate with parameters at variance with licensed values pending issuance of a modified license specifying parameters subsequent to modification or replacement of components. (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)

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- (2) Immediately prior to modification or replacement of components of the sampling system not on the towers, and after a verification that all monitoring point values, base current ratios and operating parameters are within the limits or tolerances specified in the instrument of authorization or the pertinent rules, the following indications must be read for each radiation pattern: Final plate current and plate voltage, common point current, base currents and their ratios, antenna monitor phase and current indications, and the field strength at each monitoring point. Subsequent to these modifications or changes the above procedure must be repeated. (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)
- (3) If that portion of the sampling system above the base of the towers is modified or components replaced, a partial proof of performance shall be executed subsequent to these changes consisting of at least 10 field strength measurements on each of the radials established in the latest complete proof of performance of the antenna system. These measurements shall be made at locations, all within 3 to 16 kilometers (2 to 10 miles) from the antenna which were utilized in such proof, including, on each radial, the location, if any, designated as a monitoring point in the station authorization. Measurements shall be analyzed in the manner prescribed in §73.186. The partial proof of performance shall be accompanied by common point impedance measurements made in accordance with §73.54. (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)
- (4) Request for modification of license shall be submitted to the ~~Commissioner~~ FCC in Washington, DC, within 30 days of the date of sampling system modification or replacement. Such request shall specify the transmitter plate voltage, and plate current, common point current, base currents and their ratios, antenna monitor phase and current indications, and all other data obtained pursuant to this paragraph (e).

(e) If an existing sampling system is found to be patently of marginal construction, or where the performance of a directional antenna is found to be unsatisfactory, and this deficiency reasonably may be attributed, in whole or in part, to inadequacies in the antenna monitoring system, the FCC may require the reconstruction of the sampling system in accordance with requirements specified above. (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)

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73.69 ANTENNA MONITORS.

(a) Each station using a directional antenna must have in operation at the transmitter site an FCC authorized antenna monitor. However, if the station authorization sets specific tolerances within which the phase and amplitude relationships must be maintained, or requires the use of a monitor of specified repeatability, resolution or accuracy, the antenna monitor used will be authorized on an individual basis. (Revised 84-21, 3/5/84)

- (1) Normally, the antenna monitor is to be installed immediately adjacent to the transmitter and antenna phasing equipment. When the phasing equipment is located within the antenna field at a distance from the transmitter, the monitor may be located with the phasing equipment in suitable housing such that the temperature variation is maintained at all times within those limits under which the monitor was type approved. Additionally, remote switching and metering must be installed so that all required monitor indications can be observed at the position(s) where the duty operator is located.
- (2) The antenna monitor installed at a station operating a directional antenna by remote control, using extension meters to read and log the monitor indications; or when the monitor is installed in the antenna field at a distance from the transmitter, must be designed and authorized for such use in accordance with the provisions of §73.53(e)-(g) (b)(9).

(b) In the event that the antenna monitor sampling system is temporarily out of service for repair or replacement, the station may be operated, pending completion of repairs or replacement, for a period not exceeding 120 days without further authority from the FCC if all other operating parameters, and the field monitoring point values are within the limits specified on the station authorization. (Added 85-590, 1/1/86)

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(c) If conditions beyond the control of the licensee prevent the restoration of the monitor to service within the allowed period, informal request in accordance with §73.3549 of the Commission's rules must be filed with the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located for such additional time as may be required to complete repairs of the defective instrument. (Edit. Amdt. 9/11/80)

(d) If an authorized antenna monitor is replaced by another antenna monitor, the following procedure shall be followed: (Added 75-665, June 18, 1975)

- (1) Temporary authority shall be requested and obtained from the Commission in Washington to operate with parameters at variance with licensed values, pending issuance of a modified license specifying new parameters. (Added 75-665, June 18, 1975)
- (2) Immediately prior to the replacement of the antenna monitor, after a verification that all monitoring point values and base current ratios are within the limits or tolerances specified in the instrument of authorization or the pertinent rules, the following indications ~~shall~~ must be read ~~and recorded in the maintenance log~~ for each radiation pattern: Final plate current and plate voltage, common point current, base currents, antenna monitor phase and current indications, and the field strength at each monitoring point.
- (3) With the new monitor substituted for the old, all indications specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, again must shall be read ~~and recorded~~. If no change has occurred in the indication for any parameter other than the indications of the antenna monitor the new antenna monitor indications ~~shall~~ must be deemed to be those reflecting correct array adjustments.
- (4) If it cannot be established by the observations required in paragraph (d)(2) of this section that base current ratios and monitoring point values are within the tolerances or limits prescribed by the rules and the instrument of authorization, or if the substitution of the new antenna monitor for the old results in changes in these parameters, a partial proof of performance shall be executed, as described in § 73.154 and measurements shall be analyzed in the manner required in § 73.186. (Revised 76-487, July 8, 1976)

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- (5) An informal request for modification of license shall be submitted to the Commission in Washington, D. C., within 30 days of the date of monitor replacement. Such request shall specify the make, type, and serial number of the replacement monitor, phase and sample current indications, and other data obtained pursuant to this paragraph (d).  
(Editorial Amendment, February 10, 1978)

(e) The antenna monitor shall ~~must be calibrated once each calendar week according to manufacturer's instructions and a notation entered in the maintenance log.~~ as often as necessary to ensure its proper operation.

73.72 OPERATING DURING THE EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD.

(a) An AM station may operate during the experimental period on its assigned frequency and with its authorized power for the routine testing and maintenance of its transmitting system, and for conducting experimentation under an experimental authorization; provided no interference is caused to other stations maintaining a regular operating schedule within such period. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(b) No station licensed for "daytime" or "specified hours" of operation may broadcast any regular or scheduled program during this period.

(c) The licensee of an AM station shall operate or refrain from operating its station during the experimental period as directed by the FCC to facilitate frequency measurements or for the determination of interference. (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

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73.88 BLANKETING INTERFERENCE.

The licensee of each broadcast station is required to satisfy all reasonable complaints of blanketing interference within the 1 V/m.

~~73.93---AM-OPERATOR-REQUIREMENTS-~~

~~(a)--Transmitter duty operator requirements--See §73.1860.~~

~~(b)--Chief operator requirements--See §73.1870.~~

~~(c)--Transmission system inspection requirements--See §73.1580.~~

~~(d)--Directional antenna proof of performance requirements--See §73.61.~~

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73.99 PRESUNRISE SERVICE AUTHORIZATION (PSRA) AND  
POSTSUNSET SERVICE AUTHORIZATION (PSSA)

(a) To provide the maximum uniformity in early morning operation compatible with interference considerations, and to provide for additional service during early evening hours for daytime-only stations, the provisions are made for presunrise service and postsunset service. The permissible power to be assigned in to presunrise or postsunset service authorization will not exceed 500 watts, or the authorized daytime or critical hours power (whichever is less).

(b) Pre-sunrise service authorization (PSRA) will permit: (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

(1) Class II stations operating on Mexican, Bahamian, and Canadian Class I-A and I-B Clear Channels to commence PSRA operation at 6:00 a.m. local time and to continue such operation until the sunrise times specified in their basic instrument of authorization. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

(2) Class II stations situated outside the respective 0.5 mV/m 50% skywave contours of co-channel domestic Class I-A and I-B stations to commence PSRA operation 6:00 a.m. local time, and continue this operation until sunrise times specified in their basic instruments of authorization. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

(3) Class II stations located inside a co-channel 0.5 mV/M 50% skywave contours of domestic Class I-A and I-B stations, to commence PSRA operation either at 6:00 a.m. local time, or at the time of sunrise at the nearest Class I station located east of the Class II station (whichever is later), and continue this operation until the sunrise times specified in their basic instruments of authorization. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

(4) Class III stations to commence PSRA operation at 6:00 a.m. local time and to continue such operation until local sunrise times specified in their basic instruments of authorization. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

(c) Post-sunset service authorization (PSSA) will permit: (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

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- (1) Class II-D stations located on Mexican, Bahamian, and Canadian Class I-A and I-B Clear Channels to commence PSSA operation at sunset times specified in their basic instruments of authorization and to continue for two hours after such specified times. In addition, Class II-S stations may operate pursuant to their Post-Sunset authority in lieu of their licensed nighttime power.
- (2) Class II-D stations situated outside the respective 0.5 mV/m 50% skywave contours of co-channel domestic Class I-A and I-B stations to commence PSSA operations at sunset times specified in their basic instruments of authorization and to continue up to two hours after such specified times. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (3) Class II-D stations located inside co-channel 0.5 mV/m 50% skywave contours of domestic Class I-A and I-B stations to commence PSSA operation at sunset times specified in their basic instruments of authorization and to continue such operation until two hours past such specified times, or until the time of sunset at the nearest Class I station located west of the Class II station (whichever is earlier). (Those west of the dominant station do not qualify for PSSA operation.) (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (4) Class III daytime only stations to commence PSSA operation at sunset times specified on their basic instruments of authorization and to continue such operation until two hours past such specified times. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (d) PROCEDURAL MATTERS.

- (1) Applications for PSRA and PSSA operation are not required. Instead, the FCC will calculate the periods of such operation and the power to be used pursuant to the provisions of this Section and the protection requirements contained in applicable international agreements. Licensees will be duly notified of permissible power and times of operation. Pre-sunrise and Post-sunset service authority permits operation on a secondary basis and does not confer license rights. No request for such authority need be filed. However, stations intending to operate PSRA or PSSA shall submit by letter, signed as specified in §73.3513, the following information: (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (i) Licensee name, station call letters and station location, (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (ii) Indication as to whether PSRA operation, PSSA operation, or both, is intended by the station. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (iii) A description of the method whereby any necessary power reduction will be achieved. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

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- (2) Upon such submission of the required information, such operation may begin without further authority. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

(e) TECHNICAL CRITERIA.

Calculations to determine whether there is objectionable interference will be determined in accordance with the AM Broadcast Technical Standards, §§73.182 through 73.190, and applicable international agreements. Calculations will be performed using daytime antenna systems, or critical hours antenna systems, when specified on the license. In performing calculations to determine assigned power and times for commencement of PSRA and PSSA operation, the following standards and criteria will be used: (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)

- (1) Class II stations operating in accordance with (b)(1), (b)(2), (c)(1), and (c)(2) are required to protect the nighttime 0.5 mV/m 50% skywave contours of co-channel Class I stations. Where a 0.5 mV/m 50% skywave signal is not produced, the 0.5 mV/m groundwave contour will be protected. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (2) Class II stations are required to fully protect foreign Class II stations when operating PSRA and PSSA and Class II-D stations operating PSSA are required to fully protect domestic full time Class II stations. For purposes of determining protection, the existing nighttime RSS limit will be used in the determination of maximum power permissible. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (3) Class II stations operating in accordance with (c)(2) and (c)(3) are required to restrict maximum 10% skywave radiation to any point on the daytime 0.1 mV/m groundwave contour of the co-channel Class I station to 25 uV/m. For purposes of performing these calculations of 0.1 mV/m contour of the Class I station will be determined by use of Figure M3, Estimated Ground Conductivity in the United States. When the 0.1 mV/m contour extends beyond the national boundary the international boundary shall be considered the 0.1 mV/m contour. (Added 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (4) Class III stations operating PSRA and PSSA are required to provide full protection to co-channel foreign Class II stations.

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\*(5) Class III daytime-only stations operating PSSA beyond 6:00 p.m. local time are required to fully protect domestic full-time Class III stations.

(6) The protection that Class III daytime-only stations are required to provide when operating PSSA until 6:00 p.m. local time is as follows: ~~will be that which is calculated when it is sunset plus 30 minutes at the site of the Class III daytime-only station. However, a minimum power of 100 watts shall be permitted.~~

- (i) For the first half-hour of PSSA operation, protection will be calculated at sunset plus 30 minutes at the site of the Class III daytime-only station;
- (ii) For the second half-hour of PSSA operation, protection will be calculated at sunset plus one hour at the site of the Class III daytime-only station;
- (iii) For the second hour of PSSA operation, protection will be calculated at sunset plus two hours at the site of the Class III daytime-only station;
- (iv) Minimum powers during the period until 6:00 p.m. local time shall be permitted as follows:

Calculated power	Adjusted minimum power
From 1 to 45 watts	50 watts
Above 45 to 70 watts	75 watts
Above 70 to 100 watts	100 watts

(7) For the purposes of determining protection, the existing nighttime RSS limit will be used in the determination of maximum power permissible.

\*On December 4, 1984, the FCC stayed the effective date of section 73.99(e)(4) pending further consideration. (49 F.R. 47395) On December 10, 1984, §73.99(e)(5) was further revised to reflect the above wording. (49 F.R. 48046)

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(f) Calculations made under paragraph (d) of this section may not take outstanding PSRA or PSSA operations into account, nor will the grant of a PSRA or PSSA confer any degree of interference protection on the holder thereof.

(g) Operation under a PSRA or PSSA is not mandatory, and will not be included in determining compliance with the requirements of §73.1740. To the extent actually undertaken, however, pre-sunrise operation will be considered by the FCC in determining overall compliance with past programming representations and station policy concerning commercial matter.

(h) The PSRA or PSSA is secondary to the basic instrument of authorization with which it is to be associated. The PSRA or PSSA may be suspended, modified, or withdrawn by the FCC without prior notice or right to hearing, if necessary to resolve interference conflicts, to implement agreements with foreign governments, or in other circumstances warranting such action. Moreover, the PSRA or PSSA does not extend beyond the term of the basic authorization.

(i) The FCC will periodically recalculate maximum permissible power and times for commencing PSRA and PSSA for each Class II and Class III station. These original notifications and subsequent notifications should be associated with the station authorization. Upon notification of new power and time commencing operation, affected stations will make necessary adjustments within 30 days.

(j) A PSRA and PSSA does not require compliance with §§73.45, 73.182, 73.188, and 73.1560 where the operation might otherwise be considered as technically substandard. Further, the requirements of paragraphs (a)(5), (b)(2), (c)(2), and (d)(2) of §73.1215 concerning the scale ranges of transmission system indicating instruments are waived for PSRA and PSSA operation except for the radio frequency ammeters used in determining antenna input power.

(k) A station having an antenna monitor incapable of functioning at the authorized PSRA and PSSA power when using a directional antenna shall take the monitor reading using unmodulated carrier at the authorized daytime power immediately prior to commencing PSRA or PSSA operations. Special conditions as the FCC may deem appropriate may be included for PSRA or PSSA to insure operation of the transmitter and associated equipment in accordance with all phases of good engineering practice.

NOTE.—Extended hours operations are subject to international agreements governing all operations. These agreements are in process of revision, but until this process is completed it will not be possible to allow full operation as outlined above.

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73.127 USE OF MULTIPLEX TRANSMISSION.

The licensee of an AM broadcast station may use its AM carrier to transmit signals not audible on ordinary consumer receivers, for utility load-management both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes subject to the following requirements:

- (a) Such use does not disrupt or degrade the station's own programs or the programs of other broadcast stations. (Added 82-227, 7/1/82)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.127(b) and (c) have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 84-301 that the previous wording is not shown. Paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) are added.*

- (b) AM carrier services that are common carrier in nature are subject to common carrier regulation. Licensees operating such services are required to apply to the FCC for the appropriate authorization and to comply with all policies and rules applicable to the service. Responsibility for making the initial determinations of whether a particular activity is common carriage rests with the AM station licensee. Initial determinations by licensees are subject to FCC examination and may be reviewed at the FCC's discretion. AM carrier services that are private carrier in nature must notify the Licensing Division of the Private Radio Bureau at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325, by letter, prior to initiating service certifying compliance with 47 CFR Parts 90 and 94.
- (c) AM carrier services are of a secondary nature under the authority of the AM station authorization, and the authority to provide such communications services may not be retained or transferred in any manner separate from the station's authorization. The grant or renewal of an AM station permit or license is not furthered or promoted by proposed or past service. The permittee or licensee must establish that the broadcast operation is in the public interest wholly apart from the subsidiary communications services provided.
- (d) The station identification, delayed recording, and sponsor identification announcements required by §§73.1201, 73.1208, and 73.1212 are not applicable to leased communications services transmitted via services that are not of a general broadcast program nature.

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- (e) The licensee or permittee must retain control over all material transmitted in a broadcast mode via the station's facilities, with the right to reject any material that it deems inappropriate or undesirable. (Added 84-301, 9/20/84)
- (f) Installation of the multiplex transmitting equipment must conform with the requirements of §73.1690(e)-(6).

## 73.128 AM STEREOPHONIC BROADCASTING.

(a) An AM broadcast station may, without specific authority from the FCC, transmit stereophonic programs upon installation of type accepted stereophonic transmitting equipment and the necessary measuring equipment to determine that the stereophonic transmissions conform to the modulation characteristics specified for the stereophonic transmission system in use. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

(b) The FCC does not specify the composition of the transmitted stereophonic signal. However, the following limitations on the transmitted wave must be met to insure compliance with the occupied bandwidth limitations, compatibility with AM receivers using envelope detectors, and any applicable international agreements to which the United States is a party: (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

- (1) The transmitted wave must meet the occupied bandwidth specifications of §73.44 under all possible conditions of program modulation. Compliance with requirement shall be demonstrated either by the following specific modulation tests or other documented test procedures that are to be fully described in the application for type acceptance and the transmitting equipment instruction manual. (See §2.983(d)(8) and (j)). (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)
  - (i) Main channel (L + R) under all conditions of amplitude modulations for the stereophonic system but not exceeding amplitude modulation on negative peaks of 100%. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

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(ii) Stereophonic subchannel (L - R) modulated with audio tones of the same amplitude as the transmitter input terminals as in (i) above but with the phase of either the L or R channel reversed. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

(iii) Left and Right Channel only, under all conditions of modulation for the stereophonic system in use but not exceeding amplitude modulation on negative peaks of 100%. (Added 82-111, 4/26/82)

(2) ~~[RESERVED] The total harmonic distortion as measured by an envelope detector having an input radio frequency bandwidth of 30 kHz (3 dB points) may not exceed 5% for the conditions of modulation specified (1) of this paragraph.~~

(c) ~~[RESERVED] Each licensee or permittee of an AM station engaging in stereophonic broadcasting using a system with a pilot tone shall measure the quiescent pilot tone frequency and injection level and calibrate at intervals as often as necessary to insure compliance with the specifications for the system in use. However, in any event, the measurements shall be made at least once each calendar month with not more than 40 days between successive measurements.~~

73.132 TERRITORIAL EXCLUSIVITY. (Revised 77-206, 4/25/77)

No licensee of an AM broadcast station shall have any arrangement with a network organization which prevents or hinders another station serving substantially the same area from broadcasting the network's programs not taken by the former stations, or which prevents or hinders another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any program of the network organization:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this section does not prohibit arrangements under which the station is granted first call within its primary service area upon the network's programs. The term "network organization" means any organization originating program material, with or without commercial messages, and furnishing the same to stations interconnected so as to permit simultaneous broadcast by all or some of them. However, arrangements involving only stations under common ownership, or only the rebroadcast by one station or programming from another with no compensation other than a lump-sum payment by the station rebroadcasting, are not considered arrangements with a network organization. The term "arrangement" means any contract, arrangement or understanding, expressed or implied.

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- 73.140 ~~USE OF AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS (ATS).\*~~
- 73.142 ~~AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FACILITIES.\*~~
- 73.144 ~~FAIL-SAFE TRANSMITTER CONTROL FOR AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS.\*~~
- 73.146 ~~AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARM POINTS.\*~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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73.150 DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA SYSTEMS.

(a) For each station employing a directional antenna, all determinations of service provided and interference caused shall be based on the inverse fields of the standard radiation pattern for that station. (As applied to nighttime operation the term "standard radiation pattern" shall include the radiation pattern in the horizontal plane, and radiation patterns at angles above this plane, as required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section.) In the event of a discrepancy between the calculated and plotted values of a standard pattern, the calculated values will prevail with respect to protection of domestic stations while the plotted (notified) values will prevail with respect to protection of foreign stations. (Revised 76-511, 7/15/76)

- (1) Parties submitting directional antenna patterns pursuant to this section and §73.152 (Modified standard pattern) must submit patterns which are tabulated and plotted in units of millivolts per meter at 1 kilometer.

NOTE.— Applications for new stations and for changes (both minor and major) in existing stations must use a standard pattern. (Revised 81-45, 3/17/81)

(b) The following data shall be submitted with an application for authority to install a directional antenna: (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)

- (1) The standard radiation pattern for the proposed antenna in the horizontal plane, and where pertinent, azimuthal radiation patterns for angles of elevation up to and including 60°, with a separate pattern for each increment of 5°. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)

- (i) The standard radiation pattern shall be based on the theoretical radiation pattern. The theoretical radiation pattern shall be calculated in accordance with the following mathematical expression: (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

$$E(\phi, \theta)_{th} = \left| k \sum_{i=1}^n F_i f_i(\theta) \sqrt{S_i \cos \theta \cos (\phi_i - \phi) + \psi_i} \right| \quad (1)$$

(Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

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where: (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

- $E(\phi, \theta)$  Represents the theoretical inverse distance fields at one mile for the given azimuth and elevation. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)
- $k$  Represents the multiplying constant which determines the basic pattern size. It shall be chosen so that the effective field (RMS) of the theoretical pattern in the horizontal plane shall be no greater than the value computed on the assumption that nominal station power (see § 73.14(e)) is delivered to the directional array, and that a lumped loss resistance of one ohm exists at the current loop of each element of the array, or at the base of each element of electrical height lower than 0.25 wavelength, and no less than the value required by § 73.189(b)(2) of this part for a station of the class and nominal power for which the pattern is designed.
- $n$  Represents the number of elements (towers) in the directional array. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)
- $i$  Represents the  $i^{\text{th}}$  element in the array.
- $F_i$  Represents the field ratio of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  element in the array.
- $\theta$  Represents the vertical elevation angle measured from the horizontal plane. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

- $f_i(\theta)$  Represents the vertical plane radiation characteristic of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  antenna. This value depends on the tower height, as well as whether the tower is top-loaded or sectionalized. The various formulas for computing  $f_i(\theta)$  are given in §73.160. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)
- $S_i$  Represents the electrical spacing of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower from the reference point. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)
- $\phi_i$  Represents the orientation (with respect to true north) of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)
- $\phi$  Represents the azimuth (with respect to true north).
- $\psi_j$  Represents the electrical phase angle of the current in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

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The standard radiation pattern shall be constructed in accordance with the following mathematical expression: (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

$$E(\phi, \theta)_{std} = 1.05 \sqrt{\{E(\phi, \theta)_{th}\}^2 + Q^2} \quad (2) \quad (3)$$

(Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

where: (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

- $E(\phi, \theta)_{std}$  Represents the inverse fields at one mile which are deemed to be produced by the directional antenna in the horizontal and vertical planes. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)
- $E(\phi, \theta)_{th}$  Represents the theoretical inverse distance fields at one mile as computed in accordance with Eq. 1, above. (Added 76-511, 7/15/76)

$Q$  ----- is the greater of the following quantities:

-or

$$0.025 g(\theta) E_{rss}$$

$$6.0 g(\theta) \sqrt{P_{kw}}$$

The method of computing  $Q$  depends on whether the metric system is being used: see §73.181(f). For all situations prior to January 4, 1982,  $Q$  is the greater of the following quantities:

$$0.025 g(\theta) E_{rss}$$

or

$$6.0 g(\theta) \sqrt{P_{kw}}$$

For all situations on or after January 4, 1981,  $Q$  is the greater of the following quantities:

$$0.025 g(\theta) E_{rss}$$

or

$$10.0 g(\theta) \sqrt{P_{kw}}$$

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where: (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

$g(\theta)$  Is the vertical plane distribution factor,  $f(\theta)$ , for the shortest element in the array (see Eq. 2, above; also see Section 73.190, Figure 5). If the shortest element has an electrical height in excess of 0.5 wavelength,  $g(\theta)$  shall be computed as follows: (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

$$g(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{\{f(\theta)\}^2 + 0.0625}}{1.030776} \quad (3) \quad -(4)$$

$E_{rss}$  Is the root sum square of the amplitudes of the inverse fields of the elements of the array in the horizontal plane, as used in the expression for  $E(\phi, \theta)_{th}$  (see Eq. 1, above), and is computed as follows: (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

$$E_{rss} = k \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n F_i^2} \quad (4) \quad -(5)$$

$P_{kw}$  Is the nominal station power, expressed in kilowatts; see Section 73.14(c). If the nominal power is less than one kilowatt,  $P_{kw} = 1$ .

- (2) All patterns shall be computed for integral multiples of five degrees, beginning with zero degrees representing true north, and, shall be plotted to the largest scale possible on unglazed letter-size paper (main engraving approximately 7" x 10") using only scale divisions and subdivisions of 1, 2, 2.5, or 5 times 10<sup>nth</sup>. The horizontal plane pattern and other azimuthal patterns shall be plotted on polar coordinate paper, with the zero degree point corresponding to true north. Patterns for elevation angles above the horizontal plane may be plotted in polar or rectangular coordinates, with the pattern for each angle of elevation on a separate page. Rectangular plots shall begin and end at true north, with all azimuths labelled in increments of not less than 20 degrees. If a rectangular plot is used, the ordinate showing the scale for radiation may be logarithmic. Minor lobe and null detail occurring between successive patterns for specific angles of elevation need not be submitted. Values of field strength on any pattern less than ten percent of the maximum field strength plotted on that pattern shall be shown on an enlarged scale. Rectangular plots with a logarithmic ordinate need not utilize an expanded scale unless necessary to show clearly the minor lobe and null detail. The direction and distance toward each existing station with which interference may be involved shall be indicated on the horizontal plane pattern, and, as appropriate, on patterns for other angles of elevation, with all directions referred to true north. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

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- (3) The effective (RMS) field intensity in the horizontal plane of  $E(\varnothing, \Theta)$  std,  $E(\varnothing, \Theta)$ th and the root sum square (RSS) value of the inverse fields of the array elements at 1 mile of the array elements, derived from the equation for  $E(\varnothing, \Theta)$ th. These values shall be tabulated on the page on which the horizontal plane pattern is plotted, which shall be specifically labeled as the Standard Horizontal Plane Pattern.
- (4) Physical description of the array, showing: (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
- (i) Number of elements. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (ii) Type of each element (i.e., guyed or self-supporting, uniform cross section or tapered (specifying base dimensions), grounded or insulated, etc.) (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (iii) Details of top loading, or sectionalizing, if any. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (iv) Height of radiating portion of each element in feet (height above base insulator, or base, if grounded). (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (v) Overall height of each element above ground. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (vi) Sketch of antenna site, indicating its dimensions, the location of the antenna elements thereon, their spacing from each other, and their orientation with respect to each other and to true north, the number and length of the radials in the ground system about each element, the dimensions of ground screens, if any, and bonding between towers and between radial systems. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
- (5) Electrical description of the array, showing: (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
- (i) Relative amplitudes of the fields of the array elements. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (ii) Relative time phasing of the fields of the array elements in degrees leading [+ ] or lagging [- ]. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (iii) Space phasing between elements in degrees. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (iv) All assumptions made and the basis therefor, particularly with respect to the electrical height of the elements, current distribution along elements, efficiency of each element, and ground conductivity. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)
  - (v) Formulas used for computing  $E(\varnothing, \Theta)$ th and  $E(\varnothing, \Theta)$ std together with sample computations. (Added 71-39, February 22, 1971)

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- (vi) Complete tabulation of final computed data used in plotting patterns, including data for the determination of the RMS value of the pattern, and the RSS field of the array.
- (6) The values used in specifying the parameters which describe the array must be specified to no greater precision than can be achieved with available monitoring equipment. Use of greater precision raises a rebuttable presumption of instability of the array. Following are acceptable values of precision; greater precision may be used only upon showing that the monitoring equipment to be installed gives accurate readings with the specified precision.
- (i) Field Ratio: \*3 significant figures.
  - (ii) Phasing: to the nearest 0.1 degree.
  - (iii) Orientation (with respect to a common point in the array, or with respect to another tower): to the nearest 0.1 degree.
  - (iv) Spacing (with respect to a common point in the array, or with respect to another tower); to the nearest 0.1 degree.
  - (v) Electrical Height (for all parameters listed in Section 73.160): to the nearest 0.1 degree.
  - (vi) Theoretical RMS (to determine pattern size): 4 significant figures.
  - (vii) Additional requirements relating to modified standard patterns appear in §73.152(b)(5).
- (6) (7) Any additional information required by the application form.

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(c) Sample calculations for the theoretical and standard radiation follow. Assume a five Kw (nominal power) station with a theoretical RMS of 685 mV/m in at one kilometer. Assume that it is an in-line array consisting of three towers. Assume the following parameters for the towers:

Tower	Field ratio	Relative phasing	Relative spacing	Relative orientation
1.....	1.0	-128.5	0.0	0.0
2.....	1.89	0.0	110.0	285.0
3.....	1.0	128.5	220.0	285.0

Assume that tower 1 is a typical tower with an electrical height of 120 degrees. Assume that tower 2 is top-loaded in accordance with the method described in §73.160(b)(2) where A is 120 electrical degrees and B is 20 electrical degrees. Assume that tower 3 is sectionalized in accordance with the method described in §73.160(b)(3) where A is 120 electrical degrees, B is 20 electrical degrees, C is 220 electrical degrees, and D is 15 electrical degrees.

The multiplying constant will be 323.6.

Following is a tabulation of part of the theoretical pattern:

Azimuth	0	30	60	Vertical angle
0	15.98	62.49	68.20	.....
105	1225.30	819.79	234.54	.....
235	0.43	18.46	34.56	.....
247	82.62	51.52	26.38	.....

If we further assume that the station has a standard pattern, we find that Q, for  $\theta = 0$ , is 22.36.

Following is a tabulation of part of the standard pattern:

Azimuth	0	30	60	Vertical angle
0	28.86	68.05	72.06	.....
105	1286.78	860.97	246.41	.....
235	23.48	26.50	37.18	.....
247	89.87	57.03	28.87	.....

The RMS of the standard pattern in the horizontal plane is 719.63 mV/m at one kilometer.

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73.151 FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS TO ESTABLISH  
PERFORMANCE OF DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS.

(a) In addition to the information required by the license application form, the following showing must be submitted to establish for each mode of directional operation, that the effective measured field strength (RMS) at 1 mile is not less than 85 percent of the effective field strength specified for the standard radiation pattern for that mode of directional operation, or less than that specified in §73.189(b) for the class of station involved, whichever is the higher value, and that the measured field strength at 1 mile in any direction does not exceed the field shown in that direction on the standard radiation pattern for that mode of directional operation: (Added 71-39, 2/22/71)

- (1) A tabulation of inverse field intensities strengths in the horizontal plane at 1 mile, as determined from field strength measurements taken and analyzed in accordance with §73.186, and a statement of the effective field intensity-strength (RMS), based on these measurements. Measurements shall be made in at least the following directions:
  - (i) Those specified in the instrument of authorization. (Added 71-39, 2/22/71)
  - (ii) In major lobes. Generally at least three radials are necessary to establish a major lobe; however, additional radials may be required. (Added 71-39, 2/22/71)
  - (iii) Along sufficient number of other radials to establish the effective field. In the case of a relatively simple directional antenna pattern, approximately five radials in addition to those in subdivision (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph are sufficient. However, when more complicated patterns are involved, that is, patterns having several or sharp lobes or nulls, measurements shall be taken along as many radials as may be necessary, to definitely establish the pattern(s). (Added 71-39, 2/22/71)

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(2) A tabulation of: (Added 71-39, 2/22/71)

- (i) The phase difference of the current in each other element with respect to the reference element, and whether the current leads (+) or lags (-) the current in the reference element, as indicated by the station's phase monitor. (Added 71-39, 2/22/71)
- (ii) The ratio of the amplitude of the current in each other element to the current in the reference element, and indicated on the station's antenna monitor. (Revised 77-476, 7/18/77)
- (iii) The value of the radio frequency current at the base of each element, and the ratio of the current in each other element, to the current in the reference element. If there are substantial differences between the ratios established in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph and the ratios computed in this subdivision (iii) and/or if there are substantial differences between the parameters established in subdivision (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph and this subdivision (iii), and those used in the design of the standard radiation pattern, a full explanation of the reasons for these differences shall be given. (Revised 77-476, 7/18/77)

~~(3) -- [RESERVED]~~

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- (4) (3) The actual field strength measured at each monitoring point established in the various directions for which a limiting field was specified in the instrument of authorization together with accurate and detailed description of each monitoring point together with ordinary snapshots, clear and sharp, taken with the field strength meter in its measuring position and with the camera so located that its field of view takes in as many pertinent landmarks as possible. In addition, the directions for proceeding to each monitoring point together with a rough sketch or map upon which has been indicated the most accessible approaches to the monitoring points should be submitted.

## 73.152 MODIFICATION OF DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA DATA.

(a) If, after construction and final adjustment of a directional antenna, a measured inverse distance field in any direction exceeds the field shown on the standard radiation pattern for the pertinent mode of directional operation, an application shall be filed, specifying a modified standard radiation pattern and/or such changes as may be required in operating parameters so that all measured effective fields will be contained within the modified standard radiation pattern. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

(b) Normally, a modified standard pattern is not acceptable at the initial construction permit stage, before a proof-of-performance has been completed. However, in certain cases, where it can be shown that modification is necessary, a modified standard pattern will be acceptable at the initial construction permit stage. Following is a non-inclusive list of items to be considered in determining whether a modification is acceptable at the initial construction permit stage: (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

- (1) When the proposed pattern is essentially the same as an existing pattern at the same antenna site. (e.g., A DA-D station proposing to become a DA-1 station.) (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)
- (2) Excessive reradiating structures, which should be shown on a plat of the antenna site and surrounding area. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)
- (3) Other environmental factors; they should be fully described. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

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- (4) Judgment and experience of the engineer preparing the engineering portion of the application. This must be supported with a full discussion of the pertinent factors.

(c) The following general principles shall govern the situations in paragraphs (a) and (b) in this section:

- (1) Where a measured field in any direction will exceed the authorized standard pattern, the license application may specify the level at which the input power to the antenna shall be limited to maintain the measured field at a value not in excess of that shown on the standard pattern, and shall specify the common point current corresponding to this power level. This value of common point current will be specified on the license for that station.
- (2) Where any excessive measured field does not result in objectionable interference to another station, a modification of construction permit application may be submitted with a modified standard pattern encompassing all measured fields. The modified standard pattern shall supersede the previously submitted standard radiation pattern for that station in the pertinent mode of directional operation. Following are the possible methods of creating a modified standard pattern:
- (i) The modified pattern may be computed by making the entire pattern larger than the original pattern (i.e., have a higher RMS value) if the measured fields systematically exceed the confines of the original pattern. The larger pattern shall be computed by using a larger multiplying constant,  $k$ , in the theoretical pattern equation (Eq. 1) in §73.150(b)(1).
- (ii) Where the measured field exceeds the pattern in discrete directions, but objectionable interference does not result, the pattern may be expanded over sectors including these directions. When this "augmentation" is desired, it shall be achieved by application of the following equation:

$$E(\phi, \theta)_{aug} = \sqrt{\{E(\phi, \theta)_{std}\}^2 + A\{g(\theta) \cos(180 \frac{D_A}{S})\}^2}$$

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where:

$E(\phi, \theta)_{std}$  is the standard pattern field at some particular azimuth and elevation angle, before augmentation, computed pursuant to Eq. 2, §73.150(b)(1)(i).

$E(\phi, \theta)_{aug}$  is the field in the direction specified above, after augmentation.

$A = E(\phi', \theta)_{aug}^2 - E(\phi', \theta)_{std}^2$  in which  $\phi'$  is the central azimuth of augmentation.  $E(\phi', \theta)_{aug}$  and  $E(\phi', \theta)_{std}$  are the fields in the horizontal plane at the central azimuth of augmentation.

NOTE.--"A" must be positive, except during the process of converting non-standard patterns to standard patterns pursuant to the REPORT AND ORDER IN DOCKET NO. 21473, and in making minor changes to stations with patterns developed during the conversion. However, even when "A" is negative, "A" cannot be so negative that  $E(\phi, \theta)_{aug}$  is less than  $E(\phi, \theta)_{th}$  at any azimuth or vertical elevation angle.

$g(\theta)$  is defined in §73.150(b)(1)(i).

$S$  is the angular range, or "span", over which augmentation is applied. The span is centered on the central azimuth of augmentation. At the limits of the span, the augmented pattern merges into the unaugmented pattern. Spans may overlap.

$D_A$  is the absolute horizontal angle between the azimuth at which the augmented pattern value is being computed and the central azimuth of augmentation. ( $D_A$  cannot exceed  $\frac{1}{2} S$ .)

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In the case where there are spans which overlap, the above formula shall be applied repeatedly, once for each augmentation, in ascending order of central azimuth of augmentation, beginning with zero degrees representing true North. Note that, when spans overlap, there will be, in effect, an augmentation of an augmentation. And, if the span of an earlier augmentation overlaps the central azimuth of a later augmentation, the value of "A" for the later augmentation will be different than the value of "A" without the overlap of the earlier span.

- (iii) A combination of (i) and (ii), of this section, with (i) being applied before (ii) is applied.
- (3) A Modified Standard Pattern shall be specifically labeled as such, and shall be plotted in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of §73.150. The effective (RMS) field intensity in the horizontal plane of  $E(\Phi, \Theta)_{std}$ ,  $E(\Phi, \Theta)_{th}$ , and the root sum square (RSS) value of the inverse fields of the array elements (derived from the equation for  $E(\Phi, \Theta)_{th}$ , shall be tabulated on the page on which the horizontal plane pattern is plotted. Where sector augmentation has been employed in designing the modified pattern, the direction of maximum augmentation (i.e., the central azimuth of augmentation) shall be indicated on the horizontal plane pattern for each augmented sector, and the limits of each sector shall also be shown. Field values within an augmented sector, computed prior to augmentation, shall be depicted by a broken line.
- (4) There shall be submitted, for each modified standard pattern, complete tabulations of final computed data used in plotting the pattern. In addition, for each augmented sector, the central azimuth of augmentation, span, and radiation at the central azimuth of augmentation ( $E(\Phi, \Theta)_{aug}$ ) shall be tabulated.

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(5) The parameters used in computing the modified standard pattern shall be specified with realistic precision. Following is a list of the maximum acceptable precision:

(i) Central Azimuth of Augmentation: to the nearest 0.1 degree.

(ii) Span: to the nearest 0.1 degree.

(iii) Radiation at Central Azimuth of Augmentation: 4 significant figures.

(d) Sample calculations for a modified standard pattern follow. First, assume the existing standard pattern in §73.150(c). Then, assume the following augmentation parameters:

Augmentation number	Central azimuth	Span	Radiation at central azimuth
1.....	110	40	1,300
2.....	240	50	52
3.....	250	10	130

Following is a tabulation of part of the modified standard pattern:

Azimuth	0	30	60	Vertical angle
0.....	28.86	68.05	72.06	.....
105.....	1,299.42	872.14	254.21	.....
235.....	39.00	35.74	38.71	.....
247.....	100.47	66.69	32.78	.....

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APPENDIX

METHOD OF CALCULATION OF MULTIPLYING CONSTANTS  
USED IN COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR STANDARD BROADCAST  
DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA CALCULATIONS

The various steps in the calculation of the multiplying constant are:

- (a) Compute the no-loss multiplying constant; that is, the multiply-constant assuming that the nominal power is radiated.
- (b) Compute the no-loss loop currents (base currents if the tower is less than 90 electrical degrees).
- (c) Compute the total power loss using the no-loss currents.
- (d) Adjust the multiplying constant to take account of the power loss; that is, adjust so that the nominal power is the input power to the array rather than the radiated power.

NOTE. —In the following description, the angle  $\theta$  is the vertical elevation angle above the horizontal plane. Also, the term "rms" means the root-mean-square field intensity based on a multiplying constant of one.

The no-loss multiplying constant is computed by the power flow integration method:

$$K = \frac{(C1) (\sqrt{P_{nom}})}{rms_{hem}}$$

where:

- $K$  = the no-loss multiplying constant;
- $C1$  = 152.15158 mV/m; this is the horizontal radiation from a standard hemispherical radiator in millivolts per meter at one mile; this was derived in Constants for Directional Antenna Computer Programs, 43 FCC2d 544, 28 RR2d 959 (1973);
- $P_{nom}$  = the nominal power in kilowatts;
- $rms_{hem}$  = the root-mean-square effective field intensity over the hemisphere, which may be obtained by integrating the rms at each vertical elevation angle over the hemisphere. The Commission's computer performs the integration using the trapezoidal method of approximation:

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$$\text{rms}_{\text{hem}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\pi \Delta}{180} \left[ \frac{\text{rms}_0^2}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^l \text{rms}_m \Delta^2 \cos m \Delta \right]}$$

where:

- $\Delta$  = the interval, in degrees, between the equally-spaced sampling points at the different vertical elevation angles  $\theta$ ;
- $m$  = integers from 1 to  $l$ , which give the elevation angle  $\theta$  in degrees when multiplied by  $\Delta$ ;
- $l$  = one less than the number of intervals; it is equal to  $90/\Delta - 1$ ;
- $\text{rms}_\theta$  = the root-mean-square field intensity at the specified elevation angle  $\theta$  :

$$\text{rms}_\theta = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n F_i f_i(\theta) F_j f_j(\theta) \cos \psi_{ij} J_0(S_{ij} \cos \theta)}$$

where:

$i$  =  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower;

$j$  =  $j^{\text{th}}$  tower;

$n$  = number of towers in the array;

$F_i$  = field ratio of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower;

$f_i(\theta)$  = vertical radiation characteristic of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower;

$F_j$  = field ratio of the  $j^{\text{th}}$  tower;

$f_j(\theta)$  = vertical radiation characteristic of the  $j^{\text{th}}$  tower;

$\psi_{ij}$  = difference in the electrical phase angles of the currents in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  and  $j^{\text{th}}$  towers in the array;

$S_{ij}$  = spacing in degrees between the  $i^{\text{th}}$  and  $j^{\text{th}}$  towers in the array;

$J_0(S_{ij} \cos \theta)$  = Bessel function of the first kind and zero order of the apparent spacing between the  $i^{\text{th}}$  and  $j^{\text{th}}$  towers.

Next, the no-loss loop current (the current at the current maxima) for a typical tower is computed:

$$I_i = \frac{KF_i}{(C2) (1 - \cos G_i)}$$

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where:

- $I_i$  = the loop current in amperes in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower;
- $K$  = the no-loss multiplying constant computed above;
- $F_i$  = the field ratio for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower;
- $C2 = 37.256479$ ; this was derived in Constants for Directional Antenna Computer Programs, *supra*;
- $G_i$  = the height, in electrical degrees, of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower.

NOTE. -If non-typical towers are used, different loop current equations may be required.

If the tower is less than 90 electrical degrees in height, the base current is computed by multiplying the sine of the tower height by the loop current.

Using the no-loss currents, the total power loss would be:

$$P_{\text{loss}} = \frac{R}{1000} \sum_{i=1}^n I_i^2$$

where:

- $P_{\text{loss}}$  = the total power loss in kilowatts;
- $R$  = the assumed resistance in ohms; for standard pattern calculations, this would be at least one ohm;
- $i$  = the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower;
- $n$  = the number of towers in the array;
- $I_i$  = the loop current (or base current if the tower is less than 90 electrical degrees in height) for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  tower.

Finally, the multiplying constant must be adjusted to change the assumption from nominal power being radiated to nominal power being the input power to the array prior to taking account of the assumed loss resistance:

$$K_{\Omega} = K \sqrt{\frac{P_{\text{nom}}}{P_{\text{nom}} + P_{\text{loss}}}}$$

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where:

$K_{\Omega}$  = the multiplying constant after adjustment for the assumed loss resistance;

$K$  = the no-loss multiplying constant computed above;

$P_{\text{nom}}$  = the nominal power in kilowatts;

$P_{\text{loss}}$  = the total power loss in kilowatts.

The multiplying constant  $K_{\Omega}$  is then used to compute the theoretical pattern used in generating the standard pattern.

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73.153 FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATIONS OR EVIDENCE AT HEARINGS.

In the determination of interference, groundwave field strength measurements will take precedence over theoretical values, provided such measurements are properly taken and presented. When measurements of groundwave signal strength are presented, they shall be sufficiently complete in accordance with §73.186 to determine the field strength at 1 mile in the pertinent directions for that station. The antenna resistance measurements required by §73.186 need not be taken or submitted. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.154 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 85-590 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.154 AM DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA PARTIAL PROOF OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS.

- (a) A partial proof of performance consists of at least 10 field strength measurements made on each of the radials established in the latest complete proof of performance of the directional antenna system.
- (b) The measurements are to be made within 2 to 10 miles (3 to 16 kilometers) from the center of the antenna array. When a monitoring point as designated on the station authorization on a particular radial, one of the radial measurements must be made at that point.
- (c) The results of the measurements are to be analyzed in either of two methods. Either the arithmetic average or the logarithmic average of the ratios of the field strength at each measurement point along each radial to the corresponding field strength in the most recent complete proof of performance may be used to establish the inverse distance fields. (The logarithmic average for each radial is the antilogarithm of the mean of the logarithms of the ratios of field strength (new to old) for each measurement location along a given radial).
- (d) The result of the most recent partial proof of performance measurements and analysis is to be retained in the station records available to the FCC upon request.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.157 has been so completely revised as of July 31, 1985 that the previous wording is not shown.*

## 73.157 ANTENNA TESTING DURING DAYTIME.

(a) The licensee of a station using a directional antenna during daytime or nighttime hours may, without further authority, operate during daytime hours with the licensed nighttime directional facilities or with a nondirectional antenna when conducting monitoring point field strength measurements or antenna proof of performance measurements.

(b) Operation pursuant to this section is subject to the following conditions:

- (1) No harmful interference will be caused to any other station.
- (2) The FCC may notify the licensee to modify or cease such operation to resolve interference complaints or when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience and necessity.
- (3) Such operation shall be undertaken only for the purpose of taking monitoring point field strength measurements or antenna proof of performance measurements, and shall be restricted to the minimum time required to accomplish the measurements.
- (4) Operating power in the nondirectional mode shall be adjusted to the same power as was utilized for the most recent nondirectional proof of performance covering the licensed facilities.

## 73.158 DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA MONITORING POINTS.

(a) When a licensee of a station using a directional antenna system finds that a field monitoring point, as specified on the station authorization, is no longer accessible for use or is unsuitable because of nearby construction or other disturbances to the measured field, an informal application to change the monitoring point location is to be promptly submitted to the FCC in Washington, D.C. The application must include the following information: (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)

- (1) A partial proof of performance conducted on the radial containing the monitoring point to be changed. (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)
- (2) A written description of the routing to the new selected monitoring point. (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)
- (3) A map showing the location and routing to the new selected monitoring point. (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)

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(4) A photograph showing the new monitoring point in relation to nearby permanent landmarks that can be used in locating the point accurately at all times throughout the year. Do not use seasonal or temporary features in either the written descriptions or photographs as landmarks for locating field points.

(b) When the descriptive routing to reach any of the monitoring points as shown on the station license is no longer correct due to road or building construction or other changes, the licensee must prepare and file with the FCC, in Washington, D.C., a request for a corrected station license showing the new routing description. A copy of the description is to be posted with the existing station license. The notification is to include the information specified in (2) and (3) of paragraph (a) above.

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73.160 VERTICAL PLANE RADIATION CHARACTERISTICS,  $f(\Theta)$ .

(a) The vertical plane radiation characteristics show the relative field being radiated at a given vertical angle, with respect to the horizontal plane. The vertical angle, represented as  $\Theta$ , is 0 degrees in the horizontal plane, and 90 degrees when perpendicular to the horizontal plane. The vertical plane radiation characteristic is referred to as  $f(\Theta)$ . The generic formula for  $f(\Theta)$  is:

$$f(\Theta) = E(\Theta)/E(0)$$

where:

$E(\Theta)$  is the radiation from the tower at angle  $\Theta$ .

$E(0)$  is the radiation from the tower in the horizontal plane.

(b) Listed below are the formulas for  $f(\Theta)$  for several common towers.

- (1) For a typical tower, which is not top-loaded or sectionalized, the following formula shall be used:

$$f(\Theta) = \frac{\cos(G \sin \Theta) - \cos G}{(1 - \cos G) \cos \Theta}$$

where:

$G$  is the electrical height of the tower, not including the base insulator and pier. (In the case of a folded unipole tower, the entire radiating structure's electrical height is used.)

- (2) For a top-loaded tower, the following formula shall be used:

$$f(\Theta) = \frac{\cos B \cos(A \sin \Theta) - \sin \Theta \sin B \sin(A \sin \Theta) - \cos(A+B)}{\cos \Theta (\cos B - \cos(A+B))}$$

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where:

- A is the physical height of the tower, in electrical degrees, and
- B is the difference, in electrical degrees, between the apparent electrical height (G, based on current distribution) and the actual physical height.
- G is the apparent electrical height: the sum of A and B; A+B.

See Figure 1 of this section.

- (3) For a sectionalized tower, the following formula shall be used:

$$f(\Theta) = \frac{\sin \Delta [\cos B \cos (A \sin \Theta) - \cos G] + \sin B [\cos D \cos (C \sin \Theta) - \sin \Theta \sin D \sin (C \sin \Theta) - \cos \Delta \cos (A \sin \Theta)]}{\cos \Theta [\sin \Delta (\cos B - \cos G) + \sin B (\cos D - \cos \Delta)]}$$

where:

- A is the physical height, in electrical degrees, of the lower section of the tower.
- B is the difference between the apparent electrical height (based on current distribution) of the lower section of the tower and the physical height of the lower section of the tower.
- C is the physical height of the entire tower, in electrical degrees.
- D is the difference between the apparent electrical height of the tower (based on current distribution of the upper section) and the physical height of the entire tower. D will be zero if the sectionalized tower is not top-loaded.
- G is the sum of A and B; A+B.
- H is the sum of C and D; C+D.
- Δ is the difference between H and A; H-A.

See Figure 2 of this section.

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(c) One of the above  $f(\Theta)$  formulas *must* be used in computing radiation in the vertical plane, unless the applicant submits a special formula for a particular type of antenna. If a special formula is submitted, it must be accompanied by a complete derivation and sample calculations. Submission of values for  $f(\Theta)$  only in a tabular or graphical format (i.e., without a formula) is not acceptable.

(d) Following are sample calculations. (The number of significant figures shown here should *not* be interpreted as a limitation on the number of significant figures used in actual calculations.)

- (1) For a typical tower, as described in subsection (b)(1), assume that  $G = 120$  electrical degrees:

$\Theta$	$f(\Theta)$
0.....	1.0000
30.....	0.7698
60.....	0.3458

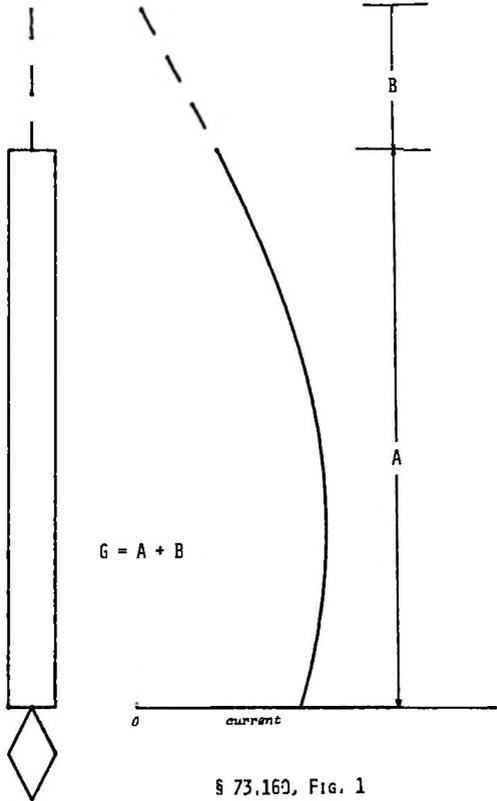
- (2) For a top loaded tower, as described in subsection (b)(2), assume  $A = 120$  electrical degrees,  $B = 20$  electrical degrees, and  $G = 140$  electrical degrees,  $(120+20)$ :

$\Theta$	$f(\Theta)$
0.....	1.000
30.....	0.7364
60.....	0.2960

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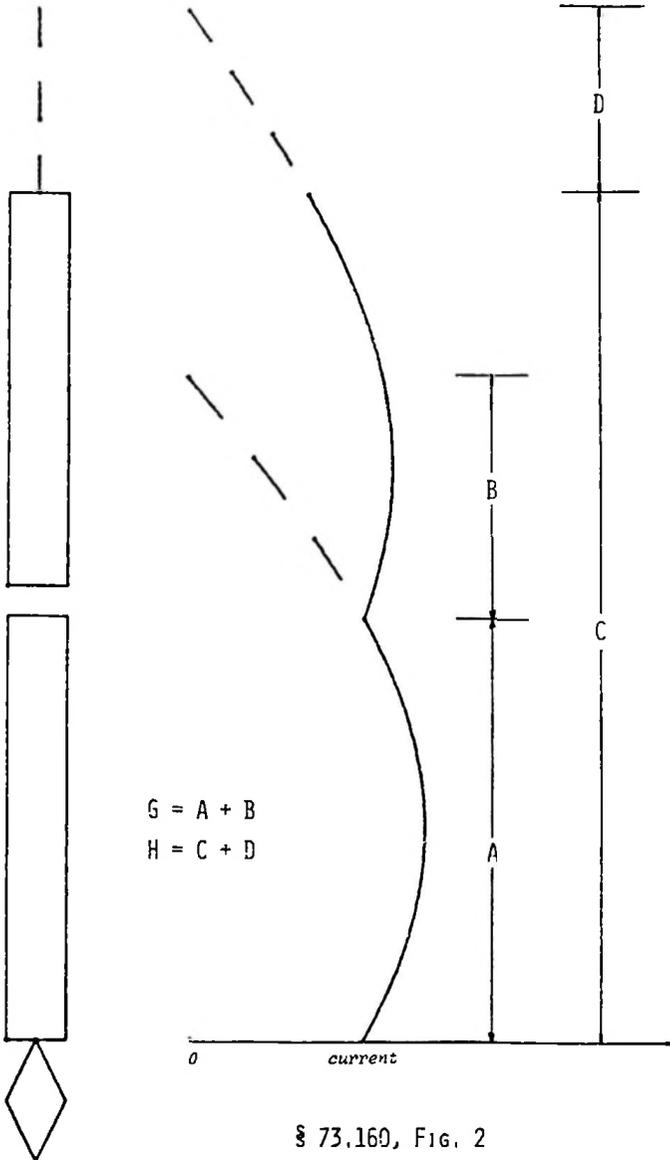
- (3) For a sectionalized tower, as described in subsection (b)(3), assume  $A = 120$  electrical degrees,  $B = 20$  electrical degrees,  $C = 220$  electrical degrees,  $D = 15$  electrical degrees,  $G = 140$  electrical degrees ( $120+20$ ), and  $H = 235$  electrical degrees ( $220+15$ ), and  $\Delta = 115$  electrical degrees ( $235-120$ ):

$\Theta$	$f(\Theta)$
0.....	1.000
30.....	0.5930
60.....	0.1423



§ 73.160, Fig. 1

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§ 73.160, FIG. 2

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## 73.182 ENGINEERING STANDARDS OF ALLOCATION.

(a) Sections 73.21 to 73.37 inclusive, govern allocation of facilities in the AM broadcast band of 535 to 1605 ~~ke/s~~ kHz. Section 73.21 establishes three classes of channels in this band, namely, clear channels for the use of high-powered stations, regional channels for the use of medium-powered stations, and local channels for the use of low-powered stations. The classes and power of AM broadcast stations which will be assigned to the various channels are set forth in §73.21. The classifications of the AM broadcast stations are as follows:

- (1) Class I stations are dominant stations operating on clear channels with powers of not less than 10 or more than 50 kW. These stations are designed to render primary and secondary service over an extended area and at relatively long distances, hence have their primary service areas free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels and secondary service areas free from objectionable interference from stations on the same channels. (The secondary service area of a Class I station is not protected from adjacent channel interference. However, if it is desired to make a determination of the area in which adjacent channel groundwave interference (10 kHz removed) to skywave service exists, it may be considered as the area where the ratio of the desired 50% skywave of the Class I station to the undesired groundwave of a station 10 ~~ke/s~~ kHz removed is 1 to 4.) From an engineering point of view, Class I stations may be divided into three groups and, hereafter, for the purpose of convenience, the three groups of Class I stations will be termed Class I-A, I-B or I-N in accordance with the assignment to channels allocated by §73.25(a) or (b).
  - (i) The Class I stations in Group I-A are those assigned to the channels allocated by §73.25(a). The power of these stations shall be 50 kW. The Class I stations in this group are afforded protection as follows: (Revised Dkt. 20642, 8/1/80)

(A) DAYTIME. To the 0.1 mV/m groundwave contour from stations on the same channel, and to the 0.5 mV/m groundwave contour from stations on adjacent channels. (Revised Dkt. 20642, 8/1/80)

(B) NIGHTTIME. To the 0.5 mV/m 50% skywave contour from stations on the same channel, and to the 0.5 mV/m groundwave contour from stations on adjacent channels. (Revised Dkt. 20642, 8/1/80)

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- (ii) The Class I stations in group I-B are those assigned to the channels allocated by §73.25(b), on which duplicate operation is permitted, that is, other Class I or Class II stations operating unlimited time may be assigned to such channels. During nighttime hours of operation a Class I-N station is protected to the 100 uV/m 50 percent skywave contour and a Class I-B station of this group is protected to the 500 uV/m 50 percent skywave contour. and During daytime hours of operation Class I-B and Class I-N stations are protected to the 100 uV/m groundwave contour from stations on the same channel. Protection is given to the 500 uV/m groundwave contour from stations on adjacent channels for both day and nighttime operation. The operating power of Class I stations on these frequencies shall not be less than 10 kW nor more than 50 kW.
- (iii) In Alaska there is a third group of Class I stations, designated as Class I-N. These stations operate on the channels allocated by §73.25(a) or section 73.25(b) with a minimum power of 10 kW and antenna efficiency of 175 mV/m for 1 kW. Stations operating on these channels in Alaska which have not been designated as Class I-N stations in response to licensee request will continue to be considered as Class II stations. During daytime hours a Class I-N station receives protection to the 100 uV/m groundwave contour from co-channel stations. During nighttime hours a Class I-N station receives protection to the 100 uV/m 50 percent skywave contour from co-channel stations. Protection is given to the 500 uV/m groundwave contour from stations on adjacent channels for both day and nighttime operation.

NOTE: In the Report and Order in MM Docket No. 83-807, the Commission designated 15 stations operating on U.S. clear channels as Class I-N stations. Eleven of these stations already have Class I-N facilities and are to be protected accordingly. Permanent designation of the other four stations as Class I-N is conditioned on their constructing minimum Class I-N facilities no later than December 31, 1989. During this period, until such facilities are obtained, temporary designation as Class I-N stations shall be applied, and calculations involving these stations should be based on existing facilities but with an assumed power of 10 kW. Thereafter, these stations are to be protected based on their actual Class I-N facilities. If any of these stations does not obtain Class I-N facilities in the period specified, it is to be protected as a Class II station based on its actual facilities. These four stations may increase power to 10 kW  
(continued on next page)

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without regard to the impact on Class II co-channel stations. However, increases by these stations beyond 10 kW (or by existing Class I-N stations beyond their current power level) are subject to applicable protection requirements for co-channel Class II stations. Other stations not on the original list but which meet applicable requirements may obtain Class I-N status by seeking such designation from the Commission. If a power increase or other change in facilities by a station not on the original list is required to obtain minimum Class I-N facilities, any such application shall meet the interference protection requirements applicable to a Class I-N proposal on the channel. (Added 84-489, 12/2/84)

- (2) Class II stations are secondary to stations which operate on clear channels with power not less than 250-watts 0.25 kW nor more than 50 kW, except that Class II-A stations shall not operate nighttime with less than 10 kW; Class II-B C ~~stations coming within §73.21(a)(ii)(C)~~ shall not operate nighttime ~~power exceeding with more than 1 kW~~ and Class II-S stations shall operate nighttime with less than 250 watts. Class II stations are required to use directional antennas or other means to avoid causing interference with the normally protected service areas of Class I stations or other Class II stations. (For special rules concerning Class II-A stations, see §73.22.) These stations normally render primary service only, the area of which depends on the geographical location, power, and frequency. This may be relatively large but is limited by and subject to such interference as may be received from Class I stations. However, it is recommended that Class II stations be so located that the interference received from other stations will not limit the service area to greater than 2.5 mV/m groundwave contour nighttime and 0.5 mV/m groundwave contour daytime, which are the values for the mutual protection of this class of stations with other stations of the same class. There are three four exceptions:

- (i) Class II-A stations are normally protected at night to the limit imposed by the co-channel Class I-A or Class I-N station; (Revised 84-489, 12/3/84)
- (ii) Class II-B stations coming within §73.21(a)(2)(ii)(D) are normally protected at night to the limit imposed by the co-channel Class I-A or Class I-N station or the higher limit, if any, imposed by previously authorized facilities of other stations; and (Revised 84-489, 12/3/84)

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- (iii) Class II-C stations are normally protected at nighttime to their 10 m/Vm groundwave contour, or the higher limit, if any, imposed by previously authorized facilities of other stations. (Revised 84-224, 6/3/85)
- (iv) Class II-S stations are not protected from interference during nighttime. (Added 84-224, 6/3/85)

NOTE.— There are additional restrictions in the use of the 14 channels listed in §73.25(c). These restrictions are set forth in §73.3571. (Added 84-224, 6/3/85)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.182(a)(3) is so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-49 that the previous wording is not shown.*

- (3) Class III stations operate on regional channels and normally render primary service to the larger cities and the rural area contiguous thereto. They operate with powers not less than 0.5 kW and not more than 5 kW, and are normally protected to the 2500 uV/m groundwave contour nighttime and the 500 uV/m groundwave contour daytime; provided, however, that Class IV stations in the 48 conterminous United States may, during nighttime hours, treat all stations assigned in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands on 1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450 and 1490 kHz as if they were Class IV stations.

NOTE 1.— Class III stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are permitted a maximum power of 50 kW day or night. Use of such higher power is subject to amendment of the U.S./Mexican Agreement and final disposition of NARBA. Pending such amendment, the maximum power permitted stations in these localities may not exceed 5 kW. Stations in the above-named places that are reclassified from Class IV to Class III stations under §73.26(b) shall not be authorized to increase power to levels that, under the RSS procedure and the 50% exclusion rule in §73.182. (o), would increase the nighttime interference-free limit of co-channel Class IV stations in the conterminous United States.

NOTE 2.— Stations that were classified as Class III-B, before the distinctions between Class III-A and Class III-B stations were removed, shall— insofar as AM applications filed before March 10, 1986 are concerned— remain normally protected during nighttime hours to their 4000 uV/m contour.

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- (4) Class IV stations operate on local channels, normally rendering primary service only to a city or town community and the suburban or rural areas, contiguous thereto, with powers not less than 250-watts-~~nighttime and 1-kilowatt~~ daytime 0.25 kW, nor more than 1 kW, except as provided in §73.21(c)(1) (for restrictions on daytime power of local stations located near the Mexican border or in an area with in the state of Florida, see §73-21(c) see Note 2 in §73.21). Such stations are normally protected to the 0.5 mV/m contour daytime. On local channels the separation required for the daytime protection shall also determine the nighttime separation. Where directional antennas are employed daytime by Class IV stations operating with more than 250-watts- 0.25 kW power, the separations required shall in no case be less than those necessary to afford protection, assuming nondirectional operation with 250-watts 0.25 kW. In no case will 250-watts 0.25 kW or greater nighttime operation power be authorized to a station unable to operate nondirectionally at 250-watts- 0.25 kW in the daytime. The actual nighttime limitation will be calculated.

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NOTE: The following approximate method may be used. It is based on the assumption of 0.25 wavelength antenna height and 88 mV/m at one effective field for 250 watts power, using the 10% skywave field intensity strength curve of Figure 2 of §73.190. Zones defined by circles of various radii specified below are drawn from the desired station and the interfering 10% skywave signal from each station in a given zone is considered to be the value tabulated below. The effective interfering 10% skywave signal is taken to be the RSS value of all signals originating within these zones. (Stations beyond 500 miles are not considered.)

Zone	Inner radius	Outer radius	10 percent skywave signal(mV/m)
A .....	60	60	0.10
B .....	80	80	.12
C .....	100	100	.14
D .....	250	250	.16
E .....	350	350	.14
F .....	450	450	.12
G .....	500	500	.10

Where the power of the interfering station is not 250 watts, the 10% skywave signal should be adjusted by the square root of the ratio of the power to 250 watts.

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(b) The class of any station is determined by the channel assignment, the power, and the field strength contour to which it renders service free of interference from other stations as determined by these standards. No station will be permitted to change to a class normally protected to a contour of less strength than the contour to which the station actually renders interference-free service. Any station of a class normally protected to a contour of less strength than that to which the station actually renders interference-free service, will be automatically reclassified according to the class normally protected, the minimum consistent with its power and channel assignment. Likewise, any station to which the interference is reduced so that service is rendered to a contour normally protected for a high class will be automatically changed to that class if consistent with its power and channel assignment. (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

(c) When a station is already limited by interference from other stations to a contour of higher value than that normally protected for its class, this contour shall be the established standard for such station with respect to interference from all other stations. (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

(d) The several classes of AM broadcast stations have in general three service areas, ~~namely~~ i.e., primary, secondary and intermittent service areas. (See ~~§73.11~~ §73.14 for the definitions of primary, secondary and intermittent service areas.) Class I stations render service to all three service areas. Class II stations render service to a primary area but the secondary and intermittent service areas may be materially limited or destroyed due to interference from other stations, depending on the station assignments involved. Class III and IV stations usually have only primary service areas, as interference from other stations generally prevents any secondary service and may limit the intermittent service area. However, complete intermittent service may be obtained in many cases depending on the station assignments involved.

(e) The ground wave signal strength required to render primary service is 2 mV/m for communities with populations of 2,500 or more; and 0.5 mV/m for communities with populations of less than 2,500. See §73.184 for curves showing distance to various groundwave field strength contours for different frequencies and ground conductivities, and also see §73.183, "Groundwave signals." (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

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- (g) (f) The FCC will authorize the directional antenna for a Class IV station for daytime operation only with power in excess of 0.25 kW. In computing the degrees of protection which such antenna will afford, the radiation produced by this antenna will be assumed to be no less, in any direction, than that which would result from non-directional operation using a single element of the directional array, with 0.25 kW.
- (h) (g) All classes of broadcast stations have primary service areas subject to limitation by fading and noise, and interference from other stations to the contours set out for each class of station.
- (i) (h) Secondary service is delivered in the areas where the skywave for 50% or more of the time has a field strength of 0.5 mV/m or greater (0.1 mV/m in Alaska). It is not considered that satisfactory secondary service can be rendered to cities unless the skywave approaches in value the groundwave required for primary service. The secondary service is necessarily subject to some interference and extensive fading whereas the primary service area of a station is subject to no objectionable interference or fading. Class I stations only are assigned on the basis of rendering secondary service.

NOTE: Standards have not been established for objectionable fading as such standards would necessarily depend on the receiver characteristics which have been changed considerably in this regard during the last several years. Selective fading causing audio distortion and the signal fading below the noise level are the objectionable characteristics of fading on modern design receivers. The AVC circuits in the better designed modern receivers in general maintain the audio output sufficiently constant to be satisfactory during most fading. (Added 66-506, 7/11/66)

- (j) (i) The intermittent service is rendered by the groundwave and begins at the outer boundary of the primary service area and extends to the value of signal where it may be considered as having no further service value. This may be down to only a few microvolts in certain areas and up to several millivolts in other areas of high noise level, interference from other station, or objectionable fading at night. The intermittent service area may vary widely from day to night and generally varies from time to time as the name implies. Only Class I stations are assigned for protection from interference from other stations into the intermittent service area.

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~~(k)~~ (j) Section 73.23 provides that the several classes of broadcast stations may be licensed to operate unlimited time, limited time, daytime, sharing time, and specified hours, with full explanation given in the section (see §73.38 for restriction on limited time authorizations).

~~(l)~~ (k) Section 73.24 sets out the general requirements for obtaining an increase in facilities of a licensed station and for a new station. Sections 73.24(b) and 73.37 concern the matter of interference that may be caused by a new assignment or increase in facilities of an existing assignment.

~~(m)~~ - {RESERVED}

~~(n)~~ - {RESERVED}

~~(o)~~ (l) Objectionable nighttime interference from another broadcast station is the degree of interference produced when, at a specified field strength contour with respect to the desired station, the field strength of an undesired station (or the root-sum-square value of field strengths of two or more stations on the same frequency) exceeds for 10 % or more of the time the values set forth in these standards.

Docket No. 20642, 8/1/80)

- (1) With respect to the root-sum-square values of interfering field strengths referred to in this section (except in the case of Class IV stations on local channels and interfering signals to Class II-S stations) calculation is accomplished by considering the signals in order of decreasing magnitude, adding the squares of the values and extracting the square root of the sum, excluding those signals which are less than 50% of the RSS values of the higher signals already included. (Revised 85-244, 6/3/85)
- (2) The RSS value will not be considered to be increased when a new interfering signal is added which is less than 50% of the RSS value of the interference from existing stations, and which at the same time is not greater than the smallest signal included in the RSS value of interference from existing stations. (Added 12/12/72)

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(3) It is recognized that application of the above "50% exclusion" method of calculating the RSS interference may result in some cases in anomalies wherein the addition of a new interfering signal or the increase in value of an existing interfering signal will cause the exclusion of a previously included signal and may cause a decrease in the calculated RSS value of interference. In order to provide the Commission with more realistic information regarding gains and losses in service (as a basis for determination of the relative merits of a proposed operation) the following alternate method of calculating the proposed RSS values of interference will be employed wherever applicable.

(4) In the cases where it is proposed to add a new interfering signal which is not less than 50% of the RSS value of interference from existing stations or which is greater than the smallest signal already included to obtain this RSS value, the RSS limitation after addition of the new signal shall be calculated without excluding any signal previously included. Similarly, in cases where it is proposed to increase the value of one of the existing interfering signals which has been included in the RSS value, the RSS limitation after the increase shall be calculated without excluding the interference from any source previously included.

(5) If the new or increased signal proposed in such cases is ultimately authorized, the RSS values of interference to other stations affected will thereafter be calculated by the "50% exclusion" method without regard to this alternate method of calculation.

(6) Examples of RSS interference calculations:

(i) Existing interferences:

Station No. 1 - 1.0 mv/m.  
Station No. 2 - 0.60 mv/m.  
Station No. 3 - 0.59 mv/m.  
Station No. 4 - 0.58 mv/m.

The RSS value from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 is 1.31 mv/m; therefore interference from No. 4 is excluded for it is less than 50% of 1.31 mv/m.

(ii) Station A receives interference from:

Station No. 1 - 1.0 mv/m.  
Station No. 2 - 0.60 mv/m.  
Station No. 3 - 0.59 mv/m.

It is proposed to add a new limitation - 0.68 mv/m. This is more than 50% of 1.31 mv/m, the RSS value of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The RSS value of Station No. 1 and of the proposed station would be 1.21 mv/m which is more than twice as large as the limitation from Station No. 2 or No. 3. However, under the above provision the new signal and the three existing interferences are nevertheless calculated for purposes of comparative studies, resulting in an RSS value of 1.47 mv/m. However, if the proposed station is ultimately authorized, only No. 1 and the new signal are included in all subsequent calculations for the reason that Nos. 2 and 3 are less than 50% of 1.21 mv/m, the RSS value of the new signal and No. 1.

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(iii) Station A receives interference from:

Station No. 1 - 1.0 mV/m.  
Station No. 2 - 0.60 mV/m.  
Station No. 3 - 0.59 mV/m.

No 1. proposes to increase the limitation it imposes on Station A to 1.21 mV/m. Although the limitations from stations Nos. 2 and 3 are less than 50% of the 1.21 mV/m limitation, under the above provision they are nevertheless included for comparative studies, and the RSS limitation is calculated to be 1.47 mV/m. However, if the increase proposed by Station No. 1 is authorized, the RSS value then calculated is 1.21 mV/m because Stations Nos. 2 and 3 are excluded in view of the fact that the limitations they impose are less than 50% of 1.21 mV/m.

(m) Objectionable interference from a station on the same channel shall be considered to exist to a station when, at the field strength contour specified in paragraph ~~(v)~~ (s) of this section with respect to the class to which the station belongs, the field strength of an interfering station (or the root-sum-square value of the field strengths of two or more interfering stations) operating on the same channel, exceeds for ten (10) percent or more of the time the value of the permissible interfering signal set forth opposite such class in paragraph ~~(v)~~ (s) of this section.

(n) Objectionable interference from a station on an adjacent channel shall be considered to exist to a station when, at the normally protected contour of a desired station, the field strength of the groundwave of an undesired station operating on an adjacent channel (or the root-sum-square value of the field strengths of two or more such undesired stations operating on the same adjacent channel) exceeds a value specified in paragraph (t) of this section. (Edit. Amdt. 3/24/86)

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(o) For the purpose of estimating the coverage and the interfering effects of stations in the absence of field strength measurements, use shall be made of Figure 8 of §73.190, which describes the estimated effective field for one kilowatt power input of simple vertical omnidirectional antennas of various heights with ground systems of at least 120 one-quarter wavelength radials. Certain approximations, based on the curve or other appropriate theory, may be made when other than such antennas and ground systems are employed, but in any event the effective field to be employed shall not be less than given in the following: (Editorial Amdt. 8/12/85)

CLASS OF STATION	EFFECTIVE FIELD (at 1 km)
I-A and I-B	362 mV/m
I-N, II and III	282 mV/m
IV	241 mV/m

In case a directional antenna is employed, the interfering signal of a broadcasting station will vary in different directions, being greater than the above values in certain directions and less in others depending upon the design and adjustment of the directional antenna system. To determine the interference in any direction the measured or calculated radiated field (unabsorbed field strength at 1 kilometer from the array) must be used in conjunction with the appropriate propagation curves. (See §73.185 for further discussion and solution of a typical directional antenna case.)

NOTE.— For Class III stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 241 uV/m shall be used.

(p) The existence or absence of objectionable groundwave interference from stations on the same or adjacent channels shall be determined by actual measurements made in accordance with the method described in §73.186, or, in the absence of such measurements, by reference to the propagation curves of §73.184. The existence or absence of objectionable interference due to skywave propagation shall be determined by reference to the appropriate formulas set forth in §73.190 and the appropriate propagation curves in Figure 1a, 1b or Figure 2 of §73.190. (Editorial Amdt. 8/12/85)

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**(t) (q) COMPUTATION OF SKYWAVE FIELD STRENGTH VALUES.****(1) FIFTY PERCENT SKYWAVE FIELD STRENGTH VALUES (CLEAR CHANNEL).**

In computing the fifty percent skywave field strength values of a Class I-A or I-B clear channel station, use shall be made of Figure 1a of §73.190 entitled "Skywave Field Strength" for 50 percent of the time. In computing the fifty percent skywave field strength values of a Class I-N station (in Alaska), use shall be made of the formula in §73.190(c)(1) for deriving such values. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

**(2) TEN PERCENT SKYWAVE FIELD STRENGTH VALUES (CLEAR CHANNEL).**

In computing the 10% skywave field strength for stations on clear channels on a single signal basis, the curve in Figure 1a and the formula in §73.190(b)(2) shall be used unless one or both of the stations being considered are in Alaska: in such a case, the formula included in §73.190(c)(2) should be used to calculate the 10% values for both stations. In computing the 10% skywave field strength for stations on clear channels on an RSS basis, the formula in §73.190(c)(2) shall be used in computing the RSS of a station in Alaska. In computing the RSS of a station not in Alaska, the formula in §73.190(c)(2) shall be used in computing the contribution from stations in Alaska, and the formula in §73.190(b)(2) shall be used in computing contributions from stations not in Alaska. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

**(3) REGIONAL AND LOCAL CHANNELS.**

In computing the 10% skywave field strength values for stations on a regional channel, on an RSS basis, the formula in §73.190(c)(2) shall be used in computing the RSS of a station in Alaska. In computing the RSS of a station not in Alaska, the formula in §73.190(c)(2) shall be used in computing the contribution from stations in Alaska, and the appropriate curve in Figure 2 shall be used on computing contributions from stations not in Alaska. (In the case of Class IV stations on local channels, simplifying assumptions may be made. See Note in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.) (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

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(4) DETERMINATION OF ANGLES OF DEPARTURE.

In calculating skywave field strength for stations on all channels, the pertinent vertical angle shall be determined by use of the formulas in §73.190(d). (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

(5) CALCULATIONS INVOLVING HAWAII.

In performing the calculations under (2) and (3) above, it is not necessary to consider the effect of stations in Hawaii on stations on the mainland (including Alaska) or vice versa, as the distances involved preclude the possibility of interference. (Added 84-489, 12/3/84)

~~(u)~~(r) The distance to any specified groundwave may be determined from the appropriate curves in §73.184 entitled "Ground Wave Field Strength vs. Distance."

~~(v)~~(s) Protected service contours and permissible interference signals for broadcast stations are as follows: (for Class I and Class II-A stations, see paragraph (a) of this section):

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Class of station	Class of channel used	Permissible power	Signal strength contour of area protected from objectionable interference <sup>1</sup>		Permissible interfering signal on same channel <sup>2</sup>	
			Day <sup>3</sup>	Night	Day	Night <sup>4</sup>
I-A	Clear	50 kW	SC 100 uV/m	SC 500 uV/m (50% skywave) <sup>7</sup>	5 uV/m	25 uV/m <sup>7</sup>
I-B	do	10 kW to 50 kW	AC 500 uV/m SC 100 uV/m	AC 500 u <sup>3</sup> SC 500 uV/m 50% skywave	5 uV/m	25 uV/m
I-N	do	50 kW	AC 500 uV/m SC 100 uV/m	AC 500 uV/m <sup>3</sup> SC 100 uV/m 50% skywave	5 uV/m	5 uV/m
II-A	do	0.25 kW to 50 kW (daytime). 10 kW to 50 kW(nighttime)	AC 500 uV/m 500 uV/m	AC 500 uV/m <sup>3</sup> 500 uV/m <sup>3</sup>	25 uV/m	25 uV/m
II-B	do	0.25 kW to 50 kW	500 uV/m	2,500 uV/m <sup>3, 5</sup>	do	125 uV/m
II-C	do	0.25 kW to 1 kW	500 uV/m	10,000 uV/m <sup>8</sup>	do	500 uV/m
II-D	do	0.25 kW to 50 kW (daytime)	500 uV/m	Not prescribed	do	Not prescribed
II-S	do	0.25 kW to 50 kW (daytime)less than 0.25 (nighttime)	500 uV/m	do	do	Do.
III	Regional	0.5 kW to 5 kW	500 uV/m	2,500 uV/m <sup>3, 9</sup>	do	125 uV/m
IV	Local	0.25 to 1 kW	500 uV/m	Not prescribed <sup>6</sup>	do	Not prescribed

The above Table has been revised by Amendment No. 86-49.

(Footnotes on next page)

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- <sup>1</sup> When a station is already limited by interference from other stations to a contour of higher values than that normally protected for its class, this contour shall be the established standard for such station with respect to interference from all other stations. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)
- <sup>2</sup> For adjacent channel, see paragraph (t) of this section. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)
- <sup>3</sup> Groundwave.
- <sup>4</sup> Skywave field strength for 10 percent or more of the time. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)
- <sup>5</sup> These values are with respect to interference from all stations except Class I-B, which stations may cause interference to a field strength contour of higher value. However, it is recommended that Class II stations be so located that the interference received from Class I-B stations will not exceed these values. If the Class II stations are limited by Class I-B stations to higher values, then such values shall be the established standard with respect to protection from all other stations. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)
- <sup>6</sup> See paragraph (a)(4) of this section and Note 1 to paragraph (a)(3).
- <sup>7</sup> Class I-A stations on channels reserved for the exclusive use of one station during nighttime hours are protected from co-channel interference on that basis.
- <sup>8</sup> Applies only to nighttime operations of Class II-C stations coming within §73.21(a)(iii), and to the operation of limited-time Class II-D stations during nighttime hours other than those during which they were authorized to operate as of June 1, 1980. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)
- <sup>9</sup> During nighttime hours, Class IV stations in the conterminous 48 states may treat all Class III stations assigned to 1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450 and 1490 kHz in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as if they were Class IV stations.

NOTE.— SC=Same channel. AC=Adjacent channel.

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(w)(t) The following table is to be used for determining the minimum ratio of the field intensity of a desired to an undesired signal for interference free service. In the case of a desired groundwave signal interfered with by two or more skywave signals on the same frequency, the RSS value of the latter is used. From the table, it is apparent that in many cases stations operating on channels 10 and 20 kilohertz apart may be operated with antenna systems side by side or otherwise in proximity without any indications of interference if the interference is defined only in terms of permissible ratios listed in this paragraph. As a practical matter, serious interference problems may arise when two or more stations with the same general service area are operated on channels 10, 20, and 30 kilohertz apart.

Frequency separation of desired to undersired signals —	Desired groundwave to —		Desired 50 percent skywave to undesired 10 percent skywave
	Undesired groundwave	Undesired 10 percent skywave	
0 kHz .....	20:1	20:1	20:1
10 kHz .....	1:1	1:5	J

JThe secondary service area of a Class I station is not protected from adjacent channel interference. However, if it is desired to make a determination of the area in which adjacent channel groundwave interference (10 kHz removed) to skywave service exists, it may be considered as the area where the ratio of the desired 50 percent skywave of the Class I station to the undesired groundwave of a station 10 kHz removed is 1 to 4.

(x)(u) Two stations, one with a frequency twice that of the other, should not be assigned in the same groundwave service area unless special precautions are taken to avoid interference from the second harmonic of the lower frequency. In selecting a frequency, consideration should be given to the fact that occasionally the frequency assignment of two stations in the same area may bear such a relation to the intermediate frequency of some broadcast receivers as to cause so-called "image" interference. However, since this can usually be rectified by readjustment of the intermediate frequency of such receivers, the Commission in general will not take this kind of interference into consideration in allocation problems.

(y)(v) Two stations operating with synchronized carriers and carrying the identical program will have their groundwave service subject to some distortion in areas where the signals from the two stations are of comparable intensity. For the purpose of estimating coverage of such stations areas in which the signal ratio is between 1 to 2 and 2 to 1 will not be considered as having satisfactory service.

NOTE: Two stations are considered to be operated synchronously

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When the carriers are maintained within one-fifth of a cycle per second of each other and they transmit identical programs.

## 73.183 GROUNDWAVE SIGNALS.

(a) Interference that may be caused by a proposed assignment or an existing assignment during daytime hours should be determined, when possible, by measurements on the frequency involved or on another frequency over the same terrain and by means for the curves in §73.184 entitled "Ground Wave Field Strength versus Distance." (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

(b) In determining interference based upon field strength measurements, it is necessary to do the following: First, establish the outer boundary of the protected service area of the desired station in the direction of the station that may cause interference to it. Second, at this boundary, measure the interfering signal from the undesired station. The ratio of the desired to the undesired signal given in \*§73.182 (w) (t) should be applied to the measured signals and if the required ratio is observed, no objectionable interference is foreseen. When measurements of both the desired and undesired stations are made in one area to determine the point where objectionable interference from groundwave signals occur or to establish other pertinent contours, several measurements of each station shall be made within a few miles of this point or contour. The effective field of the antennas in the pertinent directions of the stations must be established and all measurements must be made in accordance with §73.186.

NOTE: International agreement in the matter of standards for good engineering practice concerning determination of ground conductivity by field strength measurements has not been arrived at as contemplated by NARBA, and the United States has no established procedures for reciprocal consideration of such measurements with any country except Canada. Therefore, groundwave field strength measurements will not be accepted or considered for the purpose of establishing that interference to a station in a foreign country other than Canada, or that the signal strength at the border thereof, would be less than indicated by the application of the ground conductivity maps and engineering standards contained in this part and applicable international agreements. Satisfactory groundwave measurements offered for the purpose of demonstrating values of conductivity other than those shown by Figure M3 in problems involving protection of Canadian stations will be considered only if, after review thereof, the appropriate agency of the Canadian government notifies the Commission that they are acceptable for such purpose. (Revised 85-224, 6/5/85)

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(c) In all cases where measurements taken in accordance with the requirements are not available, the groundwave intensity strength must be determined by means of the pertinent map of ground conductivity and the groundwave curves of field intensity strength versus distance. The conductivity of a given terrain may be determined by measurements of any broadcast signal traversing the terrain involved. Figure M3 (see Note 1) shows the conductivity throughout the United States by general areas of reasonably uniform conductivity. When it is clear that only one conductivity value is involved, Figure R3 of §73.190, which is a replica of Figure M3 and contained in these standards, may be used; in all other situations Figure M3 must be employed. It is recognized that in areas of limited size or over a particular path, the conductivity may vary widely from the values given; therefore, these maps are to be used only when accurate and acceptable measurements have not been made. (For determinations of interference and service requiring a knowledge of ground conductivities in Mexico, Annex XIV-C to the Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Concerning Radio Broadcasting in the Standard Broadcasting Band (535-1605 kHz), Mexico, D.F., 1968, may be used. Similarly, for values of ground conductivity in Canada, a map issued by the Telecommunications Regulation Branch, Department of Communications, Ottawa, Ontario, Government of Canada entitled "Provisional Ground Conductivity Map," dated June 1, 1968 January, 1980, may be used. Where different conductivities appear in the maps of two countries on opposite sides of the border, such differences are to be considered as real, even if they are not explained by geophysical cleavages. A uniform ground conductivity of 10 millimhos per meter may assumed for Cuba.)

NOTE 1.—Figure R3 in §73.190 is a replica of Figure M3. Figure M3, which is incorporated in these Standards by reference, was derived by indicating ground conductivity values in the United States on the United States Albers equal area projection map (based on standard parallels  $29\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and  $45\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ ; North American datum; scale 1/2,500,000). Figure M3, consisting of two sections, an eastern and a western half, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

NOTE 2.—Copies of "Provisional Ground Conductivity Map" may be obtained by addressing the Director, Telecommunications Regulation Branch, contacting the Chief, Broadcast Applications Engineering Division, Department of Communications, 300 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8, Canada. Single copies are priced at \$5.00 (one copy consists of two sheets). Cost is \$100.00, Canadian. Remittance should be made by check or money payable to Receiver General of for Canada.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.183 paragraphs (d) and (f) are so completely revised that the previous wording is not shown.*

(d) Example of determining interference by the graphs in §73.184:

It is desired to find whether objectionable interference exists between a 5 kW Class III station on 990 kHz and a 1 kW Class III station on the adjacent channel of 1000 kHz. The spacing between the two stations is 165 kilometers and both stations operate nondirectionally with antenna systems which produce an effective field of 282 mV/kW at one kilometer. (See §73.185 in case of use of directional antennas.) The conductivity at each station and of the intervening terrain is determined to be 6 mS/m. The protection to Class III stations during daytime is to the 500 uV/m (0.5 mV/m) contour. The distance to the 0.5 mV/m contour of the 1 kW station is determined by the use of the appropriate curve in §73.184, Graph 12. Since the curve is plotted for 100 mV/m at 1 kilometer, to find the distance to the 0.5 mV/m contour of the 1 kW station, it is necessary to determine the distance to the 0.1773 mV/m contour.

$$(100 \times 0.5/282=0.1773)$$

Using the 6 mS/m curve, the estimated radius of the 0.5 mV/m contour is seen to be 64.5 kilometers. Subtracting this distance from the distance between the two stations leaves 100.5 kilometers. Using the same propagation curve, the signal from the 5 kW station at this distance is seen to be 0.251 mV/m. Since a protection ratio of one to one, desired to undesired signal, applies to stations separated by 10 kHz, the undesired signal could have a value up to 0.5 mV/m without causing objectionable interference. Consequently, there would be no mutually objectionable interference between the two stations. Had the undesired signal been found to be greater than 0.5 mV/m, objectionable interference would then have existed. For co-channel operation, a desired to undesired signal ratio of no less than 20 to 1 is required to avoid causing objectionable interference.

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(e) Where a signal traverses a path over which different conductivities exist, the distance to a particular groundwave field intensity strength contour shall be determined by the use of the equivalent distance method. Reasonably accurate results may be expected in determining field intensities strengths at a distance from the antenna by application of the equivalent distance method when the unattenuated field of the antenna, the various ground conductivities and the location of discontinuities are known. This method considers a wave to be propagated across a given conductivity according to the curve for a homogeneous earth of that conductivity. When the wave crosses from a region on one conductivity into a region of a second conductivity, the equivalent distance of the receiving point from the transmitter changes abruptly but the field intensity strength does not. From a point just inside the second region the transmitter appears to be at that distance where, on the curve for a homogeneous earth of the second conductivity, the field intensity strength equals the value that occurred just across the boundary in the first region. Thus the equivalent distance from the receiving point to the transmitter may be either greater or less than the actual distance. An imaginary transmitter is considered to exist at that equivalent distance. This technique is not intended to be used as a means of evaluating unattenuated field or ground conductivity by the analysis of measured data. The method to be employed for such determinations is set out in §73.186.

(f) An example of the equivalent distance method follows:

It is desired to determine the distance to the 0.5 mV/m and 0.025 mV/m contours of a station on a frequency of 1000 kHz with an inverse distance field of 100 mV/m at one kilometer being radiated over a path having a conductivity of 10 mS/m for a distance of 20 kilometers, 5 mS/m for the next 30 kilometers and 15 mS/m thereafter. Using the appropriate curve in §73.184, Graph 12, at a distance of 20 kilometers on the 10 mS/m curve, it is seen that the field strength is 2.86 mV/m. On the 5 mS/m curve, the equivalent distance to this field strength is seen to be 14.9 kilometers, which is 5.1 (20-14.9) kilometers nearer to the transmitter. Continuing on this propagation curve, the distance to a field strength of 0.5 mV/m is seen to be 36.4 kilometers. The actual length of the path travelled, however, is 41.5 (36.4 + 5.1) kilometers. Continuing on this propagation curve to the conductivity change at 44.9 (50-5.1) kilometers, it is seen that the field strength is 0.257 mV/m. On the 15 mS/m propagation curve, the equivalent distance to this field strength is seen to be 94 kilometers, which changes the effective path length by 49.1 (94-44.9) kilometers. Continuing on this propagation curve, the distance to a field strength of 0.025 mV/m is seen to be 231 kilometers. The actual length of the path travelled, however, is 187 (231+5.1-49.1) kilometers.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.184 paragraphs (a), (b), (d) and (f) are completely revised. Paragraphs (c) and (e) are unchanged. Also, graphs (1) through (19) are revised and (19-A) is removed. The previous wording is not shown.*

73.184 GROUNDWAVE FIELD STRENGTH CHARTS GRAPHS.

(a) Graphs 1 to 19 show, for each of 20 frequencies, the computed values of groundwave field strength as a function of groundwave conductivity and distance from the source of radiation. The groundwave field strength is here considered to be that part of the vertical component of the electric field which has not been reflected from the ionosphere nor from the troposphere. These 20 families of curves are plotted on log-log graph paper and each is to be used for the range of frequencies shown thereon. The curves themselves were generated by straight-line connection of the plotted computed values of groundwave field strength as a function of distance. The computed and plotted points are sufficiently numerous and closely spaced that the error introduced by straight-line interpolation is negligible. Computations are based on a dielectric constant of the ground (referred to air as unity) equal to 15 for land and 80 for sea water and for the ground conductivities (expressed in mS/m) given on the curves. The curves show the variation of the groundwave field strength with distance to be expected for transmission from a vertical antenna at the surface of a uniformly conducting spherical earth with the groundwave constants shown on the curves. The curves are for an antenna power of such efficiency and current distribution that the inverse distance (unattenuated) field is 100 mV/m at 1 kilometer. The curves are valid at distances large compared to the dimensions of the antenna for other than short vertical antennas.

(b) The inverse distance field (100 mV/m divided by the distance in kilometers) corresponds to the groundwave field strength to be expected from an antenna with the same radiation efficiency when it is located over a perfectly conducting earth. To determine the value of the groundwave field strength corresponding to a value of inverse distance field other than 100 mV/m at 1 kilometer, multiply the field strength as given on these graphs by the desired value of inverse distance field at 1 kilometer divided by 100; for example, to determine the groundwave field strength for a station with an inverse distance field of 2700 mV/m at 1 kilometer, simply multiply the values given on the charts by 27. The value of the inverse distance field to be used for a particular antenna depends upon the power input to the antenna, the nature of the ground in the neighborhood of the antenna, and the geometry of the antenna. For methods of calculating the interrelations between these variables and the inverse distance field, see "The Propagation of Radio Waves Over the Surface of the Earth and in the Upper Atmosphere," Part II, by Mr. K.A. Norton, Proc. I.R.E., Vol. 25, September 1937, pp. 1203-1237.

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NOTE.—The computed values of field strength versus distance used to plot Graphs 1 to 19 are available in tabular form. Copies of these tabulations may be ordered from the FCC official copy center whose name and address may be obtained by calling or writing the Consumer Affairs Office, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554, (202) 632-7000.

(c) At sufficiently short distances (say less than 35 miles), such that the curvature of the earth does not introduce an additional attenuation of the waves, the graphs were computed by means of the plane earth formulas given in the paper, "The Propagation of Radio Waves Over the Surface of the Earth and in the Upper Atmosphere," Part I, by Mr. K.A. Norton, Proc. I. R. E., Vol. 24, October 1936, pp. 1367-1387. At larger distances the additional attenuation of the waves which is introduced by the effect of the curvature of the earth was introduced by the methods outlined in the papers, "The Diffraction of Electromagnetic Waves from an Electrical Point Source round a Finitely Conducting Sphere, with Applications to Radiotelegraphy and the Theory of the Rainbow," by Balh van der Pol and H. Bremmer, Part I, Phil. Mag., Vol. 24, p. 141, July 1937, Part II, Phil. Mag., Vol. 24, p. 82, Suppl., November 1937, "Ergebnisse einer Theorie ueber die Fortpflanzung elektron magnetischer Wellen ueber eine Kugel endlicher Leitfaehigkeit," by Balh van der Pol and H. Bremmer, Hochfrequenztechnik und Elektroakustik, Band 51, Heft 6, June 1938, "Further Note on the Propagation of Radio Waves over a Finitely Conducting Spherical Earth," by Balh van der Pol and H. Bremmer, Phil. Mag., Vol. 27, p. 261, March 1939. In order to allow for the refraction of the radio waves in the lower atmosphere due to the variation of the dielectric constant of the air with height above the earth, a radius of the earth equal to  $4/3$  the actual radius was used in the computations for the effect of the earth's curvature in the manner suggested by C. R. Burrows, "Radio Propagation over Spherical Earth," Proc. I. R. E., May 1935; i.e., the distance corresponding to a given value of attenuation due to the curvature of the earth in the absence of air refraction was multiplied by the factor  $(4/3)^{2/3} = 1.21$ . The amount of this refraction varies from day to day and from season to season, depending on the air mass conditions in the lower atmosphere. If  $k$  denotes the ratio between the equivalent radius of the earth and the true radius, the following table gives the values of  $k$  for several typical air masses encountered in the United States.

AIR MASS TYPE	k	
	Summer	Winter
Tropical Gulf - Tc	1.53	1.43
Polar Continental - Pc	1.31	1.25
Superior - S	1.25	1.25
Average	1.33	

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It is clear from this table that the use of the average value of  $k=4/3$  is justified in obtaining a single correction for the systematic effects of atmospheric refraction.

(d) Provided the value of the dielectric constant is near 15, the curves of Graphs 1 to 19 may be compared with experimental data to determine the appropriate values of the ground conductivity and of the inverse distance field strength at 1 kilometer. This is accomplished simply by plotting the measured fields on transparent log-log graph paper similar to that used for Graphs 1 to 19 and superimposing this chart over the graph corresponding to the frequency involved. The log-log graph sheet is then shifted vertically until the best fit is obtained with one of the curves on the graph; the intersection of the inverse distance line on the graph with the 1-kilometer abscissa on the chart determines the inverse distance field strength at 1 kilometer. For other values of dielectric constant, the following procedure may be used for a determination of the dielectric constant of the ground, conductivity of the ground and the inverse distance field strength at 1 mile. Before the results of such determinations are submitted to the F.C.C., they must be converted to equivalent metric units. Graph 20 gives the relative values of groundwave field strength over a plane earth as a function of the numerical distance  $p$  and phase angle  $b$ . On graph paper with coordinates similar to those of Graph 20, plot the measured values of field strength as ordinates versus the corresponding distances from the antenna expressed in miles as abscissae. The data should be plotted only for distances greater than one wavelength (or, when this is greater, five times the vertical height of the antenna in the case of a single element, i.e., nondirectional antenna or 10 times the spacing between the elements of a directional antenna) and for distance less than  $50/(f\text{MHz})^{1/3}$  miles (i.e., 50 miles at 1 MHz). Then, using a light box, place the sheet with the data plotted on it over the sheet with the curves of Graph 20 and shift the data sheet vertically and horizontally (making sure that the vertical lines on both sheets are parallel) until the best fit with the data is obtained with one of the curves on Graph 20. When the two sheets are properly lined up, the value of the field strength corresponding to the intersection of the inverse distance line of Graph 20 with the 1 mile abscissa on the data sheet is the inverse distance field strength at 1 mile, and the values of the numerical distance at 1 mile,  $p_1$ , and  $b$  are also determined. Knowing the values of  $b$  and  $p_1$  (the numerical distance at 1 mile), we may substitute in the following approximate formulas to determine the appropriate values of the ground conductivity and dielectric constant.

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$$\chi = (\pi/p_1) (R/\lambda)_1 \cos b \quad (1) *$$

$(R/\lambda)_1$  = Number of wavelengths in 1 mile.

$$\sigma \text{ e.m.u.} = (\chi \text{ fMHz}/17.9731) 10^{-14} \quad (2) *$$

$\sigma \text{ e.m.u.}$  = Conductivity of the ground expressed in electro-magnetic units.

fMHz = frequency expressed in megahertz.

$$\epsilon = \chi \tan b - 1 \quad (3) *$$

$\epsilon$  = dielectric constant of the ground referred to air as unity.

First solve for  $\chi$  by substituting the known values of  $p_1$ ,  $(R/\lambda)_1$  and  $\cos b$  in equation (1). Equation (2) may then be solved for  $\sigma$  and equation (3) for  $\epsilon$ . At distances greater than  $50/(\text{fMHz})^{1/3}$  miles the curve of Graph 20 do not give the correct relative values of field strength since the curvature of the earth weakens the field more rapidly than these plane earth curves would indicate. Thus, no attempt should be made to fit experimental data to these curves at the larger distances.

NOTE.—For other values of dielectric constant, use can be made of the computer program which was employed by the FCC in calculating the points used for plotting the curves in Graphs 1 to 19. A printout of this program can be ordered from the FCC official copy center whose name and address may be obtained by calling or writing the Consumer Affairs Office, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554, (202) 632-7000.

(e) At sufficiently short distances (say less than 35 miles at broadcast frequencies), such that the curvature of the earth does not introduce an additional attenuation of the waves, the curves of Graph 20 may be used for determining the groundwave field strength of transmitting and receiving antennas at the surface of the earth for any radiated power, frequency, or set of ground constants in the following manner: First, lay off the straight inverse distance line corresponding to the power radiated on the transparent log-log graph paper similar to that of Graph 20, labelling the ordinates of the chart in terms of field strength, and the abscissae in terms of distance. Next, by means of the formulas given on Graph 20, calculate the value of the numerical distance,  $p$ , at 1 mile, and the value of  $b$ . Then superimpose the log-log chart over Graph 20, shifting it vertically until the inverse distance lines on both charts coincide and shifting it horizontally until the numerical distance at 1 mile on Graph 20 coincides with 1 mile on the log-log graph paper. The curve of Graph 20 corresponding to the calculated value of  $b$  is then traced on the log-log graph paper giving the field strength versus distance in miles. (Edit. Amdt. 9/11/80)

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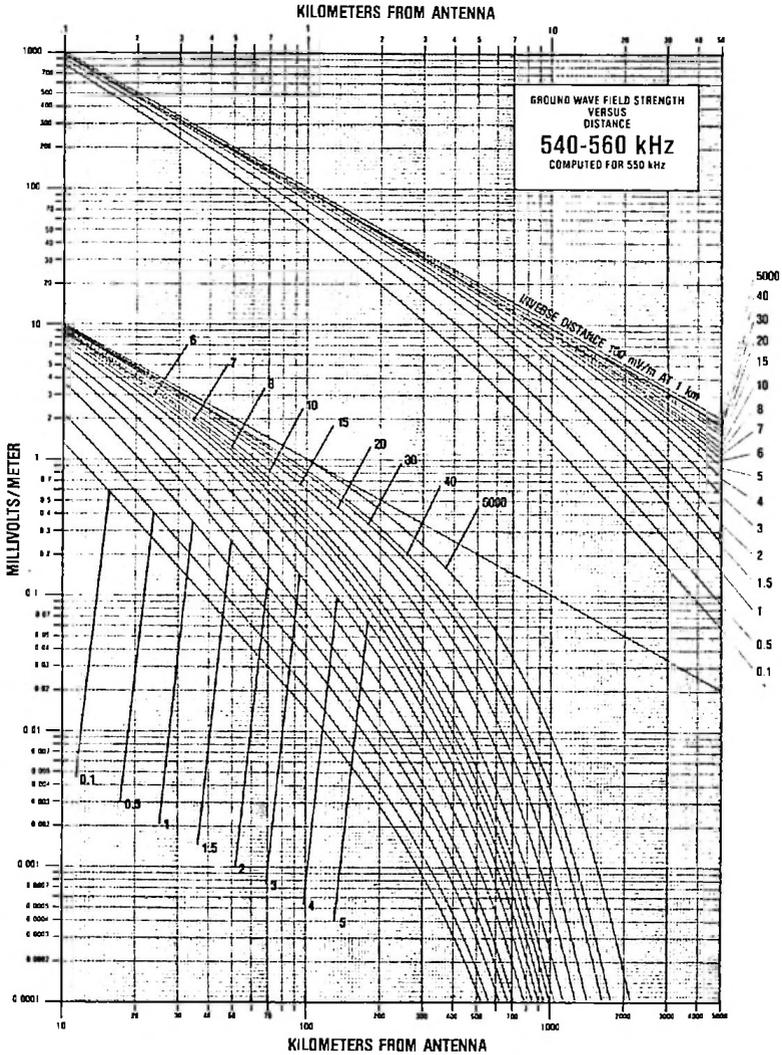
(f) This paragraph consists of the following Graphs 1 to 19, and 20. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

NOTE.—Graphs will not be published in the CFR. Copies are available by calling or writing the Consumer Affairs Office, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554, Telephone: (202) 632-7000. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The FCC has dissolved the stay and established an effective date of January 1, 1987- February 1, 1987 for Graphs 1 to 19 on the following pages. All studies filed with the FCC on or after February 1, 1987 must use the new curves. (52 F.R. 45891)*

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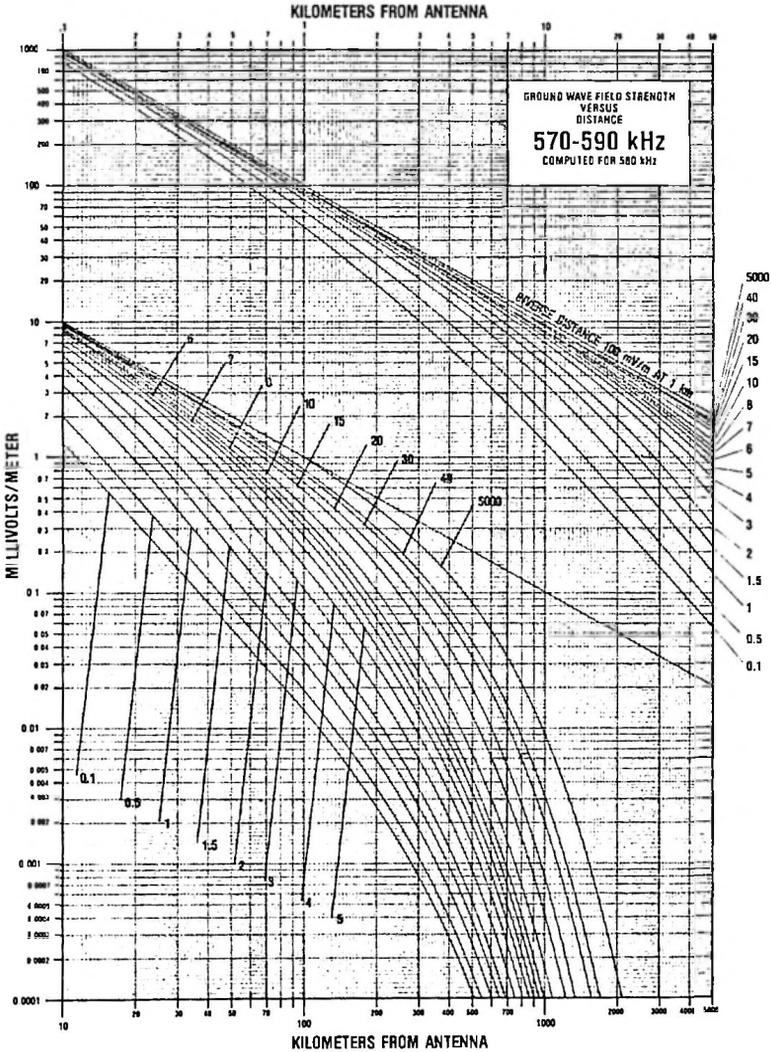
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GRAPH 1

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

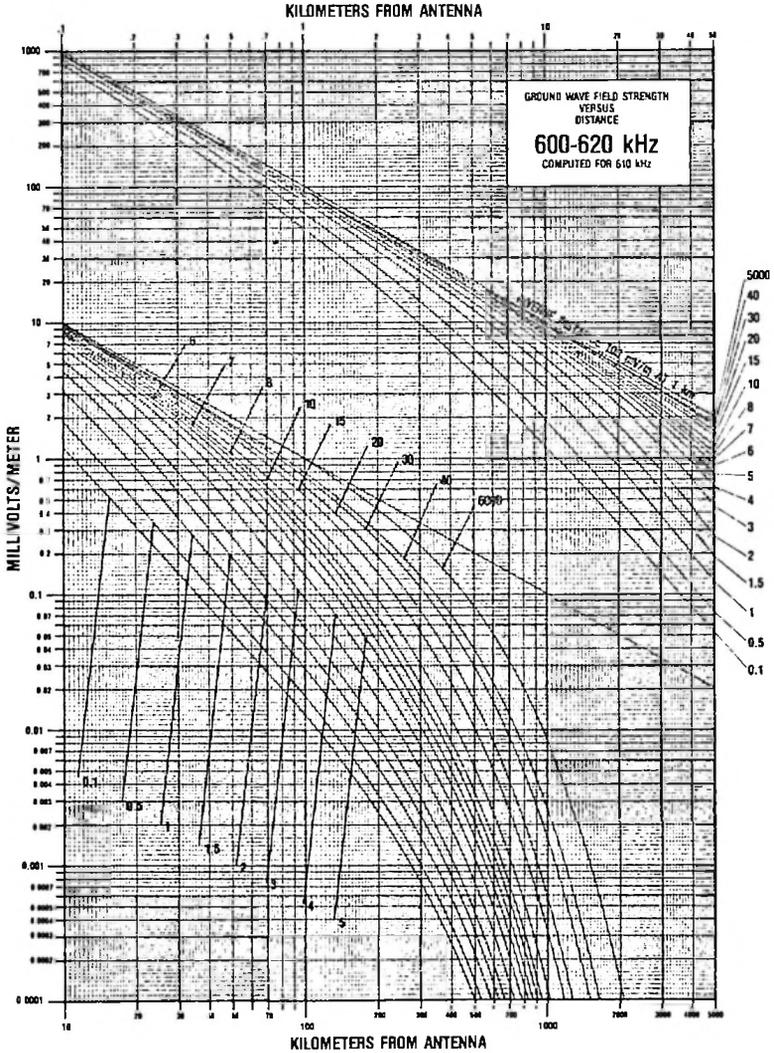
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GRAPH 2

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

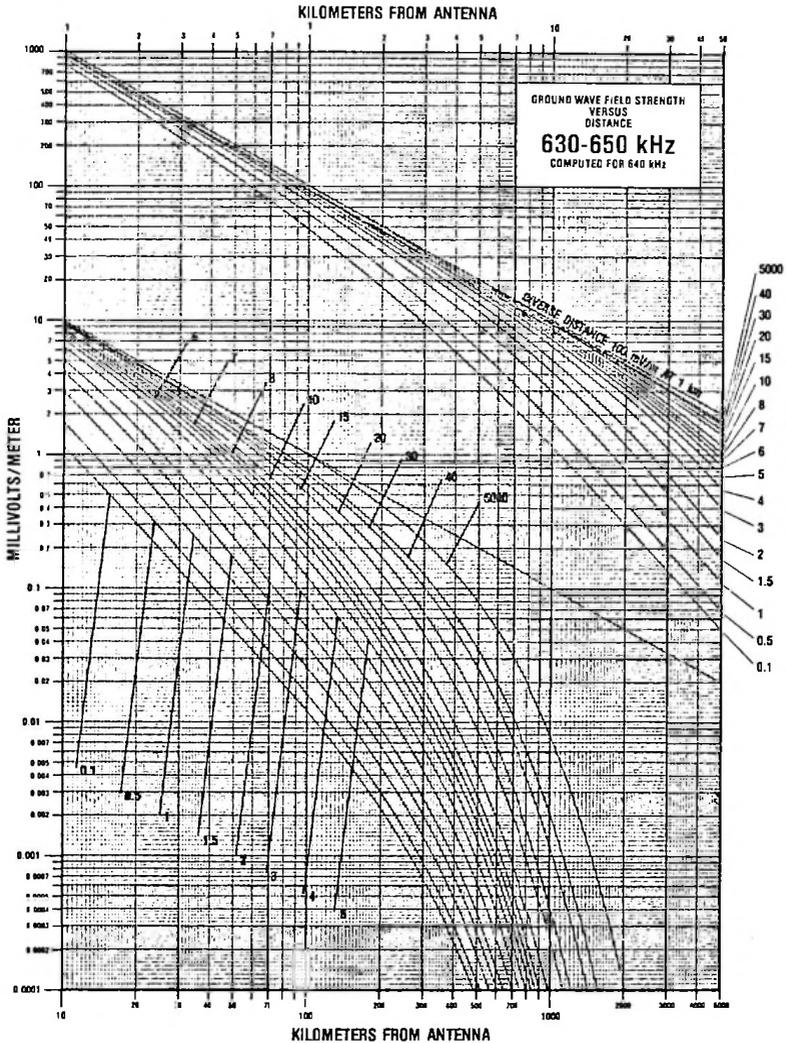
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GRAPH 3

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

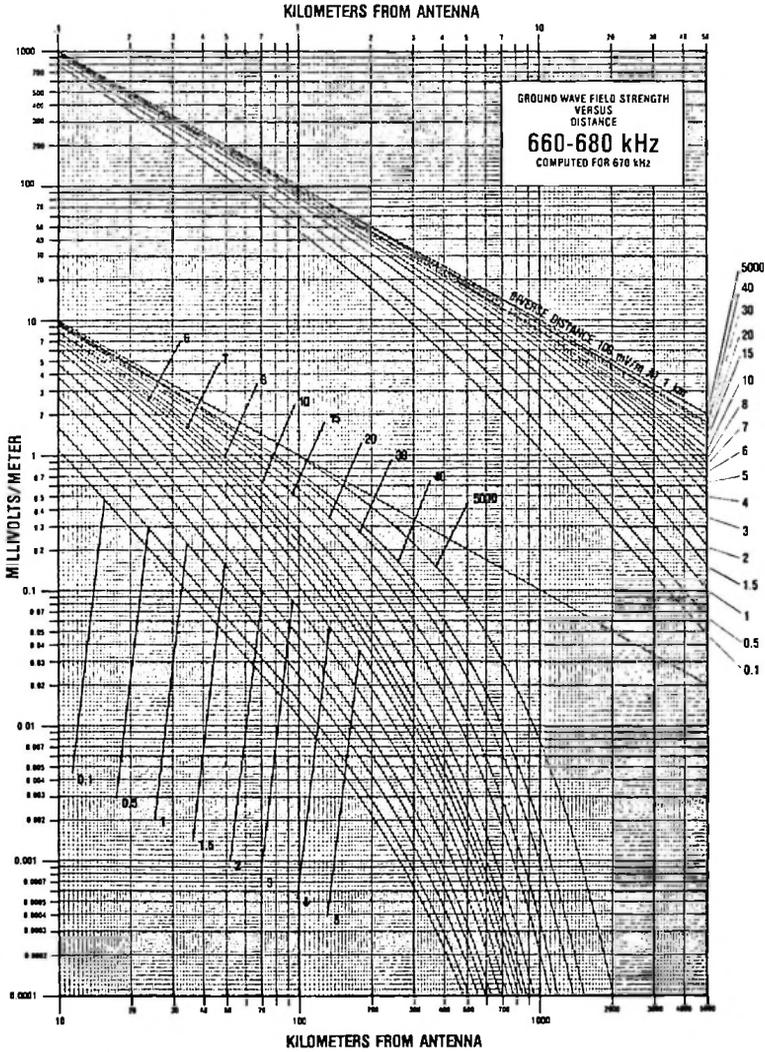
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GRAPH 4

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

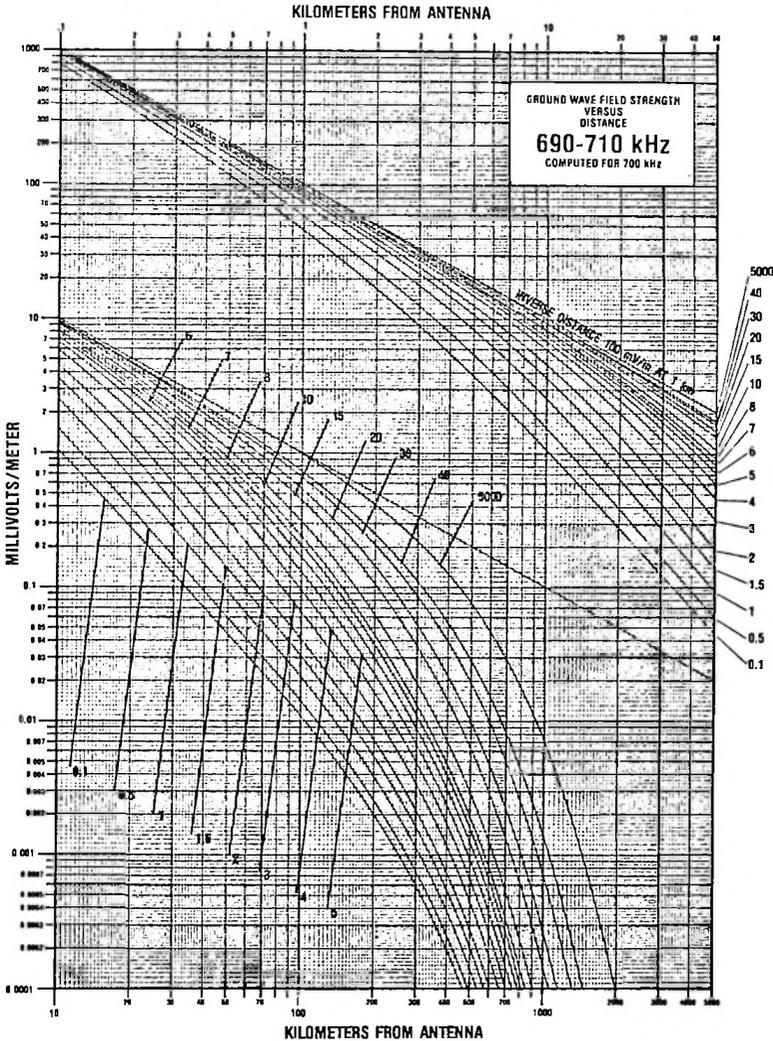
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GRAPH 5

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

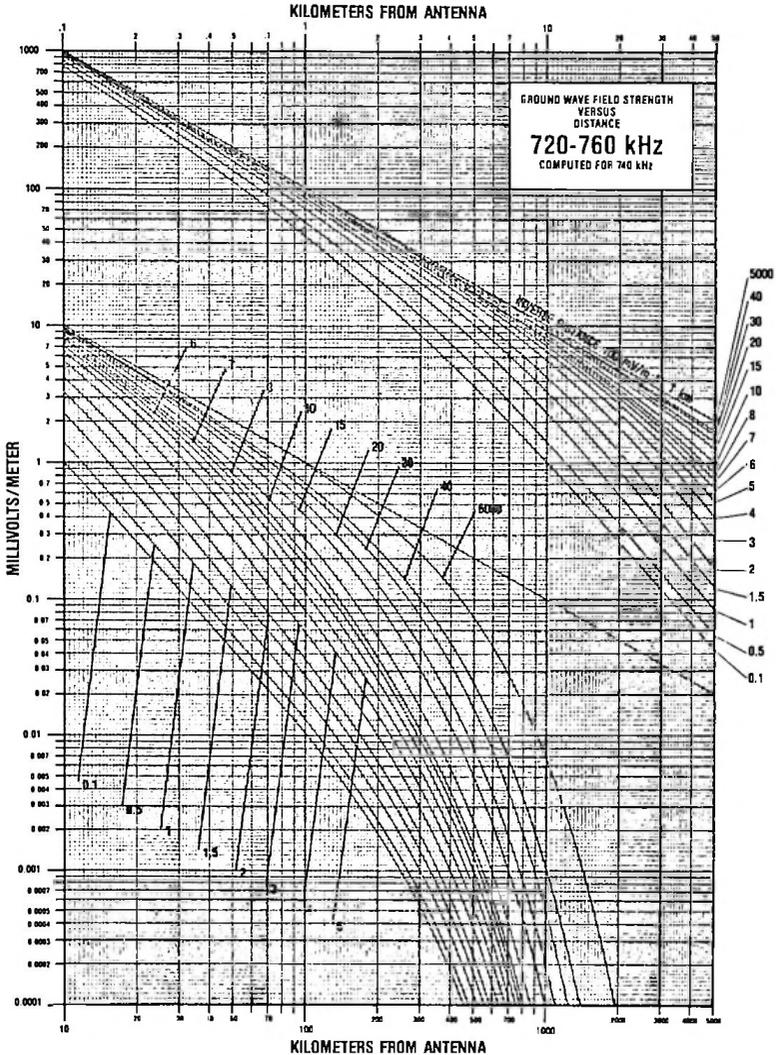
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GRAPH 6

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

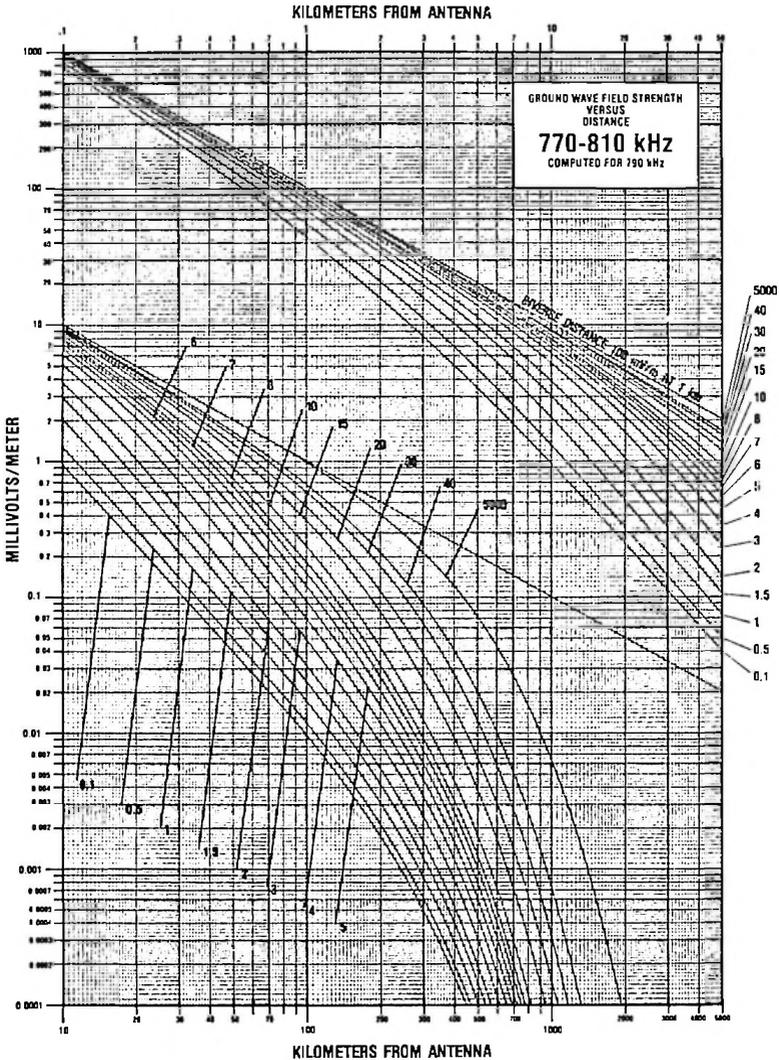
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GRAPH 7

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 ms/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

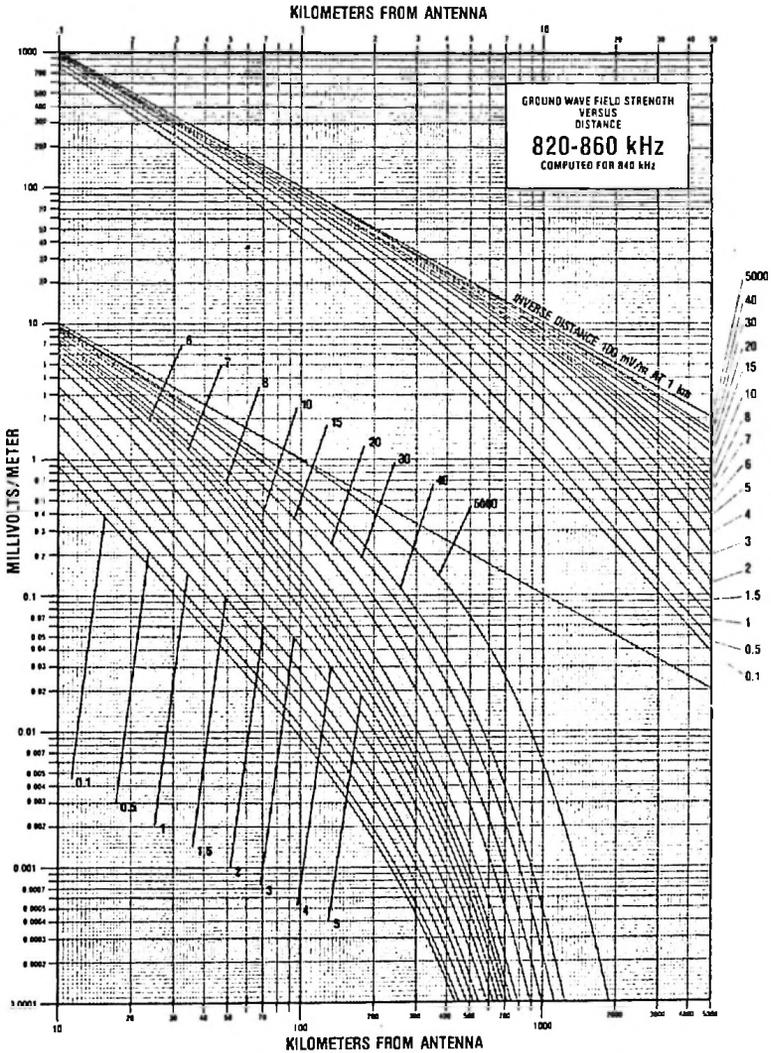
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GRAPH 8

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

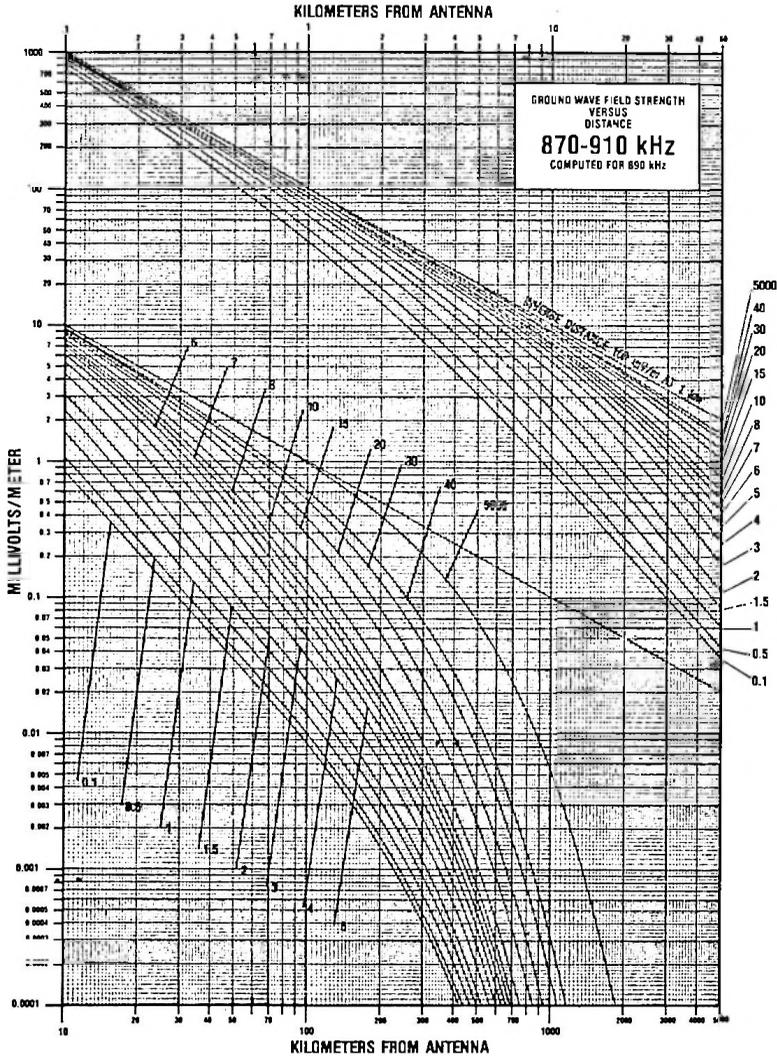
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GRAPH 9

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

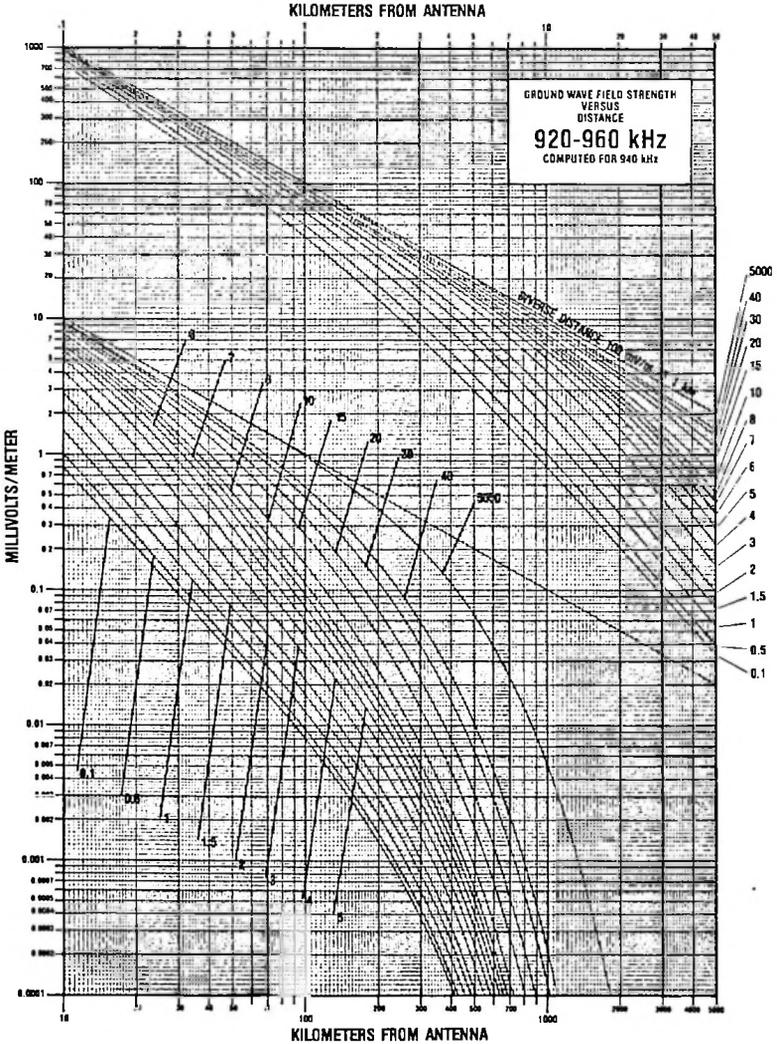
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GRAPH 10

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 ms/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

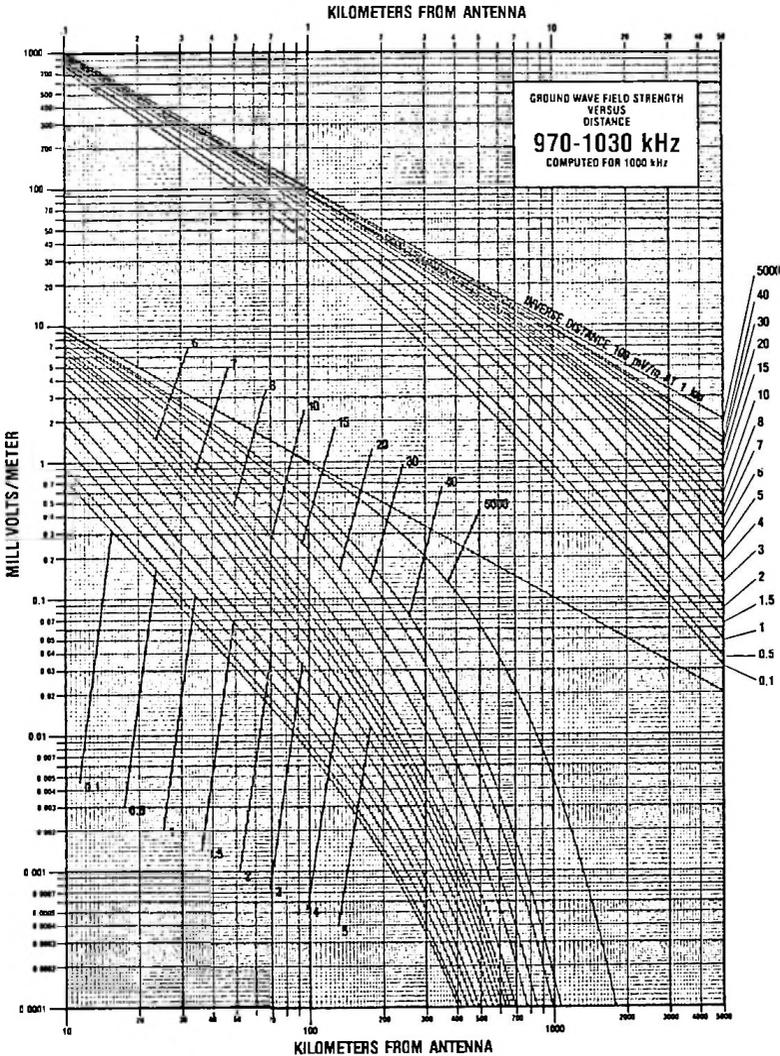
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GRAPH 11

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

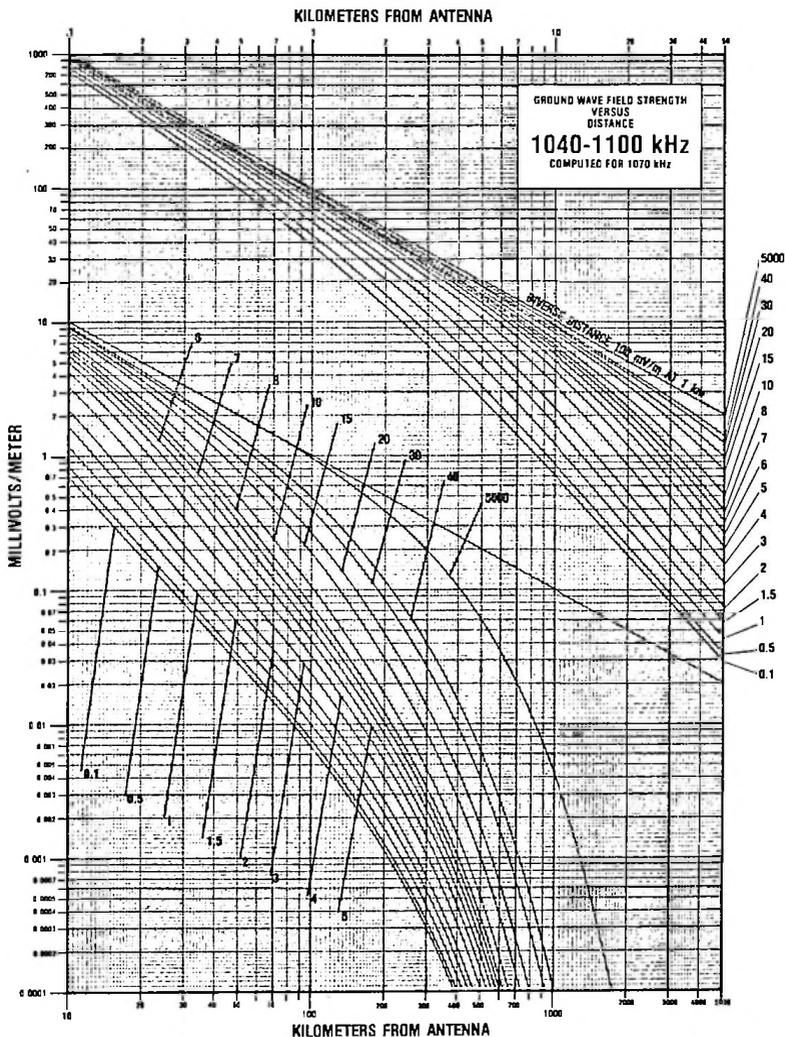
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GRAPH 12

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

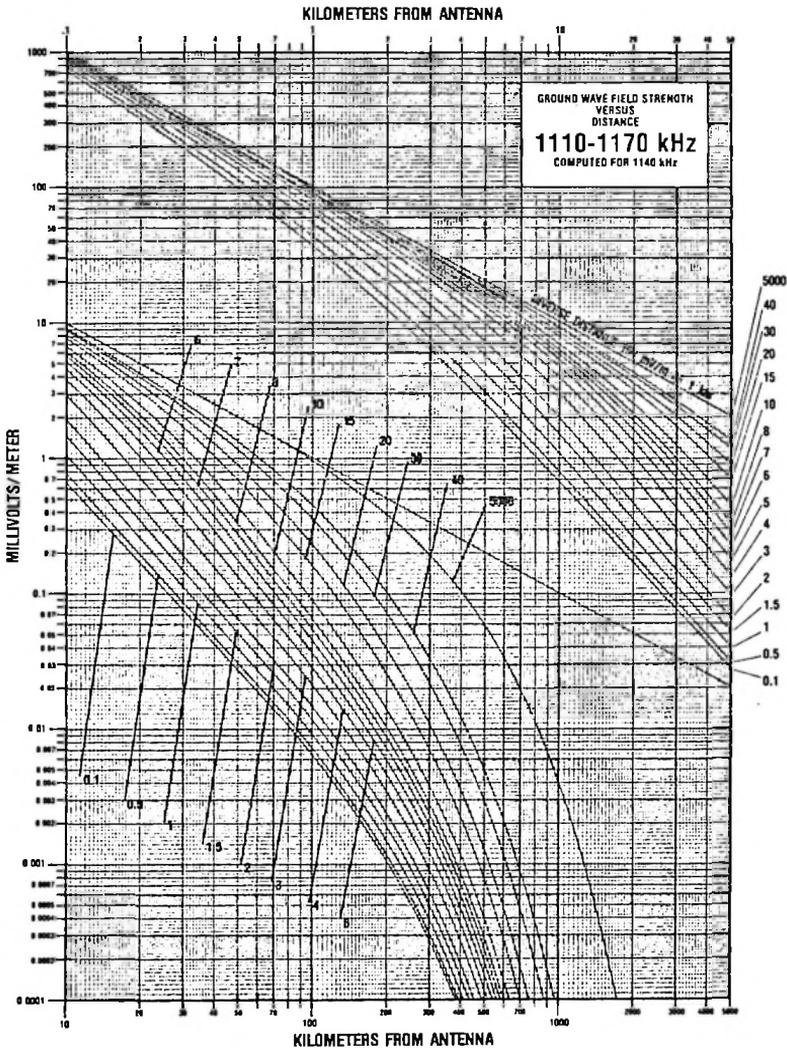
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GRAPH 13

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

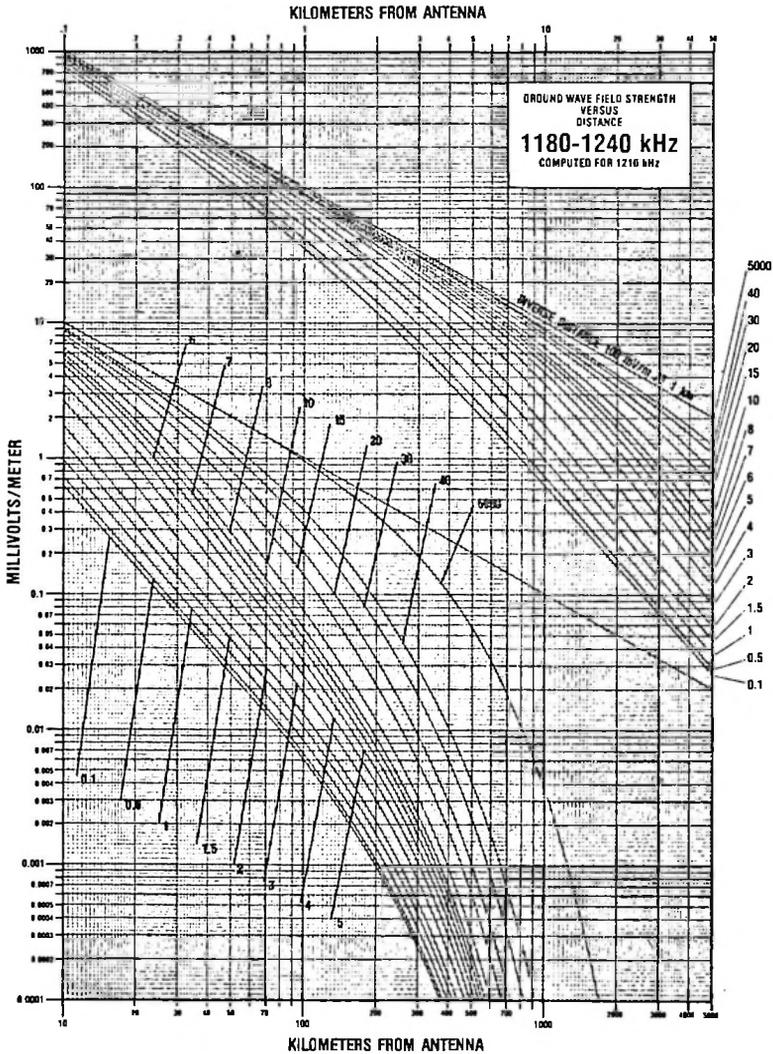
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



GRAPH 14

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

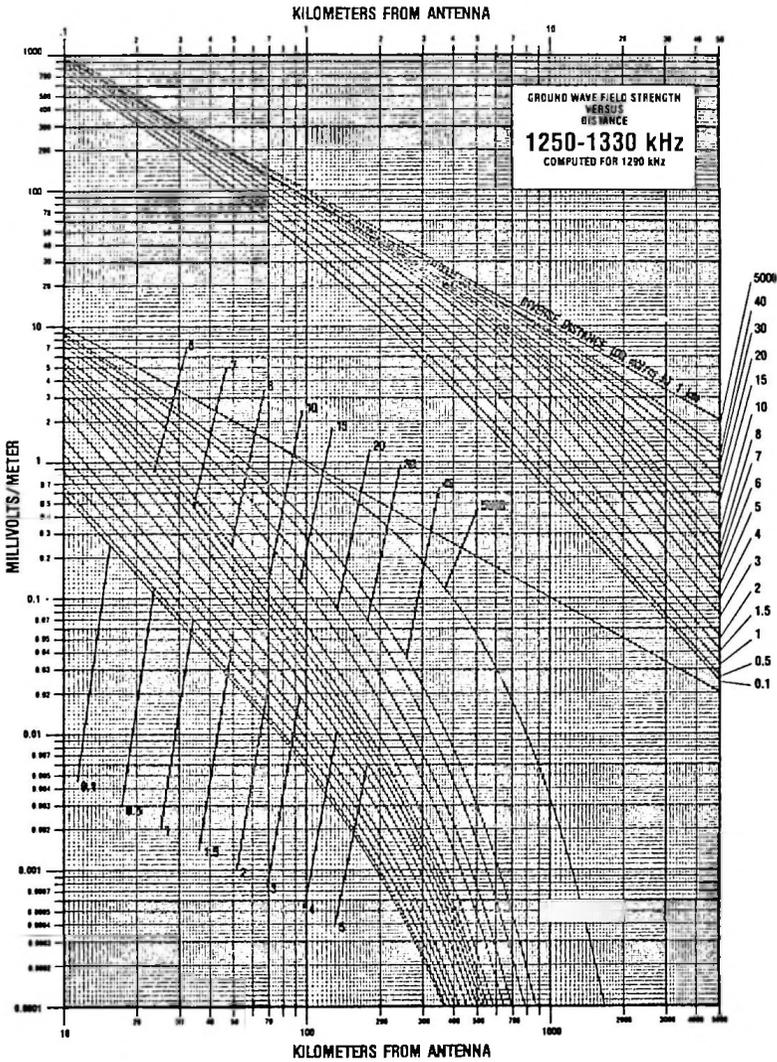
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GRAPH 15

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 ms/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

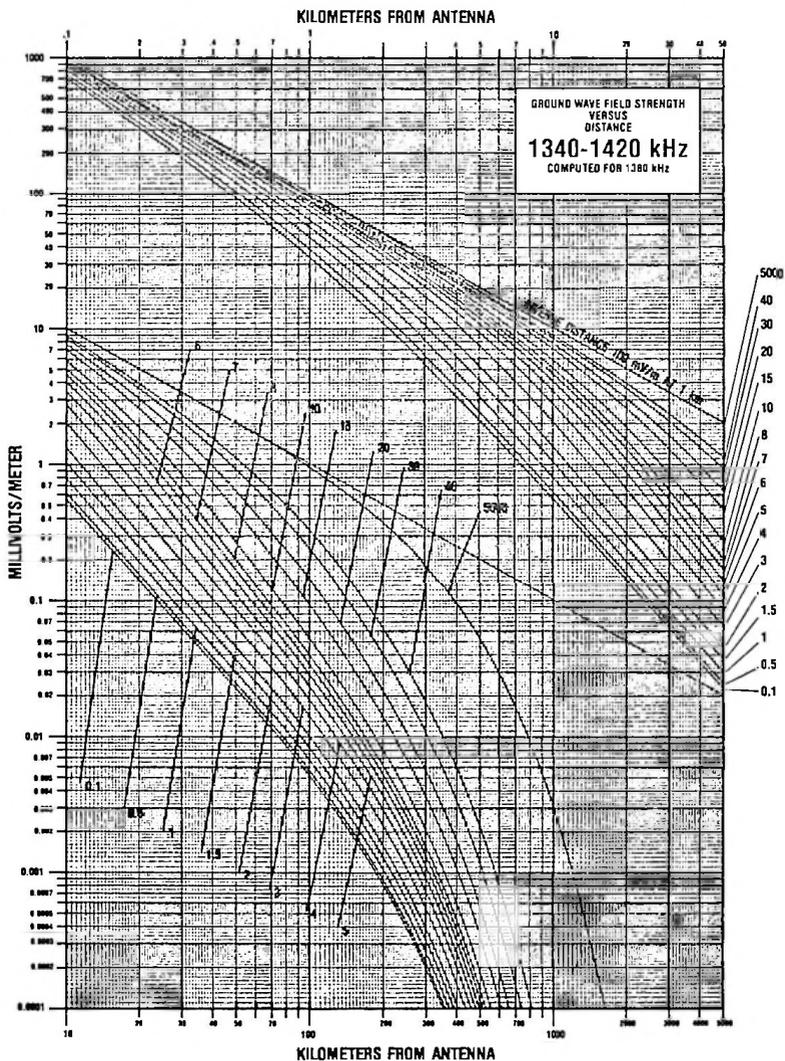
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GRAPH 16

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

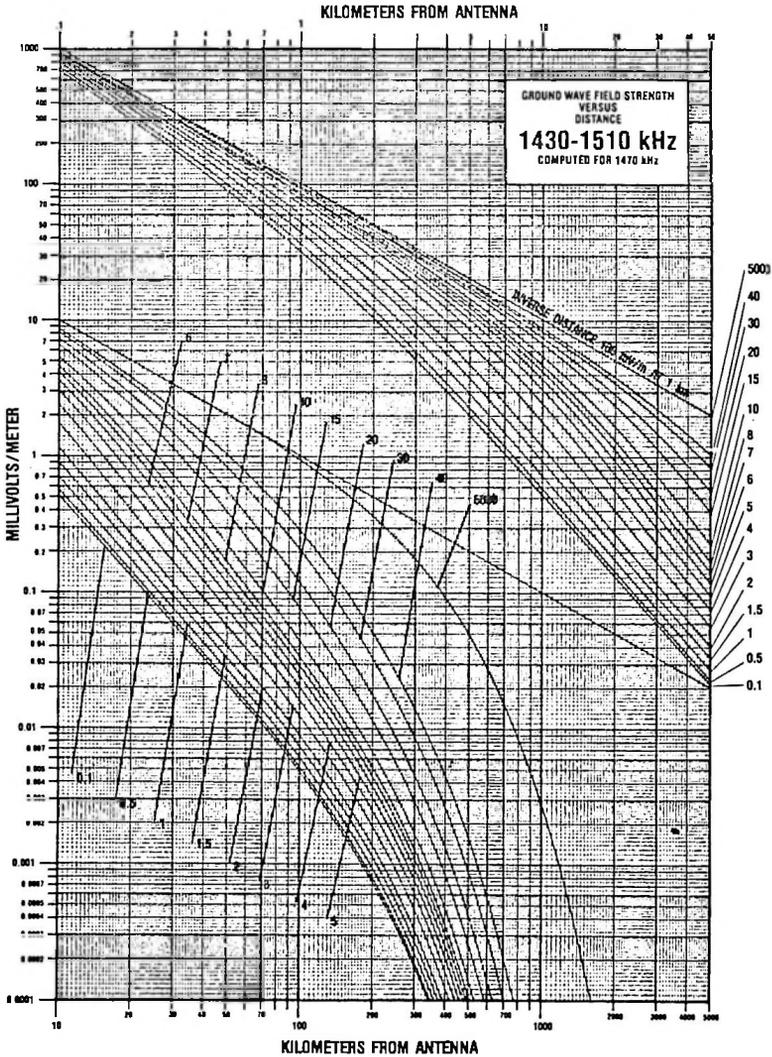
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GRAPH 17

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

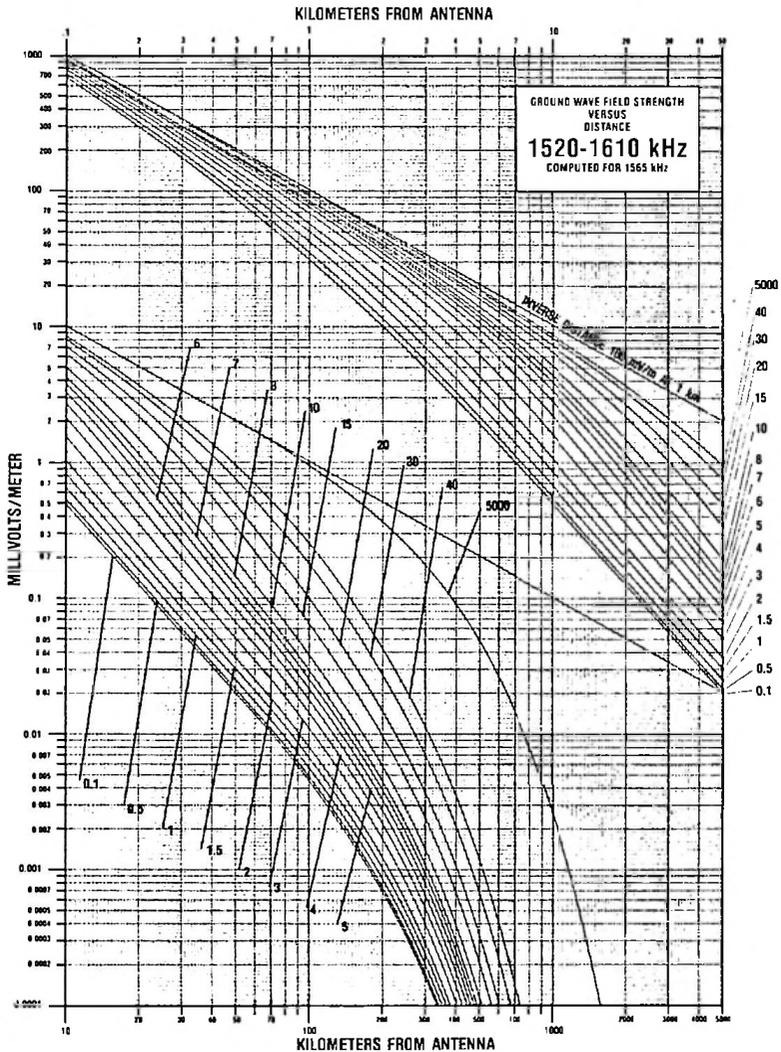
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GRAPH 18

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

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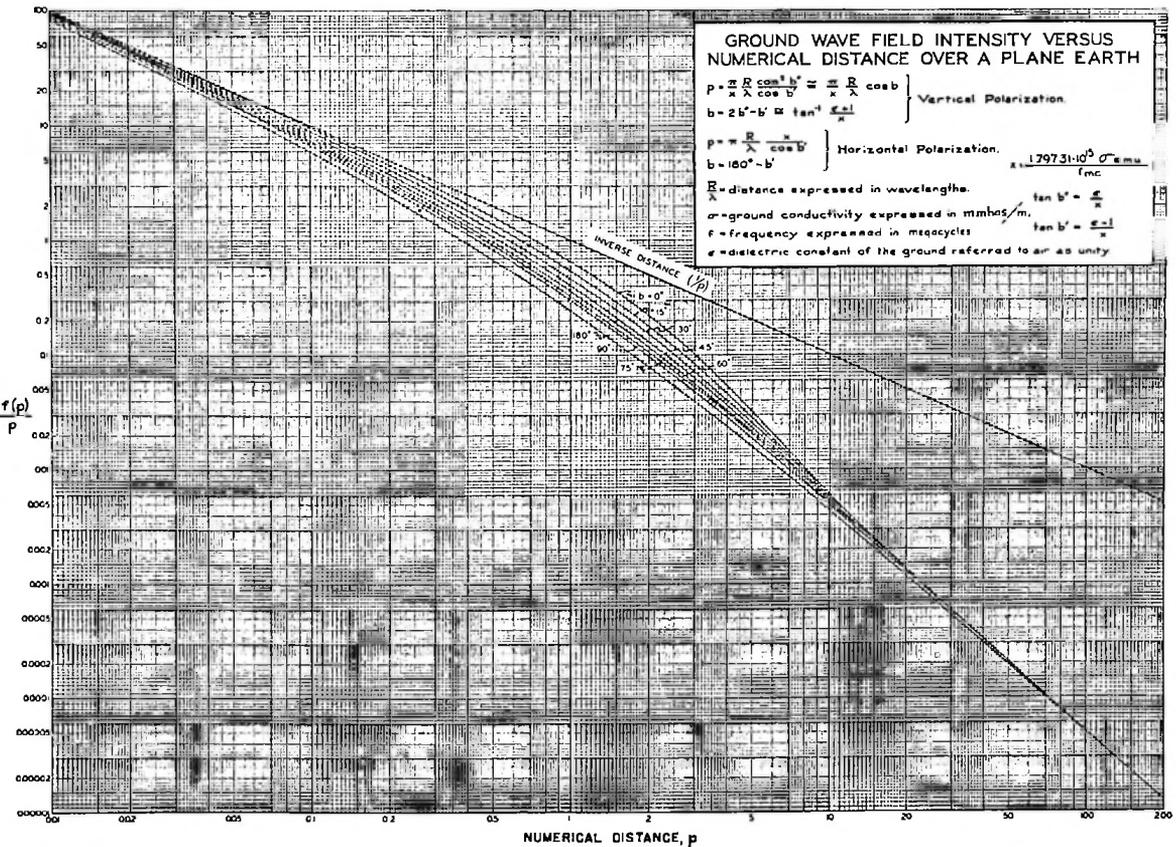


GRAPH 19

The curves are labeled with the ground conductivities in millisiemens/meter. All curves except the 5000 mS/m (Sea Water) curve are derived for a relative dielectric constant of 15. The sea water curve is derived for a dielectric constant of 80.

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.185 COMPUTATION OF INTERFERING SIGNAL.

(a) Measured values of radiation are not to be used in calculating overlap, interference, and coverage. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)

- (1) In the case of an antenna which is intended to be non-directional in the horizontal plane, an ideal non-directional radiation pattern shall be used in determining interference, overlap, and coverage, even if the antenna is not actually non-directional. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)
- (2) In the case of an antenna which is directional in the horizontal plane, the radiation which shall be used in determining interference, overlap, and coverage is that calculated pursuant to §73.150 or §73.152, depending on whether the station has a standard or modified standard pattern. (Added 81-45, 3/17/81)
- (3) In the case of calculation of interference or overlap to (not from) a foreign station, the notified radiation shall be used, even if the notified radiation differs from that in paragraphs(a)(1) or (2) of this section. (Added 81-45 3/17/81)

(b) For signals from stations operating on clear channels, skywave interference shall be determined from the appropriate formulas and Figures 1a (or 1b) and 6a of contained in §73.190.

(c) For signals from stations operating on regional and local channels, skywave interference is determined from the formulas and Figures 2 and 6a of §73.190, unless one or both stations are in Alaska, in which case Figures 1b and 6a of §73.190 are employed. (Certain simplifying assumptions may be made in the case of Class IV stations on local channels. See note to §73.182(a)(4)).

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(d) The formulas in §73.190(d) depicted in Figure 6a of §73.190, entitled "Angles of Departure vs. versus Transmission Range" are to be used in determining the angles in the vertical pattern of the antenna of an interfering station to be considered as pertinent to transmission by one reflection. To provide for variation in the pertinent vertical angle due to variations of ionosphere height and ionosphere scattering, the curves 4 and 5 indicate the upper and lower angles within which the radiated field is to be considered. The maximum value of field strength occurring between these angles shall be used to determine the multiplying factor to apply the 10% percent skywave field strength value read from Figure 1a, Figure 1b determined from the formulas in §73.190 (b)(2), §73.190(c)(2), or Figure 2 of §73.190 as appropriate. The multiplying factor is found by dividing the maximum radiation between the pertinent angles by 100 mV/m. (Curves 2 and 3 are considered to 4 and 5 include factors which represent the variation due to variation of the effective height of the E-layer and scattering.) while Curves 4 and 5 extend the range of pertinent angles to include a factor which allows for scattering. The dotted lines are included for information only.)

(e) Example of the use of skywave curves for stations operating on clear channels: Assume a Class II station with which interference may be expected is located at a distance of 450 miles 724 kilometers from a proposed Class II station. The critical angles of radiation as determined from Figure 6a of §73.190 are 9.6° and 16.3°. If the vertical pattern of the antenna of the proposed station, in the direction of the other station, is such that between 9.6° and 16.3° above the horizon the maximum radiation is 160 mV/m at 1 mile 260 mV/m at one kilometer, the value of 10 percent the 50% field, as read from Figure 1a of §73.190, is multiplied by 1.6 2.6 to determine the interfering field strength at the location in question. In order to obtain the value of the 10% field, this value is then increased by 8 dB. For calculations involving Class I-V- I-N stations, Figure 1b and 13 db are employed instead of Figure 1a and 8 db.

(f) For stations operating on regional and local channels, interfering skywave field strengths shall be determined in accordance with the procedure specified in (d) of this section and illustrated in paragraph (e) of this section, except that Figure 2 of §73.190 is used in place of Figure 1a or 1b and the formulas of §73.190. In using Figure 2 of §73.190, one additional parameter must be considered, i.e., the variation of received field with the latitude of the path.

(g) Figure 2 of §73.190, "10 percent Skywave Signal Range Chart", shows the signal as a function of the latitude of the transmission path, which is defined as the geographic latitude of the mid-point between the transmitter and the receiver. When using Figure 2 of §73.190, latitude 35° should be used in case the mid-point of the path lies below 35° North and latitude 50° should be used in case the mid-point of the path lies above 50° North.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

(h) In the case of an antenna which is intended to be non-directional in the horizontal plane, the vertical distribution of the relative fields should be computed pursuant to §73.160. In the case of an antenna which is directional in the horizontal plane, the vertical pattern in the great circle direction towards the point of reception in question must first be calculated. In cases where the radiation in the vertical plane, in the pertinent azimuth, contains a large lobe at a higher angle than the pertinent angle for one reflection, the method of calculating interference will not be restricted to that just described, but each such case will be considered on the basis of the best knowledge available. (Revised 81-45, 3/17/81)

(i) Example of the use of skywave curves for stations operating on regional and local channels: It is desired to determine the amount of interference to a Class III station at Portland, Oregon, caused by another Class III station at Los Angeles, California. ~~which~~ The Los Angeles station is radiating a signal of 560 901 mV/m at one-mile 1 kilometer, in the horizontal plane, in the great circle direction of Portland, using a 0.5 wavelength antenna. The distance is 825-miles 1328 kilometers. From Figure 6a of §73.190, the upper and lower pertinent angles are 7° and 3.5° and, from Figure 5 of §73.190, the maximum radiation within these angles is 99% percent of the horizontal radiation or 554 892 mV/m at i-mile one kilometer. The mid-point latitude of the transmission path is 39.8°N and, from Figure 2 of §73.190, the 10% percent skywave field at 825-miles 1328 kilometers is 0.050 mV/m for 100 mV/m radiated. Multiplying by 554/100- 892/100 to adjust this value to the actual radiation gives 0.277 mV/m as to the interfering signal intensity-strength. At 20 to 1 ratio, the limitation to the Portland station is to the 5.5 mV/m contour.

(j) When the distance is large, more than one reflection may be involved and due consideration must be given each appropriate vector in the vertical pattern, as well as the constants of the earth where reflection takes place between the transmitting station and the service area to which interference may be caused.

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(k) In performing calculations to determine permissible radiation from stations operating pre-sunrise or post-sunset in accordance with §73.99, calculated diurnal factors will be multiplied with the values of skywave signals for such stations obtained from Figure 1a or Figure 2 of §73.190.

- (1) The diurnal factor is determined using the time of day at the mid-point of path between the site of the interfering station and the point at which interference is being calculated. Diurnal factors are computed using the formula

$$D_f = a + bF + cF^2 + dF^3 \text{ where:}$$

$D_f$  represents the diurnal factor,

F is the frequency in MHz,

a, b, c, and d are constants obtained from the table in paragraph (k)(2)

A diurnal factor greater than one will not be used in calculations and interpolation is to be used between calculated values where necessary. For reference purposes, curves for pre-sunrise and post-sunset diurnal factors are contained in Figures 13 and 14 of §73.190.

- (2) Constants used in calculating diurnal factors for the presunrise and post sunset periods are contained in paragraph (k)(2)(i) and (ii) respectively. The columns labeled  $T_{mp}$  represents the number of hours before and after sunrise and sunset at the path midpoint.

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## (i) PRESUNRISE CONSTANTS

T <sub>mp</sub>	a	b	c	d
-2	1.3084	.0083	-.0155	.0144
-1.75	1.3165	-.4919	.6011	-.1884
-1.5	1.0079	.0296	.1488	-.0452
-1.25	.7773	.3751	-.1911	.0736
-1	.6230	.1547	.2654	-.1006
-.75	.3718	.1178	.3632	-.1172
-.5	.2151	.0737	.4167	-.1413
-.25	.2027	-.2560	.7269	-.2577
SR	.1504	-.2325	.5374	-.1729
+.25	.1057	-.2092	.4148	-.1239
+5	.0642	-.1295	.2583	-.0699
+75	.0446	-.1002	.1754	-.0405
+1	.0148	.0135	.0462	.0010

## (ii) POST SUNSET CONSTANTS

T <sub>mp</sub>	a	b	c	d
1.75	.9495	-.0187	.0720	-.0290
1.5	.7196	.3583	-.2280	.0611
1.25	.6756	.1518	.0279	-.0163
1.0	.5486	.1401	.0952	-.0288
.75	.3003	.4050	-.0961	.0256
.5	.1186	.4281	-.0799	.0197
.25	.0382	.3706	-.0673	.0171
SS	.0002	.3024	-.0540	.0086
-.25	.0278	.0458	.1473	-.0486
-.5	.0203	.0132	.1166	-.0340
-.75	.0152	-.0002	.0786	-.0185
-1.0	-.0043	.0452	-.0040	.0103
-1.25	.0010	.0135	.0103	.0047
-1.5	.0018	.0052	.0069	.0042
-1.75	-.0012	.0122	-.0076	.0076
-2.0	-.0024	.0141	-.0141	.0091

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.186 ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE FIELD AT ONE KILOMETER.

(a) Section ~~73.45~~ 73.189 provides that certain minimum field strengths are acceptable in lieu of the required minimum physical heights of the antennas proper. Also, in other situations, it may be necessary to determine the effective field. The following requirements shall govern the taking and submission of data on the field strength produced:

- (1) Beginning as near to the antenna as possible without including the induction field and to provide for the fact that a broadcast antenna is not a point source of radiation (not less than one wave length or 5 times the vertical height in the case of a single element, i.e., nondirectional antenna or 10 times the spacing between the elements of a directional antenna), measurements shall be made on eight or more radials, at intervals of approximately 0.2 kilometer up to 3 kilometers (1.87 miles) from the antenna, at intervals of approximately 1 kilometer from 3 kilometers (1.87 miles) to 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from the antenna, at intervals of approximately 3 kilometers from 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) to 25 or 34 kilometers (15.5 miles or 20 miles) from the antenna, and a few additional measurements if needed at greater distances from the antenna. Where the antenna is rurally located and unobstructed measurements can be made, there shall be as many as 18 measurements on each radial. However, where the antenna is located in a city where unobstructed measurements are difficult to make, measurements shall be made on each radial at as many unobstructed locations as possible, even though the intervals are considerably less than stated above, particularly within 3 kilometers of the antenna. In cases where it is not possible to obtain accurate measurements at the closer distances (even out to 8 or 10 kilometers due to the character of the intervening terrain), the measurements at greater distances should be made at closer intervals. (It is suggested that "wave tilt" measurements may be made to determine and compare locations for taking field strength measurements, particularly to determine that there are no abrupt changes in ground conductivity or that reflected waves are not causing abnormal strengths.) (Revised 85-150, 6/3/85)

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- (2) The data required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph should be plotted for each radial in accordance with either of the two methods set forth below: (Edit. Amdt. 12/21/63)
  - (i) Using log-log coordinate paper, plot field strengths as ordinate and distance as abscissa. (Edit. Amdt. 9/11/80)
  - (ii) Using semi-long coordinate paper, plot field strength times distance as ordinate on the log scale and distance as abscissa on the linear scale.
- (3) However, regardless of which of the methods in subparagraph (a)(2) of this paragraph section is employed, the proper curve to be drawn through the points plotted shall be determined by comparison with the curves in §73.184 as follows: Place the sheet on which the actual points have been plotted over the appropriate Graph in §73.184, hold to the light if necessary and adjust until the curve most closely matching the points is found. This curve should then be drawn on the sheet on which the points were plotted, together with the inverse distance curve corresponding to that curve. The field at 1 mile kilometer for the radial concerned shall be the ordinate on the inverse distance curve at 1 mile kilometer.
- (4) When all radials have been analyzed in accordance with subparagraph (a)(3) of this paragraph section, a curve shall be plotted on polar coordinate paper from the fields obtained, which gives the inverse distance field pattern at 1 mile kilometer. The radius of a circle, the area of which is equal to the area bounded by this pattern, is the effective field. (See §73.14.)

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~~(5) In analyzing the results of a partial proof of performance as defined in § 73.154 when the data are insufficient for independent graphical analysis, either of two analysis methods may be used. In such cases, either the arithmetic average or logarithmic average of the ratios of field strength at each measurement point along each radial to the corresponding field strength in the latest complete proof of performance may be utilized to establish the inverse distance fields. (The logarithmic average for each radial is the antilogarithm of the mean of the logarithms of the ratios of field strength (new to old) for each measurement location along a given radial.)~~

- (6) (5) The antenna power of the station shall be maintained at the authorized level during all field measurements. The power determination will be made using the direct method as described in § 73.51(a) with instruments of acceptable accuracy specified in § 73.1215.

(b) Complete data taken in conjunction with the field strength measurements shall be submitted to the Commission in affidavit form including the following: (Revised 84-628, 12/12/84)

- (1) Tabulation by number of each point of measurement to agree with the map required in (2) below, the date and time of each measurement, the field strength (E), the distance from the antenna (D) and the product of the field strength and distance (ED) (if data for each radial are plotted on semi-logarithmic paper, see above) for each point of measurement. (Revised 76-914, 10/13/76)
- (2) Map showing each point of measurement numbered to agree with tabulation required above.
- (3) Description of method used to take field strength measurements. (Revised 76-914, 10/13/76)

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- (4) The family of theoretical curves used in determining the curve for each radial properly identified by conductivity and dielectric constants.
- (5) The curves drawn for each radial and the field strength pattern. (Revised 76-914, 10/13/76)
- (6) ~~Antenna resistance measurement.~~ The antenna resistance at the operating frequency.
  - ~~(i) Antenna resistance at operating frequency.~~
  - ~~(ii) Description of method employed.~~
  - ~~(iii) Tabulation of complete data.~~
  - ~~(iv) Curve showing antenna resistance versus frequency.~~
- (7) Antenna current or currents maintained during field strength measurements. (Revised 76-914, 10/13/76)
- ~~(8) Description, accuracy, date, and by whom each instrument was last calibrated.~~
- ~~(9) Name, address, and qualifications of the engineer making the measurements.~~
- ~~(10) Any other pertinent information.~~

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.187 LIMITATION ON DAYTIME RADIATION.

(a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs (a)(2) and (3) of this paragraph section, no authorization will be granted for Class II facilities if the proposed facilities would radiate during the period of critical hours (the 2 two hours after local sunrise and the 2 two hours before local sunset) toward any point on the 0.1 mV/m contour of a co-channel U.S. Class I-A or I-B station, at or below the pertinent vertical angle determined from Curve 4 of Figure 6a of §73.190, values in excess of those obtained as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) The limitation set forth in subparagraph (a)(1) of this paragraph section shall not apply in the following cases:

- (i) Any Class II facilities authorized before November 30, 1959; or
- (ii) For Class II stations authorized before November 30, 1959, subsequent changes of facilities which do not involve a change in frequency, an increase in radiation toward any point on the 0.1 mV/m contour of a co-channel U.S. Class I-A or I-B station, or the move of transmitter site materially closer to the 0.1 mV/m contour of such Class I-A or I-B stations.

(3) If a Class II station authorized before November 30, 1959, is authorized to increase its daytime radiation in any direction toward the 0.1 mV/m contour of a co-channel Class I-A or I-B station (without a change in frequency or a move of transmitter site materially closer to such contour), it may not during the two hours after local sunrise or the two hours before local sunset, radiate in such directions a value exceeding the higher of:

- (i) The value radiated in such directions with facilities last authorized before November 30, 1959, or
- (ii) The limitation specified in subparagraph (a)(1) of this paragraph section.

(b) To obtain the maximum permissible radiation for a Class II station on a given frequency (fkHz) from 640 kHz through 990 kHz, multiply the radiation value obtained for the given distance and azimuth from the 500 kHz chart (Figure 9 of §73.190) by the appropriate interpolation factor shown in the K 500 column of paragraph (c) of this section; and multiply the radiation value obtained from the given distance and azimuth from the 1000 kHz chart (Figure 10 of §73.190) by the appropriate interpolation factor shown in the K 1000 column of paragraph (c) of this section. (continued on next page)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

Add the two products thus obtained; the result is the maximum radiation value applicable to the Class II station in the pertinent directions. For frequencies from 1010 kHz to 1580 kHz, obtain in a similar manner the proper radiation values from the 1000 kHz and 1600 kHz charts (Figures 10 and 11 of §73.190), multiply each of these values by the appropriate interpolation factor in the K'1000 and K'1600 columns in paragraph (c) of this section, and add the products.

## (c) Interpolation factors.

## (1) Frequencies below 1000 kHz .

f kHz	K500	K1000
640	0.720	0.280
650	0.700	0.300
660	0.680	0.320
670	0.660	0.340
680	0.640	0.360
690	0.620	0.380
700	0.600	0.400
710	0.580	0.420
720	0.560	0.440
730	0.540	0.460
740	0.520	0.480
750	0.500	0.500
760	0.480	0.520
770	0.460	0.540

f kHz	K500	K1000
780	0.440	0.560
800	0.400	0.600
810	0.380	0.620
820	0.360	0.640
830	0.340	0.660
840	0.320	0.680
850	0.300	0.700
860	0.280	0.720
870	0.260	0.740
880	0.240	0.760
890	0.220	0.780
900	0.200	0.800
940	0.120	0.880
990	0.020	0.980

## (2) Frequencies above 1000 kHz .

f' kHz	K'1000	K'1600
1010	0.983	0.017
1020	0.967	0.033
1030	0.950	0.050
1040	0.933	0.067
1050	0.917	0.083
1060	0.900	0.100
1070	0.883	0.117
1080	0.867	0.133
1090	0.850	0.150
1100	0.833	0.167
1110	0.817	0.183
1120	0.800	0.200
1130	0.783	0.217
1140	0.767	0.233
1160	0.733	0.267

f' kHz	K'1000	K'1600
1170	0.717	0.283
1180	0.700	0.300
1190	0.683	0.317
1200	0.667	0.333
1210	0.650	0.350
1220	0.633	0.367
1500	0.167	0.833
1510	0.150	0.850
1520	0.133	0.867
1530	0.117	0.883
1540	0.100	0.900
1550	0.083	0.917
1560	0.067	0.933
1570	0.050	0.950
1580	0.033	0.967

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.188 ~~LOCATION OF TRANSMITTERS.~~\*73.189 MINIMUM ANTENNA HEIGHTS OR FIELD STRENGTH  
REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Section 73.45 requires that all applicants for new, additional, or different broadcast facilities and all licensees requesting authority to move the transmitter of an existing station, shall specify a radiating system, the efficiency of which complies with the requirements of good engineering practice for the class and power of the station.

(b) The specifications deemed necessary to meet the requirements of good engineering practice at the present state of the art are set out in detail below.

- (1) The licensee of an AM broadcast station requesting a change in power, time of operation, frequency, or transmitter location must also request authority to install a new antenna system or to make changes in the existing antenna system which will meet the minimum height requirements, or submit evidence that the present antenna system meets the minimum requirements with respect to field strength, before favorable consideration will be given thereto. (See §73.186.) In the event it is proposed to make substantial changes in an existing antenna system, the changes shall be such as to meet the minimum height requirements or will be permitted subject to the submission of field strength measurements showing that it meets the minimum requirements with respect to effective field strength. (Edit. Amdt. 9/1/80)
- (2) These minimum actual physical vertical heights of antennas permitted to be installed are shown by curves A, B, and C of Figure 7 of §73.190 as follows:

*\*Previous text not shown.*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

- <sup>2</sup>(i) Class IV stations, and stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands on 1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450 and 1490 kHz that were formerly Class IV and were redesignated as Class III pursuant to Section 73.26(b), 45 meters or a minimum effective field strength of 241 mV/m for 1 kW (121 mV/m for 0.25 kW). (This height applies to a Class IV station on a local channel only. In the case of a Class IV station assigned to a regional channel, Curve A shall apply. Curve A shall apply to any Class IV stations in the 48 conterminous states that are assigned to Regional channels.)
- <sup>2</sup>(ii) Class I-N and Class II stations, and Class III stations other than those covered in Section 73.189(b)(2)(i), a minimum effective field strength of 282 mV/m for 1 kW.
- (iii) Class I-A, and I-B stations, a minimum effective field strength of 362 mV/m for 1 kW. (Revised 85-150, 6/3/85)

(3) The heights given on the graph for the antenna apply regardless of whether the antenna is located on the ground or on a building. Except for the reduction of shadows, locating the antenna on a building does not necessarily increase the efficiency and where the height is in the order of quarter wave the efficiency may be materially reduced.

<sup>1</sup> ~~(4) To obtain the maximum efficiency of which any antenna is capable a good ground system must be employed (a counterpoise may be substituted under certain conditions).~~

(5) <sup>1</sup> (4) At the present development of the art, it is considered that where a vertical radiator is employed with its base on the ground, the ground system should consist of buried radial wires at least one-fourth wave length long. There should be as many of these radials evenly spaced as practicable and in no event less than 90. (120 radials of 0.35 to 0.4 of a wave length in length and spaced 3° is considered an excellent ground system and in case of high base voltage, a base screen of suitable dimensions should be employed.)

<sup>1</sup> ~~(6) It should be borne in mind that the above specifications are the minimums and where possible better antenna and ground systems should be installed.~~

(7) <sup>1</sup> (5) In case it is contended that the required antenna efficiency can be obtained with an antenna of height or ground system less than the minimum specified, a complete field strength at a mile without absorption fulfills the minimum requirements. (See §73.186.) This field survey must be made by a qualified engineer using equipment of acceptable accuracy.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

- (6) The main element or elements of a directional antenna system shall meet the above minimum requirements with respect to height or effective field strength. No directional antenna system will be approved which is so designed that the effective field of the array is less than the minimum prescribed for the class of station concerned, or in case of a Class I station less than 90 percent of the ground wave field which would be obtained from a perfect antenna of the height specified by Figure 7 of §73.190 for operation on frequencies below 1000 ~~kilocycles~~ kHz, and in the case of a Class II or III station less than 90 percent of the ground-wave field which would be obtained from a perfect antenna of the height specified by Figure 7 of §73.190 for operation on frequencies below 750 ~~kilocycles~~ kHz.

73.190 ENGINEERING CHARTS AND RELATED FORMULAS.

- (a) This section consists of the following Figures: 1a, 1b, 2, R3, 5, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Additionally, formulas that are directly related to graphs are included. (Revised 85-150, 6/3/85)

NOTE: The charts as reproduced herein, due to their small scale, are not to be used in connection with material submitted to the F.C.C.

- (b) Figure 1a depicts 50% field strength values [F(50)]. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

- (1) For distances greater than 4250 kilometers, the following formula may be used to compute 50% field strength values: (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

$$F_c = \text{antilog} \left[ \frac{\frac{231}{3 + d/1000} - 35.5}{20} \right] \text{ uV/m}$$

where:  $F_c$  = 50% skywave field strength values [F(50)]

d = path distance in kilometers

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- (2) 10% field strength values [F(10)] are derived from Figure 1a by the following formula:  $F(10)=F(50) + 8 \text{ dB} \cdot \text{dB}(1\text{mV/m})$  (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)
- (3) The field strength value in Figure 1a at 100 km also is to be used for distances less than 100 km. However, the actual great-circle distance is to be used in determining angle of departure.
- (c) Figure 1b depicts 50% field strength values F(50) for calculations involving Alaskan stations. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

- (1) The following formula also may be used for computing field strength values for such applications: (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

$$F_c = 95 - 20 \log_d - 20((d+300)/1000)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ dB}(1 \text{ uVm})$$

where:

$$F_c = 50\% \text{ skywave field strength values } F(50) \text{ in dB} \\ \text{c } (1 \text{ uV/m})$$

d = path distance in kilometers

- (2) 10% field strength values F(10) are derived from Figure 1b from the following formula: (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

$$F(10) = F(50) + 13 \text{ dB microvolts per meter}$$

- (d) Figure 6a depicts angles of departure versus transmission range. These angles may also be computed using the following formulas: (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

$$* \theta^\circ = \tan^{-1} \left( K_n \cot \frac{d}{444.54} \right) - \frac{d}{444.54}$$

Where:

d is distance in kilometers

n=1 for 50% field strength values

n=2 or 3 for 10% field strength values

and Where:

$$K_1 = 0.00752$$

$$K_2 = 0.00938$$

$$K_3 = 0.00565$$

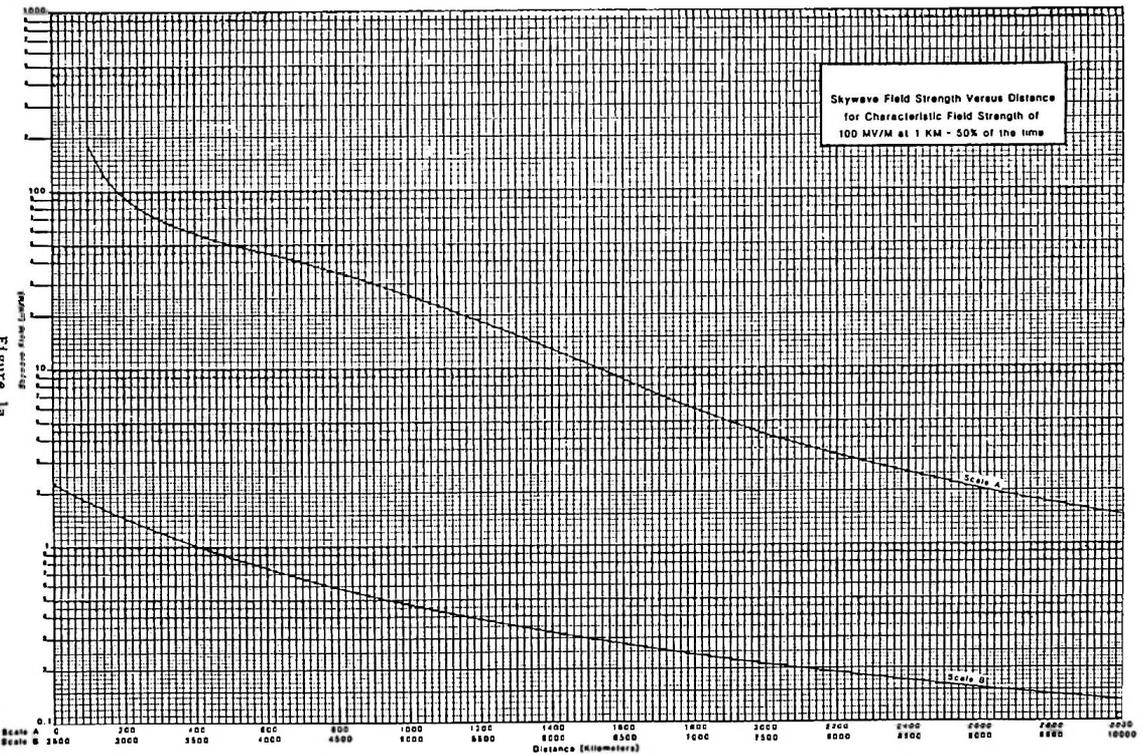
NOTE.— Computations using these formulas should not be carried beyond 0.1 degree.

- (e) In the event of disagreement between computed values using the formulas shown above and values obtained directly from the figures, the computed values will control. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

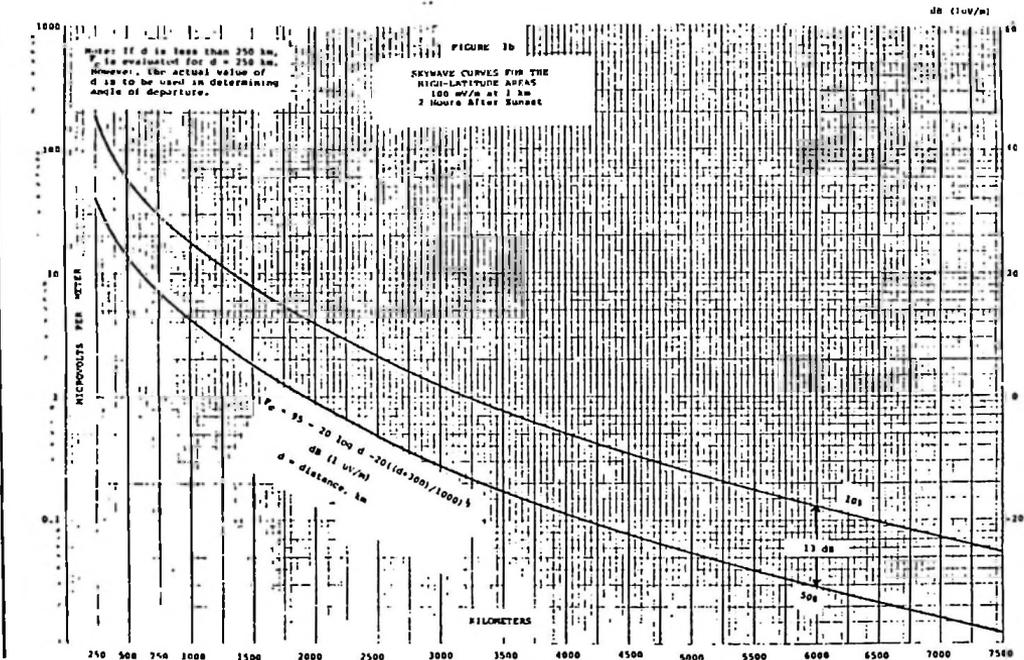
June 3, 1985  
85-150

73.190  
Figure 1a

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



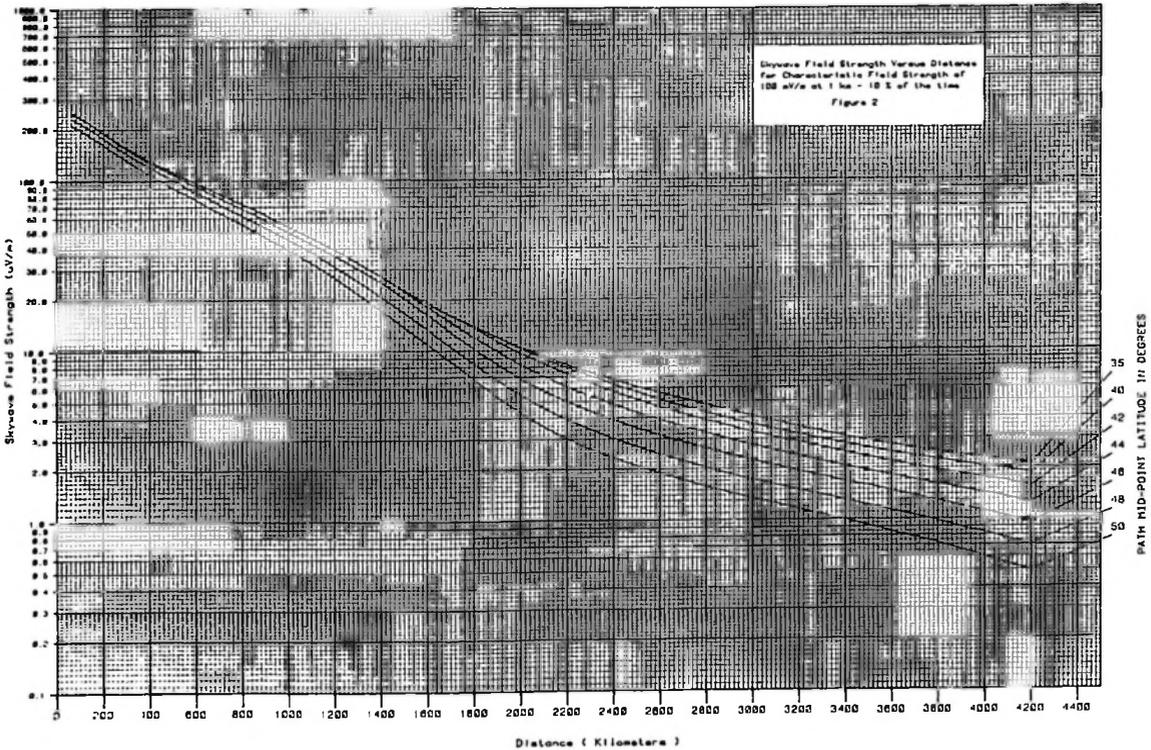
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



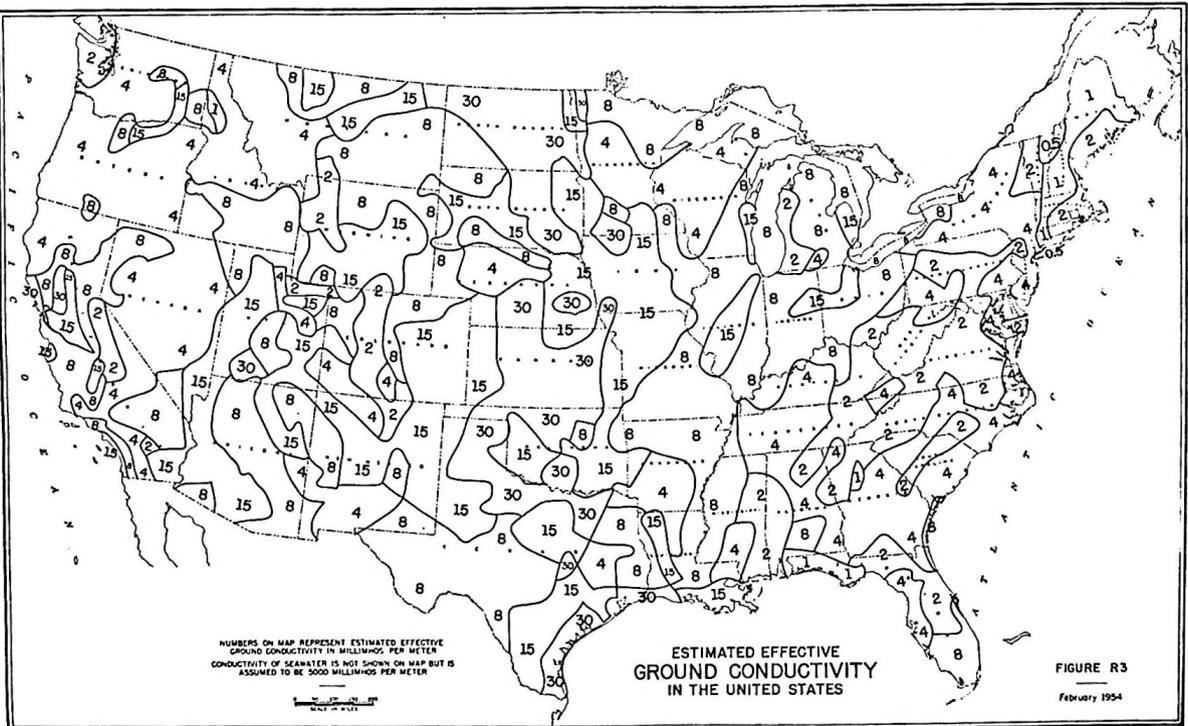
June 3, 1985  
85-150

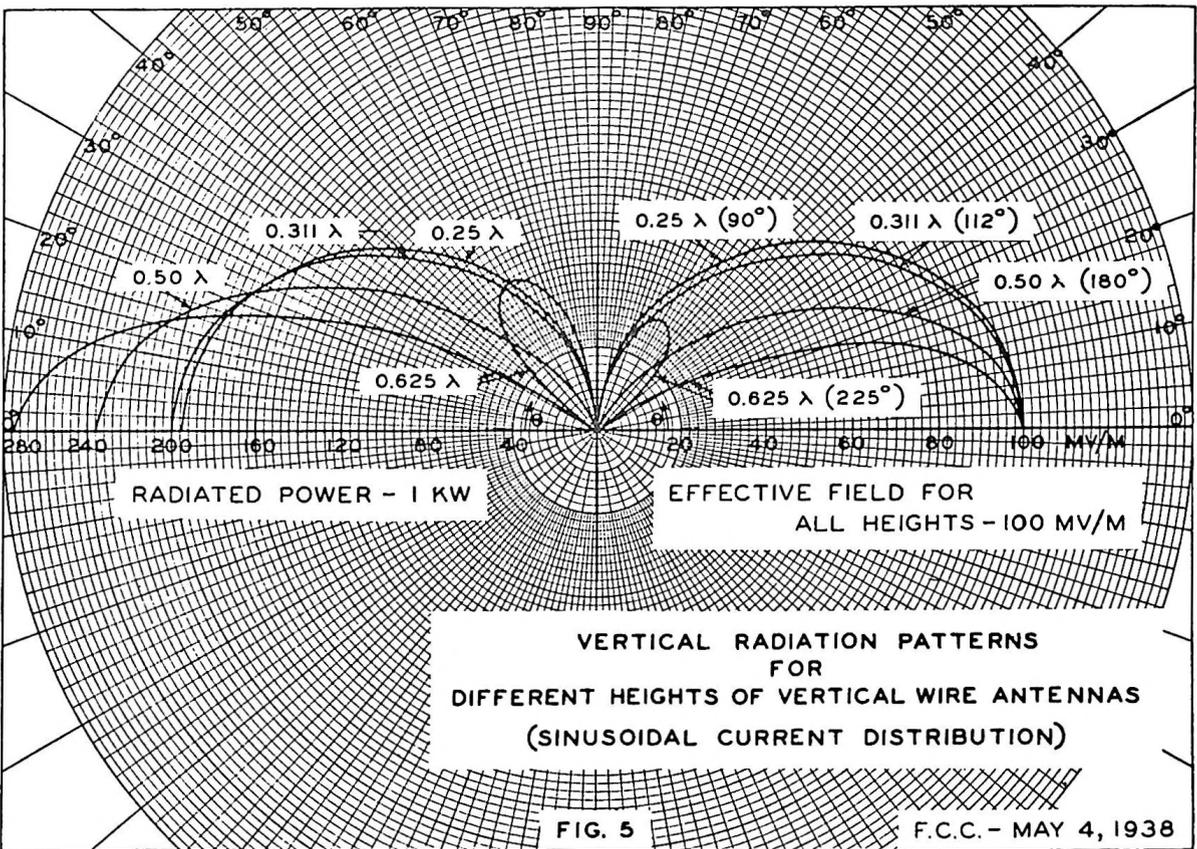
73.190  
Figure 2

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



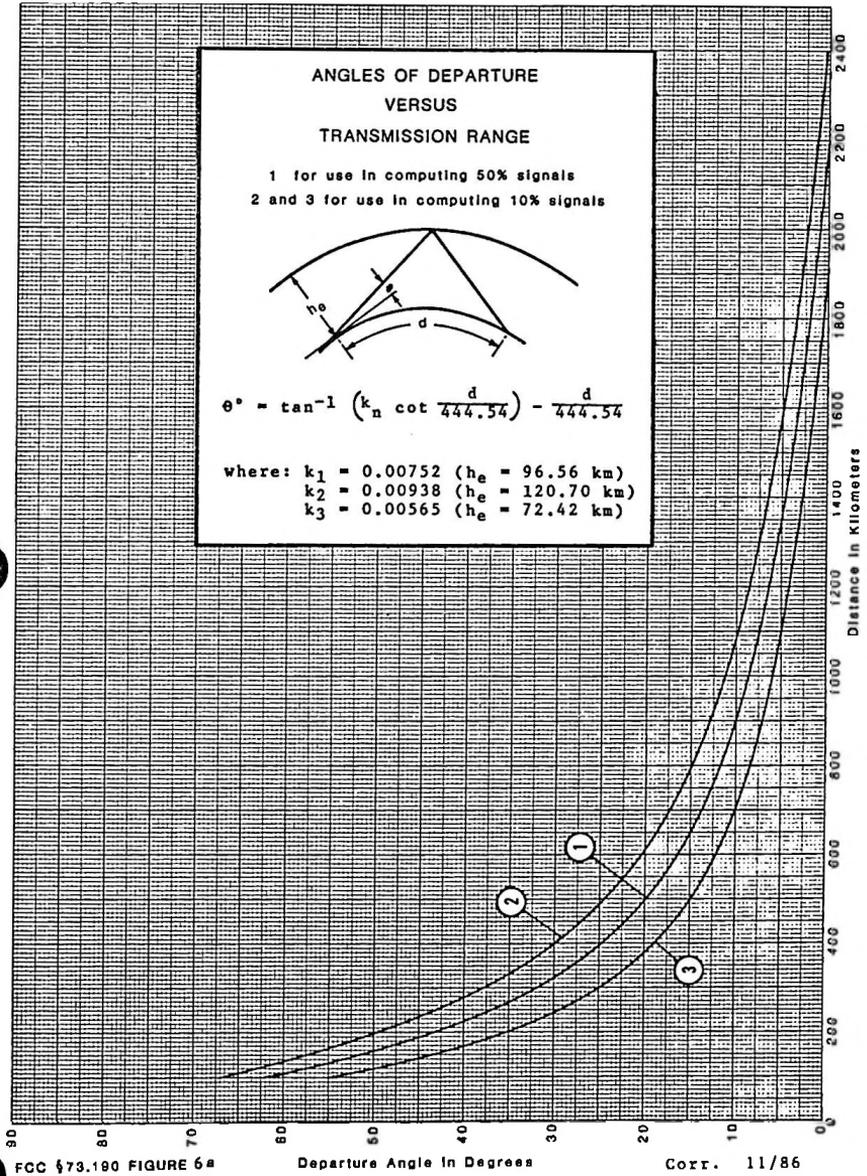
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73





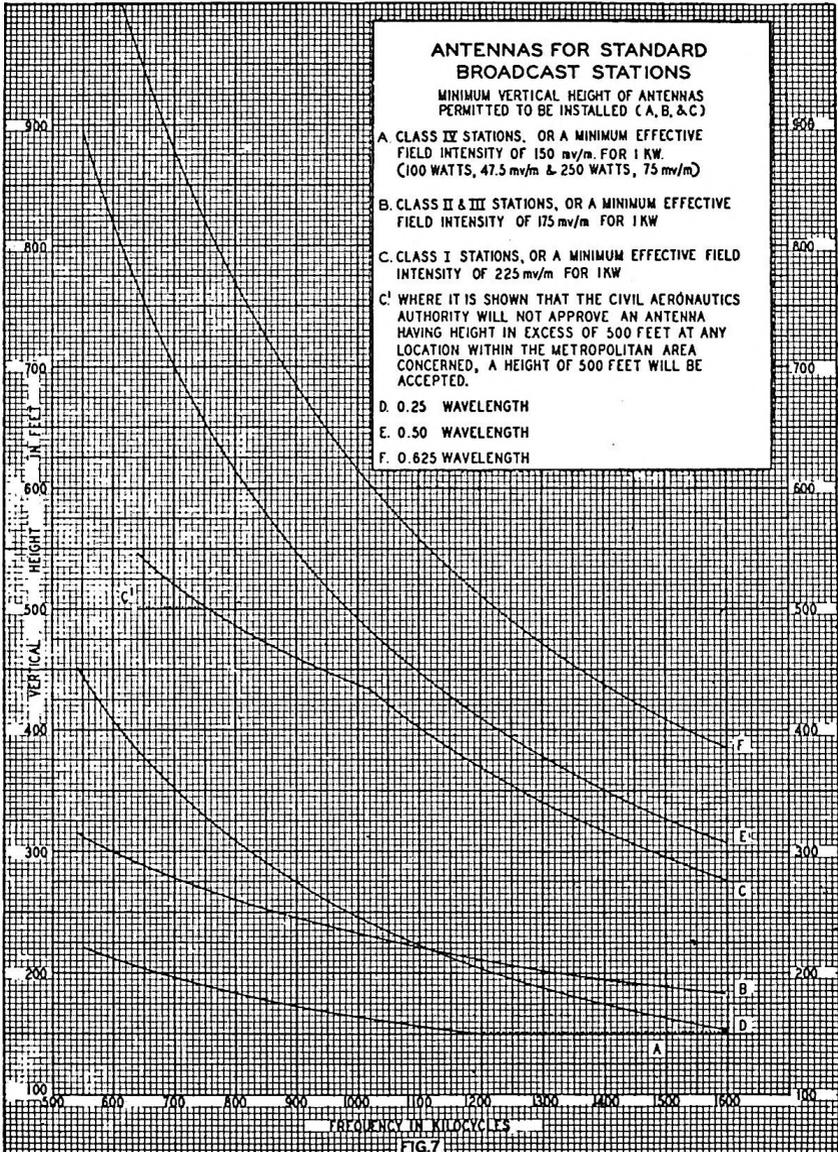


FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

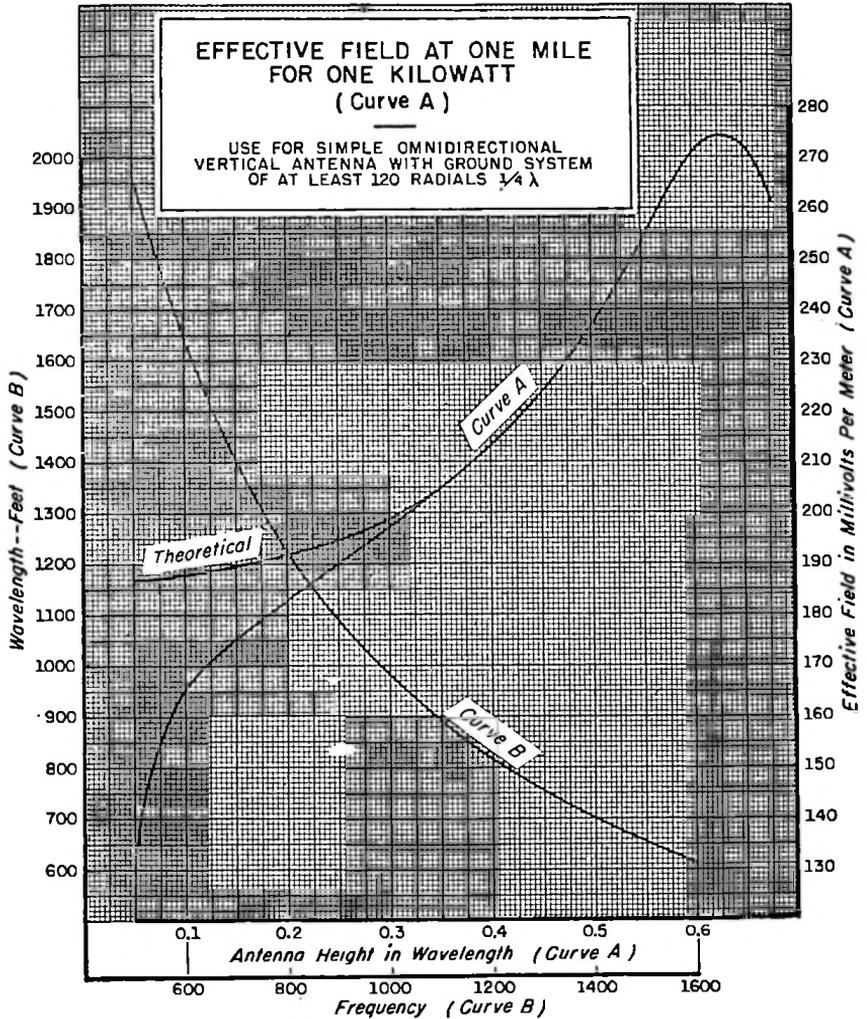


FCC §73.190 FIGURE 6a

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



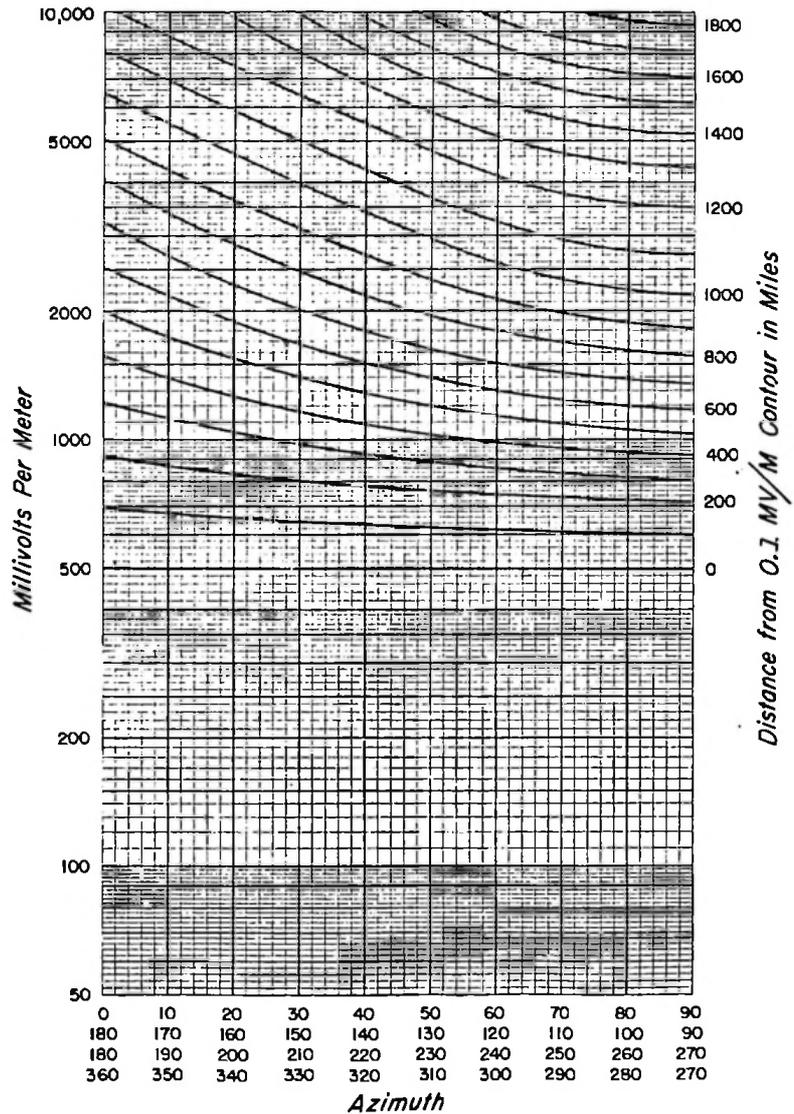
73.190  
Figure 9

December 21, 1963  
Editorial Revision

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

# PERMISSIBLE DAYTIME RADIATION FOR CLASS II STATIONS

500 KC



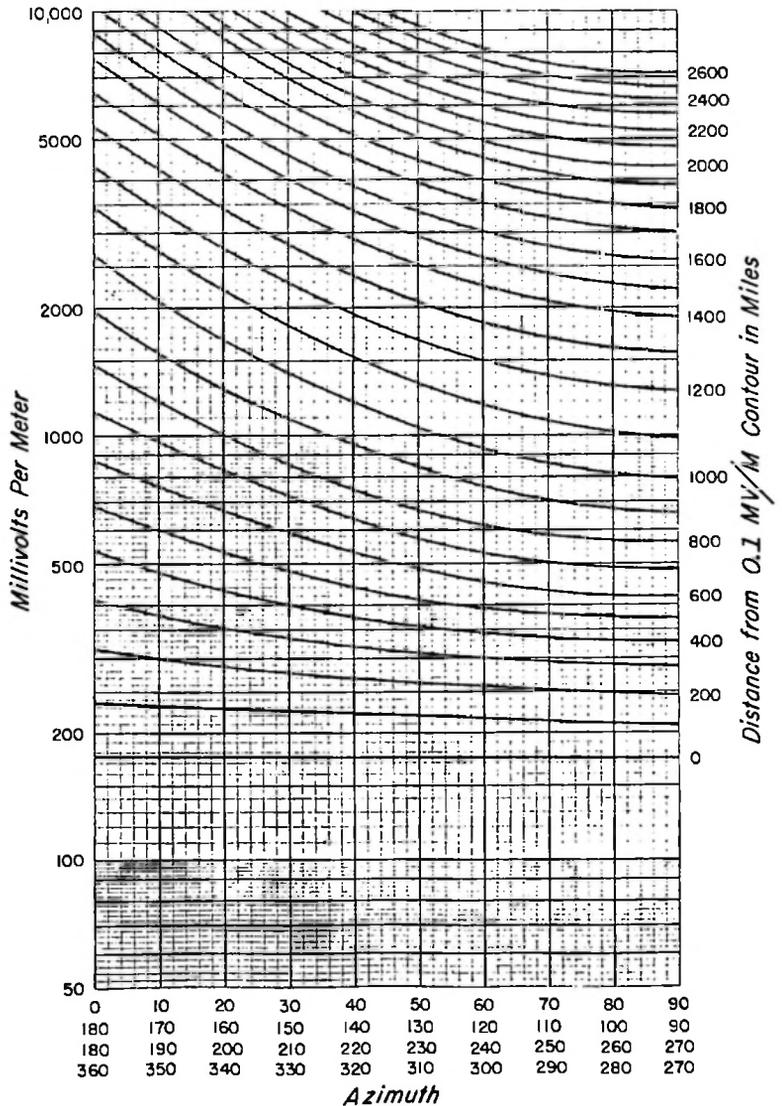
December 21, 1963  
Editorial Revision

73.190  
Figure 10

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

# PERMISSIBLE DAYTIME RADIATION FOR CLASS II STATIONS

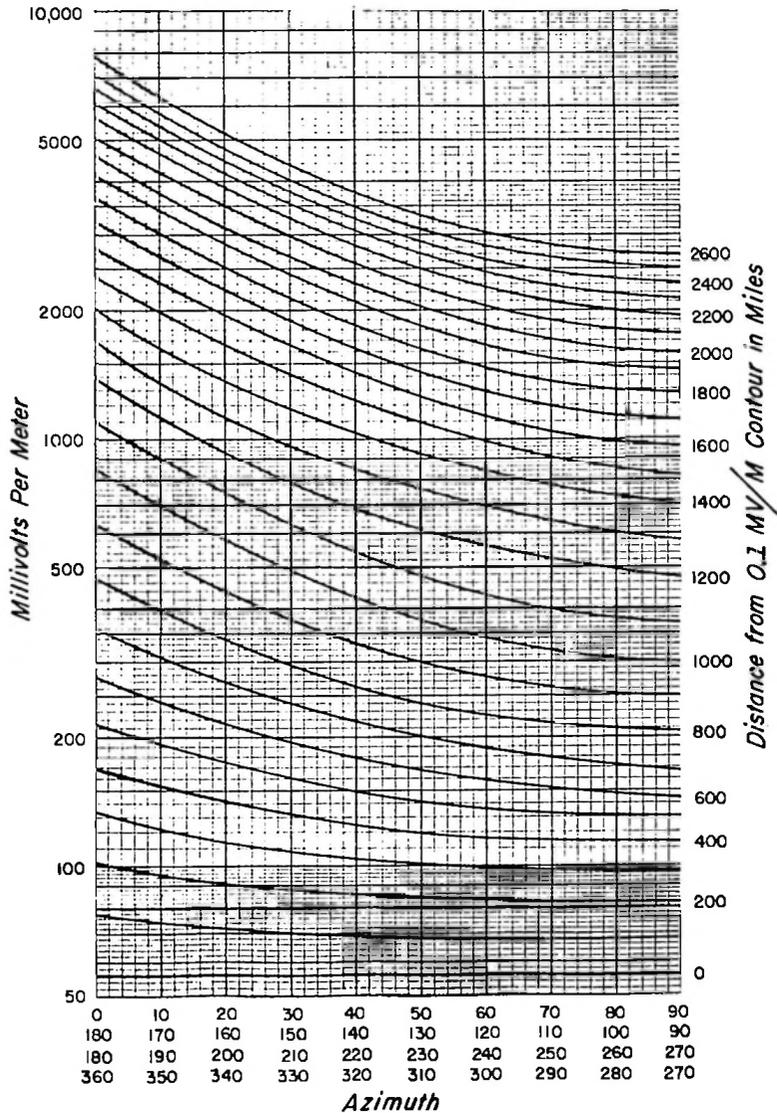
1000 KC



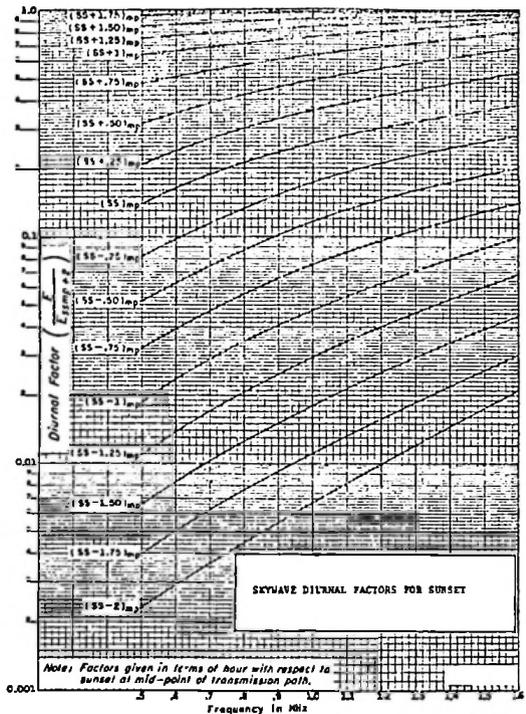
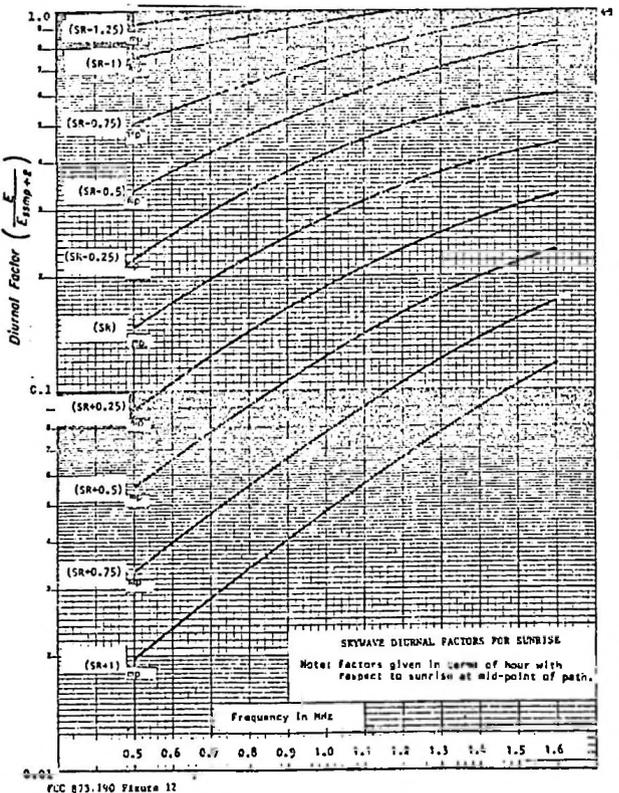
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

**PERMISSIBLE DAYTIME RADIATION  
FOR CLASS II STATIONS**

1600 KC



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

SUBPART B

FM BROADCAST STATIONS

73.201 NUMERICAL DESIGNATION OF FM BROADCAST CHANNELS.

The FM broadcast band consists of that portion of the radio frequency spectrum between 88 megahertz per second ( MHz ) and 108 MHz. It is divided into 100 channels of 200 kilohertz per second ( kHz ) each. For convenience, the frequencies available for FM broadcasting (including those assigned to noncommercial educational broadcasting) are given numerical designations which are shown in the table below:

Frequency (MHz )	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz )	Channel No.
88.1 . . . . .	201	95.5 . . . . .	238
88.3 . . . . .	202	95.7 . . . . .	239
88.5 . . . . .	203	95.9 . . . . .	240
88.7 . . . . .	204	96.1 . . . . .	241
88.9 . . . . .	205	96.3 . . . . .	242
89.1 . . . . .	206	96.5 . . . . .	243
89.3 . . . . .	207	96.7 . . . . .	244
89.5 . . . . .	208	96.9 . . . . .	245
89.7 . . . . .	209	97.1 . . . . .	246
89.9 . . . . .	210	97.3 . . . . .	247
90.1 . . . . .	211	97.5 . . . . .	248
90.3 . . . . .	212	97.7 . . . . .	249
90.5 . . . . .	213	97.9 . . . . .	250
90.7 . . . . .	214	98.1 . . . . .	251
90.9 . . . . .	215	98.3 . . . . .	252
91.1 . . . . .	216	98.5 . . . . .	253
91.3 . . . . .	217	98.7 . . . . .	254
91.5 . . . . .	218	98.9 . . . . .	255
91.7 . . . . .	219	99.1 . . . . .	256
91.9 . . . . .	220	99.3 . . . . .	257
92.1 . . . . .	221	99.5 . . . . .	258
92.3 . . . . .	222	99.7 . . . . .	259
92.5 . . . . .	223	99.9 . . . . .	260
92.7 . . . . .	224	100.1 . . . . .	261
92.9 . . . . .	225	100.3 . . . . .	262
93.1 . . . . .	226	100.5 . . . . .	263
93.3 . . . . .	227	100.7 . . . . .	264
93.5 . . . . .	228	100.9 . . . . .	265
93.7 . . . . .	229	101.1 . . . . .	266
93.9 . . . . .	230	101.3 . . . . .	267
94.1 . . . . .	231	101.5 . . . . .	268
94.3 . . . . .	232	101.7 . . . . .	269
94.5 . . . . .	233	101.9 . . . . .	270
94.7 . . . . .	234	102.1 . . . . .	271
94.9 . . . . .	235	102.3 . . . . .	272
95.1 . . . . .	236	102.5 . . . . .	273
95.3 . . . . .	237	102.7 . . . . .	274

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

Frequency (MHz )	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz )	Channel No.
102.9 . . . . .	275	105.5 . . . . .	288
103.1 . . . . .	276	105.7 . . . . .	289
103.3 . . . . .	277	105.9 . . . . .	290
103.5 . . . . .	278	106.1 . . . . .	291
103.7 . . . . .	279	106.3 . . . . .	292
103.9 . . . . .	280	106.5 . . . . .	293
104.1 . . . . .	281	106.7 . . . . .	294
104.3 . . . . .	282	106.9 . . . . .	295
104.5 . . . . .	283	107.1 . . . . .	296
104.7 . . . . .	284	107.3 . . . . .	297
104.9 . . . . .	285	107.5 . . . . .	298
105.1 . . . . .	286	107.7 . . . . .	299
105.3 . . . . .	287	107.9 . . . . .	300

NOTE: The frequency 108.0 MHz may be assigned to VOR test stations subject to the condition that interference is not caused to the reception of FM broadcasting stations, present or future.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.202 TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS ALLOTMENTS.

(a) GENERAL.

The following Table of Assignments Allotments contains the channels (other than noncommercial educational Channels 201-220) ~~assigned to the listed~~ designated for use in communities in the United States, its territories, and possessions. ~~Channels designated with an "A" are for Class A FM stations.~~ All other listed channels are for Class B stations in Zones I and I-A and for Class C stations in Zone II unless otherwise specifically designated.

- (1) Channels designated with an asterisk are assigned for use may only be used by noncommercial educational broadcast stations only. There are specific Noncommercial educational FM assignments allotments (Channels 201-220) available for use in various communities in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas are listed in §73.504. These are set forth in §73-504. The rules governing the use of noncommercial educational channels in other communities are contained in §73.501.
- (2) Each channel listed in the Table of Allotments reflects the class of station that is authorized, or has an application filed, to use it based on the minimum and maximum facility requirements for each class contained in §73.211.

NOTE.—The provisions of this subparagraph [(a)(2)] become effective [3 years from the effective date of the Report and Order in BC Docket 80-90.]. (March 1, 1987)

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

(b) TABLE OF ALLOTMENTS.

ALABAMA		ALABAMA (Cont'd)	
	Channel No.		Channel No.
Abbeville	232A	Eutaw	282A
Albertville	286C	Evergreen	228A
Alexander City	291C1	Fairhope	221A
Andalusia	251C1,279A	Fayette	251C1
Anniston	263C	Florence	241A,297C
Arab	224A	Fort Mitchell	252A
Ashland	237A	Fort Rucker	226A
Athens	282C	Gadsden	279C
Atmore	281C	Geneva	228A
Auburn	249A	Greenville	232A,240A
Bay Minette	288A,293A	Guntersville	240A
Birmingham	229C,233C,243C, 258C,284C,295C, 299C	Hayleyville	224A
Brantley	282A	Hamilton	221A
Brewton	292A	Homewood	247A
Brundidge	234A	Huntsville	236C2,256C
Butler	228A	Jackson	285A
Camden	272A	Jasper	273C
Carrollton	231C	Linden	257A,296A
Centre	290A	Marion	280A
Chatom	291A	Meridianville	231A
Chickasaw	252A	Mobile	225C,235C,241C, 248C,260C
Citronelle	270A	Monroeville	257A
Clanton	249A	Montgomery	222C,241A,255C, 270C,277C
Cordova	225A	Muscle Shoals	288A
Cullman	221A,266C	Ononta	249A
Dadeville	247A	Opp	272A
Decatur	245C,271C1	Orange Beach	289A
Demopolis	292A	Oxford	250A
Dothan	283C,259C1,273A	Ozark	280A,285A
Elba	266A	Phenix City	261A
Enterprise	245C,294C	Prattville	237A
Eufaula	224A		

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## ALABAMA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Reform	269A
Roanoke	272A
Rogersville	230A
Russellville	249A
Scottsboro	252A
Selma	261A,265A,287C2
Sheffield	292A
Stevenson	269A
Sylacauga	252A
Talladega	224A,248A
Thomasville	237A
Trinity	223A
Troy	289C
Trussville*	290A
Tuscaloosa	224A,239C1,288A
Tuscumbia	262C
Tuskegee	240A,260A
Union Springs	265A
Vernon	293A
Winfield	290A
York	257A

## ALASKA

Anchorage	225C,247C1,251C1, 255C1,263C2,267C, 271C,276A,281C1, 287C1,293C,298C
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## ALASKA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Bethel	261A,300A
College	280A
Cordova	265A
Delta Junction	228A
Fairbanks	240A,251C1,266C2, 273C1,284C2
Haines	*272A
Homer	278C
Houston	232A
Juneau	264C2,274C,282A, 286C2,292A
Kenai	261A
Ketchikan	290C2,294C2
Kodiak	261A,266C2
Kotzebue*	280A
Naknek	265A
Nome	262A
North Pole	262C1
Palmer	239C1
Petersburg	*265A
Seward	276A
Sitka	284C2
Soldotna	243C,269A
Wasilla	259C1
Wrangell	*269A
Yakutat	280A

\*Added or revised by above change.

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## ARIZONA

	Channel No.
Ajo	252A
Apache Junction	296A
Arizona City	292A
Benson	249A
Bisbee	221A
Buckeye	295A
Bullhead City	274C
Casa Grande	288A
Chandler	300C
Chinle	297A
Claypool	288A
Clifton	271C
Comobabi	*276A
Coolidge	280A
Cottonwood	240A
Douglas	237A,243A
Eager	223C
Flagstaff*	225C,230C,248C, 261C2
Glendale	222C,278C
Globe	247A,262C
Green Valley	221A,246A
Holbrook	221A
Kearny	286A
Kingman	234C,260C1,290C
Lake Havasu City	266C,286C2
Marana	252A
Mesa	227C,284C
Miami	252A
Nogales	252A
Oracle	276A
Oraibi	252A
Oro Valley	248A
Page	228A

## ARIZONA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Paradise Valley	290A
Parker	257A
Payson	266C,282C
Phoenix	233C,238C,245C, 254C,260C,268C, 273C
Pinetop	294C
Prescott	256C,271C
Prescott Valley	292A
Quartzsite	232A
Safford	231C1
St. Johns	239C
San Carlos	279A
Scottsdale	264C
Sedona*	275C,298C
Show Low	228A,243C
Sierra Vista	265A,269A
Springerville	269A
Sun City	292A
Tempe	250C
Thatcher	256C
Tuba City	250A
Tucson	225C,229C,235C, 241C,258C,281A, 298C
Tusayan	221A
Wickenburg	288A
Willcox	252A
Williams	244A
Window Rock	241C,276A
Winslow	236C,286C
Yuma	226C,236C2,265A

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## ARKANSAS

## ARKANSAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Arkadelphia	265A	Eudora	268A
Ashdown	221A,280A	Eureka Springs	265A
Augusta	249A	Fairfield Bay*	291C2
Bald Knob	296A	Fayetteville	221A,280A,300C
Barling	233C2	Fordyce	269A
Batesville	226C	Forrest City	228A
Beebe	268A	Fort Smith	229C,256C,260C, 265A
Bella Vista	293C2	Glenwood	283A
Benton	296A	Greenwood	292A
Bentonville	252A	Gurdon	224A
Berryville	296A	Hamburg	258A
Blytheville	242C	Hampton	296A
Booneville*	284C2	Hardy	284A
Brinkley	272A	Harrison	244A,275C
Cabot	273A	Heber Springs	244A
Camden	237A,246C2	Helena	233A,276A
Cherokee Village	265A	Hope	269A,285A
Clarendon	297A	Horseshoe Bend	293A
Clarksville	224A	Hot Springs*	244A,248C1,290C1
Clinton	221A	Hoxie	263A
Conway	224A,286C1	Humnoke	269A
Corning	228A	Huntsville	240A
Crossett	285A	Jacksonville	262C1
Dardanelle	272A	Jonesboro	261A,270C,300C
DeQueen	224A	Lake Village	240A
DeWitt	244A	Little Rock	231C,239C,253C, 258A,279C
Dermott	276A,289A	Lonoke	292A
Dumas	296A	Lowell	270C2
El Dorado	227A,240A,257A, 276A		
England	243A		

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## ARKANSAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Magnolia	300C1
Malvern	227A,268A
Mammoth Spring	236C1
Marianna	295A
Marion	296A
Marked Tree	229A
Marshall	282C
Maumelle	245A
Mena	269A
Monticello*	228A,260A
Morrilton	269A
Mountain Home	252A,288A,298C1
Mountain View	277C
Murfreesboro	237A
Nashville	288A
Newport	288A
North Crosssett	274A
Osceola	251C1
Ozark	244A
Paragould	285A,296A
Paris	237A
Perryville*	....
Piggott	288A
Pine Bluff	222C1,235C,257A, 267A
Pocahontas	280A
Rogers	232A
Russellville	265A
Salem	240A
Searcy*	260C2

## ARKANSAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Sheridan	272A
Siloam Springs	*266A,289C
Springdale	285A
Stamps	261A
Stuttgart	288A
Texarkana	284A,292A,296A
Trumann	294A
Van Buren	272A
Waldron	276A
Walnut Ridge	292A
Warren	288A
West Helena	285A
Wrightsville	299A
Wynne	224A
Yellville	249A

## CALIFORNIA

Alameda	224A
Alturas	233C1
Anahcim	240A
Anderson	234C2
Apple Valley	272A
Arcadia	296A
Arcata	226C
Atascadero	283B
Atwater	223A
Auberry	286B1

*\*Added or revised by above change.*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Auburn	266B	Compton	272A
Avalon	224A	Copperopolis	288A
Avenal	289A	Corcoran	272A
Bakersfield	221A,231B,243B, 257A,268B,296A, 300B	Corning	264B
Barstow	232A,240A	Crescent City	232A
Berkeley	231B,275B	Crescent North	250A
Big Bear City	227A	Davis	288A
Big Bear Lake	269A	Delano	253B,287B
Bishop	264B	Desert Center	288A
Blythe	262B	Dinuba	255B
Brawley	233B,241B	Earlimart	228A
Burney	291C	East Hemet	225A
Calexico	249A	East Porterville	263A
Calipatria	265A	El Cajon	227B
Camarillo	212B,240A	El Centro	298B
Cambria	235B1	Ellwood	233B
Carlsbad	240A	Escondido	221A
Carmel	238A,269A	Eureka	222C,242C,268C, 288A
Carnelian Bay	279C2	Fallbrook	296A
Carpinteria	269A	Ferndale	257A
Cartago	275A	Firebaugh	276A
Cathedral City	253B	Ford City	271A
Central Valley	257A	Fort Bragg*	237A,244A,249A
Chester	255C,287C2	Fowler*	244B1
Chico	230B1,236B	Freedom	298A
China Lake	274A	Fremont	285A
Chowchilla	227A	Fresno	229B,239B,250B, 257A,266B,270B, 274B,290B
Coachella	229B		
Coalinga	261A		
Colusa	243A,298B		

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Garberville	284C
Garden Grove	232A
George	264A
Gilroy	233B
Glendale	270B
Golca	292A
Gonzales	282A
Grass Valley	232A,257A
Green Acres	292A
Greenfield	258B,300B
Gridley	268A
Grover City	297B1
Guadalupe	288A
Hanford	233A,279B,298B
Healdsburg	225B
Hemet	289A
Hollister	228A
Holtville	261A
Idylwild	267A
Imperial	257A
Independence	292A
Indio	224A,272A
Inglewood	280A
Jackson	232A
Johannesburg	280A
Julian	261A
Kerman	232A
Kernville	272A
King City	230B1,271B

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Kings Beach	299A
Kingsburg	292A
La Quinta	244A
Lake Arrowhead	280A
Lake Isabella	283A
Lakeport	252A,258B
Lancaster	292A
Lemoore	285A
Lenwood	285A
Lindsay	277A
Livermore	269A
Livingston	240A
Lodi	249A
Lompoc*	262B1,281B1,294B1
Long Beach	250B,288A
Los Altos	249A
Los Angeles	222B,226B,230B, 234B,238B,242B, 246B,254B,258B, 262B,266B,274B, 278B,282B,286B, 290B,298B
Los Banos	284B
Los Gatos	237A
Los Osos-	
Baywood Park	267B
Lucerne Valley	293A

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Madera	221A,297A
Mammoth Lakes	292A
Manteca	244A
Marina	224A
Mariposa	242B,280A
Marysville	260B
McFarland	275A
Mendocino	224A
Mendota	272A
Merced	248B,292A,299A
Modesto	230A,272A,277B, 281B
Mojave	249A
Monte Rio	249A
Montecito	225A
Monterey	245B
Morgan Hill	241A
Morro Bay	259A
Mount Bullion	260B
Mount Shasta	237A
Mountain Pass	258B
Needles	250C2
Newport Beach	276A
Oakdale	236B
Oakhurst	296A
Oceanside	271B
Oildale	237A
Ojai	288A
Ontario	228A
Orange Cove	262A
Orcutt*	239B1
Orland	293A

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Oroville	249A
Oxnard	252A,271A,284B
Pacific Grove	285A
Palm Dessert	276A
Palm Springs	265A,284B,291B
Paradise*	244A,278B1
Pasadena	294B
Paso Robles	223B
Patterson	226B
Pismo Beach	237A
Placerville	221A
Porterville	259B
Quincy	262A,270C2,276A
Rancho Mirage	258A
Red Bluff	239B,274C2
Redding	247C,251C,282C
Redlands	244A
Redondo Beach	228A
Ridgecrest	224A,285A
Rio Dell	296A
Riverside	224A,248B,256B
Rohnert Park	285A
Rohnerville	263A
Rosamond	288A
Roseville	229B1
Sacramento	223B,241B,245B, 253B,263B,278A, 286B,293B,300B
Salinas	250A,264B,273B, 280A

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)		CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)	
	Channel No.		Channel No.
San Bernardino	236B,260B	Sonora	224A
San Clemente	285A,300B	South Lake	
San Diego	231B,235B,243B, 247B,251B,264B, 268B,275B,279B, 287B,293B	Tahoe	230B1,275B
San Fernando	232A	South Oroville	285A
San Francisco	227B,235B,239B, 243B,247B,251B, 255B,259B,267B, 271B,279B,283B, 287B,291B,295B	St. Helena	257A
San Jacinto	241A	Stockton	257A,261A,297B
San Joaquin	288A	Susanville	227C
San Jose	222B,253B,262B, 293B	Butter Creek	269A
San Luis Obispo	227B,241B,246B1, 251B	Taft	280A
San Mateo	299B	Tahoe City	243C2
San Rafael	265A	Tchachapi	276A
Santa Ana	244A,292A	Thousand Oaks	224A
Santa Barbara	229B,248B,260B, 277B,299B1	Tracy	265A
Santa Clara	289B	Tulare	235B,294B
Santa Cruz	256B	Turlock	252A
Santa Margarita	291B1	Twin Hartc	228A
Santa Maria	256B,273B	Twentynine Palms	239B1,299A
Santa Paula	244A	Ukiah	233B,277B,290B
Santa Rosa*	261A,269B1	Vacaville	237A
Scarles Valley	283A	Ventura	236B,264B,296A
Seaside*	278A,296B1	Victorville	276A
Sebastopol	229A	Visalia	255B,241A,246B
Shaffer	249A,282A	Walnut Creek	221A
Shingle Springs	271A	Weed	265A
Soledad	287A	West Covina	252A
Solvang	244A	Willows	288A
		Windon	254A
		Woodlake	281B
		Woodland	281B
		Yermo	251B
		Yrcka	249A
		Yuba City	280A
		Yucca Valley	295B

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## COLORADO

Channel No.	
Alamosa	228A
Aspen	249A,296A
Avon	276A
Boulder	234C,247C
Breckenridge	272A
Brush	292A,296A
Burlington	281C1
Canon City	280A
Castle Rock	221A
Colorado Springs	225C,230C,236C, 251C,270C
Cortez	250C,254C
Craig	229C1,273C
Delta	236C
Denver	239C,253C,258C, 262C,266C,278C, 286C,290C,294C
Durango	263C1,267C1
Eagle	268C
Evergreen	243C
Fort Collins	227C,300C
Fort Morgan	269A
Frisco	221A
Fruita	260C
Glenwood Springs*	255C2
Grand Junction	222C,226C,282C, 300C
Greeley	223C1,241C
Gunnison	252A,272A
Hayden	240A
Holyoke*	222C2
Julesburg	243C1
Kremmling	292A

## COLORADO (Cont'd)

Channel No.	
La Junta	221A,295A
Lakewood	298C
Lamar	227C1,289C1
Las Animas	297A
Leadville	228A
Longmont	282C1
Loveland*	273C2
Manitou Springs	274C
Monte Vista	237A
Montrose	231C,241C
Oak Creek	280A
Ouray	285A
Pagosa Springs	292A
Pueblo	245C,255C,260C, 264C1,283C1,296A, 300C1
Rifle	287C
Rocky Ford	238C1
Salida	221A
Security	288A
Silverton	257A,279C2,297C
Snowmass Village	280A
Steamboat Springs*	245C2
Sterling	284C1,288A
Trinidad	223C
Vail	284C1
Walsenburg	272A
Widefield	292A
Windsor	256C
Wray	252A
Yuma	265A

\*Added or revised by above change.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE

	Channel No.
Bridgeport	260B
Brookfield	236B
Danbury	252A
East Lyme	254A
Enfield	250A
Groton	288A
Hamden	267B
Hartford	229B,243B,275B, 290B,295B
Hartford-	
Meriden	239B
Ledyard	293A
Litchfield	247A
Middletown	285A
New Britain	263B
New Haven	232A,256B
New London	265A
Norwalk	240A
Norwich	249A
Pawcatuck	299A
Salisbury	251A
Sharon	277A
Stamford	244A
Stonington	272A
Waterbury	223B,281B
Westport	300B
Willimantic	252A

	Channel No.
Bethany Beach	240A
Dover	234B
Fenwick Island	221A
Georgetown*	228B1
Laurel	237A
Lewes	290A
Milford	249A,267A
Ocean View	269A
Rchoboth Beach	224A
Seaford	252A
Seibysville	250A
Smyrna	225A
Wilmington	229B,258B

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Channel No.
Washington	230B,242B,246B, 254B,258B,262B, 266B,278B,297B

*\*Added or revised by above change.*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## FLORIDA

	Channel No.
Alachua	223A
Apalachicola	265A,288A
Apopka	237A
Arcadia	252A
Atlantic Beach	283C
Avon Park	292A
Belle Glade	228A
Beverly Hills	246A
Big Pine Key	284C
Blountstown	272A
Boca Raton	260C
Bonifay	249A
Bonita Springs	241C
Bradenton	277C
Callaway	278C1
Cape Coral*	279C2,292A
Century	286A
Chattahoochee	287A
Chicfland	247A
Clearwater	239C1,250C1
Clewiston	292A
Cocoa	257A
Cocoa Beach	266C,281C
Coral Cove	300A
Coral Gables	286C
Crestview	284C2
Cross City	292A
Crystal City	253C
Daytona Beach	233C,270C1
Defuniak Springs	276A
Deland	290C
Destin	221A
Dunnellon	272A
Edgewater	226A

## FLORIDA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Englewood	290A
Fort Lauderdale	264C,278C,290C, 294C
Fort Myers*	237C1,245C,270C
Fort Myers Beach	257A
Fort Myers Villas	292A
Fort Pierce	238C1,245C
Fort Walton Beach	243C,258C2
Gainesville	265A,279C,288A
Gifford	234A
Goulds	252A
Graceville	271A
Green Cove Springs	224A
Gretna	264A
Gulf Breeze	291A
Havana	285A
Hialeah	222C2
High Springs	285A
Holiday	292A
Holly Hill	277A
Holmes Beach	254A
Homestead	239C1
Homosassa Springs	237A
Immokalee	252A
Jacksonville	236C,241C,245C, 256C,275C,297C
Jensen Beach	272A
Jupiter*	258A

\*Added or revised by above change.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FLORIDA (Cont'd)

FLORIDA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Key Colony Beach	288A
Key Largo	280A
Key West	223C1,228A,254C, 258C,296A,300C1
Labelle	221A
Lafayette	260A
Lake City	232A
Lakeland	231C
Leesburg	294C
Lehigh Acres*	296C2
Live Oak	251C1
MacClenny	221A
Madison	285A
Marathon*	232C2,249A,292A
Marco	224A,266C1
Marianna	227A,265A
Mary Esther	288A
Melbourne*	272A,292A,296C1
Mexico Beach	257A
Miami	226C1,243C,247C, 256C,268C1,298C1
Miami Beach	230C,235C
Micanopy	249A
Milton	274C
Monticello	270A
Mount Dora	299C
Naples	228A,233C,276A
Naples Park	288A
Newberry	263A
New Port Richey	288A
Niceville*	262A
Ocala	224A,229C
Okeechobee	276A

	Channel No.
Orlando	222C,243C,255A, 262C,286C
Palatka	260C
Palm Beach	250C
Panama City	223C,253C,290C2, 300C
Panama City Beach	286C2
Pensacola	231C,254C2,264C, 268C1,297C
Perry	288A
Plantation Key	262C1,276A
Pompano Beach	274C
Ponte Vedra Beach	293A
Port Charlotte	261A
Port St. Joe	228A,233C
Punta Gorda	225C2
Punta Rassa	249A
Quincy	269A,274A
Riviera Beach	232A
Rock Harbor	271C2
Rockledge	274A
Safety Harbor	223C2
Sanibel	253A
Santa Rosa Beach	272A
Sarasota	273C,288A,292A
Sebring	288A
Silver Springs	238A
Solana	287A

\*Added or revised by above change.



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

GEORGIA (Cont'd)

GEORGIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Eastman	221A
Elberton	221A
Ellijay	228A
Folkston	222A
Forsyth	261A
First Valley	250A,292A
Gainesville	246C
Gainsville	294C
Glennville	292A
Gordon	296A
Greensboro	280A
Griffin	249A
Hawkinsville	280A
Hazlehurst	228A
Hinesville	221A
Hogansville	248A
Homerville	288A
Irwinton	279A
Jackson	221A
Jeffersonville	248A
Jesup	252A,288A
Kingsland	292A
La Grange	281C1
Lakeland	290A
Leesburg	279A
Louisville	221A
Lyons	223A
Mableton	273A
Macon	222A,256C1,287C, 300C1
Manchester	227C

	Channel No.
Marietta	268C
Martinez	232A
McRae	237A
Metter	285A
Milan	285A
Milledgeville	264A,272A
Millen	235A
Montezuma	223A
Moultrie	230C1
Nashville	237A
Newnan	244A
Ocilla	249A,253A
Omega	298A
Perry	265A
Quitman	287A
Reidsville	281A
Richmond Hill	286A
Ringgold	270A
Rockmart	296A
Rome	249A,272A
Rossville	288A
Roswell	298A
Royston	279A
Sandersville	228A
Savannah	226C1,231C,238C1, 243C,247C,271C
Smyrna	231C
Soperton	269A
Sparta	249A,274A

*\*Added or revised by above change.*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## GEORGIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Springfield	280A
St. Marys	228A
St. Simons Island	224A
Statesboro	261A,275A
Swainsboro	252A,280A
Sylvester	271A
Thomaston	237A
Thomasville	296A
Thomson	269A
Tifton	262C
Toccoa	291C
Trenton	274A
Trion	239A
Valdosta	225C1,239C2,244A, 266C1,299A
Vidalia	249A
Warner Robins	269A
Washington	261A
Waycross	249A,273C1,277C
Waynesboro	265A
Westpoint	265A
Wrens	244A
Wrightsville	292A

## HAWAII

	Channel No.
Aiea	300C
Hilo	224A,234C1,246C2, 250C2,262C1
Honolulu	226C1,230C1,234C1, 238C1,248C1,253C1, 258C1,262C1,286C, 290C
Kahului	260C1
Kailua	242C
Kailua-Kona	228A
Kaneohe	282C
Kealahou	221A
Kekaha*	277A
Lahaina	228A,266C1
Lihue	228A,245C1
Makawao	232A
Paauilo	279C
Pearl City	270C
Pukalani	252A
Wailuku	236C
Waimea	256C
Waipahu	222C,274C

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## IDAHO

	Channel No.
American Falls	281A
Blackfoot Falls	247C,268C
Boise	222C,250C,282C, 286C
Bonnars Ferry	221A
Burley	260C
Caldwell	231C,277C,296A
Chubbuck	252A
Coeur D'Alene*	272A,276C2
Emmett	270C
Garden City	290C
Gooding	267A
Grangeville	224A
Hayden	233A
Idaho Falls	241C,256C1,277C1
Jerome	275C1
Ketchum	284A
Lewiston	243C,268C1,295C
McCall*	252A,266C1,294A
Moscow	291C1
Mountain Home	257A
Nampa	235C,245C
New Plymouth	226C
Orofino	237A
Payette	262C1
Pocatello	229C,235C,273C
Preston	244A
Rexburg	232A,252A,263C1

## IDAHO (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Rupert	223C
Salmon	224A
Sandpoint	237A,273A
Soda Springs	261A
Sun Valley	237A,279C
Twin Falls	239C1,243C1
Wallace	248C,264C
Weiser	257A

## ILLINOIS

Aledo	272A
Alton	262B
Anna	224A
Arlington Heights	224A
Augusta	266A
Aurora	240A,300B
Ava	280A
Beardstown	232A
Belvidere	285A
Benton	292A
Bethalto*	238A
Bloomington	268B
Bushnell	284A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## ILLINOIS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Canton	252A,265A
Carbondale	268B
Carmi	247B
Carrier Mills	283A
Cartersville	236A
Carthage	221A
Casey	282B1
Centralia	237A
Champaign	233B,248B,262B1
Charleston	221A
Chicago	226B,230B,234B, 238B,242B,246B, 250B,254B,258B, 262B,266B,278B, 282B,298B
Chillicothe	232A
Clinton	240A
Coal City	264A
Columbia	285A
Crest Hill	252A
Crete	272A
Danville	256B,271B
Decatur	226A,236B,275B
DeKalb	223B,235A
Des Plaines	294B
Dixon	269A
Duquoin	240A
Dundec	280A
Dwight	255A
East Moline	267B

## ILLINOIS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
East St. Louis	266B
Effingham	239B,249A
Eldorado	272A
Elgin	232A
Elmwood Park	290B
Eureka	253A
Evanston	286B
Fairfield	285A
Farmer City	252A
Farmington	239A
Flora	280A
Freeport	221A,253B
Galena	298A
Galesburg	224A,235B
Galva	273A
Geneseo	285A
Gibson City	292A
Golconda	286A
Granite City	293C2
Greenville	269A
Harrisburg	260B
Havana	257A
Henry	263A
Highland Park	276A
Hoopeston	265A
Jacksonville	263B
Jerseyville	281B
Joliet	228A,244A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

ILLINOIS (Cont'd)

ILLINOIS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Kankakee	224A,236A,260B
Kewanee	221A
La Salle*	257B1
Lansing	292A
Lawrenceville	276A
Le Roy	224A
Lincoln	261A
Litchfield	291B
Loves Park	244A
Macomb*	261A,274B1
Mahomet	290A
Marion	297B
Marseilles	243A
Marshall	290A
Mattoon	245B,267A
Mendota	261A
Metropolis	252A,288A
Moline	245B
Monmouth	249A
Monticello	288A
Morris	284B
Morrison	236A
Morton	272A
Mount Carmel	235B
Mount Morris	263A
Mount Vernon	231B,271B1
Mount Zion	257A
Murphysboro	285A
Nashville	284A
Newton	295A

	Channel No.
Normal	244A
Oak Park	274B
Olney	225B
Oregon	291A
Ottawa	237A
Pana	265A
Paris	253B
Paxton	285A
Pekin	237A,285A
Peoria	222A,227B,289B, 295B
Peru	265A
Petersburg	249A
Pinckneyville	282A
Pittsfield	248B1
Plano	296A
Polo	299A
Pontiac	276A
Princeton	252A
Quincy	258B,280A,286B
Ramsey	287A
Rantoul	237A,241A
Robinson	269A
Rochelle	272A
Rock Island	255B
Rockford	248B,265A
Rockton	276A
Rushville	244A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## ILLINOIS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Salcm	261A
Savanna	261A
Shelbyville	285A
Skokie	270B
South	
Jacksonville	288A
Spring Valley	277A
Springfield	254B,270B,279B, 283B
Sterling	232A
Streator	249A
Sullivan	292A
Taylorville	224A
Tuscola	228A
Urbana	280A,296A
Vandalia	296A
Virden	244A
Watseka	231B
Waukegan	272A
West Frankfort	249A
Wilmington	288A
Winnebago	237A
Woodlawn	295A
Woodstock	288A
Zion	245B

## INDIANA

Alexandria	224A
Anderson	250B,254A
Angola	261A
Attica	239A
Auburn	272A

## INDIANA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Aurora	257A
Austin	242A
Batesville	280A
Bedford	288A
Berne	230A
Bicknell	289A
Bloomfield	266A
Bloomington	222B,224A,279B
Bluffton	261A
Booneville	296A
Brazil	249A
Bremen*	245A
Brownsburg*	270A
Cannelton*	275A
Charlestown	282A
Churubusco	242A
Clinton	230A
Columbia City	292A
Columbus	268B,285A
Connersville	262B
Corydon	243A,299B
Covington	276A
Crawfordsville	280A,292A
Crown Point	280A
Danville	296A
Decatur	224A
Delphi	275A
Earl Park	252A
Elkhart	264B,284B
Ellettsville*	286A
Elwood	269A
Evansville	281B,287B,298A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## INDIANA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Fort Branch	268A
Fort Wayne	222A,236B,247B, 269A,280A
Frankfort	259B
Franklin	240A
French Lick	261A
Garden City*	275A
Goshen	249A
Greencastle	232A
Greenfield	258B
Greensburg	297B
Greenwood	294A
Hammond	222B
Hartford City	228A
Huntingburg	265A
Huntington	275A
Indianapolis	226B,234B,238B, 242A,277B,283B, 289B,300B
Jasper	284B
Jeffersonville	239B
Kendallville	227B
Kentland	269A
Knox	257A
Kokomo	224A,263B
La Porte	244A
Lafayette	228A,243B,287B
Lagrange	288A
Lebanon	265A
Linton	228A
Logansport	272A
Loogootee	232A

## INDIANA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Lowell	296A
Madison	244A
Marion	295B
Martinsville	272A
Michigan City	240A
Mitchell	273A
Monticello	237A,299A
Mount Vernon	294A
Muncie	221A,281B,285A
Nappanee	239A
New Carlisle	272A
New Castle	273B
New Haven	300A
Newburgh	291A
Noblesville	230A
North Vernon	291B
Paoli	237A
Peru	252A
Petersburg	272A
Plainfield	252A
Plymouth	232A
Portland	265A
Princeton	251B
Rensselaer	249A
Richmond	241B,267B
Roanoke	286A
Rochester	221A
Rockville	285A
Royal Center	279A
Rushville	232A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## INDIANA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Salem	255B
Scottsburg	265A
Seymour	229B
Shelbyville	246B
South Bend	225B,268B,276A, 280A,292A
South Whitley	266A
Spencer	224A
Sullivan	237A
Terre Haute	260B,264B,274B 298B
Valparaiso	288A
Van Buren	257A
Versailles	276A
Vevay	240A
Vincennes	221A,244A
Wabash*	240A,290A
Warsaw	297B
Washington	293B
West Terre Haute	288A
Winamac	261A
Winchester	252A

## IOWA

Algona	224A
Ames	281C,296A
Ankeny	223C2,292A
Atlantic*	279C1
Belle Plaine	239A

## IOWA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Bettendorf	228A
Bloomfield	292A
Boone	252A,257A
Brooklyn	257A
Burlington	228A,297C1
Carroll	229C1
Cedar Rapids	243C1,251C,275C, 283C
Centerville	254C1
Chariton	288A
Charles City	240A
Cherokee	221A,272A
Clarinda	292A
Clarion	245C1
Clear Lake	276A
Clinton	241C1,249A
Council Bluffs	253C
Cresco	272A
Creston	269A
Davenport	279C,293C1
Decorah	265A
Denison	296A
Des Moines	227C,235C,247C, 262C,273C,298C2
Dubuque	225C,272A,287C2
Dyersville	257A
Eddyville	268C2
Eldora	258A
Emmetsburg	252A
Estherville	240A

\*Added or revised by above change

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

IOWA (Cont'd)

IOWA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Fairfield	240A
Forest City	272A
Fort Dodge	221A,233C1
Fort Madison	269A
Garnavillo	261A
Grinnell	294A
Grundy Center	249A
Hampton*	255A,285A
Harlan	288A
Humboldt	249A
Ida Grove*	225C2
Independence	237A
Iowa City	230C1,264C1
Iowa Falls	237A
Jefferson	255A
Keokuk*	242C2,290C2
Knoxville	221A
Lamoni	249A
Le Mars	258C1
Manchester	234A
Maquoketa	237A
Marshalltown	266C1
Mason City	228A,252A,291C1
Mount Pleasant	288A
Muscatine	259C1
New Hampton	236A
Newton	240A
Northwood	274A

	Channel No.
Oelwein	222C
Onawa	272A
Osage	224A
Osceola	295C2
Oskaloosa	285A
Ottumwa	224A,249A
Pella	277C1
Perry	285A
Red Oak	237A
Rock Valley	295A
Sac City	286A
Sheldon	288A
Sibley	262A
Sioux Center	232A
Sioux City	238C,250C,277C1
Sioux Rapids*	275C2
Spencer	285A,299C1
Spirit Lake	280A
Storm Lake	268C1
Twin Lakes	288A
Washington	237A
Waterloo	270C,289C,300C
Waukon	280A
Waverly	257A
Webster City	240A
Winterset	239A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## KANSAS

	Channel No.
Abilene	253C1
Arkansas City	293C
Augusta	242A
Baxter Springs	296A
Belleville	221A
Beloit	288A
Caney	266A
Chanute	228A
Clay Center	265A
Coffeyville	221A
Colby	250C,262C1
Columbus	252A
Concordia	237A
Derby	240A
Dodge City	230C1,238C1
Downs	231C
Ei Dorado	257A
Emporia	269A,285A
Eureka	228A
Fort Scott	269A,280A
Fredonia	281A
Garden City	247C1
Girard	266A
Goodland	273C,299C1
Great Bend	282C1,300C1
Hays	258C1,277C1
Haysville	287C
Herington	242A
Hiawatha	280A
Hill City	270C
Hoisington	264C1
Hugoton	294C2
Hutchinson	271C,275C
Independence	269A
Iola	257A
Junction City	233C1
Kansas City	231C,251C

## KANSAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Kingman	232A,257A
Larned	244A
Lawrence	290C1
Leavenworth	255C
Leoti	260C1
Liberal	268C1,274C1,298C1
Lindsborg	240A
Lyons	291C1
Manhattan	269A,284C2
Marysville	276A
McPherson	244A
Medicine Lodge	240A
Newton	222C1
North Fort Riley	273C2
Norton	294C1
Oberlin	266C1
Ogden	280A
Olathe	222A
Osage City	224A
Ottawa	239C1
Parsons	228A
Phillipsburg	223C1,237A
Pittsburg	245C
Plainville	244A
Pratt	226C
Russell	240A
Salina	229C1,260C1,285A
Scott City	223C1
Seneca	221A
Topeka	223A,247C,262C, 295C,299C
Wamego	237A
Wellington	228A
Wichita	236C,250C,267C, 279C,297C1
Winfield	232A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## LOUISIANA

	Channel No.
Abbeville	285A
Alexandria	226C,230A,245C, 262C
Arcadia	223A
Basile	271A
Bastrop	232A,261A,277A
Baton Rouge	251C,264C1,268C, 273C
Bayou Vista	237A
Belle Chasse	275A
Benton	221A
Berwick	290A
Boyce	272A
Breaux Bridge	243A
Brusly	242A
Bunkie	282A
Buras Triumph	231A
Clinton	224A
Columbia	276A
Coushatta	222A
Crowley	275C
Delhi	228A
Deridder	221A,269A
Donaldsonville	285A
Dubach	249A
Erath	225A
Eunice	288A
Farmerville	224A
Ferriday	296A
Franklin	288A
Galliano	232A

## LOUISIANA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Hammond	277C,296A
Haughton	279A
Haynesville	288A
Homer	260A
Houma	281C,298C1
Jena	257A
Jennings	224A
Jonesboro	285A
Jonesville	266A
Kaplan	247C2
Lafayette	233C,238A,260C
Lake Arthur	297A
Lake Charles	241C,258C,279C, 287C2
Lake Providence	224A
LaPlace	222C
Larose	262A
Leesville	224A,288A
Mansfield	224A
Many	296A
Marksville	249A
Maurice	292A
Minden	237A
Monroe	270C,281C,287C2, 291C
Moreauville	221A
Morgan City	244A
Natchitoches	240A,249A
New Iberia	229C2,256C

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## LOUISIANA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
New Orleans	227C,239C,246C, 253C,258C,266C, 270C
New Roads	293C2
North Fort Polk	294A
Oak Grove	244A
Oakdale	285A
Opelousas	290A,296A
Port Sulphur	294C1
Rayne	294A
Rayville	221A
Reserve	235A
Ruston	258A,298C
Shreveport	229C,233C,243C1, 261A,266C,275C2
Slidell	287C1
South Fort Polk	267A
Springhill	224A
Sulphur	265A
Tallulah	285A
Thibodaux	292A
Tioga	252A
Varnado	224A
Ville Platte	228A
Vivian	239A
Washington	284A
West Monroe	252A
Winnfield	221A
Winnsboro	240A

## MAINE

	Channel No.
Auburn	260B
Augusta	222B,267B
Bangor	225B,246B
Bar Harbor	256B1,299B
Bath	290B
Belfast	284B
Biddeford*	232B1
Boothbay Harbor*	244B1
Brewer	262B,293C
Brunswick	255B
Calais	224A
Camden	273B
Caribou	249A
Dennysville*	275A
Dexter	271A
Dover- Foxcroft	276A
Ellsworth	233B,239B
Fairfield	227A
Farmington	257A
Gardiner	282B
Houlton	261A
Kennebunk	257A
Kennebunkport	284A
Kittery	287A
Lewiston	230B
Lincoln	257A,298B
Machias	237A
Madawaska	272A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MAINE (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Madison	248A
Mexico	264A
Milbridge	229B
Millinocket	249A
Norway	224A
Old Town	297B
Pittsfield	258A
Portland	226B,250B,270B, 275C
Presque Isle	241C,245C,269A, 291C
Rockland	228A
Rumford	242C
Saco	240A
Sanford	221A
Scarborough	292A
Skowhegan	286C,300A
Thomaston	295B
Topsham	238A
Van Buren	251A
Waterville	253C2
Westbrook	265A
Winslow	237A
York Center	237A

## MARYLAND

Annapolis	256B,300B
Baltimore	222B,226B,236B, 250B,270B,274B, 282B,293B
Berlin	280A
Bethesda	234B,272A
Braddock Heights	280A

## MARYLAND (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Cambridge	232A,292A
Catonsville	289B
Crisfield	245A
Cumberland	275B,291B
Easton	244A
Federalburg	296A
Frederick	260B
Frostburg*	*246A,287B
Glen Burnie	240A
Grasonville	276A
Hagerstown	284B,295B
Halfway	244A
Havre De Grace	279B
Hurlock	265A
LaPlata	281B
Lexington Park	249A
Mechanicsville	252A
Middletown	276A
Morningside	238B
Mountain Lake Park	255A
Oakland	221A
Ocean City	260B
Ocean City- Salisbury	284B
Ocean Pines	246A
Pocomoke City	293A
Prince Frederick	224A
Princess Anne	273B
Salisbury	248A,255A,288A
Westernport	224A
Westminster	264B
Williamsport	240A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MASSACHUSETTS

	Channel No.
Amherst	265A
Athol	260A
Barnstable	260B
Boston	233B,245B,253B, 264B,277B,281B, 294B
Brockton	249A
Brookline	225B
Cambridge	237A
Chatham	298B
Fairhaven	296A
Falmouth	266A,270B
Fitchburg	283B
Framingham	289B
Gloucester	285A
Great Barrington	286A
Greenfield	237A,252A
Harwichport	228A
Haverhill	223B
Hyannis	275A,291B
Lawrence	229B
Lowell	258B
Lynn	269A
Marshfield	240A
Medford	300B
Nantucket	242B
New Bedford	247B,251B
North Adams	261A
Northampton	257A,292A
Orange	247A
Orleans	284B
Pittsfield	240A,269A,288A

## MASSACHUSETTS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Plymouth	256B
Southbridge	261A
South Yarmouth	280A
Springfield	226B,234B,271B
Taunton	227B
Tisbury	224A
Truro	272A
Turners Falls	230A
Waltham	273B
Webster	255A
West Yarmouth	235B
Winchendon	249A
Worcester	241B,297B

## MICHIGAN

Adrian	237A,280A
Albion	244A
Allegan	222A
Alma	285A
Alpena	257C2,299C1
Ann Arbor	275B,296A
Atlanta	223C
Bad Axe*	271C2
Baraga	282C
Battle Creek	237A,277B
Bay City	241C,273B
Bear Lake	261A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MICHIGAN (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Beaverton	249A
Benton Harbor	235A,260B
Big Rapids	265A,272A
Birmingham	234B
Boyne City	228A
Brooklyn	287A
Buchanan	256A
Cadillac	225C,244A,296A
Caro	285A
Carrollton	263A
Charlevoix	290C
Charlotte	224A
Cheboygan	286C1
Clare	237A
Coldwater	253B
Coleman	268A
Crystal Falls*	264C1
Dearborn	262B
Detroit	222B,226B,238B, 242B,246B,250B, 254B,258B,266B, 270B,278B,282B, 286B,290B,294B, 298B
Dewitt	243A
Dowagiac	221A
East Jordan	265A
East Lansing	235B,256B
Escanaba	284C,246C
Essexville	247A
Flint	224A,236B,288A, 300B

## MICHIGAN (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Frankfort	257A
Fremont	261A
Gaylord	237A,294C
Gladstone	288A
Gladwin	276A
Glcn Arbor	240A,251A
Grand Haven	221A
Grand Rapids	229B,239B,245B, 250B,255A,267B, 275B,281B,289B
Grayling	261A
Greenville	297B
Gulliver	234C1
Hancock	228A,254C2
Harbor Beach	289C2
Harbor Springs	280A
Harrison	221A
Hart	287C
Hartford	279A
Hastings	261A
Hillsdale	221A
Holland	233B,241B
Houghton	242C,249A,272A
Houghton Lake	253C1
Howell	228A
Hudson	249A
Iron Mountain	226C1,268C1
Iron River	257A
Ironwood	259C1,295C1

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MICHIGAN (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Ishpeming	222C,298C1
Jackson	231B,291B
Kalamazoo	271B,293B,299B
Kalkaska	249A
Kingsford	255A
Lakeview	292A
L'Anse*	291C2
Lansing	248B,264B,269A
Lapeer	276A
Leland	232A
Ludington	292A
Mackinaw City	232A
Manistee	249A
Marquette	239C1,277C1
Marshall	285A
Menominee	280A
Midland	227C2,259C
Mio	280A
Monroe	252A
Mount Clemens	274B
Mount Pleasant	233C1,282A
Munising	252C2
Muskegon	269A,283B,295B, 300A
Newberry*	229C2,250C2
Niles	237A
North Muskegon	252A
Norway	232A
Ontonagon	252A
Oscoda	239C2,261A
Otsego	265A
Owasso	280A
Pentwater	276A

## MICHIGAN (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Petoskey	242C1,255C
Pinconning	265A
Port Huron	272A,296A
Portage	243A
Rogers City	249A
Roscommon	266A
Saginaw	251B,283A,292A, 296A
Sandusky	249A
Saugatuck	224A
Sault Ste. Marie	252A,258C1,267C
Scottville	240A
Sebewaing	280A
South Haven	252A
Spring Arbor	295A
St. Ignace	275C
St. Johns	221A
St. Joseph	296A
Standish	245A
Stephenson	257A
Sturgis	257A
Tawas City	269A,284C2
Three Rivers	240A
Traverse City	221A,270C1,278C
Tuscola	269A
Vassar	255A
Walker	263A
West Branch	288A
Whitehall	237A
Wurtsmith	235A
Zeeland	257A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MINNESOTA

	Channel No.
Ada	292A
Aitkin	232A
Albany	288A
Albert Lea	237A,241A
Alexandria	224A,257A,264C
Anoka	300C
Atwater	231A
Austin	260C1
Babbitt	294A
Bemidji	266C1,279C1
Benson	228A
Blackduck*	252A
Bluc Earth	265A
Brainerd	294C1,298C1
Breckenridge	286C1
Breezy Point	282C2
Browerville	259A
Caledonia	234A
Cambridge	288A
Cloquet	265A
Crookston	241C1,246C1
Crosby	269A
Deer River	288A
Detroit Lakes	236C
Duluth	225C1,235C,239C1, 255C2,269A,277C1, 286C1
East Grand Forks	282C1
Eden Prairie	289A
Ely	221A
Eveleth	250C1
Fairmont	293C1

## MINNESOTA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Fairbault	240A
Fergus Falls	243C1,277C1
Forest Lake	240A
Fosston	296A
Glenwood	296A
Golden Valley	223C
Grand Marais	263C
Grand Rapids	245C1
Granite Falls	230A
Hibbing	230C1,292A
Hutchinson	296A
International Falls	258C1,281C
Jackson	287A
La Crescent	274A
Lakeville	286A
Le Sueur	241A
Litchfield*	235C2
Little Falls	221A,231A
Luverne	266C
Madison	221A
Mankato	256C1,278C1
Marshall	259C1,296A
Minneapolis	229C,246C,253C, 258C,262C1,275C 288A
Mantevideo	288A
Moorhead	254C1,260C
Mora	237A
Morris	239C1

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MINNESOTA (Cont'd)

## MINNESOTA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.		Channel No.
New Prague	238A	Spring Grove	252A
New Ulm	226C1	Spring Valley	282A
Nisswa	227C	Springfield	289A
North Mankato	244A	St. Cloud	251C,284C
Olivia	269A	St. James	285A
Ortonville	268C,292A	St. Louis Park	281C
Osakis	280A	St. Paul	233C,237A,271C
Owatonna	285A	St. Peter	288A
Park Rapids	248C1	Staples	234A
Pequot Lakes	261A	Stewartville	235A
Pine City	221A	Thief River	257A,262C1,
Pipestone	254C1	Falls*	274C1
Preston	276A	Tracy	286A
Princeton	292A	Two Harbors	282A
Red Wing	288A	Virginia	260C1
Redwood Falls	249A	Wadena	290C1
Richfield	267C	Walker	257A
Rochester	*243C2,248C, 269A,295C	Warroad	223C1
Roseau	271C2	Waseca	221A
Sartell	241A	Willmar	273C
Sauk Centre	232A	Windom	232A
Sauk Rapids	269A	Winona	237A,268A
Slayton	276A	Worthington	228A,236C1
Sleepy Eye	297A		

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MISSISSIPPI

	Channel No.
Aberdeen	288A
Ackerman	300C
Amory	237A
Artesia	261A
Baldwin	240A
Batesville	240A
Bay Springs	228A
Belzoni	225A,296A
Biloxi	229C
Booneville	257A
Brandon	249A
Brookhaven	221A
Bruce	233A
Calhoun City	272A
Canton	269A
Carthage	252A
Centreville	285A
Charleston	232A
Clarksdale	243A,269A,292A
Cleveland	224A,280A,299A
Clinton	228A
Coldwater	237A
Collins	269A

## MISSISSIPPI (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Columbia	244A
Columbus	235C2,276A,280A
Corinth	232A,237A
Drew	237A
Ellisville	273C2
Eupora	269A
Fayette	249A
Forest	223C
Fulton	270C2
Gluckstadt	269A
Greenville	250C2,264C1,284C2
Greenwood	256C,270A,282A
Grenada	261A
Gulfport	244A,272A,296A
Hattiesburg	221A,279C,283C
Hazlehurst	265A
Heidelberg	257A
Holly Springs	224A,235A
Houston	227C
Indianola	245A,288A
Iuka	285A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MISSISSIPPI (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Jackson	234C,238C,242C, 259C,275C
Kosciusko	286C1
Laurel	251A,262C
Leland	232A,272A
Lexington	273A,292A
Long Beach	233A
Louisville	296A
Lucedale	295A
Lumberton	237A
Macon	263A
Magee	298C
Marion	276A
McComb	231C1,289C
Meridian	246C,267C,271A
Monticello	271A
Moss Point	285A
Mound Bayou	271A
Natchez	236C,247A
New Albany*	278C,294C2
Newton	292A
Ocean Springs	276A
Oxford	238A,248C1,296A
Pascagoula	256C1,292A

## MISSISSIPPI (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Petal	292A
Philadelphia	272A
Picayune	292A
Pontotoc	244A
Poplarville	300C
Prentiss	252A
Quitman	252A
Ripley	272A
Starkville	221A,291C2
State College	282A
Tailorsville*	240C2
Tupelo	253C
Tylertown	249A
University	221A
Utica*	225A
Vicksburg	254C,266A,294C
Water Valley	268A
Waynesboro	288A
West Point	265A
Wiggins	250A
Winona	244A
Woodville	240A
Yazoo City	221A,229A

\*Added or revised by above change

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

MISSOURI

MISSOURI (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Ash Grove	281A
Ashland	291C2
Aurora	261A
Ava	290A
Bethany	238C2
Birch Tree	296A
Bolivar	292A
Bonne Terre	282A
Boonville	257A
Bowling Green	265A
Branson	292A
Brookfield	249A
Buffalo	260A
Butler	221A
Cabool	292A
California	232A
Cameron	222A
Canton	272A
Cape Girardeau	264C,275B
Carrollton	266C
Carthage	285A
Caruthersville	276A
Cassville	227A
Centralia	221A
Chaffee	284A
Charleston	291A
Chillicothe	280A
Clayton	256C
Clinton	237A,241C
Columbia*	230A,244A,252A,269A
Crestwood	234C

	Channel No.
Cuba	271A
De Soto	261A
Dexter	272A
Doniphan	248C2
East Prairie	287A
Eidon	224A,270A
Eldorado Springs	288A
Farmington	253C
Florissant	246C1
Fulton	249A
Gainesville	259C2
Gordonville	257A
Greenfield	228A
Hannibal	225C1
Harrisonville	264C
Houston	257A
Ironton	224A
Jefferson City	261A,295C
Joplin	223C1,273C
Kansas City	227C,235C,243C, 259C,271C,277C, 282C
Kennett	255C
Kirksville*	229C2,233C,300C1
Knob Noster	288A
Lamar	260A
Lebanon	279C,300C2
Lexington	297C
Liberty	293C1
Louisiana	269A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MISSOURI (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Macon	260A
Malden	224A
Mansfield	240A
Marshall	275C1
Marshfield	284C2
Maryville	257A
Memphis	244A
Mexico	239C
Moberly	234C,288A
Monett	240A
Monroe City	292A
Montgomery City	280A
Mount Vernon	294A
Mountain Grove	224A
Mountain View	244A
Nevada	249A
Osage Beach	228A
Owensville	237A
Ozark	225A
Palmyra	250C2
Perryville	294A
Piedmont	285A
Pleasant Hope	238C2
Poplar Bluff	233C,238C1,244A
Portageville	292A
Potosi	249A
Republic	258A
Richmond	223A
Rolla	232A,287C1
Salem	240A

## MISSOURI (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Sedalia	221A
Seligman	237A
Sikeston	249A
Southwest City	262A
Sparta	243A
Springfield	234C,247C,254C, 268C
St. Genevieve	289C
St. James	258A
St. Joseph	286C
St. Louis	222C,229C,242C1, 251C,273C,277C1, 299C
Steelville*	227C2
Sullivan	265A
Tarkio	228A
Thayer	257A
Trenton	221A
Union	269A
Vandalia	261A
Versailles	236A
Warrenton	260A
Warsaw	229A,249A
Washington	283A
Waynesville	249A,272A
Webb City*	230C2,236A
West Plains	230C1,272A
Willard	263A
Willow Springs	262C2

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## MONTANA

## MONTANA (Cont'd)

MONTANA		MONTANA (Cont'd)	
	Channel No.		Channel No.
Anaconda	249A	Havre	223C,236C
Baker	263C1	Helena	258C1,266C,287C
Belgrade	244A	Kalispell	246C,253C,280A
Billings	227C1,231C,246C1, 253C1,275C1,279C1	Lewistown	240A
Bozeman	229C1,236C1	Libby	269A
Butte	224A,231C,238C	Livingston	248C1
Chinook	267C1	Malta	261A
Columbia Falls	240A	Miles City	223C
Conrad	229A	Missoula	227C,235C,261A, 273C1
Cut Bank	274C1	Outlook*	289C
Deer Lodge	244A	Plentywood	261A
Dillon	252A	Red Lodge	257A
East Helena	281C	Ronan	222C
Forsyth	267C	Scobey	239C1
Glasgow	228A	Shelby	242C1,250C
Glendive	243C1	Sidney	226C1,236C1
Great Falls	225C1,233C1,255C1, 262C,291C,297C	West Yellowstone	243A
Hamilton	240A	Wolf Point	224A
Hardin	238C		

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NEBRASKA

	Channel No.
Ainsworth	224A
Albion	224A
Alliance	271C1,290C1
Auburn	288A
Aurora	247C2
Beatrice	225C1
Bennington	227A
Blair	292A
Bridgeport	267C
Broken Bow	252A
Central City	262C
Chadron	234C,248C1
Columbus	228A,266C1
Cozad	283C1
Crete	281C2
Crookston	241C
Fairbury	257A
Falls City	237A
Fremont	288A
Gordon	238C2
Grand Island	239C1,243C,299C1
Hastings	251C,268C2
Holdrege	249A
Imperial	276A
Kearney	255C1,272A,290C
Kimball	261A
Lexington	226C1

## NEBRASKA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Lincoln	236C2,270C,274C, 287A,292A,297C1
McCook	230C2,241C,253C2, 287C1
Nebraska City*	249C2
Norfolk	234C,294C
North Platte	235C,246C1,278C
O'Neil	275C1
Ogallala	259C1,293C1
Omaha	222C,231C,241C, 260C,264C,283C, 290A
Orchard	287C1
Ord	280A
Plattsmouth	293A
Scottsbluff	225C,231C1
Seward	245C
Sidney	254C1
South Sioux City	296A
Superior	280A
Terrytown	245C1
Wayne	285A
West Point	300A
Winnebago	289A
York	285A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

NEVADA

	Channel No.
Boulder City*	288C2
Carson City	234C,247C,251C
Elko	228A,237A
Ely	224A,269A
Fallon	257A
Gardnerville- Minden	257A
Hawthorne	228A
Henderson	231C,238C,263C
Incline Village	261C2
Las Vegas	222C,226C,242C, 246C,253C,270C, 278C,286C2,293C
Laughlin	300C1
Mesquite*	248C1
North Las Vegas	282C
Pahrump	298C
Reno	225C,238C,269A, 283C,289C,295C
Sparks	221A,265A
Tonopah	224A
Wendover*	272C
Winnemucca	224A

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bedford	243A
Belmont	227A
Berlin	279C
Campton	289A
Claremont	291B
Concord	272A,288A
Conway	228A,283A

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Dover	248B
Excter	296A
Farmington	293A
Franklin	231A
Gorham	296A
Hampton	271A
Hanover	222A,257A
Haverhill	267A
Henniker	256A
Hillsboro	299A
Hinsdale	285A
Jackson	258A
Keenc	279B
Laconia	252A
Lancaster*	272A
Lebanon	263A
Lisbon*	244A
Littleton	292A
Manchester	239B,266B
Meredit	268A
Moultonborough	295A
Mount Washington	235C
Nashua	292A
Newport	269A
Peterborough	221A
Plymouth	261A
Portsmouth	262B
Rochester	244A
Somersworth	254A
Walpole	242A
Winchester	254A
Wolfeboro	285A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NEW JERSEY

	Channel No.
Asbury Park	232A
Atlantic City	236B,245B,279B, 297B1
Avalon	232A
Blairstown	292A
Bridgeton	299B
Camden	295B
Canton	269A
Cape May	272A
Cape May Court House	288A
Dover	288A
Eatontown	292A
Egg Harbor	285A
Franklin	272A
Long Branch	296A
Manahawkin	261A
Margate City	241A
Millville	247B
New Brunswick	252A
Newark	234B,262B,290B1
Newton	279B
North Cape May	294A
Ocean Acres	253A
Ocean City	252A,292A
Paterson	226B
Pleasantville	257A
Point Pleasant	240A
Princeton	277B
Toms River	224A
Trenton	233B,248B,268B
Villas	254A

## NEW JERSEY (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Vineland	221A
Wildwood	264B
Wildwood Crest	226A
Zarephath	256B

## NEW MEXICO

Alamogordo	232A,279C1,287C2
Albuquerque	222C,227C,231C, 242C,258C,262C, 267A,277C,300C
Angel Fire*	256C2
Armijo	296C2
Artesia	225C
Aztec	235C1
Bayard	275C1
Belen	249A
Bloomfield	283C
Carlsbad	221A,281C,291C2
Clayton	228A
Clovis	256C1,260C1,268C, 298C1
Corrales	236A
Deming	232A
Espanola	272A
Eunice	265A
Farmington	225C1,239C1,245C, 271C

\*Added or revised by above change

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

NEW MEXICO (Cont'd)

NEW YORK

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Gallup	229C,233C,256C, 291C2	Albany	238B,265A,276A, 293B,299B
Grants	250C2,279C,288C	Amsterdam	249A
Hatch	266C	Arlington	245A
Hobbs	231C1,239C2,275C	Attica	269A
Jal	296A	Auburn	295B
La Luz	224A	Avon	227A
Las Cruces	258C,276A,280A	Babylon	272A
Las Vegas	251C,264C2	Baldwinsville*	221B1
Lordsburg	250C	Bath	252A,276A
Los Alamos	253C,294C1	Bay Shore	276A
Los Lunas	273C2,292A	Big Flats	249A
Lovington	269A	Binghamton	251B,256B
Maljamar	*254C1,286C	Boonville	267A
Mesilla Park	285A	Briarcliff Manor	296A
Portales	237A	Buffalo	225B,233B,241B, 245B,258B,273B, 277B,281B,293B
Raton	232A		
Rio Rancho	269A	Canajoharie	227A
Roswell	235C,246C1,*258A, 263C,284C2,293C	Canandaigua	272A
Ruidoso	228A	Canton*	244A,268A
Santa Fe	234C,238C1,247C, 281C,286C,290C	Cape Vincent*	234A,274A
Santa Rosa	240A	Carthage	276A
Silver City	233A	Catskill	253A
Socorro*	284C	Center Moriches	241A
Taos	260A,269A	Cherry Valley	270B
Thoreau	260C	Clifton Park	244A
Truth or Consequences	254C	Clyde	229A
Tucumcari	224A	Cobleskill	278B
White Rock	266A	Copenhagen*	294A
		Corinth	228A
		Corning	254A,291B

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NEW YORK (Cont'd)

## NEW YORK (Cont'd)

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Cortland	260B	Hyde Park	249A
Dansville	230A	Irondequoit	294A
Delhi	262A	Ithaca	228A,247B,279B
Depew	229B	Jamestown	227B,269A
Deposit	234A	Johnstown	285A
Deruyter	286B	Kingston	232A
Dundee	240A	Lake Luzerne	234A
East Hampton	244A	Lake Placid	288A
Ellenville	257A	Lake Success	278B
Elmira	224A,232A	Liberty	240A
Endicott	289B	Little Falls	288A
Port Plain	266A	Lowville	257A
Frankfort	235B	Manlius	239B1
Fredonia	243A	Mechanicville	283A
Fulton	284B	Middletown	224A
Garden City	224A	Montauk	284A
Geneva	269A	Monticello	252A
Glens Falls	240A	Montour Falls	285A
Gouverneur	237A	Mount Kisco	292A
Hammondspport	252A	New Paltz	277A
Hampton Bays	296A	New Rochelle	228A
Hempstead	252A	New York	222B,230B,238B, 242B,246B,250B, 254B,258B,266B, 270B,274B,282B, 286B,294B,298B
Henderson*	264A	Newburgh	276A
Herkimer	224A	Niagara Falls	253B
Highland	297A	North Syracuse	265A
Homer	268A	Norwich	230B
Honcoye Falls	297A		
Hoosick Falls	248A		
Hornell	221A,287B		
Horseheads	265A		
Hudson	228A		
Hudson Falls	269A,296A		

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NEW YORK (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Ogdensburg	224A
Old Forge*	259A
Olean	239B,265A
Oneonta	276A,280A
Oncida	292A
Oswego	244A,288A
Owego	269A
Palmyra	259A
Putchoguc	248B,291B
Patterson	288A
Peekskill	264B
Phoenix	271A
Plattsburgh	260C,278A
Port Henry	221A
Port Jervis	244A
Potsdam	257A
Poughkeepsie	221A,241A,268B, 284B
Pulaski	269A
Queensbury	289B1
Ravena	233A
Remsen	228A
Rensselaer	280A
Riverhead	280A
Rochester	223B,243B,250B, 255B,263B,267B, 280A,290A
Rome	241B1,273B
Rotterdam	252A
Sag Harbor	221A
Salamanca	252A
Saranac Lake	269A
Saratoga Springs	272A
Schenectady	258B

## NEW YORK (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Schoharie	247A
Seneca Falls	257A
Sidney	265A
Smithtown	232A
Sodus	278A
South Bristol Township	236B
Southampton	237A
Southhold	269A
Star Lake*	290B1
Stillwater	267A
Syracuse	226B,233B,275B, 290A,300B
Ticonderoga	280A
Troy	222B
Tupper Lake	272A
Utica	245B,254B,264A, 282B,297B
Vestal	277A
Voorheesville	242A
Walton	221A
Warrensburg	263A
Waterloo	253A
Watertown	228A,248C
Waverly	272A
Webster	274A
Wellsville	228A
Wethersfield Township	299B
White Plains	280A
Whitchall	231A
Woodstock	261A
Wurtsboro	247A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NORTH CAROLINA

## NORTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Ahoskie	257A	Farmville	232A
Albemarle	265A	Fayetteville	251C1
Asheboro	222C	Forest City	227C
Ashville	260C	Franklin	244A
Banner Elk	264A	Fuquay-Varina	280A
Bayboro	250A	Gaston	250A
Belhaven	266C2	Gastonia	270C
Biltmore Forest	243A	Goldsboro	245C,272A
Black Mountain	295C	Greensboro	246C,254C
Burgaw	260C	Greenville	300C
Burlington	230C,266C	Grifton	257A
Charlotte	236C,279C,284C, 300C	Hamlet*	282A
Clinton	296A	Hatteras	248C2
Columbia	289C	Havelock	286C2
Concord	250C	Henderson	223C
Dunn	276A	Hendersonville	273C1
Durham	286C,296A	Hertford	285A
Eden	233C1	Hickory	239C,275C1
Edenton*	261C2,272A	High Point	238C1,258C,262C
Elizabeth City	229C,244A	Hope Mills	278A
Elizabethtown	289A	Jacksonville*	222C2,254C1,288A
Elkin	265A	Kannapolis	259C
Fairbluff	287A	Kill Devil Hills*	281C1
Fairmont	265A	Kinston	236C,249A,275A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NORTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Laurinburg	243C
Lexington	231C
Louisburg	273A
Lumberton	239C,272A
Manteo	251C2,256C2
Morehead City	242C2
Morganton	221A
Moyock*	....
Murfreesboro	252A
Murphy	282A
Nags Head	222A
New Bern	232A,270C1,293C1
Newport	277C1
North Wilkesboro	247C
Old Fort	282A
Plymouth	240A
Raleigh	234C,241C,268C, 275A
Reidsville	271C1
Roanoke Rapids	272A
Robbinsville	240A
Rocky Mount	221A,253A,264C
Rose Hill	284A
Roxboro	244A
St. Pauls	295A
Salisbury	293C
Sanford	288A

## NORTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Scotland Neck	274A
Semora	294A
Shallottee	228A,292A
Shelby	241C
Southern Pines	273A,296A
Southport	298C2
Statesville	245C,289C
Tabor City	285A
Tarboro	282C1
Thomasville	252A
Topsail Beach	280A
Wadesboro*	228A
Wallace	232A
Wanchese	237A
Warrenton	297A
Washington	227C,252A
Waynesville	285A
Whiteville	256C1
Williamston	279C1
Wilmington*	247C,266C2,274C1, 287A
Wilson	291C
Windsor	249A,255A
Winston-Salem	226C,281C,298C
Wrightsville Beach	229A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NORTH DAKOTA

	Channel No.
Beulah	250A
Bismarck	225C,233C,243C, 254C
Bottineau	270C1
Carrington	252A
Devils Lake	244A,273C1,278C1
Dickinson	221A
Fargo	229C,250C1,270C, 300C
Grafton	265A
Grand Forks	225C1,234C1,298C1
Hettinger	228A
Jamestown	227C1,238C1
Langdon	239A
Lisbon	291C2
Mandan	284C1
Mayville	288A
Minot	229C1,246C,260C1, 287C1,295A
Oakes	222C2
Rugby	237A
Sarles	290C
Tioga	280A
Valley City	265A
Wahpeton	296A
Williston	241C1,253C1,266C1
Wishek	262C

## OHIO

	Channel No.
Ada	235A
Akron	243B,248B
Alliance	223B
Archbold	240A
Ashland	267B
Ashtabula	246B
Athens	288A
Barnesville	228A
Beavercreek	280A
Bellaire	263A
Bellefontaine	252A
Bellevue	221A
Belpre	296A
Bowling Green	228A
Bryan	265A
Bucyrus	224A
Byesville	249A
Cadiz	292A
Caldwell	285A
Cambridge	244A
Canton	231B,251B,295B
Castalia	249A
Celina	232A,244A
Chillicothe*	227B,232B1
Cincinnati	223B,227B,231B, 253B,270B,274B, 286B

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## NORTH DAKOTA

## OHIO

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Beulah.....	250A	Ada.....	235A
Bismarck....	225, 233, 243	Akron.....	243, 248
Bottineau.....	270	Alliance.....	223
Carrington....	252A	Archbold.....	240A
Devils Lake...	244A, 273, 278	Ashland.....	267
Dickinson.....	221A	Ashtabula....	246
Fargo.....	229, 250, 270, 300	Athens.....	252A, 288A
Grafton.....	265A	Barberton....	235
Grand Forks...	225, 234, 298	Barnesville...	228A
Hettinger.....	228A	Bellaire.....	263
Jamestown.....	227, 238	Bellefontaine...	252A
Langdon.....	239A	Bellevue.....	221A
Lisbon.....	292A	Belpre.....	296A
Mandan.....	284	Bowling Green...	228A
Mayville.....	288A	Bryan.....	265A
* Minot.....	229, 246, 260, 287C1, 295A	Bucyrus.....	224A
Oakes.....	222	Byesville.....	249A
Rugby.....	237A	Caldwell.....	285A
Tioga.....	280A	Cambridge....	244A
Valley City.....	265A	Canton.....	231, 251, 295
* Wahpeton....	296A	Celina.....	232A, 244A
Williston.....	241, 253, 266	Chillicothe...	227, 232A
Wishek.....	262	Cincinnati....	223, 227, 231, 253, 270, 274, 286
		Circleville.....	296A

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

OHIO (Cont'd)		OHIO (Cont'd)	
	Channel No.		Channel No.
Cleveland.....	226, 238, 253, 258, 264, 271, 277, 281, 289, 293, 300	Galion.....	272A
Cleveland Heights...	222	Gallipolis.....	268
Clyde.....	265A	Geneva.....	285A
Coal Grove.....	246A	Georgetown.....	249A
Columbus.....	222, 234, 242, 246, 250, 259, 285A, 298A	Gibsonburg...	239A
Conneaut.....	288A	Greenfield.....	248A
Coshocton.....	257A	Greenville...	293
Crestline.....	254A	Grove City....	266A
Crooksville.....	297A	Hamilton.....	235, 243, 278
Dayton.....	256, 284, 299	* Harrison.....	282A
Defiance.....	251	Hillsboro.....	294
Delaware.....	300A	Huron.....	241A
Delphos.....	296A	Ironton.....	296A
Delta.....	293A	Jackson.....	249A
Dover.....	269A	Jewett.....	292A
East Liverpool...	282	Johnston.....	276A
Eaton.....	225	Kent.....	261A
Edgewood.....	273A	Kenton.....	237A
Elyria.....	297	Kettering.....	260
Findlay.....	263	Lancaster.....	238
Fort Shawnee.....	298A	Lebanon....	247A
Fostoria.....	244A	Lima.....	226A, 249A, 271, 285A
Fremont....	256	London.....	292A
		Lorain.....	285A
		Loudonville.....	299A

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

OHIO (Cont'd)		OHIO (Cont'd)	
	Channel No.		Channel No.
Mansfield.....	287, 291	Salem....	286
*Marietta.....	271A	Sandusky....	249A, 274
Marion.....	232A, 295	Shadyside....	239A
Marysville.....	289A	Sidney.....	288A
McConnelville....	265A	Springfield....	264, 275
Miamisburg.....	229	Steubenville....	278
Middleport.....	221A	Swanton....	297A
Middletown.....	290	Tiffin.....	279
Milford.....	296A	Toledo...	223, 252A, 260, 268, 272A, 284, 288A
Millersburg....	237A	Troy.....	245A
Montpelier....	283A	Uhrichsville..	260A
Mt. Vernon.....	229, 252A	Union City.....	248A
Napoleon...	276A	Upper Arlington..	255A
Nelsonville....	299A	Upper Sandusky...	240A
Newark....	262, 269A	Urbana...	269A
New Lexington....	292A	Van Wert....	255
New Philadelphia...	240A	Wapakoneta....	221A
Niles.....	291A	Washington Ct.	
North Baltimore...	299A	House.....	288A
Norwalk.....	237A	Wauseon...	245A
Oak Harbor....	247A	Waverly.....	265A
Ottawa.....	292A	Wellston.....	244A
Oxford.....	249A	West Carrollton....	221A
Paulding.....	259A	West Union.....	276A
Piqua.....	239	Westerville.....	280A
Plymouth.....	261A	Willard.....	245A
Port Clinton....	233	Wilmington.....	272A
Portsmouth.....	257A, 281	Wooster.....	283
Ripley.....	258A	Xenia....	237A, 280
St. Marys.....	277A	Youngstown.....	227, 255, 266
		Zanesville.....	224A, 273

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## OKLAHOMA

## OKLAHOMA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Ada.....	227,244A	Frederick....	240A
* Altus.....	228A,300A	Grove.....	257A
* Alva.....	259,284,289C2	Guymon.....	224A
Anadarko.....	279	Healdton.....	288A
Antlers.....	281A	Heavener.....	223A
Ardmore....	239,243A	Henryetta...	258
Atoka.....	276A	Hobart.....	290
Bartlesville....	261A	Holdenville.....	293A
Bethany.....	285A	Hollis.....	223A
Bixby.....	287A	Hugo.....	237A
Bristow.....	285A	Idabel.....	244A
Broken Arrow....	221A	* Ketchum.....	298C2
Broken Bow.....	292A	* Lahoma.....	239A
Chickasha.....	288A	Lawton.....	237A,251,268, 297C2
* Clinton.....	238C2,295	* Lone Grove...	294A
Commerce....	259A	Lindsay.....	286A
Cordell.....	229A,257A	Madill.....	272A
Duncan.....	244A,272A	Mangum.....	221A
Durant...	248C2,296A	Marlow.....	221A
Edmond.....	249A	McAlester.....	267,285A
El Dorado.....	232A	Miami.....	265A
Elk City.....	232A,243,253	Muskogee....	246,295
Enid.....	245,276A	Norman.....	292A
Eufaula.....	272A	* Nowata.....	232A,268A

\*Added or revised by above change.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## OKLAHOMA

	Channel No.
Ada	227C1,244A
Altus	228C2,300A
Alva	259C1,284C1,289C2
Anadarko	279C
Antlers	281A
Ardmore	239C1
Atoka*	276C2
Bartlesville	261A
Bethany	285A
Bixby	287A
Bristow	285A
Broken Arrow	221A
Broken Bow	291C2
Byng*	261C2
Chickasha	288A
Claremore	233A
Clinton	238C2,295C1
Comanche	244A
Commerce	259A
Cordell	229A,257A
Duncan	272A
Durant	248C2,296A
Edmond	249A
Eldorado	232A
Elk City	232A,243C1,253C
Enid	245C,276A
Eufaula	272A
Frederick	240A
Grove	257A
Guymon	224A
Haldton	289C2
Heavener	223A

## OKLAHOMA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Henryetta	258C1
Hobart	290C
Holdenville	293A
Hollis	223A
Hugo	238C2
Idabel	244A
Ketchum	298C2
Lahoma	239A
Lawton	232A,237A,251C1, 268C1,297C2
Lindsay	286A
Locust Grove	264A
Lone Grove	294A
Madill	272A
Mangum	221A
Marlow	221A
McAlester	267C1,285A
Miami	265A
Muskogee	246C,295C
Norman	292A
Nowata	232A,268A
Oklahoma City	223C,234C,241C, 255C,263C,270C, 274C,281C,299C
Okmulgee	232A
Owasso	291C
Pauls Valley	249A
Pawhuska	285A
Perry	286A
Ponca City	257A,261A,265A
Potcau	250C,297C

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## OKLAHOMA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Pryor	283C1
Roland*	222A
Sallisaw	240A
Sand Springs	272A
Sapulpa	265A
Seminole	288A
Shawnee	236C
Spencer	289A
Stillwater	230C,288A
Sulphur	265A
Taft	262A
Tahlequah	269A
Tishomingo	292A
Tulsa	225C,238C,243C, 248C,253C,277C
Vinita	240A
Wagoner	271A
Watonga	228A
Weatherford	247C1
Wilburton	279A
Woodward	221A,228A,240A, 266C,272A

## OREGON

Albany	260C,300C
Altamont	267C
Ashland*	270C
Astoria	225C1
Baker	237A,284C
Banks	298A

## OREGON (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Beaverton	277C
Bend	231C,248C1,252A, 264C1,289C2
Brookings	237A
Burns	224A
Cave Junction	274C
Coos Bay	254C2,293C2
Coquille	247C1
Corvallis	268C,291C
Creswell	237A
Enterprise	221A
Eugene	233C,241C,250C, 256C
Florence	284C
Gold Beach	224A
Gold Hill	262C1
Grants Pass	245C
Hermiston	257A
Hood River	288A
Klamath Falls	223C,258C,295C1
La Grande	252A,261A
Lake Oswego	294C
Lakeview	228A
Lebanon	279C1
Lincoln City	244A
Medford	229C,239C1,278C
Milton- Freewater	250A
Myrtle Point	231A
Newport	273C1
North Bend*	235C1,297C1
Nyssa	254A

\*Added or revised by above change

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

OREGON (Cont'd)

PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Oakridge	221A
Ontario	241C1
Pendleton	278C1,299C
Phoenix	286C1
Portland	222C,229C,238C, 246C,253C,258C1, 262C,266C,270C
Prineville	236C1
Redmond	275C,298C1
Reedsport	221A
Roseburg	276A
Salem	286C
Seaside	234A
Springfield- Eugene	226C
Sutherlin	266A
Sweet Home	296A
The Dalles	249A,283C
Tillamook	281C2
Toledo	296A
Tri-City*	282C2
Warm Springs	243C

	Channel No.
Bedford	265A,298A
Bellefonte	237A
Bellwood	280A
Benton	240A
Berwick	278A
Bethlehem	236B
Blairsville	292A
Bloomsburg	293B
Boalsburg	225A
Boycertown	298B
Braddock	245B
Bradford	261A
Brookville	240A
Butler	249A
Canton	262B1
Carbondale	232A
Carlisle	272A
Central City	269A
Chambersburg	236B
Charleroi	252A
Clarion	224A
Clearfield	230B1
Coudersport	244A
Cresson	232A
Curwensville	275A
Dallas	229A
Danville	244A
Dubois	271B,297B
Easton	241B,260B
Ebensburg	256B
Edinboro	250A

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown	264B,281B
Altoona	251B,281A
Avis	260A
Barnesboro	223A
Beaver Falls	249B

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Elizabethville	263A
Ellwood City	221A
Emporium	257A
Ephrata	286B
Erie	234A,260B,272A, 279B
Everett	282A
Franklin*	257B1
Freeland	276A
Gettysburg	299B
Greencastle	232A
Greensburg	269A
Greenville	296A
Grove City	236B
Harrisburg	235B,247B,257A, 281B
Hazleton	250B
Hershey	294B
Hollidaysburg	285A
Honesdale	237A
Huntingdon	278A,292A
Indiana	276A
Jenkintown	280A
Jersey Shore	228A,249A
Johnsonburg	277A
Johnstown	221A,238B,243B
Kane	280A
Lancaster	233B,245B,267B
Lebanon	261A
Lewisburg	242A

## PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Lewistown	240A,288A
Linesville	269A
Lock Haven	221A
Martinsburg	224A
Masontown	295A
McConnellsburg	279A
Meadville	262B
Mechanicsburg	228A
Media	262B
Mercer	244A,280A
Mercersburg	221A
Mexico	223A
Meyersdale	227A
Mifflinburg	252A
Mifflintown	296A
Millersburg	255A
Milton	265A
Montrose	243B
Mountaintop	246A
Mount Carmel	259A
Mount Union	258A
Muncy	280A
Nanticoke	221A
New Kensington	264B
North East	265A
Northumberland	297A
Oil City	253B1
Oliver	235A
Olyphant	239A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Palmyra	221A
Patton	234A
Philadelphia	223B,227B,231B, 239B,243B,251B, 255B,266B,271B, 275B,283B,287B, 291B
Philipsburg	290A
Pittsburgh	225B,229B,233B, 241B,259B,268B, 273B,284B,290B, 300B
Pittston	272A
Port Allegany	235A
Portage	289A
Pottsville	270B
Punxsutawney	288A
Reading	273B
Red Lion	241B
Renovo	226A
Reynoldsville	258A
Ridgebury	245A
Russell	276A
Sacertown	232A
Salladsburg	238A
Scottdale	280A
Scranton	258,267B,285A, 296A
Shamokin	237A
Sharon	275B
Sharpsville	240A
Smethport	292A

## PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Somerset	249A
South Williamsport	257A
Spangler	247A
St. Marys	232A,248B
Starview	224A
State College	233A,276A
Stroudsburg	228A
Sunbury	231B
Susquehanna	223A
Tamaqua	288A
Tioga	227A
Tobyhanna	300A
Towanda	237A
Tunkhannock	299A
Tyrone	266B
Union City	292A
Uniontown	257A
University Park*	246A
Warren	222B
Washington	237A
Waynesboro	268B
Waynesburg	276A
Wellsboro	283B
Whitneyville	296A
Wilkes-Barre	225B,253B
Williamsport	274B,286B,300A
York	277B,289B
York-Hanover	253B

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## RHODE ISLAND

## SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Block Island	240A,257A
Middletown	262A
Narragansett Pier 274A	
Providence	222B,231B,238B, 268B,286B
Wakefield- Peacedale	259A
Westerly	279B
Woonsocket	292A

	Channel No.
Cayce	244A
Charleston	236C,245C,264A, 278C
Cheraw	277C2
Chester	257A
Clearwater	252A
Columbia	228A,248C1,276A, 284C
Conway	230A,281C1
Darlington	288A
Dillon	225C
Easley	280A
Ellore	262A
Florence	292A
Folly Beach*	251C2
Gaffney	287C
Georgetown*	229A,249C2,293C2
Goose Creek	232A
Gray Court	263C
Greenville	223C,229C,233C
Greenwood	244A,278A
Greer	277A
Hampton	276A
Hanahan	241C
Hardeeville	266A

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville	225A
Aiken	242C2,258C2
Allendale	228A
Anderson	266C,297C
Andrews	265A
Bamberg	221A
Barnwell	269A
Batesburg	237A
Beaufort	254C1
Bishopville	229A
Bluffton	296A
Camden	232A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Hartsville	253A
Hilton Head	
Island	288A,292A
Honea Path	276A
Johnsonville	286A
Johnston	224A
Kershaw	291A
Kingstree	231A,252A
Lake City	261A
Lancaster	296A
Lexington	253A
Loris	290A
Manning	223C
Marion	232A,263A
McClellanville*	255C2
Moncks Corner	288A
Mount Pleasant	283C2
Mullins	296A
Murrell's Inlet	233A
Myrtle Beach	221A,269C2
New Ellenton	274A
Newberry	292A
North Charleston	273C
North Myrtle Beach	288A

	Channel No.
Orangeburg	275A,280A,294C1
Pageland	272A
Pamlico	271A
Parris Island	221A
Pawley's Island	262A
Port Royal	259C
Ravenel	269A
Ridgeland	285A
St. Andrews	272A
St. George	298C
St. Matthews	230A
St. Stephen	290A
Saluda	221A
Scranton*	275A
Seneca	251C
Socastee	258A
Spartanburg	255C
Summerville	228A
Sumter	234A,267C
Surfside Beach	276A
Walterboro	265A,287A
Wedgefield	257A
West Columbia	261A
Williston	234A

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## SOUTH DAKOTA

## TENNESSEE

	Channel No.		Channel No.
Aberdeen	231C1,235C,294C1	Athens	269A
Belle Fourche	240A	Bartlett	225A
Brookings	232A	Bolivar	244A
Canton	273A	Bristol	245C
Custer	286C2	Brownsville	237A
Deadwood	236C	Calhoun	281A
Faith	246C	Camden	252A
Gregory	268C1	Carthage	272A
Hot Springs	244A	Celina	229A,268A
Huron	221A	Centerville	244A
Lowry	264C	Chattanooga	222C,243C,293C
Madison	276A	Cleveland	237A,264C
Milbank	282C1	Clinton	237A
Mission	264A	Columbia	269A
Mitchell	290C1,297C1	Cookeville	234C,252A
Mobridge	258C1	Covington	228A
Pierre	224A,237A	Crossville	257A,273A
Pine Ridge	243A	Dayton	285A
Rapid City	230C1,250C1,262C1, 282C	Dickson	273C2
Redfield	249A,279C	Dyersburg	261A
Reliance	233C	East Ridge	300A
Salem	263C2	Elizabethton	257A
Sioux Falls	223C,228A,243C, 247C1,261A,270C2, 284C	Erwin	280A
Sisseton	257A,275C1	Etowah*	276C2
Spearfish	266C,297C	Fayetteville	288A
Sturgis	226C	Franklin	261A
Vermillion	272A	Gallatin	283C1
Volga	272A	Gatlinburg	288A
Watertown*	225C1,241C1,245C	Germantown	232A,298A
Winner	229C1,253C1	Goodlettsville	246C2
Yankton	226C1,281C1	Graysville	239A
		Greensville	235C
		Harriman	224A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

TENNESSEE (Cont'd)

TENNESSEE (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Harrogate	243A
Henderson	240A
Hendersonville	221A
Humboldt	272A,287A
Huntingdon	229A,265A
Jackson	268A,276A,281C
Jamestown*	280A,286A
Jefferson City	257A
Jellico	274A
Johnson City	268C
Karns	226A
Kingsport	253C,285A
Knoxville	248C,278C,283A, 299C
La Follette	285A
Lawrenceburg	240A
Lebanon	298C
Lenoir City	228A
Lewisburg	232A
Lexington	257A
Livingston	240A
Lobelville	232A
Loudon	256A,287A
Manchester	259C,268A
Martin	269A
Maryville	239A
McKenzie	295C1
McKinnon	268A
McMinnville	280A
Memphis	246C1,259C,266C1, 274C1,283C,290C
Milan	222C
Minor Hill	221A
Monterey	295C2
Morristown	240A
Murfreesboro	242C

	Channel No.
Nashville	225C,238C,250C, 277C,290C
Oak Ridge	232A,262C
Oliver Springs	254A
Oncida	288A
Paris	288A
Parsons	247A
Pulaski	252A
Rcd Bank	232A
Ripley	231A
Rockwood	289A
Rogersville	293A
Savannah	228A,269A
Selmer	230A,288A
Sevierville	271C1
Seymour	242A
Shelbyville	257C1
Smithville	269A
Smyrna*	231A
Soddy-Daisy	272A
South Pittsburg	247C2
Sparta	288A
Spencer	254A
Spring City	230A
Springfield	232A
St. Joseph*	268A
Surgoinsville	282A
Sweetwater	252A
Tazewell	231A
Trenton	249A
Tullahoma	227C
Union City	285A
Wartburg	267A
Waverly*	286C2

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## TEXAS

	Channel No.
Abilene	223C2,264C,286C, 292A,300C1
Alamo	285A
Alice	221A,272A
Alpine	224A
Amarillo	226C1,231C,245C, 250C,254C1,270C, 276A
Andrews	288A
Anson	251C2
Arlington	235C1
Atlanta	259C2
Austin	229C,238C,251C1, 264C,272A
Ballinger	276A
Bandera	252A
Bastrop	296A
Bay City*	241C2,273C2
Beaumont	231C,236C,248C, 273C2,300C
Beeville	250A,285A
Belton	292A
Big Lake	252A,280A
Big Spring	237A
Bishop	296A
Bloomington	295A
Bonham	252A
Borger	282C
Bowie	264A
Brady	237A
Breckenridge	228A

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Brenham*	231A,291C2
Bridgeport	244A
Brownfield	280A
Brownsville	258C,262C
Brownwood	257A,268C1,281C1
Bryan	252A,258A,285A
Burkburnett	284C
Burnet*	223A,296A
Caldwell	236A
Cameron	267A,276A
Campwood	256A
Canadian	276A
Canyon	296A,300C
Carrizo Springs	221A,228A
Carthage	255C1
Center	272A
Childress	241C2
Clarksville	253A
Cleveland*	246C1
Clifton	277A
Coleman	296A
College Station	221A
Colorado City	292A
Columbus	252A
Comanche	232A
Commerce	221A
Conroe	295C
Copperas Cove	276A
Corpus Christi	230C1,234A,238C, 243C1,256C1

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Corsicana	300C1
Cotulla	249A
Crane	265A
Crockett	224A,228A
Crystal City	232A
Cuero	249A
Daingerfield	295A
Dalhart	240A
Dallas	223C,250C,254C, 262C,266C,275C, 283C,287C
Del Rio	232A,242C
Denison	285A
Denison- Sherman	269A
Denton	256C,291C
Denver City	296A
Devine	221A
Diboll	238C1
Dimmitt	240A
Dumas	237A
Eagle Pass	224A
Eastland	244A,249A
Edinburg	281C,300C
Edna	269A
El Campo	245C
El Paso	222C,226C,230C, 234C,238C,242C, 248C,260C,271C
Electra	236A
Elgin	223A
Fabens	276A

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Fairfield	221A
Falfurrias	292A
Farwell	222C1,252A
Floresville	232A
Floydada	237A
Fort Stockton	232A
Fort Worth	231C,242C,258C, 298C1
Fort Worth- Dallas	246C,271C
Fredericksburg	266C
Freeport	277C
Freer	240A
Friona	236A
Gainesville	233C,300C2
Galveston	285A,293C
Gatesville	252A
Georgetown	243C2,299A
Giddings	268C2
Gilmer	237A
Gonzales	292A
Graham	296A
Granbury	294C
Greenville	228A
Groves	221A
Hamilton	221A
Hamlin	279C
Harker Heights	288A
Harlingen	233C,241C
Haskell	238C

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Hearne	232A
Hebbronville	269A
Henderson	261A
Hereford	292A
Highland Park-	
Dallas	279C
Hillsboro	273C
Hondo	253A
Hooks	240A
Houston	229C,233C,239C, 243C,250C,256C, 262C,266C,271C, 275C,281C,289C
Huntington	270A
Huntsville	269A
Jacksboro	229A
Jacksonville	272A,293C
Jasper	264C2,272A
Jefferson	283A
Junction	228A
Kennedy	221A
Kermit	292A
Kerrville	221A,232A
Kilgore	240A
Killeen	222A,227C
Kingsville	224A,248C1
La Grange	285A

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Lake Jackson	298C
Lamesa	262C1,284C1
Lampasas	256C1
Laredo	224A,235C1,251C1, 291A
Levelland	288A
Liberty	260C2
Livingston	222C2
Llano	285A
Longview	247C2,289C
Lorenzo	251C2
Lubbock	229C1,233C1,242C1, 258C1,266C1,273C1, 292A
Lufkin	257A,286C
Luling	234C
Madisonville	241C2
Malakoff	240A
Marfa	228A
Marlin	244A
Marshall	222A,280A
Mason*	250C2
McAllen	245C,253C
Mc Camery	237A
McKinney	237A
Memphis	287C1

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Mercedes	292A
Merkel	274C1
Mexia	285A
Midland	222C,227C1,236A, 277C1,294C1
Mincola	244A
Mineral Wells	240A
Mirando City	265A
Mission	288A
Monahans	260C1,271C1
Mount Pleasant	264C
Muenster	293A
Muleshoe	276A
Nacogdoches	277C1,299C2
Navasota	223A
New Boston	278A
New Braunfels	221A
Nolanville	297A
Odem	252A
Odessa	241C2,245C1,250C, 256C
Olney	248C2
Orange	283C,291C
Ozona	232A
Palacios	264A
Palestine*	244A,252C2
Pampa	262C2
Paris	230C2,270C2,299C2

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Pasadena	225C
Pearsall	231A,237A
Pecos	247C,252A
Perryton	240A
Pittsburg	245A,276A
Plainview	247C1,280A,295C2
Pleasanton	252A
Port Arthur	227C,253C
Port Isabel	266A
Port Lavaca	227C1
Portland	288A
Post	297C2
Premont	285A
Quanah	265A
Raymondville	269A,289A
Refugio	292A
Rio Grande City	276A
Robstown	260C1,286A
Rockdale	253A
Rockport	272A
Roma	249A
Rosenberg	285A
Round Rock*	290C2
Rusk	249A
San Angelo	225C1,230C1,234C, 248C1,254C1,270C1, 298C1

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
San Antonio	225C,241C,247C, 258C,262C,270C1, 274C1,283C1,298C
San Augustine	260A
San Diego	290A
San Marcos	278C
San Saba	244A
Seabrook	221A
Seguin	287C
Seminole	292A
Seymour	230C2
Shamrock	224A
Sherman	244A,281A
Silsbee	269A
Sinton	267C1,279C1
Slaton*	224C1
Snyder	269A
Sonora	221A
South Padre Island	224A,237A
Spearman	252A
Stamford	221A
Stanton	290A
Stephenville	252A,289C1
Sulphur Springs	240A
Sweetwater	244A

## TEXAS (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Tahoka	237A
Taylor	221A
Temple*	269A,282C2
Terrell	296A
Terrell Hills	294C
Texarkana	251C,273C1
Tulia	285A
Tye	259C1
Tyler	221A,226C,268C, 281C2
Uvalde	229A,272A,285A
Vernon	272A
Victoria	222A,236C1,254C, 265A,300C1
Waco	233A,238C,248C, 260C,296A
Whitehouse	297C2
Wichita Falls*	225C,260C1,277C, 288A,292C2
Winfield	249A
Winnsboro	285A
Winters	240A
Woodville*	234C2
Yoakum	272A

\*Added or revised by above change

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

UTAH		VERMONT	
	Channel No.		Channel No.
Blanding	221A	Barre	296A
Bountiful	258C	Bellows Falls	296A
Brian Head	251C	Bennington	232A
Brigham City	264C,295C	Brattleboro	224A,244A
Cedar City	223C,235C	Burlington	225C,255C1,300C
Centerville	289C2	Canaan*	231A
Coalville	223A	Danville*	239A
Delta	239C1	Derby Center	221A
Kanab	266C1	Killington	287C2
Logan	225C1,233C1	Lyndon	252A
Manti	286C	Manchester	274B
Midvale	274C	Marlboro*	268A
Moab	244A	Middlebury	265A
Nephi	224A	Montpelier	284C2
Ogden	238C,250C,266C, 270C	Morrisville	230A
Orem	298C	Randolph	272A
Payson	222A	Rupert*	281A
Price	252A,265A	Rutland	233A,246C2,251C2
Provo	235C,241C	South	
Richfield	229C,248	Burlington	237A
Roosevelt	230A,253C2	Springfield	228A
Roy	300C	St. Albans	272A
St. George	228A,259C	St. Johnsbury	288A
Salt Lake City	227C,231C,246C, 254C,262C,278C, 282C	Stowe	269A
Smithfield	280A	Sunderland	236A
Spanish Fork	293C1	Vergennes	294C2
Tooele	221A	Warren	241A
Torrey	253A	Waterbury	276A
Tremonton	286C2	West Rutland	298A
Vernal	290C	White River	
		Junction	237A
		Wilmington	264A
		Woodstock	230A

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## VIRGINIA

	Channel No.
Abingdon	224A
Accomac*	257B1
Alberta	299A
Alta Vista	288A
Amherst	300C1
Appomattox	274B,296A
Arlington	286B
Ashland	261A
Bedford	295A
Berryville	288A
Big Stone Gap	228A
Blacksburg	285A
Blackstone	228A
Bluefield	292A
Bridgewater	286A
Broadway	238A
Buena Vista	244A
Buffalo Gap	288A
Cape Charles	241B
Cedar Bluff	299A
Charlottesville	224A,237A,248B, 298A
Chase City	260A
Chesa-Portsm- Va Beach	271A
Chester	221A
Christiansburg	264A
Churchville	294A
Clarksville	252A
Clifton Forge	280A
Clincho	226A
Cocburn	259A

## VIRGINIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Colonial Beach	240A
Colonial Heights	237A
Covington	265A
Crewe	284C1
Crozet	272A
Culpeper	276A
Danville	277C1
Deltaville*	222A
Elkton	252A
Emporia	258A
Exmore	291A,298B
Farmville	239B
Franklin	269A
Fredericksburg	227B,268B
Front Royal	237A,257A
Galax	251C
Gloucester	256A
Gretna	292A
Grundy	249A
Hampton	267B
Harrisonburg	264B,282B
Hot Springs	296A
Kilmarnock	269A
Lawrenceville	255A
Lebanon	297A
Louisa	288A
Luray	280A,292A
Lynchburg	252A,261A,269A, 290A
Manassas	294B
Marion	230C,272A
Martinsville	242C

*\*Added or revised by above change*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

VIRGINIA (Cont'd)

VIRGINIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Mechanicsville	224A
Mount Jackson	245A
Narrows	267A
Newport News	247B
Norfolk	239B,254B,259B, 263B,275B,283B, 287B
Norton	292A
Onley-Onancock	277B
Orange	244A
Pennington Gap	288A
Petersburg	257A,262A
Pound	272A
Pulaski	296A
Radford	269A
Redlands	264A
Richlands	288A
Richmond	233B,251B,266A, 271B,279B,293B
Roanoke	222C,235C,256C, 287A
Rocky Mount	260A
Ruckersville	221A

	Channel No.
Salem	228A
Saltville	291A
South Boston	248C1
South Hill	288A
Spotsylvania	257A
Staunton	228A,232A,259B
Strasburg	285A
Suffolk	225B,295C
Tappahannock	288A
Tazewell	261A
Vinton*	268A,291A
Virginia Beach	235B
Warrenton	232A,299B
Warsaw	265A
West Point	300A
Williamsburg	243B
Winchester	223B,273B
Windsor	299A
Woodbridge	290B
Woodstock	240A
Yorktown	231B

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## WASHINGTON

	Channel No.
Aberdeen	257A,284C1
Bellevue	223C
Bellingham	225C,282C
Bremerton	295C
Camas	234A
Cashmere	266A
Centralia	275C
Chelan	228A
Cheney	266C
Clarkston	231C
Colfax	272A
Colville	221A
Davenport	273A
Dayton	223A
Deer Park	296A
East Wenatchee	249A
Edmonds	287C
Ellensburg	237A,276A
Ephrata	240A
Forks	280A
Goldendale	272A
Grand Coulee	253C2
Grandview	265A
Hoquiam	237A
Kennewick	287C
Long Beach	232A
Longview	288A
Lynden	293C
Medical Lake	237A
Moses Lake	257A,262C1

## WASHINGTON (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Naches	245A
Newport	285A
Olympia	241C
Omak	226C2
Opportunity	241C
Othello	249A
Pasco	252A
Prosser	269A
Pullman	258C,282C1
Quincy	244A
Raymond	249A
Richland	235C,274C,293C
Rock Island	258A
Seattle	227C,231C,235C1, 239C,243C,251C, 255C,260C,264C, 268C,273C,299C
Spokane	225C,229C,251C, 255C,260C,280A, 289C,300C
Sunnyside	244A
Tacoma	247C,279C,291C
Toppenish	225C2
Wisp	292A
Walla Walla	227C1,239C,246C, 264C2
Wenatchee	271C,285A
Yakima	233C1,252A,257A, 281C,289C1,297C

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## WEST VIRGINIA

	Channel No.
Beckley	258B,279B
Berkeley Springs	228A
Bethlehem	288A
Bluefield	283C
Bridgeport	281A
Buckhannon	228A,267B
Charles Town	252A
Charleston	241B,248B,260B, 274B
Clarksburg	224A,285A,293B
Danville	223A
Dunbar	233A
Elkins	237A,257A
Fairmont	232A,250B
Fisher	279A
Grafton	240A
Hinton	272A
Huntington	263B,277B,300B
Keyser	231B,296A
Kingwood	244A
Lewisburg	288A
Lindside	*294A
Logan	270B
Mannington	274A
Martinsburg	248B
Matewan	294A
Miami	297B
Milton	292A
Morgantown	261A,270B
Moundsville	243A

## WEST VIRGINIA (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Mount Gay-Shamrock	234A
Mount Hope	290B
Mullens	224A
New Martinsville	280A
Oak Hill	231B
Parkersburg	236B,257A,276A
Petersburg	269A
Pocatalico	254A
Point Pleasant	258A
Princeton	240A,265A
Rainelle	244A
Ravenswood	291A
Ripley	252A
Romney	261A
Ronceverte	249A
Salem	289A
South Charleston	265A
St. Albans	286B
St. Marys	230B1
Summersville	225B
Sutton	246B1
Vienna	261A
Welch	275A
Weston	272A
Westover	265A
Wheeling	247B,254B,298B
White Sulphur Springs	227A
Williamson	243B

\*Added or revised by above change

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## WISCONSIN

	Channel No.
Algoma	243A
Antigo	287C1
Appleton	289C
Ashland	244A
Baradoo	235B
Beaver Dam	237A
Berlin	272A
Black River Falls	259A
Bloomer	236A
Brillion	242A
Brookfield	295A
Chippewa Falls	288A
Cleveland	276A
Clintonville	221A
Columbus	263A
Crandon	244A
De Pere	240A
Dodgeville	257A
Durand	240A
Eagle River	232A
Eau Claire	231C1,264C1,283C
Elk Mound*	225A
Evansville	290A
Fond Du Lac	296A
Fort Atkinson	297B
Green Bay	253C1,266C
Hartford	285A
Hayward	221A,269A
Janesville	260B

## WISCONSIN (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Kaukauna	285A
Kenosha	236B
Kewaunee	224A
LaCrosse	227C,239C2,285A
Ladysmith	224A,279C
Lancaster	249A
Lomira	294A
Madison	251B,268B,273B, 281B
Manitowoc	221A
Marinette	236C1
Marshfield	293C1
Mauston	221A
Mayville	259A
Medford	257A
Menomonee Falls	252A
Monomonic	221A
Merrill	228A
Middleton	292A
Milwaukee	227B,233B,239B, 243B,247B,256B, 271B,275B,299B
Minocqua	240A
Mishicot	298A
Monroe	229B
Neehah - Menasha	232A,261A
Neillsville	224A,298C1

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## WISCONSIN (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Nekoosa	229A
New Holstein	258A
New London	228A
New Richmond	296A
Oconto	296A
Oshkosh	244A,280A
Park Falls	252A
Platteville	296A
Plymouth	283A
Port Washington	261A
Portage	261A
Prairie Du Chien	232A
Racine	221A,264B
Reedsburg	285A
Rhinclander*	248C1,262C1
Rice Lake	242C1,249A
Richland Center	265A
Ripon	241A
River Falls	292A
Rudolph	260A
Sauk City	242B1
Seymour	282A
Shawano	257A
Sheboygan	249A
Shell Lake	237A
Sparta	246C1
Spencer	221A
Spencer	292A

## WISCONSIN (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Stevens Point	250C1,285A
Sturgeon Bay	230C1,249A,259C2
Sturtevant	284A
Sun Prairie	221A
Superior	273C1
Suring	274C1
Tomah	233A,241A,255C
Tomahawk	224A
Trempealeau	288A
Two Rivers	272A
Viroqua	272A
Washburn	290C1
Watertown	231B
Waukesha	291B
Waupaca	224A
Waupun	257A
Wausau	238C,270C,300C
Wautoma	222A
Wauwatosa	279B
West Bend	223B
West Salem	261A
Whitchall	272A
Whitewater	283A
Whiting	244A
Wisconsin Dells	296A
Wisconsin Rapids	277C1

*\*Added or revised by above change*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## WYOMING

	Channel No.
Afton	252A
Buffalo*	225C
Casper	233C,238C,279C, 295C
Cheyenne	250C,265C1,292A
Cody	250C
Diamondville	287C2
Douglas	257A
Evanston	292A
Gillette	245C1,264C1
Greybull	262C
Jackson	239C,245C1
Kemmerer	297A
Lander	248C1
Laramie	236C,275C,288A

## WYOMING (Cont'd)

	Channel No.
Lost Cabin	256C
Newcastle	257A
Powell	233C,281C
Rawlins	224A
Riverton	226C1,230C1
Rock Springs	236C,243C,283C
Saratoga	260C
Sheridan	235C1,243C2
Sundance	276A
Thermopolis	252A,269A
Torrington	252A
Wheatland	269A
Worland	241C2

*\*Added or revised by above change*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.203 AVAILABILITY OF CHANNELS.

Applications may be filed to construct FM broadcast stations only at the communities and on the channels contained in the Table of Allotments (§73.202(b)). Applications that fail to comply with this requirement, whether or not accompanied by a petition to amend the Table, will not be accepted for filing- tender. ~~However applications specifying channels that accord with publicly announced FCC orders changing the Table of Allotments will be accepted for filing even though such applications are tendered before the effective date of such channel changes.~~

73.204 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CHANNELS.

See §§73.207, 73.220 and 73.1650. (Added 83-259, 3/1/84)

73.205 ZONES.

For the purpose of allotments and assignments, the United States is divided into three zones as follows: (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

(a) Zone I consists of that portion of the United States located within the confines of the following lines drawn on the United States Albers Equal Area Projection Map (based on standard parallels 29 1/2° and 45 1/2°; North American datum): Beginning at the most easterly point on the State boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia; thence in a straight line to a point on the Virginia - West Virginia boundary line located at north latitude 37° 49' and west longitude 80° 12'30"; thence westerly along the southern boundary lines of the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to a point at the junction of the Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri State boundary lines; thence northerly along the western boundary line of the State of Illinois to a point at the junction of the Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin State boundary lines; thence easterly along the northern State boundary line of Illinois to the 90th meridian; thence north along this meridian to the 43.5° parallel; thence east along this parallel to the United States - Canada border; thence southerly and following that border until it again intersects the 43.5° parallel; thence east along this parallel to the 71st meridian; thence in a straight line to the intersection of the 69th meridian and the 45th parallel; thence east along the 45th parallel to the Atlantic Ocean. When any of the above lines pass through a city, the city shall be considered to be located in Zone I. (See Figure 1 of § 73.699) (Revised 66-670, 8/1/66)

(b) Zone I-A consists of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and that portion of the State of California which is located south of the 40th parallel. (Revised 64-919, November 16, 1964)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

- (c) Zone II consists of Alaska, Hawaii, and the rest of the United States which is not located in either Zone I or Zone I-A. (Revised 64-919, 11/16/64)

73.206 ~~CLASSES OF STATIONS AND PERMISSIBLE CHANNELS.~~

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.206 has been deleted. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are transferred to section 73.211 and designated as paragraphs (d) and (e).*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.203 AVAILABILITY OF CHANNELS.

Applications may be filed to construct FM broadcast stations only at the communities and on the channels contained in the Table of Allotments (§73.202(b)). Applications that fail to comply with this requirement, whether or not accompanied by a petition to amend the Table, will not be accepted for filing- tender. ~~However applications specifying channels that accord with publicly announced FCC orders changing the Table of Allotments will be accepted for filing even though such applications are tendered before the effective date of such channel changes.~~

73.204 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CHANNELS.

See §§73.207, 73.220 and 73.1650. (Added 83-259, 3/1/84)

73.205 ZONES.

For the purpose of allotments and assignments, the United States is divided into three zones as follows: (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

(a) Zone I consists of that portion of the United States located within the confines of the following lines drawn on the United States Albers Equal Area Projection Map (based on standard parallels 29 1/2° and 45 1/2°; North American datum): Beginning at the most easterly point on the State boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia; thence in a straight line to a point on the Virginia - West Virginia boundary line located at north latitude 37° 49' and west longitude 80° 12'30"; thence westerly along the southern boundary lines of the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to a point at the junction of the Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri State boundary lines; thence northerly along the western boundary line of the State of Illinois to a point at the junction of the Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin State boundary lines; thence easterly along the northern State boundary line of Illinois to the 90th meridian; thence north along this meridian to the 43.5° parallel; thence east along this parallel to the United States- Canada border; thence southerly and following that border until it again intersects the 43.5° parallel; thence east along this parallel to the 71st meridian; thence in a straight line to the intersection of the 69th meridian and the 45th parallel; thence east along the 45th parallel to the Atlantic Ocean. When any of the above lines pass through a city, the city shall be considered to be located in Zone I. (See Figure 1 of § 73.699) (Revised 66-670,8/1/66)

(b) Zone I-A consists of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and that portion of the State of California which is located south of the 40th parallel. (Revised 64-919, November 16, 1964)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

- (c) Zone II consists of Alaska, Hawaii, and the rest of the United States which is not located in either Zone I or Zone I-A.  
(Revised 64-919, 11/16/64)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Sections 73.206 and 73.207 have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 83-259, that the previous wording is not shown.*

## 73.206 CLASSES OF STATIONS AND PERMISSIBLE CHANNELS.

- (a) The following frequencies are reserved for use by Class A stations:

Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.
92.1	221	100.1	261
92.7	224	100.9	265
93.5	228	101.7	269
94.3	232	102.3	272
95.3	237	103.1	276
95.9	240	103.9	280
96.7	244	104.9	285
97.7	249	105.5	288
98.3	252	106.3	292
99.3	257	107.1	296

(b) Stations designated as Class A, B1, and B may be authorized in Zones I and I-A. Classes A, C2, C1, and C may be authorized in Zone II. The facilities for each class of station are listed in §73.211. The 20 channels listed in paragraph (a) of this section may only be used by Class A stations but the other channels may be used by any class of station.

(c) The rules applicable to a particular station, including minimum and maximum facility requirements, are determined by its class. Class designation is based on the zone in which the station's transmitter is located, or proposed to be located.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.207 MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATIONS BETWEEN STATIONS.

(a) FM allotments and assignments must be separated from other allotments and assignments on the same channel and five adjacent channels by certain minimum distances. If transmitter sites do not meet the minimum distances listed in paragraph (b) of this section, the Commission will not accept petitions to amend the Table of Allotments, applications for new stations, or applications to change the channel or location of existing assignments. Class D (secondary) assignments, however, are subject only to the separation distances contained in subparagraph (b)(3). (See sec. 73.512 for other rules governing the channel and location of Class D (secondary) assignments.)

(b) The distances listed below apply only to allotments and assignments operating on the same channel or one of five critical channels adjacent to the desired channel. The five adjacent channels are the first (200 kHz removed from the main channel), the second (400 kHz removed), the third (600 kHz removed), the fifty-third (10.6 MHz removed), and the fifty-fourth (10.8 MHz removed). The distances shown must be met regardless of which is the proposed station (i.e., distances shown from a new Class A station to an existing Class C station and an existing Class A station).

- (1) Allotments and assignments in the United States must be separated from other domestic allotments and assignments by the following minimum distances.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## TABLE A—MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS

[In kilometers (miles)] (Added 83-259, 3/1/84)

Relation	Co-channel	200 kHz	400/600 kHz	10.6/10.8 MHz
A to A	105(65)	64(40)	27(17)	8(5)
A to B1	138(86)	88(55)	48(30)	16(10)
A to B	163(101)	105(65)	69(43)	16(10)
A to C2	163(101)	105(65)	55(34)	16(10)
A to C1	196(122)	129(80)	74(46)	32(20)
A to C	222(138)	169(105)	105(65)	32(20)
B1 to B1	175(109)	114(71)	50(31)	24(15)
B1 to B	211(131)	145(90)	71(44)	24(15)
B1 to C2	200(124)	134(83)	56(35)	24(15)
B1 to C1	233(145)	161(100)	77(48)	40(25)
B1 to C	259(161)	193(120)	105(65)	40(25)
B to B	241(150)	169(105)	74(46)	24(15)
B to C2	241(150)	169(105)	74(46)	24(15)
B to C1	270(168)	195(121)	79(49)	40(25)
B to C	274(170)	217(135)	105(65)	40(25)
C2 to C2	190(118)	130(81)	58(36)	24(15)
C2 to C1	224(139)	158(98)	79(49)	40(25)
C2 to C	249(155)	188(117)	105(65)	40(25)
C1 to C1	245(152)	177(110)	82(51)	48(30)
C1 to C	270(168)	209(130)	105(65)	48(30)
C to C	290(180)	241(150)	105(65)	48(30)

- (2) (†) Under the Canada-United States FM Broadcasting Agreement, domestic U.S. allotments and assignments that are located within 320 kilometers (199 miles) of the common border must be separated from Canadian allotments and assignments by the following distances. ~~Class B1 and~~ Class C2 allotments and assignments must be considered Class B allotments and assignments when using this table.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

TABLE B

MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS IN KILOMETERS

Relation	Adjacent Channels				I. F. 10.6/10.8 MHz
	Co-channel 0 kHz	200 kHz	400 kHz	600 kHz	
A-A	132	85	45	37	8
A-B1	180	113	62	54	16
A-B	206	132	76	69	16
A-C1	239	164	98	90	32
A-C	242	177	108	100	32
B1-B1	197	131	70	57	24
B1-B	223	149	84	71	24
B1-C1	256	181	106	92	40
B1-C	259	195	116	103	40
B-B	237	164	94	74	24
					8
B-C1	271	195	115	95	40
B-C	274	209	125	106	40
C1-C1	292	217	134	101	48
C1-C	302	230	144	111	48
C-C	306	241	153	113	48

~~(ii) - Under the Canada-United States FM Broadcasting Agreement, a short spacing of up to 8 kilometers (5 miles) in the direction of a related station may be considered acceptable depending on the circumstances of each individual case.~~

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- (3) Under the Mexican-United States FM Broadcasting Agreement, U.S. allotments and assignments located within 320 kilometers (199 miles) of the common border must be separated from Mexican allotments and assignments by the following distances. Class B1 and Class C2 allotments and assignments must be considered Class B, and Class C1 allotments and assignments must be considered Class C when using this table.

TABLE C.—MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS

[In kilometers (miles)]

Relation	Co-channel	200 kHz	400/600 kHz	10.6/10.8 MHz
A to A	105(65)	65(40)	25(15)	8(5)
A to B	175(110)	105(65)	65(40)	16(10)
A to C	210(130)	170(105)	105(65)	32(20)
A to D	95(60)	50(30)	25(15)	8(5)
B to B	240(150)	170(105)	65(40)	25(15)
B to C	270(170)	215(135)	105(65)	40(25)
B to D	170(105)	95(60)	65(40)	16(10)
C to C	290(180)	240(150)	105(65)	48(30)
C to D	200(125)	155(95)	105(65)	25(15)
D to D	18(11)	10(6)	5(3)	3(2)

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73.208 REFERENCE POINTS AND DISTANCE COMPUTATIONS.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.208 paragraphs (a) and (c) have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 83-259, that the previous wording is not shown.*

(a) (1) The following reference points must be used to determine distance separation requirements when petitions to amend the Table of Allotments (§73.202(b)) are considered:

First, transmitter sites if authorized;

Second, reference coordinates designated by the FCC;

Third, coordinates listed in the United States Department of Interior publication entitled INDEX TO THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; or

Last, coordinates of the main post office.

(The community's reference points for which the petition is submitted will normally be the coordinates listed in the above publication.)

(2) When the distance between communities is calculated using community reference points and it does not meet the minimum separation requirements of §73.207, the channel may still be allotted if a transmitter site is available that would meet the minimum separation requirements and still permit the proposed station to meet the minimum field strength requirements of §73.315. A showing indicating the availability of a suitable site should be submitted with the petition. In cases where a station is not authorized in a community or communities and the proposed channel cannot meet the separation requirement, a showing should also be made indicating adequate distance between suitable transmitter sites for all communities.

(b) Station separations in licensing proceedings shall be determined by the distance between the coordinates of the proposed transmitter site in one community and

- (1) The coordinates of an authorized transmitter site for the pertinent channel in the other community; or where such transmitter site is not available for use as a reference point, (Revised 64-920, 10/19/64)
- (2) The coordinates of the other community as ~~set forth in the above described publication of the United States Department of Commerce~~; listed in the publication listed in paragraph (a) of this section; or, if not contained therein,

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- (3) The coordinates of the main post office of such other community. (Added 64-920, 10/19/64)
- (4) In addition, where there are pending applications in other communities which, if granted, would have to be considered in determining station separations, the coordinates of the transmitter sites proposed in such applications must be used to determine whether the requirements with respect to minimum separations between the proposed stations in the respective cities have been met. (Added 64-920, 10/19/64)

(c) The distance between reference points is considered to be the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle, one side of which is the difference in latitude of the reference points and the other side the difference in longitude of the two reference points. Distances must be computed by the method given in this paragraph. (This method may be used to accurately determine distances up to 350 kilometers (217 miles)). For these distances, this method will normally be more accurate than calculations using spherical trigonometry that do not correct for the spheroidal shape of the earth. Its accuracy deteriorates rapidly, however, for distances beyond 475 kilometers (295) and it should not be used in those cases.

- (1) Convert the latitudes and longitudes to degrees and decimal parts of a degree in accordance with Table I of §73.698.
- (2) Determine the middle latitude of the two reference points to the nearest second of latitude (average the latitudes of the two points).

$$LAT_m = (LAT_1 + LAT_2) / 2$$

- (3) Determine the number of kilometers per degree of latitude difference for the appropriate middle latitude.

$$LAT_k = 111.108 - .566 \cos (2 LAT_m)$$

- (4) Determine the number of kilometers per degree of longitude difference for the appropriate middle latitude.

$$LONG_k = 111.391 \cos (LAT_m) - .095 \cos (3 LAT_m)$$

- (5) Determine the north-south distance in kilometers.

$$LAT = LAT_k (LAT_1 - LAT_2)$$

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- (6) Determine the east-west distance in kilometers.

$$\text{LONG} = \text{LONG}_k (\text{LONG}_1 - \text{LONG}_2)$$

- (7) Determine the distance between the reference points by the square root of the sum of the squares of the distance obtained.

$$*\text{DIST} = (\text{LAT}^2 + \text{LONG}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where:

LAT<sub>1</sub> and LONG<sub>1</sub> = coordinates of one location in decimal degrees,LAT<sub>2</sub> and LONG<sub>2</sub> = coordinates of second location in decimal degrees,LAT<sub>m</sub> = middle latitude between points,LAT<sub>k</sub> = kilometers per degree of latitude difference,LONG<sub>k</sub> = kilometers per degree of longitude difference,

LAT = north-south distance in kilometers,

LONG = east-west distance in kilometers, and

DIST = distance between two reference points in kilometers.

In computing the above, sufficient decimal figures must be used to determine the distance to the nearest kilometer.

## 73.209 PROTECTION FROM INTERFERENCE.

(a) Permittees and licensees of FM broadcast stations are not protected from any interference which may be caused by the grant of a new station, or of authority to modify the facilities of an existing station, in accordance with the provisions of this subpart. However, they are protected from interference caused by Class D (secondary) noncommercial educational FM stations. See §73.509. (Revised 78-385, 10/13/78)

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(b) ~~Except as specified in §73.509, The nature and extent of the protection from interference accorded FM broadcast stations operating on Channels 221-300 is limited solely to the protection which that results from the minimum assignment and station distance separation requirements and the rules with respect to governing maximum powers and antenna heights, set forth in this subpart. These rules are specified in this subpart.~~

(c) ~~When the Commission FCC determines that grant of an application would serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity, and the instrument of authorization specified an antenna location may be specified in a designated antenna farm area which that results in mileage separations less than those specified in this subpart, . All FM broadcast station permittees and licensees shall allotments and assignments must be afforded protection from interference equivalent to the protection afforded under the minimum mileage separations specified in this subpart.~~

73.211 POWER AND ANTENNA HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.211 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 83-259, that the previous wording is not shown.*

(a) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the minimum effective radiated power for:

Class A stations must equal 0.1 kW (-10 dBk);

Class B1 stations must exceed 3 kW (4.8 dBk);

Class B stations must exceed 25 kW (14 dBk);

Class C2 stations must exceed 3 kW (4.8 dBk);

Class C1 stations must exceed 50 kW (17 dBk); and

Class C stations must equal 100 kW (20 dBk).

- (2) Class C stations must have a minimum antenna height above average terrain of at least 300 meters (984 feet). No minimum antenna height above average terrain is specified for Classes A, B1, B, C2, or C1 stations.

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## (b) MAXIMUM POWER AND ANTENNA HEIGHT.

- (1) The maximum effective radiated power in any direction and maximum antenna height above average terrain (HAAT) for the various classes of stations are listed below: (Added 83-259, 3/1/84)

Class	Maximum power	Maximum antenna HAAT in meters (feet)
A	3 kW (4.8 dBk)	100 (328)
B1	25 kW (14.0 dBk)	100 (328)
B	50 kW (17.0 dBk)	150 (492)
C2	50 kW (17.0 dBk)	150 (492)
C1	100 kW (20.0 dBk)	299 (981)
C	100 kW (20.0 dBk)	600 (1968)

- (2) Antenna heights may exceed that specified in this paragraph if the effective radiated power is reduced so that the distance to the 1 mV/m (60 dBu) contour extends no farther than it would if the station were operating with the maximum power and antenna HAAT for its particular class of station. The location of the 1 mV/m (60 dBu) contour is determined using Figure 1 of §73.333. The antenna HAAT is determined using the procedure contained in §73.313. When antenna HAAT is less than 30 meters (100 feet), an antenna HAAT of 30 meter (100 feet) must be assumed to determine equivalence. When a station's effective radiated power must be reduced below the normal minimum for its class (specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section) the value determined will be the minimum for the particular station involved. (Added 83-259, 3/1/84)

- ~~(3) For Class B stations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, a maximum antenna HAAT of 600 meters (1968 feet) with an effective radiated power of 25 kW will be allowed. For antenna heights above 600 meters (1968 feet), the power must be reduced so that the station's 1 mV/m contour (located pursuant to Figure 1 of §73.333) will extend no farther from the station's transmitter than with the maximum facilities allowed. For powers above 25 kW (up to 50 kW), no antenna height will be authorized that results in greater coverage by the 1 mV/m contour than can be obtained with the maximum facilities.~~

- (3) In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands:

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.211 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 88-152, that the previous wording is not shown.

73.211 POWER AND ANTENNA HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(3) and (b)(2) of this section, the minimum effective radiated power (ERP) for:  
  
Class A stations must equal 0.1 kW (-10.0 dBk);  
  
Class B1 stations must exceed 3 kW (4.8 dBk);  
  
Class B stations must exceed 25 kW (14.0 dBk);  
  
Class C2 stations must exceed 3 kW (4.8 dBk);  
  
Class C1 stations must exceed 50 kW (17.0 dBk);  
  
Class C stations must equal 100 kW (20.0 dBk).
- (2) Class C stations must have an antenna height above average terrain (HAAT) of at least 300 meters (984 feet). No minimum HAAT is specified for Classes A, B1, B, C2, or C1 stations.
- (3) Stations of any class except Class A may have an ERP less than that specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, provided that the reference distance, determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, exceeds the distance to the class contour for the next lower class. Class A stations may have an ERP less than 100 watts provided that the reference distance, determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, equals or exceeds 6 kilometers.

(b) MAXIMUM LIMITS.

- (1) The maximum ERP in any direction, reference HAAT, and distance to this class contour for the various classes of stations are listed below:

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Station class	Maximum ERP	Reference HAAT in meters (ft.)	Class contour distance in kilometers
A	3kW (4.8 dBk)	100(328)	24
B1	25kW (14.0 dBk)	100(328)	39
B	50kW (17.0 dBk)	150(492)	52
C2	50kW (17.0 dBk)	150(492)	52
C1	100kW (20.0 dBk)	299(981)	72
C	100kW(20.0 dBk)	600(1968)	92

- (i) The reference distance of a station is obtained by finding the predicted distance to the 1 m/Vm contour using Figure 1 of §73.333 and then rounding to the nearest kilometer. Antenna HAAT is determined using the procedure in §73.313. If the HAAT so determined is less than 30 meters (100 feet), a HAAT of 30 meters must be used when finding the predicted distance to the 1 mV/m contour.
- (ii) If a station's ERP is equal to the maximum for its class, its antenna HAAT must not exceed the reference HAAT, regardless of the reference distance. For example, a Class A station operating with 3 kW ERP may have an antenna HAAT of 100 meters, but not 101 meters, even though the reference distance is 24 km in both cases.
- (iii) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, no station will be authorized in Zone I or I-A with an ERP equal to 50 kW and a HAAT exceeding 150 meters. No station will be authorized in Zone II with an ERP equal to 100 kW and a HAAT exceeding 600 meters.
- (2) If a station has an antenna HAAT greater than the reference HAAT for its class, its ERP must be lower than the class maximum such that the reference distance does not exceed the class maximum distance. If the antenna HAAT is so great that the station's ERP must be lower than the minimum ERP for its class (specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(3) of this section), that lower ERP will become the minimum for that station.
- (3) In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands:

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- (i) Class B stations may use antenna heights up to 600 meters (1968 feet) above average terrain with effective radiated power up to 25.5 kW. For antenna heights above 600 meters (1968 feet), the power must be reduced so that the station's 1 mV/m contour (located pursuant to Figure 1 of §73.333) will extend no farther from the station's transmitter than with the facilities of 25.5 kW and an antenna height of 600 meters (1968 feet). For powers above 25.5 kW (up to 50 kW) no antenna height will be authorized which results in greater coverage by the 1 mV/m contour (located pursuant to Figure 1 of §73.333) than that obtained with the facilities of 25.5 kW ERP and an antenna height of 600 meters (1968 feet).
- (ii) Class A stations may use antenna heights up to 335 meters (1100 feet) above average terrain with effective radiated powers up to 3 kW. For antenna heights above 335 meters (1100 feet), the power must be reduced so that the station's 1 mV/m contour (located pursuant to Figure 1 of §73.333) will extend no farther from the station's transmitter than with the facilities of 3 kW ERP and an antenna height of 335 meters (1100 feet).
- (iii) Class B1 stations may use antenna heights up to 335 meters (1100 feet) above average terrain with effective radiated powers up to 5 kW. For antenna heights above 335 meters (1100 feet), the power must be reduced so that the station's 1 mV/m contour (located pursuant to Figure 1 of §73.333) will extend no farther from the station's transmitter than with the facilities of 5 kW and an antenna height of 335 meters (1100 feet). For powers above 5 kW (up to 25.0 kW) no antenna height will be authorized which results in greater coverage by the 1 mV/m contour than that obtained with the facilities of 5 kW ERP and an antenna height of 335 meters (1100 feet).

(c) EXISTING STATIONS.

Stations authorized prior to March 1, 1984 that do not conform to the requirements of this section may continue to operate as authorized. Stations operating with facilities in excess of those specified in paragraph (b) of this section may not increase their effective radiated powers or extend their 1 mV/m field strength contour beyond the location permitted by their present authorizations. The provisions of this section will not apply to applications to increase facilities for those stations operating with less than the minimum power specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

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## 73.212 ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) In the issuance of FM broadcast station authorizations, the Commission will specify the transmitter output power and effective radiated power in accordance with the following tabulation:

POWER (WATTS OR KW)	ROUNDED OUT TO NEAREST FIGURE (WATTS OR KW)
1 to 3 .....	.05
3 to 10 .....	.1
10 to 30 .....	.5
30 to 100 .....	1
100 to 300 .....	5
300 to 1,000 .....	10

(b) Antenna height above average terrain will be rounded out to the nearest meter. (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.213 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 87-296 that the previous wording is not shown.*

## 73.213 GRANDFATHERED SHORT-SPACED STATIONS.

Stations at locations authorized prior to November 16, 1964 that did not meet the separation distances required by §73.207 and have remained short-spaced since that time may be modified or relocated provided that the predicted distance to the 1 mV/m field strength contour is not extended toward the 1 mV/m field strength contour of any short-spaced station. Mutual increase in the facilities of such stations up to the limits set forth in §73.211 may be permitted pursuant to an agreement between the affected stations and a showing of public interest. See §73.4235.

## 73.220 RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CHANNELS.

(a) The frequency 89.1 MHz (channel 206) is reserved in the New York City metropolitan area for the use of the United Nations with the equivalent of an antenna height of 150 meters (492 feet) above average terrain and effective radiated power of 20 kW, and the FCC will make no assignments which would cause objectionable interference with such use. (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

(b) In Alaska, FM broadcast stations operating on Channels 221-300 (92.1-107.9 MHz) shall not cause harmful interference to and must accept interference from non-Government fixed operations authorized prior to January 1, 1982. (Revised 82-283, 8/11/82)

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73.232 TERRITORIAL EXCLUSIVITY.

No licensee of an FM broadcast station shall have any arrangement with a network organization which prevents or hinders another station serving substantially the same area from broadcasting the network's programs not taken by the former station, or which prevents or hinders another station serving a substantially different area from broadcasting any program of the network organization: (Revised 77-206, 4/25/77)

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this section does not prohibit arrangements under which the station is granted first call within its primary service area upon the network's programs. The term "network organization" means any organization originating program material, with or without commercial messages, and furnishing the same to stations interconnected so as to permit simultaneous broadcast by all or some of them. However, arrangements involving only stations under common ownership, or only the rebroadcast by one station or programming from another with no compensation other than a lump-sum payment by the station rebroadcasting, are not considered arrangements with a network organization. The term "arrangement" means any contract, arrangement or understanding, express or implied. (Added 77-206, 4/25/77)

73.239 USE OF COMMON ANTENNA SITE.

No FM broadcast station license or renewal of FM broadcast station license will be granted to any person who owns, leases, or controls a particular site which is peculiarly suitable for FM broadcasting in a particular area and (a) which is not available for use by other FM broadcast station licensees; and (b) no other comparable site is available in the area; and (c) where the exclusive use of such site by the applicant or licensee would unduly limit the number of FM broadcast stations that can be authorized in a particular area or would unduly restrict competition among FM broadcast stations.

73.242 ~~DUPLICATION OF AM AND FM PROGRAMMING.\*~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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73.258 INDICATING INSTRUMENTS.

(a) Each FM broadcast station shall be equipped with indicating instruments which conform with the specifications described in § 73.1215 for determining power by the indirect method; for indicating the relative amplitude of the transmission line radio frequency current voltage, or power; and with such other instruments as are necessary for the proper adjustment, operation, and maintenance of the transmitting system. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

~~(b) [Reserved]~~

~~(c) [Reserved]~~

~~(d) (b)~~ The function of each instrument shall be clearly and permanently shown in the instrument itself or on the panel immediately adjacent thereto.

~~(e) (c)~~ In the event that any one of these indicating instruments becomes defective when no substitute which conforms with the required specifications is available, the station may be operated without the defective instrument pending its repair or replacement for a period not in excess of 60 days without further authority of the

PROVIDED, THAT, if the defective instrument is the transmission line meter of a station which determines the output power by the direct method, the operating power shall be determined by the indirect method in accordance with §73.267 (c) during the entire time the station is operated without the transmission line meter. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

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(d) If conditions beyond the control of the licensee prevent the restoration of the meter to service within the above allowed period, informal request in accordance with §73.3549 of this chapter may be filed with the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located for such additional time as may be required to complete repairs of the defective instrument. (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

~~73.265---FM OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS.~~

~~(a)--Transmitter-duty operator requirements:--See §73.1860.~~

~~(b)--Chief-operator-requirements:--See §73.1870.~~

~~(c)--Transmission system inspection requirements:--See §73.1580.~~

73.267 DETERMINING OPERATING POWER.

(a) The operating power of each FM station is to be determined by either the direct or indirect method. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

(b) DIRECT METHOD.

The direct method of power determination for an FM station uses the indications of a calibrated transmission line meter (responsive to relative voltage, current, or power) located at the RF output terminals of the transmitter. This meter must be calibrated whenever there is any indication that the calibration is inaccurate or whenever any component of the metering circuit is repaired or replaced. The calibration must cover, as a minimum, the range from 90% to 105% of authorized power. The meter calibration may be checked by measuring the power at the transmitter terminals while either: (Added 84-628, 12/12/84)

- (1) operating the transmitter into the transmitting antenna, and determining actual operating power by the indirect method described in §73.267(c); or (Added 84-628, 12/12/84)

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- (2) operating the transmitter into a load (of substantially zero reactance and a resistance equal to the transmission line characteristic impedance) and using an electrical device (within  $\pm 5\%$  accuracy) or temperature and coolant flow indicator (within  $\pm 4\%$  accuracy) to determine the power.

(c) INDIRECT METHODS. The operating power is determined by the indirect method by applying an appropriate factor to the input power to the last radio-frequency power amplifier stage of the transmitter, using the following formula: (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

Transmitter output power= $E_p \times I_p \times F$

Where:

$E_p$ =DC input voltage of final radio stage.

$I_p$ =Total DC input current of final radio stage.

$F$ =Efficiency factor.

- (1) If the above formula is not appropriate for the design of the transmitter final amplifier, use a formula specified by the transmitter manufacturer with other appropriate operating parameters. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

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- (2) The value of the efficiency factor, F, established for the authorized transmitter output power is to be used for maintaining the operating power, even though there may be some variation in F over the power operating range of the transmitter. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (3) The value of F is to be determined and a record kept thereof by one of the following procedures listed in order of preference: (Revised 83-337, 9/8/83)
  - (i) Using the most recent measurement data for calibration of the transmission line meter according to the procedures described in paragraph (b) of this Section or the most recent measurements made by the licensee establishing the value of F. In the case of composite transmitters or those in which the final amplifier stages have been modified pursuant to FCC approval, the licensee must furnish the FCC and also retain with the station records the measurement data used as a basis for determining the value of F. (Revised 83-337, 9/8/83)
  - (ii) Using measurement data shown on the transmitter manufacturer's test data supplied to the licensee; provided that measurements were made at the authorized frequency and transmitter output power. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
  - (iii) Using the transmitter manufacturer's measurement data submitted to the FCC for type acceptance and as shown in the instruction book supplied to the licensee. (Editorial Amendment, 4/30/80)

73.274 ~~REMOTE CONTROL AUTHORIZATIONS.\*~~

73.275 ~~REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION.\*~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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## 73.277 PERMISSIBLE TRANSMISSIONS.

(a) No FM broadcast licensee or permittee shall enter into any agreement, arrangement or understanding, oral or written, whereby it undertakes to supply, or receives consideration for supplying, on its main channel a functional music, background music, or other subscription service (including storecasting) for reception in the place or places of business of any subscriber. (Added 64-517, 12/31/64)

(b) The transmission (or interruption) of radio energy in the FM broadcast band is permissible only pursuant to a station license, program test authority, construction permit, or experimental authorization and the provisions of this part of the Rules. (Revised 83-154, 6/27/83)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.293 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-211 that the previous wording is not shown.*

## 73.293 USE OF FM MULTIPLEX SUBCARRIERS.

Licensees of FM broadcast stations may transmit, without further authorization, subcarrier communication services in accordance with the provisions of §§73.319 and 73.322.

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73.295 FM SUBSIDIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

(a) Subsidiary communications services are those transmitted on a subcarrier within the FM baseband signal, but do not include services which enhance the main program broadcast service (see §73.293(a) and (d)) or exclusively relate to station operations (see §73.293(c)). Subsidiary communications include, but are not limited to, services such as functional music, specialized foreign language programs, radio reading services, utility load management, market and financial data and news, paging and calling, traffic control signal switching, bilingual television audio, and point to point or multipoint messages. (Added 83-154, 6/27/83)

(b) FM subsidiary communications services that are common carrier in nature are subject to common carrier regulation. Licensees operating such services are required to apply to the FCC for the appropriate authorization and to comply with all policies and rules applicable to the service. Responsibility for making the initial determinations of whether a particular activity is common carriage rests with the FM station licensee. Initial determinations by licensees are subject to FCC examination and may be reviewed at the FCC's discretion. (Added 83-154, 6/27/83)

(c) Subsidiary communications services are of a secondary nature under the authority of the FM station authorization, and the authority to provide such communications services may not be retained or transferred in any manner separate from the station's authorization. The grant or renewal of an FM station permit or license is not furthered or promoted by proposed or past services. The permittee or licensee must establish that the broadcast operation is in the public interest wholly apart from the subsidiary communications services provided. (Added 83-154, 6/27/83)

(d) The station identification, delayed recording, and sponsor identification announcements required by §73.1201, 73.1208, and 73.1212 are not applicable to material transmitted under an SCA. (Revised 84-294, 9/25/84)

(e) The licensee or permittee must retain control over all material transmitted in a broadcast mode via the station's facilities, with the right to reject any material that it deems inappropriate or undesirable. (Added 83-154, 6/27/83)

{f}--[RESERVED]-

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 (Correction)\*

## 73.297 FM MULTICHANNEL SOUND BROADCASTING.

(a) An FM broadcast station may, without specific authority from the FCC, transmit stereophonic (biphonic, quadraphonic, etc.) sound programs upon installation of stereophonic sound transmitting equipment under the provisions of §§2.1001, \*73.322, and 73.1590 of the Rules. Prior to commencement of stereophonic sound broadcasting, equipment performance measurements must be made to ensure that the transmitted signal complies with all applicable rules and standards. (Revised 83-154, 6/27/83)

(b) Each licensee or permittee engaging in multichannel broadcasting must measure the pilot subcarrier frequency as often as necessary to ensure that it is kept at all times within 2 Hz of this authorized frequency. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

## 73.310 FM BROADCAST-TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS.

## (a) FREQUENCY MODULATION.

## ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE AVERAGE TERRAIN (HAAT).

HAAT is calculated by: determining the average heights above the terrain from 3 to 16 kilometers (2 to 10 miles) from the antenna for eight directions spaced evenly spaced 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- and computing the average of these separate heights. In some cases less than eight directions may be used. (See §73.313(d).) Where circular or elliptical polarization is employed used, the antenna height above average average terrain shall must be based upon the height of the radiation center of the antenna which transmits the horizontal component of radiation.

## ANTENNA POWER GAIN.

The square of the ratio of the root-mean-square (RMS) free space field strength produced at ~~one mile~~ 1 kilometer in the horizontal plane in millivolts per meter for ~~one~~ 1 kW antenna input power to ~~137-6-221.4~~ 221.4 mV/m. This ratio ~~should be~~ is expressed in decibels (dB). (If specified for a particular direction, antenna power gain is based on that field strength in that direction only.)

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COMPOSITE BASEBAND SIGNAL.

A signal which is composed of all program and other communications signals that frequency modulates the FM carrier. (Added 83-154, 6/27/83)

EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER.

The term "effective radiated power" means the product of the antenna power (transmitter output power less transmission line loss) times (1) the antenna power gain, or (2) the antenna field gain squared. Where circular or elliptical polarization is employed, the term effective radiated power is applied separately to the horizontal and vertical components of radiation. For allocation purposes, the effective radiated power authorized is the horizontally polarized component of radiation only.

EQUIVALENT ISOTROPICALLY RADIATED POWER (EIRP).

The term "equivalent isotropically radiated power" (also known as "effective radiated power above isotropic") means the product of the antenna input power and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna. (Added 79-369, 7/9/79)

FM BLANKETING.

Blanketing is that form of interference to the reception of other broadcast stations which is caused by the presence of an FM broadcast signal of 115 dBu (562 mV/m) or greater signal strength in the area adjacent to the antenna of the transmitting station. The 115 dBu contour is referred to as the blanketing contour and the area within this contour is referred to as the blanketing area.

FM BROADCAST BAND.

The band of frequencies extending from 88 to 108 megahertz per second, which includes those assigned to noncommercial educational broadcasting.

FM BROADCAST CHANNEL.

A band of frequencies 200 kHz wide and designated by its center frequency. Channels for FM broadcast stations begin at 88.1 MHz and continue in successive steps of 200 kHz's to and including 107.9 MHz.

FIELD STRENGTH.

The electric field strength in the horizontal plane.

FREE SPACE FIELD STRENGTH.

The field strength that would exist at a point in the absence of waves reflected from the earth or other reflecting objects.

FREQUENCY DEPARTURE.

The amount of variation of a carrier frequency or center frequency from its assigned value. (Added 79-369, 7/9/79)

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## FREQUENCY DEVIATION.

The peak difference between the instantaneous frequency of modulated wave and the carrier frequency. (Added 79-369, 7/9/79)

## FREQUENCY MODULATION.

A system of modulation where the instantaneous radio frequency varies in proportion to the instantaneous amplitude of the modulating signal (amplitude of modulating signal to be measured after pre-emphasis, if used) and the instantaneous radio frequency is independent of the frequency of the modulating signal.

## FREQUENCY SWING.

The peak difference between the maximum and the minimum values of the instantaneous frequency of the carrier wave during modulation. (Revised 79-369, 7/9/79)

## MULTIPLEX TRANSMISSION.

The term "multiplex transmission" means the simultaneous transmission of two or more signals within a single channel. Multiplex transmission as applied to FM broadcast stations means the transmission of facsimile or other signals in addition to the regular broadcast signals.

## PERCENTAGE MODULATION.

The ratio of the actual frequency deviation to the frequency deviation as 100% modulation, expressed in percentage. For FM broadcast stations, a frequency deviation of  $\pm 75$  kHz is defined as 100% modulation. (Revised 79-369, 7/9/79)

(b) STEREOPHONIC SOUND BROADCASTING.

## CROSS-TALK.

An undesirable signal occurring in one channel caused by an electrical signal in another channel.

## FM STEREOPHONIC BROADCAST.

The transmission of a stereophonic program by a single FM broadcast station utilizing the main channel and a stereophonic sub-channel.

## LEFT (OR RIGHT) SIGNAL.

The electrical output of a microphone or combination of microphones placed so as to convey the intensity, time, and location of sounds originating predominately to the listener's left (or right) of the center of the performing area.

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LEFT (OR RIGHT) STEREOPHONIC CHANNEL.

The left (or right) signal as electrically reproduced in reception of FM stereophonic broadcasts.

MAIN CHANNEL.

The band of frequencies from 50 to 15,000 cycles per second which frequency-modulate the main carrier.

PILOT SUBCARRIER.

A subcarrier ~~servng~~ that serves as a control signal for use in the reception of FM stereophonic sound broadcasts.

STEREOPHONIC SEPARATION.

The ratio of the electrical signal caused in the ~~right (or left) stereophonic channel~~ sound channel A to the electrical signal caused in the ~~left (or right) stereophonic channel~~ sound channel B by the transmission of only a ~~right (or left) signal~~ channel B signal. Channels A and B may be any two channels of a stereophonic sound broadcast transmission system.

STEREOPHONIC SOUND.

The audio information carried by plurality of channels arranged to afford the listener a sense of the spatial distribution of sound sources. Stereophonic sound broadcasting includes, but is not limited to, biphonic (two channel), triphonic (three channel) and quadrophonic (four channel) program services.

STEREOPHONIC SOUND SUBCARRIER.

A subcarrier ~~having a frequency which is the second harmonic of the pilot subcarrier frequency and which is employed in FM stereophonic broadcasting~~ within the FM broadcast baseband used for transmitting signals for stereophonic sound reception of the main broadcast program service.

STEREOPHONIC SOUND SUBCHANNEL.

The band of frequencies from 23 to 53 kilohertz per second kHz to 99 kHz containing the stereophonic sound subcarriers and their associated sidebands.

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## (c) VISUAL TRANSMISSIONS.

~~Transmission of a broadcast nature on a subcarrier modulated with a signal of such characteristics as to permit its employment, in receivers of appropriate design, for visual presentation of the information so transmitted, e.g., on a viewing screen or a graphic record. Communications or messages transmitted on a subcarrier intended for reception and visual presentation on a viewing screen, teleprinter, facsimile printer, or other form of graphic display or record.~~

## (d) CONTROL AND TELEMETRY TRANSMISSIONS.

Signals transmitted on a multiplex subcarrier intended for any form of control and switching functions or for equipment status data and aural or visual alarms.

## 73.311 FIELD STRENGTH CONTOURS.

(a) Applications for FM broadcasting authorizations must show two field strength contours. These are the 70 dBu (3.16 mV/m) and the 60 dBu (1 mV/m) contours. These contours (continued on next page)

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indicate only the approximate extent of coverage over average terrain in the absence of interference. Under actual conditions, the true coverage may vary greatly from these estimates because the terrain over any specific path is expected to be different from the average terrain on which the field strength chart was based. Because of these factors the estimated contours give no assurance of service to any specific percentage of receiver locations within the distances indicated.

(b) The field strength contours provided for in this section shall be considered for the following purposes only:

- (1) In the estimation of coverage resulting from the selection of a particular transmitter site by an applicant for an FM broadcast station.
- (2) In connection with problems of coverage arising out of application of ~~§-73:240:~~ §73.3555.
- (3) In determining compliance with §73.315(a) concerning the minimum field strength to be provided over the principal community to be served. (Revised 66-670, 8/1/66)

73.312 TOPOGRAPHIC DATA.

(a) In the preparation of the profile graphs previously described, and in determining the location and height above mean 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. The data from the Sectional Aeronautical Charts (including bench marks) or railroad depot evaluations and highway elevations from road maps may be used where no better information is available. In cases where limited topographic data can be obtained, use may be made of an altimeter in a car driven along roads extending generally radially from the transmitter site.

(b) The Commission will not ordinarily require the submission of topographical maps for areas beyond 15 miles from the antenna site, but the maps must include the principal city or cities to be served. If it appears necessary, additional data may be requested.

(c) The U.S. Geological Survey Topography Quadrangle Sheets may be obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240. The Sectional Aeronautical Charts are available from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20235. These maps may also be secured from branch offices and from authorized agents or dealers in most principal cities. (Revised 66-670, 8/1/66)

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(d) In lieu of maps, the average terrain elevation may be computer generated except in cases of dispute, using elevation from a 30 second, point or better topographic data file. The file must be identified and the data processed for intermediate points along each radial using linear interpolation techniques. The height above mean sea level of the antenna site must be obtained manually using appropriate topographic maps.

## 73.313 PREDICTION OF COVERAGE.

(a) All predictions of coverage made pursuant to this section shall be made without regard to interference and shall be made only on the basis of estimated field strengths.

(b) Predictions of coverage shall be made only for the same purposes as relate to the use of field strength contours as specified in §73.311.

(c) In predicting the distance to the field strength contours, the F (50, 50) field strength chart, Figure 1 of §73.333 must be used. The 50% field strength is defined as that value exceeded for 50% of the time. (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

- (1) The F (50, 50) chart gives the estimated 50% field strengths exceeded at 50% of the locations in dB above 1  $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ . The chart is based on an effective power radiated from a half-wave dipole antenna in free space, that produces an unattenuated field strength at 1 kilometer of about 107 dB above 1  $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$  (221.4  $\text{mV}/\text{m}$ ). (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)
- (2) To use the chart for other powers, the sliding scale associated with the chart would be trimmed and used as the ordinate scale. This sliding scale is placed on the chart with the appropriate graduation for power in line with the horizontal 40 dB line on the chart. The right edge of the scale is placed in line with the appropriate antenna height gradations, and the chart then becomes direct reading (in  $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$  and in dB above 1  $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ ) 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 scale. Dividers may be used in lieu of the sliding scale. In predicting the distance to the field strength contours, the effective radiated power to be used is that in the horizontal plane in the pertinent direction. In predicting other field strengths over areas not in horizontal plane, the effective radiated power to be used is the power in the direction of such areas; the appropriate vertical plane radiation pattern must, of course, be considered in determining this power.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.313 paragraphs (d) through (h) have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 83-259, that the previous wording is not shown.*

(d) The antenna height to be used with this chart 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 and 16 kilometers from the antenna site are used.

- (1) Profile graphs must be drawn for eight radials beginning at the antenna site and extending 16 kilometers therefrom. The radials should be drawn for each 45° of azimuth starting with True North. At least one radial must include the principal community to be served even though it may be more than 16 kilometers 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, these radials must not be used in computing the antenna height above average terrain.
  
- (2) Where the 3 to 16 kilometers portion of a radial extends in whole or in part over a large body of water or extends over foreign territory but the 50 uV/m contour encompasses land area within the United States beyond the 16 kilometers portion of the radial, the entire 3 to 16 kilometers portion of the radial must be included in the computation of antenna height above average terrain. However, where the 50 uV/m contour does not so encompass United States land area and (i) the entire 3 to 16 kilometers portion of the radial extends over large bodies of water or foreign territory, such radial must be completely omitted from the computation of antenna height above average terrain, and (ii) where a part of the 3 to 16 kilometers portion of a radial extends over large bodies of water or foreign territory, only that part of the radial extending from the 3 kilometers sector to the outermost portion of land area within the United States covered by the radial must be used in the computation of antenna height above average terrain.

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- (3) The profile graph for each radial should be plotted by contour intervals of from 12 to 30 meters 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 meters would result in several points in a short distance, 60 or 120 meter 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 should be used, although only relatively few points may be available. The profile graph 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 used. 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 that 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 13 kilometer distance between 3 and 16 kilometers 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.

## (4) Examples of HAAT calculations:

- (i) The heights above average terrain on the eight radials are as follows:

	Meters
0° .....	120
45° .....	255
90° .....	185
135° .....	90
180° .....	-10
225° .....	-85
270° .....	40
315° .....	85

The antenna height above terrain (defined in §73.310(a)) is computed as follows:

$$(120 + 255 + 185 + 90 - 10 - 85 + 40 + 85) / 8 = 85 \text{ meters.}$$

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- (ii) Same as (i), except the 0° radial is entirely over sea water. The antenna height above average terrain is computed as follows (note that the divisor is 7 not 8):

$$(255 + 185 + 90 - 10 - 85 + 40 + 85)/7 = 80 \text{ meters.}$$

- (iii) Same as (i), except that only the first 10 kilometers of the 90° radial are in the United States; beyond 10 kilometers the 90° radial is in a foreign country. The height above average terrain of the 3 to 10 kilometer portion of the 90° radial is 105 meters. The antenna height above average terrain is computed as follows (note that the divisor is 8 not 7.5):

$$(120 + 255 + 105 + 90 - 10 - 85 + 40 + 85)/8 = 75 \text{ meters.}$$

(e) In cases where the terrain in one or more directions from the antenna site departs widely from the average elevation of the 3 to 16 kilometer 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 cases, the prediction method should be followed, but a supplemental showing may be made concerning the contour distances such as determined by other means. Such supplemental showing should describe the procedure used 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 prediction method and the area obtained by the supplemental method. In directions where the terrain is such that antenna heights less than 30 meters for the 3 to 16 kilometer sector are obtained, an assumed height of 30 meters must 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 used in predicting such coverage. In special cases, the FCC may require additional information as to terrain and coverage.

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(f) The effect of terrain roughness on the predicted field strength of a signal at points distant from an FM transmitting antenna is assumed to depend on the magnitude of a terrain roughness factor ( $h$ ) which, for a specific propagation path, is determined by the characteristics of a segment of the terrain profile for that path 40 kilometers in length located between 10 and 50 kilometers from the antenna. The terrain roughness factor has a value equal to the distance, in meters, between elevations exceeded by all points on the profile for 10% and 90% respectively, of the length of the profile segment. (See §73.333, Figure 4.)

(g) If the lowest field strength value of interest is initially predicted to occur over a particular propagation path at a distance that is less than 50 kilometers from the antenna, the terrain profile segment used in the determination of terrain roughness factor over that path must be that included between points 10 kilometers from the transmitter and such lesser distances. No terrain roughness correction need be applied when all field strength values of interest are predicted to occur 10 kilometers or less from the transmitting antenna.

(h) Profile segments prepared for terrain roughness factor determinations are to be plotted in rectangular coordinates, with no less than 50 points evenly spaced within the segment using data obtained from topographic maps with contour intervals of approximately 15 meters (50 feet) or less if available.

\*(i) The field strength charts (§73.333, Figs. 1-1a) were developed assuming a terrain roughness factor of 50 meters, which is considered to be representative of average terrain in the United States. Where the roughness factor for a particular propagation path is found to depart appreciably from this value, a terrain roughness correction ( $\Delta F$ ) should be applied to field strength values along this path, as predicted with the use of these charts. The magnitude and sign of this correction, for an value of  $\Delta h$ , may be determined from a chart included in Section 73.333 as Figure 5. (Added 76-382, 5/1/77)

\*(j) Alternatively, the terrain roughness correction may be computed using the following formula: (Added 76-382, 5/1/77)

$$\Delta F = 1.9 - 0.03 (\Delta h) (1 + f/300)$$

Where:

$\Delta F$  = terrain roughness correction in dB

$\Delta h$  = terrain roughness factor in meters

$f$  = frequency of signal in MHz (MHz)

\*At 42 F.R. 25736, May 19, 1977, the effective date of §73.313(i) and (j) was stayed indefinitely.

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73.314 FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS.

(a) Except as provided for in §73.209, FM broadcast stations shall not be protected from any type of interference or propagation effect. Persons desiring to submit testimony, evidence or data to the Commission for the purpose of showing that the technical standards contained in this subpart do not properly reflect the levels of any given type of interference or propagation effect may do so only in appropriate rule making proceedings concerning the amendment of such technical standards.

Persons making field strength measurements for formal submission to the Commission in rule making proceedings, or making such measurements upon the request of the Commission, shall follow the procedure for making and reporting such measurements outlined in paragraph (b) of this section. In instances where a showing of the measured level of a signal prevailing over a specific community is appropriate, the procedure for making and reporting field strength measurements for this purpose is set forth in paragraph (c) of this section. (Added 8/1/75)

(b) Collection of field strength data for propagation analysis.  
(Added 8/1/75)

(1) PREPARATION FOR MEASUREMENTS.

(i) On large scale topographic maps, eight or more radials are drawn from the transmitter location to the maximum distance at which measurements are to be made, with the angles included between adjacent radials of approximately equal size. Radials should be oriented so as to traverse representative types of terrain. The specific number of radials and their orientation should be such as to accomplish this objective. (Added 8/1/75)

(ii) Each radial is marked, at a point exactly ~~16 miles~~ 16 kilometers from the transmitter, ~~each radial is marked,~~ and, at greater distances, at successive ~~two-mile~~ 3 kilometer intervals. Where measurements are to be conducted over extremely rugged terrain, shorter intervals may be employed ~~used,~~ but all such intervals ~~shall~~ must be of equal length. Accessible roads intersecting each radial as nearly as possible at each ~~two-mile~~ 3 kilometer 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 ~~two-mile~~ 3 kilometer marker as nearly as possible.

(2) MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE.

All measurements ~~shall~~ must be made utilizing a receiving antenna designed for reception of the horizontally polarized signal component, elevated ~~30-feet~~ 9 meters above the road-bed. At each measuring location, the following procedure ~~shall~~ must be used:

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- (i) The instrument calibration is checked. (Added 8/1/75)
- (ii) The antenna is elevated to a height of 30-feet 9 meters.
- (iii) The receiving antenna is rotated to determine if the strongest signal is arriving from the direction of the transmitter. (Added 8/1/75)
- (iv) The antenna is oriented so that the sector of its response pattern over which maximum gain is realized is in the direction of the transmitter. (Added 8/1/75)
- (v) A mobile run of at least 100-feet 30 meters is made, ~~which that~~ 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.
- (vi) The actual measuring location is marked exactly on the topographic map, and a written record, keyed to the specific location, is made of all factors which may affect the recorded field, such as topography, height and types of vegetation, buildings, obstacles, weather, and other local features. (Added 8/1/75)
- (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 subparagraph (b)(2)(v) of this section is concluded, additional measurements ~~shall~~ must 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 200-feet 60 meters of the center point of the mobile run.
- (viii) If overhead obstacles preclude a mobile run of at least 100-feet 30 meters, 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~~ must be within 200-feet 60 meters of the location of the first.

## (3) METHOD OF REPORTING MEASUREMENTS.

A report of measurements to the Commission shall be submitted in affidavit form, in triplicate, and should contain the following information: (Added 8/1/75)

- (i) Table of field strength measurements, which, for each measuring location, set forth the following data: (Added 8/1/75)

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- (A) Distance from the transmitting antenna.
  - (B) Ground elevation at measuring location.
  - (C) Date, time of day, and weather.
  - (D) Median field in dBu for 0 dBk, for mobile run or for cluster, as well as maximum and minimum measured field strengths.
  - (E) Notes describing each measuring location.
- (ii) U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps, on which is shown the exact location at which each measurement was made. The original plots shall be made on maps of the largest available scale. Copies may be reduced in size for convenient submission to the Commission, but not to the extent that important detail is lost. The original maps shall be made available, if requested. If a large number of maps is involved, an index map should be submitted.
  - (iii) All information necessary to determine the pertinent characteristics of the transmitting installation, including frequency, geographical coordinates of antenna site, rated and actual power output of transmitter, measured transmission line loss, antenna power gain, height of antenna above ground, above mean sea level, and above average terrain. The effective radiated power should be computed, and horizontal and vertical plane patterns of the transmitting antenna should be submitted.
  - (iv) A list of calibrated equipment used in the field strength survey, which, for each instrument, specifies its manufacturer, type, serial number and rated accuracy, and the date of its most recent calibration by the manufacturer, or by a laboratory. Complete details of any instrument not of standard manufacture shall be submitted.
  - (v) A detailed description of the calibration of the measuring equipment, including field strength meters, measuring antenna, and connecting cable.
  - (vi) Terrain profiles in each direction in which measurements were made, drawn on curved earth paper for equivalent  $4/3$  earth radius, of the largest available scale.

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(c) Collection of field strength data to determine FM broadcast service in specific communities. (Added 8/1/75)

## (1) PREPARATION FOR MEASUREMENT.

- (i) The population (P) of the community, and its suburbs, if any, is determined by reference to an appropriate source, e. g., the 1970 U. S. Census tables of population of cities and urbanized areas. (Added 8/1/75)
- (ii) The number of locations at which measurements are to be made shall be at least 15, and shall be approximately equal to  $0.1(P)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , if this product is a number greater than 15. (Added 8/1/75)
- (iii) A rectangular grid, of such size and shape as to encompass the boundaries of the community is drawn on an accurate map of the community. The number of line intersections on the grid included within the boundaries of the community shall be at least equal to the required number of measuring locations. The position of each intersection on the community map determines the location at which a measurement shall be made. (Added 8/1/75)

## (2) MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE.

All measurements shall be made utilizing a receiving antenna designed for reception of the horizontally polarized signal component, elevated ~~30 feet~~ 9 meters above street ground level.

- (i) Each measuring location shall be chosen as close as feasible to a point indicated on the map, as previously prepared, and at as nearly the same elevation as that point as possible. (Added 8/1/75)
- (ii) At each measuring location, after equipment calibration and elevation of the antenna, a check is made to determine whether the strongest signal arrives from a direction other than from the transmitter. (Added 8/1/75)
- (iii) At 20 percent or more of the measuring locations, mobile runs, as described in (b)(2) shall be made, with no less than three such mobile runs in any case. The points at which mobile measurements are made shall be well separated. Spot measurements may be made at other measuring points. (Added 8/1/75)
- (iv) Each actual measuring location is marked exactly on the map of the community, and suitably keyed. (Added 8/1/75)

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A written record shall be maintained, describing, for each location, factors which may affect the recorded field, such as the approximate time of measurement, weather, topography, overhead wiring, heights and types of vegetation, buildings and other structures. The orientation, with respect to the measuring location shall be indicated of objects of such shape and size as to be capable of causing shadows or reflections. If the strongest signal received was found to arrive from a direction other than that of the transmitter, this fact shall be recorded.

(3) METHOD OF REPORTING MEASUREMENTS.

A report of measurements to the Commission shall be submitted in affidavit form, in triplicate, and should contain the following information:

- (i) A map of the community showing each actual measuring location, specifically identifying the points at which mobile runs were made.
- (ii) A table keyed to the above map, showing the field strength at each measuring point, reduced to dBu for the actual effective radiated power of the station. Weather, date, and time of each measurement shall be indicated.
- (iii) Notes describing each measuring location.
- (iv) A topographic map of the largest available scale on which are marked the community and the transmitter site of the station whose signals have been measured, which includes all areas on or near the direct path of signal propagation.
- (v) Computations of the mean and standard deviation of all measured field strengths, or a graph on which the distribution of measured field strength values is plotted.
- (vi) A list of calibrated equipment used for the measurements, which for each instrument, specifies its manufacturer, type, serial number and rated accuracy, and the date of its most recent calibration by the manufacturer, or by a laboratory. Complete details of any instrument not of standard manufacture shall be submitted.

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- (vii) A detailed description of the procedure employed in the calibration of the measuring equipment, including field strength meters, measuring antenna, and connecting cable.

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73.315 FM-TRANSMITTER LOCATION.

(a) The transmitter location shall be chosen so that, on the basis of the effective radiated power and antenna height above average terrain employed, a minimum field strength of 70 db above one  $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$  (dBu), or 3.16  $\text{mV}/\text{m}$ , will be provided over the entire principal community to be served. (Edit. Amdt. 9/27/84)

NOTE.— The requirements of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations: operating on reserved channels. (Channels 200 through 220)

(b) The transmitter location should be chosen to maximize coverage to the city of license while minimizing interference. This is normally accomplished by locating in the least populated area available while maintaining the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section. In general, the transmitting antenna of a station should be located in the most sparsely populated area available at the highest elevation available. The location of the antenna should be so chosen that line-of-sight can be obtained from the antenna over the principle city or cities to be served; in no event should there be a major obstruction in this path. (Added 84-514, 1/1/85)

(c) The transmitting location should be selected so that the 1  $\text{mV}/\text{m}$  contour encompasses the urban population within the area to be served. It is recognized that topography, shape of the desired service area, and population distribution may make the choice of a transmitter location difficult. In such cases consideration may be given to the use of a directional antenna system, although it is generally preferable to choose a site where a nondirectional antenna may be employed.

(d) In cases of questionable antenna locations it is desirable to conduct propagation tests to indicate the field strength expected in the principal city or cities to be served and in other areas, particularly where severe shadow problems may be expected. In considering applications proposing the use of such locations, the Commission may require site tests to be made. Such tests should include measurements made in accordance with the measurement procedures described in §73.314, and full data thereon shall be supplied to the Commission. The test transmitter should employ an antenna having a height as close as possible to the proposed antenna height, using a balloon or other support if necessary and feasible. Information concerning the authorization of site tests may be obtained from the Commission upon request. (Revised 84-514, 1/1/85)

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(e) Cognizance must of course be taken regarding the possible hazard of the proposed antenna structure to aviation and the proximity of the proposed site to airports and airways. Procedures and standards with respect to the Commission's consideration of proposed antenna structures which will serve as a guide to persons intending to apply for radio station licenses are contained in Part 17 of this Chapter (Construction, Marking, and Lighting of Antenna Structures).  
(Revised 84-514, 1/1/85)

73.316 FM ANTENNA SYSTEMS.

(a) It shall be standard to employ horizontal polarization; however, circular or elliptical polarization may be employed if desired. Clockwise or counterclockwise rotation may be used. The supplemental vertically polarized effective radiated power required for circular or elliptical polarization shall in no event exceed the effective radiated power authorized.

~~(b) The antenna must be constructed so that it is as clear as possible of surrounding buildings or objects that would cause shadow problems.~~

(e) (b) DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS.

A directional antenna is considered to be an antenna that is designed or altered for the purpose of obtaining a noncircular radiation pattern. Directional antennas may not be used for the purpose of reducing minimum mileage separation requirements but may be employed for the purpose of improving service or for the purpose of using a particular site; directional antennas with a ratio of maximum to minimum radiation in the horizontal plane of more than 15 decibels will not be permitted.

(e) (c) APPLICATIONS FOR DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS.

Applications proposing the use of directional antenna systems must be accompanied by the following:

- (1) Complete description of the proposed antenna system, including:
  - (i) a description of the means whereby the directivity is proposed to be obtained, and
  - (ii) the means (such as a rotatable reference antenna) whereby the operational antenna pattern will be determined prior to licensed operation and maintained within proper tolerances thereafter.

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(2) Horizontal and vertical plane radiation patterns showing the free space field strength in mV/m at 1 mile and effective radiated power in dBk for each direction. If directivity was computed, the showing shall include the method by which the radiation patterns were computed, including formulae used, sample calculations and tabulations of data. If the directivity was measured, the method employed shall be fully described, including the equipment used, and the resultant measured data shall be tabulated. Sufficient vertical patterns shall be included to indicate clearly the radiation characteristics of the antenna above and below the horizontal plane. Complete information and patterns shall be provided for angles of  $\pm 10^\circ$  from the horizontal plane and sufficient additional information included on that portion of the pattern lying between  $+10^\circ$  and the zenith and  $-10^\circ$  and the nadir, to conclusively demonstrate the absence of undesirable lobes in these areas. The horizontal plane pattern shall be plotted on polar coordinate paper with reference to True North. The vertical plane pattern shall be plotted on rectangular coordinate paper with reference to the horizontal plane.

(3) Name, address, and qualifications of the engineer making the calculations.

~~(e)~~ (d) Applications proposing the use of FM transmitting antennas in the immediate vicinity (i.e. 60 meters or less) of other FM or TV broadcast antennas must include a showing as to the expected effect, if any, of such approximate operation.

~~(f)~~ (e) In cases where it is proposed to use a tower of an AM broadcast station as a supporting structure for an FM broadcast antennas, an application for construction permit (or modification of construction permit) for such AM broadcast station must be filed for consideration with the FM application, only in the event the overall height of the AM broadcast station tower changes. Applications may be required for other classes of stations when their towers are to be used in connection with FM stations.

~~(g)~~ (f) When an FM broadcast antenna is mounted on a nondirectional AM broadcast antenna, new resistance measurements must be made of the AM broadcast antenna after installation and testing of the FM broadcast antenna. During the installation and until the new resistance determination is approved, the AM broadcast station licensee should operate by the indirect method of power determination. The FM broadcast license application will not be considered until the application form concerning resistance measurements is filed for the AM broadcast station.

~~(h)~~ (g) When an FM broadcast antenna is mounted on an element of an AM broadcast directional antenna, a full engineering study concerning the effect of the FM broadcast antenna on the directional pattern must be filed with the application concerning the AM broadcast station. Depending upon the individual case, the Commission may require adjustment and certain field strength measurements of the AM broadcast station following the completion of the FM broadcast antenna system.

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- (h) (h) When the proposed FM antenna is to be mounted on a tower in the vicinity of an AM station directional antenna system and it appears that the operation of the directional antenna system may be affected, an engineering study must be filed with the FM application concerning the effect of the FM antenna on the AM directional radiation pattern. Field strength measurements of the AM station may be required prior to and following construction of the FM station antenna, and readjustments made as necessary.
- (j) (j) Information regarding data required in connection with AM broadcast directional antenna systems may be found in §73.150 of this chapter. (See also AM Broadcast Technical Standards.)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.317 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-211 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.317 FM TRANSMISSION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

- (a) FM broadcast stations employing transmitters authorized after January 1, 1960, must maintain the bandwidth occupied by their emissions in accordance with the specification detailed below. FM broadcast stations employing transmitters installed or type accepted before January 1, 1960, must achieve the highest degree of compliance with these specifications practicable with their existing equipment. In either case, should harmful interference to other authorized stations occur, the licensee shall correct the problem promptly or cease operation.
- (b) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier by between 120 kHz and 240 kHz inclusive must be attenuated at least 25 dB below the level of the unmodulated carrier. Compliance with this requirement will be deemed to show the occupied bandwidth to be 240 kHz or less.
- (c) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier by more than 240 kHz and up to and including 600 kHz must be attenuated at least 35 dB below the level of the unmodulated carrier.
- (d) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier by more than 600 kHz must be attenuated at least  $43 + 10 \text{ Log}_{10}$  (Power, in watts) dB below the level of the unmodulated carrier, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation.
- (e) Preemphasis shall not be greater than the impedance-frequency characteristics of a series inductance resistance network having a time constant of 75 microseconds. (See upper curve of Figure 2 of §73.333.)

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73.318 ~~RESERVED~~ FM BLANKETING INTERFERENCE.

Areas adjacent to the transmitting antenna that receive a signal with a strength of 115 dBu (562 mV/m) or greater will be assumed to be blanketed. In determining the blanketed area, the 115 dBu contour is determined by calculating the inverse distance field using the effective radiated power of the maximum radiated lobe of the antenna without considering its vertical radiation pattern or height. For directional antennas, the effective radiated power in the pertinent bearing shall be used.

- (a) The distance to the 115 dBu contour is determined using the following equation:

$$*D \text{ (in kilometers)} = 0.394 \sqrt{P}$$

$$*D \text{ (in miles)} = 0.245 \sqrt{P}$$

Where P is the maximum effective radiated power (ERP), measured in kilowatts, of the maximum radiated lobe.

- (b) Permittees or licensees who commence program tests, replace their antennas, or request facilities modifications, and who are issued a new Construction Permit on or after January 1, 1985, must satisfy all complaints of blanketing interference which are received by the station during a one year period. The period begins with the commencement of program tests, or commencement of programming utilizing the new antenna. Resolution of complaints shall be at no cost to the complainant. These requirements specifically do not include interference complaints resulting from malfunctioning or mistuned receivers, improperly installed antenna systems, or the use of high gain antennas or antenna booster amplifiers. Mobile receivers and non-RF devices such as tape recorders or hi-fi amplifiers (phonographs) are also excluded.
- (c) A permittee collocating with one or more existing stations and beginning program tests on or after January 1, 1985, must assume full financial responsibility for remedying new complaints of blanketing interference for a period of one year. Two or more permittees that concurrently collocate on or after January 1, 1985, shall assume shared responsibility for remedying blanketing complaints within the blanketing area unless an offending station can be readily determined and then that station shall assume full financial responsibility.
- (d) Following the one year period of full financial obligation to satisfy blanketing complaints, licensees shall provide technical information or assistance to complainants on remedies for blanketing interference.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Sections 73.319 and 73.322 have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-211 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.319 FM MULTIPLEX SUBCARRIER TRANSMISSION TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

(a) The technical specifications in this section apply to all transmissions of FM multiplex subcarriers except those used for stereophonic sound broadcasts under the provisions of §73.322.

(b) MODULATION.

Any form of modulation may be used for subcarrier operation.

(c) SUBCARRIER BASEBAND.

- (1) During monophonic program transmissions, multiplex subcarriers and their significant sidebands must be within the range of 20 kHz to 99 kHz.
- (2) During stereophonic sound program transmissions (see §73.322), multiplex subcarriers and their significant sidebands must be within the range of 53 kHz to 99 kHz.
- (3) During periods when broadcast programs are not being transmitted, multiplex subcarriers and their significant sidebands must be within the range of 20 kHz to 99 kHz.

(d) SUBCARRIER INJECTION.

- (1) During monophonic program transmissions, modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers may not exceed 30% referenced to 75 kHz modulation deviation. However, the modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers above 75 kHz may not modulate the carrier by more than 10%.
- (2) During stereophonic program transmissions, modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers may not exceed 20% referenced to 75 kHz modulation deviation. However, the modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers above 75 kHz may not modulate the carrier by more than 10%.

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- (3) During periods when no broadcast program service is transmitted, modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers may not exceed 30% referenced to 75 kHz modulation deviation. However, the modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers above 75 kHz may not modulate the carrier by more than 10%.
- (4) Total modulation of the carrier wave during transmission of multiplex subcarriers used for subsidiary communications services must comply with the provisions of §73.1570(b).
- (e) Subcarrier generators may be installed and used with a type accepted FM broadcast transmitter without specific authorization from the FCC provided the generator can be connected to the transmitter without requiring any mechanical or electrical modifications in the transmitter FM exciter circuits.
- (f) Stations installing multiplex subcarrier transmitting equipment must ensure the proper suppression of spurious or harmonic radiations. See §§73.317, 73.1590 and 73.1690. If the subcarrier operation causes the station's transmissions not to comply with the technical provisions for FM broadcast stations or causes harmful interference to other communication services, the licensee or permittee must correct the problem promptly or cease operation. The licensee may be required to verify the corrective measures with supporting data. Such data must be retained at the station and be made available to the FCC upon request.

## 73.322 FM STEREOPHONIC SOUND TRANSMISSION STANDARDS.

- (a) An FM broadcast station shall not use 19 kHz  $\pm$ 20 Hz, except as the stereophonic pilot frequency in a transmission system meeting the following parameters:
  - (1) The modulating signal for the main channel consists of the sum of the right and left signals.
  - (2) The pilot subcarrier at 19 kHz  $\pm$ 2 Hz, must frequency modulate the main carrier between the limits of 8 and 10 percent.
  - (3) One stereophonic subcarrier must be the second harmonic of the pilot subcarrier (i.e. 38 kHz) and must cross the time axis with a positive slope simultaneously with each crossing of the time axis by the pilot subcarrier. Additional stereophonic subcarriers are not precluded.

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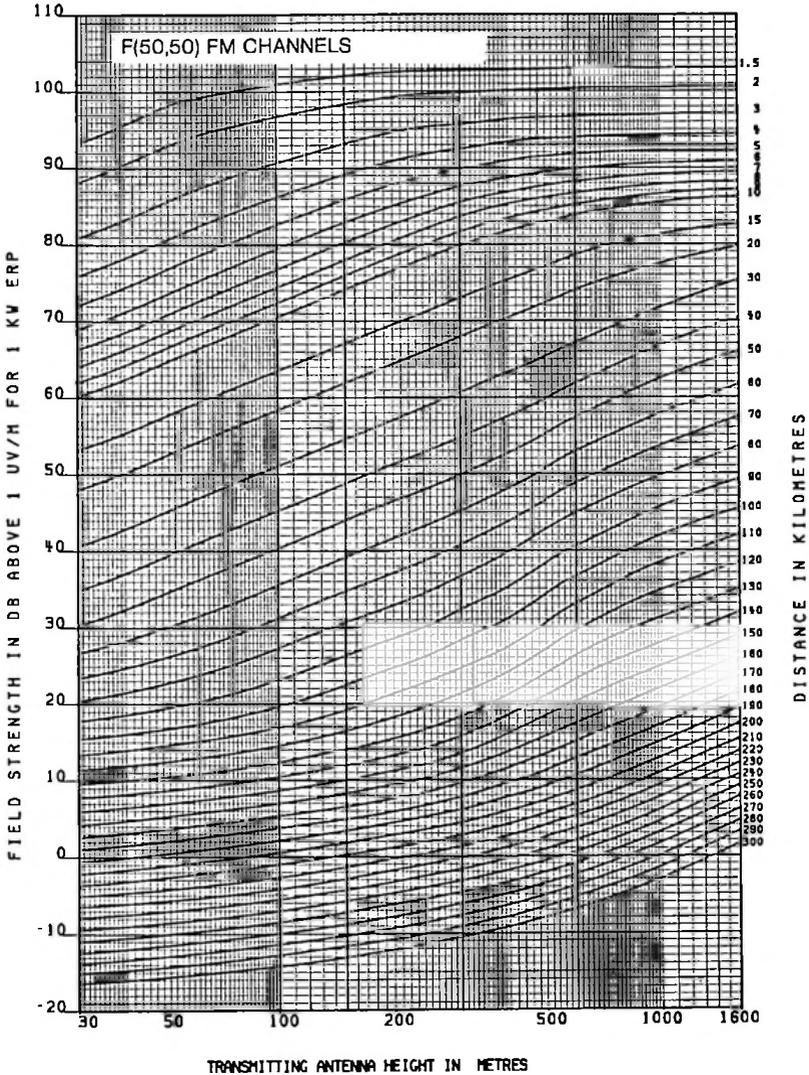
- (4) Double sideband, suppressed-carrier, amplitude modulation of the stereophonic subcarrier at 38 kHz must be used.
- (5) The stereophonic subcarrier at 38 kHz must be suppressed to a level less than 1% modulation of the main carrier.
- (6) The modulating signal for the required stereophonic subcarrier must be equal to the difference of the left and right signals.
- (7) The following modulation levels apply:
  - (i) When a signal exists in only one channel of a two channel (biphonic) sound transmission, modulation of the carrier by audio components within the baseband range of 50 Hz to 15 kHz shall not exceed 45% and modulation of the carrier by the sum of the amplitude modulated subcarrier in the baseband range of 23 kHz to 53 kHz shall not exceed 45%.
  - (ii) When a signal exists in only one channel of a stereophonic sound transmission having more than one stereophonic subcarrier in the baseband, the modulation of the carrier by audio components within the audio baseband range of 23 kHz to 99 kHz shall not exceed 53% with total modulation not to exceed 90%.
- (b) Stations not transmitting stereo with the method described in (a), must limit the main carrier deviation caused by any modulating signals occupying the band 19 kHz  $\pm$ 20 Hz to 125 Hz.
- (c) All stations, regardless of the stereophonic transmission system used, must not exceed the maximum modulation limits specified in §73.1570(b)(2). Stations not using the method described in (a), must limit the modulation of the carrier by audio components within the audio baseband range of 23 kHz to 99 kHz to not exceed 53%.

73.333 FM ENGINEERING CHARTS.

This section consists of the following Figures 1, 1a, 2, and slider, 4, and 5 (Figure 3 removed). (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

NOTE: The figures reproduced herein, due to their small scale, are not to be used in connection with material submitted to the FCC.

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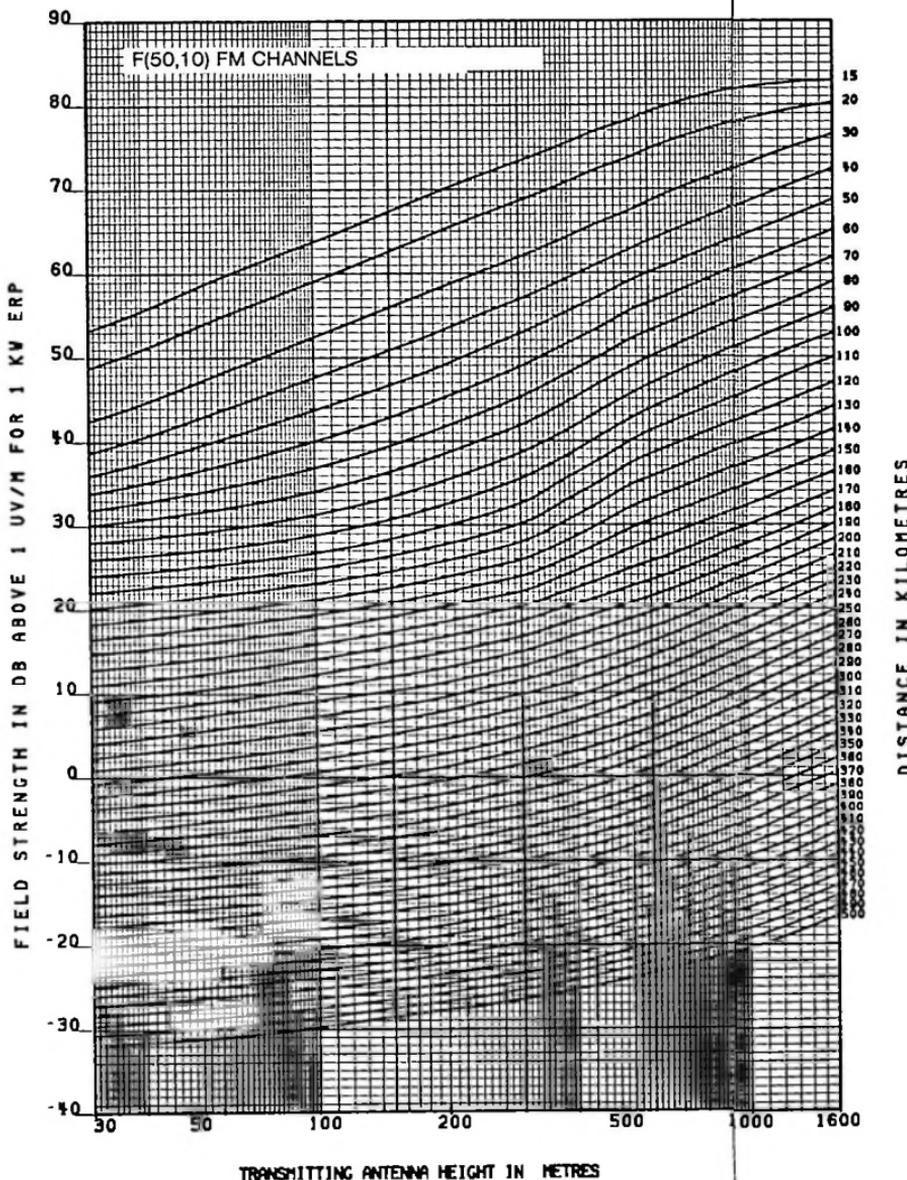


FCC §73.333 FIGURE 1

FM CHANNELS  
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

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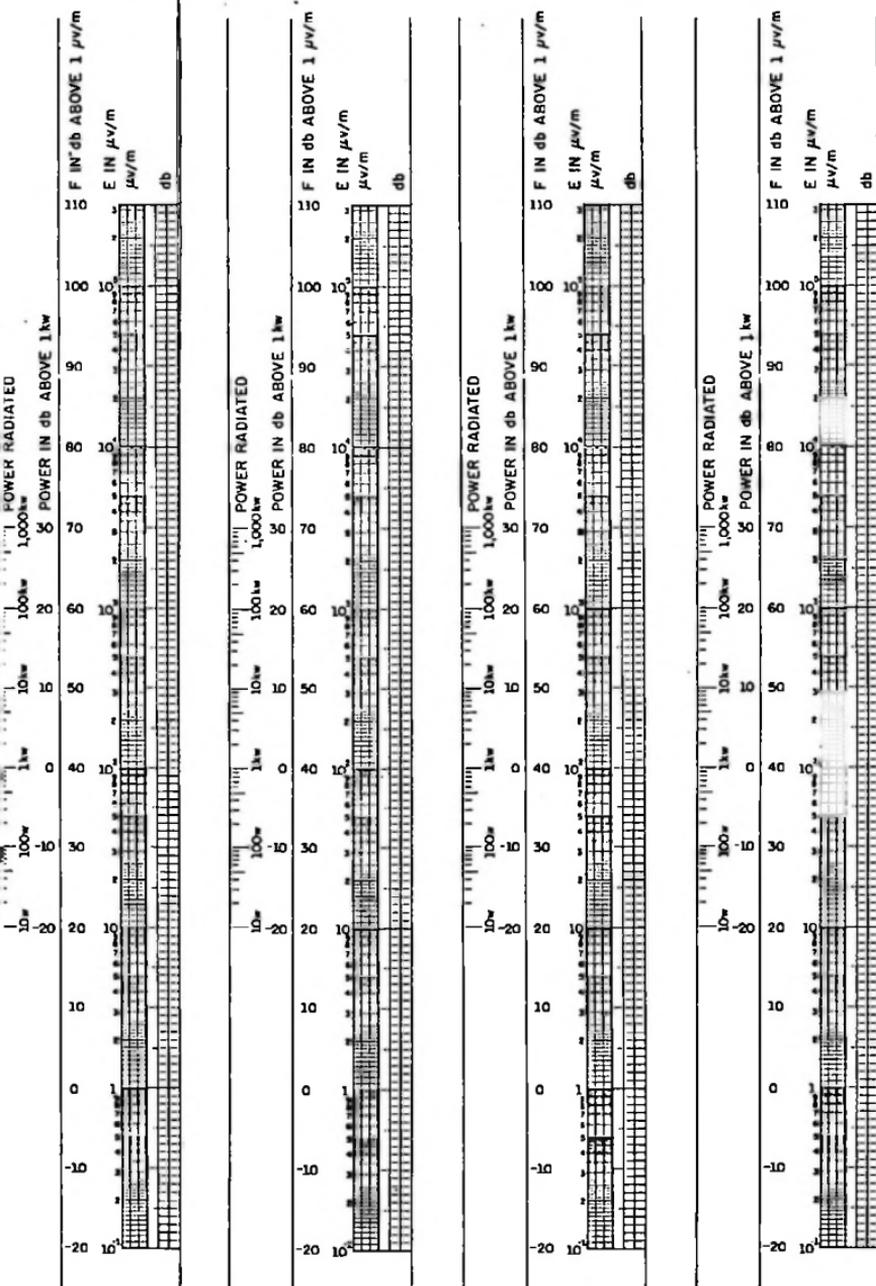
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FCC 873.333 FIGURE 1a

FM CHANNELS  
ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT  
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 10 PERCENT  
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS

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SLIDING SCALE FOR USE WITH FIGURE 1

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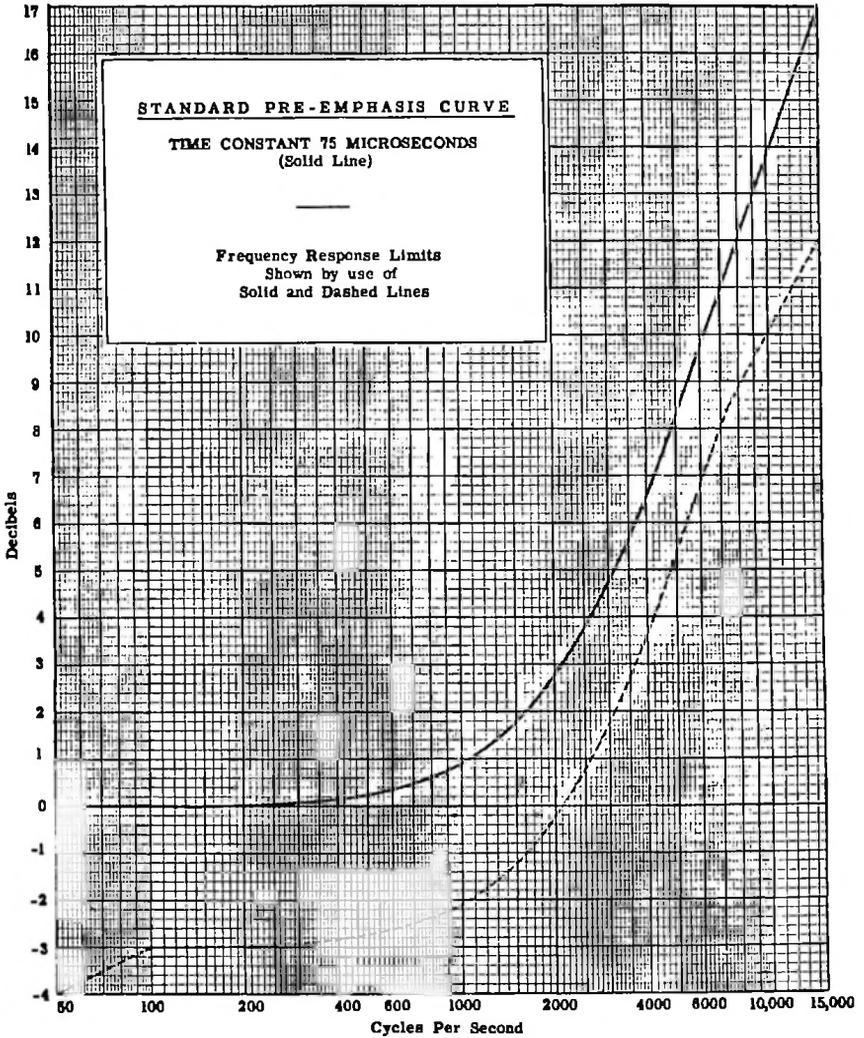
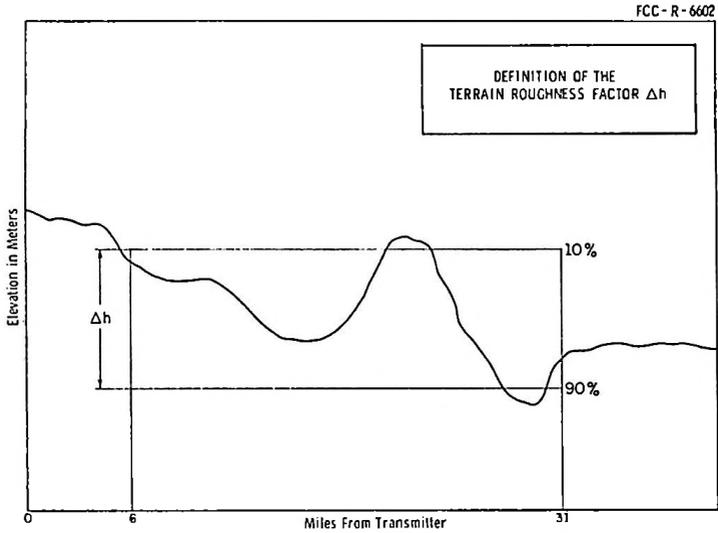


FIGURE 2  
[Next Page is No. 310.1]

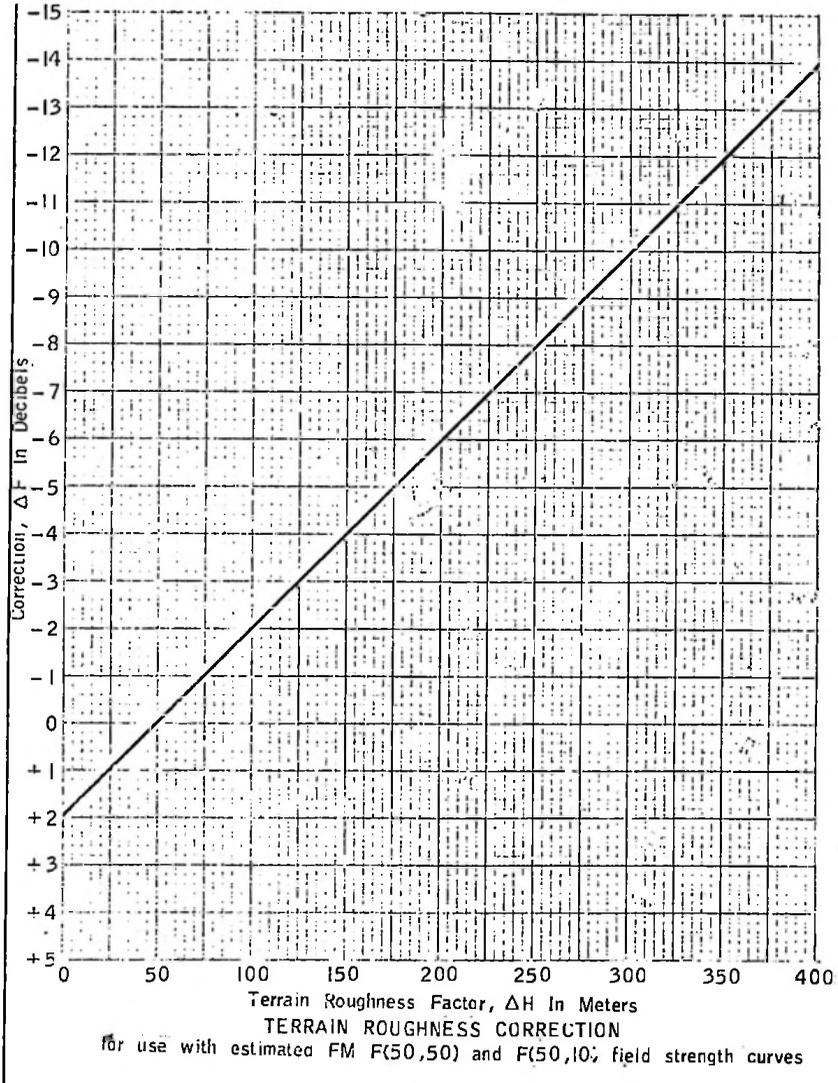
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\* - *Editor's Note:* Effective Date STAYED until further notice. See Change Record, page A-42, per F. R. 42-25736, dated May 19, 1977.

FIGURE 4

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\*- *Editor's Note:* Effective Date STAYED until further notice. See Change Record page A-42, per F. R. 42-25736, dated May 19, 1977.

FIGURE 5

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- 73.340 ~~USE OF AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS (ATS).\*~~
- 73.342 ~~AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FACILITIES.\*~~
- 73.344 ~~FAIL-SAFE TRANSMITTER CONTROL FOR AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS.\*~~
- 73.346 ~~AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARM POINTS.\*~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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SUBPART C

NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL FM BROADCAST STATIONS

CLASSIFICATION OF STATIONS AND ALLOCATION  
OF FREQUENCIES

73.501 CHANNELS AVAILABLE FOR ASSIGNMENT.

(a) The following frequencies, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, are available for noncommercial educational FM broadcasting:

Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Channel No.
87.9	<sup>1</sup> 200		
88.1	201	90.1	211
88.3	202	90.3	212
88.5	203	90.5	213
88.7	204	90.7	214
88.9	205	90.9	215
89.1	<sup>2</sup> 206	91.1	216
89.3	207	91.3	217
89.5	208	91.5	218
89.7	209	91.7	219
89.9	210	91.9	220

<sup>1</sup>The frequency 87.9 MHz, Channel 200, is available only for use of existing Class D stations required to change frequency. It is available only on a noninterference basis with respect to TV Channel 6 stations and adjacent channel noncommercial educational FM stations. It is not available at all within 402 kilometers (250 miles) of Canada and 320 kilometers (199 miles) of Mexico. The specific standards governing its use are contained in § 73.512. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

<sup>2</sup>The frequency 89.1 MHz, Channel 206 in the New York City metropolitan area, is reserved for the use of the United Nations with the equivalent of an antenna height of 500 feet above average terrain and effective radiated power of 20 Kw and the Commission will make no assignments which would cause objectionable interference with such use. (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)

(b) In Alaska, FM broadcast stations operating on Channels 200-220 (87.9-91.9 MHz) shall not cause harmful interference to and must accept interference from non-Government fixed operations authorized prior to January 1, 1982. (Added 82-283, 8/11/82)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

(c) There are specific noncommercial educational FM assignments (Channels 201 - 220) for various communities in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. These are set forth in § 73.504. (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)

## 73.502 STATE-WIDE PLANS.

In considering the assignment of a channel for a noncommercial educational FM broadcast station, the Commission will take into consideration the extent to which each application meets the requirements of any state-wide plan for noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations filed with the Commission, provided that such plans afford fair treatment to public and private educational institutions, urban and rural, at the primary, secondary, higher, and adult educational levels, and appear otherwise fair and equitable.

## 73.503 LICENSING REQUIREMENTS AND SERVICE.

The operation of, and the service furnished by noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations shall be governed by the following:

- (a) A noncommercial educational FM broadcast station will be licensed only to a nonprofit educational organization and upon showing that the station will be used for the advancement of an educational program.
  - (1) In determining the eligibility of publicly supported educational organizations, the accreditation of their respective state departments of education shall be taken into consideration.
  - (2) In determining the eligibility of privately controlled educational organizations, the accreditation of state departments of education and/or recognized regional and national educational accrediting organizations shall be taken into consideration.
- (b) Each station may transmit programs directed to specific schools in a system or systems for use in connection with the regular courses as well as routine and administrative material pertaining thereto and may transmit educational, cultural, and entertainment programs to the public.

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- (c) A noncommercial educational FM broadcast station may broadcast programs produced by, or at the expense of, or furnished by persons other than the licensee, if no other consideration than the furnishing of the program and the costs incidental to its production and broadcast are received by the licensee. The payment of line charges by another station, network, or someone other than the licensee of a noncommercial educational FM broadcast station, or general contributions to the operating costs of a station, shall not be considered as being prohibited by this paragraph. (Revised 70-487, 9/30/70)
- (d) Each station shall furnish a nonprofit and noncommercial broadcast service. Noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations are subject to the provisions of §73.1212 to the extent they are applicable to the broadcast of programs produced by, or at the expense of, or furnished by others. No promotional announcement on behalf of for profit entities shall be broadcast at any time in exchange for the receipt, in whole or in part, of consideration to the licensee, its principals, or employees. However, acknowledgments of contributions can be made. The scheduling of any announcements and acknowledgments may not interrupt regular programming. (Revised 82-327, 9/3/82)

NOTE.—Commission interpretation of this rule, including the acceptable form of acknowledgments, may be found in the SECOND REPORT AND ORDER, in Docket No. 21136 (Commission Policy Concerning the Noncommercial Nature of Educational Broadcast Station), 86 F.C.C. 2d 141 (1982) and the subsequent Commission's ORDER, Docket No. 21136, July 15, 1982, (1981); the Memorandum Opinion and Order in Docket No. 21136, 90 FCC 2d 895 (1982), and the Memorandum Opinion and Order in Docket No. 21136, 49 FR 13534, April 5, 1984.

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.504 CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS UNDER THE U.S.A.-MEXICO FM BROADCAST AGREEMENT.

(a) The Governments of Mexico and the United States are parties to an Agreement providing a table of allotments of FM channels in the area within 199 miles (320 kilometers) of the common border. The following table sets forth the assignments of Classes A, B, and C noncommercial educational FM channels (201-220) to communities in the affected portions of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas:

<u>ARIZONA</u>	<u>Channel No.</u>	<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	<u>Channel No.</u>
Ajo ....	220	Avalon .....	204A
Douglas ....	201,205A,211A	*Barstow.....	217A
Globe .....	211A	Calexico.....	204A
Kingman ....	211A,220	Claremont....	204A
Lake Havasu City	216A	Long Beach.....	201A
McNary .....	-----	Los Angeles .....	205A,214,218
Nogales .....	217A	Mission Viejo.....	203A
Parker .....	211A	Northridge .....	203A
Phoenix ...	202,208A,212A, 218	Ojai.....	208A
Prescott ....	208A,214	Oxnard .....	212
Safford .....	215,220A	Palm Desert.....	219A
Tucson .....	213, 219A	Palm Springs.....	203A
Whiteriver...	201A	Pasadena.....	207
Wickenburg	209A	Redlands .....	206A
Yuma .....	201A,205A	Riverside .....	209A
		San Bernardino	220
		San Diego .....	202A,208
		Santa Barbara ....	204,220 <sup>1</sup>
		Santa Monica ....	210
		Temecula.....	205A
		Yucaipa.....	211A

\* Added or revised by above change.

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<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	<u>Channel No.</u>	<u>TEXAS</u>	<u>Channel No.</u>
Alamogordo .....	201,208A	Alpine .....	219
Artesia .....	219A	Andrews .....	209A
		Austin .....	204A,208,213
Carlsbad .....	211A,215		
Deming .....	218A	Ballinger .....	211A
		Beeville .....	218A
Hobbs .....	211A	Big Lake .....	211A
		Big Spring.....	203,207A
Las Cruces .....	209A,214		
Lordsburg .....	220A	Bracketville .....	212A
Lovington .....	220A	Brady .....	219A
		Brownsville .....	202A
Roswell .....	213,217A	Brownwood .....	205,212A
Silver City .....	212,217A	Carrizo Springs	201A
Socorro .....	208A,216	Coleman .....	220A
		Colorado City .....	211A
		* Corpus Christi....	204A,212,220A
Truth or Consequences	220A	Cotulla .....	203A
		Crane .....	205A
		Crystal City.....	214A
		Cuero .....	210A
		Del Rio .....	204,214A
		Eagle Pass .....	208,213A
		Edinburg .....	203A
		Eldorado .....	219A

\* Added or revised by above change.

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TEXAS	Channel No.	TEXAS	Channel No.
El Paso .....	203, 208A	Pecos .....	205A
Falfurrias .....	218A	Port Lavaca .....	201A
Fort Stockton ..	201, 206A	Presidio .....	202A
Fredericksburg	201A	Raymondville.....	201A
Freer .....	214A	Rio Grande City..	201A
Goliad .....	216A	Robstown.....	208A
Gonzales .....	220A	Rockport .....	217A
		Rocksprings.....	210A
Harlingen .....	205A	San Angelo .....	215,220A
Hebbronville ...	220A		
Hondo .....	202A	San Antonio .....	206,211A,215A
			219A
Junction .....	212A	Sanderson .....	207A
		San Marcos .....	218A
Kenedy-Karnes	201A	San Saba .....	210A
Kermit .....	212A	Seguin .....	202A
Kerrville .....	216A	Seminole .....	205A
Kingsville .....	216A	Sonora .....	211A
		Sweetwater .....	213A
Lamesa .....	210A	Uvalde .....	216A
Laredo .....	201A, 210		
Llano .....	203A	Van Horn .....	202A
* Lytle.....	217A	Victoria .....	203A
Marfa .....	203A		
Midland .....	211A	Zapata .....	202A
Monahans .....	210A		
Odessa .....	213A,217		
Ozona .....	213A		

\*Added or revised by above change no.

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(b) Anyone applying for a noncommercial educational FM station in the border area of Arizona, California, New Mexico, or Texas, must propose at least Class A minimum facilities (see §73.211(a)) and apply for a channel set forth in the table in paragraph (a) for use either at the listed community or an unlisted community under the same conditions set forth in §73.203(b) of this chapter; (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That existing Class D non-commercial educational stations may apply to change frequency within the educational portion of the FM band in accordance with the requirements set forth in §73.512. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

(c) ~~The minimum mileage distance separations set forth given in §73.207 of this chapter and the Note thereto shall apply to~~ the following:

- (1) A petition for the rulemaking to amend the table set forth in paragraph (a) and; (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)
- (2) Except for Class D stations changing channel pursuant to §73.512, to an application for any class of noncommercial educational FM channel (new station, or change in channel or transmitter site or increase in facilities of an existing station) within the border area referred to in paragraph (a). Any petition to amend which so conflicts will be dismissed. Any application which does not so conform will not be accepted for filing. No authorization for a commercial educational station will be granted for a station in the United States in the area adjacent to the border area which does not meet the minimum mileage separations set forth in §73.207 to any noncommercial educational allotment or authorization in the border area. (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)

(d) §73.208 of this chapter will be complied with as to the determination of reference points and distance computations in considering petitions to amend the table set forth in paragraph (a) and for applications for new or changed facilities. However, if it is necessary to consider a Mexican channel assignment or authorization, the computation of distance will be determined as follows: if a transmitter site has been established, on the basis of the coordinates of the site; if a transmitter site has not been established, on the basis of the reference coordinates of the community, town, or city. (Added 74-1402, 1/31/75)

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73.505 ZONES.

For the purposes of assignment of non-commercial educational FM stations, the United States is divided into three zones, Zone I, Zone I-A, and Zone II, having the boundaries specified in §73.205. (Added 77-476, 7/18/77)

73.506 CLASSES OF NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL FM STATIONS AND CHANNELS.

(a) Noncommercial educational stations operating on the channels specified in §73.501 are divided into the following classes: (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)

- (1) A Class D educational station is one operating with no more than 10 watts transmitter power output. (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)
- (2) A Class D educational (secondary) station is one operating with no more than 10 watts transmitter power output in accordance with the terms of §73.512 or which has elected to follow these requirements before they become applicable under the terms of §73.512. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)
- (3) Noncommercial educational FM stations (NCE-FM) with more than 0.01 kW transmitter power output are classified Class A, B1, B, C2, C1, or C depending on the effective radiated power, antenna height above average terrain, and the zone in which the station's transmitter is located, on the same basis as provided for stations on the non-reserved FM channels in §§73.205, and 73.206, and ~~73.211 for stations on the non-reserved FM channels~~ the location of its 1 mV/m contour based on the maximum facilities listed in §73.211.

NOTE.— For NCE-FM stations authorized before December 31, 1984, the provisions of this subparagraph [§73.506(a) (3)] become effective March 1, 1987.

(b) Any noncommercial educational station except Class D may be assigned to any of the channels listed in §73.501. Class D noncommercial educational FM stations applied for or authorized prior to June 1, 1980, may continue to operate on their authorized channels subject to the provisions of §73.512. (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

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## 73.507 MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATIONS BETWEEN STATIONS.

## (a) MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATIONS.

No application for a new station, or change in channel or transmitter site or increase in facilities of an existing station, will be granted unless the proposed facilities will be located so as to meet the adjacent channel distance separations specified in §73.207(a) for the class of station involved with respect to assignment on Channels 221, 222 and 223 listed in §73.201 (except where in the case of an existing station the proposed facilities fall within the provisions of §73.207(b)), or where a Class D station is changing frequency to comply with the requirements of §73.512. (Revised 78-384, 10/13/78)

(b) Stations authorized as of September 10, 1962, which do not meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section and §73.511, may continue to operate as authorized; but any application to change facilities will be subject to the provisions of this section. (Added 77-476, 7/18/77)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.507(c) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 84-65, that the previous wording is not shown.*

(c) (1) Stations separated in frequency by 10.6 or 10.8 MHz (53 or 54 channels) from allotments or assignments on non-reserved channels will not be authorized unless they conform to the separations in Table A given in §73.207.

(2) Under the United States-Mexican FM Broadcasting Agreement, for stations and assignments differing in frequency by 10.6 to 10.8 MHz (53 or 54 channels), U.S. noncommercial educational FM allotments and assignments must meet the separations given in Table C of §73.207 to Mexican allotments or assignments in the border area.

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73.508 STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE.

(a) All noncommercial educational stations operating with more than 10 watts transmitter output power shall be subject to all of the provisions of the FM Technical Standards contained in Subpart B of this part. Class D educational stations shall be subject to the definitions contained in § 73.310 of Subpart B of this part, and also to those other provisions of the FM Technical Standards which are specifically made applicable to them by the provisions of this subpart. (Edit. Amdt. 4/30/80)

(b) The transmitter and associated transmitting equipment of each non-commercial educational FM station licensed for transmitter output power above 10 watts must be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with § 73.317. (Edit. Amdt. 4/30/80)

(c) The transmitter and associated transmitting equipment of each non-commercial educational FM station licensed for transmitter power output of 10 watts or less, although not required to meet all requirements of § 73.317, must be constructed with the safety provisions of the current national electrical code as approved by the American Standards Association. These stations must be operated, tuned, and adjusted so that emissions are not radiated outside the authorized band causing or which are capable of causing interference to the communications of other stations. The audio distortion, audio frequency range, carrier hum, noise level, and other essential phases of the operation which control the external effects, must be at all times capable of providing satisfactory broadcast service. Studio equipment properly covered by an underwriter's certificate will be considered as satisfying safety requirements. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.509 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 85-328 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.509 PROHIBITED OVERLAP.

(a) An application for a new or modified NCE-FM station other than a Class D (secondary) station will not be accepted if the proposed operation would involve overlap of signal strength contours with any other station whose transmitter is located more than 320 kilometers (199 miles) from the U.S.-Mexican border and operating in the reserved band (Channels 200-220, inclusive) as set forth below:

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Frequency separation	Contour of proposed station	Contour of other station
Co-channel	0.1 mV/m (40 dBu) 1 mV/m (60 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu) 0.1 mV/m (40 dBu)
200 kHz	0.5 mV/m (54 dBu) 1 mV/m (60 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu) 0.5 mV/m (54 dBu)
400 kHz	10 mV/m (80 dBu) 1 mV/m (60 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu) 10 mV/m (80 dBu)
600 kHz	100 mV/m (100 dBu) 1 mV/m (60 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu) 100 mV/m (100 dBu)

(b) An application by a Class D (secondary) station, other than an application to change class, will not be accepted if the proposed operation would involve overlap of signal strength contours with any other station as set forth below:

Frequency separation	Contour of proposed station	Contour of other station
Co-channel	0.1 mV/m (40 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu)
200 kHz	0.5 mV/m (54 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu)
400 kHz	10 mV/m (80 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu)
600 kHz	100 mV/m (100 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu)

(c) The following standards must be used to compute the distances to the pertinent contours:

- (1) The distance of the 60 dBu (1 mV/m) contours are to be computed using Figure 1 of §73.333 [F(50,50) curves] of this part.
- (2) The distance to other contours are to be computed using Figure 1a of §73.333 [F(50,10) curves]. In the event that the distance to the contour is below 16 kilometers (approximately 10 miles), and therefore not covered by Figure 1a, curves in Figure 1 must be used.
- (3) The effective radiated power (ERP) that is the maximum ERP for any elevation plane on any bearing will be used.

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(d) An application for a change (other than a change in channel) in the facilities of a NCE-FM broadcast station will be accepted even though overlap of signal strength contours, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, would occur with another station in an area where such overlap does not already exist, if:

- (1) The total area of overlap with that station would not be increased;
- (2) The area of overlap with any other station would not increase;
- (3) The area of overlap does not move significantly closer to the station receiving the overlap; and
- (4) No area of overlap would be created with any station with which the overlap does not now exist.

(e) The provisions of this section concerning prohibited overlap will not apply where the area of such overlap lies entirely over water.

73.510 ANTENNA SYSTEMS.

(a) All noncommercial educational stations operating with more than 10 watts transmitter output power shall be subject to the provisions of §73.316 concerning antenna systems contained in Subpart B of this part. (Added 77-476, 7/18/77)

(b) DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA.

No application for a construction permit of a new station, or change in channel, or change in an existing facility on the same channel will be accepted for filing if a directional antenna with a maximum-to-minimum ratio of more than 15 dB is proposed. (Added 77-476, 7/18/77)

73.511 POWER AND ANTENNA HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS.

~~(a) Except as provided in §73.504(b), on Channels 201 to 220, inclusive specified in §73.501, no educational station will be authorized with effective radiated power less than specified in §73.211(a)(1). No new noncommercial educational station will be authorized with effective radiated power less than 0.1 kW.~~

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~~(b) On Channels 201 to 220, inclusive specified in §73.501, no educational station will be authorized with effective radiated power greater than specified in §73.211(b)(1). No new noncommercial educational FM station will be authorized with facilities greater than Class B in Zones I and I-A, or Class C in Zone II, as defined in §73.211.~~

(c) Stations licensed before ~~January 1, 1985~~ December 31, 1984, and operating above 50 kW in Zones I and I-A, and above 100 kW and in Zone II may continue to operate as authorized.

~~NOTE:--For educational stations authorized before January 1, 1985, the provisions of this section [§73.511] become effective March 1, 1987.~~

73.512 SPECIAL PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO CLASS D  
NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL STATIONS.

(a) All Class D stations seeking renewal of license for any term expiring June 1, 1980, or thereafter shall comply with the requirements set forth below and shall simultaneously file an application on FCC Form 340, containing full information regarding such compliance with the provisions set forth below. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

- (1) To the extent possible, each applicant shall select a commercial FM channel on which it proposes to operate in lieu of the station's present channel. The station may select any commercial channel provided no objectionable interference, as set forth in § 73.509(b), would be caused. The application shall include the same engineering information as is required to change the frequency of an existing station and any other information necessary to establish the fact that objectionable interference would not result. If no commercial channel is available where the station could operate without causing such interference, the application shall set forth the basis upon which this conclusion was reached. (Edit. Amdt. 3/29/85)

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~~the continental United States except that stations in the area within 320 kilometers (199 miles) of Mexico do not have to comply with this requirement; in which case such parties should follow the procedures in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.~~

- (2) If a commercial channel is unavailable, to the extent possible each applicant should propose operation on Channel 200 (87.9 MHz) unless the station would be within 402 kilometers (250 miles) of the Canadian border or 320 kilometers (199 miles) of the Mexican border or would cause interference to an FM station operating on Channels 201, 202, or 203 or to TV Channel 6, as provided in § 73.509. (Added 74-384, 10/13/78)
- (3) If a channel is not available under either paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, the renewal applicant shall study all 20 noncommercial educational FM channels and shall propose operation on the channel which would cause the least preclusion to the establishment of new stations or increases in power by existing stations. Full information regarding the basis for the selection should be provided. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

(b) At any time before the requirements of paragraph (a) become effective, any existing Class D station may file a construction permit application on FCC Form 340 to change channel in the manner described above which shall be subject to the same requirements. In either case, any license granted shall specify that the station's license is for a Class D (secondary) station. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

(c) Except in Alaska, no new Class D applications nor major change applications by existing Class D stations are acceptable for filing except by existing Class D stations seeking to change frequency. Upon the grant of such application, the station shall become a Class D (secondary) station. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

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<sup>1</sup> (d) Class D noncommercial educational (secondary) stations (see §73.506(a)(2)) will be permitted to continue to operate only so long as no interference (as defined in §73.509) is caused to any TV or commercial FM broadcast stations. In the event that the Class D (secondary) station would cause interference to a TV or commercial FM broadcast station after that Class D (secondary) station is authorized, the Class D (secondary) station must cease operation when program tests for the TV or commercial FM broadcast station ~~are authorized~~ commence. The Class D (secondary) station may apply for a construction permit (see ~~§1.533-(a)(6)~~ §73.3533) to change to another frequency or antenna site where it would not cause interference (as defined in §73.509). If the Class D (secondary) station must cease operation before the construction permit is granted, an application for temporary authorization (pursuant to ~~§1.542 and 47-U.S.C. 309(f)~~ §73.3542) to operate with the proposed facilities may be submitted; where appropriate, such temporary authorization can be granted.

<sup>2</sup>73.513 NONCOMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL FM STATIONS OPERATING ON UNRESERVED CHANNELS.

Noncommercial educational FM stations other than Class D (secondary) which operate on Channels ~~261~~ 221 through 300 but which comply with §73.503 as to licensing requirements and the nature of the service rendered, must comply with the provisions of the following Sections of Subpart B: §73.201 through 73.213 (Classification of FM Broadcast Stations and Allocations of Frequencies) and such other Sections of Subpart B as are made specially applicable by the provisions of this Subpart C. Stations in Alaska authorized before August 11, 1982, using Channels 261-300 need not meet the minimum effective radiated power requirement specified in §73.211(a). In all other respects, stations operating on Channels ~~261~~ 221 through 300 are to be governed by the provisions of this Subpart and not Subpart B.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.525 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 85-328 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.525 TV CHANNEL 6 PROTECTION.

The provisions of this section apply to all applications for construction permits for new or modified facilities for a NCE-FM station on Channels 200-220 unless the application is accompanied by a written agreement between the NCE-FM applicant and each affected TV Channel 6 broadcast station concurring with the proposed NCE-FM facilities.

(a) AFFECTED TV CHANNEL 6 STATION.

- (1) An affected TV Channel 6 station is a TV broadcast station which is authorized to operate on Channel 6 that is located within the following distances of a NCE-FM station operating on Channels 201-220:

TABLE A

NCE-FM Channel	Distance (kilometers)	NCE-FM Channel	Distance (kilometers)
201	265	211	196
202	257	212	195
203	246	213	193
204	235	214	187
205	225	215	180
206	211	216	177
207	196	217	174
208	196	218	166
209	196	219	159
210	196	220	154

- (2) Where a NCE-FM application has been accepted for filing or granted, the subsequent acceptance of an application filed by a relevant TV Channel 6 station will not require revision of a pending NCE-FM application or the FM station's authorized facilities, unless the provisions of paragraph (e)(3) of this section for TV translator or satellite stations apply.

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## (b) EXISTING NCE-FM STATIONS.

- (1) ~~An NCE-FM station operating on Channels 201-220 with facilities authorized as of December 31, 1984, is not subject to this section unless it proposes either:~~ A NCE-FM station licensee authorized to operate on channels 201-220 as of December 31, 1984, or a permittee, granted a construction permit for a NCE-FM station as of December 31, 1984, are not subject to this section unless they propose either:

(i) To make changes in operating facilities or location which will increase predicted interference as calculated under paragraph (e) of this section to TV Channel 6 reception in any direction; or, (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

(ii) To increase its ratio of vertically polarized to horizontally polarized transmissions. (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

- (2) Applicants must comply with the provision of paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section unless the application for modification demonstrates that, for each person predicted to receive new interference as a result of the change, existing predicted interference to two persons will be eliminated. Persons predicted to receive new interference are those located outside the area predicted to receive interference from the station's currently authorized facilities ("existing predicted interference area") but within the area predicted to receive interference from the proposed facilities ("proposed predicted interference area"). Persons for whom predicted interference will be eliminated are those located within the existing predicted interference area and outside the proposed predicted interference area. (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

(i) In making this calculation, the provisions contained at paragraph (e) will be used except as modified by paragraph (b)(3) of this section. (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

(ii) The following adjustment to the population calculation may be made: up to 1,000 persons may be subtracted from the population predicted to receive new interference if, for each person subtracted, the applicant effectively installs two filters within 90 days after commencing program tests with the proposed facilities and, no later than 45 days thereafter, provides the affected TV Channel 6 station (as defined in paragraph (a) of this section) with a certification containing sufficient information to permit verification of such installation. The required number of filters will be installed on television receivers located within the predicted interference area; provided that half of the installations are within the area predicted to receive new interference. (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

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- (3) Where an NCE-FM applicant wishes to operate with facilities in excess of that permitted under the provisions of paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, by proposing to use vertically polarized transmissions only, or to increase its ratio of vertically to horizontally polarized transmissions, the affected TV Channel 6 station must be given an option to pay for the required antenna and, if it takes that option, the NCE-FM vertically polarized component of power will be one half (-3 dB) that which would be allowed by the provisions of paragraph (e)(4) of this section.
- (4) Applications for modification will include a certification that the applicant has given early written notice of the proposed modification to all affected TV Channel 6 stations (as defined in paragraph (a) of this section).
- (5) Where the NCE-FM station demonstrated in its application that it must make an involuntary modification (e.g., due to loss of its transmitter site) that would not otherwise be permitted under this section, its application will be considered on a case-by-case basis. In such cases, the provisions of paragraph (b)(3) of this section do not apply.

(c) NEW NCE-FM STATIONS.

Except as provided for by paragraph (d) of this section, applicants for NCE-FM stations proposing to operate on Channels 201-220 must submit a showing indicating that the predicted interference area resulting from the proposed facility contains no more than 3,000 persons.

- (1) In making these calculations, the provisions in paragraph (e) of this section will be used.
- (2) The following adjustment to population may be made: up to 1,000 persons may be subtracted from the population within the predicted interference area if, for each person subtracted, the applicant effectively installed one filter within 90 days after commencing program tests and, no later than 45 days thereafter, provides the affected TV Channel 6 station with a certification containing sufficient information to permit verification of such installation. The required number of filters will be installed on television receivers located within the predicted interference area.

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## (d) COLLOCATED STATIONS.

As an alternative to the provisions contained in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, an application for a NCE-FM station operating on channels 201-220 and located at 0.4 kilometer (approximately 0.25 miles) or less from a TV Channel 6 station will be accepted under the following requirements:

- (1) The effective radiated power cannot exceed the following values:

TABLE B

NCE-FM Channel	Power (kilowatt)	NCE-FM Channel	Power (kilowatt)
201	1.1	211	26.3
202	1.9	212	31.6
203	3.1	213	38.0
204	5.0	214	46.8
205	8.3	215	56.2
206	10.0	216	67.6
207	12.0	217	83.2
208	14.8	218	100.0
209	17.8	219	100.0
210	21.4	220	100.0

- (2) The NCE-FM application will include a certification that the applicant has coordinated its antenna with the affected TV station by employing either: the same number of antenna bays with radiation centers separated by no more than 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) vertically; or, the FM vertical pattern not exceeding the TV vertical pattern by more than 2 dB.

## (e) CALCULATION OF PREDICTED INTERFERENCE AREA AND POPULATION.

Predictions of interference required under this section and calculations to determine the number of persons within a predicted interference area for NCE-FM operation on Channels 201-220 are made as follows:

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(1) The predicted interference area will be calculated as follows:

- (i) The distances to the TV Channel 6 field strength contours will be predicted according to the procedures specified in §73.684, "Prediction of coverage," using the F(50,50) curves in Figure 9, §73.699.
- (ii) For each TV Channel 6 field strength contour, there will be an associated F(50,10) FM interference contour, the value of which (in units of dBu) is defined as the sum of the TV Channel 6 field strength (in dBu) and the appropriate undesired-to-desired (U/D) signal ratio (in dBu) obtained from Figures 1 and 2, §73.599, corresponding to the channel of the NCE-FM applicant and the appropriate F(50,50) field strength contour of the TV Channel 6 station.
- (iii) An adjustment of 6 dBu for television receiving antenna directivity will be added to each NCE-FM interference contour at all points outside the Grade A field strength contour (§73.683) of the TV Channel 6 station and within an arc defined by the range of angles, of which the FM transmitter site is the vertex, from 110° relative to the azimuth from the FM transmitter site to the TV Channel 6 transmitter site, counterclockwise to the 250° relative to that azimuth. At all points at and within the Grade A field strength contour of the TV Channel 6 station, the dB adjustment is applicable over the range of angles from 70° clockwise to 110° and from 250° clockwise to 290°.
- (iv) The distances to the applicable NCE-FM interference contours will be predicted according to the procedures specified in §73.313, "Prediction of Coverage," using the proposed antenna height and horizontally polarized, or the horizontal equivalent of the vertically polarized, effective radiated power in the pertinent direction and the F(50,10) field strength curves (Figure 1a, §73.333).
- (v) The predicted interference area will be defined as the area within the TV Channel 6 station's 47 dBu field strength contour that is bounded by the locus of intersections of a series of TV Channel 6 field strength contours and the applicable NCE-FM interference contours.

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- (vi) In cases where the terrain in one or more directions departs widely from the surrounding terrain average (for example, an intervening mountain), a supplemental showing may be made. Such supplemental showings must describe the procedure used and should include sample calculations. The application must also include maps indicating the predicted interference area for both the regular method and the supplemental method.
- (2) The number of persons contained within the predicted interference area will be based on data contained in the most recently published U.S. Census of Population and will be determined by plotting the predicted interference area on a County Subdivision Map of the state published for the Census, and totalling the number of persons in each County Subdivision (such as, Minor Civil Division (MCD), Census County Division (CCD), or equivalent areas) contained within the predicted interference area. Where only a portion of a County Subdivision is contained within the interference area:
- (i) The population of all incorporated places or Census designated places will be subtracted from the County Subdivision population;
  - (ii) Uniform distribution of the remaining population over the remaining area of the County Subdivision will be assumed in determining the number of persons within the predicted interference area in proportion to the share of the remaining area of the County Subdivision that lies within the predicted interference area; and,
  - (iii) The population of the incorporated places or Census designated places contained within the predicted interference area will then be added to the total, again assuming uniform distribution of the population within the area of each place and adding a share of the population proportional to the share of the area if only a portion of such a place is within the predicted interference area.
  - (iv) At the option of either the NCE-FM applicant or an affected TV Channel 6 station which provides the appropriate analysis, more detailed population data may be used.

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(3) Adjustments to the population calculated pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section may be made as follows:

(i) If any part of the predicted interference area is within the Grade A field strength contour (§73.683) of a TV translator station carrying the affected TV Channel 6 station, the number of persons within that overlap area will be subtracted, provided the NCE-FM construction permit and license will contain the following conditions:

(A) When the TV translator station ceases to carry the affected TV Channel 6 station's service and the cessation is not the choice of the affected TV Channel 6 station, the NCE-FM station will modify its facilities, within a reasonable transition period, to meet the requirements of this section which would have applied if no adjustment to population for translator service had been made in its application.

(B) The transition period may not exceed 1 year from the date the NCE-FM station is notified by the TV Channel 6 station that the translator station will cease to carry the affected TV Channel 6 station's service or 6 months after the translator station ceases to carry the affected TV Channel 6 station's service, whichever is earlier.

(ii) If any part of the interference area is within the Grade B field strength contour (§73.683) of a satellite station of the affected TV Channel 6 station, the number of persons within the overlap area will be subtracted, provided the NCE-FM permit and license will contain the following conditions:

(A) If the satellite station ceases to carry the affected TV Channel 6 station's service and the cessation is not the choice of the affected TV Channel 6 station, the NCE-FM station will modify the facilities, within a reasonable transition period, to meet the requirements of this rule which would have applied if no adjustment to population for satellite station service had been made in its application.

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- (B) The transition period may not exceed 1 year from the date the NCE-FM station is notified by the TV Channel 6 station that the satellite station will cease to carry the affected TV Channel 6 station's service or 6 months after the satellite station ceases to carry the affected TV Channel 6 station's service, whichever is earlier.
- (iii) If any part of the predicted interference area is located outside the affected TV Channel 6 station's Area of Dominant Influence (ADI), outside the Grade A field strength contour (§73.683), and within the predicted city grade field strength contour (§73.685(a))\* of a TV broadcast station whose only network affiliation is the same as the only network affiliation of the affected TV Channel 6 station, the number of persons within that part will be subtracted. (For purposes of this provision, a network is defined as ABC, CBS, NBC, or their successors.) In addition, the ADI of an affected TV Channel 6 station and the program network affiliations of all relevant TV Broadcast stations will be assumed to be as they were on the filing date of the NCE-FM application or June 1, 1985, whichever is later.
- (iv) In calculating the population within the predicted interference area, an exception will be permitted upon a showing (e.g., as survey of actual television reception) that the number of persons within the predicted interference area should be reduced to account for persons actually experiencing co-channel or adjacent channel interference to reception of the affected TV Channel 6 station. The area within which such a showing may be made will be limited to the area calculated as follows:
- (A) The distances to the field strength contours of the affected TV Channel 6 station will be predicted according to the procedures specified in §73.684, "Prediction of coverage," using the F(50,50) curves in Figure 9, §73.699.

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- (B) For each field strength contour of the affected TV Channel 6 station, there will be an associated co-channel or adjacent channel TV broadcast station interference contour, the value of which (in units of dBu) is defined as the sum of the affected TV Channel 6 station's field strength (in dBu) and the appropriate undesired-to-desired signal ratio (in dBu) as follows:

Co-channel, normal offset, -22 dB

Co-channel, no offset, -39 dB

Adjacent channel, +12 dB

- (C) The distances to the associated co-channel or adjacent channel TV broadcast station interference contour will be predicted according to the procedures specified in §73.684, "Prediction of coverage," using the F(50,10) curves in Figure 9a, §73.699.

- (D) The area within which the showing of actual interference may be made will be the area bounded by the locus of intersections of a series of the affected TV Channel 6 station's field strength contours and the associated interference contours of the co-channel or adjacent channel TV broadcast station.

- (4) The maximum permissible effective radiated power (ERP) and antenna height may be adjusted for vertical polarity as follows:

- (i) If the applicant chooses to use vertically polarized transmissions only, the maximum permissible vertically polarized ERP will be the maximum horizontally polarized ERP permissible at the same proposed antenna height, calculated without the adjustment for television receiving antenna directivity specified in paragraph (e)(1)(iii) of this section, multiplied by either: 40 if the predicted interference area lies entirely outside the limits of a city of 50,000 persons or more; or 10 if it does not.

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(ii) If the applicant chooses to use mixed polarity, the permissible ERP is as follows: (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

[H + V/A] is no greater than P

Where:

H is the horizontally polarized ERP in kilowatts for mixed polarity;

V is the vertically polarized ERP in kilowatts for mixed polarity;

A is 40 if the predicted interference area lies entirely outside the limits of a city of 50,000 persons or more, or 10 if it does not; and

P is the maximum permitted horizontally polarized-only power in kilowatts.

(f) CHANNEL 200 APPLICATIONS.

No application for use of NCE-FM Channel 200 will be accepted if the requested facility would cause objectionable interference to TV Channel 6 operations. Such objectionable interference will be considered to exist whenever the 15 dBu contour based on the F(50,10) curves in §73.333 Figure 1a would overlap the 40 dBu contour based on the F(50,50) curves in §73.699, Figure 9. (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.558 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-211 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.558 INDICATING INSTRUMENTS.

The requirements for indicating instruments described in §73.258 are applicable to all educational FM broadcast stations licensed with a transmitter power greater than 0.01 kW.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.561 OPERATING SCHEDULE; TIME SHARING.

(a) All noncommercial educational FM stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation except those stations operating under a time sharing arrangement. All noncommercial educational FM stations are required to operate at least 36 hours per week, consisting of at least 5 hours of operation per day on at least 6 days of the week; however, stations licensed to educational institutions are not required to operate on Saturday or Sunday or to observe the minimum operating requirements during those days designated on the official school calendar as vacation or recess periods. (Edit. Amdt. 11/26/82)

(b) All stations, including those meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) above, but which do not operate 12 hours per day each day of the year, will be required to share use of the frequency upon the grant of an appropriate application proposing such share time arrangement. Such applications shall set forth the intent to share time and shall be filed in the same manner as are applications for new stations. They may be filed at any time, but in cases where the parties are unable to agree on time sharing, action on the application will be taken only in connection with the renewal of application for the existing station. In order to be considered for this purpose, such an application to share time must be filed no later than the deadline for filing applications in conflict with the renewal application of the existing licensee. (Edit. Amdt. 11/26/82)

- (1) The licensee and the prospective licensee(s) shall endeavor to reach an agreement for a definite schedule of periods of time to be used by each. Such agreement shall be in writing and shall set forth which licensee is to operate on each of the hours of the day throughout the year. Such agreement shall not include simultaneous operation of the stations. Each licensee shall file the same in triplicate original with each application to the Commission for initial construction permit or renewal of license. Such written agreements shall become part of the terms of each station's license. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

NOTE.—See ~~§§73-1705, 73-1715, and 73-1740.~~\*

*\*Moved to end of section 73.561.*

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

- (2) The Commission desires to facilitate the reaching of agreements on time sharing. However, if the licensees of stations authorized to share time are unable to agree on a division of time, the Commission shall be so notified by statement to that effect filed with the application proposing time sharing. Thereafter the Commission will designate the application for hearing on any qualification issues arising regarding the renewal or new applicants. If no such issues pertain, the Commission will set the matter for expedited hearing limited solely to the issue of the sharing of time. In the event the stations have been operating under a time sharing agreement but cannot agree on its continuation, a hearing will be held, and pending such hearing, the operating schedule previously adhered to shall remain in full force and effect.

(c) A departure from the regular schedule set forth in a time-sharing agreement will be permitted only in cases where an agreement to that effect is reduced to writing, is signed by the licensees of the stations affected thereby and filed in triplicate by each licensee with the Commission prior to the time of the proposed change. If time is of the essence, the actual departure in operating schedule may precede the actual filing of written agreement, provided appropriate notice is sent to the Commission in Washington, D. C.

(d) In the event that causes beyond the control of a permittee or licensee make it impossible to adhere to the operating schedule in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section or to continue operating, the station may limit or discontinue operation for a period of not more than 30 days without further authority from the Commission,

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

PROVIDED, That notification is sent to the Commission in Washington, D.C., no later than the 10th day of limited or discontinued operation. During such period, the permittee or licensee shall continue to adhere to the requirements of the station license pertaining to the lighting of antenna structures. In the event normal operation is restored prior to the expiration of the 30-day period, the permittee or licensee will so notify the Commission in Washington, D.C., of this date. If the causes beyond the control of the permittee or licensee make it impossible to comply within the allowed period, informal written request shall be made to the Commission in Washington, D.C., no later than the 30th day for such additional time as may be deemed necessary. (Added 78-384, 10/13/78)

NOTE 1: For allocations purposes, both (all) stations sharing time will be treated as unlimited time stations. (Edit. Amdt. 4/9/85)

NOTE 2: See §§73.1705, 73.1715, and 73.1740. (Edit. Amdt. 4/9/85)

~~73.565---NCE-FM OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS---~~

~~(a)--Transmitter-duty operator requirements--See-§73-1860-~~

~~(b)--Chief-Operator requirements--See-§73-1870-~~

~~(c)--Transmission-system inspection requirements--See-§73-1580-~~

73.567 DETERMINE OPERATOR POWER.

The procedures for determining operating power described in §73.267 are applicable to noncommercial educational FM stations. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.593 SUBSIDIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

The licensee of a noncommercial educational FM station is not required to use its subcarrier capacity, but if it chooses to do so, it is governed by §§73.293 through 73.295 of the Commission's Rules regarding the types of permissible subcarrier uses and the manner in which subcarrier operations shall be conducted: (Added 83-155, 7/15/83)

PROVIDED, however, that remunerative use of a station's subcarrier capacity shall not be detrimental to the provisions of existing or potential radio reading services for the blind or otherwise inconsistent with its public broadcasting responsibilities. (Added 83-155, 7/15/83)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.597 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-211 that the previous wording is not shown.*

## 73.597 FM STEREOPHONIC SOUND BROADCASTING.

A noncommercial educational FM broadcast station may, without specific authority from the FCC, transmit stereophonic sound programs upon installation of stereophonic sound transmitting equipment under the provisions of §§2.977, 2.1001, 73.322, and 73.1590 of the FCC's Rules.

## 73.599 NCE-FM ENGINEERING CHARTS.

This section consists of the following Figures 1 and 2. (Added 85-328, 6/20/85)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

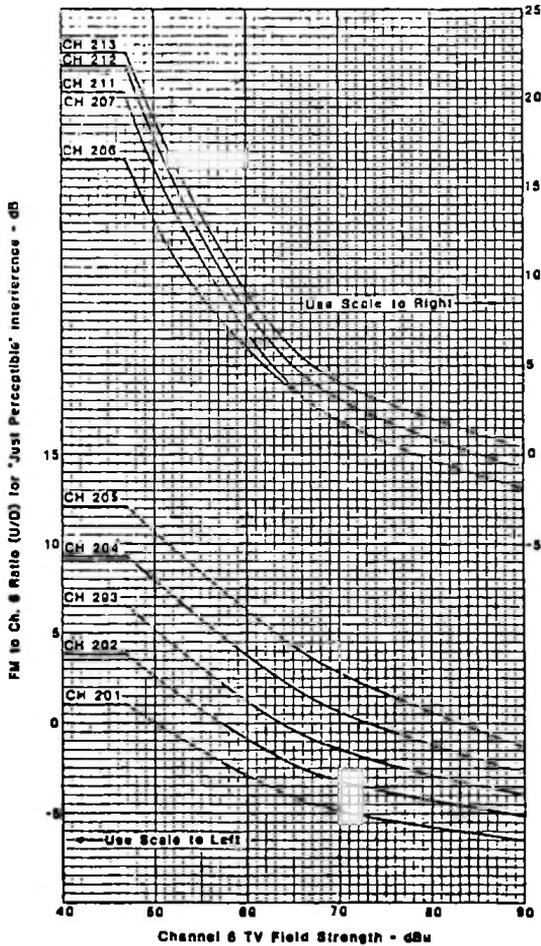


Figure 1  
FM/TV 6 PROTECTION RATIOS  
BASED ON MEDIAN RECEIVERS  
CHANNELS 201-213

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

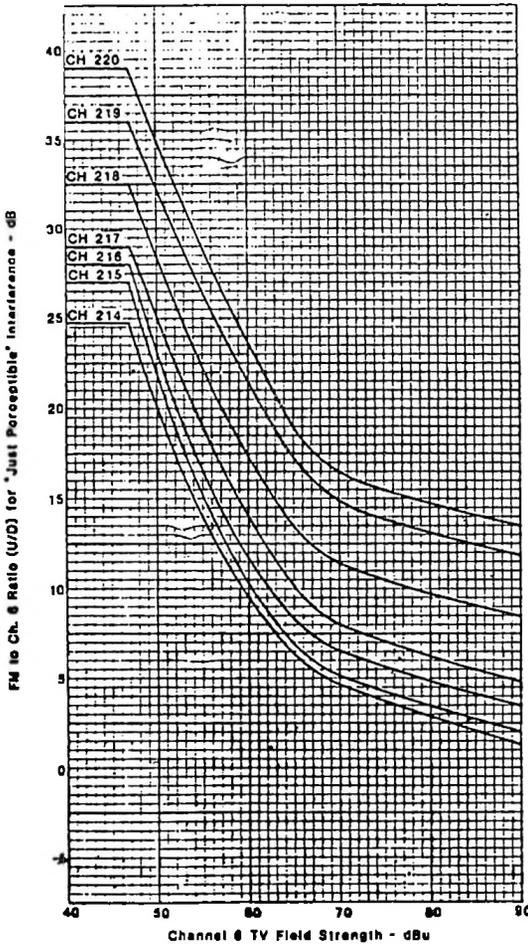


Figure 2  
FM/TV 6 PROTECTION RATIOS  
BASED ON MEDIAN RECEIVERS  
CHANNELS 214-220

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

SUBPART E

TELEVISION BROADCAST STATIONS

73.601 SCOPE OF SUBPART.

This subpart contains the rules and regulations (including engineering standards) governing television TV broadcast stations, including non-commercial educational television TV broadcast stations and, where indicated, low power TV and TV translator stations in the United States, its Territories and possessions. Television TV broadcast, low power TV, and TV translator stations are assigned channels 6 megahertz per-second {MHZ} wide, designated as set forth in §73.603(a).

73.602 CROSS REFERENCE TO RULES IN OTHER PARTS.

See §73.1010. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.603 NUMERICAL DESIGNATION OF TELEVISION CHANNELS.

(a)

FREQUENCY BAND		FREQUENCY BAND	
CHANNEL NO.	MEGAHERTZ	CHANNEL NO.	MEGAHERTZ
2 . . . . .	54-60	21 . . . . .	512-518
3 . . . . .	60-66	22 . . . . .	518-524
4 . . . . .	66-72	23 . . . . .	524-530
5 . . . . .	76-82	24 . . . . .	530-536
6 . . . . .	82-88	25 . . . . .	536-542
7 . . . . .	174-180	26 . . . . .	542-548
8 . . . . .	180-186	27 . . . . .	548-554
9 . . . . .	186-192	28 . . . . .	554-560
10 . . . . .	192-198	29 . . . . .	560-566
11 . . . . .	198-204	30 . . . . .	566-572
12 . . . . .	204-210	31 . . . . .	572-578
13 . . . . .	210-216	32 . . . . .	578-584
14 . . . . .	470-476	33 . . . . .	584-590
15 . . . . .	476-482	34 . . . . .	590-596
16 . . . . .	482-488	35 . . . . .	596-602
17 . . . . .	488-494	36 . . . . .	602-608
18 . . . . .	494-500	37 . . . . .	608-614
19 . . . . .	500-506	38 . . . . .	614-620
20 . . . . .	506-512	39 . . . . .	620-626

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FREQUENCY BAND		FREQUENCY BAND	
CHANNEL NO.	MEGAHERTZ	CHANNEL NO.	MEGAHERTZ
40	626-632	62	758-764
41	632-638	63	764-770
42	638-644	64	770-776
43	644-650	65	776-782
44	650-656	66	782-788
45	656-662	67	788-794
46	662-668	68	794-800
47	668-674	69	800-806
48	674-680		
49	680-686		
50	686-692		
51	692-698		
52	698-704		
53	704-710		
54	710-716		
55	716-722		
56	722-728		
57	728-734		
58	734-740		
59	740-746		
60	746-752		
61	752-758		

EDITOR'S NOTE: Above Chart revised 82-333, 9/15/82.

(b) In Alaska, television broadcast stations operating on Channel 5 (76-82 MHz) and on Channel 6 (82-88 MHz) shall not cause harmful interference to and must accept interference from non-Government fixed operations authorized prior to January 1, 1982. (Revised 82-283, 8/11/82)

(c) Channel 37, 608-614 MHz, is reserved exclusively for the radio astronomy service, ~~until the first Administrative Radio Conference after January 1, 1974, which is competent to review this provision.~~

(d) In Hawaii, the frequency band 488-494 MHz is allocated for non-broadcast use. This frequency band (Channel 17) will not be assigned in Hawaii for use by television broadcast stations. (Added 82-147, 5/20/82)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS

<u>ALABAMA</u>	<u>CHANNEL NO.</u>		<u>CHANNEL NO.</u>
Andalusia	*2-	Fairbanks	2+, 4+, 7+, *9+, 11+, 13+
Anniston	40-		
Arab	56-	Juneau	*3, 8, 10
Birmingham	6-, *10-, 13-, 21- 42+, *62+, 68+	Ketchikan	2, 4, *9
		Seward	3-, 9-
Demopolis	*41	Sitka	13
Dothan	4, 18, *39+, 60-		
Florence	15, 26, *36-		
Gadsden	44+, 60		
		<u>ARIZONA</u>	
Gulf Shores	55	Ajo	*23-
Huntsville-Decatur	19, *25+, 31+, 48-, 54	Coolidge	*43
Louisville	*43+	Douglas	3, *28
Mobile	5+, 10+, 15+, 21+, *31, *42, 61	Flagstaff	2, 4+, 9, 13, *16
Montgomery	12, 20, *26+, 32, 45-	Globe	*14+
		Green Valley	46
Munford	*7-, *16-	** Holbrook	11+, *18+
Opelika	50, 66	Kingman	6-, *14-
** Ozark	34		
Selma	8, 29	McNary	*22+
Troy	67		
Tuscaloosa	17, 33, *39-	Mesa	12-
Tuscumbia	52+		
Tuskegee	22-	Nogales	*16+
<u>ALASKA:</u>		Page	*17
Anchorage	2-, 4-, 5, *7-, 11, 13-, 33	Parker	*17-
Bethel	*4	Phoenix	3+, 5-, *8+, 10-, 15-, 21, 33, *39, 45
Dillingham	*2, 10	Prescott	7, *19

\*\* Added or revised by above change.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

ARIZONA:(Cont'd)	CHANNEL NO.	CALIFORNIA:	CHANNEL NO.
Stafford	*23+		
Sierra Vista	58	Alturas	13+
Tolleson	51	Anaheim	56-
Tucson	4-, *6+, 9-, 13-	Arcata	23
	18-, *27-, 40	Avalon	54
Tucson-Nogales	11	Bakersfield	17, 23-, 29, *39-, 48
Yuma	11-, 13+, *16-		
		Barstow	*35+, 64
		Big Bear Lake	59+
		Bishop	*14 -
<u>ARKANSAS:</u>			
Arkadelphia	*9+	Blythe	*22-
Batesville	*17	Brawley	*26
** El Dorado	10-, *30+, 43-, 49-	Chico	12-, *18, 24+, *30-
Fayetteville	*13-, 29+	Coalinga	*27 -
Fort Smith	5-, 24+, 40-	Concord	42
Harrison	* 31+	Corona	52
Hot Springs	*20, 26	Cotati	*22 -
Jonesboro	8-, *19+	El Centro	7+, 9+
Little Rock	*2-, 4, 7-, 11, 16-, *36, 42	Eureka	3-, 6-, *13-, 29
Mountain Home	43+	Fort Bragg	8-
Mountain View	*6-	Fresno	*18+, 24, 30+, 43, 47, 53, 59
Pine Bluff	25-, 38-	Hanford	21
Rogers	51-		
Russellville	*28+		

Operation on this channel is subject to the conditions, terms, and requirements set out in the Report and Order in Docket No. 19075, RM-1645, adopted January 5, 1972, released January 7, 1972, FCC 72-19. (Added FCC72-19, January 7, 1972)

\*\* Added or revised by above change.

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

<u>CALIFORNIA:</u> (Continued)	<u>CHANNEL NO.</u>		<u>CHANNEL NO.</u>
Indio	*19+	San Mateo	* 60
Los Angeles	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 22, 28, 34, 58-, 68-	Santa Ana	40, * 50-
Merced	51	Santa Barbara	3-, 14 <sup>2</sup> , *20 <sup>2</sup>
Modesto	19-, 23+		38.*55
Novato	68	Santa Cruz	*16-
Oroville	28	Santa Maria	12+
Oxnard	63+	Santa Rosa	50-, 62
Palm Springs	36-, 42	Stockton	13+, 58, 64
Paradise	46	Susanville	14
Porterville	61	Tulare	26+
Rancho Palos Verdes	44+	Twentynine Palms	31
Redding	7, 9, 16	Vallejo-Fairfield	66
Ridgecrest	25	Ventura	51, 57
Riverside	46, 62	Visalia	*49
Sacramento	3, *6, 10, 29-, 31-, 40-, *52	Watsonville	*25+
Salinas-Monterey	8+, 35-, 46-, *56, 67-	Willits	11-
San Bernardino	18-, 24-, 30	** Yosemite Valley	41
San Diego	8, 10, *15, 39, 51, 69	Yreka City	20+
San Francisco	2+, 4-, 5+, 7-, *9+, 14+, 20-, 26-, *32+, 38, 44-		
		<u>COLORADO:</u>	
San Jose	11+, 36, 48-, *54, 65	Alamosa	*16
San Luis Obispo	6+, *15+, 33	Boulder	12, 14
		Castle Rock	53

<sup>2</sup> Following the decision in Docket No. 18261, channels so indicated will not be available for television use until further action by the Commission.

\*\* Added or revised by above change.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

COLORADO:

Colorado Springs	11,13,21	New Britain	30+
Craig	16+	New Haven	8, 59+, 55
Denver	2, 4-, *6-, 7, 9-, 20, 31, *41, 50, 59	New London	26+
Durango	6+ *20-, 33+	Norwich	53
Fort Collins	22-	Waterbury	20
Glenwood Springs	3-, *19+		
** Grand Junction	4*, 5-, 8-, 11+, 18+		
Gunnison	17-		

La Junta	22+
Lamar	12-, 14-
Leadville	15-
Longmont	25
Montrose	10+, 22
Pueblo	5, 8, 26+, 32-
Salida	23+
Steamboat Springs	24+
Sterling	3, 18+
Trinidad	24

DELAWARE:

Dover	34
Seaford	-38, *64-
Wilmington	12, 61

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Washington	4-, 5-, 7+, 9, 14-, 20+, 26-, 32+, 50
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FLORIDA:

Boca Raton	*63
Bradenton	19, 66
Bunnell	58
Cape Coral	36
Clearwater	22
Clermont	68
Cocoa	18-, 52
Crystal River	39-
Daytona Beach	2-, 26
Destin	64+

CONNECTICUT:

Bridgeport	43-, 49-
Hartford	3+, 18-, 24, 61+

\*\*Added or revised by above change number.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.698 TABLES.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Tables II and III have been removed. Table IV has been revised and redesignated as Table II.

TABLE I.—MINUTES TO DECIMAL PARTS OF A DEGREE

Minutes	Degrees	Minutes	Degrees
1	0.01667	31	0.51667
2	.03333	32	.53333
3	.05	33	.55
4	.06667	34	.56667
5	.08333	35	.58333
6	.10	36	.60
7	.11667	37	.61667
8	.13333	38	.63333
9	.15	39	.65
10	.16667	40	.66667
11	.18333	41	.68333
12	.20	42	.70
13	.21667	43	.71667
14	.23333	44	.73333
15	.25	45	.75
16	.26667	46	.76667
17	.28333	47	.78333
18	.30	48	.80
19	.31667	49	.81667
20	.33333	50	.83333
21	.35	51	.85
22	.36667	52	.86667
23	.38333	53	.88333
24	.40	54	.90
25	.41667	55	.91667
26	.43333	56	.93333
27	.45	57	.95
28	.46667	58	.96667
29	.48333	59	.98333
30	.50	60	1.00

SECONDS TO DECIMAL PARTS OF A DEGREE

Seconds	Degrees	Seconds	Degrees
1	0.00028	31	0.00861
2	.00056	32	.00889
3	.00083	33	.00917
4	.00111	34	.00944
5	.00139	35	.00972
6	.00167	36	.01
7	.00194	37	.01028
8	.00222	38	.01056
9	.0025	39	.01083
10	.00278	40	.01111
11	.00306	41	.01139
12	.00333	42	.01167
13	.00361	43	.01194
14	.00389	44	.01222
15	.00417	45	.0125
16	.00444	46	.01278
17	.00472	47	.01306
18	.005	48	.01333
19	.00528	49	.01361
20	.00556	50	.01389
21	.00583	51	.01417
22	.00611	52	.01444
23	.00639	53	.01472
24	.00667	54	.015
25	.00694	55	.01528
26	.00722	56	.01556
27	.0075	57	.01583
28	.00778	58	.01611
29	.00806	59	.01639
30	.00833	60	.01667

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

TABLE II

(1) Channel	(2) - 21.4 kilometers (13.5 miles) at least	(3) - 21.4 kilometers (13.5 miles) at least intermodulation	(4) - 27.7 kilometers (17.5 miles) at least (channel)	(5) - 85.7 kilometers (53 miles) at least	(6) - 85.7 kilometers (53 miles) at least sound meter	(7) - 118.8 kilometers (74 miles) at least meter
14	22	18-19	15	21	22	23
15	23	17-20	14, 16	22	23	24
16	24	14, 18-21	16, 17	23	24	25
17	25	14-15, 19-22	16, 18	24	25	26
18	26	15, 16, 20-23	17, 19	25	26	27
19	27	14-17, 21-24	18, 20	26	27	28
20	28	15-18, 22-25	19, 21	27	28	29
21	29	16-19, 23-26	20, 22	28	29	30
22	30, 14	17-20, 24-27	21, 23	29, 15	30	31
23	31, 15	18-21, 25-28	22, 24	30, 16	31	32
24	32, 16	19-22, 26-29	23, 25	31, 17	32	33
25	33, 17	20-23, 27-30	24, 26	32, 18	33	34
26	34, 18	21-24, 28-31	25, 27	33, 19	34	35
27	35, 19	22-25, 29-32	26, 28	34, 20	35	36
28	36, 20	23-26, 30-33	27, 29	35, 21	36	37
29	37, 21	24-27, 31-34	28, 30	36, 22	37	38
30	38, 22	25-28, 32-35	29, 31	37, 23	38	39
31	39, 23	26-29, 33-36	30, 32	38, 24	39	40
32	40, 24	27-30, 34-37	31, 33	39, 25	40	41
33	41, 25	28-31, 35-38	32, 34	40, 26	41	42
34	42, 26	29-32, 36-39	33, 35	41, 27	42	43
35	43, 27	30-33, 37-40	34, 36	42, 28	43	44
36	44, 28	31-34, 38-41	35, 37	43, 29	44	45
37	45, 29	32-35, 39-42	36, 38	44, 30	45	46
38	46, 30	33-36, 40-43	37, 39	45, 31	46	47
39	47, 31	34-37, 41-44	38, 40	46, 32	47	48
40	48, 32	35-38, 42-45	39, 41	47, 33	48	49
41	49, 33	36-39, 43-46	40, 42	48, 34	49	50
42	50, 34	37-40, 44-47	41, 43	49, 35	50	51
43	51, 35	38-41, 45-48	42, 44	50, 36	51	52
44	52, 36	39-42, 46-49	43, 45	51, 37	52	53
45	53, 37	40-43, 47-50	44, 46	52, 38	53	54
46	54, 38	41-44, 48-51	45, 47	53, 39	54	55
47	55, 39	42-45, 49-52	46, 48	54, 40	55	56
48	56, 40	43-46, 50-53	47, 49	55, 41	56	57
49	57, 41	44-47, 51-54	48, 50	56, 42	57	58
50	58, 42	45-48, 52-55	49, 51	57, 43	58	59
51	59, 43	46-49, 53-56	50, 52	58, 44	59	60
52	60, 44	47-50, 54-57	51, 53	59, 45	60	61
53	61, 45	48-51, 55-58	52, 54	60, 46	61	62
54	62, 46	49-52, 56-59	53, 55	61, 47	62	63
55	63, 47	50-53, 57-60	54, 56	62, 48	63	64
56	64, 48	51-54, 58-61	55, 57	63, 49	64	65
57	65, 49	52-55, 59-62	56, 58	64, 50	65	66
58	66, 50	53-56, 60-63	57, 59	65, 51	66	67
59	67, 51	54-57, 61-64	58, 60	66, 52	67	68
60	68, 52	55-58, 62-65	59, 61	67, 53	68	69
61	69, 53	56-59, 63-66	60, 62	68, 54	69	70
62	70, 54	57-60, 64-67	61, 63	69, 55	70	71
63	71, 55	58-61, 65-68	62, 64	70, 56	71	72
64	72, 56	59-62, 66-69	63, 65	71, 57	72	73
65	73, 57	60-63, 67-70	64, 66	72, 58	73	74
66	74, 58	61-64, 68-71	65, 67	73, 59	74	75
67	75, 59	62-65, 69-72	66, 68	74, 60	75	76
68	76, 60	63-66, 70-73	67, 69	75, 61	76	77
69	77, 61	64-67, 71-74	68, 70	76, 62	77	78

Note: The parenthetical reference beneath the mileage figures in columns 2 through 7, inclusive, indicate, in abbreviated form, the bases for the required mileage separations. For a discussion of these bases, see the "Sixth Report and Order" of the Commission (FCC E2-294; 17 F.R. 3005, May 2, 1952). The hyphenated numbers listed in column (3) are both inclusive.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.699 TV ENGINEERING CHARTS.

This section consists of the following Figures 1-5, 5a, 6-10, 10a-10e, 11-12, 13-17, and "slider" for use with Figures 9 and 10. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.699 is amended by removing Figure 3 and Figure 4; and revising Figures 9, 9a, 10, 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d.*

NOTE: The charts as reproduced herein, due to their small scale, are not to be used in connection with material submitted to the FCC.

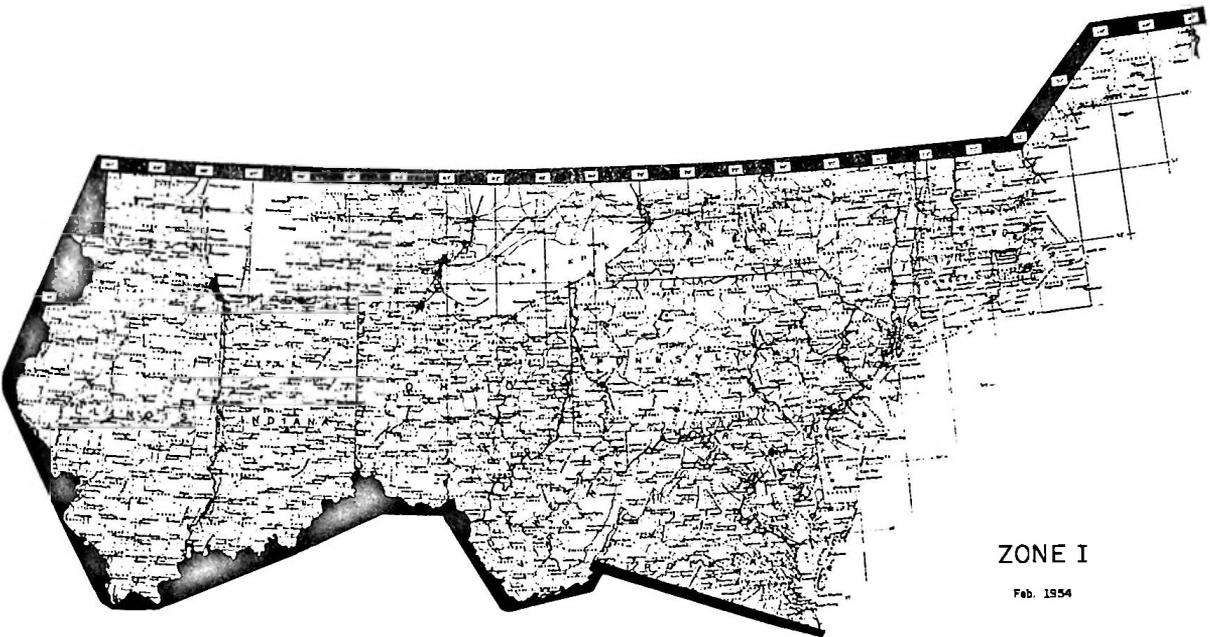


FIGURE 1

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

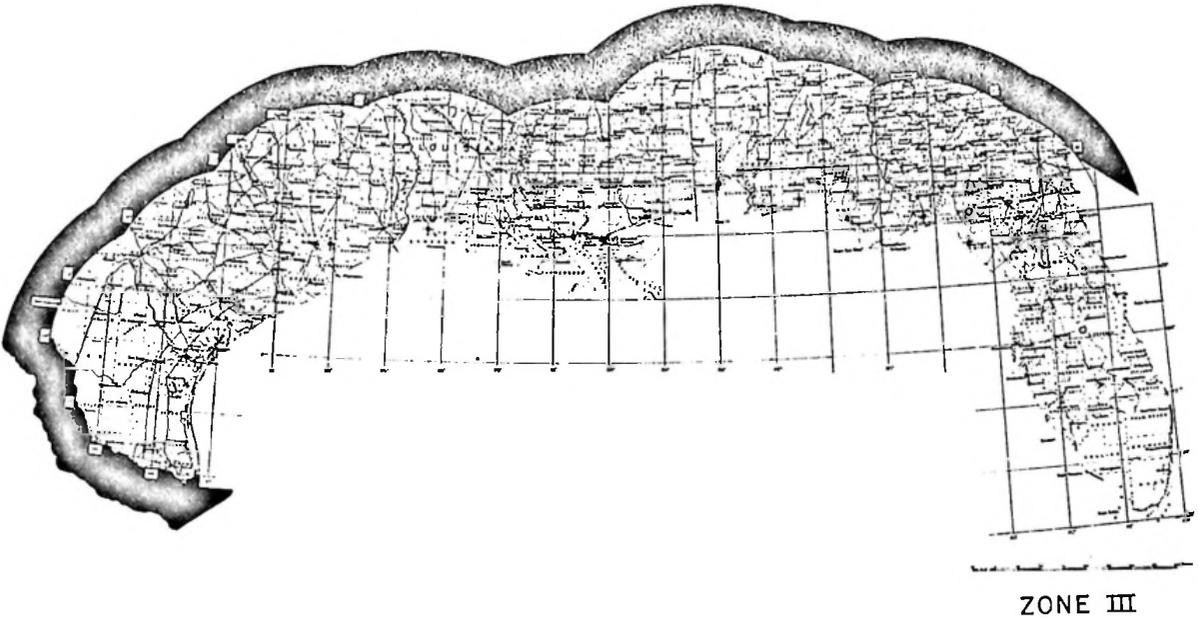
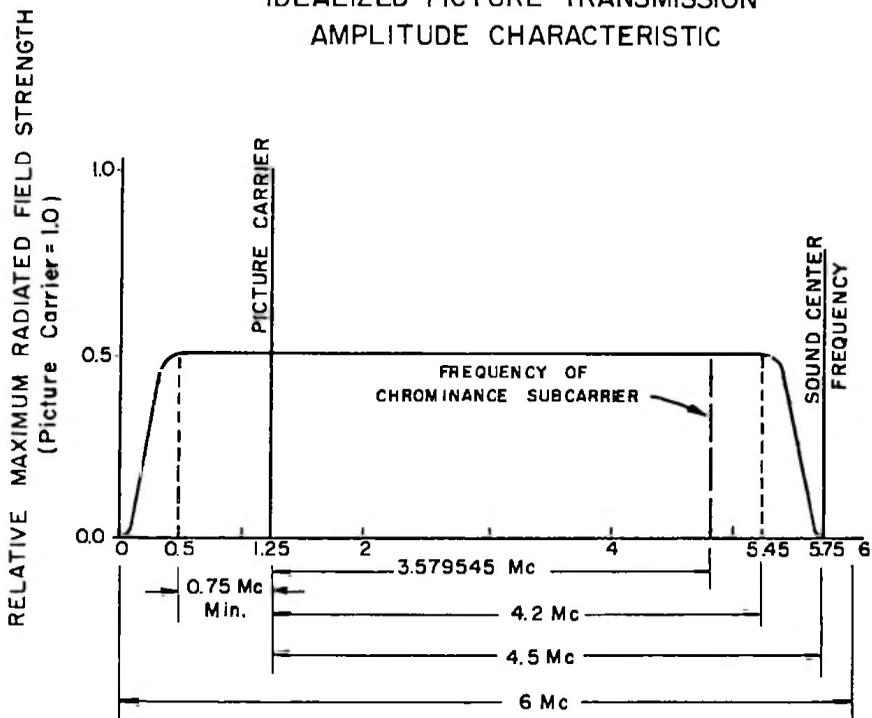


FIGURE 2

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

IDEALIZED PICTURE TRANSMISSION  
AMPLITUDE CHARACTERISTIC



Note: Not drawn to scale

FIGURE 5

[Next Page is No. 473]

### IDEALIZED PICTURE TRANSMISSION AMPLITUDE CHARACTERISTIC

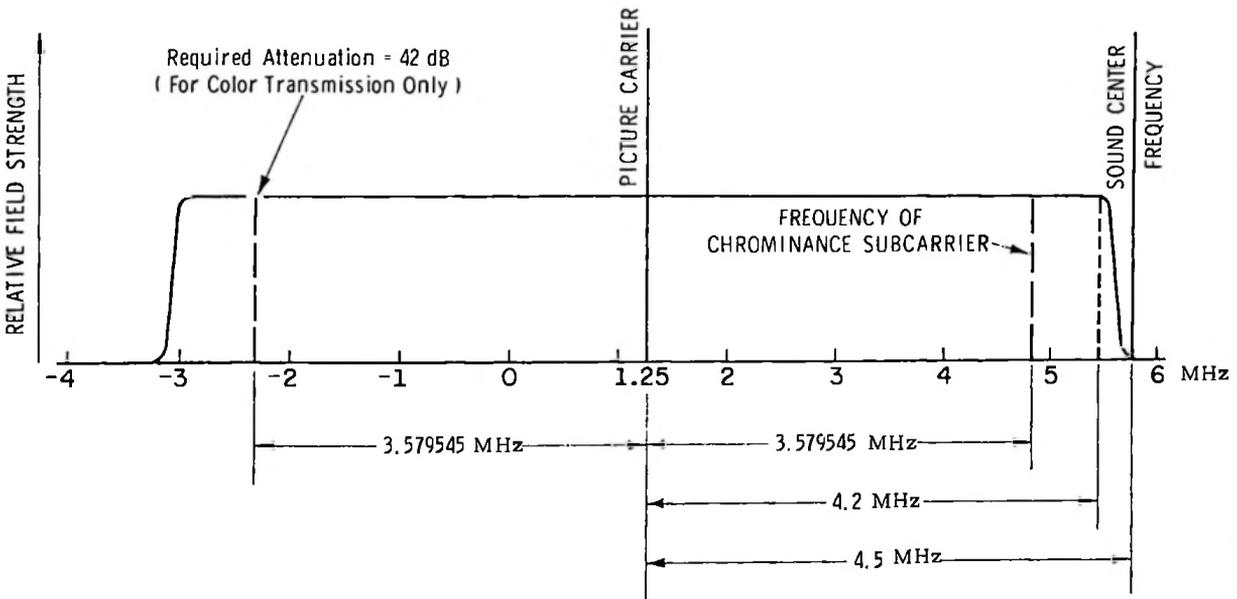


FIGURE 5a



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FIGURE 6 NOTES

- 1 H= Time from start of one line to start of next line.
- 2 V= Time from start of one field to start of next field.
- 3 Leading and trailing edges of vertical blanking should be complete in less than 0.1H.
- 4 Leading and trailing slopes of horizontal blanking must be steep enough to preserve minimum values of (x+y) and (z) under all conditions of picture content.
- \*5 Dimensions marked with asterisk indicate that tolerances given are permitted only for long time variations and not for successive cycles.
- 6 Equalizing pulse duration must be between 0.45 and 0.55 of the duration of the horizontal synchronizing pulse duration. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)
- 7 Color burst follows each horizontal pulse, but is omitted following the equalizing pulses and during the broad vertical pulses.
- 8 Color bursts to be omitted during monochrome transmission.
- 9 The burst frequency shall be 3.579545 mc. The tolerance on the frequency shall be 10 cycles with a maximum rate of change of frequency not to exceed 1/10 cycle per second.
- 10 The horizontal scanning frequency shall be  $\frac{2}{455}$  times the burst frequency.
- 11 The dimensions specified for the burst determine the times of starting and stopping the burst, but not its phase. The color burst consists of amplitude modulation of a continuous sine wave.
- 12 Dimension "P" represents the peak excursion of the luminance signal from blanking level, but does not include the chrominance signal. Dimension "S" is the sync amplitude above blanking level. Dimension "C" is the peak carrier amplitude.
- 13 Start of Field 1 is defined by a whole line between first equalizing pulse and preceding H sync pulses.
- 14 Start of Field 2 is defined by a half line between first equalizing pulse and preceding H sync pulses.
- 15 Field 1 line numbers start with first equalizing pulse in Field 1.
- 16 Field 2 line numbers start with second equalizing pulse in Field 2.
- 17 Refer to text for further explanations and tolerances.
- 18 During color transmissions, the chrominance component of the picture signal may penetrate the synchronizing region and the color burst penetrates the picture region. (Added 79-369, 7/2/79)
- 19 Maximum horizontal and vertical blanking intervals are recommended values only.

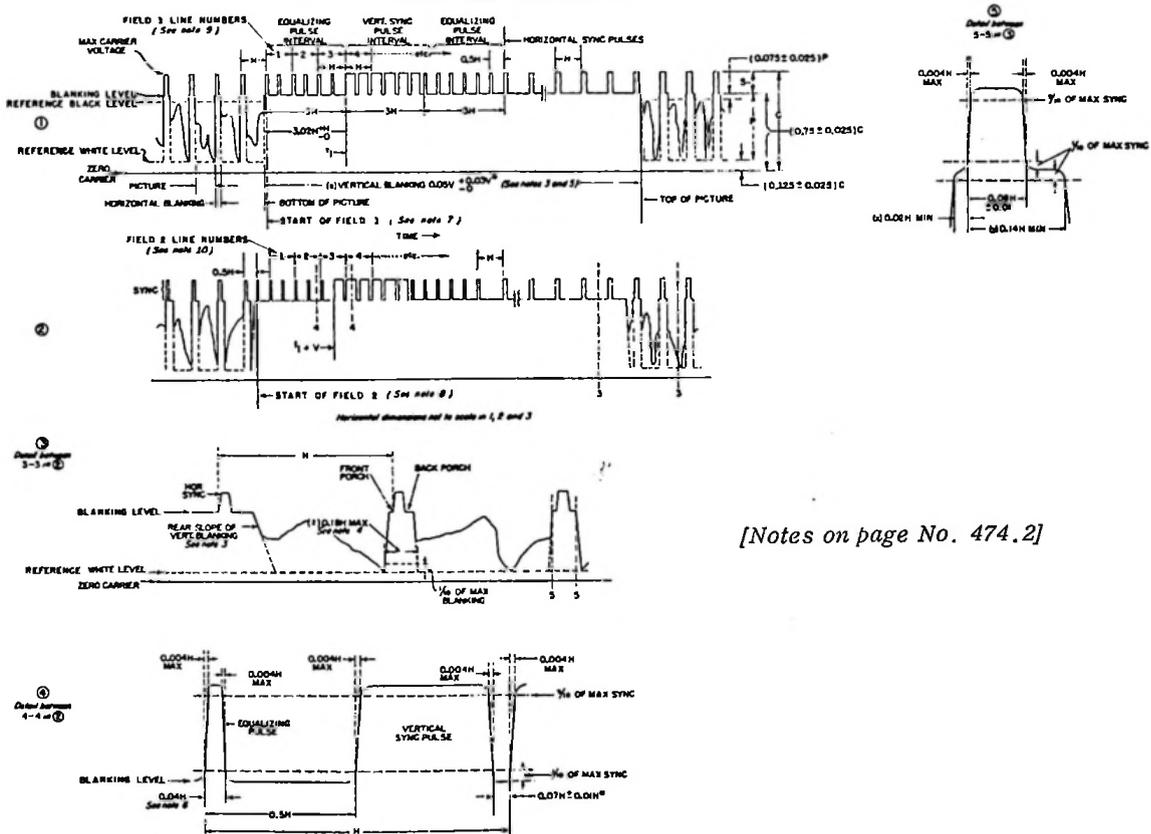
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FIGURE 7 NOTES

- 1 H= Time from start of one line to start of next line.
- 2 V= Time from start of one field to start of next field.
- 3 Leading and trailing edges of vertical blanking should be complete in less than 0.1H.
- 4 Leading and trailing slopes of horizontal blanking must be steep enough to preserve minimum and maximum values of (x+y) and (z) under all conditions of picture content.
- \*5 Dimensions marked with asterisk indicate that tolerances given are permitted only for long time variations and not for successive cycles.
- 6 Equalizing pulse duration must be between 0.45 and 0.55 of the duration of the horizontal synchronizing pulse duration. (Revised 79-369. 7/2/79)
- 7 Start of Field 1 is defined by a whole line between first equalizing pulse, and preceding H sync pulses.
- 8 Start of Field 2 is defined by a half line between first equalizing pulse and preceding H sync pulses.
- 9 Field 1 line numbers start with first equalizing pulse in Field 1.
- 10 Field 2 line numbers start with second equalizing pulse in Field 2.
- 11 Refer to text for further explanations and tolerances.
- 12 Maximum horizontal and vertical blanking intervals are recommended values only.

[Next Page is No. 475]

TELEVISION SYNCHRONIZING WAVEFORM  
FOR MONOCHROME TRANSMISSION ONLY



[Notes on page No. 474.2]

FIGURE 7

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

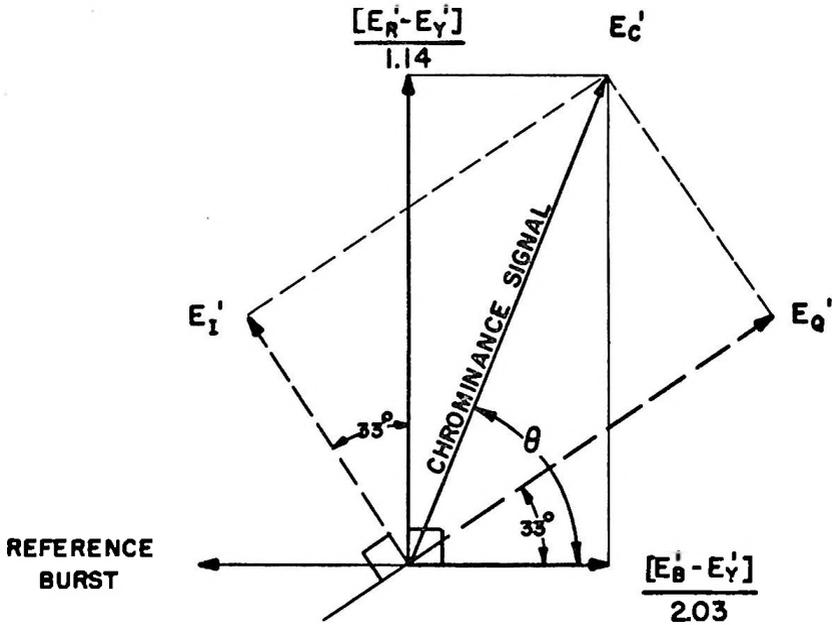
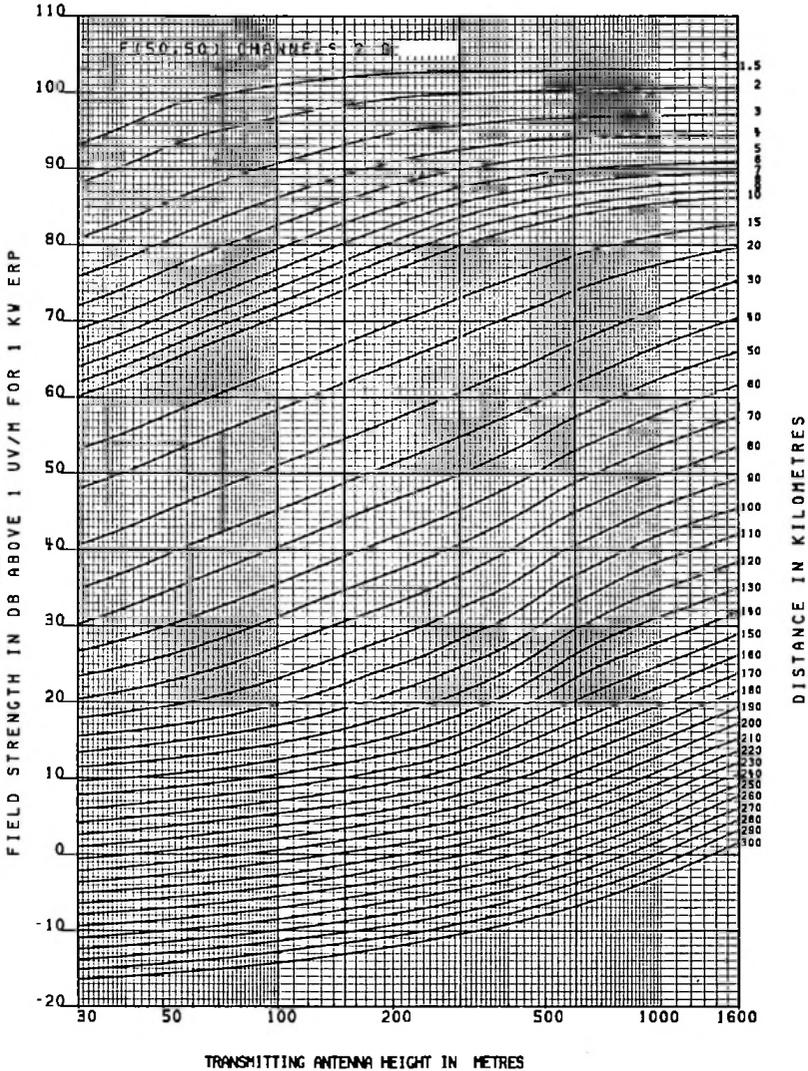


FIGURE 8

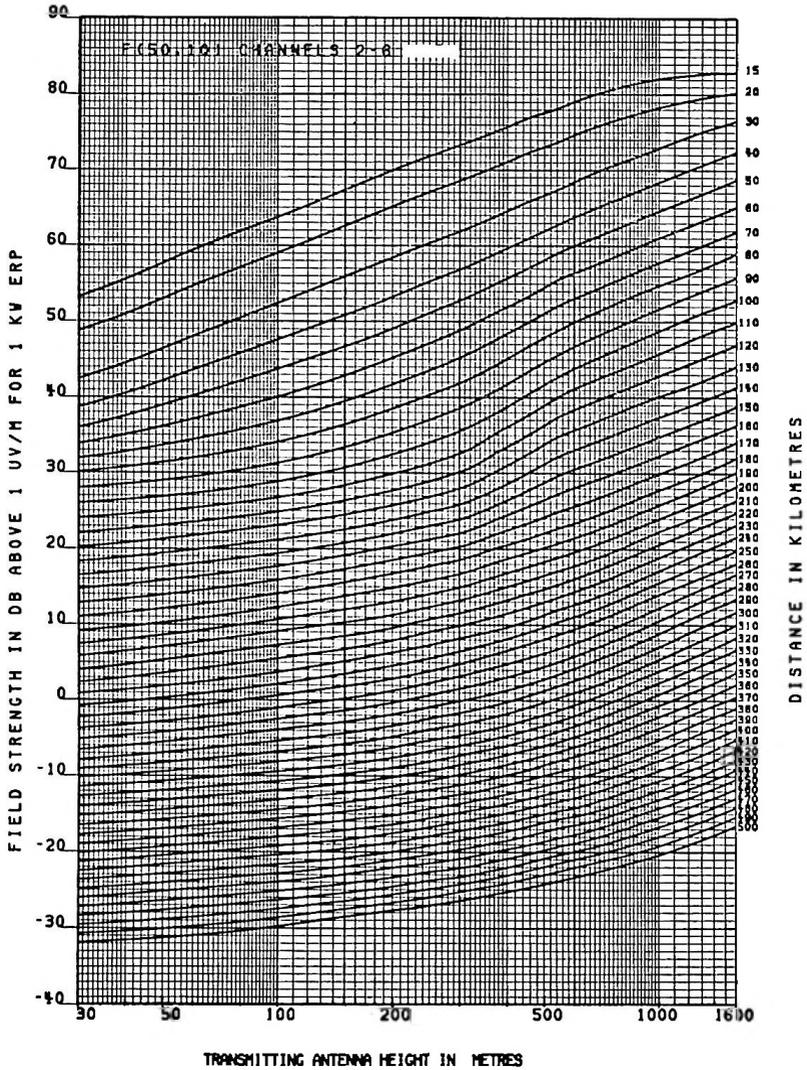
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



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

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

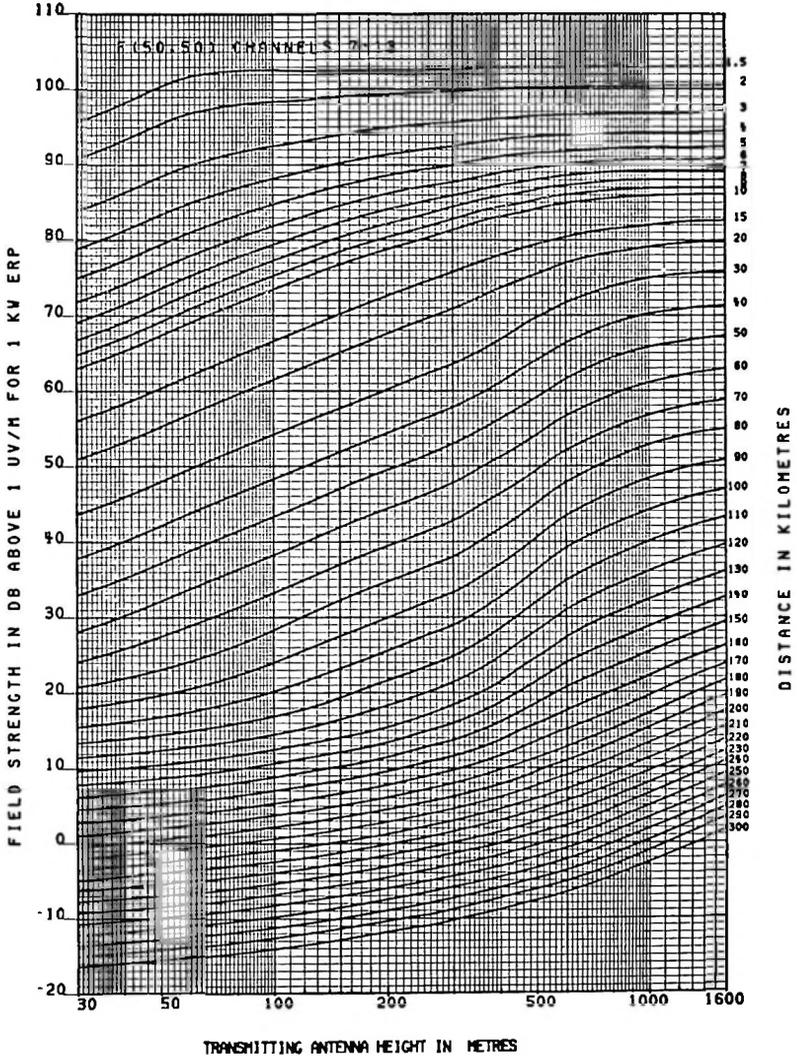


FCC 73.699 Figure 9a

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 10 PERCENT\*

[Next Page is No. 478.1]

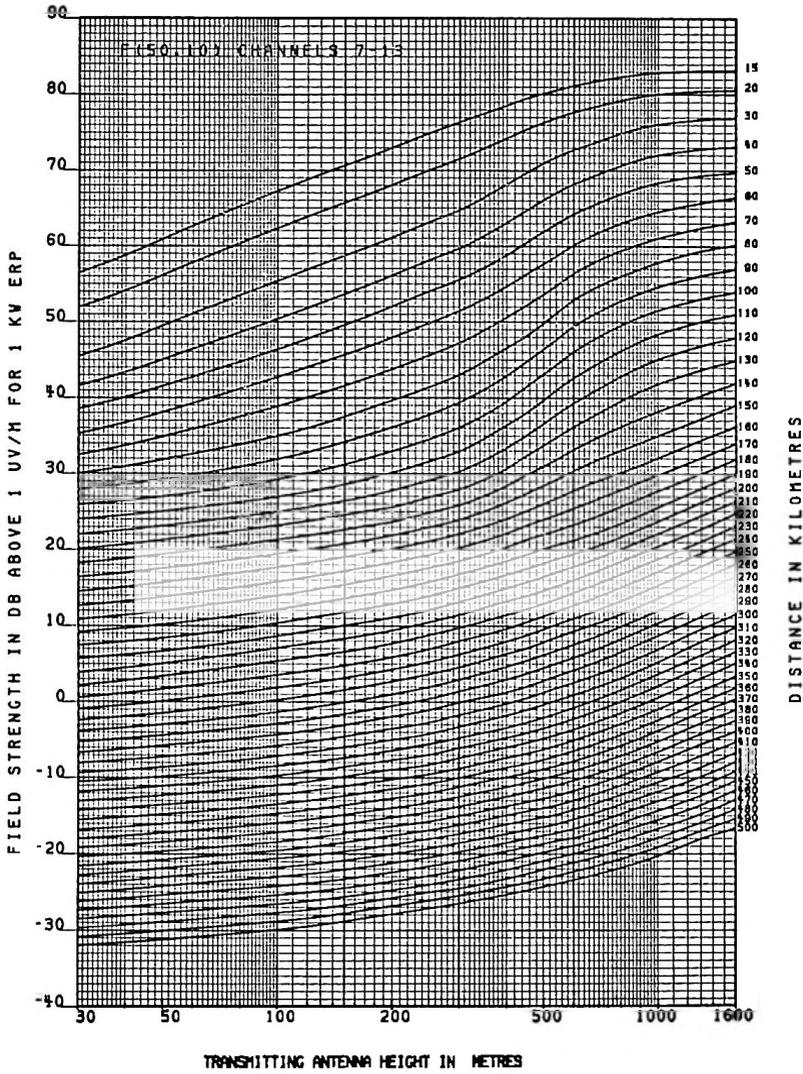
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



FCC 73.699 Figure 10

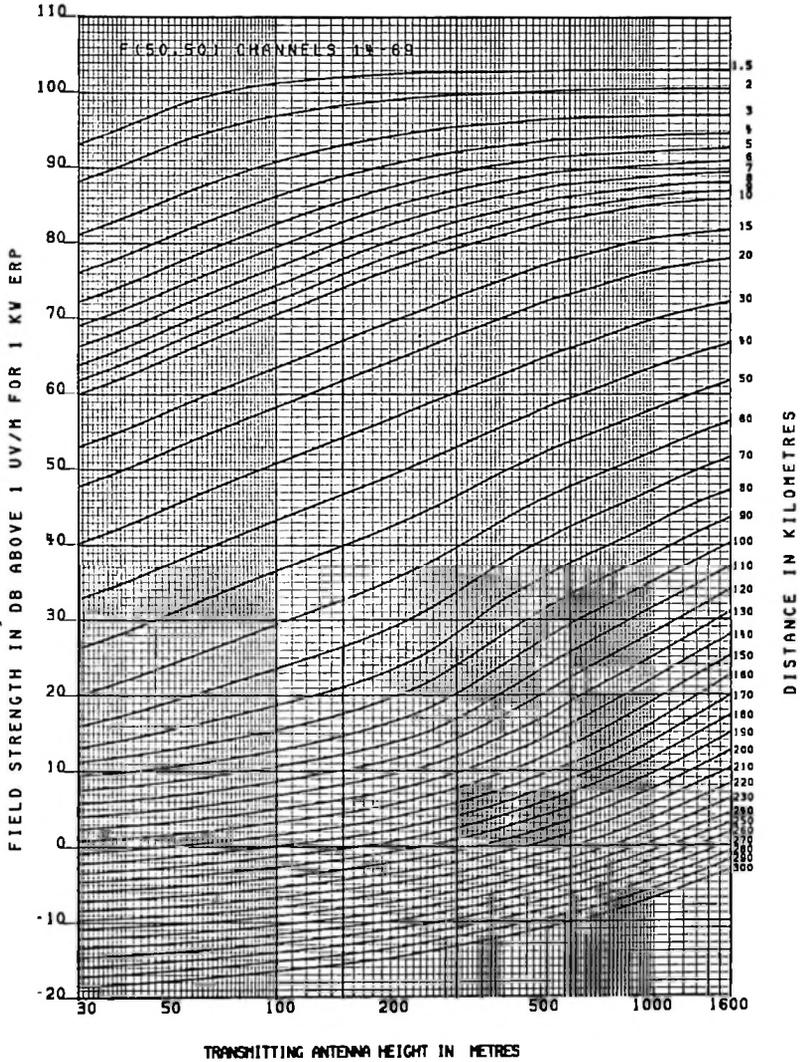
ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT  
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 50 PERCENT  
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



FCC 73.699 Figure 10a 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 2 METERS 10 PERCENT\*

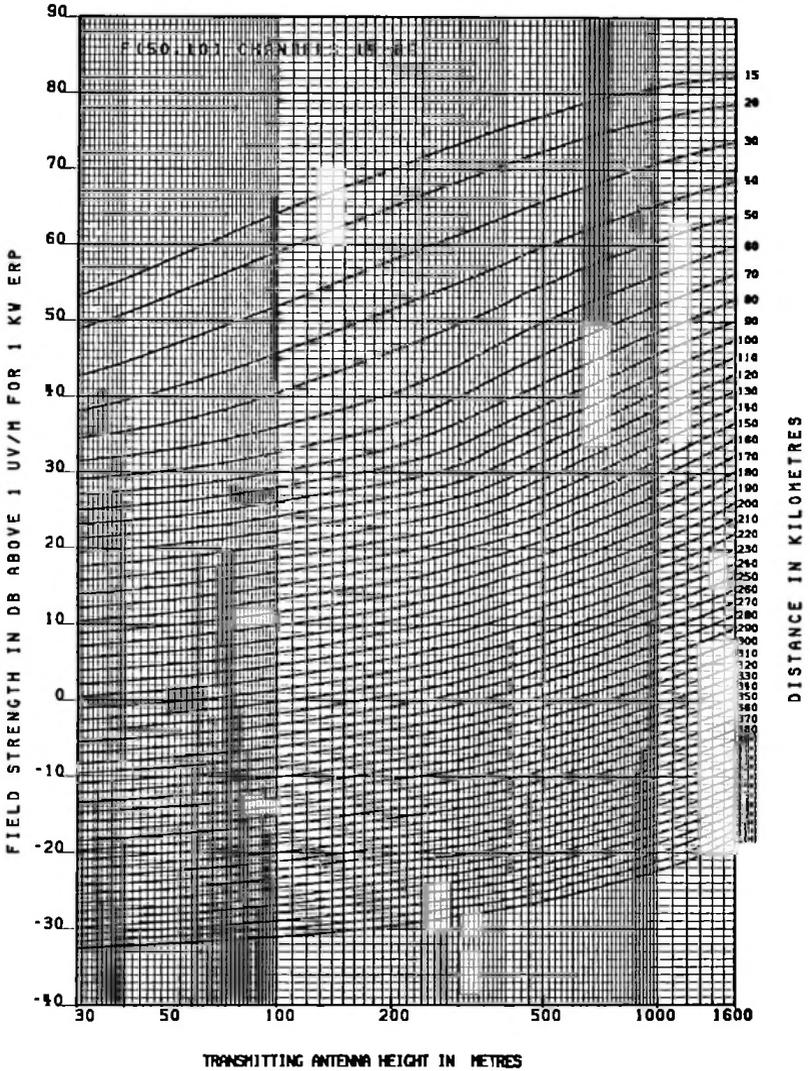
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



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

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

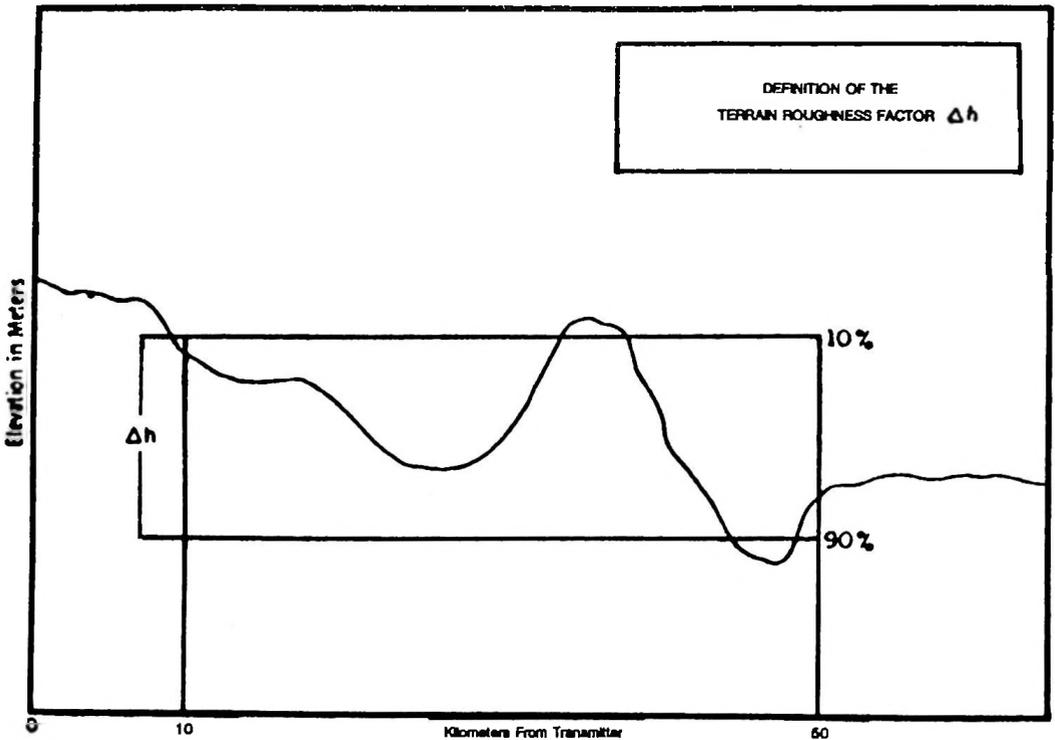


FCC 73.699 Figure 10c

ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT  
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 60 PERCENT  
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS 10 PERCENT\*

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FCC - R - 6602



FCC §73.699 FIGURE 10d

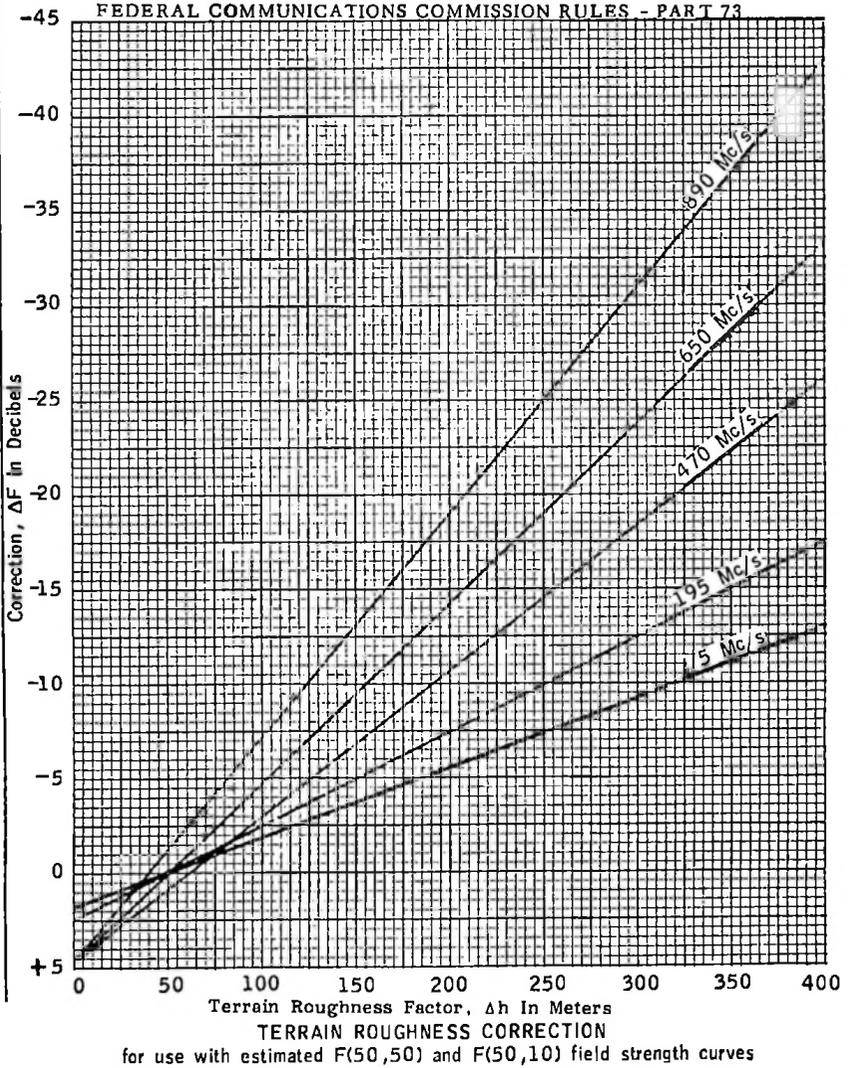
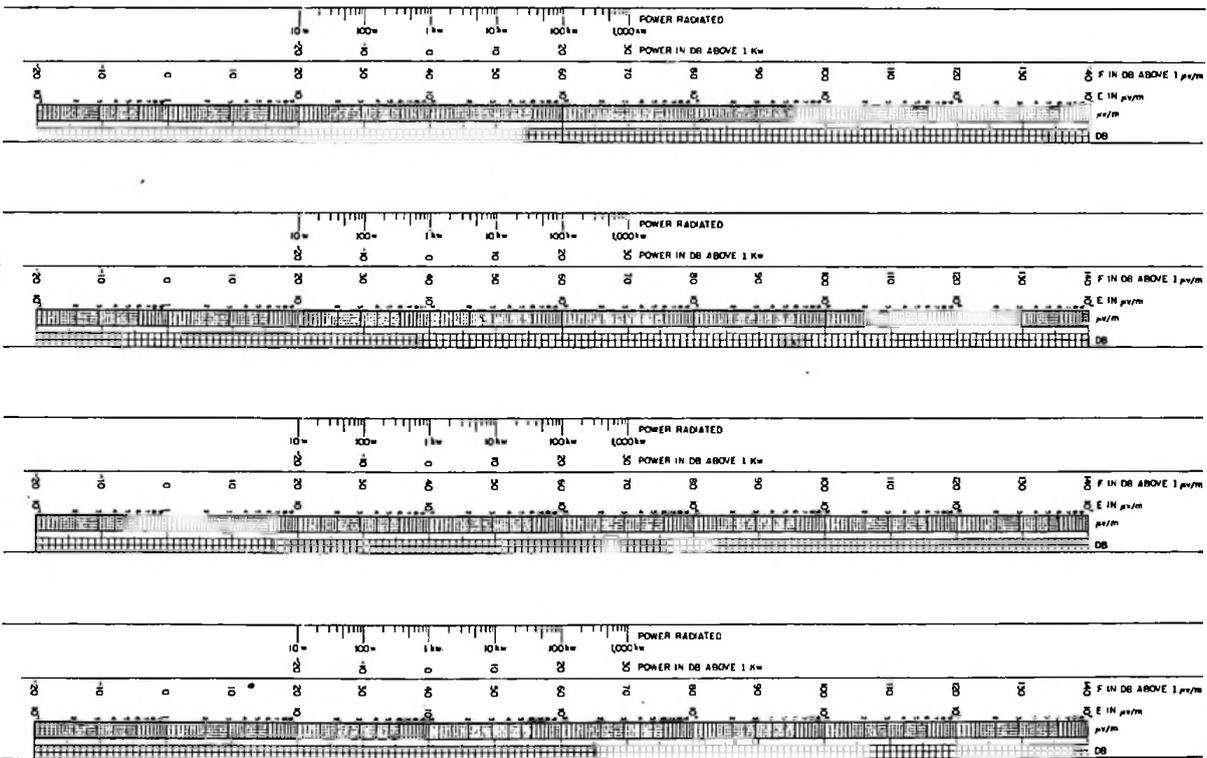


FIGURE 10e



SLIDING SCALES FOR USE WITH FIGURES 9 & 10

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

# ASSUMED IDEAL DETECTOR OUTPUT

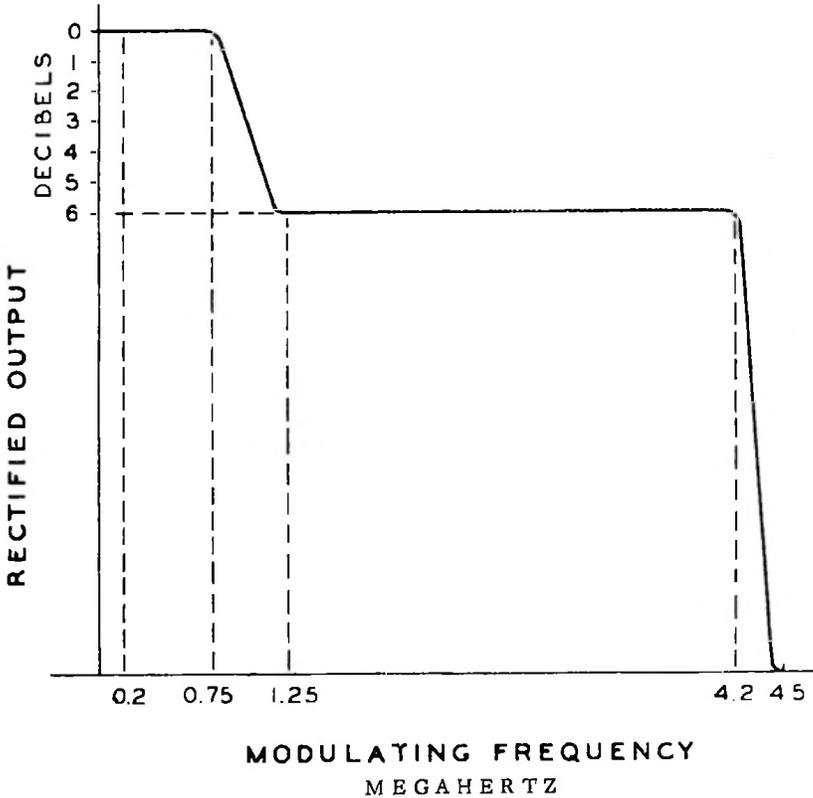


FIGURE 11

[Next Page is No. 480.1]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

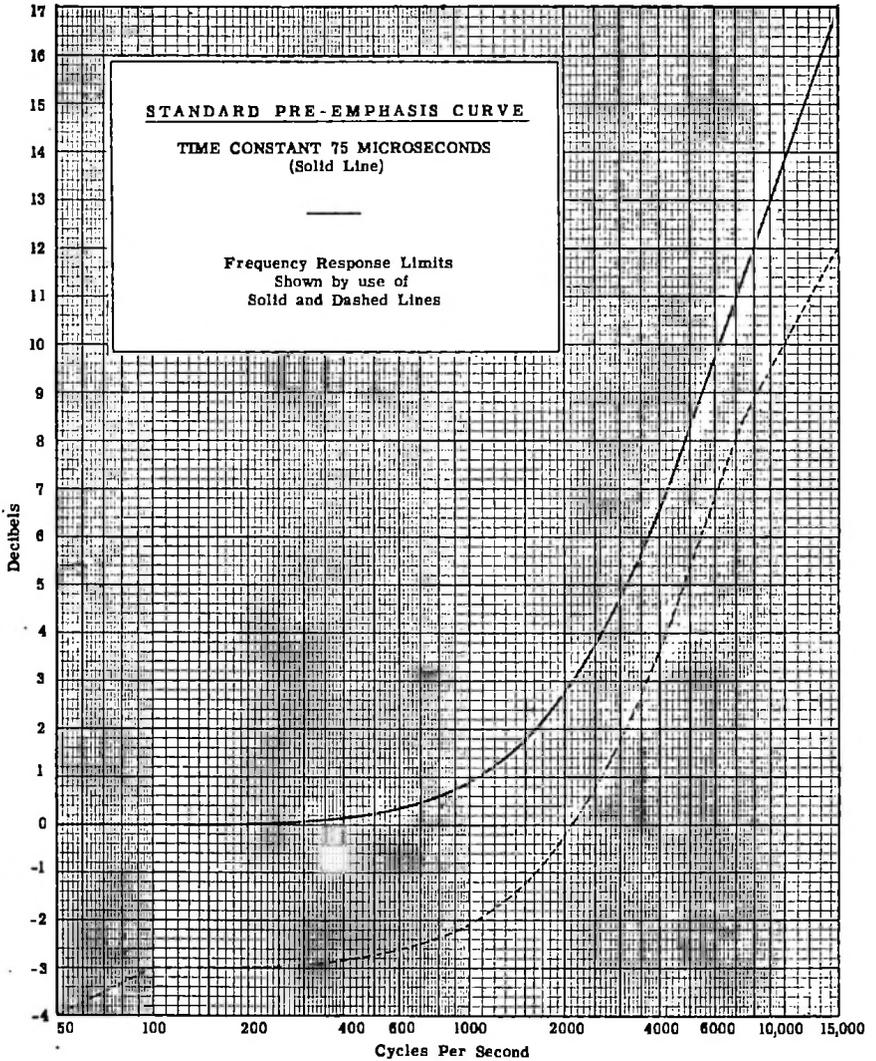


FIGURE 12

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FIGURE 13

MULTIBURST TEST SIGNAL  
(FIELD 1, LINE 17)

[RESERVED] [81-583, 2/22/82]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FIGURE 14

~~COLOR-BAR-TEST-SIGNAL~~  
~~{FIELD-2,-LINE-17}~~

[RESERVED] [81-583, 2/22/82]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

FIGURE 15

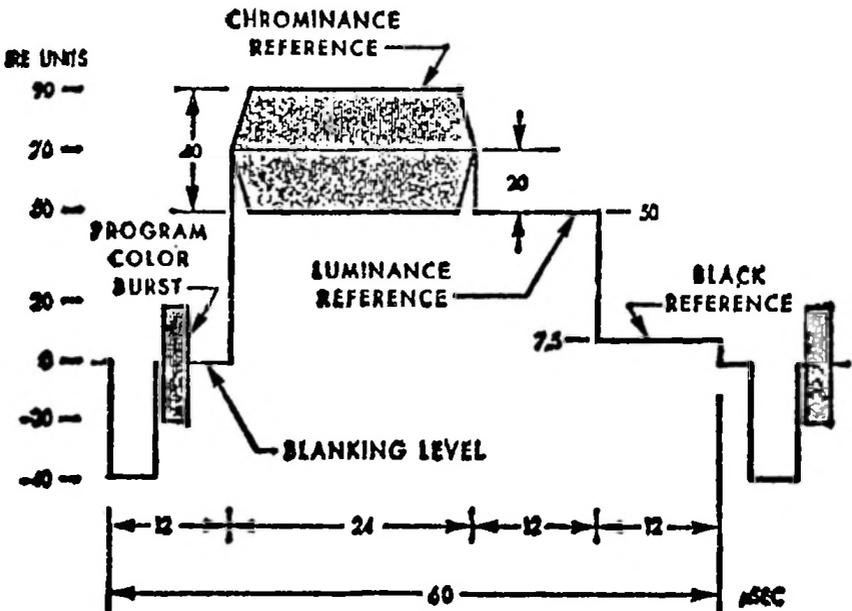
~~COMPOSITE SIGNAL~~  
~~(FIELD 1, LINE 18)~~

[RESERVED] [81-583, 2/22/82]

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APPENDIX B

VERTICAL INTERVAL REFERENCE (VIR) SIGNAL



**NOTE: THE CHROMINANCE REFERENCE AND THE PROGRAM COLOR BURST HAVE THE SAME PHASE.**

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73  
FIGURE 17 - HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS NOT TO SCALE

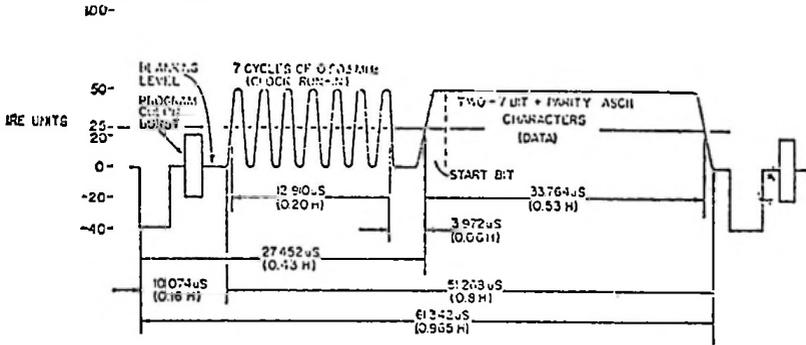


FIGURE 17 A LINE 21 FIELD 1 DATA SIGNAL FORMAT

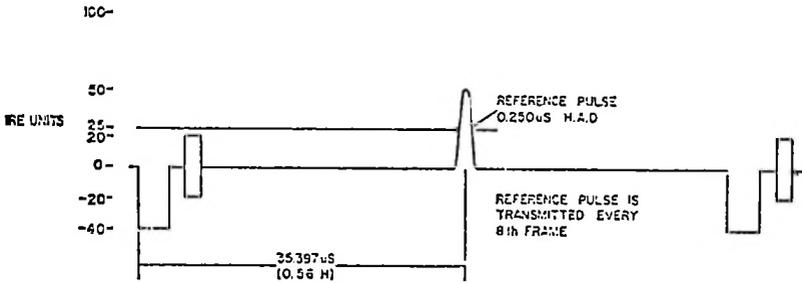


FIGURE 17 B ADAPTIVE EQUALIZER REFERENCE PULSE

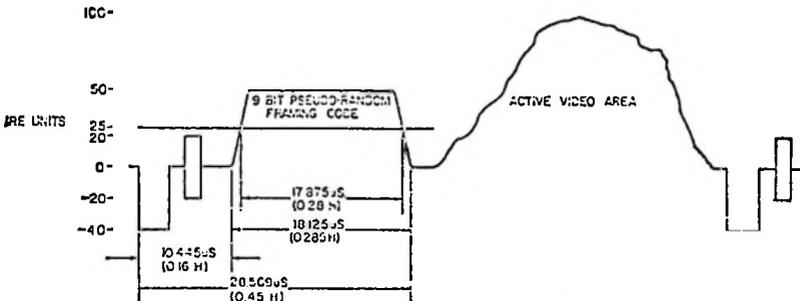


FIGURE 17 C LINE 21 FIELD TWO FRAMING CODE

1. DATA "1" = 50 IRE UNITS, DATA "0" = 0
2. DATA PULSE RISE TIME = 21 BAR PEG TIME.
3. DATA TIME BASE = 32  $\mu$ s (0.003-0.0004 H)
4. DATA BIT INTERVAL =  $\pi/32$  (1.535  $\mu$ s)
5. NEGATIVE GOING ZERO CROSSINGS OF CLOCK ARE COHERENT WITH DATA TRANSITIONS.
6. DATA AND CLOCK RUN-IN COHERENT WITH H.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

SUBPART F

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

DEFINITIONS AND ALLOCATION OF FACILITIES

73.701 DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions apply to terminology employed in this subpart: (Added 73-735, 8/20/73)

(a) INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

A broadcasting station employing frequencies allocated to the broadcasting service between 5,950 and 26,100 kHz, the transmissions of which are intended to be received directly by the general public in foreign countries. (A station may be authorized more than one transmitter.) There are both government and non-government international broadcasting stations; only the latter are licensed by the Commission and are subject to the rules of this subpart. (Added 73-735, 8/20/73)

(b) TRANSMITTER-HOUR.

One frequency used on one transmitter for one hour.  
(Added 73-735, 8/20/73)

(c) FREQUENCY-HOUR.

One frequency used for one hour regardless of the number of transmitters over which it is simultaneously broadcast by a station during that hour. (Added 73-735, 8/20/73)

(d) MULTIPLE OPERATION.

Broadcasting by a station on one frequency over two or more transmitters simultaneously. If a station uses the same frequency simultaneously on each of two (three, etc.) transmitters for an hour, it uses one frequency-hour and two (three, etc.) transmitter-hours. (Added 73-735, 8/20/73)

(e) DAY.

Any twenty-four hour period beginning 0100 G. m. t. and ending 0100 G. m. t. (Added 73-735, 8/20/73)

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## (f) SUNSPOT NUMBER.

The 12-month running average of the number of sunspots for any month as indicated in the U. S. Department of Commerce Telecommunications Research and Engineering Report No. 13- available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. The sunspot number varies in an approximate 11-year cycle.

## (g) MARCH SEASON.

That portion of any year commencing 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in March and ending at 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in May.

## (h) MAY SEASON.

That portion of any year commencing at 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in May and ending at 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in September.

## (i) SEPTEMBER SEASON.

That portion of any year commencing at 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in September and ending at 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in November.

## (j) NOVEMBER SEASON.

That portion of any year commencing at 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in November and ending at 0100 G. m. t. on the first Sunday in March.

## (k) SEASONAL SCHEDULE.

An assignment, for a season, of a frequency or frequencies, and other technical parameters, to be used by a station for transmission to particular zones or areas of reception during specified hours.

## (l) REFERENCE MONTH.

That month of a season which is used for determining predicted propagation characteristics for the season. The reference month is January, April, July, or October, as related to the season in which it occurs.

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(m) MAXIMUM USABLE FREQUENCY (MUF).

The highest frequency which is returned by ionospheric radio propagation to the surface of the earth for a particular path and time of day for 50 percent of the days of the reference month.

(n) OPTIMUM WORKING FREQUENCY (FOT).

The highest frequency which is returned by ionospheric radio propagation to the surface of the earth for a particular path and time of day for 90 percent of the days of the reference month.

NOTE: The international abbreviation for optimum working frequency, FOT, is formed with the initial letters of the French words for "optimum working frequency" which are "frequence optimum de travail."

(o) ZONE OF RECEPTION.

Any geographic zone indicated in § 73.703 in which the reception of particular programs is specifically intended and in which broadcast coverage is contemplated.

(p) AREA OF RECEPTION.

Any geographic area smaller than a zone of reception in which the reception of particular programs is specifically intended and in which broadcast coverage is contemplated, such areas being indicated by countries or parts of countries.

(q) DELIVERED MEDIAN FIELD STRENGTH, OR FIELD STRENGTH.

The field strength incident upon the zone or area of reception expressed in microvolts per meter, or decibels above one microvolt per meter, which is exceeded by the hourly median value for 50 percent of the days of the reference month.

(r) CARRIER POWER.

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.702 ASSIGNMENT AND USE OF FREQUENCIES.

(a) Frequencies will be assigned by the Commission prior to the start of each season to authorized international broadcasting stations for use during the season at specified hours and for transmission to specified zones or areas of reception, with specified power and antenna bearing. Six months prior to the start of each season, licensees and permittees shall by informal written request, submitted to the Commission in triplicate, indicate for the season the frequency or frequencies desired for transmission to each zone or area of reception specified in the license or permit, the specific hours during which it desires to transmit to such zones or areas on each frequency, and the power, antenna gain, and antenna bearing it desires to use. Requests will be honored to the extent that interference and propagation conditions permit and that they are otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) After necessary processing of the requests required by paragraph (a) of this section, the Commission will notify each licensee and permittee of the frequencies, hours of use thereof to specified zones or areas of reception, power, and antenna bearing which it intends to authorize for the season in question. After receipt of such notification, the licensee or permittee shall, in writing, not later than two months before the start of the season in question, inform the Commission either that it plans to operate in accordance with the authorization which the Commission intends to issue, or that it plans to operate in another manner. If the licensee or permittee indicates that it plans to operate in another manner, it shall furnish explanatory details.

(c) If after submitting the request required under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, but before receipt of the Commission's notification referred to in paragraph (b) of this section, the licensee or permittee submits a request for changes of its original request, such requests will be accepted for consideration only if accompanied by statements showing good cause therefor and will be honored only if conditions permit. If the information required to be submitted by the licensee or permittee under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section indicates that operation in another manner is contemplated, and the explanatory details contain a request for change in the originally proposed manner of operation, and requests will be accepted for consideration only if accompanied by statements showing good cause therefor and will be honored only if conditions permit. If after the licensee or permittee submits the information required under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, but before the start of the season in question, the licensee or permittee submits a request for changes in its manner of operation for the season in question, the request will be accepted for consideration only if accompanied by statements showing good cause therefor and will be honored only if conditions permit. If after the start of a season the licensee or permittee submits a request for changes in the manner of operation as authorized, the request will be considered only if accompanied by statements showing good cause therefor, and will be honored only if conditions permit.

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(d) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of the section shall apply to licensees, to permittees operating under program test authority, and to permittees who anticipate applying for and receiving program test authority for operation during the specified season.

NOTE: Permittees who during the process of construction wish to engage in equipment tests shall by informal written request, submitted to the Commission in triplicate not less than 30 days before they desire to begin such testing, indicate the frequencies they desire to use for testing and the hours they desire to use those frequencies. No equipment testing shall occur until the Commission has authorized frequencies and hours for such testing. Such authorizations shall be only for one season, and if it is desired to continue equipment testing in a following season, new requests for frequencies and hours must be submitted at least 30 days before it is desired to begin testing in the following season.

(e) Within 14 days after the end of each season, a report shall be filed with the Commission by each licensee or permittee operating under program test authority who has been issued a seasonal schedule for that season. The report shall state whether the licensee or permittee has operated the number of frequency-hours authorized by the seasonal schedule to each of the zones or areas of reception specified in the schedule. If such operation has not occurred, a detailed explanation of that fact shall also be submitted which includes specific dates, frequency-hours not used, and reasons for the failure to operate as authorized. The report shall also contain information that has been received by the licensee or permittee as to reception or interference, and conclusions with regard to propagation characteristics of frequencies that were assigned for the season in question.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.702(f) has been so completely revised as of March 24, 1986, that the previous wording is not shown.

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

- (1) 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.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

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

7,100-7,300 kHz. 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 the equation 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:

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

Where:

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

$P_a$  = Transmitter power employed in kW.

- (3) 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.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

(g) Frequencies requested for assignment must be as near as practicable to the optimum working frequency (unless otherwise justified) for the zone or area of reception for the period and path of transmission, and should be chosen so that a given frequency will provide the largest period of reliable transmission to the selected zone or area of reception. Moreover, at the zone or area of reception frequencies shall provide protection to the transmissions of other broadcasting stations which, in the opinion of the Commission, have priority of assignment.

NOTE 1: Requests for frequency-hours shall be accompanied by all pertinent technical data with reference to the frequencies and hours of operation, including calculated field strengths delivered to the zones or areas of reception.

NOTE 2: It is preferable that calculated field strengths delivered to zones or areas of reception be equal to or greater than those required by I.F.R.B. Technical Standards, Series A (and supplements thereto), in order for the I.F.R.B. to afford the notified assignment protection from interference. Nevertheless, calculated field strengths less than those required by the I.F.R.B. standards for protection will be acceptable to the Commission. However, licensees should note that if such lesser field strengths are submitted no protection from interference will be provided by the I.F.R.B. if their technical examination of such notifications show incompatibilities with other notified assignments fully complying with I.F.R.B. technical standards.

NOTE 3: Licensees are permitted to engage in multiple operation as defined in § 73.701(d).

NOTE 4: Seasonal requests for frequency-hours will be only for transmissions to zones or areas of reception specified in the basic instrument of authorization. Changes in such zones or areas will be made only on separate application for modification of such instruments.

(h) Not more than one frequency will be assigned for use at any one time for any one program transmission except in instances where a program is intended for reception in more than one zone or area of reception and the intended zones or areas cannot be served by a single frequency:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That on a showing of good cause a licensee may be authorized to operate on more than one frequency at any one time to transmit any one program to a single zone or area of reception.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

(i) Any frequency assigned to a licensee or permittee shall also be available for assignment to other licensees or permittees.

(j) All assignments of frequencies and the hours during which they will be used will be made with the express understanding that they are subject to immediate cancellation or change without hearing whenever the Commission determines that interference or propagation conditions so require and that each frequency-hour assignment for a given seasonal schedule is unique unto itself and not necessarily available for use during a subsequent season.

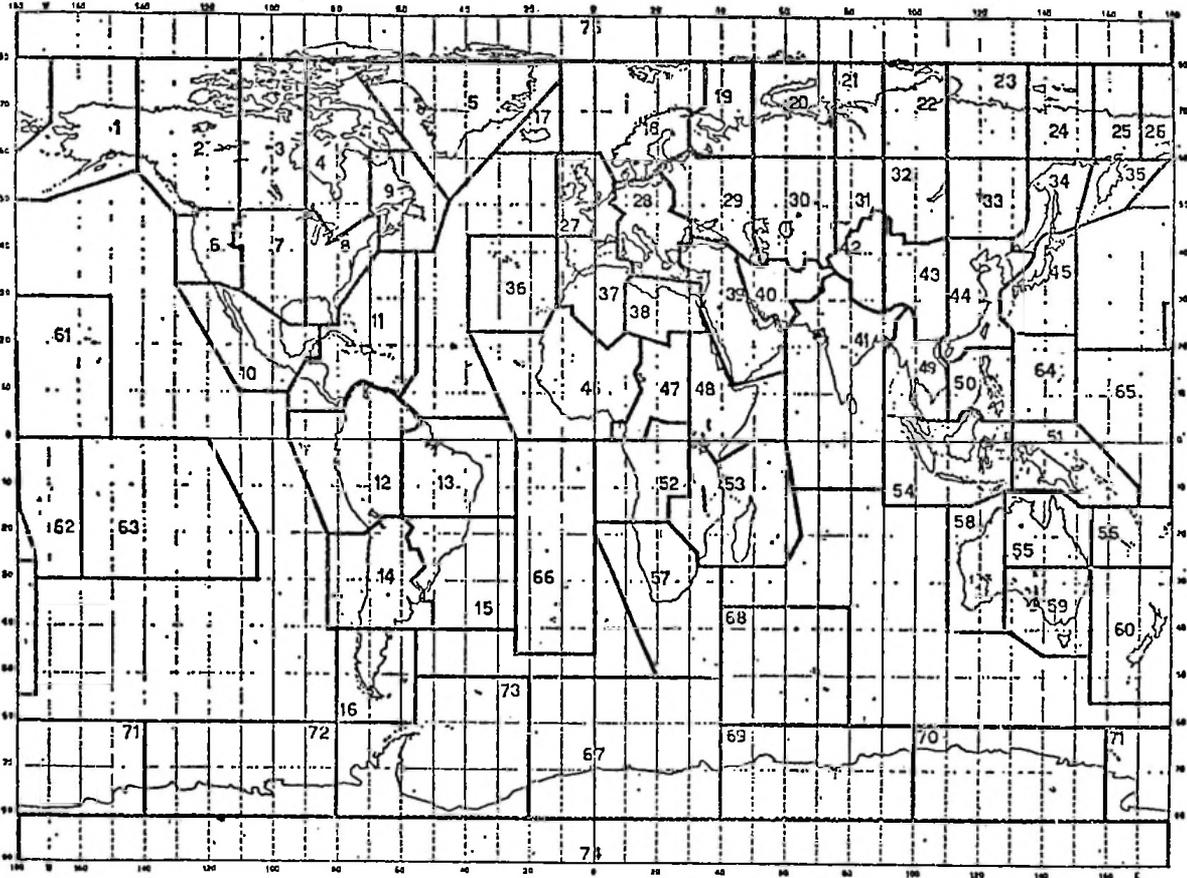
(k) The total maximum number of frequency-hours which will be authorized to all licensees of international broadcasting stations during any one day for any season is 100. The number of frequency-hours allocated to any licensee will depend on past usage, availability, and need. If for a forthcoming season the total of the requests for daily frequency-hours of all licensees exceeds 100, all licensees will be notified and each licensee that makes an adequate showing that good cause exists for not having its requested number of frequency-hours reduced and that operation of its station without such reduction would be consistent with the public interest may be authorized the frequency-hours requested.

NOTE: The provisions of this paragraph are not to be construed to mean that a total of 100 (or more) frequency-hours per day is assured licensees. Frequency-hours will only be assigned to the extent that they are available. It is the responsibility of each licensee to make all technical studies to show that frequency-hours requested by it are available and suitable for use as proposed.

73.703 GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES AND AREAS OF RECEPTION.

The zones or areas of reception to be served by international broadcasting stations shall be based on the following map, and directive antennas shall be employed to direct transmissions thereto:

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

~~\*73.710 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RULES IN OTHER PARTS--~~

~~\*73.711 NOTIFICATION OF FILING OF APPLICATIONS--~~

73.712 EQUIPMENT TESTS.

(a) During the process of construction of an international broadcasting station, the permittee, having obtained authorization for frequencies and hours as set forth in the Note to §73.702(d) may, without further authority of the FCC, conduct equipment tests for the purpose of such adjustments and measurements as may be necessary to assure compliance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor, and the rules and regulations. Such tests shall use voice identification and test tones only. No programming shall be conducted during equipment tests. (Edit. Amdt. 8/31/82)

(b) The Commission may notify the permittee to conduct no tests or may cancel, suspend, or change the date for the beginning of equipment tests when and if such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

(c) Equipment tests may be continued so long as the construction permit shall remain valid:

PROVIDED HOWEVER, That the procedure set forth in paragraph (a) of this section must be repeated prior to the conducting of such tests in each season after the season in which the testing began.

(d) The authorization for tests embodied in this section shall not be construed as constituting a license to operate but as a necessary part of construction. (Edit. Amdt. 8/31/82)

73.713 PROGRAM TESTS.

(a) Upon completion of construction of an international broadcasting station in accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor, and the rules and regulations and the applicable engineering standards, and when an application for station license has been filed showing the station to be in satisfactory operating condition, the permittee may request authority to conduct program tests. (Edit. Amdt. 8/31/82)

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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Such request shall be filed with the FCC at least 10 days prior to the date on which it is desired to begin such operation. All data necessary to show compliance with the terms and conditions of the construction permit must be filed with the license application. (Edit. Amdt. 8/31/82)

(b) Program tests shall not commence until specific Commission authority is received. The Commission reserves the right to change the date of the beginning of such tests or to suspend or revoke the authority for program tests as and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

(c) Unless sooner suspended or revoked, program test authority continues valid during Commission consideration of the application for license and during this period further extension of the construction permit is not required. Program test authority shall be automatically terminated by final determination upon the application for station license.

(d) All operation under program test authority shall be in strict compliance with the rules governing international broadcasting stations and in strict accordance with representations made in the application for license pursuant to which the tests were authorized.

(e) The granting of program test authority shall not be construed as approval by the Commission of the application for station license.

~~LICENSING POLICIES~~

73.731 LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) A license for an international broadcasting station will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others:

- (1) That there is a need for the international broadcasting service proposed to be rendered.
- (2) That the necessary program sources are available to the applicant to render the international service proposed.
- (3) That the production of the program service and the technical operation of the proposed station will be conducted by qualified persons.

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- (4) That the applicant is legally, technically and financially qualified and possesses adequate technical facilities to carry forward the service proposed.
- (5) That the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served through the operation of the proposed station.

## 73.732 AUTHORIZATIONS.

Authorizations issued to international broadcasting stations by the Commission will be authorizations to permit the construction or use of a particular transmitting equipment combination and related antenna systems for international broadcasting, and to permit broadcasting to zones or areas of reception specified on the instrument of authorization. The authorizations will not specify the frequencies to be used or the hours of use. Requests for frequencies and hours of use will be made as provided in § 73.702. Seasonal schedules, when issued pursuant to the provisions of § 73.702, will become attachments to and part of the instrument of authorization, replacing any such prior attachments.

## 73.733 NORMAL LICENSE PERIOD.

All international broadcasting station licenses will be issued so as to expire at the hour of 3 a. m. local time and will be issued for a normal license period of 7 years expiring November 1. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)

## EQUIPMENT

## 73.751 OPERATING POWER.

No international broadcasting station will be authorized to install, or be licensed for operation of, transmitter equipment with a rated carrier power of less than 50 Kw. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)

## 73.753 ANTENNA SYSTEMS. (Edit. Amdt. 11/16/79)

All international broadcasting stations shall operate with directional antennas. Such antennas shall be designed and operated so that the radiated power in the maximum lobe toward the specific zone or area of reception intended to be served shall be at least 10 times the average power from the antenna in the horizontal plane. Radiation in all other directions shall be suppressed to the maximum extent technically feasible. In order to eliminate or mitigate harmful interference, the direction of the maximum lobe may be adjusted upon approval of the Commission.

## 73.754 FREQUENCY MONITORS.

(a) The licensee of each international broadcast station shall operate a frequency monitor at the transmitter independent of the frequen-

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cy control of the transmitter.

(b) The frequency monitor shall be designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice. It shall have an accuracy sufficient to determine that the operating frequency is within one-half of the allowed tolerance.

73.755 MODULATION MONITORS.

The licensee of each international broadcast station shall have a modulation monitor in operation at the transmitter.

73.756 TRANSMISSION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.  
~~REQUIRED-TRANSMITTER PERFORMANCE.~~

(a) DESIGN.

The construction, installation, operation, and performance of the international broadcasting transmitter system shall be in accordance with good engineering practice.

(b) SPURIOUS EMISSION.

(1) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier frequency by between 6.4 kHz and 10 kHz, inclusive, shall be attenuated at least 25 decibels below the level of the unmodulated carrier. Compliance with the specification will be deemed to show the occupied bandwidth to be 10 kHz or less.

(2) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier frequency by more than 10 kHz and up to and including 25 kHz shall be attenuated at least 35 decibels below the level of the unmodulated carrier.

(3) Any emission appearing on a frequency removed from the carrier frequency by more than 25 kHz shall be attenuated at least 80 db below the level of the unmodulated carrier.

(4) In the event spurious emissions cause harmful interference to other stations or services, such additional steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference must be taken immediately by the licensee.

(c) FREQUENCY CONTROL.

The transmitter shall be equipped with automatic frequency control apparatus so designed and constructed that it is capable of maintaining the operating frequency within 0.0015 percent of the assigned frequency.

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## 73.757 AUXILIARY TRANSMITTERS.

Upon showing that a need exists for the use of auxiliary transmitters, a license may be issued provided that:

- (a) Auxiliary transmitters may be installed either at the same location as the main transmitters or at another location.
- (b) A licensed operator shall be in control whenever auxiliary transmitters are placed in operation.
- (c) The auxiliary transmitters shall be maintained so that they may be put into immediate operation at any time for the following purposes:
  - (1) The transmission of the regular programs upon the failure of the main transmitters.
  - (2) The transmission of regular programs during maintenance or modification work on the main transmitter, necessitating discontinuance of its operation for a period not to exceed 5 days. (This includes the equipment changes which may be made without authority as set forth elsewhere in the rules and regulations or as authorized by the Commission by letter or by construction permit. Where such operation is required for periods in excess of 5 days, request therefor shall be in accordance with § 1.542 of this chapter.)
- (3) Upon request by a duly authorized representative of the Commission.
- (d) The auxiliary transmitters shall be tested at least once each week to determine that they are in proper operating condition and that they are adjusted to the proper frequency except that in the case of operation in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section during any week, the test in that week may be omitted provided the operation under paragraph (c) of this section is satisfactory. A record shall be kept of the time and result of each test. Such records shall be retained for a period of two years.
- (e) The auxiliary transmitters shall be equipped with satisfactory control equipment which will enable the maintenance of the frequency emitted by the station within the limits prescribed by the regulations in this part.
- (f) The operating power of an auxiliary transmitter may be less but not greater than the authorized power of the main transmitters.

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73.758 ALTERNATE MAIN TRANSMITTERS.

The licensee of an international broadcast station may be licensed for alternate main transmitters provided that a technical need for such alternate transmitters is shown and that the following conditions are met:

Both transmitters

- (a) are located at the same place;
- (b) shall have the same power rating; and
- (c) shall meet the construction, installation, operation, and performance requirements of good engineering practice.

73.759 MODIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS.  
~~CHANGES IN EQUIPMENT AND ANTENNA SYSTEMS.~~

Specific authority, upon filing formal application (FCC Form 309) therefor, is required for any of the following changes:

- (a) Changes involving an increase or decrease in the power rating of the transmitters.
- (b) A replacement of the transmitters as a whole.
- (c) Change in the location of the transmitting antenna.
- (d) Change in location of main studio, if it is proposed to move the main studio to a different city from that specified in the license.
- (e) Change in the power delivered to the antenna.
- (f) Change in frequency control and/or modulation system.
- (g) Change in direction or gain of antenna system.

Other changes, not specified above in this section, may be made at any time without the authority of the Commission:

PROVIDED, That the Commission shall be immediately notified thereof and such changes shall be shown in the next application for renewal of license.

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## 73.761 TIME OF OPERATION.

(a) All international broadcasting stations shall operate in accordance with the times indicated on their seasonal schedules.

(b) In the event that causes beyond a licensee's control make it impossible to adhere to the seasonal schedule or to continue operating, the station may limit or discontinue operation for a period of not more than 10 days, without further authority from the FCC. However, in such cases, the FCC shall be immediately notified in writing of such limitation or discontinuance of operation and shall subsequently be notified when the station resumes regular operation. (Editorial Amdt. 8/31/82)

(c) In the event that causes beyond a licensee's control make it impossible to adhere to the seasonal schedule or to continue operating for a temporary period of more than 10 days, the station may not limit or discontinue operation until it requests and receives specific authority to do so from the FCC. When the station subsequently resumes regular operation after such limited operation or discontinuance of operation, it shall notify the FCC in Washington, DC. (Editorial Amdt. 8/31/82)

73.764 INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST STATION OPERATOR  
REQUIREMENTS.

(a) One or more operators holding a commercial radio operator license or permit (any class, unless otherwise endorsed) must be on duty where the transmitting apparatus of each station is located and in actual charge thereof whenever it is being operated.

(b) The licensed operator on duty and in charge of the transmitter may at the discretion of the station licensee, be employed for other duties or for the operation of other transmitters if such duties do not interfere with the proper operation of the transmission system.

(c) Operator licenses are to be posted as specified in 73.1230.

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(b) ~~The licensed operator on duty and in charge of an international broadcast the transmitter may, at the discretion of the station licensee, be employed for other duties or for the operation of another station or stations in accordance with the class of operator's license which he holds and by the rules and regulations governing such stations:--However; such duties shall in no wise interfere with the operation of the broadcast transmitter. other transmitters if such duties do not interfere with the proper operation of the transmission system.~~

(c) Operator licenses are to be posted as specified in §73.1230.

NOTE.—Operators holding valid First Class or Second Class Radiotelephone Operator Licenses will comply with the requirements of this Section.

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73.765 DETERMINING OPERATING POWER. (Edit. Amdt. 11/16/79)

The operating power specified in §73.751 shall be determined by use of a calibrated dummy load or by any other method specified by the licensee and accepted by the Commission. Such method may subsequently be used by the licensee to maintain the authorized operating power.

73.766 MODULATION AND BANDWIDTH.

The percentage of modulation shall be maintained as high as possible consistent with good quality of transmission and good broadcast practice. In no case shall it exceed 100 percent on positive or negative peaks of frequent recurrence. It should not be less than 85 percent on peaks of frequent recurrence. The range of modulation frequencies shall be so controlled that the authorized bandwidth of the emission shall not be exceeded under all conditions of modulation. The highest modulating frequency shall not exceed 5 kHz.

\* 73.767 ~~FREQUENCY-TOLERANCE.~~

\* 73.768 ~~ANTENNA STRUCTURE, MARKING AND LIGHTING.~~

\* 73.769 ~~DISCONTINUANCE OF OPERATION.~~

OTHER OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

73.781 LOGS.

The licensee or permittee of each international broadcast station must maintain the station log in the following manner: (Revised 83-338,9/19/83)

(a) In the program log:

- (1) An entry of the time each station identification announcement (call letters and location) is made.
- (2) An entry briefly describing each program broadcast, such as "music", "drama", "speech", etc., together with the name or title thereof, language, and the sponsor's name, with the time of the beginning and ending of the complete program.
- (3) For each program of network origin, an entry showing the name of the network originating the program.

\*Previous text not shown.

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## 73.782 RETENTION OF LOGS.

Logs of international broadcast stations shall be retained by the licensee or permittee for a period of two years.:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the Commission and concerning which the licensee or permittee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee or permittee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the Commission to destroy them:

PROVIDED, FURTHER, That logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee or permittee has notice shall be retained by the licensee or permittee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for filing of suits upon such claims.

\* 73.783 ~~LOGS; BY WHOM KEPT;~~

\* 73.784 ~~LOG FORM;~~

\* 73.785 ~~CORRECTION OF LOGS;~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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~~73.786 ROUGH LOGS:~~

~~Rough logs may be transcribed into condensed form, but in such case, the original log or memoranda and all portions thereof shall be preserved and made a part of the complete log.~~

73.787 STATION IDENTIFICATION.

(a) A licensee of an international broadcast station shall make station identification announcement (call letters and location, at the beginning and ending of each time of operation and during the operation on the hour.

(b) Station identification, program announcements, and oral continuity shall be made with international significance (language particularly) which is designed for the foreign country or countries for which the service is primarily intended.

73.788 SERVICE; COMMERCIAL OR SPONSORED PROGRAMS.

(a) A licensee of an international broadcast station shall render only an international broadcast service which will reflect the culture of this country and which will promote international goodwill, understanding, and cooperation. Any program solely intended for and directed to an audience in the continental United States does not meet the requirements for this service.

(b) Such international broadcast service may include commercial or sponsored programs:

PROVIDED, That:

- (1) Commercial program continuities give no more than the name of the sponsor of the program and the name and general character of the commodity, utility or service, or attraction advertised.
- (2) In case of advertising a commodity, the commodity is regularly sold or is being promoted for sale on the open market in the foreign country or countries to which the program is directed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
- (3) In case of advertising an American utility or service to prospective tourists or visitors to the United States, the advertisement continuity is particularly directed to such persons in the foreign country or countries where they reside and to which the program is directed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
- (4) In case of advertising an international attraction (such as a world fair, resort, spa, etc.) to prospective tourists or visitors to the United States, the oral continuity concerning such attraction is consistent with the purpose and intent of this section.

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(5) In case of any other type of advertising, such advertising is directed to the foreign country or countries to which the program is directed and is consistent with the purpose and intent of this section.

(c) The geographic areas to be served by international broadcasting stations are the zones and areas of reception shown in §73.703.

(d) An international broadcast station may transmit the program of a standard broadcast station or network system:

PROVIDED, That the conditions in paragraph (b) of this section as to any commercial continuities are observed and when station identifications are made, only the call letter designation of the international station is given and its assigned frequency:

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That in the case of chain broadcasting the program is not carried simultaneously by another international station (except another station owned by the same licensee operated on a frequency in a different group to obtain continuity of signal service), the signals from which are directed to the same area. (See section 3(p) of the Communications Act of 1934 for the definition of "chain broadcasting.")

\* 73.789 ~~SPONSORSHIP IDENTIFICATION-~~

\* 73.790 ~~REBROADCASTS-~~

\* 73.793 ~~EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES-~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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SUBPART G

EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1, 4 (i) and (o), and 303 (r), Communications Act of 1934 as amended. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

73.901 SCOPE OF SUBPART.

This subpart contains rules and regulations providing for an Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). It applies to all broadcast stations under FCC jurisdiction, and is issued under authority of Sections 1, 4 (i), (o), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.902 OBJECTIVES OF SUBPART.

The objective of this subpart is to provide a means for the development and implementation of Emergency Broadcast System planning and operation at the National, State, and local levels. Provision is made for operation of participating broadcast stations and other non-government industry entities on a voluntary, organized basis during emergency situations for the purpose of providing the President and the Federal government, as well as heads of State and local government, or their designated representatives, with a means of communicating with the general public. Participation in the EBS at the State and Operational (Local) Area levels is at the discretion of broadcast station management. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

DEFINITIONS

73.903 EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM (EBS).

The EBS is composed of AM, FM and TV broadcast stations; low power TV stations; and non-government industry entities operating on a voluntary, organized basis during emergencies at National, State, or Operational (Local) Area Levels.

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## 73.904 LICENSEE.

The term "licensee" as used in this subpart means the holder of a broadcast station license granted or continuing ed in force under authority of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Such licensees includes any AM, FM, ~~or~~ TV, or low power TV station holding a valid license, program test authorization, or other authorization permitting regular broadcast programming operation.

## 73.905 EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION (EAN).

The Emergency Action Notification (EAN) is the notice to all licensees and regulated services of the FCC, participating non-government industry entities, and to the general public, of the activation of the EAS. The EAN is distributed in accordance with § 73.931. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

## 73.906 ATTENTION SIGNAL.

The attention signal to be used by AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations to actuate muted receivers for inter-station receipt of emergency cueing announcements and broadcasts involves the use of two audio tones in the following arrangement: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

## (a) TONE FREQUENCIES.

The two audio tones shall have fundamental frequencies of 853 and 960 Hertz and shall not vary over  $\pm 0.5$  Hertz. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

## (b) HARMONIC DISTORTION.

The total harmonic distortion of each of the audio tones shall not exceed 5%. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

## (c) MINIMUM LEVEL OF MODULATION.

Each of the two tones shall be calibrated separately to modulate the transmitter at no less than 40%. These two calibrated modulations levels shall have values that are within at least 1 dB of each other. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

## (d) TIME PERIOD FOR TRANSMISSION OF TONES.

The two tones with the characteristics specified above shall automatically modulate the transmitter simultaneously at the resulting level for an automatic time period of not less than 20 seconds nor longer than 25 seconds. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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73.907 EMERGENCY ACTION TERMINATION.

The Emergency Action Termination is the notice to all licensees and regulated services of the FCC, participating non-government industry entities and to the general public of the termination of the EBS at the National level. This termination is distributed in the same manner as the dissemination of the EAN at the National level in accordance with § 73.931. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.908 EBS CHECKLIST.

The EBS Checklist states in summary form the actions to be taken by station personnel upon receipt of the Emergency Action Notification, Termination or Test Messages. Two EBS Checklists are available: one for participating stations and the other for non-participating stations. A copy of the appropriate Checklist should be located at normal duty positions where it shall be immediately available to broadcast station staff responsible for: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- (a) authenticating Emergency Action Notifications, Terminations, and Tests received; and (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (b) initiating appropriate EBS actions. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.909 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP's).

The SOP's are issued by the FCC and contain detailed operational instructions which are used for activating, terminating and testing the National level EBS. They are issued by the FCC to specified control points of the national radio and television Broadcast networks, (ABC, CBS, MBS, NBC, NPR, UPI-Audio, ABC-TV, CBS-TV, NBC-TV, and PBS), participating Communications Common Carriers, the Associated Press (AP) and the United Press International (UPI)- cable systems and common carriers, the wire services, and other participating organizations.

- (a) SOP-1, EBS ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION PROCEDURES.

This SOP contains the detailed operational authentication procedures for activation, operation, and termination of the EBS in response to an actual National emergency situation. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- (b) SOP-2, EBS TEST TRANSMISSIONS.

This SOP contains the detailed operational and authentication procedures for testing the EBS at the National level. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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(c) SOP-3, ~~EBS BACKUP PROCEDURES-~~ THE NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER.

This SOP contains the detailed operational and authentication procedures ~~to be used in event the procedures in SOP-1 cannot function.~~ for the distribution of United States Government releases and official information.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Sections 73.910 and 73.912 are completely revised. Section 73.911 is removed. The previous wording is not shown.*

## 73.910 AUTHENTICATOR WORD LISTS.

The Authenticator word lists are issued by the FCC annually. These include the Red and White envelopes and the National Information Center (NIC) booklet. The lists are used in conjunction with procedures contained in the EBS Checklists and SOPs for tests or actual National emergency situations.

## (a) EBS AUTHENTICATOR LIST— RED ENVELOPE.

This document is used for authentication purposes in conjunction with the procedures contained in the EBS Checklists and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) 1 and 2. It is issued to all broadcast stations and specified control points (national radio and television networks, participating cable systems and common carriers, the wire services, and other participating organizations).

## (b) EBS AUTHENTICATOR LIST— WHITE ENVELOPE.

This document is used for caller identification purposes in conjunction with the Last Resort procedures in SOP-1 and SOP-2, and is issued to the above specified control points.

## (c) NIC AUTHENTICATOR LIST— BOOKLET.

This document is used for authentication purposes in conjunction with the procedures in SOP-3. It is issued to participating control points.

## 73.912 EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM PARTICIPANTS.

The following non-government industry entities voluntarily participate in the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS):

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- (a) RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORKS.
  - (1) ABC Radio and ABC-TV.
  - (2) Associated Press Radio (APR).
  - (3) CBS Radio and CBS-TV.
  - (4) Mutual Broadcasting System (MBS).
  - (5) MUZAK.
  - (6) NBC Radio.
  - (7) NBC-TV.
  - (8) National Public Radio (NPR).
  - (9) Public Broadcasting Service (PBS-TV).
  - (10) Satellite Music Network.
  - (11) Transtar.
  - (12) United Press International Audio (UPIA).
  - (13) United Stations.
  
- (b) CABLE SYTEMS AND PROGRAM SUPPLIERS.
  - (1) Cable News Network (CNN).
  - (2) Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN).
  - (3) Disney Channel.
  - (4) Entertainment and Sports Programming Network (ESPN).
  
  - (5) Movie Channel.
  - (6) MTV.
  - (7) Nashville Network.
  - (8) Nickelodean.

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- (9) Showtime.
- (10) VH-1.
- (c) WIRE SERVICES.
  - (1) Associated Press (AP).
  - (2) United Press International (UPI).
- (d) COMMON CARRIERS.
  - (1) American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T).

## 73.913 EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM AUTHORIZATION.

(a) This authorization is issued by the FCC to licensees of broadcast stations to permit operation on a voluntary, organized basis during a National emergency consistent with the provisions of this subpart of the rules and regulations. This authorization will remain in effect during the period of the initial license and subsequent renewals unless returned by the holder or suspended, modified or withdrawn by the Commission. (Reissued 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(b) An EBS Authorization is not required in order to participate on a voluntary, organized basis in State and Operational (Local) Area Emergency Broadcast System operations as set forth in § 73.935. (Reissued 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(c) Any non-participating broadcast station may require an EBS authorization by making such request via informal letter to the FCC in Washington, D.C. 20554. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

## 73.914 PRIMARY STATION (PRIMARY).

A primary Station broadcasts or rebroadcasts a common emergency program for the duration of the activation of the EBS at the National, State, or Operational (Local) Area Level. The EBS transmissions of such stations are intended for direct public reception as well as inter-station programming. (Reissued 76-1053, 2/1/77)

## 73.915 PRIMARY RELAY STATION (PRI RELAY).

A Primary Relay Station (an integral part of the State Relay Network) is a broadcast station responsible for the relay of National level and State level common emergency programming into the Operational (Local) Area levels. (Reissued 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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73.916 COMMON PROGRAM CONTROL STATION (CPCS).

This is a Primary Station in an Operational (Local) Area which preferably has special communication links with appropriate authorities (e.g., National Weather Service, Civil Defense, local or State government authorities, etc.) as specified in the State EBS Operational Plan. A Primary CPCS Station is responsible for coordinating the carriage of a common emergency program for its area. If it is unable to carry out this function, other Primary Stations in the Operational (Local) Area will be assigned the responsibility as indicated in the State EBS Operational Plan. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.917 ORIGINATING PRIMARY RELAY STATION (ORIG PRI RELAY).

An Originating Primary Relay Station is a station as defined in § 73.915 that acts as the originating station source of a common program from the State capital or State emergency operating center for the State Relay Network, and may be programmed directly by the Governor or a designated representative. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.918 NON-PARTICIPATING STATION (NON-EBS).

This is a broadcast station which has elected not to participate in the National level EBS and does not hold an EBS Authorization. Upon activation of the EBS at the National level, such stations are required to broadcast the EBS Attention Signal and the appropriate EBS message, then remove their carriers from the air and monitor for the Emergency Action Termination in accordance with the instructions in the EBS Checklist for Non-participating Stations. All broadcast stations (including Non-Participating Stations) are required to comply with §73.932.

73.919 STATE RELAY NETWORK.

A State Relay Network is a relay network, composed of Primary Relay Stations and leased common carrier communications facilities and any other available communication facilities, for disseminating statewide emergency programming originated by the Governor or a designated representative. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.920 OPERATIONAL (LOCAL) AREA.

This is a geographical area which encompasses a number of contiguous communities as shown in the State EBS Operational Plan. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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73.921 STATE EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM  
OPERATIONAL PLAN.

This plan contains the necessary guidance for the voluntary coordination between appropriate authorities (e. g. National Weather Service, Civil Defense, local or State government, etc.) and the broadcast industry to communicate with the general public during a State or local emergency situation. Additional procedural guides, SOP's and other implementing instructions should be developed at the State and local levels to insure effective operation of the EBS at the State and Operational (Local) Area levels. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.922 EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM PROGRAMMING  
PRIORITIES.

(a) Program priorities for EBS are as follows: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- Priority One—Presidential Messages
- Priority Two—Operational (Local) Area Programming
- Priority Three—State Programming
- Priority Four—National Programming and News

(b) Participating stations that remain on the air during a National emergency situation must carry Presidential Messages "live" at the time of transmission. Activation of the National level EBS will preempt operation of the Operational (Local) Area or State level EBS. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(c) During a national emergency the radio and television (aural) broadcast network program distribution facilities shall be reserved exclusively for distribution of Presidential Messages and National ~~Programming and News Information~~. National ~~Programming and News Information~~ which is not broadcast at the time of original transmission shall be recorded locally by the CPCS stations for broadcast at the earliest opportunity consistent with Operational (Local) Area requirements.

PARTICIPATION73.926 PARTICIPATION IN THE EMERGENCY BROADCAST  
SYSTEM.

(a) The FCC will send to new licensees an EBS authorization and a letter requesting their voluntary participation in the EBS. Stations are requested to accept or decline this authorization within 30 days of receipt. Should the request be declined, the EBS Authorization should be returned to FCC. In either event, an appropriate EBS Checklist and EBS station designation will be forwarded to the station manager. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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(b) An existing licensee who is not already a participant and desires to participate voluntarily in the National level EBS must submit a written request to the FCC. The FCC may then issue an EBS Authorization. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(c) Any station may ~~withdraw from EBS participation~~ change its EBS status from Participating to Non-participating (see §73.918) by giving 30 days written notice and by returning its EBS Authorization to the FCC.

~~(d) Any station that is denied participation in the National level EBS for any reason may apply to the Commission for review of the staff denial in accordance with §1.115 of this chapter.~~

~~(e) (d) Any AM, FM, or TV, or Low Power TV broadcast station licensee or cable network or system may, at the discretion of management, voluntarily participate in the State level and Operational (Local) level EBS in accordance with the provisions of the State EBS Operational Plan. An EBS Authorization is not required.~~

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.927(a), (b), (d) and section 73.931(a), (b), and (c) are so completely revised by Amendment No. 88-39, that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.927 PARTICIPATION BY COMMUNICATIONS COMMON CARRIERS.

(a) Communications common carriers which have facilities available in place, may, without charge, connect an independent broadcast station to the radio and television (aural) broadcast networks or participating cable systems for the duration of the activation of the National level EBS; provided that the station has in service a local channel from the station's studio or transmitter directly to the broadcast source or a broadcast connection point.

(b) During the activation of the National level EBS communications common carriers which have facilities in place may, without charge, connect an originating source from the nearest exchange to a selected Test Center and then to the radio and television (aural) broadcast networks and participating cable systems for the duration of the emergency: provided, that:

- (1) The originating source has in service a local channel from the originating point to the nearest Exchange.
- (2) An Emergency Action Notification is requested by the White House.

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(c) Upon receipt of the Emergency Action Termination the communications common carriers shall: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- (1) Disconnect the participating independent station. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (2) Disconnect the origination source. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (3) Restore the networks to their original configuration. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(d) During Closed Circuit Tests of the National level EBS, communications common carriers which have facilities in place may, without charge, connect an originating source from the nearest Exchange to a selected Test Center and then to the radio networks and any participating television networks and cable systems. No participating independent station may be connected during the test unless authorized by the FCC. Upon termination of the tests, all participating networks shall be restored to their original configuration.

(e) Every such carrier rendering any such free service shall make and file, in duplicate, with the FCC, on or before the 31st day of July and on or before the 31st day of January of each year, reports covering the periods of 6 months ending on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December respectively, next prior to said dates. These reports shall show in detail what free service was rendered pursuant to this rule and the charges in dollars which would have accrued to the carrier for such services rendered if charges therefore had been collected at the published tariff rates. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

ACTIVATION ACTIONS

## 73.931 DISSEMINATION OF EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION.

## (a) NATIONAL LEVEL.

The Emergency Action Notification (EAN) will be released at this level upon request of the White House. The EAN message is disseminated from the origination point on a dedicated network to control points of the radio and television networks, participating cable systems and communications common carriers, the wire services, and other participating organizations. The EAN is further disseminated as follows by:

- (1) The internal alerting facilities of the Radio and Television Broadcast Networks to all affiliates.
- (2) The wire services to all subscribers (AM, FM, TV, and Low Power TV and other stations).

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- (3) Off-the-air monitoring of AM, FM, TV, and Low Power TV broadcast stations and other licensees and regulated services.
- (4) The participating cable systems to all subscribers.

(b) STATE LEVEL.

The dissemination arrangements for the EAN at this level originate from the State and Federal government authorities in accordance with the State EBS Operational Plan.

(c) OPERATIONAL (LOCAL) AREA LEVEL.

The dissemination arrangements for the EAN at this level originate from local government authorities in accordance with the Local EBS Operational Plan.

(d) Prior to commencing routine operation or originating any emissions under program test, equipment test, experimental, or other authorizations or for any other purpose, licensees or permittees shall first ascertain whether the EBS has been activated by one or all of the following methods: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- (1) Monitor the radio and TV network facilities. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (2) Check the Radio Press Wire Service (AP and UPI). (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (3) Monitor the Primary CPCS Station and/or the Primary Relay Station for your Operational (Local) Area. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

If so, operation shall be in accordance with this subpart of the rules. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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73.932 RADIO MONITORING AND ATTENTION SIGNAL TRANSMISSION  
REQUIREMENTS.(a) MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

To insure effective off-the-air signal monitoring (§73.931(a)(3), all broadcast station licensees must install and operate, during their hours of broadcast operation, equipment capable of receiving the Attention Signal and emergency programming transmitted by other broadcast radio or television stations. This equipment must be maintained in operative condition, including arrangements for human listening watch or automatic alarm devices. This equipment must be installed in the broadcast station, either at the transmitter control location and/or studio location, in such a way that it enables the broadcast station staff, at normal duty locations, to be alerted instantaneously upon the receipt of the attention signal and to immediately monitor the emergency programming. For situations where broadcast stations are co-owned and co-located (e.g., an AM and FM licensed to the same entity at the same location) with a combined studio facility, only one receiver is required if installed in the combined studio facility. The off-the-air signal monitoring assignment of each broadcast station is specified in the State EBS Operational Plan.

## (b) TRANSMISSION REQUIREMENT.

All broadcast licensees except noncommercial educational FM stations authorized to operate with transmitter output powers of 0.010 kW or less and low power TV stations, must install, operate, and maintain equipment capable of generating the Attention Signal (§73.906) to modulate the transmitter so that the signal may be broadcast to other stations. This signal is used to alert other broadcast stations to the fact that the EBS is being activated at the National, State or local level. It is also used during the Weekly Tests involving the transmission and reception of the Attention Signal and Test Script in accordance with §73.961(c). This equipment must be installed in the broadcast station either at the transmitter control point and/or studio location in such a way that it enables the broadcast station staff at normal duty locations to initiate the two-tone transmission. For situations where broadcast stations are co-owned and co-located (e.g., an AM and FM licensed to the same entity at the same location) with a combined studio facility, only one generator is required if installed in the combined studio facility. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

(c) The licensee has the responsibility to insure that the equipment used for off-the-air signal monitoring and generating the EBS Attention Signal is in functioning condition during all times the station is in operation, and to determine the cause of any failure to receive the Weekly Transmission Tests as described in paragraph (c) of §73.961. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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(d) In the event that the equipment for receiving the Attention Signal and emergency programming transmitted by other broadcast stations, or the equipment for generating the Attention Signal becomes defective, the station may operate without the defective equipment pending its repair or replacement for a period not in excess of 60 days without further authority of the Commission provided that: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- (1) Appropriate entries must be made in the station log, indicating reasons why the Weekly Transmissions ~~were not received or conducted and, of the Test Script, even without the encoder, must be conducted.~~
- (2) Appropriate entries must be made in the station log showing the date and the time the equipment was removed and restored to service. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

(e) If conditions beyond the control of the licensee prevent the restoration of the defective equipment to service within the above allowed period, informal request in accordance with Section 73.3549 of this chapter may be filed with the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is operating for such additional time as may be required to complete repairs of the defective equipment. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.933 EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM OPERATION  
DURING A NATIONAL LEVEL EMERGENCY.

(a) An EBS Checklist will be posted at normal duty positions where it shall be immediately available to broadcast station personnel responsible for EBS actions. This Checklist summarizes the procedures to be followed upon receipt of a National level Emergency Action Notification or Termination Message in accordance with arrangements described in § 73.931(a). (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(b) Immediately upon receipt of an EAN Message all licensees will proceed as follows: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- (1) Monitor the radio and ~~TV network~~ television networks, and/or the participating cable systems, for further instructions from the network control point.
- (2) Check the ~~Radio Press Wire Service (AP and UPI) wire services (AP/UPI).~~ Verify the authenticity of the message with the current EBS Authenticator List (Red envelope).
- (3) Monitor your EBS monitoring assignment (See State EBS Operational Plan) for the receipt of any further instructions. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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- (4) Discontinue normal programming and follow the transmission procedures set forth in the appropriate EBS Checklist: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (i) Primary CPCS, Originating Primary Relay, Primary Relay, and Primary stations follow the transmission procedures and make the announcements under the National Level Instructions of the EBS Checklist for Participating Stations. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
  - (ii) Non-participating stations follow the transmission procedures and make the announcements under the National Level Instructions of the EBS Checklist for Non-Participating Stations. Following the announcement, non-participating stations are required to remove their carriers from the air and monitor for the Emergency Action Termination. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (5) Upon completion of the above transmission procedures: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (i) Participating stations will begin broadcast of a common emergency program. All stations shall carry the common emergency program until receipt of the Emergency Action Termination Message. Programming priorities are set forth in § 73.922. Feeds will be provided by one or more of the following: (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
    - (a) Common Program Control Stations. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
    - (b) Radio and Television Broadcast Networks. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
    - (c) Originating Primary Relay and Primary Relay Stations in the State Relay Network. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
    - (d) Participating cable networks and systems.
  - (ii) Should it become apparent that the primary CPCS Station or Primary Relay Station of an Operational (Local) Area may not be able to provide an appropriate emergency program feed, other Primary Stations of the area may elect to assume the duties of providing a program feed. This should be done in an organized manner as designated in the State EBS Operational Plans. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (6) The Standby Script shall be used until program material is available. The text of the Standby Script is contained in the EBS Checklist for Participating Stations. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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- (7) TV broadcast stations shall display an appropriate EBS slide and then transmit all announcements visually and aurally in the manner described in §73.1250(h). (Edit. Amdt. 12/26/84)
- (8) Stations which provide foreign language programming may transmit emergency announcements in the foreign language prior to broadcasting such announcements in English. (Revised 77-762, 12/1/77)
- (9) Broadcast Stations in the International Broadcast Service will cease broadcasting immediately upon receipt of an Emergency Action Notification and will maintain radio silence. However, under certain conditions they may be issued appropriate emergency authorization by the FCC with concurrence of the Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, in which event they will transmit only Federal government broadcasts or communications. The station's carrier must be removed from the air during periods of no broadcasts or communications transmissions. (Editorial Amendment 7/9/79)
- (10) Stations may broadcast their call letters during an EBS activation. State and Operational (Local) Area identifications shall also be given. (Reissued 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (11) All stations operating and identified with a particular Operational (Local) Area will broadcast a common emergency program until receipt of the Emergency Action Termination. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
- (12) Broadcast stations holding an EBS Authorization are specifically exempt from complying with §§ 73.62 and 73.1560 (pertaining to maintenance of operating power) while operating under this subpart of the rules.

(c) Upon receipt of an Emergency Action Termination Message all stations will follow the termination procedures set forth in the EBS Checklists. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)

(d) Stations originating emergency communications under this Section shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority, as required by Section 325(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 73.1207, on other participating stations. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

DAY-TO-DAY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

## 73.935 DAY-TO-DAY EMERGENCIES POSING A THREAT TO THE SAFETY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY; STATE LEVEL AND OPERATIONAL (LOCAL) AREA LEVEL EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION.

(a) State Level or Operational (Local) Area Level. The EBS may be activated at this level by AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations, at management's discretion, in connection with day-to-day emergency situations posing a threat to the safety of life and property. Examples of emergency situations which may warrant either an immediate or delayed response by the licensee are: tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, tidal waves, earthquakes, icing conditions, heavy snows, widespread fires, discharge of toxic gases, widespread power failures, industrial explosions, and civil disorders. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(b) Stations originating emergency communications under this Section shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority, as required by Section 325(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 73.1297 of this Part, on other participating stations. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(c) Cable networks and systems may voluntarily participate in the EBS in accordance with the provisions of the State EBS Operational Plan.

## 73.936 EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM OPERATION DURING A STATE LEVEL EMERGENCY.

(a) An EBS Checklist will be posted at normal duty positions where it shall be immediately available to broadcast station personnel responsible for EBS action. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(b) Operations will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the State EBS Operational Plan. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(c) An EBS Authorization is not required for a broadcast station to participate in the operation of the State level EBS. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(d) Immediately upon receipt of a State level Emergency Action Notification, ~~message all licensees which are voluntarily participating, may, at the discretion of management, proceed as follows: all licensees and cable networks and systems participating may at the discretion of management, proceed as follows:~~

- (1) Monitor the State Relay Network (Primary Relay Stations) for receipt of any further instructions from the Originating Primary Relay Station. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (2) Monitor the Primary Stations designated as the CPCS for your Operational (Local) Area for receipt of any further instructions. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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- (3) All licensees and cable networks and systems participating in the State level EBS shall discontinue normal programming and follow the transmission procedures set forth in the appropriate EBS Checklist and State EBS Operational Plan (§73.921) under the State and Local Level Instructions. Stations which provide foreign language programming may transmit emergency announcements in the foreign language prior to broadcasting such announcements in English. TV ~~broadcast~~ stations shall display an appropriate EBS slide and then transmit all announcements visually and aurally in the manner described in §73.1250(h).
  
- (4) Upon completion of the above transmission procedures, resume normal programming until receipt of the cue from the CPCS for your Operational (Local) Area, or Primary Relay Station of the State EBS Network. At that time begin broadcasting the State level common emergency program received from one of the following sources: (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
  - (i) Common Program Control Station for your Operational (Local) Area. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
  - (ii) Any Primary Relay Station of the State Relay Network. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
  
- (5) All licensees may resume normal broadcast operations upon conclusion of the State level EBS broadcast. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)

73.937 EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM OPERATION DURING AN OPERATIONAL (LOCAL) AREA LEVEL EMERGENCY.

(a) An EBS Checklist will be posted at normal duty positions where it shall be immediately available to broadcast station personnel responsible for EBS actions. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)

(b) Operations will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the State EBS Operational Plan. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)

(c) An EBS Authorization is not required for a broadcast station to participate in the operation of the local level EBS. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)

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(d) Immediately upon receipt of an Operational (Local) Area Level Emergency Action Notification message, all licensees and cable networks ~~and systems which are voluntarily participating~~, may, at the discretion of management, proceed as follows:

- (1) Monitor the Primary Station designated as the CPCS for your Operational (Local) Area for the receipt of any further instructions. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
- (2) Monitor the Primary Relay Station for your Operational (Local) Area for receipt of any further instructions. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
- (3) All licensees and cable networks and systems participating in the Operational (Local) Area level EBS shall discontinue normal programming and follow the transmission procedures set forth in the ~~appropriate EBS Checklist and State and Local EBS Operational Plan, (§73.921) under the State and Local Level Instructions~~. Stations which provide foreign language programming may transmit emergency announcements in the foreign language prior to broadcasting such announcements in English. TV ~~broad-~~east stations shall display an appropriate EBS slide and then transmit all announcements visually and aurally in the manner described in §73.1250(h).
- (4) Upon completion of the above transmission procedures, resume normal programming until receipt of the cue from the CPCS for your Operational (Local) Area. At that time begin broadcasting the common emergency program received from one of the following sources for your Operational (Local) Area: (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
  - (i) Common Program Control Station. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)
  - (ii) Primary Relay Station. (Reissued 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (5) All licensees may resume normal broadcast operations upon conclusion of the Operational (Local) Area level EBS broadcast. (Reissued 76-1053, February 1, 1977)

EBS ATTENTION SIGNAL EQUIPMENT

## 73.940 ENCODER DEVICES.

An encoder device shall be used by broadcast stations for the generation of the two-tone Attention Signal. Only non-commercial educational FM broadcast stations of 0.01 kW or less and low power TV stations are exempt for the requirement of installing the encoder device. The encoder device shall comply with the following requirements: (Revised 82-107, 6/16/82)

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(a) TONE FREQUENCIES.

The two audio signals of the encoder shall have fundamental frequencies of 853 and 960 Hertz. The frequency of each tone shall not vary more than  $\pm 0.5$  Hertz.

(b) HARMONIC DISTORTION.

Total harmonic distortion of each of the audio tones shall not exceed 5 percent as measured at the output terminals of the encoder.

(c) MINIMUM LEVEL OF OUTPUT.

The encoder shall have an output level capability of at least +8 dBm into a 600 ohm load impedance at each audio tone. (The output level of each tone shall be calibrated individually.) A non-locking switch (or switches) shall be provided in the encoder to permit individual activation of the two tones for calibration of associated systems.

(d) TIME PERIOD FOR TRANSMISSION OF TONES.

The encoder shall have timing circuitry that will automatically allow for the generation of the two tones simultaneously for a period of not less than 20 seconds nor longer than 25 seconds.

(e) OPERATING TEMPERATURE.

Encoders shall have the ability to operate with the above specifications of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section within at least an ambient temperature range of from 0 to +50° C.

(f) OPERATING HUMIDITY.

Encoders shall have the ability to operate with the above specifications of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section in a range of relative humidity of up to 95 percent.

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## (g) PRIMARY SUPPLY VOLTAGE VARIATION.

The encoder shall be capable of operation within the tolerances specified in this section during a variation in primary supply voltage of 85 percent to 115 percent of the rated value.

## (h) TESTING ENCODER UNITS.

Encoders not covered by the provision of § 73.943 shall be tested in the presence of a minimum RF field of 10 V/m at a frequency in the AM broadcast band and in the presence of a minimum of RF field of .5 V/m at a frequency in either the FM or TV broadcast bands to simulate actual working conditions. At least the parameters specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall be tested in the RF fields as specified.

## (i) INDICATOR DEVICE.

The encoder shall be provided with a visual and/or aural indicator which clearly shows that the device is activated.

## (j) SWITCH GUARD.

The switch used for initiating the automatic generation of the simultaneous tones shall be protected in a manner which will prevent accidental operation. This includes switching devices used in a remote control fashion.

## 73.941 DECODER DEVICES.

Decoder devices shall have detection and activation circuitry that will demute a broadcast receiver only upon the simultaneous detection of the two audio tones of 853 and 960 Hertz.

(a) For the purpose of preventing false responses, decoder devices, designed to utilize the two tones for broadcast receiver demuting, shall contain circuitry designed to meet the following specifications and thereupon be certified by the Commission:

## (1) TIME DELAY.

A time delay of a minimum of 8 seconds but not more than 16 seconds of tone reception shall be incorporated into the activation or demuting process to insure that the tones will be audible for a period of from 4 seconds to 17 seconds.

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(2) OPERATION BANDWIDTH.

The decoder circuitry shall not respond to tones which vary more than +5 Hz from each of the frequencies, 853 Hertz and 960 Hertz. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(b) RESET ABILITY.

The decoder shall have a switching device which, when operated manually, resets the associated broadcast receiver to a muted state. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(c) OPERATING TEMPERATURE.

Decoders shall have the ability to operate with the above specifications of (a) and (b) of this section within at least an ambient temperature range from 0 to +50°C. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

73.942 ACCEPTABILITY OF EBS ATTENTION SIGNAL EQUIPMENT.

(a) An encoder device used for generating the EBS Attention Signal must be type accepted by following the procedures set forth in Subpart J of Part 2 of the Rules and Regulations. The data and information submitted shall show capability of the equipment to meet the requirements of § 73.940. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

(b) A decoder device used for the detection of the EBS Attention Signal shall be certified following the applicable procedures set forth in Subpart J, of Part 2 and Subpart B of Part 15 of the Rules and Regulations. This requirement shall also apply to ~~combinations which include a receiver subject to certification and an EBS Attention Signal decoder which is an integral part of said receiver.~~ decoders which are part of a broadcast receiver. The data and information submitted shall show capability of the equipment to meet the requirements of §73.941.

73.943 INDIVIDUAL CONSTRUCTION OF ENCODERS AND DECODERS.

(a) A station licensee who constructs decoders and/or encoders for use at his station and not for sale must submit the fees required for certification and type acceptance applications. Requests for waiver or deferral of fees will be considered on a case by case basis. See Subpart G, Part 1 of this section for fees due and waiver procedures. (Revised 86-562, 4/1/87)

(b) The provisions of §73.942(a) and (b) shall apply to encoders and decoders constructed by individual station licensees. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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TESTS

## 73.961 TESTS OF THE EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM PROCEDURES.

Tests of the EBS procedures will be made at regular intervals as indicated below. Appropriate entries shall be made consistently in the station log concerning EBS tests received and transmitted by broadcast stations. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

- (a) Weekly ~~4500~~ Net Test Emergency Action Notification (EAN) Network Transmissions. Test transmissions of the National level interconnection facilities will be conducted on a random basis once each week. The tests will originate on an alternate basis from one of two origination points over a dedicated government ~~teletypewriter~~ network to the control points of the radio and television ~~Broadcast~~ networks, participating cable systems and common carriers, AP and UPI the wire services, and other participating organizations. ~~A dedicated automatic telephone network will be used for confirmation purposes between the origination points and AP and UPI.~~ These tests will be in accordance with the procedures set forth in EBS SOP-2 which is furnished to the non-government entities concerned.

- (b) PERIODIC ~~AP AND UPI~~ WIRE SERVICE TEST TRANSMISSIONS.

AP and UPI will separately conduct test transmissions to AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations, on their Radio Wire Teletype Network, a maximum of twice a month on a random basis at times of their choice. These tests will be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in EBS SOP-2 which is furnished to the non-government entities concerned and the EBS Checklist furnished to all broadcast stations. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

- (c) WEEKLY TRANSMISSION TESTS OF THE ATTENTION SIGNAL AND TEST SCRIPT.

Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, these tests shall be conducted by all AM, FM and TV stations a minimum of once a week at random days and times between the hours of 8:30 a.m. local time and local sunset. These tests will be conducted in accordance with procedures set forth in the EBS Checklist furnished to all broadcast stations; however, Class D noncommercial educational FM stations authorized to operate with transmitter output power of 0.01 kW or less and low power TV stations need not transmit the two-tone EBS Attention Signal. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

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- (d) Activation of the EBS at the State or local level by a broadcast station, or coordinated tests of EBS operational procedures for an entire State or Operational (Local) Area may be conducted in lieu of the Weekly Transmission Tests of the Attention Signal and Test Script required in paragraph (c) of this section. Tests of implementation procedures developed at the State and local levels may be conducted on a day-to-day basis as indicated in State EBS Operational Plans. (Revised 81-159, 8/1/81)
- (e) Stations originating emergency communications under this section shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority as required by Section 325(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and §73.1207 of this part. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.962(a), (c), (d), and (e) have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 88-39, that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.962 CLOSED CIRCUIT TESTS OF APPROVED NATIONAL LEVEL INTERCONNECTING SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES OF THE EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM.

- (a) Tests of approved National level interconnecting systems and facilities of non-government entities voluntarily participating in the EBS will be conducted on a random or scheduled basis not more than once a month and not less than once every three months only after FCC approval. The time of the test will be selected by both the White House and participating industry personnel in coordination with the FCC. Unless a random Closed Circuit Test has been selected, the FCC will notify the networks, wire services and participating cable systems and common carriers of the selected time window, four working days (holidays excluded) prior to the test.
- (b) The details of these Closed Circuit Tests procedures are contained in the EBS Checklists issued to all broadcast stations and in SOP-2 issued by the FCC to those non-Government entities concerned. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)
- (c) The control points of the radio and television networks, the wire services and the participating cable systems and common carriers will receive notification of the Closed Circuit Tests by a "Closed Circuit Test Activation Message".

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(d) The National level EBS will be tested on a closed circuit basis. These test broadcasts will originate from a point selected by the White House with program feed circuitry connected to the Telephone Company Toll Test Center at points coordinated for each test. Participating common carriers will interconnect, as required, the facilities of the radio networks and any other participants in the test. The telephone companies are not authorized to add any of the independent stations participating in the EBS unless authorized by FCC. Authentication will be provided to the Telephone Company Toll Test Center or other program entry location responsible for the particular test arrangements to be used. Authentication used in the Closed Circuit Test Message will be the test words printed on the outside of the EBS Authenticator List— Red Envelope.

(e) Closed Circuit Test procedures for radio network affiliates, wire service subscribers, and if participating, television network affiliates and cable systems are as follows:

- (1) Notification of a Closed Circuit Test will be received in accordance with procedures set forth in §73.931(a)(1) and (2) and the EBS Checklist.
- (2) Immediately monitor your radio network (and if participating, your television or cable system) and check your wire service teletype machine for the receipt of the Closed Circuit Test Activation Message. Verify authenticity using the test words printed on the outside cover of the current issued of the EBS Authenticator List— Red Envelope.
- (3) Continue to monitor your radio network (and if participating, your television network or cable system) for the audio talkup and the Closed Circuit Test audio program.
- (4) Enter the time of receipt of the Closed Circuit Test consistently in your station log.
- (5) The Closed Circuit Test will terminate on the following aural Closed Cue as it appears in the test of the test program:
- (6) Following the closing cue as indicated in paragraph (e)(5) of this section, wire service subscribers only will receive a "Closed Circuit Test Termination Message". Record the time of receipt of this message as indicated in paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(f) The Federal Communications Commission may request a report of a Closed Circuit Test as deemed appropriate in a format prescribed by the Commission. (Added 76-1053, 2/1/77)

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82/5 9/6/82 73.1001

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

SUBPART H

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL BROADCAST STATIONS

73.1001 SCOPE.

(a) The rules in this subpart are common to all AM, FM, and TV broadcast services, commercial and noncommercial. (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

(b) Rules in part 73 applying exclusively to a particular broadcast service are contained in the following: (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

AM, subpart A; (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

FM, subpart B; (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

Noncommercial Educational FM, subpart C; and (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

TV, subpart E. (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

(c) Certain provisions ~~in~~ of this subpart apply to International Broadcast Stations (Subpart F, Part 73), and ~~Television TV Broadcast T~~ translator S-stations, and low power TV stations (Subpart G, Part 74) where the rules for those services so provide.

(d) The provisions of this part applying to licensees also apply to holders of construction permits (permittees). (Revised 78-502, 8/1/78)

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April 1, 1987  
86-562

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.1010 CROSS REFERENCE TO RULES IN OTHER PARTS.  
(Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

Certain rules applicable to broadcast services, some of which are also applicable to other services, are set forth in the following Volumes and Parts of the Commission's Rules and Regulations:

## (a) Part 1 (Volume I), "Practice and Procedure."

(1) Subpart A, "General Rules of Practice and Procedure" (§§ 1.1 to 1.120).

(2) Subpart B, "Hearing Proceedings" (§§ 1.201 to 1.363).

(3) Subpart C, "Rule Making Proceedings" (§§ 1.399 to 1.430).  
(Added 78-502, 3/1/78)(4) Subpart G, "Schedule of Fees" (~~§§ 1.1101 to 1.1120~~); Statutory Charges and Procedures for Payment.(5) Subpart H, "Ex Parte Presentations" (§§ 1.1201 to 1.1251).  
(Revised 79-371, 7/9/79)

(6) Subpart I, "Procedures Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" (§§ 1.1301 to 1.1319). (Revised 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) Part 2 (volume II), "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters: General Rules and Regulations," including subparts A, "Definitions," B, "Allocation, Assignments, and Use of Radio Frequencies," C, "Emissions," D, "Call Signs and Other Forms of Identifying Radio Transmissions," G, "Treaties and Other International Agreements," and J, "Equipment Authorization Procedures—Type Approval; Type Acceptance; Certification."  
(Added 78-502, 8/1/78)(c) Part 13 (volume I), "Commercial Radio Operators."  
(Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(d) Part 17 (volume I), "Construction, Marking, and Lighting of Antenna Structures." (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

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- (e) Part 74 (Volume III), Experimental, Auxiliary, and Special Broadcast, and Other Program Distributional Services, including: (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
- (1) Subpart A, Experimental Broadcast Stations; (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
  - (2) Subpart D, Remote Pickup Broadcast Stations; (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
  - (3) Subpart E, Aural Broadcast Auxiliary Stations; (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
  - (4) Subpart F, Television Auxiliary Broadcast Stations; (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
  - (5) Subpart G, Low Power TV and TV Translator Stations; (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
  - (6) Subpart H, Low Power Auxiliary Stations; (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
  - (7) Subpart I, Instructional Television Fixed Service; (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
  - (8) Subpart L, FM Broadcast Translator Stations and FM Broadcast Booster Stations. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)

73.1015 TRUTHFUL WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND RESPONSES TO COMMISSION INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commission or its representatives may, in writing, require from any permittee or licensee written statements of fact relevant to a determination whether an application should be granted or denied, or to a determination whether a license should be revoked, or to some other matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission. No applicant, permittee or licensee shall in any response to Commission correspondence or inquiry or in any application, pleading, report or any other written statement submitted to the Commission, make any misrepresentation or willful material omission bearing on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

NOTE.—Section 73.1015 is limited in application to written matter. It implies no change in the Commission's existing policies respecting the obligation of applicants, permittees and licensees in all instances to respond truthfully to requests for information deemed necessary to the proper execution of the Commission's functions.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.1020 STATION LICENSE PERIOD.

(a) Initial licenses for broadcast stations will ordinarily be issued for a period running until the date specified in this section for the state or territory in which the station is located. If issued after such date, it will run to the next renewal date determined in accordance with this section; and, commencing with the licenses scheduled to expire on October 1, 1981, and thereafter, it will normally be renewed for 7 years in the case of radio broadcast stations and for 5 years in the case of television broadcast stations. If the FCC finds that the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served thereby, it may issue either an initial license or a renewal thereof for a lesser term. The time of expiration of normally issued initial and renewal licenses will be 3 a.m., local time, on the following dates and thereafter at 7-year intervals for radio broadcast stations and at 5-year intervals for television broadcast stations located in:

- (1) Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, October 1, 1981.
- (2) North Carolina and South Carolina, December 1, 1981.
- (3) Florida, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, February 1, 1982.
- (4) Alabama and Georgia, April 1, 1982.
- (5) Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, June 1, 1982.
- (6) Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, August 1, 1982.
- (7) Ohio and Michigan, October 1, 1982.
- (8) Illinois and Wisconsin, December 1, 1982.
- (9) Iowa and Missouri, February 1, 1983.
- (10) Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Colorado, April 1, 1983.
- (11) Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, June 1, 1983.
- (12) Texas, August 1, 1983.

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- (13) Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Idaho, October 1, 1983. (Revised 81-497, 10/30/81)
- (14) California, December 1, 1983. (Revised 81-497, 10/30/81)
- (15) Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington, February 1, 1984. (Revised 81-497, 10/30/81)
- (16) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, April 1, 1984. (Revised 81-497, 10/30/81)
- (17) New Jersey and New York, June 1, 1984. (Revised 81-497, 10/30/81)
- (18) Delaware and Pennsylvania, August 1, 1984. (Revised 81-497, 10/30/81)

(b) For the cutoff date for the filing of applications mutually exclusive with, and petitions to deny, renewal applications, see §73.3516(e).

73.1030 NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING INTERFERENCE TO RADIO ASTRONOMY, RESEARCH AND RECEIVING INSTALLATIONS.

(a) RADIO ASTRONOMY AND RADIO RESEARCH INSTALLATIONS.

In order to minimize harmful interference at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory site located at Green Bank, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and at the Naval Radio Research Observatory at Sugar Grove, Pendleton County, West Virginia, a licensee proposing to operate a short-term broadcast auxiliary station pursuant to §74.24, or an applicant for authority to construct a new broadcast station or for authority to make changes in the frequency, power, antenna height, or antenna directivity of an existing station within the area bounded by 39°15' N on the north, 78°30' W on the east, 37°30' N on the south, and 80°30' W on the west shall, at the time of filing such application with the FCC, simultaneously notify the following: Interference Office, National Radio Astronomy Observatory, PO Box 2, Green Bank, West Virginia 24944, Telephone: 304-456-2011 (Revised 82-87, 4/1/82)

The notification shall be in writing and set forth the particulars of the proposed station, including the geographical coordinates of the antenna, antenna height, antenna directivity if any, proposed frequency, type of emission and power. In addition, the applicant shall indicate in his application to the FCC the date notification was made to the observatory. After receipt of such applications, the FCC will allow a period of 20 days for comments or objections in response to the notifications indicated. If an objection to the proposed operation is received during the 20-day period from the National Radio Astronomy Observatory for itself or on behalf of the Naval Radio Research Observatory, the FCC will consider all aspects of the problem and take whatever action is deemed appropriate.

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(b) RADIO RECEIVING INSTALLATIONS.

Protection for Table Mountain Radio Receiving Zone, Boulder County, Colorado: Applicants for a station authorization to operate in the vicinity of Boulder County, Colorado, under this part are advised to give due consideration, prior to filing applications, to the need to protect the Table Mountain Radio Receiving Zone from harmful interference. These are the research laboratories of the Department of Commerce, Boulder County, Colorado. To prevent degradation of the present ambient radio signal level at the site, the Department of Commerce seeks to ensure that the field strengths at of any radiated signals (excluding reflected signals) received on this 1800 acre site (in the vicinity of coordinates 40° 07'50" N Latitude, 105°14'40" W Longitude) resulting from new assignments (other than mobile stations) or from the modification or relocation of existing facilities do not exceed the following values:

Frequency range	Field strength <sup>1</sup>	Power flux density* <sup>2</sup>
Below 540 kHz.....	10	65.8
540 to 1600 kHz.....	20	59.8
1.6 to 470 MHz.....	10	** 65.8
470 to 890 MHz.....	30	** 56.2
Above 890 MHz.....	1	** 85.8

<sup>1</sup>(mV/m) in is authorized bandwidth of service.

<sup>2</sup>(dBW/m<sup>2</sup> M2) in is authorized bandwidth of service.

\* Equivalent values of power flux density are calculated assuming a free space characteristic impedance of 376.7=120 π ohms.

\*\* Space stations shall conform to the power flux density limits at the earth's surface specified in appropriate parts of the FCC rules, but in no case should exceed the above levels in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

(1) Advance consultation is recommended particularly for those applicants who have no reliable data which indicates whether the field strength or power flux density figures in the above table would be exceeded by their proposed radio facilities (except mobile stations). In such instances, the following is a suggested guide for determining whether coordination is recommended:

- (i) All stations within 2.4 kilometers km (1.5 statute miles);
- (ii) Stations within 4.8 kilometers km (3 statute 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;

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- (iii) Stations within 16.1 kilometers km (10 statute 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- km (50 statute miles) with 25 kW or more ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of Table Mountain Receiving Zone.

(2) Applicants concerned are urged to communicate with the Radio Frequency Management Coordinator, U.S. Department of Commerce, Research Support Services, NOAA R/E5X2, Boulder Laboratories ~~NOAA/R5X3, 325 Broadway~~, Boulder, Colorado ~~CO~~ 80303; telephone (303) 497-6548 ~~or 497-6549~~, in advance of filing their applications with the Commission.

(3) The FCC Commission will not screen applications to determine whether advance consultation has taken place. However, applicants are advised that such consultation can avoid objections from the Department of Commerce or proceedings to modify any authorization which may be granted which, in fact, delivers a signal at the reference-point site in excess of the field strength specified herein.

(c) PROTECTION FOR FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORING STATIONS:

(1) Applicants in the vicinity of an FCC monitoring station for a radio station authorization to operate new transmitting facilities or changed transmitting facilities which would increase the field strength produced over the monitoring station over that previously authorized are advised to give consideration, prior to filing applications, to the possible need to protect the FCC stations from harmful interference. Geographical coordinates of the facilities which require protection are listed in Section 0.121(c) of the Commission's Rules. Applications for stations (except mobile stations) which will produce on any frequency a direct wave fundamental field strength of *greater than 10 mV/m* in the authorized bandwidth of service (-65.8 dBW/m<sup>2</sup> power flux density assuming a free space characteristic impedance of 120 ohms) at the referenced coordinates, may be examined to determine extent of possible interference. Depending on the theoretical field strength value and existing root-sum-square or other ambient radio field signal levels at the indicated coordinates, a clause protecting the monitoring station may be added to the station authorization. (Added 79-831, 1/31/80)

(2) In the event that calculated value of expected field exceeds 10mV/m (-65.8 dBW/m<sup>2</sup>) at the reference coordinates, or if there is any question whether field strength levels might exceed the threshold value, advance consultation with the FCC to discuss any protection necessary should be considered. Prospective applicants may communicate with: Chief, Field Operations Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554, Telephone (202) 632-6980. (Added 79-831, 1/31/80)

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(3) Advance consultation is suggested particularly for those applicants who have no reliable data which indicates whether the field strength or power flux density figure indicated would be exceeded by their proposed radio facilities (except mobile stations). In such instances, the following is a suggested guide for determining whether an applicant should coordinate: (Added 79-831, 1/31/80)

- (i) All stations within 2.4 kilometers (1.5 statute miles); (Added 79-767, 12/10/79)
- (ii) Stations within 4.8 kilometers (3 statute miles) with 50 watts or more average effective radiated power (ERP) in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Stations; (Added 79-767, 12/10/79)
- (iii) Stations within 16 kilometers (10 statute miles) with 1 kW or more average ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Station; (Added 79-767, 12/10/79)
- (iv) Stations within 80 kilometers (50 statute miles) with 25 kW or more average ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Monitoring Station. (Added 79-767, 12/10/79)

(4) Advance coordination for stations operating above 1000 MHz is recommended only where the proposed station is in the vicinity of a monitoring station designated as a satellite monitoring facility in Section 0.121(c) of the Commission's Rules and also meets the criteria outlined in paragraphs (2) and (3) above. (Added 79-831, 1/31/80)

(5) The Commission will not screen applications to determine whether advance consultation has taken place. However, applicants are advised that such consultation can avoid objections from the Federal Communications Commission or modification of any authorization which will cause harmful interference. (Added 79-831, 1/31/80)

73.1120 STATION LOCATION.

(a) Each AM, FM and TV broadcast station will be licensed to the principal community or other political subdivision which it primarily serves. This principal community (city, town or other political subdivision) will be considered to be the geographical station location.

~~(b) AM and FM stations (not TV stations) will be licensed to serve more than one community or other political subdivision only where a satisfactory showing is made:—~~

- ~~(1) That each such place meets all the requirements of §73.1125 with respect to the location of main studios;~~
- ~~(2) That the station can and will originate a substantial number of local live programs from each place; and—~~

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~~(8) That the requirements as to origination of programs in §73.1130 would place an unreasonable burden on the station if it were licensed to serve only one community or other political subdivision.~~

~~(e) A station licensed to serve more than one community shall be considered to be located in and shall maintain main studios in each such place.~~

~~(1) For such licensed station, the requirements regarding program origination in §73.1130 shall be fulfilled by originating programs from any, or all, of the main studios or other studios or remote points situated in any or all of the places in which the main studios are located.~~

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.1125 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 87-137 that the previous wording is not shown.*

## 73.1125 STATION MAIN STUDIO LOCATION.

(a) Each AM, FM and TV broadcast station shall maintain a main studio within the station's principal community contour as defined in §73.24(j)(5 mV/m daytime contour), §73.315(a) and §73.685(a), respectively, of this chapter, except

- (1) AM stations licensed as synchronous amplifier transmitters ("AM boosters") or,
  - (2) An FM station whose main studio is located at the collocated main studio-transmitter site of a commonly-owned AM station licensed to the same principal community or,
  - (3) Any AM, FM or TV broadcast station whose main studio is located in the community to which the station is licensed to serve at a point situated outside the principal community contour or,
  - (4) AM, FM or TV stations, when good cause exists for locating the main studio outside the station's principal community contour and that to do so would be consistent with the operation of the station in the public interest.
- (b) Relocation of the main studio may be made:
- (1) From one point to another within the principal community contour or from a point outside the principal community contour to one within it, without specific FCC authority, but notification to the FCC in Washington shall be made promptly; however,

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- (2) From a point within the principal community contour to one outside it or from one such point outside the community contour to another, only by first securing modification of construction permit or license (FCC Form 301 for commercial stations and 340 for noncommercial educational stations.)
- (3) Exceptions to paragraph (b)(2) of this section are:
- (i) Relocation of the main studio of an FM station to the collocated main studio-transmitter site of a commonly-owned AM station licensed to the same principal community; and,
  - (ii) Relocation of the main studio from one point to another within the principal community of license or from a point outside the principal community to one within it.
  - (iii) Notification to the FCC in Washington shall be made promptly of such relocations described in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(c) Each AM, FM and TV broadcast station shall maintain a local telephone number in its community of license or a toll-free number.

(d) Where the principal community to be served does not have specifically defined political boundaries, applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the FCC to determine if the main studio is located within the principal community to be served.

73.1130 ~~[DELETED] STATION PROGRAM ORIGINATION.\*~~

73.1150 TRANSFERRING A STATION.

(a) In transferring a broadcast station, the licensee may retain no right of reversion of the license, no right to reassignment of the license in the future, and may not reserve the right to use the facilities of the station for any period whatsoever. (Added 79-610, 10/22/79)

(b) No license, renewal of license, assignment of license or transfer of control of a corporate license will be granted or authorized if there is a contract, arrangement or understanding, express or implied, pursuant to which, as consideration or partial consideration for the assignment or transfer, such rights as stated in paragraph (a) of this section, are retained. (Added 79-610, 10/22/79)

\*Previous text not shown.

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## 73.1201 STATION IDENTIFICATION. (Added 69-1365, 1/19/70)

## (a) WHEN REGULARLY REQUIRED.

Broadcast station identification announcements shall be made:

- (1) At the beginning and ending of each time of operations, and (Added 69-1365, 1/19/70)
- (2) hourly, as close to the hour as feasible, at a natural break in program offerings. (Revised 72-967, 12/15/72)

Television broadcast stations may make these announcements visually or aurally.

## (b) CONTENT.

(1) Official station identification shall consist of the station's call letters immediately followed by the community or communities specified in its license as the station's location: (Revised 76-656, 7/22/76)

PROVIDED, that the name of the licensee or the station's frequency or channel number, or both, as stated on the station's license may be inserted between the call letters and station location. No other insertion is permissible. (Revised 76-656, 7/22/76)

(2) ~~When given specific written authorization to do so,~~ A station may include in its official station identification the name of any additional community or communities, but the community to which the station is licensed must be named first.

~~(i)---Such applications for additional community identification will be considered only if the community or communities are within the station's principal city contours as defined by §73.188(b) for AM stations; §73.315(a) for FM stations and §73.685(a) for TV stations.~~

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~~(3) A licensee shall not in any identification announcements, promotional announcements or any other broadcast matter either lead or attempt to lead the station's audience to believe that the station has been authorized to identify officially with cities other than those permitted to be included in official station identifications under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph.~~

~~NOTE: Commission interpretations of this paragraph may be found in a separate Public Notice issued Oct. 30, 1967, entitled "Examples of Application of Rule Regarding Broadcast of Statements Regarding a Station's Licensed Location." (FCC 67-1132; 10 FCC 2d 407).~~

(c) CHANNEL.

(1) GENERAL.

Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, in making the identification announcement the call letters shall be given only on the channel identified thereby. (Amended 74-166, February 27, 1974)

(2) SIMULTANEOUS AM-FM BROADCASTS.

If the same licensee operates an FM broadcast station and an AM broadcast station and simultaneously broadcasts the same programs over the facilities of both such stations, station identification announcements may be made jointly for both stations for periods of such simultaneous operation. If the call letters of the FM station do not clearly reveal that it is an FM station, the joint announcement shall so identify it. (Ed. Amt. 9/11/80)

(3) SATELLITE OPERATION. (Added 74-166, 2/27/74)

When programming of a broadcast station is re-broadcast simultaneously over the facilities of a satellite station, the originating station may make identification announcements for the satellite station for periods of such simultaneous operation.

(i) In the case of a television broadcast station, such announcements, in addition to the information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section, shall include the number of the channel on which each station is operating.

(ii) In the case of aural broadcast stations, such announcements, in addition to the information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section, shall include the frequency on which each station is operating.

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## (d) SUBSCRIPTION TELEVISION STATIONS (STV).

The requirements for official station identification applicable to TV stations will apply to Subscription TV stations except, during STV-encoded programming such station identification is not required. However, a station identification announcement will be made immediately prior to and following the encoded Subscription TV program period.

## 73.1202 RETENTION OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC.

(a) All written comments and suggestions received from the public regarding operation of the station shall be maintained in the local public inspection file, unless the letter writer has requested that the letter not be made public or when the licensee feels that it should be excluded from the public inspection because of the nature of its content, such as a defamatory or obscene letter. (Added 81-146, 6/10/81)

- (1) Letters shall be retained in the local public inspection file for three years from the date on which they are received by the licensee. (Added 81-146, 6/10/81)
- (2) Letters received by TV licensees only shall be placed in one of the following separated subject categories: programming or non-programming. If comments in a letter relate to both categories, the licensee shall file it under the category to which the writer has given the greater attention.

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73.1205 ~~FRAUDULENT BILLING PRACTICES.\*~~

73.1206 BROADCAST OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS.

Before recording a telephone conversation for broadcast, or broadcasting such a conversation simultaneously with its occurrence, a licensee shall inform any party to the call of the licensee's intention to broadcast the conversation, except where such party is aware, or may be presumed to be aware from the circumstances of the conversation, that it is being or likely will be broadcast. Such awareness is presumed to exist only when the other party to the call is associated with the station (such as an employee or part-time reporter), or where the other party originates the call and it is obvious that it is in connection with a program in which the station customarily broadcasts telephone conversations. (Added 70-514, 6/22/70)

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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## 73. 1207 REBROADCASTS. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

(a) The term "rebroadcast" means reception by radio of the programs or other transmissions of a broadcast or any other type of radio station and the simultaneous or subsequent retransmission of such programs or transmissions by a broadcast station. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)

- (1) As used in this Section "program" includes any complete programs or part thereof. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)
- (2) The transmission of a program from its point of origin to a broadcast station entirely by common carrier facilities, whether by wire line or radio, is not considered a rebroadcast. (Revised 79-369, 7/2/79)
- (3) The broadcasting of a program relayed by a remote pickup broadcast station is not considered a rebroadcast. (Added 80-165, 4/30/80)

(b) No broadcast station may retransmit the program, or any part thereof, of another U.S. broadcast station without the express authority of the originating station. A copy of the written consent of the licensee originating the program must be kept by the licensee of the station retransmitting such program and made available to the FCC upon request. (Revised 80-165, 4/30/80)

- (1) Stations originating emergency communications under a Detailed State EBS Operation Plan are deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority to other participating stations. (Revised 80-165, 4/30/80)
- (2) Permission must be obtained from the originating station to rebroadcast any ~~FM station-SCA-subcarrier-background-music or other multiplex-subscription program-service-~~ subsidiary communications transmitted by means of a multiplex subcarrier or the vertical blanking interval of a television signal.
- (3) Programs originated by the Voice of America (VOA) and the Armed Forces Radio and Television Services (AFRTS) cannot, in general, be cleared for domestic rebroadcast, and may therefore be retransmitted only by special arrangements among the parties concerned. (Added 80-165, 4/30/80)
- (4) Except as otherwise provided by international agreement, programs originated by foreign broadcast stations may be retransmitted without the consent of the originating station. (Added 80-165, 4/30/80)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.1207(c) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 85-302 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(c) The transmissions of non-broadcast stations may be rebroadcast under the following conditions:

- (1) Messages originated by privately-owned non-broadcast stations other than those in the Amateur and Citizens Band (CB) Radio Services may be broadcast only upon receipt of prior permission from the non-broadcast licensee. Additionally, messages transmitted by common carrier stations may be rebroadcast only upon prior permission of the originator of the message as well as the station licensee.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, messages originated entirely by non-broadcast stations owned and operated by the Federal Government may be rebroadcast only upon receipt of prior permission from the government agency originating the messages.
- (3) Messages originated by stations in the Amateur and Citizens Band (CB) radio services may be rebroadcast at the discretion of broadcast station licensees.

(d) The rebroadcasting of time signals originated by the National Observatory and the National Bureau of Standards and messages from the National Weather Service stations is permitted without specific authorization under the following procedures: (Added 79-369, 7/2/79)

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## NOTE 1-

- (a) (1) NATIONAL OBSERVATORY TIME SIGNALS.
- (1) (i) The time signals rebroadcast must be obtained by direct radio reception from a naval radio station, or by land line circuits.
- (2) (ii) Announcement of the time signal must be made without reference to any commercial activity.
- (3) (iii) Identification of the Naval Observatory as the source of the time signal must be made by an announcement, substantially as follows:  
"With the signal, the time will be . . . courtesy of the U.S. Naval Observatory."
- (iv) Schedules of time signal broadcasts may be obtained upon request from the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. 20390.
- (b) (2) NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS TIME SIGNALS.
- (1) (i) Time signals for rebroadcast must be obtained by direct radio reception from an a National Bureau of Standards (NBS) station.
- (2) (ii) Use of receiving and rebroadcasting equipment must not delay the signals by more than 0.50 seconds.
- (3) (iii) Signals must be rebroadcast live, not from tape or other recording.
- (4) (iv) Voice or code announcements of the call signs letters of NBS stations are not to be rebroadcast.
- (5) (v) Identification of the origin of the service and the source of the signals must be made by an announcement substantially as follows:  
"At the tone, 11 hours 25 minutes Coordinated Universal Time. Greenwich mean time. This is a rebroadcast of a continuous service furnished by the National Bureau of Standards, Ft. Collins, Colo." ~~Time and Frequency Division, Boulder, Colo."~~ No commercial sponsorship of this announcement is permitted and none may be implied.

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~~{6} (vi) Schedules of time signal broadcasts may be obtained from, and notice of use of NBS time signals for rebroadcast should must be forwarded semiannually to -Frequency-Time Broadcast Services, Time and Frequency Division National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80302.~~

National Bureau of Standards, Radio Stations  
WWV/WWVB, 2000 East County Road 58,  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80524

{7} (vii) In the rebroadcasting of NBS time signals, announcements will not state that they are standard frequency transmissions. Voice announcements of G-m-t- Coordinated Universal Time are given in voice every minute. Each minute, except the first of the hour, begins with a 0.8-second long tone of 1000 hertz at WWV and 1200 hertz tone at WWVH. The first minute of every hour begins with an 0.8-second long tone of 1500 hertz at both stations. This tone is followed by a 3-second pause, then the announcement, "National Bureau of Standards Time." This is followed by another 3-second pause before station identification. This arrangement allows broadcast stations sufficient time to retransmit the hour time tone and the words "National Bureau of Standards Time" either by manual or automatic switching.

{8} (viii) Time signals or scales made up from integration of standard frequency signals broadcast from NBS stations may not be designated as national standard scales of time or attributed to the NBS as originator. For example, if a broadcasting station transmits time signals obtained from a studio clock which is periodically calibrated against the NBS time signals from WWV or WWVH, such signals may not be announced as NBS standard time or as having been originated by the NBS. ~~Schedules of time signal broadcasts may be obtained upon request from Frequency-Time Broadcast Services Section, Time and Frequency Division, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo. 80302.~~

NOTE 2:

(3) NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MESSAGES.

- (a) (i) Messages of the National Weather Service must be rebroadcast within one hour of receipt, ~~from the National Weather Service (Weather Bureau).~~
- (b) (ii) If advertisements are given in connection with a weather rebroadcast, these advertisements shall must not directly or indirectly convey an endorsement by the U.S. Government of the products or services so advertised.
- (c) (iii) Credit must be given to indicate that the rebroadcast message originates with the National Weather Service.

{d} (e) A broadcast station may not rebroadcast, live or delayed, the transmissions of a Personal Radio Services station.

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## 73.1208 BROADCAST OF TAPED, FILMED, OR RECORDED MATERIAL. (Added 72-967, December 15, 1972)

(a) Any taped, filmed or recorded program material in which time is of special significance, or by which an affirmative attempt is made to create the impression that it is occurring simultaneously with the broadcast, shall be announced at the beginning as taped, filmed or recorded. The language of the announcement shall be clear and in terms commonly understood by the public. For television stations, the announcement may be made visually or aurally. (Added 72-967, December 15, 1972)

(b) Taped, filmed, or recorded announcements which are of a commercial, promotional or public service nature need not be identified as taped, filmed or recorded. (Added 72-967, December 15, 1972)

## 73.1209 REFERENCES TO TIME. (Added 74-754, July 23, 1974)

Unless specifically designated as "standard (non-advanced)" or "advanced," all references to time contained in this part, and in license documents and other authorizations issued thereunder shall be understood to mean local time; i. e., the time legally observed in the community. (Added 74-754, July 23, 1974)

## 73.1210 TV/FM DUAL-LANGUAGE BROADCASTING IN PUERTO RICO.

(a) For the purpose of this section, dual-language broadcasting shall be understood to mean the telecasting of a program in one language with the simultaneous transmission, on the main channel of a participating FM broadcast station, of companion sound track information in a different language.

(b) Television broadcast licensees in Puerto Rico may enter into dual-language time purchase agreements with FM broadcast licensees, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) All such agreements shall be reduced to writing and retained by the licensee for possible Commission inspection, in accordance with § 1.613(d) of this chapter.
- (2) All such agreements shall specify that the FM licensee will monitor sound track material with a view to rejecting any material deemed to be inappropriate or objectionable for broadcast exposure.
- (3) No television or FM broadcast station may devote more than 15 hours per week to dual-language broadcasting, nor may more than three (3) hours of such programming be presented on any given day.

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~~(4) - [RESERVED] -~~

- (5) (4) Noncommercial educational television broadcast stations using the facilities of commercial broadcast stations shall take all necessary precautions to assure that the entire operation is conducted on a noncommercial basis and otherwise in accordance with §73.621 of this part.

73.1211 BROADCAST OF LOTTERY INFORMATION. (Added 75-129, 1/30/75)

(a) No licensee of an AM, FM or television broadcast station, except as in paragraph (c) of this section, shall broadcast any advertisement of or information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes. (18 U.S.C. 1304, 62 Stat. 763). (Added 75-129, 1/30/75)

(b) The determination whether a particular program comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section depends on the facts of each case. However, the Commission will in any event consider that a program comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section if in connection with such program a prize consisting of money or other thing of value is awarded to any person whose selection is dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, if as a condition of winning or competing for such prize, such winner or winners are required to furnish any money or other thing of value or are required to have in their possession any product sold, manufactured, furnished or distributed by a sponsor of a program broadcast on the station in question. (See 21 FCC 2d 846). (Added 75-129, 1/30/75)

(c) The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to an advertisement, list of prizes or other information concerning: (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)

- (1) A lottery conducted by a State acting under authority of State law when such information is broadcast: (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)
  - (i) By a broadcast station licensed to a location in that State; or (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)
  - (ii) By a broadcast station licensed to a location in an adjacent State which also conducts such a lottery. (18 U.S.C. 1307; 88 Stat. 1916) (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)
- (2) Fishing contests exempted under 18 U.S. Code 1305 (not conducted for profit, i.e., all receipts fully consumed in defraying the actual costs of operation). (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

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(d) For the purposes of paragraph (c)(1) of this section: 7

- (1) "Lottery" means the pooling of proceeds derived from the sale of tickets or chances and allotting those proceeds or parts thereof by chance to one or more chance takers or ticket purchasers. It does not include the placing or accepting of bets or wagers on sporting events or contests.

~~NOTE. (2) Pursuant to the exemption set out in paragraph (c) of this section,~~ A broadcast station licensed to a location in a state that conducts a state lottery may broadcast advertisements of or information concerning such lottery in its state of license and advertisements of or information concerning such lotteries conducted in any adjacent state. (See 18 U.S.C. 1307, FCC 75). The exemption would, for example, permit a broadcast station licensed to a location in New York, which now conducts a lawful state lottery, to broadcast advertisements of or information concerning the New York State Lottery as well as the lawful state lotteries of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, since these states are adjacent to New York, and also conduct a state lottery. The exemption, however, would not permit a station licensed to a location in Virginia to broadcast information concerning the Maryland State Lottery, since although Virginia is adjacent to Maryland, Virginia does not conduct a state lottery.

73.1212 SPONSORSHIP IDENTIFICATION; LIST RETENTION;  
RELATED REQUIREMENTS. (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

- (a) When a broadcast station transmits any matter for which money, service, or other valuable consideration is either directly or indirectly paid or promised to, or chartered or accepted by such station, the station, at the time of the broadcast, shall announce (1) that such matter is sponsored, paid for, or furnished, either in whole or in part, and (2) by whom or on whose behalf such consideration was supplied:

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PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That "service or other valuable consideration" shall not include any service or property furnished either without or at a nominal charge for use on, or in connection with, a broadcast unless it is so furnished in consideration for an identification of any person, product, service, trademark, or brand name beyond and identification reasonably related to the use of such service or property on the broadcast. (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

(i) For the purposes of this section, the term "sponsored" shall be deemed to have the same meaning as "paid for." (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

(b) The licensee of each broadcast station shall exercise reasonable diligence to obtain from its employees, and from other persons with whom it deals directly in connection with any matter for broadcast, information to enable such licensee to make the announcement required by this section. (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

(c) In any case where a report has been made to a broadcast station as required by section ~~508~~ 507 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, of circumstances which would have required an announcement under this section had the consideration been received by such broadcast station, an appropriate announcement shall be made by such station.

(d) In the case of any political broadcast matter or any broadcast matter involving the discussion of a controversial issue of public importance for which any film, record, transcription, talent, script, or other material or service of any kind is furnished, either directly or indirectly, to a station as an inducement for broadcasting such matter, an announcement shall be made both at the beginning and conclusion of such broadcast on which such material or service is used that such film, record, transcription, talent, script, or other material or service has been furnished to such station in connection with the transmission of such broadcast matter: (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That in the case of any broadcast of 5 minutes' duration or less, only one such announcement need be made either at the beginning or conclusion of the broadcast. (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

(e) The announcement required by this section shall, in addition to stating the fact that the broadcast matter was sponsored, paid for or furnished, fully and fairly disclose the true identity of the person or persons, or corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group, or other entity by whom or on whose behalf such payment is made or promised, or from whom or on whose behalf such services or other valuable consideration is received, or by whom the material or services referred to in paragraph (d) of this section are furnished. Where an agent or other person or entity contracts or

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or otherwise makes arrangements with a station on behalf of another, and such fact is known or by the exercise of reasonable diligence, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, could be known to the station, the announcement shall disclose the identity of the person or persons or entity on whose behalf such agent is acting instead of the name of such agent. Where the material broadcast is political matter or matter involving the discussion of a controversial issue of public importance and a corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group, or other entity is paying for or furnishing the broadcast matter, the station shall, in addition to making the announcement required by this section, require that a list of the chief executive officers or members of the executive committee or of the board of directors of the corporation, committee, association or other unincorporated group, or other entity shall be made available for public inspection at the location specified by the licensee under §73.3526 of this chapter. If the broadcast is originated by a network, the list may, instead, be retained at the headquarters office of the network or at the location where the originating station maintains its public inspection file under §73.3526 of this chapter. Such lists shall be kept and made available for a period of two years. (Revised 81-17, 4/3/81)

(f) In the case of broadcast matter advertising commercial products or services, an announcement stating the sponsor's corporate or trade name, or the name of the sponsor's product, when it is clear that the mention of the name of the product constitutes a sponsorship identification, shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose of this section and only one such announcement need be made at any time during the course of the broadcast. (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

(g) The announcement otherwise required by section 317 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is waived with respect to the broadcast of "want ad" or classified advertisements sponsored by an individual. The waiver granted in this paragraph shall not extend to a classified advertisement or want ad sponsorship by any form of business enterprise, corporate or otherwise. Whenever sponsorship announcements are omitted pursuant to this paragraph, the licensee shall observe the following conditions: (Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

- (1) Maintain a list showing the name, address, and (where available) the telephone number of each advertiser;  
(Added 75-417, 5/30/75)

(2) ~~{RESERVED}~~

- (3) (2) Make this list available to members of the public who have a legitimate interest in obtaining the information contained in the list. Such list must be retained for a period of two years after broadcast.

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(h) Any announcement required by section 317(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is waived with respect to feature motion picture film produced initially and primarily for theatre exhibition. (Added 75-417, May 30, 1975)

NOTE: The waiver heretofore granted by the Commission in its Report and Order adopted November 16, 1960 (FCC 60-1369; 40 F. C. C. 95), continues to apply to programs filmed or recorded on or before June 20, 1963, when § 73.654, the predecessor television rule, went into effect. (Added 75-417, May 30, 1975)

(i) Commission interpretations in connection with the provisions of the sponsorship identification rules are contained in the Commission's Public Notice, entitled "Applicability of Sponsorship Identification Rules," dated May 6, 1963 (40 F. C. C. 141), as modified by Public Notice, dated April 21, 1975 (FCC 75-418). Further interpretations are printed in full in various volumes of the Federal Communications Commission Reports. (Added 75-417, May 30, 1975)

73.1213 ANTENNA STRUCTURE, MARKING AND LIGHTING.

(a) The provisions of Part 17 of this Chapter (Construction, Marking and Lighting of Antenna Structures), require certain antenna structures be painted and/or lighted in accordance with the provisions of that Part. (See §§ 17.47 through 17.56.)

(b) The licensee or permittee of an AM, FM, or TV broadcast station, if the sole occupant of the antenna and/or the antenna supporting structure, is responsible for conforming to the requirements of §§ 17.47 through 17.56 of this Chapter.

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(c) If a common tower is used for antenna and/or antenna supporting purposes by more than one licensee or permittee of an AM, FM or TV station or by one or more such licensees or permittees and ~~one or more licensees or permittees~~ of any other service, each licensee or permittee shall be responsible for painting and lighting the structure when obstruction marking and lighting are required by ~~Commission~~ FCC rules. However, each such licensee or permittee utilizing a common tower may, ~~with the approval of the Commission in Washington,~~ designate one of the licensees or permittees as responsible for painting and lighting the structure. ~~Pursuant to Commission approval, such~~ Such designated licensee or permittee shall be solely responsible for conforming to all ~~Commission~~ FCC requirements of Part 17 of this Chapter regarding obstruction marking and lighting of antenna structures. (See §§17.47 through 17.56.) ~~Requests for such approval shall be submitted in letter form, accompanied by copies of agreements between all participating licensees or permittees.~~ A copy of the agreement between the licensees or permittees and the Commission approval must be retained in each licensee's or permittee's station file, available for inspection by FCC representatives. In the event of default by the designated licensee of his responsibility, each of the licensees or permittees shall again be individually responsible for conforming to the requirements of the rules, ~~pending Commission approval of a new agreement.~~ appointment of a new designated licensee responsible for conforming to these rules.

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73.1215 SPECIFICATIONS FOR INDICATING INSTRUMENTS.

The following requirements and specifications shall apply to indicating instruments used by broadcast stations:

(a) Linear scale instruments:

- (1) Length of scale shall not be less than 2.3 inches (5.8 cm).
- (2) Accuracy shall be at least 2 percent of the full scale reading.
- (3) The maximum rating of the meter shall be such that it does not read off scale during modulation or normal operation.
- (4) Scale shall have at least 40 divisions.
- (5) Full scale reading shall not be greater than five times the minimum normal indication.

(b) Instruments having square-law scales:

- (1) Meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section for linear scale instruments.
- (2) Full scale reading shall not be greater than three times the minimum normal indication.
- (3) No scale division above one-third full scale reading shall be greater than one-thirtieth of the full scale reading. (Example: an ammeter meeting requirement (1) having full scale reading of 6 amperes is acceptable for reading currents from 2 to 6 amperes, provided no scale division between 2 and 6 amperes is greater than one-thirtieth of 6 amperes, 0.2 ampere.)

(c) Instruments having logarithmic scales:

- (1) Meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section for linear scale instruments.
- (2) Full scale reading shall not be greater than five times the minimum normal indication.

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- (3) No scale division above one-fifth full scale reading (in watts) shall be greater than one-thirtieth of the full scale reading. (Example: a wattmeter meeting requirement (3) having full scale reading of 1500 watts is acceptable for reading power from 300 to 1,500 watts, provided no scale division between 300 and 1,500 watts is greater than one-thirtieth of 1,500 watts or 50 watts.) (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (d) Instruments having expanded scales: (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (1) Shall meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section for linear scale instruments. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (2) Full scale reading shall not be greater than five times the minimum normal indication. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (3) No scale division above one-fifth full scale reading shall be greater than one-fiftieth of the full scale reading. (Example: an ammeter meeting the requirement (1) is acceptable for indicating current from 1 to 5 amperes, provided no division between 1 and 5 amperes is greater than one-fiftieth of 5 amperes, 0.1 ampere.) (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)
- (e) Digital meters, printers, or other numerical readout devices may be used in addition to or in lieu of indicating instruments meeting the specifications of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section. ~~If a single digital device is used at the transmitter for reading operating parameters, either (1) indicating instruments meeting the above mentioned specifications must be installed in the transmitter and antenna circuit; (2) a spare digital device must be maintained at the transmitter with a provision for its rapid substitution for the main device should that device malfunction.~~ The readout of the device shall must include at least three digits and must indicate the value ~~or a decimal multiple of the value~~ of the parameter being read to an accuracy of ~~at least~~ 2%. The multiplier, ~~if any,~~ to be applied to the reading of each parameter must be indicated at the operating position. ~~of a switch used to select the parameter for display.~~
- (f) No instrument which has been broken or appears to be damaged or defective, or the accuracy of which is questionable shall be used, until it has been checked, and if necessary repaired and recalibrated by the manufacturer or qualified instrument repair service. Repaired instruments shall not be used unless a certificate of calibration has been provided showing that the instrument conforms to the manufacturer's specifications for accuracy. (Added 76-789, 9/8/76)

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73. 1216 LICENSEE-CONDUCTED CONTESTS.

A licensee that broadcasts or advertises information about a contest it conducts shall fully and accurately disclose the material terms of the contest, and shall conduct the contest substantially as announced or advertised. No contest description shall be false, misleading or deceptive with respect to any material term.

For the purpose of this rule:

- (a) A contest is a scheme in which a prize is offered or awarded, based upon chance, diligence, knowledge or skill, to members of the public.
- (b) Material terms include those factors which define the operation of the contest and which affect participation therein. Although the material terms may vary widely depending upon the exact nature of the contest, they will generally include: how to enter or participate; eligibility restrictions; entry deadline dates; whether prizes can be won; when prizes can be won; the extent, nature and value of prizes; basis for valuation of prizes; time and means of selection of winners; and/or tie-breaking procedures.

In general, the time and manner of disclosure of the material terms of a contest are within the licensee's discretion. However, the obligation to disclose the material terms arises at the time the audience is first told how to enter or participate and continues thereafter. The material terms should be disclosed periodically by announcements broadcast on the station conducting the contest, but need not be enumerated each time an announcement promoting the contest is broadcast. Disclosure of material terms in a reasonable number of announcements is sufficient. In addition to the required broadcast announcements, disclosure of the material terms may be made in a non-broadcast manner.

NOTE: —This rule is not applicable to licensee-conducted contests not broadcast or advertised to the general public or to a substantial segment thereof, to contests in which the general public is not requested or permitted to participate, to the commercial advertisement of non-licensee-conducted contests, or to a contest conducted by a non-broadcast division of the licensee or by a non-broadcast company related to the licensee.

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## 73.1225 STATION INSPECTIONS BY FCC.

(a) The licensee of a broadcast station shall make the station available for inspection by representatives of the FCC during the station's business hours, or at any time it is in operation. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) In the course of an inspection or investigation, an FCC representative may require special equipment tests, program tests or operation with nighttime or presunrise facilities during daytime hours pursuant to §0.314, Part 1, of the FCC rules. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.1225 (c) and (d) have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-484 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(c) The following records shall be made available by all broadcast stations upon request by representatives of the FCC.

- (1) Equipment performance measurements required by §§73.1590 and 73.1690.
- (2) The written designations for chief operators and, when applicable, the contracts for chief operators engaged on a contract basis.
- (3) Application for modification of the transmission system made pursuant to §73.1690(c)
- (4) Informal statements or drawings depicting any transmitter modification made pursuant to §73.1690(e).
- (5) Station logs and special technical records.

(d) Commercial and noncommercial AM stations must make the following information also available upon request by representatives of the FCC.

- (1) Copy of the most recent antenna or common-point impedance measurements.
- (2) Copy of the most recent field strength measurements made to establish performance of directional antennas required by §73.151.
- (3) Copy of the partial directional antenna proofs of performance made in accordance with §73.154 and made pursuant to the following requirements:

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- (i) Section 73.68, Sampling systems for antenna monitors.
- (ii) Section 73.69, Antenna monitors.
- (iii) Section 73.61, AM directional antenna field strength and proof of performance measurements.

\*73.1226 AVAILABILITY TO FCC OF STATION LOGS AND RECORDS.

The following shall be made available to any authorized representative of the FCC upon request: (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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- (a) Station records and logs shall be made available for inspection or duplication at the request of the FCC or its representative. Such logs or records may be removed from the licensee's possession by an FCC representative or, upon request, shall be mailed by the licensee to the FCC by either registered mail, return receipt requested, or certified mail, return receipt requested. The return receipt shall be retained by the licensee as part of the station records until such records or logs are returned to the licensee. A receipt shall be furnished when the logs or records are removed from the licensee's possession by an FCC representative and this receipt shall be retained by the licensee as part of the station records until such records or logs are returned to the licensee. When the FCC has no further need for such records or logs, they shall be returned to the licensee. The provisions of this rule shall apply solely to those station logs and records which are required to be maintained by the provisions of this Chapter. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (1) Logs and records stored on microfilm, microfiche or other data-storage systems are subject to the requirements pertaining thereto found in §73.1840(b). (Added 80-315, 10/16/80)
- (b) Where records or logs are maintained as the official records of a recognized law enforcement agency and the removal of the records from the possession of the law enforcement activities, such records will not be removed pursuant to this section if the chief of the law enforcement agency promptly certifies in writing to the FCC that removal of the logs or records will hinder law enforcement activities of the agency, stating insofar as feasible the basis for his decision and the date when it can reasonably be expected that such records will be released to the FCC. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (c) The following contracts, agreements, or understandings, which need not be filed with the FCC (per §73.3613, Filing of contracts), ~~shall~~ must be kept at the station and made available for inspection by any authorized representative of the FCC upon request:
- (1) Contracts relating to the sale of broadcast time to "time brokers" for resale. ;
- (2) ~~sub-channel leasing agreements for subsidiary communications authorization operation;~~ FM subchannel leasing agreements for subsidiary communications.
- (3) Time sales contracts with the same sponsor for 4 or more hours per day, except where the length of the events (such as athletic contests, musical programs, and special events) broadcast pursuant to the contract is not under control of the station. ; ~~and~~

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- (4) Contracts with chief operators or other engineering personnel. (Revised 83-154, 6/27/83)

73.1230 POSTING OF STATION AND OPERATOR LICENSES.

(a) The station license and any other instrument of station authorization shall be posted in a conspicuous place and in such a manner that all terms are visible at the place the licensee considers to be the principal control point of the transmitter. At all other control or ATS monitoring and alarm points a photocopy of the station license and other authorizations shall be posted. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) The operator license ~~or form 759 (verification of operator license or permit)~~ of each station operator employed full-time or part-time or via contract, shall be permanently posted and shall remain posted so long as the operator is employed by the licensee. Operators employed at two or more stations, which are not co-located, shall post their operator license or permit at one of the stations, and a photocopy of the license or permit at each other station. The operator license shall be posted where the operator is on duty, either:

- (1) At the transmitter, or (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (2) At the extension meter location; or (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (3) At the remote control point, if the station is operated by remote control, or (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (4) At the monitoring and alarm point, if the station is using an automatic transmission system. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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(c) Posting of the operator licenses and the station license and any other instruments of authorization shall be done by affixing the licenses to the wall at the posting location, or by enclosing them in a binder or folder which is retained at the posting location so that the documents will be readily available and easily accessible. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

73. 1250 BROADCASTING EMERGENCY INFORMATION.

(a) Emergency situations in which the broadcasting of information is considered as furthering the safety of life and property include, but are not limited to the following: Tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, tidal waves, earthquakes, icing conditions, heavy snows, widespread fires, discharge of toxic gasses, widespread power failures, industrial explosions, civil disorders and school closings and changes in school bus schedules resulting from such conditions. See also §73.3542, Application for Emergency Authorization, for requirements involving emergency situations not covered by this section for which prior operating authority must be requested.

(b) If requested by responsible public officials, a station may, at its discretion, and without further FCC authority, transmit emergency point-to-point messages for the purpose of requesting or dispatching aid and assisting in rescue operation. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(c) If the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) is activated for a national level emergency while a local or State level emergency operation is in progress, the national level EBS operation shall take precedence. If, during the broadcasting of local or State emergency information, the attention signal described in § 73.906 is used, the broadcasts are considered as being carried out under a State level or local level EBS operational plan. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(d) Any emergency operation undertaken in accordance with this section may be terminated by the FCC if required in the public interest. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(e) Immediately upon cessation of an emergency during which broadcast facilities were used for the transmission of point-to-point messages under paragraph (b) of this section, or when daytime facilities were used during nighttime hours by an AM station in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, a report in letter form shall be forwarded to the FCC in Washington, D. C., setting forth the nature of the emergency, the dates and hours of the broadcasting of emergency information, and a brief description of the material carried during the emergency. A certification of compliance with the noncommercialization provision of paragraph (f) of this section must accompany the report where daytime facilities are used during nighttime hours by an AM station, together with a detailed showing, under the provisions of that paragraph, that no other broadcast service existed or was adequate. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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(f) AM stations may, without further FCC authority, use their full daytime facilities during nighttime hours to broadcast emergency information (examples listed in paragraph (a) of this section), when necessary to the safety of life and property, in dangerous conditions of a general nature, and when adequate advance warning cannot be given with the facilities authorized. Because of skywave interference impact on other stations assigned to the same channel, such operation may be undertaken only if regular, unlimited-time service, is non-existent, inadequate from the standpoint of coverage, or not serving the public need. All operation under this paragraph must be conducted on a noncommercial basis. Recorded music may be used to the extent necessary to provide program continuity. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(g) Broadcasting of emergency information shall be confined to the hours, frequencies, powers and modes of operation specified in the station license, except as otherwise provided for AM stations in paragraph (f) of this section. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(h) Any emergency information transmitted by a TV station in accordance with this section shall be transmitted both aurally and visually or only visually. TV stations may use any method of visual presentation which results in a legible message conveying the essential emergency information. Methods which may be used include, but are not limited to, slides, electronic captioning, manual methods (e. g., hand printing) or mechanical printing processes. However, when emergency operation is being conducted under a national, State or local level Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) plan, emergency information shall be transmitted both aurally and visually. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

## 73.1400 REMOTE CONTROL AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) An AM, FM, or TV station transmission system may be operated by remote control using the procedures described in §73.1410.

(b) No authorization from the FCC is required to operate the transmission system of an AM station operating with a nondirectional antenna, FM station, or TV station by remote control. Authority to operate an AM station using a directional antenna system by remote control is obtained using the following procedures:

- (1) An application for a construction permit to erect a new directional antenna or make modifications in an existing directional antenna, subject to the sampling system requirements of §73.68, may request remote control authorization on the permit application FCC Form 301 (FCC Form 340 for noncommercial educational stations).

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- (2) A licensee or permittee having a sampling system in compliance with the provisions of §73.68(a) must request remote control authorization on FCC Form 301-A, and submit information showing that the directional antenna sampling system has been constructed according to the specifications of §73.68(a).
- (3) A licensee or permittee of a station not having an approved directional sampling system in compliance with the provisions of §73.68(a) must request remote control authorization on FCC Form 301-A, and submit information showing that the directional antenna is in proper adjustment and further showing the stability of the antenna system during the 1-year period specified in Section II of Form 301-A.

(c) Whenever a remote control point is established at a location other than at the main studio or transmitter, notification of that remote location must be sent to the FCC in Washington, DC, within 3 days of initial use of that point. This notification is not required if responsible station personnel may be contacted at the transmitter or studio site during hours of operation when the remote control operator is elsewhere.

73.1410 REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION.

(a) Broadcast stations operated by remote control must provide at remote control points sufficient control and operating parameter monitoring capability to allow technical operation in compliance with the rules applicable to that station and the terms of the station authorization. AM stations that are required to change modes of operation during the broadcast day must provide sufficient redundancy to assure that such mode changes actually occur.

(b) The remote control system must be designed, installed, and protected so that the transmitter can be activated or controlled only by licensed transmitter operators authorized by the licensee.

(c) The remote control and monitoring equipment must be calibrated and tested as often as necessary to ensure proper operation.

(d) The remote control system must be designed so that malfunctions in the circuits between the control point and transmitter will not cause the transmitter to be inadvertently activated or to change operating modes or output power.

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(e) Whenever a malfunction causes loss of accurate indications of the transmitter operating parameters, use of remote control must be discontinued within 3 hours after the malfunction is first detected. If the station is found to be operating beyond the terms of the station authorization and such malfunction cannot be corrected by remote control, station operation must be immediately terminated. (Added 84-549, 12/1/84)

(f) AM stations may use amplitude or phase modulation of the carrier wave for remote control telemetry and alarm purposes. FM stations may use aural subcarriers and TV stations may use either aural subcarriers or signals within the vertical blanking interval for telemetry and alarm purposes. Use of such remote control signals must be in accordance with the technical standards for the particular class of station. (Added 84-549, 12/1/84)

## 73.1500 AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (ATS).

An automatic transmission system consists of monitoring devices, control, and alarm circuitry, arranged so that they interact automatically to operate a broadcast station's transmitter and maintain technical parameters within licensed values.

- (a) Licensees of AM, FM, or TV broadcast stations may utilize an automatic transmission system (ATS) in lieu of either direct or remote control of the station transmitting system.
- (b) No authorization from the FCC is required to operate the transmitter using an automatic transmission system. Prior to commencing use of the ATS, the station chief operator, technical director, or consulting engineer shall certify in writing to the station licensee that the system has been installed, tested, and fully complies with all prescribed technical standards of the Rules applicable to the particular class of station.
- (c) Broadcast stations operating automatic transmission systems must be provided with one or more ATS duty operator points. Each such point shall have a means to turn the transmitting apparatus off at all times.
- (d) Whenever an automatic transmission system duty operator point is established at a location other than at the main studio or transmitter, notification of that location must be sent to the FCC in Washington, DC, within 3 days of initial use of that point. This notification is not required if responsible station personnel may be contacted at the transmitter or studio site during hours of operation when the ATS duty operator is elsewhere.

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- (e) The ATS must incorporate circuits that will terminate station transmission within 3 minutes if the adjustment controls do not correct an operating condition which is capable of causing interference.
- (f) The transmitting apparatus must be manually activated at the beginning of each broadcast period.
- (g) For AM station operation, the ATS may incorporate a means to transmit emergency information under the provisions of §73.1250(f).

73.1510 EXPERIMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) Licensees of broadcast stations may obtain experimental authorizations to conduct technical experimentation directed toward improvement of the technical phases of operation and service, and for such purposes may use a signal other than the normal broadcast program signal. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(b) Experimental authorizations may be requested by filing an informal application with the FCC in Washington, DC, describing the nature and purpose of the experimentation to be conducted, the nature of the experimental signal to be transmitted, and the proposed schedule of hours and duration of the experimentation. Experimental authorizations shall be posted with the station license. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(c) Experimental operations are subject to the following conditions: (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

- (1) The authorized power of the station may not be exceeded, except as specifically authorized for the experimental operations. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)
- (2) Emissions outside the authorized bandwidth must be attenuated to the degree required for the particular type of station. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

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- (3) The experimental operations may be conducted at any time the station is authorized to operate, but the minimum required schedule of programming for the class and type of station must be met. AM stations also may conduct experimental operations during the experimental period (12 midnight local time to local sunrise) and at additional hours if permitted by the experimental authorization provided no interference is caused to other stations maintaining a regular operating schedule within such period(s). (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)
  - (4) If an experimental authorization permits the use of additional facilities or hours of operation for experimental purposes, no sponsored programs or commercial announcements may be transmitted during such experimentation. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)
  - (5) The licensee may transmit regularly scheduled programming concurrently with the experimental transmission if there is no significant impairment of service. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)
  - (6) No charges may be made, either directly or indirectly, for the experimentation; however, normal charges may be made for regularly scheduled programming transmitted concurrently with the experimental transmissions. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)
- (d) The FCC may request a report of the research, experimentation and results at the conclusion of the experimental operation. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

73.1515 SPECIAL FIELD TEST AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) A special field test authorization may be issued to conduct field strength surveys to aid in the selection of suitable sites for broadcast transmission facilities, determine coverage areas, or to study other factors influencing broadcast signal propagation. The applicant for the authorization must be qualified to hold a license under Section 303(1)(1) of the Communications Act.

(b) Requests for authorizations to operate a transmitter under a special field test authorization must be in writing using an informal application in letter form, signed by the applicant and including the following information:

- (1) Purpose, duration and need for the survey.
- (2) Frequency, transmitter output powers and time of operation.

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- (3) A brief description of the test antenna system, its estimated effective radiated field and height above ground or average terrain, and the geographic coordinates of its proposed location(s). (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

(c) Operation under a special field test authorization is subject to the following conditions: (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

- (1) No objectionable interference will result to the operation of other authorized radio services; in this connection, the power requested shall not exceed that necessary for the purposes of the test. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (2) The carriers will be unmodulated except for the transmission of a test-pattern on a visual TV transmitter, and for hourly voice station identification on aural AM, FM and TV transmitters. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (3) The transmitter output power or antenna input power may not exceed those specified in the test authorization and the operating power must be maintained at a constant value for each phase of the tests. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (4) The input power to the final amplifier stage, and the AM antenna current or the FM or TV transmitter output power must be observed and recorded at half hour intervals and at any time that the power is adjusted or changed. Copies of these records must be submitted to the FCC with the required report. (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)
- (5) The test equipment may not be permanently installed, unless such installation has been separately authorized. Mobile units are not deemed permanent installations. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (6) Test transmitters must be operated by or under the immediate direction of an operator holding a General Radiotelephone Operator License commercial radio operator license (any class, unless otherwise endorsed).

~~NOTE.—Operators holding valid First Class or Second-Class Radiotelephone Operator Licenses will comply with the requirements of this paragraph.~~

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- (7) A report, containing the measurements, their analysis and other results of the survey shall be filed with the FCC in Washington, D.C. within sixty (60) days following the termination of the test authorization.
- (8) The test transmission equipment, installation and operation thereof need not comply with the requirements of FCC rules and standards except as specified in this Section if the equipment, installation and operation are consistent with good engineering principles and practices.

(d) A special field test authorization may be modified or terminated by notification from the FCC if in its judgment such action will promote the public interest, convenience and necessity. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

73.1520 OPERATION FOR TESTS AND MAINTENANCE.  
(Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(a) Broadcast stations may be operated for tests and maintenance of their transmitting systems on their assigned frequencies using their licensed operating power and antennas during their authorized hours of operation without specific authorization from the FCC.

(b) Licensees of AM stations may operate for tests and maintenance during the hours from 12 midnight local time to local sunrise, if no interference is caused to other stations maintaining a regular operating schedule within such period. No AM station licensed for "daytime" or "specified hours" of operation may broadcast any regular or scheduled programs during this period of test and maintenance operation.

(c) Licensees of AM stations ~~must~~ may obtain a special antenna-equipment test authorizations, using the procedures described in §1.544(a) in order to operate with authorized nighttime power and directional antenna system during daytime hours when necessary to conduct monitor point field strength measurements and operate under the provisions described in §73.157, to operate with nighttime facilities during daytime hours in conducting directional antenna field strength and antenna proof of performance measurements.

73.1530 PORTABLE TEST STATIONS. [DEFINITION]

A portable test station is one that is moved from place to place for making field strength and ground conductivity measurements, for selecting station transmitter sites, and conducting other specialized propagation tests. Portable test stations are not normally used while in motion, and may not be used for the transmission of programs intended to be received by the public. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

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73.1540 CARRIER FREQUENCY MEASUREMENTS.  
(Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(a) The carrier frequency of each AM and FM station and the visual carrier frequency and the difference between the visual carrier and the aural carrier or center frequency of each TV station shall be measured or determined as often as necessary to ~~insure~~ ensure that they are maintained within the prescribed tolerances. ~~In any event, each station with an authorized operating power greater than 10 watts shall make at least one measurement or determination each calendar month with intervals not exceeding 40 days between successive measurements for each main transmitter in use.~~

(b) In measuring the carrier frequency, the licensee may use any method or procedure that has sufficient precision to establish that the carrier frequency is within the prescribed departure limits.

(c) The primary standard of frequency measurements is the standard frequency maintained by the National Bureau of Standards or the standard signals of Stations WWV, WWVB, and WWVH of the National Bureau of Standards.

73.1545 CARRIER FREQUENCY DEPARTURE TOLERANCES.

(a) AM STATIONS.

The departure of the carrier frequency for monophonic transmissions or center frequency for stereophonic transmissions may not exceed  $\pm 20$  Hz from the assigned frequency. (Revised 82-11, 4/26/82)

(b) FM STATIONS.

- (1) The departure of the carrier or center frequency of an FM station with an authorized transmitter output power more than 10 watts may not exceed  $\pm 2000$  hertz from the assigned frequency.
- (2) The departure of the carrier or center frequency of an FM station with an authorized transmitter output power of 10 watts or less may not exceed  $\pm 3000$  hertz from the assigned frequency. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

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## (c) TV STATIONS.

- (1) The departure of the visual carrier frequency of a TV station may not exceed  $\pm 1000$  hertz from the assigned visual carrier frequency. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (2) The departure of the aural carrier frequency of a TV station may not exceed  $\pm 1000$  hertz from the actual visual carrier frequency plus exactly 4.5 MHz. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

## (d) INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST STATIONS.

The departure of the carrier frequency of an International broadcast station may not exceed 0.0015% of the assigned frequency on which the station is transmitting. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

## 73.1550 EXTENSION METERS. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

- (a) A broadcast station may, without further authority from the FCC, install and use extension meters and monitoring devices provided: (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (1) The transmitter is in the same building as the normal operating location of the station's licensed operator and is no more than one floor above or below the normal operating location. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
  - (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.
  - (3) The required extension meters and monitoring devices are sufficiently close to the operator's normal operating location that deviations from normal indications of such instruments can be observed from that location. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
  - (4) The transmitter is installed and protected so it is not accessible to unauthorized persons. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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- (5) Each extension meter or monitoring device required for the type of station, pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, shall continuously sample the parameter for which it is installed and constantly indicate that parameter. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (6) Installation and operation of these meters shall be in accordance with the requirements prescribed for their corresponding regular meters and monitoring devices. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (7) Devices used for obtaining extension meter indications do not affect the accuracy of their corresponding regular meters. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) Extension metering and monitoring devices shall be installed as follows: (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(1) AM STATIONS.

- (i) Meters for indicating the DC input power of the last radio frequency power amplifier stage of the transmitter. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (ii) A meter for indicating non-directional antenna current or directional antenna common point current. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- ~~(iii) [RESERVED]~~

~~(iv)~~ (iii) For stations using directional antenna systems, either the antenna monitor or external meters meeting the specifications for accuracy and repeatability prescribed for the monitor itself.

(2) FM STATIONS OPERATING WITH TRANSMITTER OUTPUT POWER MORE THAN 10 WATTS.

- (i) Meters for indicating the DC input power to the last radio frequency power amplifier stage of the transmitter. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (ii) A meter for indicating the relative transmission line voltage, current or power. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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## (3) FM STATIONS OPERATING WITH TRANSMITTER POWER OF 10 WATTS OR LESS.

- (i) An indicator to show when the transmitter is in operation.
- 
- (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

## (4) TV STATIONS.

- (i) Meters for indicating the DC input power to the last radio frequency power amplifier stages for the aural and visual transmitters. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

- (ii) Meters for indicating the relative transmission line voltage, current or power for the aural and visual transmitters. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

~~(iii) {RESERVED}~~

- ~~(iv) (iii) Visual monitoring equipment suitable for monitoring the visual signal so that it may be maintained in accordance with the FCC requirements.~~

(c) The extension meters required, pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, must be calibrated against their corresponding regular meters as often as necessary to ensure their accuracy, and (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

~~(1)--{RESERVED}~~

- ~~(2) (1) In no event shall an extension meter be calibrated against another remote or extension meter.~~
- 
- ~~(3) (2) Each extension meter shall be accurate to within 2 percent of the value read on its corresponding regular meter.~~
- 
- ~~(4) (3) For AM stations, such calibrations shall be made for each mode of operation.~~

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(d) If a malfunction of any component of the extension metering or monitoring system causes inaccurate readings, the following procedures shall apply:

<sup>1</sup>(1) ALL STATIONS.

If the malfunction affects the meters for indicating the DC input power to the last radio stage of the transmitter power amplifier, the indications must be read at the transmitter, ~~and entered in the operating log at the same intervals. If the malfunction affects the extended indications of the modulation monitor (aural) the licensee shall, pending repair or replacement, provide other suitable means for monitoring modulation at the extended meter location.~~

<sup>2</sup>(2) AM STATIONS.

In addition to (1) above, if the malfunction affects the extension indications of antenna or common point ammeter, the operating power may be determined by the indirect method using the procedures described in §73.51(e) for a period not to exceed 60 days. Alternatively ~~Alternately~~, the operating power may be determined by the direct method on a continued basis by reading the regular antenna or common point ammeter with indications entered in the operating log ~~once each day~~ for each mode of operation until the defective extension metering is repaired. ~~If the malfunction affects the extended indications of the directional antenna monitor, the pertinent entries required in the operating log must be obtained at the specific intervals at the monitor location.~~

<sup>2</sup>(3) FM STATIONS.

In addition to subparagraph (1) ~~of this paragraph~~, above, if the malfunction affects the transmission line meter, the indications must be read at the transmitter, ~~and entered in the operating log at the same intervals.~~

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## (4) TV STATIONS.

In addition to (1) above, if the malfunction affects the transmission line meter(s), indications must be read at the transmitter. If the malfunction affects the indications of the visual monitoring equipment, the licensee must, pending repair or replacement, provide other suitable means for monitoring the visual modulation at the extension meter location. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

(e) If a malfunctioning component cannot be repaired or replaced within 60 days from the date faulty operation is detected, the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located must be notified and request made for such additional time as is needed to complete the necessary repairs or replacement. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

73.1560 OPERATING POWER AND MODE TOLERANCES.

## (a) AM STATIONS.

(1) Except as provided for in paragraph (d), the antenna input power of an AM station as determined by the procedures specified in §73.51 must be maintained as near as is practicable to the authorized antenna input power and may not be less than 90% nor more than 105% of the authorized power.

(2) Whenever the transmitter of an AM station cannot be placed into the specified operating mode at the time required, transmissions of the station must be immediately terminated. However, if the radiated field at any bearing or elevation does not exceed that permitted for that time of day, operation in the mode with the lesser radiated field may continue under the notification procedures of paragraph (d) of this section.

## (b) FM STATIONS.

Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the transmitter output power of an AM station with power output as determined by the procedures specified in §73.267, which is authorized for output power more than 10 watts must be maintained as near as practicable to the authorized transmitter output and may not be less than 90% nor more than 105% of the authorized power. FM stations operating with authorized transmitter output power of 10 watts or less, may operate at less than the authorized power, but not more than 105% of the authorized power. (Edit. Amdt. 7/18/84)

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(c) TV STATIONS.

- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d), the visual output power of a TV transmitter, as determined by the procedures specified in §73.663, must be maintained as near as is practicable to the authorized transmitter output power and may not be less than 80% nor more than 110% of the authorized power. (Revised 84-165, 5/31/84)
- (2) The output power of the aural transmitter, ~~as determined by the procedures specified in §73.663~~ shall be maintained to provide an aural carrier ERP of not to exceed 22% of the peak authorized visual ERP. ~~This provision applies to all TV broadcast stations although the authorizations may indicate a specified aural power.~~
- (3) The FCC may specify deviation from the power of tolerance requirements for subscription television operation to the extent it deems necessary to permit proper operation. (Added 84-165, 5/31/84)

(d) REDUCED POWER OPERATION.

In the event it becomes technically impossible to operate with the authorized power, a broadcast station may operate at reduced power for a period of not more than 30 days without specific authority from the FCC. If operation at reduced power will exceed 10 consecutive days, a notification must be sent to the FCC in Washington, DC, not later than the 10th day of the lower power operation. In the event the normal power is restored prior to the expiration of the 30 day period, the licensee must notify the FCC upon restoration of normal operation. If causes beyond the control of the licensee prevent restoration of authorized power within 30 days, an informal written request must be made to the FCC in Washington, DC, no later than the 30th day for the additional time as may be necessary. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

73.1570 MODULATION LEVELS: AM, FM, AND TV AURAL.

(a) The percentage of modulation is to be maintained at as high a level as is consistent with good quality of transmission and good broadcast service, with maximum levels not to exceed the values specified in paragraph (b). Generally, the modulation should not be less than 85% on peaks of frequent recurrence, but where lower modulation levels may be required to avoid objectionable loudness or to maintain the dynamic range of the program material, the degree of modulation may be reduced to whatever is necessary for this purpose, even though under such circumstances, the level may be substantially less than that which produces peaks of frequent recurrence at a level of 85%. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

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(b) Maximum modulation levels must meet the following limitations:  
(Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

- (1) AM STATIONS. In no case shall the amplitude modulation of the carrier wave exceed 100% on negative peaks of frequent recurrence, or 125% on positive peaks at any time.  
(Revised 82-111, 4/26/82)
  - (i) AM stations transmitting stereophonic programs shall not exceed the AM maximum stereophonic transmission signal modulation specifications of stereophonic systems in use.  
(Added 82-111, 4/26/82)
  - (ii) AM stations transmitting telemetry signals for remote control or automatic transmission system operation must meet the modulation limitations of §73.142(j). (Revised 84-549, 12/1/84)
  
- (2) FM STATIONS. The total modulation must not exceed 100 percent on peaks of frequent recurrence referenced to 75 kHz deviation. However, stations providing subsidiary communications services using subcarriers under provisions of §73.319 concurrently with the broadcasting of stereophonic or monophonic programs may increase the peak modulation deviation as follows: (Added 84-113, 3/29/84)
  - (i) The total peak modulation may be increased 0.5 percent for each 1.0 percent subcarrier injection modulation.  
(Added 84-113, 3/29/84)
  - (ii) In no event may the modulation of the carrier exceed 110 percent (82.5 kHz peak deviation). (Added 84-113, 3/29/84)

~~NOTE.—Stations with transmitter sites located within 320 kilometers (199 miles) of the common United States-Mexico border may not exceed 100 percent modulation on peaks of frequent recurrence until such time as the Commission issues a notice that the bilateral agreement with Mexico on FM Broadcasting is amended to permit greater modulation when transmitting multiplex subcarriers.~~

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(3) TV STATION.

In no case shall the total modulation of the aural carrier exceed 100% on peaks of frequent recurrence, unless some other peak modulation level is specified in an instrument of authorization. For monophonic transmissions, 100% modulation is defined as  $\pm 25$  kHz. (Added 84-521, 12/7/84)

(c) If a limiting or compression amplifier is employed to maintain modulation levels, precaution must be taken so as not to substantially alter the dynamic characteristics of programs. (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

73.1580 TRANSMISSION SYSTEM INSPECTIONS.

Each AM, FM, and TV station licensee or permittee must conduct a complete inspection of the transmitting system and all required monitors as often as necessary to ensure proper station operation. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.1590 paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) have been so completely revised that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.1590 EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS.

(a) The licensee of each AM, FM and TV station, except licensees of Class D non-commercial educational FM stations authorized to operate with 10 watts or less output power, must make equipment performance measurements for each main transmitter as follows:

- (1) Upon initial installation of a new or replacement main transmitter.
- (2) Upon modification of an existing transmitter made under the provisions of §73.1690, Modification of transmission systems, and specified therein.
- (3) Installation of AM stereophonic transmission equipment pursuant to §73.128.
- (4) Installation of FM subcarrier or stereophonic transmission equipment pursuant to §73.295, §73.297, §73.593 or §73.597.
- (5) Installation of TV stereophonic or subcarrier transmission equipment pursuant to §§73.669 and 73.1690.
- (6) Annually, for AM stations, with not more than 14 months between measurements.
- (7) When required by other provisions of the rules or the station license.

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(b) Measurements for spurious and harmonic emissions must be made to show compliance with the transmission system requirements of §73.44 for AM stations; §73.317 for FM stations and §73.687 for TV stations. Measurements must be made under all conditions of modulation expected to be encountered by the station whether transmitting monophonic or stereophonic programs and providing subsidiary communications services.

(c) TV visual equipment performance measurements must be made with the equipment adjusted for normal program operation at the transmitter antenna sampling port to yield the following information:

- (1) Field strength or voltage of the lower side-band for a modulating frequency of 1.25 MHz or greater, (including 3.58 MHz for color), and of the upper side-band for a modulating frequency of 4.75 MHz or greater.
- (2) Data showing that the waveform of the transmitted signal conforms to that specified by the standards for TV transmissions.
- (3) Photographs of a test pattern taken from a receiver or monitor connected to the transmitter output.
- (4) Data showing envelope delay characteristics of the radiated signal.
- (5) Data showing the attenuation of spurious and harmonic radiation, if, after type acceptance, any changes have been made in the transmitter or associated equipment (filters, multiplexer, etc.) which could cause changes in its radiation products.

(d) The data required by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, together with a description of the equipment and procedure used in making the measurements, signed and dated by the qualified person(s) making the measurements, must be kept on file at the transmitter or remote control point for a period of 2 years, and on request must be made available during that time to duly authorized representatives of the FCC. (Added 84-521, 12/7/84)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.1610(a) and (b) are so completely revised as of July 31, 1985 that the previous wording is not shown. Section 73.1615 is revised in its entirety.*

73.1610 EQUIPMENT TESTS.

(a) During the process of construction of a new broadcast station, the permittee, after notifying the FCC in Washington, D.C. may, without further authority from the FCC, conduct equipment tests for the purpose of making such adjustments and measurements as may be necessary to assure compliance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefore, the rules and regulations and the applicable engineering standards. For AM stations, equipment tests, including either a directional or nondirectional proof of performance required by the construction permit, may be conducted during daytime hours provided that the antenna system is first substantially tuned during the experimental period. The nondirectional proof shall be conducted with power adjusted to 25% of that specified in the permit for the authorized directional facilities or, if applicable, to such higher power as is specified in the same permit for authorized nondirectional facilities. For licensed stations, see §73.1615, Operation During Modification of Facilities; and §73.157, Antenna Testing During Daytime.

(b) The FCC may notify the permittee not to conduct equipment tests or may modify, cancel, suspend, or change the modes of testing or the dates and time for such tests in order to resolve interference complaints or when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

(c) Equipment tests may be continued as long as the construction permit shall remain valid. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(d) The authorization for tests embodied in this section shall not be construed as constituting a license to operate but as a necessary part of construction. (Edit. Amdt. 8/31/82)

73.1615 OPERATION DURING MODIFICATION OF FACILITIES.

When the licensee of an existing AM, FM or TV station is in the process of modifying existing facilities as authorized by a construction permit and determines it is necessary to either discontinue operation or to operate with temporary facilities to continue program service, the following procedures apply:

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- (a) Licensees holding a construction permit for modification of a directional or nondirectional FM and TV or nondirectional AM station facilities may, without specific FCC authority, for a period not exceeding 30 days:
- (1) Discontinue operation, or
  - (2) Operate with temporary facilities to maintain, as nearly as possible, but not exceed, the size of the presently licensed coverage area.
- (b) Licensees of an AM station holding a construction permit which involves directional facilities and which does not involve a change in operating frequency may, without specific FCC authority, for a period not exceeding 30 days:
- (1) Discontinue operation, or
  - (2) Operate with reduced power or with parameters at variance from licensed tolerances while maintaining monitoring point field strengths within licensed limits during the period subsequent to the commencement of modifications authorized by the construction permit, or
  - (3) Operate in a nondirectional mode during the presently licensed hours of directional operation with power reduced to 25% or less of the nominal licensed power, or whatever higher power, not exceeding licensed power, will insure that the radiated field strength specified by the license is not exceeded at any given azimuth for the corresponding hours of directional operation, or
  - (4) Operate in a nondirectional mode during daytime hours, if not already so licensed, only as necessary to conduct a required nondirectional proof of performance with a power not to exceed 25% of the maximum power authorized by the construction permit for directional operation, or
  - (5) Operate during daytime hours with either the daytime or nighttime directional pattern and with the power authorized by the construction permit only as necessary to take proof of performance measurements. Operating power shall be promptly reduced to presently licensed level during any significant period of time that these measurements are not being taken. No daytime operation of construction permit directional patterns authorized by this paragraph shall be conducted before such patterns have been substantially tuned during the experimental period.

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- (6) In the event the directional pattern authorized by the construction permit replaces a licensed directional pattern, the licensee may operate with the substantially adjusted construction permit pattern during the corresponding licensed hours of directional operation with power not exceeding that specified for the licensed pattern.
- (c) Such operation or discontinuance of operation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section may begin upon notification to the FCC in Washington, D.C.
  - (1) Should it be necessary to continue the procedures in either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section beyond 30 days, an informal letter request signed by the licensee or the licensee's representative must be sent to the FCC in Washington, D.C. prior to the 30th day.
  - (d) Licensees of an AM station holding a construction permit which authorizes both a change in frequency and directional facilities must request and obtain authority from the FCC in Washington, D.C. prior to using any new installation authorized by the permit, or using temporary facilities.
    - (1) The request is to be made at least 10 days prior to the date on which the temporary operation is to commence. The request is to be made by letter which shall describe the operating modes and facilities to be used. Such letter requests shall be signed by the licensee or the licensee's representative.
    - (2) Discontinuance of operation is permitted upon notification to the FCC in Washington, D.C. Should it be necessary to discontinue operation longer than 30 days, an informal letter request, signed by the licensee or the licensee's representatives, must be sent to the FCC in Washington, D.C. prior to the 30th day.
  - (e) The FCC may modify or cancel the temporary operation permitted under the provisions of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section without prior notice or right to hearing.

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## 73.1620 PROGRAM TESTS.

(a) Upon completion of construction of an AM, FM or TV station in accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application, the rules and regulations and the applicable engineering standards, program tests may be conducted in accordance with the following: (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

- (1) The permittee of a nondirectional AM or FM station, or a nondirectional or directional TV station, may begin program tests upon notification to the FCC in Washington, D.C. provided that within 10 days thereafter, an application for a license is filed with the FCC in Washington, D.C. (Editorial Amendment, 8/31/82)
- (2) The permittee of an AM or FM station with a directional antenna system must file an application for license requesting program test authority with the FCC in Washington, D.C., at least 10 days prior to the date on which it desires to begin program tests. Also, an antenna proof of performance must be filed with the request by an AM or FM station with a directional antenna.

(b) The FCC reserves the right to revoke or suspend program tests by any station without right of hearing for failure to comply adequately with all terms of the construction permit or in order to resolve instances of objectionable interference. (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)

(c) Unless sooner suspended or revoked, the program test authority continues valid during FCC consideration of the application for license, and during this period further extension of the construction permit is not required. Program test authority shall be automatically terminated by final determination upon the application for station license. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(d) All operation under program test authority shall be in strict compliance with the rules governing broadcast stations and in strict accordance with representations made in the application for license pursuant to which the tests were authorized. (Added 78-502, 8/1/78)

(e) Acceptance by the FCC of notification of the station of program tests, or the granting of program test authority is not to be construed by the permittee as approval by the FCC of the application for station license. (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)

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(f) The licensee of a UHF TV station which is not in operation on, but assigned to, the same allocated channel which a 1000 watt UHF translator station is authorized to use (see §73.3516, "Specification of Facilities"), shall notify the licensee of the translator station, in writing, at least 10 days prior to commencing or resuming operation. The TV station licensee shall also certify to the FCC in Washington, D.C. that such advance notice has been given to the translator station licensee. (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.1635 has been so completely revised as of July 31, 1985 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.1635 SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATIONS (STA).

(a) A special temporary authorization (STA) is the authority granted to a permittee or licensee to permit the operation of a broadcast facility for a limited period at a specified variance from the terms of the station authorization or requirements of the FCC rules applicable to the particular class of station.

- (1) A request for a STA should be filed with the FCC in Washington, D.C. at least 10 days prior to the date of the proposed operation.
- (2) The request is to be made by letter and shall fully describe the proposed operation and the necessity for the requested STA. Such letter requests shall be signed by the licensee or the licensee's representative.
- (3) A request for a STA necessitated by unforeseen equipment damage or failure may be made without regard to the procedural requirements of this section (e.g. via telegram or telephone). Any request made pursuant to this paragraph shall be followed by a written confirmation request conforming to the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Confirmation requests shall be submitted within 24 hours. (See also §73.1680, Emergency Antennas).
- (4) An STA may be granted for an initial period not to exceed 180 days. A limited number of extensions of such authorizations may be granted for additional periods not exceeding 180 days per extension. An STA necessitated by technical or equipment problems, however, may, in practice, be granted for an initial period not to exceed 90 days with a limited number of extensions not to exceed 90 days per extension. The permittee or licensee must demonstrate that any further extensions requested are necessary and that all steps to resume normal operation are being undertaken in an expeditious and timely fashion.

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(5) Certain rules permit temporary operation at variance without prior authorization from the FCC when notification is filed as prescribed in the particular rules. See §73.62, Directional Antenna System Tolerances; §73.157, Antenna Testing During Daytime; §73.1250, Broadcasting Emergency Information; §73.1615, Operation During Modification of Facilities; and §73.1680, Emergency Antennas.

(b) An STA may be modified or cancelled by the FCC without prior notice or right to hearing.

(c) No request by an AM station for temporary authority to extend its hours of operation beyond those authorized by its regular authorization will be accepted or granted by the FCC except in emergency situations conforming with the requirements of §73.3542, Application for Emergency Authorization. See also §73.1250, Broadcasting Emergency Information.

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73.1650 INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST AGREEMENTS.

(a) AM BROADCAST STATION AGREEMENTS.

(1) The U.S.A. is signatory to the North Americal Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA) with the Bahama Islands and ~~Jamaica, Canada, Cuba~~ and the Dominican Republic.

(2) The U.S.A. is a signatory to the Regional Agreement for the Medium Frequency Broadcasting Service in Region 2 (Region 2 AM Agreement).

(3) The U.S.A. and Canada are signatories to a separate agreement (U.S./Canadian Agreement).

~~(2)~~(4) The U.S.A. and Mexico are signatories to a separate agreement (U.S./Mexican Agreement).

~~(3)~~(5) The U.S.A. has separate, bilateral agreements with Canada, Mexico and the Bahama Islands pertaining to presunrise authority, and a separate agreement with Mexico for post-sunrise authority.

(b) FM BROADCAST STATIONS AGREEMENTS.

The U.S.A. is a signatory to separate, bilateral agreements concerning FM broadcast stations with the governments of Canada and Mexico. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(c) TV BROADCASTING STATION AGREEMENTS.

The U.S.A. is signatory to separate, bilateral agreements concerning TV broadcast stations with the governments of Canada and Mexico. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(d) All AM, FM and TV broadcast station agreements to which the U.S.A. is a signatory are available for inspection in the Office of the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, FCC, Washington, DC. Copies may be purchased from the FCC copy contractor whose name may be obtained from the FCC Consumer Assistance Office in Washington, DC. (Edit. Amdt. 9/27/83)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.1660 ACCEPTABILITY OF BROADCAST TRANSMITTERS.

(a) An AM, FM or TV transmitter may be type accepted or notified upon the request of any manufacturer of transmitters following the procedures described in Part 2 of the FCC Rules. If acceptable, the transmitter will be included in the FCC's "Radio Equipment List, Equipment Acceptable for Licensing." Since March 5, 1984, these transmitters have been authorized under notification. (Edit. Amdt. 5/20/86)

(b) A permittee or licensee planning to install and use as a main transmitter one not included on the FCC's "Radio Equipment List" must obtain authority to use such a transmitter by filing ~~an application~~ for a construction permit on FCC Form 301 (FCC Form 340 for noncommercial educational stations). The application must include a complete description and circuit diagram of the transmitter, description of the carrier frequency determining circuits, complete operating parameters, and measurement data as would be required for a grant of type acceptance. A permittee or licensee planning to modify a transmitter which is included on the FCC's "Radio Equipment List" or for which an FCC Form 301 has been submitted and approved, must follow the requirements contained in §73.1690.

(c) A transmitter which was in use prior to January 30, 1955, may continue to be used by the licensee, and successors or assignees, if it continues to comply with the technical requirements for the type of station at which it is used. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

(d) AM stereophonic exciter-generators for interfacing with type accepted or notified AM transmitters may be type accepted upon request from any manufacturer by the procedures described in Part 2 of the FCC Rules. ~~AM station licensees will not be authorized to use composite or non-type accepted or non-notified AM stereophonic transmitting equipment under the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.~~ Broadcast licensees may modify their type accepted AM stereophonic exciter-generators in accordance with §73.1690.

(e) Additional rules covering type acceptance and notification, modification of authorized transmitters, and withdrawal of a grant of authorization are contained in Part 2 of the FCC Rules. (Revised 84-21, 3/5/84)

## 73.1665 MAIN TRANSMITTERS.

(a) Each AM, FM and TV broadcast station must have at least one main transmitter which complies with the provisions of the transmitter technical requirements for the type and class of station. A main transmitter is one which is used for regular program service having power ratings appropriate for the authorized operating power(s). (Edit. Amdt. 5/20/86)

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(b) There is no maximum power rating limit for FM or TV station transmitters, however, the maximum rated transmitter power of a main transmitter installed at an AM station shall be as follows: (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

Authorized power	Maximum rated transmitter power (kW)
0.25, 0.5, or 1 kW.....	1
2.5 kW .....	5
5 or 10 kW.....	10
25 or 50 kW.....	50

(c) A licensee may, without further authority or notification to the FCC, replace an existing main transmitter or install additional main transmitter(s) for use with the authorized antenna if the replacement or additional transmitter(s) is type accepted or notified as shown in the FCC's "Radio Equipment List". Within 10 days after commencement of regular use of the replacement or additional transmitter(s), equipment performance measurements, as prescribed for the type of station are to be completed.

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## 73.1670 AUXILIARY TRANSMITTERS.

(a) A licensee of a broadcast station may, without further authority from the FCC, install and use with the main antenna system one or more auxiliary transmitters for the following purposes: (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

- (1) The transmission of regular programs upon failure of the main transmitter. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)
- (2) The transmission of regular programs during maintenance or modification of the main transmitter. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)
- (3) Emergency broadcast system operation. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)
- (4) The transmission of regular programs by an AM station authorized for Pre-sunrise (PSRA) and Post-sunset (PSSA) operation. (Revised 83-412, 10/20/83)
- (5) The transmission of tests to determine the operating condition of the auxiliary transmitter or auxiliary antenna. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)
- (6) For testing, upon the request of representatives of the FCC. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

(b) Authorization to install an auxiliary transmitter for use with other than the main antenna or authorized auxiliary antenna must be obtained by filing an application for a construction permit on FCC form 301 (FCC form 340 for noncommercial educational stations).

(c) The following technical and operating standards apply to auxiliary transmitters: (Editorial Amendment, 4/25/79)

- (1) The auxiliary transmitter may be operated on only the station's authorized frequency and within the required carrier frequency departure tolerance for the type of station. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)
- (2) The carrier frequency of the auxiliary transmitter must be measured as often as necessary to ensure that it is maintained within the prescribed tolerance. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

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- (3) When using an auxiliary transmitter, the operating power may be less than the authorized power but may not exceed the authorized power within the permitted tolerance for the type of station. If operation with an auxiliary transmitter at reduced power continues for a period exceeding 10 days, the FCC in Washington, D. C. must be notified. (See ~~§-73-52,~~ ~~§73.51, AM; §73.267, FM; §73.567, NCE-FM; and §73-689-~~ ~~§73.663, TV).~~

(4)--[RESERVED]

- (5) (4) Normal operator requirements apply to the operation of the auxiliary transmitter.

NOTE. -After January 1, 1979, new licenses will not be issued nor will existing licenses be renewed for auxiliary transmitters that are operated into the main antenna system. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

73.1675 AUXILIARY ANTENNAS.

(a) An auxiliary antenna is one that is permanently installed and available for use when the main antenna is out of service for repairs or replacement. An auxiliary antenna may be located at the same transmitter site as the station's main antenna or at a separate site. In either case, however, the coverage area when operating with the auxiliary antenna may not exceed beyond the coverage area of the main antenna. An application for an auxiliary antenna authorization filed under the procedures given in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section must contain a map showing the following contours for both the main and auxiliary antenna radiation: (Revised 80-165, 4/30/80)

- (1) AM STATIONS: The 0.5 mV/m field strength contours. (Added 80-165, 4/30/80)
- (2) FM STATIONS: The 1.0 mV/m field strength contours. (Added 80-165, 4/30/80)
- (3) TV STATIONS: The Grade B coverage contours. (Added 80-165, 4/30/80)

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(b) An application for a construction permit to install a new auxiliary antenna, or to make changes in an existing auxiliary antenna for which prior FCC authorization is required (see §73.1690), must be filed on FCC Form 301 (FCC Form 340 for noncommercial educational stations). (Edit. Amdt. 4/9/85)

(c) Authority to use a formerly licensed main antenna without changes or modifications as an auxiliary antenna may be obtained by filing FCC Form 302 ~~(FCC Form 341 for noncommercial educational stations)~~.

73.1680 EMERGENCY ANTENNAS.

(a) An emergency antenna is one that is erected for temporary use after the authorized main and auxiliary antennas are damaged and cannot be used. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

(b) Prior authority from the FCC is not required to erect and commence using an emergency antenna to restore program service to the public. However, an informal request to continue operation with the emergency antenna must be made to the FCC in Washington, D.C. within 24 hours after commencement of its use. The request is to include a description of the damage to the authorized antenna, a description of the emergency antenna, and the station operating power with the emergency antenna. (Edit. Amdt. 4/25/79)

(1) AM STATIONS.

AM stations may use a horizontal or vertical wire or a nondirectional vertical element of a directional antenna as an emergency antenna. AM stations using an emergency nondirectional antenna or a horizontal or vertical wire pursuant to this section, in lieu of authorized directional facilities, shall operate with power reduced to 25% or less of the nominal licensed power, or, a higher power, not exceeding licensed power, while insuring that the radiated field strength does not exceed that authorized in any given azimuth for the corresponding hours of directional operation. (Edit. Amdt. 7/31/85)

(2) FM AND TV STATIONS.

FM and TV stations may erect any suitable radiator, or use operable sections of the authorized antenna(s) as an emergency antenna. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

(c) The FCC may prescribe the output power, radiation limits, or other operating conditions when using an emergency antenna, and emergency antenna authorizations may be modified or terminated in the event harmful interference is caused to other stations or services by the use of an emergency antenna. (Added 78-788, 11/20/78)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.1690 MODIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS.

The following procedures and restrictions apply to licensee modifications of authorized broadcast transmission system facilities. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

- (a) The following changes are prohibited: (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
- (1) Those that would result in the emission of signals outside of the authorized channel exceeding limits prescribed for the class of service. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
  - (2) Those that would cause the transmission system to exceed the equipment performance measurements prescribed for the class of service, (AM, §73.44; FM, §§73.317, 73.319, and 73.322; TV, §§73.682 and 73.687). (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
- (b) The following changes may be made only upon specific authority of the FCC. Applications requesting authorization must be filed on FCC Form 301 for commercial stations and on FCC Form 340 for noncommercial educational stations.
- (1) Any change in the location, overall height of antenna structure, or directional radiation characteristics of a directional antenna system. (See §73.45 and §73.150, AM; §73.316, FM; §73.510, noncommercial educational FM; or §73.685, TV.) (Revised 86-484, 12/18/86)
  - (2) Change in the operating power from that specified on the station authorization. (Revised 86-484, 12/18/86)
  - (3) Change in location of the main studio to a location outside the station's principal community ~~of license~~ contour, except as provided for in §73.1125.

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- (c) The following FM and TV station modifications may be made and operation commenced without prior authorization from the FCC, provided that the modifications would not possibly affect the operation of any co-located or nearby AM station. An application for license modification must be filed on FCC Form 302 within 10 days following completion of the changes. Equipment performance measurements are not required for applications covering changes described in paragraph (c)(1) and (2) of this section. (Edit. Amdt. 7/22/86)
- (1) Replacement of a non-directional antenna with one of the same or different type or number of bays, provided that the height above ground of the center of radiation is within  $\pm 2$  meters of that specified in the station authorization, there is no change in the horizontal effective radiated power, and there is no increase in the radiation at any angle below the horizon in any direction. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
  - (2) Installation of a transmission line with one of a different type or length which requires change in the transmitter output power to maintain the licensed effective radiated power. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
  - (3) Installation of harmonic filters, sideband filters or diplexers of a different type which requires a change in the transmitter output power to maintain the licenses effective radiated power. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
- (d) The following changes may be made without authorization from the FCC, however informal notification of the changes must be made according to the rule sections specified: (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)
- (1) Change in studio location within the ~~community of license~~ principal community contour. See §73.1125.
  - (2) Commencement of remote control operation pursuant to §§73.1400 and 73.1410. (Edit. Amdt. 10/1/85)
  - (3) Modification of an AM directional antenna sampling system. See §73.68. (Added 82-26, 2/19/82)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.1690(e) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-484 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(e) Any electrical and mechanical modification to authorized transmitting equipment that is not otherwise restricted by the preceeding provisions of this section, may be made without FCC notification or authorization. Equipment performance measurements must be made within ten days after completing the modifications (See §73.1590). An informal statement, diagram, etc. describing the modification must be retained at the transmitter site for as long as the equipment is in use.

## 73.1695 CHANGES IN TRANSMISSION STANDARDS.

The FCC will consider the question whether a proposed change or modification of transmission standards adopted for broadcast stations would be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity, upon petition being filed by the person proposing such change or modification, setting forth the following: (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)

- (a) The exact character of the change or modification proposed: (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)
- (b) The effect of the proposed change or modification upon all other transmission standards that have been adopted by the FCC for broadcast stations; (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)
- (c) The experimentation and field tests that have been made to show that the proposed change or modification accomplishes an improvement and is technically feasible; (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)
- (d) The effect of the proposed change or modification in the adopted standards upon operation and obsolescence of receivers; (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)
  - (1) Should a change of modification in the transmission standards be adopted by the FCC, the effective date thereof will be determined in the light of the considerations mentioned in this paragraph (d); (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)
- (e) The change in equipment required in existing broadcast stations for incorporating the proposed change or modification in the adopted standards; and (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)
- (f) The facts and reasons upon which the petitioner bases the conclusion that the proposed change or modification would be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity. (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)

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73.1700 BROADCAST DAY.

The term "broadcast day" means that period of time between the station's sign-on and its sign-off. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

73.1705 TIME OF OPERATION.

(a) Commercial and noncommercial educational TV and commercial FM stations will be licensed for unlimited time operation. Application may be made for voluntary share-time operation. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) Noncommercial educational FM stations will be licensed for unlimited and share time operation according to the provisions of § 73.561. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(c) AM stations will be licensed for unlimited time, limited time, daytime, share time or specified hours. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

73.1710 UNLIMITED TIME.

Operation is permitted 24 hours a day. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

73.1715 SHARE TIME.

Operation is permitted by two or more broadcast stations using the same channel in accordance with a division of hours mutually agreed upon and considered part of their licenses. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(a) If the licenses of stations authorized to share time do not specify hours of operation, the licensees shall endeavor to reach an agreement for a definite schedule of periods of time to be used by each. Such agreement shall be in writing and each licensee shall file it in duplicate original with each application to the FCC in Washington, D.C. for renewal of license. If and when such written agreements are properly filed in conformity with this Section, the file mark of the FCC will be affixed thereto, one copy will be retained by the FCC, and one copy returned to the licensee to be posted with the station licenses and considered as part thereof. If the license specifies a proportionate time division, the agreement shall maintain this proportion. If no proportionate time division is specified in the license, the licensees shall agree upon a division of time. Such division of time shall not include simultaneous operation of the stations unless specifically authorized by the terms of the licensee.

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- (b) If the licensees of stations authorized to share time are unable to agree on a division of time, the FCC in Washington, D. C. shall be so notified by a statement filed with the applications for renewal of licenses. Upon receipt of such statement, the FCC will designate the applications for a hearing and, pending such hearing, the operating schedule previously adhered to shall remain in full force and effect.
- (c) A departure from the regular schedule in a time-sharing agreement will be permitted only in cases where an agreement to that effect is put in writing, is signed by the licensees of the stations affected thereby and filed in triplicate by each licensee with the FCC in Washington, D. C. prior to the time of the time of the proposed change. If time is of the essence, the actual departure in operating schedule may precede the actual filing of written agreement, provided appropriate notice is sent to the FCC.
- (d) If the license of an AM station authorized to share time does not specify the hours of operation, the station may be operated for the transmission of regular programs during the experimental period provided an agreement thereto is reached with the other stations with which the broadcast day is shared:

AND FURTHER PROVIDED, Such operation is not in conflict with § 73.72 (Operating during the experimental period). Time-sharing agreements for operation during the experimental period need not be submitted to the FCC.

- (e) Noncommercial educational FM stations are authorized for share time operation according to the provisions of § 73.561.

73.1720 DAYTIME.

Operation is permitted during the hours between average monthly local sunrise and average monthly local sunset.

- (a) The controlling times for each month of the year are stated in the station's instrument of authorization. Uniform sunrise and sunset times are specified for all of the days of each month, based upon the actual times of sunrise and sunset for the fifteenth day of the month adjusted to the nearest quarter hour. Sunrise and sunset times are derived by using the standardized procedure and the tables in the 1946 American Nautical Almanac issued by the United States Naval Observatory.

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73.1725 LIMITED TIME.

(a) Operation is applicable only to class II (secondary) AM stations on a clear channel with facilities authorized before November 30, 1959. Operation of the secondary station is permitted during daytime and until local sunset if located west of the dominant station on the channel, or until local sunset at the dominant station if located east of that station. Operation is also permitted during nighttime hours not used by the dominant station or stations on the channel. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) No authorization will be granted for: (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(1) A new limited time station; (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(2) A limited time station operating on a changed frequency;  
(Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(3) A limited time station with a new transmitter site materially closer to the 0.1 mV/m contour of a co-channel U.S. class I station; or (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(4) Modification of the operating facilities of a limited time station resulting in increased radiation toward any point on the 0.1mV/m contour of a co-channel U.S. class I station during the hours after local sunset in which the limited time station is permitted to operate by reason of location east of the class I station. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(c) The licensee of a secondary station which is authorized to operate limited time and which may resume operation at the time the dominant station (or stations) on the same channel ceases operation shall, with each application for renewal of license, file in triplicate a copy of its regular operating schedule. It shall bear a signed notation by the licensee of the dominant station of its objection or lack of objection thereto. Upon approval of such operating schedule, the FCC will affix its file mark and return one copy to the licensee authorized to operate limited time. This shall be posted with the station license and considered as a part thereof. Departure from said operating schedule will be permitted only pursuant to § 73.1715 (Share time). (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

~~(d) - If the licensee of a secondary station authorized to operate limited time and a dominant station on a channel are unable to agree upon a definite time for resumption of operation by the station authorized limited time, the FCC in Washington, D.C., shall be so notified by the licensee of the station authorized limited time. After receipt of such notice, the FCC will designate for hearing the applications of both stations for renewal of license and, pending the hearing, the schedule previously adhered to shall remain in full force and effect.~~

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73. 1730 SPECIFIED HOURS.

(a) Specified hours stations must operate in accordance with the exact hours specified in their license. However, such stations, operating on local channels, unless sharing time with other stations, may operate at hours beyond those specified in their licenses to carry special events programming. When such programs are carried during nighttime hours, the station's authorized nighttime facilities must be used. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) Other exceptions to the adherence to the schedule of specified hours of operation are provided in § 73. 72 (Operating during the experimental period), § 73. 1250 (Broadcasting emergency information) and § 73. 1740 (Minimum operating schedule). (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

73.1735 PRESUNRISE SERVICE AUTHORITY-(PSA)- AM STATION OPERATION PRE-SUNRISE AND POST-SUNSET.

Licensees of Certain classes of AM stations are eligible to request operate pre-sunrise service authority (see §73.99) and/or post-sunset for specified periods with facilities other than those specified on their basic instruments of authorization. Such pre-sunrise and post-sunset operation is authorized pursuant to the provisions of §73.99 of the Rules.

73.1740 MINIMUM OPERATING SCHEDULE.

(a) All commercial broadcast stations are required to operate not less than the following minimum hours: (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(1) AM AND FM STATIONS.

Two-thirds of the total hours they are authorized to operate between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. local time and two-thirds of the total hours they are authorized to operate between 6 p. m. and midnight, local time, each day of the week except Sunday. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(i) Daytime AM stations need comply only with the minimum requirements for operation between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. , local time. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(2) TV STATIONS.

(i) During the first 36 months of operation, not less than 2 hours daily in any 5 broadcast days per calendar week and not less than a total of: (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(A) 12 hours per week during the first 18 months. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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- (B) 16 hours per week during the 19th through 24th months.
  - (C) 20 hours per week during the 25th through 30th months.
  - (D) 24 hours per week during the 31st through 36th months.
- (ii) After 36 months of operation, not less than 2 hours in each day of the week and not less than a total of 28 hours per calendar week.
  - (iii) Visual transmissions of test patterns, slides, or still pictures accompanied by unrelated aural transmissions may not be counted in computing program service (see § 73.653).
- (3) "Operation" includes the period during which the station is operated pursuant to temporary authorization or program tests, as well as during the license period.
  - (4) In the event that causes beyond the control of a licensee make it impossible to adhere to the operating schedule of this section or to continue operating, the station may limit or discontinue operation for a period of not more than 30 days without further authority from the FCC. Notification must be sent to the FCC in Washington, D. C. not later than the 10th day of limited or discontinued operation. During such period, the licensee shall continue to adhere to the requirements in the station license pertaining to the lighting of antenna structures. In the event normal operation is restored prior to the expiration of the 30 day period, the licensee will so notify the FCC of this date. If the causes beyond the control of the licensee make it impossible to comply within the allowed period, informal written request shall be made to the FCC no later than the 30th day for such additional time as may be deemed necessary.

(b) Noncommercial educational AM and TV stations are not required to operate on a regular schedule and no minimum hours of operation are specified; but the hours of actual operation during a license period shall be taken into consideration in the renewal of noncommercial educational AM and TV broadcast licenses. Noncommercial educational FM stations are subject to the operating schedule requirements according to the provisions of § 73.561.

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73.1745 UNAUTHORIZED OPERATION.

(a) No broadcast station shall operate at times, or with modes or power, other than those specified and made a part of the license, unless otherwise provided in this part. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) Any unauthorized departure from an operating schedule which is required to be filed with the FCC in Washington, DC, will be considered as a violation of a material term of the license. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

73.1750 DISCONTINUANCE OF OPERATION.

The licensee of each station shall notify the FCC in Washington, DC of permanent discontinuance of operation at least two days before operation is discontinued. Immediately after discontinuance of operation, the licensee shall forward the station license and other instruments of authorization to the FCC, Washington, DC for cancellation. (Edit. Amdt. 8/31/82)

73.1800 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING RELATED TO THE STATION LOGS-

(a) The licensee of each station shall must maintain a station logs as required by ~~§73.1810~~ and §73.1820. This log shall be kept by station employees competent to do so, having actual knowledge of the facts required. All entries, whether required or not by the provisions of this part, must accurately reflect the station operation of the station. Any employee making a log entry shall sign the log, thereby attesting to the fact that the entry, or any correction or addition made thereto, is an accurate representation of what transpired.

(b) The logs shall be kept in an orderly and legible manner, in suitable form and in such detail that the data required for the particular class of station concerned are readily available. Key letters or abbreviations may be used if the proper meaning or explanation is contained elsewhere in the log. Each sheet must be numbered and dated. Time entries must be made in local time and must be indicated as advanced (e.g., EDT) or non-advanced (e.g., EST) time. (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/84)

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(c) Any necessary corrections of a manually kept log after it has been signed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section shall be made only by striking out the erroneous portion and making a corrective explanation on the log or attachment to it. Such corrections shall be dated and signed by the person who kept the log or the station chief operator, the station manager or an officer of the licensee. (Revised 84-294, 9/25/84)

(d) No automatically kept log shall be altered in any way after entries have been recorded. When automatic logging processes fail or malfunction, the log must be kept manually for that period and in accordance with the requirements of this section. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(e) No log, or portion thereof, shall be erased, obliterated or willfully destroyed during the period in which it is required to be retained. (Section 73.1840, Retention of logs.) (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

~~(f) -- {RESERVED}~~

~~(g)~~(f) Application forms for licenses and other authorizations may require that certain technical operating data be supplied. These application forms should be kept in mind in connection with the maintenance of the station log.

(h) (g) Application forms for licenses and other authorizations require that certain operating and program data be supplied. These application forms should be kept in mind in connection with the maintenance of station program and operating records. (Added 83-338, 9/19/83)

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73.1820 STATION LOG.

(a) Entries must be made in the station log either manually by a properly licensed operator in actual change of the transmitting apparatus, or by automatic devices meeting the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. Indications of operating parameters that are required to be logged must be logged prior to any adjustment of the equipment. Where adjustments are made to restore parameters to their proper operating values, the corrected indications must be logged and accompanied, if any parameter deviation was beyond a prescribed tolerance, by a notation describing the nature of the corrective action. Indications of all parameters whose values are affected by the modulation of the carrier must be read without modulation. The actual time of observation must be included in each log entry. The following information must be entered: (Added 83-338, 9/19/83)

(1) ALL STATIONS: (Added 83-338, 9/19/83)

- (i) Entries required by §17.49 of this chapter concerning any observed or otherwise known extinguishment or improper functioning of a tower light: (Added 83-338, 9/19/83)
  - (A) The nature of such extinguishment or improper functioning. (Added 83-338, 9/19/83)
  - (B) The date and time the extinguishment or improper operation was observed or otherwise noted. (Added 83-338, 9/19/83)
  - (C) The date, time and nature of adjustments, repairs or replacements made. (Added 83-338, 9/19/83)
- (ii) Any entries not specifically required in this section, but required by the instrument of authorization or elsewhere in this part. (Added 83-228, 9/19/83)
- (iii) An entry of each test of the Emergency Broadcast System procedures pursuant to the requirements of Subpart G of this part and the appropriate EBS checklist. ~~In the case of TV and non-commercial educational FM stations, such entries may be made in the program log. Alternatively, All stations may keep EBS test data in a special EBS log which may shall be maintained at any convenient location; however, such log shall should be considered a part of the station log.~~

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- (2) DIRECTIONAL AM STATIONS WITHOUT AN FCC-APPROVED ANTENNA SAMPLING SYSTEM (See §73.68):
- (i) An entry at the beginning of operations in each mode of operation, and thereafter at intervals not exceeding 3 hours, of the following (actual readings observed prior to making any adjustments to the equipment and an indication of any corrections to restore parameters to normal operating values):
    - (A) Common point current.
    - (B) When the operating power is determined by the indirect method, the efficiency factor F and either the product of the final amplifier input voltage and current or the calculated antenna input power. See §73.51(e).
    - (C) Antenna monitor phase or phase deviation indications.
    - (D) Antenna monitor sample currents, current ratios, or ratio deviation indications.
  - (ii) Entries required by §73.61 performed in accordance with the schedule specified therein.
  - (iii) Entries of the results of calibration of automatic logging devices (see paragraph (b) of this section), extension meters (see §73.1550) or indicating instruments (see §73.67) whenever performed.

\* (b) Automatic devices accurately calibrated and with appropriate time, date and circuit functions may be utilized to record the entries in the operating station log PROVIDED:

- (1) The recording devices do not affect the operation of circuits or accuracy of indicating instruments of the equipment being recorded; (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (2) The recording devices have an accuracy equivalent to the accuracy of the indicating instruments; (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- \* (3) The calibration is checked against the original indicators ~~at least once each calendar week and the results noted in the maintenance log;~~ as often as necessary to ensure recording accuracy;
- (4) Provision is made to actuate automatically an aural alarm circuit located near the operator on duty if any of the automatic log readings are not within the tolerances or other requirements specified in the rules or station license; (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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- (5) The alarm circuit operates continuously or the devices which record each parameter in sequence must read each parameter at least once during each 30 minute period; (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (6) The automatic logging equipment is located at the remote control point if the transmitter is remotely controlled, or at the transmitter location if the transmitter is manually controlled; (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (7) The automatic logging equipment is located in the near vicinity of the operator on duty and is inspected periodically during the broadcast day. In the event of failure of malfunctioning of the automatic equipment, the employee responsible for the log shall make the required entries in the log manually at that time. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (8) The indicating equipment conforms to the requirements of § 73.1215 (Indicating instruments—specifications) except that the scales need not exceed 2 inches in length. Arbitrary scales may not be used. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(c) In preparing the station log, original data may be recorded in rough form and later transcribed into the log.

73.1830 MAINTENANCE LOGS-\*

73.1835 SPECIAL TECHNICAL RECORDS.

The FCC may require a broadcast station licensee to keep operating and maintenance records as necessary to resolve conditions of actual or potential interference, rule violations, or deficient technical operation.

\*Previous text not shown.

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73.1840 RETENTION OF LOGS.

(a) Any log required to be kept by station licensees shall be retained by them for a period of 2 years. However, logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the FCC and about which the licensee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee until specifically authorized in writing by the FCC to destroy them. Logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaint of which the licensee has notice shall be retained by the licensee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by statute limiting the time for filing of suits upon such claims. (Revised 81-17, 4/3/81)

(b) Logs may be retained on microfilm, microfiche or other data-storage systems subject to the following conditions: (Added 81-17, 4/3/81)

- (1) Suitable viewing reading devices shall be available to permit FCC inspection of logs pursuant to §73.1226, - availability to FCC of station logs and records,; and public inspection of program logs pursuant to §73.1850;
- (2) Reproduction of logs, stored on data storage systems, to full-size copies, is required if requested by the FCC or the public as authorized by FCC rules. Such reproductions must be completed within 2 full work days of the time of request. (Added 81-17, 4/3/81)
- (3) Corrections to logs shall be made: (Added 81-17, 4/3/81)
  - (i) Prior to converting to a data storage system pursuant to the requirements of §73.1800 (c) and (d), (§73.1800, General requirements relating to logs). (Added 81-17, 4/3/81)
  - (ii) After converting to a data storage system, by separately making such corrections and then associating with the related data stored logs. Such corrections shall contain sufficient information to allow those reviewing the logs to identify where corrections have been made, and when and by whom the corrections were made. (Added 81-17, 4/3/81)
- (4) Copies of any log required to be filed with any application; or placed in, the station's local public inspection file as part of an application; or filed with reports to the FCC must be reproduced in full-size form when complying with these requirements. (Added 81-17, 4/3/81)

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73.1850 [DELETED] [84-294, 9/25/84]

## 73.1860 TRANSMITTER DUTY OPERATORS.

(a) Each AM, FM, and or TV broadcast station must have at least one person holding a commercial radio operator license or permit (any class, unless otherwise endorsed) on duty in charge of the transmitter during all periods of broadcast operation. The operator must be on duty at the transmitter location, a remote control point, an ATS monitor and alarm point, or a position where extension meters are installed under the provisions of §73.1550.

(b) The transmitter operator must be able to observe the required transmitter and monitor metering to determine deviations from normal indications. The operator must also be able to make the necessary adjustments from the normal operator duty position, except as provided for in §73.1550. (Added 81-266, 8/7/81)

(c) It is the responsibility of the station licensee to ensure that each transmitter operator is fully instructed and capable to perform all necessary observations and adjustments of the transmitting system and other associated operating duties to ensure compliance with the rules and station authorization. (Added 81-266, 8/7/81)

(d) The transmitter duty operator may, at the discretion of the station licensee and chief operator, be employed for other duties or operation of other transmitting stations if such other duties will not interfere with the proper operation of the broadcast transmission system. (Added 81-266, 8/7/81)

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73.1870 CHIEF OPERATORS.

(a) The licensee of each AM, FM, or RV broadcast station must designate a person holding a commercial radio operator license or permit (any class, unless otherwise endorsed) to serve as the station's chief operator. At times when the chief operator is unavailable or unable to act (e.g., vacations, sickness), the licensee shall designate another licensed operator as the acting chief operator on a temporary basis. (Edit. Amdt. 12/26/84)

(b) Chief operators shall be employed or serve on the following basis: (Added 81-266, 8/7/81)

- (1) The chief operator for an AM station using a directional antenna or operating with greater than 10 kW authorized power, or of a TV station is to be an employee of the station on duty for whatever number of hours each week the station licensee determines is necessary to keep the station's technical operation in compliance with FCC rules and the terms of the station authorization. (Added 81-266, 8/7/81)
- (2) Chief operators for non-directional AM stations operating with authorized powers not exceeding 10 kW and FM stations may be either an employee of the station or engaged to serve on a contract basis for whatever number of hours each week the licensee determines is necessary to keep the station's technical operation in compliance with the FCC rules and terms of the station authorization. (Added 81-266, 8/7/81)
- (3) The designation of the chief operator must be in writing with a copy of the designation posted with the operator license. Agreements with chief operators serving in a contract basis must be in writing with a copy kept in the station files. (Added 81-266, 8/7/81)

(c) The chief operator is responsible for the completion of the duties specified in this paragraph below. When these duties are delegated to other persons, the chief operator shall maintain supervisory oversight sufficient to know that each requirement has been fulfilled in a timely and correct manner. (Added 82-304, 8/16/82)

- (1) ~~Weekly (or monthly for stations using automatic transmission systems)~~ Inspections and calibrations of the transmission system, required monitors, metering, and control systems; and any necessary repairs or adjustments where indicated. (See §73.1580.)

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(2) Periodic AM field monitoring point measurements, equipment performance measurements, or other tests as specified in the rules or terms of the station license. (Added 82-304, 8/16/82)

\* (3) Review of the station records at least once each week to determine if required entries are being made correctly. Additionally, verification must be made that the station has been operated as required by the rules or the station authorization. Upon completion of the review, the chief operator or his designee must date and sign the log, initiate any corrective action which may be necessary, and advise the station licensee of any condition which is repetitive.

(4) ~~Entries in the maintenance log--(See §73.1830)-~~ Any entries which may be required in the station records. (See §73.1820.)

## 73.1910 FAIRNESS DOCTRINE.

The Fairness Doctrine is contained in the section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which provides that broadcasters have certain obligations to afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance. See FCC public notice "Fairness Doctrine and the Public Interest Standards," 39 FR 26372. Copies may be obtained from the FCC upon request. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

## 73.1920 PERSONAL ATTACKS.

(a) When, during the presentation of views on a controversial issue of public importance, an attack is made upon the honesty, character, integrity or like personal qualities of an identified person or group, the licensee shall, within a reasonable time and in no event later than one week after the attack, transmit to the persons or group attacked: (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

- (1) Notification of the date, time and identification of the broadcast; (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)
- (2) A script or tape (or an accurate summary if a script or tape is not available) of the attack; and (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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(3) An offer of a reasonable opportunity to respond over the licensee's facilities. (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall not ~~be applicable~~ apply to broadcast material which falls within one or more of the following categories:

(1) Personal ~~-To-~~ attacks on foreign groups or foreign public figures;

(2) Personal attacks occurring during uses by legally qualified candidates; ~~To personal attacks which are made by legally qualified candidates, their authorized spokesman, or those associated with them in the campaign or other such candidates, their authorized spokesmen or persons associated with the candidates in the campaign; and~~

(3) Personal attacks made during broadcasts not included in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and made by legally qualified candidates, their authorized spokes persons, or those associated with them in the campaign, on other such candidates, their authorized spokespersons or persons associated with the candidates in the campaign; and

(4) ~~To~~ Bona fide newscasts, bona fide news interviews, and on-the-spot coverage of ~~a~~ news events, including commentary or analysis contained in the foregoing programs.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be applicable to editorials of the licensee, except in the case of noncommercial educational stations since they are precluded from editorializing (section 399(a), Communications Act.) (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

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## 73.1930 POLITICAL EDITORIALS.

(a) Where a licensee, in an editorial, (Added 78-681, 10/16/78)

(1) Endorses or, (Revised 82-25, 3/5/82)

(2) Opposes a legally qualified candidate or candidates, the licensee shall, within 24 hours after the editorial, transmit to, respectively, (Revised 82-25, 3/5/82)

(i) The other qualified candidate or candidates for the same office or, (Revised 82-25, 3/5/82)

(ii) The candidate opposed in the editorial, (Revised 82-25, 3/5/82)

(A) Notification of the date and the time of the editorial, (Revised 82-25, 3/5/82)

(B) A script or tape of the editorial and (Revised 82-25, 3/5/82)

(C) An offer of reasonable opportunity for the candidate or spokesman of the candidate to respond over the licensee's facilities. Where such editorials are broadcast on the day of the election or within 72 hours prior to the day of the election, the licensee shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph sufficiently far in advance of the broadcast to enable the candidate or candidates to have a reasonable opportunity to prepare a response and to present it in a timely fashion. (Revised 82-25, 3/5/82)

(b) Inasmuch as noncommercial educational stations may not engage in editorializing nor may support nor oppose any candidate for political office (section 399(f), Communications Act), the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, do not apply to such stations.

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73.1940 BROADCASTS BY CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.

- (1) A legally qualified candidate for public office is any person who
  - (i) Has publicly announced his or her intention to run for nomination or office;
  - (ii) Is qualified under the applicable local, State or Federal law to hold the office for which he or she is a candidate; and
  - (iii) Has met the qualifications set forth in either subparagraphs (2), (3), or (4), below.
  
- (2) A person seeking election to any public office including that of President or Vice President of the United States, or nomination for any public office except that of President or Vice President, by means of a primary, general or special election, shall be considered a legally qualified candidate if, in addition to meeting the criteria set forth in subparagraph (1) above, that person:
  - (i) Has qualified for a place on the ballot, or
  - (ii) Has publicly committed himself or herself to seeking election by the write-in method and is eligible under applicable law to be voted for by sticker, by writing in his or her name on the ballot or by other method, and makes a substantial showing that he or she is a bona fide candidate for nomination or office.

Persons seeking election to the office of President or Vice President of the United States shall, for the purposes of the Communications Act and the rules thereunder, be considered legally qualified candidates only in those States or territories (or the District of Columbia) in which they have met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1) and (2) of this rule: Except, that any such person who has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1) and (2) in at least 10 States (or 9 and the District of Columbia) shall be considered a legally qualified candidate for election in all States, territories, and the District of Columbia for purposes of this Act.

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- (3) A person seeking nomination to any public office, except that of the President or Vice President of the United States, by means of a convention, caucus or similar procedure shall be considered a legally qualified candidate if, in addition to meeting the requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1) above, that person makes a substantial showing that he or she is a bona fide candidate for such nomination: Except, that no person shall be considered a legally qualified candidate for nomination by the means set forth in this paragraph prior to 90 days before the beginning of the convention, caucus or similar procedure in which he or she seeks nomination.
- (4) A person seeking nomination for the office of President or Vice President of the United States shall, for the purposes of the Communications Act and the rules thereunder, be considered a legally qualified candidate only in those States or territories (or the District of Columbia) in which, in addition to meeting the requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1) above,
- (i) He or she, or proposed delegates on his or her behalf have qualified for the primary or Presidential preference ballot in that State, territory or the District of Columbia, or
- (ii) He or she has made a substantial showing of bona fide candidacy for such nomination in that State, territory or the District of Columbia; Except, that any such person meeting the requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1) and (4) in at least 10 States (or nine and the District of Columbia) shall be considered a legally qualified candidate for nomination in all States, territories and the District of Columbia for purposes of this act.
- (5) The term "substantial showing" of bona fide candidacy as used in paragraphs (a)(2), (3), and (4) above means evidence that the person claiming to be a candidate has engaged to a substantial degree in activities commonly associated with political campaigning. Such activities normally would include making campaign speeches, distributing campaign literature, issuing press releases, maintaining a campaign committee, and establishing campaign headquarters (even though the headquarters in some instances might be the residence of the candidate or his campaign manager). Not all of the listed activities are necessarily required in each case to demonstrate a substantial showing, and there may be activities not listed herein which would contribute to such a showing.

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(b) CHARGES FOR USE OF STATIONS.

The charges, if any, made for the use of any broadcasting station by any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office in connection with his campaign for nomination for election, or election, to such office shall not exceed

- (1) during the 45 days preceding the date of a primary or primary runoff election and during the 60 days preceding the date of a general or special election in which such person is a candidate, the lowest unit charge of the station for the same class and amount of time for the same period, and
- (2) at any other time the charges made for comparable use of such station by other users thereof. The rates, if any, charged all such candidates for the same office shall be uniform and shall not be rebated by any means direct or indirect. A candidate shall be charged no more than the rate the station would charge if the candidate were a commercial advertiser whose advertising was directed to promoting its business within the same area as that encompassed by the particular office for which such person is a candidate. All discount privileges otherwise offered by a station to commercial advertisers shall be available upon equal terms to all candidates for public office.
- (3) This paragraph shall not apply to any station which is not licensed for commercial operation.

(c) DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN CANDIDATES.

In making time available to candidates for public office, no licensee shall make any discrimination between candidates in practices, regulations, facilities, or services for or in connection with the service rendered pursuant to this part, or make or give any preference to any candidate for public office or subject any such candidate to any prejudice or disadvantage; nor shall any licensee make any contract or other agreement which shall have the effect of permitting any legally qualified candidate for any public office to broadcast to the exclusion of other legally qualified candidates for the same public office.

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## (d) RECORDS, INSPECTION.

Every licensee shall keep and permit public inspection of a complete record (political file) of all requests for broadcast time made by or on behalf of candidates for public office, together with an appropriate notation showing the disposition made by the licensee of such requests, and the charges made, if any, if the request is granted. When free time is provided for use by or on behalf of such candidates, a record of the free time provided shall be placed in the political file. All records required by this paragraph shall be placed in the political file as soon as possible and shall be retained for a period of ~~2~~ two years. See sections ~~1-526-27 of this chapter~~: §73.3526 and 73.3527.

## (e) TIME OF REQUEST. (Added 78-503, 8/28/78)

A request for equal opportunities must be submitted to the licensee within 1 week of the day on which the first prior use, giving rise to the right of equal opportunities, occurred:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That where the person was not a candidate at the time of such first prior use, he shall submit his request within 1 week of the first subsequent use after he has become a legally qualified candidate for the office in question.

## (f) BURDEN OF PROOF. (Added 78-503, 8/28/78)

A candidate requesting equal opportunities of the licensee, or complaining of noncompliance to the Commission shall have the burden of proving that he and his opponent are legally qualified candidates for the same public office.

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(g) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) Except as otherwise indicated in paragraph (g)(2) of this section, no station licensee is required to permit the use of its facilities by any legally qualified candidate for public office, but if any licensee shall permit any such candidate to use its facilities, it shall afford equal opportunities to all other candidates for that office to use such facilities. Such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast by any such candidate. Appearance by a legally qualified candidate on any (i) bona fide newscast, (ii) bona fide news interview, (iii) bona fide news documentary (if the appearance of the candidate is incidental to the presentation of the subject covered by the news documentary), or (iv) on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events (including, but not limited to political conventions and activities incidental thereto) shall not be deemed to be use of a broadcasting station. (Section 315(a) of the Communications Act.)
  
- (2) Section 312(a)(7) of the Communications Act provides that the Commission may revoke any station license or construction permit for willful or repeated failure to allow reasonable amounts of time for the use of a broadcasting station by a legally qualified candidate for Federal elective office on behalf of his candidacy.

(h) POLITICAL BROADCASTING PRIMER.

A detailed study of these rules regarding broadcasts by candidates for Federal and non-Federal public office is available in the FCC public notice of July 20, 1978, "The Law of Political Broadcasting and Cablecasting." Copies may be obtained from the FCC upon request.

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73.2080 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) GENERAL POLICY.

Equal opportunity in employment shall be afforded by all licensees or permittees of commercially or noncommercially operated AM, FM, TV or international broadcast stations (as defined in this part) to all qualified persons, and no person shall be discriminated against in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or sex. (Revised 70-545 July 10, 1970)

(b) EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM.

Each station shall establish, maintain, and carry out, a positive continuing program of specific practices designed to assure equal opportunity in every aspect of station employment policy and practice. Under the terms of its programs, a station shall: (Added 69-631, July 14, 1969)

- (1) Define the responsibility of each level of management to insure a positive application and vigorous enforcement of the policy of equal opportunity, and establish a procedure to review and control managerial and supervisory performance. (Added 91-631, July 14, 1969)
- (2) Inform its employees and recognized employee organizations of the positive equal employment opportunity policy and program and enlist their cooperation. (Added 69-631, July 14, 1969)
- (3) Communicate the station's equal employment opportunity policy and program and its employment needs to sources of qualified applicants without regard to race, color, religion, national origin or sex, and solicit their recruitment assistance on a continuing basis. (Revised 70-545, July 10, 1970)
- (4) Conduct a continuing campaign to exclude every form of prejudice or discrimination based upon race, color, religion, national origin or sex, from the station's personnel policies and practices and working conditions. (Revised 70-545, July 10, 1970)
- (5) Conduct continuing review of job structure and employment practices and adopt positive recruitment, training, job design, and other measures needed in order to insure genuine equality of opportunity to participate fully in all organizational units, occupations and levels of responsibility in the station. (Added 69-631, July 14, 1969)

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(c) Applicants for a construction permit for a new facility, for authority to obtain assignment of license or the construction permit or license of such a station, for authority to acquire control of an entity holding such construction permit or license ~~or for transfer of control~~ (other than *pro forma* or involuntary assignments and transfers), and applicants for renewal of license who ~~have not previously done so~~, shall file with the FCC programs designed to provide equal employment opportunities for American Indians and Alaskan Natives; Asians and Pacific Islanders; Blacks, not of Hispanic Origin; Hispanics; and women, or amendments to such programs. Guidelines for the preparations of such programs are set forth in the relevant Commission's ~~Report and Order, Nondiscrimination in the Employment Policies and Practices of Broadcast Licensees~~, ~~44-68-FCG-2d-618 (1976)~~, application forms. A program need not be filed by any station having applicant who employs or proposes to employ less than five full-time employees, or with respect to any minority group which is represented in such insignificant numbers in the area that a program would not be meaningful. In the latter situation, a statement of explanation should be filed. Additionally, a program for minority group members need not be filed if minorities constitute less than five percent, in the aggregate, of the labor force in the applicant's labor recruitment area. Applicants exempt from the filing requirement should submit a statement of explanation with their applications.

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73.3500 APPLICATION AND REPORT FORMS.

Following are the FCC broadcast application and report forms, listed by number. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

Form number	Title
301	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Commercial Broadcast Station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
301-A	Application for Authority to Operate a Broadcast Station by Remote Control or to Make Changes in a Remote Control Authorization. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
302	Application for New Commercial Broadcast Station License.
303-N	Renewal Application Audit Form for Noncommercial Educational AM, FM and TV Broadcast Stations. (Added 81-447, 12/7/81)
303-S	Application for Renewal of License for Commercial and Non-commercial Educational AM, FM and TV Broadcast Stations. (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)
308	Application for Permit to Deliver Programs to Foreign Broadcast Stations. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
309	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an International Experimental Broadcast Station. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
310	Application for an International Experimental Broadcast Station License. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
311	Application for Renewal of an International Experimental Broadcast Station License. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
313	Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Broadcast Services. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
313-R	Application for Renewal of Auxiliary Broadcast License (Short Form). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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Form number	Title
314	Application for Consent to Assignment of Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License. (Edit. Amdt. 7/18/84)
315	Application for Consent to Transfer of Control of Corporation Holding Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
316	Application for Consent to Assignment of Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License or Transfer of Control of Corporation Holding Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
323	Ownership Report. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
323-E	Ownership Report for Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
330-L	Application for Instructional Television Fixed Station License. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
330-P	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in Instructional TV Fixed Station and/or Response Station(s) and Low Power Relay Station(s) License. (Edit. Amdt. 8/31/82)
330-R	Application for Renewal of Instructional TV Fixed Station and/or Response Station(s) and Low Power Relay Station(s) License. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
340	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
<del>341</del>	<del>Application for a New Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station License.</del>
345	Application for Consent to Assignment of a TV or FM Translator Station Construction Permit or License. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
346	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Low Power TV, TV Translator, or FM Translator Station. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)
347	Application for a Low Power TV, TV Translator, or FM Translator Station License. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

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Form number	Title
348	Application for Renewal of a Low Power TV, TV Translator, or FM Translator Station License. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)
349-L	Application for an FM Booster Station License. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
349-P	Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an FM Booster Station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
349-R	Application for Renewal of FM Booster Station License. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
395	Annual Employment Report and Instructions. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
396	Equal Employment Opportunity Program (10 point program).
396-A	Equal Employment Opportunity Program (5 point program).
701	Application for Extension of Construction Permit or to Replace Expired Permit. (Revised 79-610, 10/22/79)

73.3511 APPLICATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) "Formal application" means any request for authorization where an FCC form for such request is prescribed. The prescription of an FCC form includes the requirement that the proper edition of obsolete forms are subject to the provisions of §73.3564 concerning acceptance of applications and §73.3566 concerning defective applications. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) "Informal application" means all other written request for authorization. All such applications should contain a caption clearly indicating the nature of the request submitted therein. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) Formal and informal applications must comply with the requirements as to signing specified herein and in §73.3513. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3512 WHERE TO FILE; NUMBER OF COPIES.

All applications for authorizations required by §73.511 shall be filed at the FCC in Washington, DC (Applications requiring fees as set forth at Part 1, Subpart G of this chapter must be filed in accordance with §0.401(b) of the rules.) The number of copies required for each application is set forth in the FCC Form which is to be used in filing such application.

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73.3513 SIGNING OF APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications, amendments thereto, and related statements of fact required by the FCC must be signed by the following persons: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(1) INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT.

The applicant, if the applicant is an individual. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(2) PARTNERSHIP.

One of the partners, if the applicant is a partnership. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(3) CORPORATION.

An officer, if the applicant is a corporation. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(4) UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION.

A member who is an officer, if the applicant is an unincorporated association. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(5) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY.

Such duly elected or appointed officials as may be competent to do so under the law of the applicable jurisdiction, if the applicant is an eligible governmental entity, such as a State or Territory of the United States and political subdivisions thereof, the District of Columbia, and a unit of local government, including an unincorporated municipality. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) Applications, amendments thereto, and related statements of fact required by the FCC may be signed by the applicant's attorney in case of the applicant's physical disability or of his absence from the United States. The attorney shall in that event separately set forth the reasons why the application is not signed by the applicant. In addition, if any matter is stated on the basis of the attorney's belief only (rather than his knowledge), he shall separately set forth his reasons for believing that such statements are true. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) Only the original of applications, amendments, or related statements of fact, need be signed; copies may be conformed. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(d) Applications, amendments, and related statements of fact need not be submitted under oath. Willful false statements made therein, however, will be considered a violation of §73.1015, are also punishable by fine and imprisonment, U.S. Code, Title 18, section 1001, and by appropriate administrative sanctions including revocation of station license pursuant to section 312(a)(i) of the Communications Act.

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## 73.3514 CONTENT OF APPLICATIONS.

(a) Each application shall include all information called for by the particular form on which the application is required to be filed, unless the information called for is inapplicable, in which case this fact shall be indicated. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) The FCC may require an applicant to submit such documents and written statements of fact as in its judgment may be necessary. The FCC may also, upon its own motion or upon motion of any party to a proceeding, order the applicant to amend the application so as to make it more definite and certain. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

## 73.3516 SPECIFICATION OF FACILITIES.

(a) An application for facilities in the AM, FM or TV broadcast services or low power TV service shall be limited to one frequency, or channel assignment, and no application will be accepted for filing if it requests an alternate frequency or channel assignments.

(b) An application for facilities in the experimental and auxiliary broadcast services may request the assignment of more than one frequency if consistent with applicable rules in Part 74. Such applications must specify the frequency or frequencies requested and may not request alternate frequencies. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) An application for a construction permit for a new broadcast station, the facilities for which are specified in an outstanding construction permit or license, will not be accepted for filing. (Revised 84-492, 12/26/84)

(d) An application for facilities in the international broadcast service may be filed without a request for specific frequency, as the FCC will assign frequencies from time to time in accordance with §§73.702 and 73.711. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(e) An application for a construction permit for a new broadcast station or for modification of construction permit or license of a previously authorized broadcast station will not be accepted for filing if it is mutually exclusive with an application for renewal of license of an existing broadcast station unless it is tendered for filing by the end of the first day of the last full calendar month of the expiring license term. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (1) If the license renewal application is not timely filed as prescribed in §73.3539, the deadline for filing applications mutually exclusive therewith is the 90th day after the FCC gives public notice that it has accepted the late-filed renewal application for filing. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) If any deadline falls on a nonbusiness day, the cutoff shall be the close of business of the first full business day thereafter. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) The dates when the licenses of all broadcast and broadcast auxiliary services regularly expire are listed in §§73.733, 73.1020 and 74.15. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3517 CONTINGENT APPLICATIONS.

Contingent applications for new stations and for changes in facilities of existing stations are not acceptable for filing. Contingent applications will be accepted for filing under the circumstances described below: (Revised 80-315, 6/16/80)

- (a) Upon the filing of an application for the assignment of a license or construction permit, or for a transfer of control of a licensee or permittee, the proposed assignee or transferee may, upon payment of the ~~filing~~ processing fee prescribed in ~~§1.111~~ Subchapter G, Part I of this chapter, file applications in its own name for authorization to make changes in the facilities to be assigned or transferred contingent upon approval and consummation of the assignment or transfer. Any application filed pursuant to this paragraph must be accompanied by a written statement from the existing licensee which specifically grants permission to the assignee or permittee to file such application. The ~~filing~~ processing fee will not be refundable should the assignment or transfer not be approved. The existing licensee or permittee may also file a contingent application in its own name, but fees in such cases are also not refundable.
- (b) Whenever the FCC determines that processing of any application filed pursuant to paragraph (a), of this section, would be contrary to sound administrative practice or would impose an unwarranted burden on its staff and resources, the FCC may defer processing of such application until the assignment or transfer has been granted and consummated. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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73.3518 INCONSISTENT OR CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS.

While an application is pending and undecided, no subsequent inconsistent or conflicting application may be filed by or on behalf of or for the benefit of the same applicant, successor or assignee. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3519 REPETITIOUS APPLICATIONS.

(a) Where the FCC has denied an application for a new station or for any modification of services or facilities, or dismissed such application with prejudice, no like application involving service of the same kind for substantially the same area by substantially the same applicant or his successor or assignee, or on behalf of or for the benefit of the original parties in interest, may be filed within 12 months from the effective date of the FCC's action. However, applicants whose applications have been denied in a comparative hearing may apply immediately for another available facility. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) Where an appeal has been taken from the action of the FCC in denying a particular application, another application for the same class of broadcast station and for the same area, in whole or in part, filed by the same applicant, or his successor or assignee, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of the original parties in interest, will not be considered until final disposition of such appeal. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3520 MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS.

Where there is one application for new or additional facilities pending, no other application for new or additional facilities for a station of the same class to serve the same community may be filed by the same applicant, or successor or assignee, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of the original parties in interest. Multiple applications may not be filed simultaneously. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3521 MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE APPLICATIONS FOR LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS.

When there is a pending application for a new low power television or television translator stations, or for major changes in an existing station, no other application which would be directly mutually exclusive with the pending application may be filed by the same applicant or by any applicant in which any individual in common with the pending application has any interest, direct or indirect, except that interests of less than 1% will not be considered.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.3522 AMENDMENT OF APPLICATIONS.

## (a) PREDESIGNATION AMENDMENT.

(1) Subject to the provisions of §§73.3525, 73.3571, 73.3572, 73.3573, and 73.3580, and except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this paragraph section, any application, other than an application for a low power TV, or TV translator station, or a non-reserved band FM station may be amended as a matter of right prior to the adoption date of an order designating such applications for hearing, merely by filing the appropriate number of copies of the amendments in question duly executed in accordance with §73.3513. If a petition to deny (or to designate for hearing) has been filed, the amendment shall be served on the petitioner.

(2) Subject to the provisions of §§73.3525, 73.3571, 73.3572, 73.3573, and 73.3580, and except for applications for low power TV, or TV translator stations, or a non-reserved band FM station, mutually exclusive broadcast applications may be amended as a matter of right by the date specified (not less than 30 days after issuance) in the FCC's Public Notice announcing the acceptance for filing of the last-filed mutually exclusive application. Subsequent amendments prior to designation of the proceeding for hearing will be considered only upon a showing of good cause for late filing or pursuant to §§1.65 or §73.3514. Unauthorized or untimely amendments are subject to return by the FCC's staff without consideration.

(3) Subject to the provisions of §§73.3525, 73.3572, and 73.3580, and except as provided in (4) of this paragraph, any application for low power TV and TV translators may be amended at any time. (Added 83-114, 7/13/83)

(4) No applicant for low power TV and TV translator station which is mutually exclusive can improve its status with respect to §1.1622 by amendment of its application subsequent to the release of the initial Public Notice announcing the public lottery that will resolve the applicant's mutual exclusivity pursuant to §1.1601 *et seq.*, notwithstanding the requirements of §1.65. (Added 83-114, 7/13/83)

(5) Paragraph (b) and (c) of this section are not applicable to applications for low power TV or TV translator stations. (Added 83-114, 7/13/83)

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(6) Subject to the provisions of §§73.3525, 73.3573, and 73.3580, applications for non-reserved band FM stations (minus other than Class D stations) may be amended as a matter of right during the appropriate window filing period pursuant to §73.3564(d). For a period of 30 days following the FCC's issuance of a Public Notice of Tenderability- announcing the acceptance of the applications for tender, minor amendments that go to the acceptability or grantability of an application may be filed as a matter of right; provided, however, that such amendments may not correct deficiencies in the tenderability of the underlying application. Subsequent amendments prior to designation for hearing or grant will be considered only upon a showing of good cause for late filing or pursuant to §1.65 or §73.3514. Unauthorized or untimely amendments are subject to return by the FCC's staff Commission without consideration. However, an amendment to a non-reserved band application will not be accepted after the close of the appropriate filing window if the effect of such amendment is to alter the proposed facility's coverage area so as to produce a conflict with an applicant who files subsequent to the initial applicant but prior to the amendment application. Similarly, an applicant subject to "first come/first serve" processing will not be permitted to amend its application and retain filing priority if the result of such amendment is to alter the facility's coverage area so as to produce a conflict with an applicant who ~~had~~ files subsequent to the initial applicant but prior to the amendment.

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## (b) POSTDESIGNATION AMENDMENT.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, requests to amend an application after it has been designated for hearing will be considered only upon written petition properly served upon the parties of record in accordance with §1.47 and, where applicable, compliance with the provisions of §73.3525, and will be considered only upon a showing of good cause for late filing. In the case of requests to amend the engineering proposal (other than to make changes with respect to the type of equipment specified), good cause will be considered to have been shown only if in addition to the usual good cause consideration, it is demonstrated: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (i) That the amendment is necessitated by events which the applicant could not reasonably have foreseen (e.g., notification of a new foreign station or loss of transmitter site by condemnation); and (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (ii) That the amendment does not require an enlargement of issues or the addition of new parties to the proceeding. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(2) In comparative broadcast cases (including comparative renewal proceedings), amendments relating to issues first raised in the designation order may be filed as a matter of right within 30 days after that Order or a summary thereof is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, or by a date certain to be specified in the Order.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, and subject to compliance with the provisions of §73.3525, a petition for leave to amend may be granted, provided it is requested that the application as amended be removed from the hearing docket and returned to the processing line. See §73.3571. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

NOTE 1.—When two or more broadcast applications are tendered for filing which are mutually exclusive with each other but not in conflict with any previously filed applications which have been accepted for filing, the FCC, where appropriate, will announce acceptance of the earliest tendered application and place the later filed application or applications on a subsequent public notice of acceptance for filing in order to establish a deadline for the filing of amendments as a matter of right for all applicants in the group. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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73.3525 AGREEMENTS FOR REMOVING APPLICATION CONFLICTS.

(a) Whenever applicants for a construction permit for a broadcast station enter into an agreement to procure the removal of a conflict between applications pending before the FCC by withdrawal or amendment of an application or by its dismissal pursuant to §73.3568, all parties thereto shall, within 5 days after entering into the agreement, file with the FCC a joint request for approval of such agreement. The joint request shall be accompanied by a copy of the agreement and an affidavit of each party to the agreement setting forth in full all relevant facts including, but not limited to:

- (1) The exact nature of any consideration (including an agreement for merger of interests) promised or paid; The reasons why it is considered that such agreement is in the public interest; and
- (2) Information as to who initiated the negotiations; A statement that its application was not filed for the purpose of reaching or carrying out such agreement.
- (3) ~~Summary of the history of the negotiations;~~
- (4) ~~The reasons why it is considered that the arrangement is in the public interest; and~~
- (5) ~~A statement fully explaining and justifying any consideration paid or promised.~~

~~(b) The affidavit of any applicant to whom consideration is paid or promised shall, in addition, include an itemized accounting of the expenses incurred in connection with preparing, filing and advocating his application; and such factual information as the parties rely upon for the requisite showing that such reported expenses represent legitimate and prudent outlays. No such agreement between applicants shall become effective or be carried out unless and until the FCC has approved it, or until the time for FCC review of the agreement has expired.~~

(b) Whenever two or more conflicting applications for construction permits for broadcast stations pending before the FCC involve a determination of fair, efficient and equitable distribution of service pursuant to Section 307(b) of the Communications Act, and an agreement is made to procure the withdrawal (by amendment to specify a different community or by dismissal pursuant to §73.3568) of the only application or applications seeking the same facilities for one of the communities involved, all parties thereto shall file the joint request and affidavits specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

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- (1) If upon examination of the proposed agreement the FCC finds that withdrawal of one of the applications would unduly impede achievement of a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service among the several States and communities, then the FCC shall order that further opportunity be afforded for other persons to apply for the facilities specified in the application or applications to be withdrawn before acting on the pending request for approval of the agreement.
- (2) Upon release of such order, any party proposing to withdraw its application shall cause to be published notice of such proposed withdrawal at least twice a week for 2 consecutive weeks within the 3-week period immediately following release of the FCC's order, in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the community in which it was proposed to locate the station. However, if there is no such daily newspaper published in the community, the notice shall be published as follows:
  - (i) If one or more weekly newspapers of general circulation are published in the community in which the station was proposed to be located, notice shall be published in such a weekly newspaper once a week for 3 consecutive weeks within the 4-week period immediately following the release of the FCC's order.
  - (ii) If no weekly newspaper of general circulation is published in the community in which the station was proposed to be located, notice shall be published at least twice a week for 2 consecutive weeks within the 3-week period immediately following the release of the FCC's order in the daily newspaper having the greatest general circulation in the community in which the station was proposed to be located.
- (3) The notice shall state the name of the applicant; the location, frequency and power of the facilities proposed in the application; the location of the station or stations proposed in the applications with which it is in conflict; the fact that the applicant proposes to withdraw the application; and the date upon which the last day of publication shall take place.
- (4) Such notice shall additionally include a statement that new applications for a broadcast station on the same frequency, in the same community, with substantially the same engineering characteristics and proposing to serve substantially the same service area as the application sought to be withdrawn, timely filed pursuant to the FCC's rules, or filed, in any event, within 30 days from the last date of publication of the notice (notwithstanding any provisions normally requiring earlier filing of a competing application), will be entitled to comparative consideration with other pending mutually exclusive affidavits.

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- (5) Within 7 days of the last day of publication of the notice, the applicant proposing to withdraw shall file a statement in triplicate with the FCC giving the dates on which the notice was published, the text of the notice and the name and location of the newspaper in which the notice was published. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (6) Where the FCC orders that further opportunity be afforded for other persons to apply for the facilities sought to be withdrawn, no application of any party to the agreement will be acted upon by the FCC less than 30 days from the last day of publication of the notice specified in subparagraph (e)(2) of this section paragraph. Any applications for a broadcast station on the same frequency in the same community, with substantially the same engineering characteristics and proposing to serve substantially the same service area as the application sought to be withdrawn, filed within the 30-day period following the last date of publication of the notice (notwithstanding any provisions normally requiring earlier filing of a competing application), or otherwise timely filed, will be entitled to comparative consideration with other pending mutually exclusive applications. If the application of any party to which the new application may be in conflict has been designated for hearing, any such new application will be entitled to consolidation in the proceeding.

(c) Except where a joint request is filed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, any applicant filing an amendment pursuant to §73.3522(a) or a request for dismissal pursuant to §73.3568(a) which would remove a conflict with another pending application; or a petition for leave to amend pursuant to §73.3522(b) or (c) which would permit a grant of the amended application or an application previously in conflict with the amended application; or a request for dismissal pursuant to §73.3568(c), shall file with it an affidavit as to whether or not consideration (including an agreement for merger of interests) has been promised to or received by such applicant, directly or indirectly, in connection with the amendment, petition or request. (Revised 83-152, 4/7/83)

(d) Upon the filing of a petition for leave to amend or to dismiss an application for broadcast facilities which has been designated for hearing or upon the dismissal of such application on the FCC's own motion pursuant to §73.3568(b), each applicant or party remaining in hearing, as to whom a conflict would be removed by the amendment or dismissal shall submit for inclusion in the record of that proceeding an affidavit stating whether or not he has directly or indirectly paid or promised consideration (including an agreement for merger of interests) in connection with the removal of such conflict. (Revised 83-152, 4/7/83)

(e) Where an affidavit filed pursuant to paragraph (d) (c) of this section states that consideration has been paid or promised, the affidavit shall set forth in full all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, the material listed in paragraph (a) of this section for the inclusion in affidavits.

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(f) Affidavits filed pursuant to this section shall be executed by the applicant, permittee or licensee, if an individual; a partner having personal knowledge of the facts, if a corporation or association. (Revised 83-152, 4/7/83)

(g) Requests and affidavits which relate to an application which has not been designated for hearing shall bear the file number of such application. If the affiant is also an applicant, the affidavit shall also bear the file number of affiant's pending application(s). Requests and affidavits which relate to an application which is designated for hearing shall bear the file number of that application and the hearing docket number and will be acted on by the presiding officer. (Revised 83-152, 4/7/83)

(h) For the purposes of this section an application shall be deemed to be "pending" before the FCC and a party shall be considered to have the status of an "applicant" from the time an application is filed with the FCC until an order of the FCC granting or denying it is no longer subject to reconsideration by the FCC or to review by any court. (Revised 83-152, 4/7/83)

## 73.3526 LOCAL PUBLIC INSPECTION FILE OF COMMERCIAL STATIONS.

## (a) RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED.

Every applicant for a construction permit for a new station in the commercial broadcast services shall maintain for public inspection a file containing the material described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. (Every permittee or licensee of an AM, FM or TV station in the commercial broadcast services shall maintain for public inspection a file containing the material described in paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and ~~(11)~~ (10) of this section. In addition, every permittee or licensee of a TV station shall maintain for public inspection a file containing the material described in paragraphs (a)(8) ~~and (9)~~ of this section;) every permittee or licensee of an AM or FM station shall maintain for public inspection a file containing material described in paragraph (a)~~(10)~~ (9) of this section. The material to be contained in the file is as follows:

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- (1) A copy of every application tendered for filing, with respect to which local public notice is required to be given under the provisions of §73.3580 or §73.3594; and all exhibits, letters and other documents tendered for filing as part thereof; all amendments thereto, copies of all documents incorporated therein by reference, all correspondence between the FCC and the applicant pertaining to the application after it has been tendered for filing, and copies of Initial Decisions and Final Decisions in hearing cases pertaining thereto, which according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of the rules are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC. Information incorporated by reference which is already in the local file need not be duplicated if the entry making the reference sufficiently identifies the information so that it may be found in the file, and if there has been no change in the document since the date of filing and the applicant, after making the reference, so states. If petitions to deny are filed against the application, and have been duly served on the applicant, a statement that such a petition has been filed shall appear in the local file together with the name and address of the party filing the petition. The file shall also contain a copy of every written citizen agreement. For purposes of this section, a citizen agreement is a written agreement between a broadcast applicant, permittee, or licensee, and one or more citizens or citizen groups, entered for primarily noncommercial purposes. This definition includes those agreements that deal with goals or proposed practices directly or indirectly affecting station operation in the public interest, in areas such as - but not limited to - community ascertainment, programming, and employment. It excludes common commercial agreements such as advertising contracts; union, employment, and personal services contracts; network affiliation, syndication, program supply contracts and so on. However, the mere inclusion of commercial terms in a primarily noncommercial agreement - such as a provision for payment of fees for future services of the citizen-parties (see "Report and Order," Docket 19518, 57 FCC 2d 494 (1976)) - would not cause the agreement to be considered commercial for purposes of this section.

NOTE.— Applications tendered for filing on or before May 13, 1965, which are subsequently designated for hearing after May 13, 1965, with local notice being given pursuant to the provisions of §73.3594, and material related to such applications, need not be placed in the file required to be kept by this section. Applications tendered for filing after May 13, 1965, which contain major amendments to applications tendered for filing on or before May 13, 1965, with local notice of the amending application being given pursuant to the provisions of §73.3580, need not be placed in the file required to be kept by this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (2) A copy of every application tendered for filing by the licensee or permittee for such station which is not included in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and which involves changes in program service, which requests an extension of time in which to complete construction of a new station, or which requests consent to involuntary assignment or transfer, or to voluntary assignment or transfer not resulting in a substantial change in ownership or control and which may be applied for on FCC Form 316; and copies of all exhibits, letters, and other documents filed as part thereof, all amendments thereto, all correspondence between the FCC and the applicant pertaining to the application after it has been tendered for filing, and copies of all documents incorporated therein by reference, which according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of the rules are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC. Information incorporated by reference which is already in the local file need not be duplicated if the entry making the reference sufficiently identifies the information so that it may be found in the file, and there has been no change in the document since the date of filing and the licensee, after making the reference, so states. If petitions to deny are filed against the application, and have been duly served on the applicant, a statement that such a petition has been filed shall appear in the local file together with the name and address of the party filing the petition.

NOTE.—The engineering section of the applications mentioned in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, and material related to the engineering section, need not be kept in the file required to be maintained by this paragraph. If such engineering section contains service contour maps submitted with that section, copies of such maps and information (State, county, city, street address, or other identifying information) showing main studio and transmitter location shall be kept in the file.

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- (3) A copy of every ownership report or supplemental ownership report filed by the licensee or permittee for such station after May 13, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of this part; and copies of all exhibits, letters, and other documents filed as part thereof, all amendments thereto, all correspondence between the permittee or licensee and the FCC pertaining to the reports after they have been filed, and all documents incorporated therein by reference, including contracts listed in such reports in accordance with the provisions of §73.3615(a)(4)(i) and which according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of the rules are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC. Information incorporated by reference which is already in the local file need not be duplicated if the entry making the reference sufficiently identifies the information so that it may be found in the file, and if there has been no change in the document since the date of filing and the licensee or permittee, after making the reference, so states.
- (4) Such records as are required to be kept by §73.1940 concerning broadcasts by candidates for public office. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (5) A copy of every annual employment report filed by the licensee or permittee for such station pursuant to the provisions of this part; and copies of all exhibits, letters and other documents filed as part thereof, all amendments thereto, and all correspondence between the permittee or licensee and the FCC pertaining to reports after they have been filed and all documents incorporated therein by reference and which according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of the rules are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC.
- (6) The Public and Broadcasting - A Procedure Manual (see FCC 74-942, 39 FR 32288, September 5, 1974). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (7) Letters received from members of the public as are required to be retained by §73.1202. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.3526 paragraphs (a)(8) and (a)(9) have been so completely revised as of June 27, 1986 that the previous wording is not shown.*

<sup>2</sup> (8) For commercial TV broadcast stations, every three months a list of programs that have provided the station's most significant treatment of community issues during the preceding three month period. The list for each calendar quarter is to be filed by the tenth day of the succeeding calendar quarter (e.g., January 10 for the quarter October-December, April 10 for the quarter January-March, etc.). The list shall include a brief narrative describing what issues were given significant treatment and the programming that provided this treatment. The description of the programs should include, but is not limited to, the time, date, duration and title of each program in which the issue was treated.

<sup>1</sup> (9) For commercial AM and FM broadcast stations, every three months a list of programs that have provided the station's most significant treatment of community issues during the preceding three month period. The list for each calendar quarter is to be filed by the tenth of the succeeding calendar quarter (e.g., January 10 for the quarter October-December, April 10 for the quarter January-March, etc.). The list shall include a brief narrative describing what issues were given significant treatment and the programming that provided this treatment. The description of the programs should include, but is not limited to, the time, date, duration and title of each program in which the issue was treated.

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(10) Each applicant for renewal of license shall, within 7 days of the last day of broadcast of the local public notice of filing announcements required pursuant to §73.3580(h), place in the station's local public inspection file a statement certifying compliance with this requirement. The dates and times that the pre-filing and post-filing notices were broadcast and the text thereof shall be made part of the certifying statement. (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/85)

(b) RESPONSIBILITY IN CASE OF ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER.

(1) In cases involving applications for consent to assignment of broadcast station construction permits or licenses, with respect to which public notice is required to be given under the provisions of §73.3580 or §73.3594, the file mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section shall be maintained by the assignor. If the assignment is consented to by the FCC and consummated, the assignee shall maintain the file commencing with the date on which notice of the consummation of the assignment is filed with the FCC. The file maintained by the assignee shall cover the period both before and after the time when the notice of consummation of assignment was filed. The assignee is responsible for obtaining copies of the necessary documents from the assignor or from the FCC files. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(2) In cases involving applications for consent to transfer of control of a permittee or licensee of a broadcast station, the file mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section shall be maintained by the permittee or licensee. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) STATION TO WHICH RECORDS PERTAIN.

The file need contain only applications, ownership reports, and related material that concern the station for which the file is kept. Applicants, permittees, and licensees need not keep in the file copies of such applications, reports, and material which pertain to other stations with regard to which they may be applicants, permittees, or licensees, except to the extent that such information is reflected in the materials required to be kept under the provisions of this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(d) LOCATION OF RECORDS.

The file shall be maintained at the main studio of the station, where such studio is located in the community to which the station is licensed, or any accessible place (such as a public registry for documents or an attorney's office) in the community to which the station is or is proposed to be licensed, and shall be available for public inspection at any time during regular business.

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## (e) PERIOD OF RETENTION.

The records specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section shall be retained for periods specified in §73.1940 (2 years). The manual specified in paragraph (a)(6) of this section shall be retained indefinitely. The letters specified in paragraph (a)(7) of this section shall be retained for the period specified in §73.1202 (3 years). The "significant treatment of community issues" ~~programs~~ list specified in paragraphs (a)(8) and (9) of this section shall be retained for the term of license (5 and 7 years for TV and radio, respectively). The certification specified in paragraph (a)(10) of this section shall be retained for the period specified in §73.3580 (for as long as the application to which it refers). The records specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3), and (5) of this section shall be retained, as follows:

- (1) The applicant for a construction permit for a new station shall maintain such file so long as the application is pending before the FCC or any proceeding involving that application is pending before the courts. (If the application is granted, paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply.) (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (2) The permittee or licensee shall maintain such a file so long as an authorization to operate the station is outstanding, and shall permit public inspection of the material so long as it is retained by the licensee even though the request for inspection is made after the conclusion of the required retention period specified in this subparagraph. However, material which is voluntarily retained after the required retention time may be kept in a form and place convenient to the licensee, and shall be made available to the inquiring party, in good faith after written request, at a time and place convenient to both the party and the licensee.

Applications and related material placed in the file shall be retained for a period of ~~7 years from beginning with the date the application is that they are~~ tendered for filing with the FCC, ~~with two exceptions: First, engineering material pertaining to a former mode of operation need not be retained longer than 3 years after a station commences operation under a new or modified mode; and second, all of the material shall be retained for whatever longer period is necessary to comply with the following requirements: and ending with the expiration of one license term (five (5) years for television licensees or seven (7) years for radio licensees) or until the grant of the first renewal application of the television or radio broadcast license in question, whichever is later, with two exceptions:~~

- (i) Material shall be retained until final FCC action on the second renewal application following the application or other material in question; Engineering material pertaining to a former mode of operation need not be retained longer than 3 years after a station commences operation under a new or modified mode; and

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- (ii) Material having a substantial bearing on a matter which is the subject of a claim against the licensee, or relating to an FCC investigation or a complaint to the FCC of which the licensee has been advised, shall be retained until the licensee is notified in writing that the material may be discarded, or, if the matter is a private one, the claim has been satisfied or is barred by statute of limitations. Where an application or related material incorporates by reference material in earlier applications and material concerning programming and related matters (Section IV and related material), the material so referred to shall be retained as long as the application referring to it. If a written agreement is not incorporated in an application tendered for filing with the FCC, the starting date of the retention period for that agreement is the date the agreement is executed. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(f) Copies of any material required to be in the public file of any applicant for a construction permit, or permittee or licensee of any commercial TV or radio station shall be available for machine reproduction upon request made in person, provided the requesting party shall pay the reasonable cost of reproduction. Requests for machine copies shall be fulfilled at a location specified by the applicant, permittee or licensee, within a reasonable period of time which, in no event, shall be longer than seven days unless reproduction facilities are unavailable in the applicant's, permittee's, or licensee's community. The applicant, permittee or licensee is not required to honor requests made by mail, but may do so if it chooses.

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73.3527 LOCAL PUBLIC INSPECTION FILE OF NONCOMMERCIAL  
EDUCATIONAL STATIONS.

(a) RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED.

Every applicant for a construction permit for a new station in the non-commercial educational broadcast services shall maintain for public inspection a file containing the material in paragraph (a)(1) of this paragraph-section. Every permittee or licensee of a station in the noncommercial educational broadcast services shall maintain for public inspection a file containing the material described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (8) (9) of this paragraph-section. ~~In addition, every permittee or licensee of a TV station shall maintain for public inspection a file containing the material described in (9) of this paragraph.~~ The material to be contained in this file is as follows:

- (1) A copy of every application tendered for filing with respect to which local public notice is required to be given under the provisions of §73.3580 or §73.3594; and all exhibits, letters and other documents tendered for filing as part thereof, all amendments thereto, copies of all documents incorporated therein by reference, all correspondence between the FCC and the applicant pertaining to the application after it has been tendered for filing, and copies of Initial Decisions and Final Decisions in hearing cases pertaining thereto, which according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of the rules are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC. Information incorporated by reference which is already in the local file need not be duplicated if the entry making the reference sufficiently identifies the information so that it may be found in the file, and if there has been no change in the document since the date of filing and the applicant, after making the reference, so states. If petitions to deny are filed against the application, and have been duly served on the applicant, a statement that such a petition has been filed shall appear in the local file together with the name and address of the party filing the petition.

NOTE.—Applications tendered for filing on or before May 13, 1965, which were subsequently designated for hearing after May 13, 1965, with local notice being given pursuant to the provisions of §73.3594, and material related to such applications, need not be placed in the file required to be kept by this section. Materials tendered for filing after May 13, 1965, which contain major amendments to applications tendered for filing on or before May 13, 1965, with local notice of the amending application being given pursuant to the provisions of §73.3580 need not be placed in the file required to be kept by this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (2) A copy of every application tendered for filing by the licensee or permittee for such station after May 13, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of this part, which is not included in ~~subparagraph (a)(1) of this paragraph~~ section and which involves changes in the program service, which requests an extension of time in which to complete construction of a new station, or which requests consent to involuntary assignment or transfer, or to voluntary assignment or transfer not resulting in a substantial changes in ownership or control and which may be applied for on FCC Form 316; and copies of all exhibits, letters, and other documents filed as part thereof, all amendments thereto, all correspondence between the FCC and the applicant pertaining to the application after it has been tendered for filing, and copies of all documents incorporated therein by reference, which according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of ~~this chapter~~ the rules are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC. Information incorporated by reference which is already in the local file need not be duplicated if the entry making the reference sufficiently identifies the information so that it may be found in the file, and there has been no change in the document since the date of filing and the licensee, after making the reference so states. If petitions to deny are filed against the application, and have been duly served on the applicant, a statement that such a petition has been filed shall appear in the local file together with the name and address of the party filing the petition.

NOTE.—The engineering section of the applications mentioned in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, and material related to the engineering section, need not be kept in the file required to be maintained by this paragraph. If such engineering section contains service contour maps submitted with that section, copies of such maps and information (State, county, city, street address, or other identifying information) showing main studio and transmitter location shall be kept in the file.

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- (3) A copy of contracts listed in ownership reports filed in accordance with the provisions of §73.3615(e) and which according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of the rules are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC. Information incorporated by reference which is already in the local file need not be duplicated if the entry making the reference sufficiently identifies the information so that it may be found in the file, and if there has been no change in the document since the date of filing and the licensee or permittee, after making the reference, so states. (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/85)
- (4) Such records as are required to be kept by §73.1940, "Broadcasts by candidates for public office." (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (5) A copy of every annual employment report filed by the licensee or permittee for such station pursuant to the provisions of this part; and copies of all exhibits, letters and other documents filed as part thereof, all amendments thereto, all correspondence between the permittee or licensee and the FCC pertaining to the reports after they have been filed and all documents incorporated therein by reference and which, according to the provisions of §§0.451 through 0.461 of the rules, are open for public inspection at the offices of the FCC. (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/85)
- (6) The Public and Broadcasting: Revised Edition (see FCC 74-942, 39 FR 32288, September 5, 1974). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.3527(a)(7) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 88-52, that the previous wording is not shown.*

- (7) For nonexempt noncommercial educational broadcast stations, every three months a list of programs that have provided the station's most significant treatment of community issues during the preceding three month period. This list for each calendar quarter is to be filed by the tenth day of the succeeding calendar quarter (e.g. January 10 for the quarter October-December, April 10 for the quarter January-March, etc.). This list shall include a brief narrative describing what issues were given significant treatment and the programming that provided this treatment. The description of the programs should include, but is not limited to, the time, date, duration and title of each program in which the issue was treated.

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NOTE 1.—The first quarterly filing is to include at least the past three months of a station's programming performance. If the last annual issues/programs list was filed more than three months prior to October 1, 1984, the licensee must place in its public inspection file an issues/programs list encompassing the period of time between its last annual filing and October 1, 1984.

NOTE 2.—For purposes of paragraph (a)(7) of this section, exempt applicants, permittees or licensees include those whose existing or prospective facilities are Class D FM stations or whose programming is wholly "Instructional"

(8) The lists of donors supporting specific programs. (Revised 84-294, 9/25/84)

(9) ~~{RESERVED}~~

(10) (9) Each applicant for renewal of license shall, within 7 days of the last day of broadcast of the local public notice of filing announcements required pursuant to §73.3580(h), place in the station's public inspection file a statement certifying compliance with this requirement. The dates and times that the pre-filing and post-filing notices were broadcast and the text thereof shall be made part of the certifying statement.

(b) ~~--{RESERVED}~~

(e) ~~--{RESERVED}~~

(d) (b) RESPONSIBILITY IN CASE OF ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER.

(1) In cases involving applications for consent to assignment of broadcast station construction permits or licenses, with respect to which public notice is required to be given under the provisions of §73.3580 or §73.3594, the file mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section shall be maintained by the assignor. If the assignment is consented to by the FCC, and consummated, the assignee shall maintain the file commencing with the date on which notice of the consummation of the assignment is filed with the FCC. The file maintained by the assignee shall cover the period both before and after the time when the notice of consummation of assignment was filed. The assignee is responsible for obtaining copies of the necessary documents from the assignor or from the FCC files. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (2) In cases involving applications for consent to transfer of control of a permittee or licensee of a broadcast station, the file mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section shall be maintained by the permittee or licensee. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

## (c) STATION TO WHICH RECORDS PERTAIN.

The file need contain only applications, ownership reports, and related material that concern the station for which the file is kept. Applicants, permittees and licensees need not keep in the file copies of such applications, reports and material which pertain to other stations with regard to which they may be applicants, permittees, or licensees, except to the extent that such information is reflected in the materials required to be kept under the provisions of this section. (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/85)

## (d) LOCATION OF RECORDS.

The file shall be maintained at the main studio of the station, where such studio is located in the community to which the station is licensed, or at any accessible place (such as a public registry for documents or an attorney's office) in the community to which the station is or is proposed to be licensed, and shall be available for public inspection at any time during regular business hours.

## (e) PERIOD OF RETENTION.

The records specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section shall be retained for the period specified in §73.1940 (two years). The manual specified in paragraph (a)(6) of this section shall be retained indefinitely. The issues/programs list specified in (a)(7) shall be retained for the term of the license (5 years and 7 years for TV and radio respectively). The donor lists specified in paragraph (a)(8) of this section shall be retained for two years. The certification specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section shall be retained for the period specified in §73.3580 (for as long as the application to which it refers). The records specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3), and (5) of this section must be retained as follows: (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/85)

- (1) The applicant for a construction permit for a new station shall maintain such a file so long as the proceeding in which that application was filed is pending before the FCC or any proceeding involving that application is pending before the courts. (If the application is granted, paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall apply.) (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/85)

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- (2) The permittee or licensee shall maintain ~~such a file of such records~~ so long as an authorization to operate the station is outstanding, and shall permit public inspection of the material so long as it is retained by the licensee even though the request for inspection is made after the conclusion of the required retention period specified in this ~~sub~~ paragraph. However, material which is voluntarily retained after the required retention time may be kept in a form and place convenient to the licensee, and shall be made available to the inquiring party, in good faith after written request, at a time and place convenient to both the party and the licensee.

Applications and related material placed in the file shall be retained for a period of ~~7 years from beginning~~ with the date ~~the application is that they are~~ tendered for filing with the FCC, ~~with two exceptions: First, engineering material pertaining to a former mode of operation need not be retained longer than 3 years after a station commences operation under a new or modified mode; and second, all of the material shall be retained for whatever longer period is necessary to comply with the following requirements: and ending with the expiration of one license term (five (5) years for television licensees or seven (7) years for radio licensees) or until the grant of the first renewal application of the television or radio broadcast license in question, whichever is later, with two exceptions:~~

- (i) ~~Material shall be retained until final FCC action on the second renewal application following the application or other material in question; Engineering material pertaining to a former mode of operation need not be retained longer than 3 years after a station commences operation under a new or modified mode; and~~

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- (ii) Material having a substantial bearing on a matter which is the subject of a claim against the licensee, or relating to an FCC investigation or a complaint to the FCC of which the licensee has been advised, shall be retained until the licensee is notified in writing that the material may be discarded, or, if the matter is a private one, the claim has been satisfied or is barred by statutes of limitations. Where an application or related material incorporates by reference material in an earlier application and material concerning programming and related matters (section IV and related material), the material so referred to shall be retained as long as the application referring to it.

(h)(f) Copies of any material required to be in the public file of any applicant for a construction permit, or permittee or licensee of any noncommercial educational TV or radio station shall be available for machine reproduction upon request made in person, provided the requesting party shall pay the reasonable costs of reproduction. Requests for machine copies shall be fulfilled at a location specified by the applicant, permittee or licensee, within a reasonable period of time which, in no event, shall be longer than seven days unless reproduction facilities are unavailable in the applicant's, permittee's or licensee's community. The applicant, permittee or licensee is not required to honor requests made by mail, but may do so if it so chooses.

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73.3533 APPLICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT OR  
MODIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT.

(a) Applications for construction permit, or modification of a construction permit, for a new facility or change in an existing facility is to be made on the following forms: (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)

- (1) FCC Form 301, "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an Existing Commercial Broadcast Station." (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) FCC Form 309, "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an Existing International or Experimental Broadcast Station." (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
- (3) FCC Form 313, "Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Broadcast Services." (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) FCC Form 330-P, "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in Instructional TV Fixed and/or Response Station(s) and Low Power Relay Station(s)."
- (5) FCC Form 340, "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station."
- (6) FCC Form 346, "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Low Power TV, TV Translator, or TV Booster, or FM Translator Station."
- (7) FCC Form 349-P, "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an FM Broadcast Booster Station."

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73.3534 APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT  
OR FOR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT TO REPLACE EXPIRED  
CONSTRUCTION PERMIT.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.3534 has been so completely revised by  
Amendment No. 85-647 that the previous wording  
is not shown.*

(a) Application for extension of time within which to construct a station shall be filed on FCC Form 701, "Application for Extension of Construction Permit or to Replace Expired Construction Permit." The application shall be filed at least 30 days prior to the expiration date of the construction permit if the facts supporting such application for extension are known to the applicant in time to permit such filing. In other cases, an application will be accepted upon a showing satisfactory to the FCC of sufficient reasons for filing within less than 30 days prior to the expiration date.

(b) Applications for extension of time to construct broadcast stations, with the exception of International Broadcast and Instructional TV Fixed stations, will be granted only if one of the following three circumstances have occurred: (1) Construction is complete and testing is underway looking toward prompt filing of a license application; (2) substantial progress has been made i.e., demonstration that equipment is on order or on hand, site acquired, site cleared and construction proceeding toward completion; or (3) no progress has been made for reasons clearly beyond the control of the permittee (such as delays caused by governmental budgetary processes and zoning problems) but the permittee has taken all possible steps to expeditiously resolve the problem and proceed with construction.

(c) Applications for extension of time to construct International Broadcast and Instructional TV Fixed stations will be granted upon a specific and detailed showing that the failure to complete was due to causes not under the control of the permittee, or upon a specific and detailed showing of other sufficient to justify an extension.

(d) If the application for extension of time within which to construct a station is approved, such an extension will be limited to a period of no more than 6 months except when an assignment or transfer has been approved that provides for a longer period up to a maximum of 12 months from the date of consummation.

(e) Application for a construction permit to replace an expired construction permit shall be filed on FCC Form 701. Such applications must be filed within 30 days of the expiration date of the authorization sought to be replaced. If approved, such authorization shall specify a period of not more than 6 months within which construction shall be completed and application for license filed.

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73.3535 APPLICATION TO MODIFY AUTHORIZED BUT UNBUILT FACILITIES,  
OR TO ASSIGN OR TRANSFER CONTROL OF AN UNBUILT  
FACILITY.

(a) If a permittee finds it necessary to file either an application to modify its authorized, but unbuilt facilities, or an assignment/transfer application, such application shall be filed within the first 9 months of the issuance of the original construction permit for radio and other broadcast and auxiliary station, or within 12 months of the issuance of the original construction permit for television facilities. Before such an application can be granted, the permittee or assignee must certify that it will immediately begin building after the modification is granted or the assignment is consummated.

(b) Modification and assignment applications filed after the time period stated in paragraph (a) will not be granted absent a showing that one of the following three criteria apply: (1) Construction is complete and testing is underway looking toward prompt filing of a license application; (2) substantial progress has been made i.e., demonstration that equipment is on order or on hand, site acquired, site cleared and construction proceeding toward completion; or (3) no progress has been made for reasons clearly beyond the control of the permittee (such as delays caused by governmental budgetary processes and zoning problems) but the permittee has taken all possible steps to expeditiously resolve the problem and proceed with construction. A certification by the permittee or the assignee that it immediately will begin building after the modification is granted or the assignment is consummated is also necessary. A seller must make the "one of three criteria" showing in an assignment application.

(c) If a modification is granted, the time period allowed for construction will be 6 months from the issuance of the authorization to modify or the remainder of the construction period, whichever is longer. Also, in the case of an assignment, the time period allowed for construction will be 12 months from the consummation of the assignment or the remainder of the construction period, whichever is longer. The extension will be given subject to the condition that the modification is completed or the assignment is consummated. Failure to modify or consummate within the time allowed will result in cancellation of the construction permit.

(d) We will not entertain an application for modification of an authorized but unbuilt facility or an application for assignment or transfer of control of an unbuilt facility if filed after the expiration of the initial construction period.

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73.3536 APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO COVER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT.

(a) The application for station license shall be filed by the permittee pursuant to the requirements of §73.1620 Program Tests. (Edit. Amdt. 5/20/86)

(b) The following application forms shall be used: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) FCC Form 302, "Application for a New ~~Commercial~~ Broadcast Station License."
- (2) FCC Form 310, "Application for an International or Experimental Broadcast Station License." (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)
- (3) FCC Form 313, " Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Broadcast Services." (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (4) FCC Form 330-L, "Application for Instructional Television Fixed Station License." (Edit. Amdt. 10/1/85)
- ~~(5) FCC Form 341, "Application for a New Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station License."~~
- (5) (6) FCC Form 347, "Application for a Low Power TV, TV Translator, or FM Translator Station License."
- (6) (7) FCC Form 349-L, "Application for FM Broadcast Booster Station License."

## 73.3537 APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO USE FORMER MAIN ANTENNA AS AN AUXILIARY.

A licensee may apply on FCC Form 302 (~~FCC Form 341 for noncommercial educational licensees~~) for authority to use a formerly licensed main antenna system as an auxiliary antenna.

## 73.3538 APPLICATION TO MAKE CHANGES IN AN EXISTING STATION.

Where prior authority from the FCC is required to make changes in an existing station the following procedures shall be used to request that authority: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (a) An application for a construction permit using the forms specified in § 73.3533 must be filed for authority to make the following changes: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (1) Any change involving frequency, power or location of the station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (2) A change in the hours of operation of an AM station, where the hours of operation are specified on the station license. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (3) The installation of a transmitter which has not been authorized by the FCC for use by licensed broadcast stations. (Revised 84-21, 3/5/84)
  - (4) Any change in the location, height, or directional radiating characteristics of the antenna or antenna system. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (5) To move the main studio location of an AM station to a location outside the principal community contour, or to move the studio from one location outside the principal community contour to another such location (other than to ~~the authorized transmitter site~~ a point within the principal community).
  - (6) To move the main studio of an FM station to a location outside the principal community contour or to move the studio from one location outside the principal community contour to another such location (other than to the collocated studio-transmitter site of a commonly-owned AM station licensed to the same community or to a point within the same principal community). See §73.1125.
  - (7) To move the main studio of a TV station to a location outside the principal community contour or to move the studio from one location outside the principal community contour to another such location (other than to a point within the principal community). See §73.1125.
- (b) An informal application filed in accordance with §73.3511 is to be used to obtain authority to make the following changes in the station authorization: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) To specify a new AM station directional antenna field monitoring point as a substitute for one that is no longer suitable or available, such as due to construction. The request is to include sufficient measurement data taken at the new monitoring point to establish its reliability in comparison with data taken at the old monitoring point on the same radial, the routing directions to the new point, a location photograph, and such other information as the FCC may request. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) To modify or discontinue the obstruction marking or lighting of the antenna supporting structure where that specified on the station authorization either differs from that specified in FCC Rules, Part 17, or is not appropriate for other reasons. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3539 APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF LICENSE.

(a) Unless otherwise directed by the FCC, an application for renewal of license shall be filed not later than the first day of the fourth full calendar month prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be renewed, except that applications for renewal of license of an experimental broadcast station shall be filed not later than the first day of the second full calendar month prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be renewed. If any deadline prescribed in this paragraph falls on a nonbusiness day, the cutoff shall be the close of business of the first full business day thereafter. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)

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in this paragraph falls on a nonbusiness day, the cutoff shall be the close of business of the first full business day thereafter.

(b) No application for renewal of license of any broadcast station will be considered unless there is on file with the FCC the information, ~~if any, currently required by §§ 73.3611 3612-73.3615, inclusive for the particular class of station. The renewal application shall include a reference by date and file number of such information on file.~~

(c) Whenever the FCC regards an application for a renewal of license as essential to the proper conduct of a hearing or investigation, and specifically directs that it be filed by a date certain, such application shall be filed within the time thus specified. If the licensee fails to file such application within the prescribed time, the hearing or investigation shall proceed as if such renewal application had been received. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

~~(d) The following application forms shall be used:~~

- ~~(1) FCC Form 303, "Application for Renewal of License for Commercial TV Broadcast Station,"~~
- ~~(2) FCC Form 303-R, "Application for Renewal of License for Commercial AM or FM Radio Broadcast Station,"~~
- ~~(3) FCC Form 311, "Application for Renewal of an International, Experimental Television, Experimental Facsimile, or a Developmental Broadcast Station License,"~~
- ~~(4) FCC Form 313, "Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Broadcast Services," To be used for applications for renewal of licenses of auxiliary broadcast stations only when there has been a change in the information contained in the initial application for license.~~
- ~~(5) FCC Form 313-R, "Application for Renewal of Auxiliary Broadcast License (Short Form)," To be used for applications for renewal of license of auxiliary broadcast stations where there has been no change in the information contained in the initial application for license.~~
- ~~(6) FCC Form 330-R, "Application for Renewal of Instructional-TV Fixed Station and/or Response Station(s) and Low Power Relay Station(s) License,"~~

(d) Renewal application forms titles and numbers are listed in §73.3500, Application and Report Forms.

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- (7) FCC Form 342, "Application for Renewal of a Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station License." (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (8) FCC Form 348, "Application for Renewal of Low Power TV, TV Translator, or FM Translator Station License." (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)
- (9) FCC Form 349-R, "Application for Renewal of FM Broadcast Booster Station License." (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3540 APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

(a) Prior consent of the FCC must be obtained for a voluntary assignment or transfer of control.

(b) Application should be filed with the FCC at least 45 days prior to the contemplated effective date of assignment or transfer of control. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) Application for consent to the assignment of construction permit or license must be filed on FCC Form 314 "Assignment of License" or FCC Form 316 "Short Form" (see paragraph (f) below). (Revised 83-129, 6/13/83)

(d) Application for consent to the transfer of control of a corporation holding a construction permit or license must be filed on FCC Form 315 "Transfer of Control" or FCC Form 316 "Short Form" (see paragraph (e) (f) of this section).

(e) Application for consent to the assignment of construction permit or license or to the transfer of control of a corporate licensee or permittee for an FM or TV translator station, a low power TV station and any associated auxiliary stations, such as translator microwave relay stations and UHF translator booster stations, only must be filed on FCC Form 345 "Application for Transfer of Control of Corporate Licensee or Permittee, or Assignment of License or Permit for an FM or TV Translator Station, or a Low Power TV Station." (Added 83-129, 6/13/83)

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(e)(f) The following assignment or transfer applications may be filed on FCC "Short form" 316:

- (1) Assignment from an individual or individuals (including partnerships) to a corporation owned and controlled by such individuals or partnerships without any substantial change in their relative interests: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) Assignment from a corporation to its individual stockholders without effecting any substantial change in the disposition of their interests; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) Assignment or transfer by which certain stockholders retire and the interest transferred is not a controlling one; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) Corporate reorganization which involves no substantial change in the beneficial ownership of the corporation; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (5) Assignment or transfer from a corporation to a wholly owned subsidiary thereof or vice versa, or where there is an assignment from a corporation to a corporation owned or controlled by the assignor stockholders without substantial change in their interests; or (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (6) Assignment of less than a controlling interest in a partnership. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3541 APPLICATION FOR INVOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE OR TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

(a) The FCC shall be notified in writing promptly of the death or legal disability of an individual permittee or licensee, a member of a partnership, or a person directly or indirectly in control of a corporation which is a permittee or licensee. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) Within 30 days after the occurrence of such death or legal disability, an application on FCC Form 316 shall be filed requesting consent to involuntary assignment of such permit or license or for involuntary transfer of control of such corporation to a person or entity legally qualified to succeed to the foregoing interests under the laws of the place having jurisdiction over the estate involved. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.3542 has been so completely revised as of July 31, 1985 that the previous wording is not shown.*

73.3542 APPLICATION FOR EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION.

(a) Authority may be granted, on a temporary basis, in extraordinary circumstances requiring emergency operation to serve the public interest. Such situations include: emergencies involving danger to life and property; a national emergency proclaimed by the President or the Congress of the U.S.A. and; the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged, and where such action is necessary for the national defense or security or otherwise in furtherance of the war effort.

- (1) An informal application may be used. The FCC may grant such construction permits, station licenses, modifications or renewals thereof, without the filing of a formal application.
- (2) No authorization so granted shall continue to be effective beyond the period of the emergency or war requiring it.
- (3) Each individual request submitted under the provisions of this paragraph shall contain, as a minimum requirement, the following information:
  - (i) Name and address of applicant.
  - (ii) Location of proposed installation or operation.
  - (iii) Official call letters of any valid station authorization already held by applicant and the station location.
  - (iv) Type of service desired (not required for renewal or modification unless class of station is to be modified).
  - (v) Frequency assignment, authorized transmitter power(s), authorized class(es) of emission desired (not required for renewal; required for modification only to the extent such information may be involved).
  - (vi) Equipment to be used, specifying the manufacturer and type or model number (not required for renewal; required for modification only to the extent such information may be involved).

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(vii) Statements to the extent necessary for the FCC to determine whether or not the granting of the desired authorization will be in accordance with the citizenship eligibility requirements of section 310 of the Communications Act.

(viii) Statement of facts which, in the opinion of the applicant, constitute an emergency to be found by the FCC for the purpose of this section. This statement must also include the estimated duration of the emergency and if during an emergency or war declared by the President or Congress, why such action, without formal application, is necessary for the national defense or security or in furtherance of the war effort.

(b) Emergency operating authority issued under this section may be cancelled or modified by the FCC without prior notice or right to hearing. See also §73.1250, Broadcasting Emergency Information, for situations in which emergency operation may be conducted without prior authorization, and §73.1635, Special Temporary Authorization (STA), for temporary operating authorizations necessitated by circumstances not within the ambit of this section.

73.3543 APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OR MODIFICATION OF  
SPECIAL SERVICE AUTHORIZATION.

(a) No new special service authorization will be issued. However, consideration will be given to renewal or modification of a special service authorization which was outstanding on February 3, 1958, providing a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) That the requested operation may not be granted on the regular basis under the existing rules governing the operation of AM stations; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) That experimental operation is not involved as provided for by §73.1510 (Experimental authorizations); and (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) That public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the authorization requested. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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73.3544 APPLICATION TO OBTAIN A MODIFIED STATION LICENSE.

Where prior authority from the FCC is not required to make certain changes in the station authorization or facilities, but a modified station license must be obtained, the following procedures shall be used to obtain modification of the station license: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (a) An application for a station license using the forms specified in § 73.3536 shall be used to cover the following changes: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (1) A change in the type of FM or TV transmitting antenna where prior authority from the FCC is not required to make such a change. See ~~§§ 73.257, 73.557 or 73.639~~. See §73.1690, Modification of transmission systems.
  - (2) A change in the output power of FM or TV aural or visual transmitters to accommodate a change in the antenna type or transmission line. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (b) An informal application filed according to the procedures specified in § 73.3511(b) shall be used to cover the following changes: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

~~(1)~~ - {RESERVED}

- ~~(2)~~ (1) A correction of the routing instructions and description of an AM station directional antenna system field monitoring point, when the point itself is not changed.
- ~~(3)~~ (2) A change in the type of AM station directional antenna monitor. See § 73.69,
- ~~(4)~~ (3) A change in the location of the station main studio when prior authority to move the main studio location is not required.
- ~~(5)~~ (4) The location of a remote control point of an AM or FM station when prior authority to operate by remote control is not required.

(c) A change in the name of the licensee where no change in ownership or control is involved may be accomplished by written notification by the licensee to the Commission. (Edit. Amdt. 4/1/80)

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73.3545 APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DELIVER PROGRAMS TO  
FOREIGN STATIONS.

Application under Section 325(b) of the Communications Act for authority to locate, use, or maintain a broadcast studio in connection with a foreign station consistently received in the United States, should be made on FCC Form 308, "Application for Permit to Deliver Programs to Foreign Broadcast Station." An informal application may be used by applicants holding an AM, FM or TV broadcast station license or construction permit. Informal applications must, however, contain a description of the nature and character of the programming proposed together with other information requested on Page of Form 308. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3548 ~~APPLICATIONS TO OPERATE BY REMOTE CONTROL.\*~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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73.3549 REQUESTS FOR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO OPERATE WITHOUT REQUIRED MONITORS, INDICATING INSTRUMENTS, AND EBS ATTENTION SIGNAL DEVICES.

Requests for extension of authority to operate without required monitors, transmission system indicating instruments, or devices for off-the-air monitoring and generating of the EBS Attention Signal should be made to the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is operating. Such requests must contain information as to when and what steps were taken to repair or replace the defective equipment and a brief description of the alternative procedures being used while the defective equipment is out of service. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3550 REQUESTS FOR NEW OR MODIFIED CALL SIGN ASSIGNMENTS.

(a) Requests for new or modified call sign assignments for broadcast stations shall be made by letter to the Secretary, FCC, Washington, DC 20554. An original and one copy of the letter shall be submitted, ~~and shall be accompanied by the filing fee, if required, specified in §1.111.~~ Incomplete or otherwise defective filings will be returned by the FCC, ~~and any filing fee submitted in connection therewith will be forfeited 45 days from the date the application is returned should the applicant fail to submit an acceptable call sign application for the same station within that period.~~ As many as five call sign choices, listed in descending order of preference, may be included in a single request. A call sign may not be reserved.

(b) No request for a new call sign assignment will be accepted from an applicant for a new station until the FCC has granted a construction permit. Failure by the permittee of a new station to request the assignment of a specific call sign within 30 days of grant of the construction permit will result in the FCC, on its own motion, assigning an appropriate call sign. (Added 83-573, 1/20/84)

(c) An applicant for transfer or assignment of an outstanding construction permit or license may, in accordance with this section, request a new call sign assignment at the time the application for transfer or assignment is filed, or at any time thereafter. In the absence of written consent of the proposed transferor or assignor, no change in call sign assignment will be made effective until such application is granted by the FCC and the transaction consummated. (Added 83-573, 1/30/84)

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(d) Where an application is granted by the FCC for transfer or assignment of the construction permit or license of a station whose existing call sign conforms to that of a commonly owned station not part of the transaction, the assignee shall, within 30 days after consummation, request a different call sign in accordance with the provisions of this section. Should a suitable application not be received within that period of time, the FCC will, on its own motion, select an appropriate call sign and effect the change in call sign assignment.

(e) Call signs beginning with the letter "K" will not be assigned to stations located east of the Mississippi River, nor will call signs beginning with the letter "W" be assigned to stations located west of the Mississippi River.

(f) Only four-letter call signs (plus FM or TV suffixes, if used) will be assigned. However, subject to the other provisions of this section, a call sign of a station may be conformed to a commonly owned station holding a three-letter call sign assignment (plus FM or TV suffixes, if used).

(g) Subject to the foregoing limitations, applicants may request call signs of their choice if the combination is available. Objections to the assignment of requested call signs will not be entertained at the FCC. However, this does not hamper any party from asserting such rights as it may have under private law in some other forum. Should it be determined by an appropriate forum that a station should not utilize a particular call sign, the initial assignment of a call sign will not serve as a bar to the making of a different assignment.

(h) Call signs are assigned on a "first-come-first-served" basis. Receipt by the FCC of a request for an available call sign blocks the acceptance of competing requests until the first received request is processed to completion. In the case of request for the same call sign being received on the same date at the FCC, the assignment (if otherwise grantable) will be made to the station having the longest continuous record of broadcasting operation under substantially unchanged ownership and control. However, involuntary and *pro forma* assignments and transfers will not be taken into account in determining priority.

(i) Stations in different broadcast services which are under common control may request that their call signs be conformed by the assignment of the same basic call sign. For the purposes of this paragraph, 50% or greater common ownership shall constitute a *prima facie* showing of common control.

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(j) The provisions of this section shall not apply to International broadcast stations, to stations authorized under Part 74 of the rules, nor to FM or TV stations seeking to modify an existing call sign only to the extent of adding or deleting an "-FM" or "-TV" suffix. The latter additions and deletions may be effective upon notification to the Commission. (Added 83-573, 1/20/84)

(k) Unless subject to a pending transfer or assignment application, a change in call sign assignment will be made effective on the date specified in the telegram authorizing the change. In this regard, the applicant may include with its application a request for a specific effective date to take place within 45 days of the submission of its application for a call sign. Postponement of the effective date will be granted only in response to a timely request and for only the most compelling reasons. (Added 83-573, 1/20/84)

(l) Four-letter combinations commencing with "W" or "K" which are assigned as call signs to ships or to other radio services are not available for assignment to broadcast stations, with or without the "-FM" or "-TV" suffix. (Added 83-573, 1/20/84)

(m) Users of nonlicensed, low-power devices operating under Part 15 of the FCC rules may use whatever identification is currently desired, so long as propriety is observed and no confusion results with a station for which the FCC issues a license. (Added 83-573, 1/20/84)

73.3555 MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP.

(a) No license for an AM, FM, or TV broadcast station shall be granted to any party (including all parties under common control) if such party directly or indirectly owns, operates, or controls one or more broadcast stations in the same service and the grant of such license will result in:

- (1) Any overlap of the predicted or measured 1 mV/m ground-wave contours of the existing and proposed AM stations, computed in accordance with §73.183 or §73.186; or
- (2) Any overlap of the predicted 1 mV/m contours of the existing and proposed FM stations, computed in accordance with §73.313; or
- (3) Any overlap of the Grade B contours of the existing and proposed TV stations, computed in accordance with §73.684.

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(b) No license for an AM, FM, or TV broadcast station shall be granted to any party (including all parties under common control) if such party directly or indirectly owns, operates, or controls one or more such broadcast stations and the grant of such license will result in:

- \* (1) The predicted or measured 2 mV/m groundwave contour of an existing or proposed AM station, computed in accordance with §73.183 or §73.186, encompassing the entire community of license of an existing or proposed TV broadcast station(s) or the Grade A contour(s) of the TV broadcast station(s), computed in accordance with §73.684, encompassing the entire community of license of the AM station; or
- \* (2) The predicted 1 mV/m contour of an existing or proposed FM station, computed in accordance with §73.313, encompassing the entire community of license of an existing or proposed TV broadcast station(s) or the Grade A contour(s) of the TV broadcast station(s), computed in accordance with §73.684, encompassing the entire community of license of the FM station.

(c) No license for an AM, FM, or TV broadcast station shall be granted to any party (including all parties under common control) if such party directly or indirectly owns, operates, or controls a daily newspaper and the grant of such license will result in:

- (1) The predicted or measured 2 mV/m contour for an AM station, computed in accordance with §73.183 or §73.186, encompassing the entire community in which such newspaper is published; or
- (2) The predicted 1 mV/m contour for an FM station, computed in accordance with §73.313, encompassing the entire community in which such newspaper is published; or
- (3) The Grade A contour for a TV station, computed in accordance with §73.684, encompassing the entire community in which such newspaper is published.

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- (d) (1) No license for a commercial AM, FM or TV broadcast station shall be granted, transferred or assigned to any party (including all parties under common control) if the grant, transfer or assignment of such license would result in such party or any of its stockholders, partners, members, officers or directors, directly or indirectly, owning, operating or controlling, or having a cognizable interest in, either:
- (Added 84-638, 3/4/85)
- (i) more than fourteen (14) stations in the same service, or (Added 84-638, 3/4/85)
  - (ii) more than twelve (12) stations in the same service which are not minority-controlled. (Added 84-638, 3/4/85)
- (2) No license for a commercial TV broadcast station shall be granted transferred or assigned to any party (including all parties under common control) if the grant, transfer or assignment of such license would result in such party or any of its stockholders, partners, members, officers or directors, directly or indirectly owning, operating or controlling, or having a cognizable interest in, either:
- (Added 84-638, 3/4/85)
- (i) TV stations which have an aggregate national audience reach exceeding thirty (30) percent, or (Added 84-638, 3/4/85)
  - (ii) TV stations which have an aggregate national audience reach exceeding twenty-five (25) percent and which are not minority-controlled. (Added 84-638, 3/4/85)
- (3) For purposes of ~~paragraph (d) of this section~~ this paragraph:
- (i) "national audience reach" means the total number of television households in the Arbitron Area of Dominant Influence (ADI) markets in which the relevant stations are located divided by the total national television households as measured by ADI data at the time of a grant, transfer or assignment of a license. For purposes of making this calculation, UHF television stations shall be attributed with 50 percent of the television households in their ADI market. Where the relevant application forms require a showing with respect to audience reach and the application relates to an area where Arbitron ADI market data are unavailable, then the applicant shall make a showing as to the number of television households in its market. Upon such a showing, the Commission shall make a determination as to the appropriate audience reach to be attributed to the applicant. (Added 84-638, 3/4/85)

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- (ii) "TV broadcast station" or "TV station" exclude stations which are primarily satellite operations.
- (iii) "minority-controlled" means more than 50 percent owned by one or more members of a minority group.
- (iv) "minority" means Black, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian and Pacific Islander.

(e) No renewal of license shall be granted for a term extending beyond January 1, 1980, to any party that as of January 1, 1975, directly or indirectly owns, operates or controls the only daily newspaper published in a community and also as of January 1, 1975, directly or indirectly owns, operates or controls the only commercial aural station or stations encompassing the entire community with a city-grade signal during daytime hours (predicted or measured signal for AM, predicted for FM), or the only commercial TV station encompassing the entire community with a city-grade signal. The provisions of this paragraph shall not require divestiture of any interest not in conformity with its provisions earlier than January 1, 1980. Divestiture is not required for aural stations if there is a separately owned, operated or controlled TV broadcast station licensed to serve the community. (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

(f) This section is not applicable to noncommercial educational FM and noncommercial educational TV stations. (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

NOTE 1.—The word "control" as used herein is not limited to majority stock ownership, but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised. (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

NOTE 2.—In applying the provisions of this section, ownership and other interests in broadcast licensees, cable television systems and daily newspapers will be attributed to their holders and deemed cognizable pursuant to the following criteria: (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

- (a) Except as otherwise provided herein, partnership and direct ownership interests and any voting stock interest amounting to 5% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a corporate broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper will be cognizable; (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

*\*The rules for TV broadcasting shall not become operative until 4/2/85.*

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- (b) No minority voting stock interest will be cognizable if there is a single holder of more than 50% of the outstanding voting stock of the corporate broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper in which the minority interest is held;
- (c) Investment companies, as defined in 15 U.S.C. 80a-3, insurance companies and banks holding stock through their trust departments in trust accounts will be considered to have a cognizable interest only if they hold 10% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a corporate broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper, or if any of the officers or directors of the broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper are representatives of the investment company, insurance company or bank concerned. Holdings by a bank or insurance company will be aggregated if the bank or insurance company has any right to determine how the stock will be voted. Holdings by investment companies will be aggregated if under common management.
- (d) Attribution of ownership interests in a broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper that are held indirectly by any party through one or more intervening corporations will be determined by successive multiplication of the ownership percentages for each link in the vertical ownership chain and application of the relevant attribution benchmark to the resulting product, except that wherever the ownership percentage for any link in the chain exceeds 50%, it shall not be included for purposes of this multiplication. [For example, if A owns 10% of company X, which owns 60% of company Y, which owns 25% of "Licensee", then X's interest in "Licensee" would be 25% (the same as Y's since X's interest in Y exceeds 50%), and A's interest in "Licensee" would be 2.5% (0.1 X 0.25). Under the 5% attribution benchmark, X's interest in "Licensee" would be cognizable, while A's interest would not be cognizable.]
- (e) Voting stock interests held in trust shall be attributed to any person who holds or shares the power to vote such stock, to any person who has the sole power to sell such stock, and to any person who has the right to revoke the trust at will or to replace the trustee at will. If the trustee has a familial, personal or extra-trust business relationship to the grantor or the beneficiary, the grantor or beneficiary, as appropriate, will be attributed with the stock interests held in trust. An otherwise qualified trust will be ineffective to insulate the grantor or beneficiary from attribution with the trust's assets unless all voting stock interests held by the grantor or beneficiary in the relevant broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper are subject to said trust.

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- (f) Holders of non-voting stock shall not be attributed an interest in the issuing entity. Holders of debt and instruments such as warrants, convertible debentures, options or other non-voting interests with rights of conversion to voting interests shall not be attributed unless and until conversion is effected. (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)
- (g) (1) A limited partnership interest shall be attributed to a limited partner unless that partner is not materially involved, directly or indirectly in the management or operation of the media-related activities of the partnership and the licensee or system so certifies. (Added 85-252, 7/31/85)
- (2) In order for a licensee or system to make the certification set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, it must verify that the partnership agreement or certificate of limited partnership, with respect to the particular limited partner exempt from attribution, establishes that the exempt limited partner has no material involvement, directly or indirectly, in the management or operation of the media activities of the partnership. The criteria which would assure adequate insulation for purposes of this certification are described in the MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER in MM Docket No. 83-46, FCC 85-252 (released June 24, 1985), as modified on reconsideration in the MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER in MM Docket No. 83-46, FCC 86-410 (released November 28, 1986). Irrespective of the terms of the certificate of limited partnership or partnership agreement, however, no such certification shall be made if the individual or entity making the certification has actual knowledge of any material involvement of the limited partners in the management or operation of the media-related businesses of the partnership.

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(h) Officers and directors of a broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper are considered to have a cognizable interest in the entity with which they are so associated. If any such entity engages in businesses in addition to its primary business of broadcasting, cable television service or newspaper publication, it may request the Commission to waive attribution for any officer or director whose duties and responsibilities are wholly unrelated to its primary business. The officers and directors of a parent company of a broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper, with an attributable interest in any such subsidiary entity, shall be deemed to have a cognizable interest in the subsidiary unless the duties and responsibilities of the officer or director involved are wholly unrelated to the broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper subsidiary, and a statement properly documenting this fact is submitted to the Commission. [This statement may be included on the appropriate Ownership Report]. The officers and directors of a sister corporation of a broadcast licensee, cable television system or daily newspaper shall not be attributed with ownership of these entities by virtue of such status. (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

(i) Discrete ownership interests will be aggregated in determining whether or not an interest is cognizable under this section. An individual or entity will be deemed to have a cognizable investment if:

- (1) The sum of the interests held by or through "passive investors" is equal to or exceeds 10 percent; or
- (2) the sum of the interests other than those held by or through "passive investors" is equal to or exceeds 5 percent; or
- (3) the sum of the interests computed under paragraph (i)(1) of this section plus the sum of the interests computed under paragraph (i)(2) of this section is equal to or exceeds 10 percent.

NOTE 3.—In cases where record and beneficial ownership of voting stock is not identical (e.g., bank nominees holding stock as record owners for the benefit of mutual funds, brokerage houses holding stock in street names for the benefit of customers, investment advisors holding stock in their own names for the benefit of clients, and insurance companies holding stock), the party having the right to determine how the stock will be voted will be considered to own it for purposes of these rules. (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

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\*NOTE 4.—Paragraphs (a)-(d) of this section will not be applied so as to require divestiture, by any licensee, of existing facilities, and will not apply to applications for increased power for Class IV stations, to applications for assignment of license or transfer of control filed in accordance with §73.3540(f) or §73.3541(b) of this part, or to applications for assignment of license or transfer of control to heirs or legatees by will or intestacy if no new or increased overlap would be created between commonly owned, operated or controlled broadcast stations in the same service and if no new encompassment of communities proscribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section as to commonly owned, operated, or controlled broadcast stations or daily newspapers would result. Said paragraphs will apply to all applications for new stations, to all other applications for assignment or transfer, and to all applications for major changes in existing stations except major changes that will result in overlap of contours of broadcast stations in the same service with each other no greater than already existing. (The resulting areas of overlap of contours of such broadcast stations with each other in such major change cases may consist partly or entirely of new terrain. However, if the population in the resulting overlap areas substantially exceeds that in the previously existing overlap areas, the Commission will not grant the application if it finds that to do so would be against the public interest, convenience, or necessity.) This section will not apply to major changes in UHF television broadcast stations authorized as of September 30, 1964, which will result in Grade B overlap with another television station that was commonly owned, operated, or controlled as of September 30, 1964; or to any broadcast application where grant of such application would result in the Grade A contour of an existing or proposed UHF station encompassing the entire community of license of an existing or proposed AM or FM broadcast station that is commonly owned, operated or controlled or would result in the entire community of license of such UHF station being encompassed by the 2 mV/m contour of such AM broadcast station or the 1 mV/m contour of such FM broadcast station. Such UHF overlap or community encompassment cases will be handled on a case-by-case basis in order to determine whether common ownership, operation, or control of the stations in question would be in the public interest. Commonly owned, operated, or controlled broadcast stations, with overlapping contours or with community-encompassing contours prohibited by this section may not be assigned or transferred to a single person, group, or entity, except as provided above in this note. If a commonly owned, operated, or controlled broadcast station and daily newspaper fall within the encompassing proscription of this section, the station may not be assigned to a single person, group or entity if the newspaper is being simultaneously sold to such single person, group or entity.

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NOTE 5.— Paragraphs (a)-(d) of this section will not be applied to cases involving television stations which are primarily "satellite" operations. Such cases will be considered on a case-by-case basis in order to determine whether common ownership, operation, or control of the stations in question would be in the public interest. Whether or not a particular television broadcast station which does not present a substantial amount of locally originated programming is primarily a "satellite" operation will be determined on the facts of the particular case. An authorized and operating "satellite" television station the Grade B contour of which overlaps that of a commonly owned, operated, or controlled "non-satellite" parent television broadcast station, or the Grade A contour of which completely encompasses the community of publication of a commonly owned, operated, or controlled daily newspaper, or the community of license of a commonly owned, operated, or controlled AM or FM broadcast station, or the community of license of which is completely encompassed by the 2 mV/m contour of such AM broadcast station or the 1 mV/m contour of such FM broadcast station may subsequently become a "non-satellite" station with local studios and locally originated programming. However, such commonly owned, operated, or controlled "non-satellite" television stations with Grade B overlap or such commonly owned, operated, or controlled "non-satellite" television stations and AM or FM stations with the aforementioned community encompassment, may not be transferred or assigned to a single person, group, or entity except as provided in Note 3. Nor shall any application for assignment or transfer concerning such "non-satellite" stations be granted if the assignment or transfer would be to the same person, group or entity to which the commonly owned, operated, or controlled newspaper is proposed to be transferred, except as provided in Note 3.

NOTE 6.— For the purposes of this section a daily newspaper is one which is published four or more days per week, which is in the English language and which is circulated generally in the community of publication. A college newspaper is not considered as being circulated generally.

73.3561 STAFF CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS REQUIRING COMMISSION ACTION.

Upon acceptance of an application, the complete file is reviewed by the staff, and except where the application is acted upon by the staff pursuant to delegation of authority, a report containing the recommendations of the staff and any other documents required is prepared and placed on the Commission's agenda. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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## 73.3562 STAFF CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS NOT REQUIRING ACTION BY THE COMMISSION.

Those applications which do not require action by the Commission but which, pursuant to the delegations of authority set forth in Subpart B of Part 0, may be acted upon by the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, are forwarded to the Mass Media Bureau for necessary action. If the application is granted, the formal authorization is issued. In any case where it is recommended that the application be set for hearing, where a novel question of policy is presented, or where the Chief, Mass Media Bureau desires instructions from the Commission, the matter is placed on the Commission agenda. (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/84)

## 73.3564 ACCEPTANCE OF APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications tendered for filing are dated upon receipt and then forwarded to the Mass Media Bureau, where an administrative examination is made to ascertain whether the applications are complete. Except for low power TV, TV translator applications and non-reserved band FM (except for Class D) applications, those found to be complete or substantially complete are accepted for filing and are given file numbers. In the case of minor defects as to completeness, the applicant will be required to supply the missing information. Applications that are not substantially complete will be returned to the applicant. In the case of non-reserved band FM applications, those found to be substantially complete at tender are accepted for tender and are given file numbers. Non-reserved band FM applications that are not substantially complete will be returned to the applicant. In the case of low power TV and TV translator applications, those found to be complete and sufficient are accepted for filing and are given file numbers. Low power TV and TV translator applications that are not complete and sufficient will be returned to the applicant.

(b) Acceptance of an application for filing merely means that it has been the subject of a preliminary review by the FCC's administrative staff to completeness. Such acceptance will not preclude the subsequent dismissal of the application if it is found to be patently not in accordance with the FCC's rules. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) At regular intervals, the FCC will issue a Public Notice listing all applications and major amendments thereto which have been accepted for filing, except for non-reserved FM stations and low power TV and TV translator stations. Pursuant to §§73.3571(c), 73.3572(c) and 73.3573(d) such notice shall establish a cut-off date (not less than 30 days from the date of issuance) for the filing of mutually exclusive applications and petitions to deny. However, no application will be accepted for filing unless certification of compliance with the local notice requirements of §73.3580(h) has been made in the tendered application. (Revised 85-125, 6/12/85)

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(d) New and major change applications for non-reserved band FM stations (except for Class D stations) and for low power ~~television~~ TV and ~~television~~ TV translator stations will be accepted only on date(s) specified by the Commission. Low power TV and TV translator station filing period(s) will be designated by the Commission in a Public Notice. No more than five (5) applications for new low power TV or TV translator stations may be tendered for filing by any applicant, or by any individual or entity having an interest of one (1) percent or greater in any applicant(s) in a single filing period. This restriction does not apply to applications for major or minor changes in low power TV or TV translator stations as defined by §73.3572. Non-reserved band FM facilities and major change applications will have filing dates designated by the Commission in the following manner:

- (1) For all vacant non-reserved band FM allocations listed on the FM Table of Allotments, §73.202, as of March 14, 1985, a one-time filing period or "window" will open for 30 days, beginning on the 31st day after the date of publication of the REPORT AND ORDER in MM Docket No. 84-750 in the FEDERAL REGISTER and will close on the 60th day after such publication. (This filing window does not apply to the 689 FM channels added to the FM Table of Allotments by the Commission's decision in MM Docket No. 84-231). (Added 85-125, 6/12/85)
- (2) The 689 FM allocations added to the FM Table of Allotments by MM Docket 84-231 will be subject to a series of windows. The Audio Services Division of the Mass Media Bureau will establish, by Public Notice, the window filing dates for this group of allotments. (Added 85-125, 6/12/85)
- (3) Each REPORT AND ORDER specifying a new non-reserved FM band allocation will identify the window filing period which will begin upon the effective date of that ORDER and continue for at least 30 days. (Added 85-125, 6/12/85)
- (4) Where no applications are tendered during a window filing period, applications may be tendered any time after the window closes. These applications will be processed on a "first come/first serve" basis and will be treated as simultaneously filed if filed on the same day. Any applications received after the filing of a lead applicant will be placed in a queue, according to filing date, behind the lead applicant. (Added 85-125, 6/12/85)

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- (5) If a non-reserved band FM channel allotment is vacant after the grant of a construction permit becomes final, because of a lapsed construction permit or for any reason, the FCC will, by Public Notice, announce a subsequent filing window for the acceptance of new applications for such channels.
- (6) However, no application will be accepted for tender unless certification of compliance with the local notice requirements of §73.3580(h) has been made in the tendered application.

## 73.3566 DEFECTIVE APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications which are determined to be patently not in accordance with the FCC rules, regulations, or other requirements, unless accompanied by an appropriate request for waiver, will be considered defective and will not be accepted for filing or if inadvertently accepted for filing will be dismissed. Requests for waiver shall show the nature of the waiver or exception desired and shall set forth the reasons in support thereof. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) If an applicant is requested by the FCC to file any additional documents or information not included in the prescribed application form, a failure to comply with such request will be deemed to render the application defective, and such application will be dismissed. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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73.3568 DISMISSAL OF APPLICATIONS.

(a) Subject to the provisions of § 73.3525 (Agreements for removing application conflicts), any application may, upon request of the applicant be dismissed without prejudice as a matter of right prior to the designation of such application for hearing. An applicant's request for the return of an application that has been accepted for filing will be regarded as a request for dismissal. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) Failure to prosecute an application, or failure to respond to official correspondence or request for additional information, will be cause for dismissal. Subject to the provisions of § 73.3525, such dismissal will be without prejudice where an application has not yet been designated for hearing, but may be made with prejudice after designation for hearing. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) Requests to dismiss an application without prejudice after it has been designated for hearing will be considered only upon written petition properly served upon all parties of record and, where applicable, compliance with the provisions of § 73.3525. Such requests shall be granted only upon a showing that all request is based on circumstances wholly beyond the applicant's control which preclude further prosecution of his application. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

\* 73.3569 [RESERVED] ~~APPLICATIONS FOR FREQUENCIES ADJACENT TO CLASS-I-A CHANNELS.~~

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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73.3570 AM BROADCAST STATION APPLICATIONS INVOLVING OTHER  
NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

(a) APPLICATIONS INVOLVING CONFLICTS WITH THE U.S./CANADIAN  
AGREEMENT, THE U.S./MEXICAN AGREEMENT OR WITH COUNTRIES  
WHICH RATIFIED NARBA.

Except for applications falling within the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, no application will be accepted for filing if authorization of the facilities requested would be inconsistent with the provisions of the U.S./Canadian Agreement, the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA), or the Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States Concerning Radio Broadcasting in the Standard [AM] Broadcast Band (the U.S./Mexican Agreement). Any such application which has heretofore been accepted for filing or which is inadvertently accepted for filing will be dismissed.

(b) APPLICATIONS INVOLVING CONFLICTS ONLY WITH RESPECT  
TO HAITI OR COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SIGNED BUT NOT  
RATIFIED NARBA.

Applications (regardless of when they were or may be filed) for facilities which would be inconsistent with NARBA only with respect to a country which has signed but not completed formal ratification of that agreement, or which would cause objectionable interference (under the standards set forth in NARBA) to a duly notified Haitian station, will be retained in the pending file without further action, except where they conflict with other applications which do not involve international problems. In the latter situation, the various conflicting applications will be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding. Where an application inconsistent with international relationships as specified in this paragraph is designated for hearing, the following procedures will govern: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) Where all applications involved in a consolidated hearing proceeding are inconsistent with international relationships as specified in this paragraph, all will be removed from hearing status and returned to the pending file. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) Where one or more but not all of the applications involved in a consolidated hearing proceeding are inconsistent with international relationships as specified in this paragraph, the hearing issues will include an issue as to such inconsistency. If necessary, the hearing issues will be enlarged, and if closed, the hearing record will be reopened to include this matter. The initial decision and the final decision will contain findings and conclusions as to this issue, but neither the presiding officer nor the FCC will, in their decisions, take into account such issues in determining whether the public interest would be served by grant of any of the various applications. In the decision in such a proceeding, the applications will be: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (i) Granted, where they are not inconsistent with international relationships and the public interest will be served thereby. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (ii) Denied, if denial is required because of grant of other applications or for other reasons independent of the consistency issued; or (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (iii) Placed in the pending file without removal from hearing status if grant of the application would be in the public interest except for inconsistency with international relationships as specified in this paragraph, or where denial would be only on the basis of comparative consideration with an application which is being placed in the pending file because of such inconsistency. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) Where an application inconsistent with international relationships is designated for hearing because of conflict with another application not involving such inconsistency, and the conflict is later removed by amendment or dismissal of the latter application, the inconsistent application will be removed from hearing status and returned to the pending file. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

~~NOTE 1. — Upon ratification by Canada, Cuba and the United States, NARBA entered into force April 19, 1960; the Dominican Republic deposited its ratification on May 4, 1961, and the Bahama Islands on October 9, 1962. When the other signatory power, Jamaica, ratifies the agreement, or when Haiti (not a signatory power) formally adheres thereto, the FCC upon notification thereof will give public notice of such occurrence. Applications involving conflicts with respect to such country will thereupon automatically be removed from the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and will fall within paragraph (a) of this section.~~

~~If Jamaica completes formal ratification of NARBA, and at that time Haiti has not yet formalized its adherence to the agreement, the FCC will give consideration to whether applications involving conflicts with Haitian stations should continue to be handled as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, or whether, in view of the then pertaining relationship with Haiti in this area, they should be handled as provided in paragraph (a) of this Section, or should be handled otherwise. Applicants for facilities involving conflicts with duly notified Haitian stations should take note of these possibilities.~~

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NOTE ~~2.1~~ For the purpose of this Section, an application is not regarded as inconsistent with the provisions of NARBA if it is for Class IV facilities operating with more than 250 watts but no more than 1 kW power, to be located in those portions of the United States where such facilities are not precluded under Note 1 to § 73.21 (c), and where such facilities would not cause objectionable interference (under the standards set forth in NARBA) to a duly notified station in any other NARBA signatory country or in Haiti.

NOTE ~~3.2~~ As to the use in hearings of groundwave field strength measurements involving foreign countries, see the note to § 73.183(b).

(c) AMENDMENT OF APPLICATION DESIGNATED FOR HEARING.

When, in the case of any application which has been designated for hearing on issues not including an issue as to consistency with international relationships and as to which no final decision has been rendered, action under this Section becomes appropriate because of inconsistency with international relationships, the applicant involved shall, notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 73.3522 and 73.2571, be permitted to amend its application to achieve consistency with such relationships. In such cases the provisions of § 73.3605(c) will apply. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(d) APPLICATIONS NOT INVOLVING CONFLICT WITH U.S./CANADIAN AGREEMENT, NARBA OR U.S./MEXICAN AGREEMENT.

As a matter of general practice, applications which are consistent with the U.S./Canadian Agreement, NARBA and the U.S./Mexican Agreement and which would not involve objectionable interference to a duly notified Haitian assignment, will be considered and acted upon by the FCC in accordance with its established procedure. In particular cases, involving applications of this character but in which special international considerations require that a different procedure be followed, the applicant involved will be formally advised to this effect.

73.3571 PROCESSING OF AM BROADCAST STATION APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications for AM broadcast facilities are divided into two groups. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (1) In the first group are applications for new stations or for major changes in the facilities of authorized stations. A major change is any increase in power (except for Class IV stations on local channels), or any change in frequency, hours of operation, or station location. However, the FCC may, within 15 days after the acceptance for filing of any other application for modification of facilities, advise the applicant that such application is considered to be one for a major change and therefore is subject to the provisions of §§73.3580 and 1.1111 pertaining to major changes.
- (2) The second group consists of applications for licenses and all other changes in the facilities of authorized stations.  
(Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) If an application is amended so as to effect a major change as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or so as to result in a situation where the original party or parties to the application do not retain more than 50% ownership interest in the application as originally filed, §73.3580 will apply to such amended application. (Revised 84-298, 7/1/84)

(c) Applications for new stations or for major changes in the facilities of authorized stations are processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are filed. Such applications will be placed in the processing line in numerical sequence, and are drawn by the staff for study, the lowest file number first. Thus, the file number determines the order in which the staff's work is begun on a particular application or group of conflicting applications. In order that those applications which are entitled to be grouped for processing may be fixed prior to the time processing of the earliest filed application is begun, the FCC will periodically release a Public Notice listing applications which have been accepted for filing and announcing a date (not less than 30 days after release) on which the listed applications will be considered available and ready for processing and by which all mutually exclusive applications and/or petitions to deny the listed applications must be filed. (Revised 81-276, 7/13/81)

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(d) Applications proposing to increase the power of an AM station are subject to the following requirements: (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

- (1) In order to be acceptable for filing, any application other than those filed under paragraph (d)(4) of this section which does not involve a change in site and which is filed before June 3, 1988, must propose at least a 50% increase in the station's nominal power. However, applications proposing at least a 20% increase and which are in conflict with an application proposing a 50% increase are acceptable for filing. (Revised 85-224, 6/3/85)
- (2) In order to be acceptable for filing, any application which does not involve a change in site and which is filed on or after June 3, 1988, must propose at least a 20% increase in the station's nominal power. (Revised 85-150, 6/3/85)
- (3) Applications involving a change in site are not subject to the requirements in paragraph (d)(1) or (2) of this section and may include a request for an increase in power of any amount. (Added 85-150, 6/3/85)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.3571(d)(4) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-79 that the previous wording is not shown.*

- (4) Special procedures apply to the 14 frequencies listed in §73.25(c). The same procedures will be applied to each of the three frequencies or group of frequencies which are included in the above category. There are three stages to these procedures. In the first Stage, each Class II-D station will receive an Order to Show Cause why its license should not be modified to specify operation at night with the power calculated by the Commission and as shown on said Order. Stations accepting this modification will be redesignated as Class II-C if the nighttime power is 0.25 kW or more or as Class II-S if that power is below 0.25 kW. During Stage two, stations in both groups will be given five years within which to file an application to increase this power to a maximum of 0.5 kW or their daytime power, whichever is lower. During the entire period, applications for new Class II-C stations with power up to a maximum of 0.5 kW also can be filed and will be granted without regard to the nighttime interference caused to other Class II-C or the Class II-S stations, but new Class II-C stations will be required to protect foreign and domestic Class II-B full-time stations on these frequencies. In addition, after two years of the five-year period have elapsed, applications for major changes proposing to change channel to one of these frequencies will be accepted for filing. Such applications must meet all requirements and limitations applicable to Class II-C stations and will not receive nighttime protection until expiration of the five-year period. Finally, in Stage three, which occurs when the five-year period above comes to an end, Class II-C and II-S stations will be able to file applications (continued on next page)

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to increase their nighttime power to 1 kW or their daytime power, whichever is lower. Applications for new Class II-C stations can also be filed specifying a maximum nighttime power of 1 kW. However, any application in either category must protect existing Class II-C stations (including Class II-S stations that increased power during Stage two and were redesignated as Class II-C during this period). The five-year periods of Stage two applicable to the three groups of frequencies are set forth below:

- (i) 690 kHz, 740 kHz, 860 kHz, 990 kHz, 1010 kHz, and 1580 kHz: Stage 2 begins on June 3, 1985 and ends on May 31, 1990; Stage 3 begins on June 1, 1990.
- (ii) 1540 kHz [to be established].
- (iii) 540 kHz, 730 kHz, 800 kHz, 900 kHz, 1050 kHz, 1220 kHz, and 1570 kHz: Stage 2 begins on August 28, 1986 and ends on August 27, 1991; Stage 3 begins on August 28, 1991.

(e) The processing and consideration of applications for new stations or major changes on those frequencies specified in §73.3569 are subject to certain restrictions, as set forth therein. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(f) Applications other than those for new stations or for major changes in the facilities of authorized stations are not placed on the processing line but are processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are filed.

(g) Applications for change of license to change hours of operation of a Class IV station, to decrease hours of operation of any other class of station, or to change station location involving no change in transmitter site will be considered without reference to the processing line.

(h) If, upon examination, the FCC finds that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of an application, the same will be granted. If the FCC is unable to make such a finding and it appears that a hearing may be required, the procedure set forth in § 73.3593 will be followed.

(i) When an application which has been designated for hearing has been removed from the hearing docket, the application will be returned to its proper position (as determined by the file number) in the processing line. Whether or not a new file number will be assigned will be determined pursuant to paragraph (j) of this section, after the application has been removed from the hearing docket.

(j)(1) A new file number will be assigned to an application for a new station, or for major changes in the facilities of an authorized station, when it is amended to change frequency, to increase power, to increase hours of operation, or to change station location. Any other amendment modifying the engineering proposal, except an amendment respecting the type of equipment specified, will also result in the assignment of a new file number unless such amendment is accompanied by a complete engineering study showing that the amendment would not involve new or increased interference problems with existing stations or other applications pending at the time the amendment is filed. If, after submission and acceptance of such an engineering amendment, subsequent examination indicates new or increased interference problems with either existing stations or other applications pending at the time the amendment was received at the FCC, the application will then be assigned a new file number and placed in the processing line according to the numerical sequence of the new file number.

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(2) A new file number will be assigned where an application for a new station is amended (whether by a single amendment or by a series of amendments) so as to result in a situation where the original party or parties to the application do not retain more than 50% ownership interest in the application as originally filed, and §73.3580 will apply to such amended application. (Revised 84-298, 7/1/84)

(3) An application for changes in the facilities of an existing station will continue to carry the same file number even though (pursuant to FCC approval) an assignment of license or transfer of control of said licensee or permittee has taken place if, upon consummation, the application is amended to reflect the new ownership. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(k) When an application is reached for processing, and it is necessary to address a letter to the applicant asking further information, the application will not be processed until the information requested is received, and the application will be placed in the pending file to await the applicant's response. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(l) When an application is placed in the pending file, the applicant will be notified of the reason for such action. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3572 PROCESSING OF TV BROADCAST, LOW POWER TV, AND  
TV TRANSLATOR STATION APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications for TV stations are divided into two groups:  
(Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(1) In the first group are applications for new stations or major changes in the facilities of authorized stations. A major change for TV broadcast stations authorized under this part is any change in frequency or community of license which is in accord with a present allotment contained in the Table of Allotments (§73.606). Other requests for change in frequency or community of license for TV broadcast stations must first be submitted in the form of a petition for rule making to amend the Table of Allotments. In the case of low power TV and TV translator stations authorized under Part 74 of this chapter, a major change is any change in:

(i) Frequency (output channel) assignment;

(ii) Transmitting antenna system including the direction of the radiation, ~~directional-~~ directive antenna pattern or transmission line;

(iii) Antenna height; (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

(iv) Antenna location exceeding 200 meters; or (Revised 84-492, 12/26/84)

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## (v) Authorized operating power. (Revised 84-12/26/84)

However, if the proposed modification of facilities, other than a change in frequency, will not increase the signal range of the low power TV or TV translator station in any horizontal direction, the modification will not be considered a major change. Provided, that in the case of an authorized low power TV or TV translator station which is predicated to cause or receive interference to or from an authorized TV broadcast station pursuant to §74.705 or interferes with broadcast or other services under §§74.703 or 74.709, that an application for a change in output channel, together with technical modifications which are necessary to avoid interference (including a change in antenna location of less than 16.1 km), will not be considered as an application for a major change in those facilities. Provided further, that the FCC may, within 15 days after the acceptance of any other application for modification of facilities, advise the applicant that such application is considered to be one for a major change and therefore subject to the provisions of §§73.3580 and 1.1111 pertaining to major changes.

- (2) The second group consists of applications for licenses and all other changes in the facilities of authorized stations.  
(Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) A new file number will be assigned to an application for a new station or for major changes in the facilities of an authorized station, when it is amended so as to effect a major change, as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or to result in a situation where the original party or parties to the application do not retain more than 50% ownership interest in the application as originally filed and §73.3580 will apply to such amended application. An application for change in the facilities of any existing station will continue to carry the same file number even though (pursuant to FCC approval) an assignment of license or transfer of control of such licensee or permittee has taken place, if, upon consummation, the application is amended to reflect the new ownership. (Revised 84-298, 7/1/84)

(c) Applications for TV stations, other than low power TV and TV translator stations, will be processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are filed. Such applications will be placed in the processing line in numerical sequence, and will be drawn by the staff for study, the lowest file number first. In order that those applications which are entitled to be grouped for processing may be fixed prior to the time processing of the earliest filed application is begun, the FCC will periodically release a Public Notice listing applications which have been accepted for filing and announcing a date (not less than 30 days after issuance) on which the listed applications will be considered available and ready for processing and by which all mutually exclusive applications and petitions to deny the listed applications must be filed. (Revised 83-114, 7/13/83)

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(d) Except for applications for low power TV and TV translator stations, regardless of the number of applications filed for channels in a city or the number of ~~assignments~~ ~~allotments~~ available in that city, those applications which are mutually exclusive, i.e., which request the same channel, will be designated for hearing. All other applications for channels will, if the applicants are duly qualified, receive grants. For example, if channels 6, 13, 47 and 53 have been assigned to City X and there are pending two applications for Channel 6 and one application for each of the remaining channels, the latter three applications will be considered grants without hearing and the two mutually exclusive applications requesting Channel 6 will be designated for hearing. If there are pending applications for Channel 6 and two applications for Channel 13, separate hearings will be held.

(e) Where applications, other than applications for low power TV and TV translator stations, are mutually exclusive because the distance between the respective proposed transmitter sites is contrary to the station separation requirements set forth in §73.610, such applications will be processed and designated for hearing at the time the application with the lower file number is reached for processing. In order to be considered mutually exclusive with a lower file number application, the higher file number application must have been accepted for filing at least one day before the lower file number application has been acted upon by the FCC. (Revised 83-114, 7/13/83)

(f) PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS FOR LOW POWER TV AND TV TRANSLATOR STATIONS.

- (1) Applications for low power TV and TV translator stations will be processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are filed. Such applications will be placed in the processing line in numerical sequence, and will be drawn by the staff for study, the lowest file number first. The FCC will specify, by Public Notice, a period for filing low power TV or TV translator applications. The filing period will open no less than 30 days after release of the Public Notice and remain open for at least five work days. (Revised 84-492, 12/26/84)

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- (2) Subsequently, the FCC will release a Public Notice: (i) Establishing a date, time, and place for a public lottery; (ii) accepting for filing previously-unaccepted mutually exclusive applications which are mutually-exclusive with those applications accepted on the previous Public Notice timely filed during the filing period previously specified by the FCC; (iii) designating the listed mutually exclusive applications for public lottery pursuant to the procedures set forth in §1.1601 *et seq.*; and (iv) describing each applicant's certified preferences and selection probabilities and assigning to each applicant a number block. (It will be the applicant's responsibility to notify the Commission FCC, within 30 days of the release of the Public Notice, of any omissions of applications or clerical or mathematical errors in preferences or probabilities. The Commission FCC will not entertain appeals involving these matters if timely notification to the Commission FCC has not been made.) If necessary, the FCC will release subsequent (not less than 30 days after release of the Public Notice initially announcing the lottery) Public Notices correcting any clerical or mathematical errors and including any previously omitted mutually exclusive applications. The public lottery pursuant to the procedures set forth in §1.1601 *et seq.* will be held no less than 30 days subsequent to the last initially released Public Notice, whether initial or corrected; announcing the lottery. Subsequent to the lottery, the FCC will release a Public Notice announcing the selection of a tentative selectee resulting from the lottery and providing an opportunity for the filing of Petitions to Deny pursuant to the requirements of §73.3584(c). If, upon examination, the FCC finds that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of a tentative selectee's application, the same will be granted. Those applications which, due to the lottery, are no longer mutually exclusive with other applications will be announced in a Public Notice proposing the grant of those applications and providing an opportunity for the filing of Petitions to Deny pursuant to §73.3584(c). Groups of mutually exclusive applicants remaining after a lottery will be designated for lottery. Applications which are not grantable due to mutual exclusivity with the permittee selected by lottery will be dismissed.

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- (3) If, upon examination, the FCC is unable to find that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of a lottery tentative selectee's applications, and it appears that a hearing may be required, the procedure set forth in §73.3593 will be followed. No further action will be taken with reference to other applications in the lottery group from which the tentative selectee was selected until the tentative selectee's qualifications to be a permittee are resolved. If the tentative selectee is ultimately found to be unqualified to be a permittee, the procedure set forth in paragraph (f)(2) of this section will be followed. (Added 83-114, 7/13/83)
- (4) The FCC will periodically release a Public Notice accepting for filing and proposing for grant those applications which have previously appeared on a Public Notice were timely filing during the filing period specified by the FCC in a Public Notice for filing low power TV or TV translator applications, but which are not mutually exclusive with any other application, and providing an opportunity for the filing of Petitions to Deny pursuant to §73.3584.

~~NOTE 1.—Notwithstanding paragraph (f)(1) and §73.3522 (e)(3), applications for low power TV and TV translator stations will be processed within the tiered processing framework as set forth in NOTICE ON INTERIM PROCESSING, 45 FR 62004 (published September 17, 1980), ORDER IMPOSING FREEZE, 46 FR 26062 (published May 11, 1981), and REPORT AND ORDER IN THE MATTER OF INQUIRY INTO THE FUTURE ROLE OF LOW POWER TELEVISION BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION TRANSLATORS IN THE NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, 47 FR 21468 (published May 18, 1982).~~

~~NOTE 2.—Pursuant to §73.3584(e), the Commission may announce, by the Public Notice designating the applications for public lottery, that a Notice of Petition to Deny will be required to be filed no later than 30 days after issuance of the Public Notice.~~

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73.3573 PROCESSING FM BROADCAST AND FM TRANSLATOR  
STATION APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications for FM broadcast stations are divided into two groups: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) In the first group are applications for new stations or for major changes in the facilities of authorized stations. A major change for FM stations authorized under this part is any change in frequency, ~~station location or class of station, or any antenna location which would result in a change of 50% or more in the area within the station's predicted 1 mV/m field strength contour,~~ or community of license which is in accord with a present allotment contained in the Table of Allotments (§73.202). Other requests for change in frequency or community of license for FM stations must first be submitted in the form of a petition for rulemaking to amend the Table of Allotments. In the case of FM translator stations authorized under Part 74, it is any change in frequency (output channel), or authorized principal community or area. For noncommercial educational FM stations, a major change is any change in frequency or community of license or any change in power or antenna location or height above average terrain (or combination thereof) which would result in a change of 50% or more in the area within the station's predicted 1 mV/m field strength contour. (A change in area is defined as the sum of the area gained and the area lost as a percentage of the original area). ~~For FM translator stations authorized under Part 74, it is any change in frequency (output channel), primary stations, or authorized principal community or area.~~ However, the FCC may, within 15 days after acceptance for filing of any other application for modification of facilities, advise the applicant that such application is considered to be one for a major change and therefore subject to the provisions of §§73.3580 and 1.1111. Until March 1, 1987, an applicant with authorized facilities in existence as of March 1, 1984, may effectuate a downgrading in class of FM station by filing a minor change application. All other proposals to either upgrade or downgrade the class of an FM station must first be submitted as petitions for rulemaking to amend the Table of Allotments (§73.202).

- \*(2) The second group consists of applications for licenses and all other changes in the facilities of authorized stations. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(b) A new file number will be assigned to an application for a new station or for major changes in the facilities of an authorized station, when it is amended so as to effect a major change, as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or result in a situation where the original party or parties to the application do not retain more than 50% ownership interest in the application as originally filed, and §73.3580 will apply to such amended application. An application for changes in the facilities of any existing station will continue to carry the same file number even though (pursuant to FCC approval) an assignment of license or transfer of control of such licensee or permittee has taken place if, upon consummation, the application is amended to reflect the new ownership. (Revised 84-298, 7/1/84)

(c) If, upon examination, the FCC finds that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of an application for FM broadcast facilities the same will be granted. If the FCC is unable to make such a finding and it appears that a hearing may be required, the procedure set forth in §73.3593 will be followed. (Revised 83-259, 3/1/84)

(d) Applications for reserved band and Class D FM stations will be processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are filed. Such applications will be placed in the processing line in numerical sequence, and will be drawn by the staff for study, the lowest file number first. In order that those applications which are entitled to be grouped for processing may be fixed prior to the time processing of the earliest filed application is begun, the FCC will periodically release a Public Notice listing applications which have been accepted for filing and announcing a date (not less than 30 days after release publication) on which the listed applications will be considered available and ready for processing and by which all mutually exclusive applications and/or petitions to deny the listed applications must be filed.

(e) Where reserved band plus Class D applications are mutually exclusive because the distance between their respective proposed transmitter sites is contrary to the station separation requirements set forth in ~~§73-207-(§73-504 for noncommercial educational FM stations)~~, §73.507, such applications will be processed and designated for hearing at the time the application with the lower file number is reached for processing. In order to be considered mutually exclusive with a lower file number application, the higher file number application must have been accepted for filing at least one day before the lower file number application has been acted upon by the FCC.

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(f) Processing non-reserved FM broadcast station applications.

- (1) Applications for non-reserved FM broadcast stations will be processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are tendered. Such applications will be placed in the processing line in numerical sequence, and will be drawn by the staff for study, the lowest file number first. The FCC will specify, pursuant to §73.3564(d), the filing periods for non-reserved band FM applications.
- (2) All applications received during the appropriate filing period or "window" which are found to be mutually exclusive will be designated for hearing. All other applications will, if the applicants are duly qualified, receive grants. The FCC will periodically release a Public Notice listing applications pending hearings or grant and announcing a date (not less than 30 days after issuance) by which petitions to deny must be filed.
- (3) If, after the close of the appropriate window filing period, a non-reserved FM allotment remains vacant, processing for that channel will be on a "first come/first serve" basis with the first acceptable application cutting off the filing rights of subsequent applicants. All applications received on the same day will be treated as simultaneously tendered and, if they are found to be mutually exclusive, will be designated for hearing. Applications received after the tender of a lead application will be grouped, according to filing date, behind the lead application in a queue. The priority rights of the lead applicant, as against all other applicants, are determined by the date of filing but the filing date for subsequent applicants for that channel and community only reserves a place in the queue. The rights of an applicant in a queue ripen only upon a final determination that the lead applicant is unacceptable and if the queue member is reached and found acceptable. The queue will remain behind the lead applicant until a construction permit is finally granted, at which time the queue dissolves. If there is no queue or if no queue member is found acceptable, that allotment remains subject to "first come/first serve" processing. The FCC will periodically release a Public Notice listing those pending hearing or grant and announcing a date (not less than 30 days after issuance) by which petitions to deny must be filed.

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(g) Resolving processing conflicts between the reserved and non-reserved bands. The reserved bands include Class D stations.

- (1) Reserved band applicants, applying for a channel on the non-reserved band are subject to the processing procedures in section (f).
- (2) If a reserved band applicant has generated a cut-off list that overlaps a non-reserved band window filing period, the non-reserved band applicant must file within the cut-off if he seeks mutually exclusive status with the reserved band applicant.
- (3) Following the close of a non-reserved band application filing window, the non-reserved band applicant is subject to the "first come/first serve" rules and would lose to a pre-filed reserved band applicant.

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NOTE — Processing of applications for new low power educational FM applications:

Pending the Commission's restudy of the impact of the rule changes pertaining to the allocations of 10-watt and other low power noncommercial educational FM stations, applications for such new stations, or major changes in existing ones, will not be accepted for filing. Exceptions are: (1) In Alaska, applications for new Class D stations or major changes in existing ones are acceptable for filing; and (2) applications for existing Class D stations to change frequency are acceptable for filing. In (2), upon the grant of such application, the station shall become a Class D (secondary) station. (See First Report and Order, Docket 20735, FCC 78-386, 43 FR 25821, and Second Report and Order, Docket 20735, FCC 78-384, 43 FR 39704.) Effective date of this FCC imposed "freeze" was June 15, 1978. Applications which specify facilities of at least 100 watts effective radiated power will be accepted for filing.

73.3574 PROCESSING OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST STATION APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications for International station facilities are divided into two groups:

- (1) In the first group are applications for new stations, or for major changes in the facilities of authorized stations. A major change is any change in or addition to authorized zones or areas of reception, any change in transmitter location other than one in the immediate vicinity of existing antennas of the station, or any change in power, or antenna directivity. However, the FCC may, within 15 days after the acceptance for filing of any other application for modification, advise the applicant that such application is considered to be one for a major change and therefore is subject to §§ 1.1111 and 73.3580 pertaining to major changes.
- (2) The second group consists of applications for licenses and all other changes in the facilities of authorized stations.

(b) If an application is amended so as to effect a major change as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or so as to result in an assignment or transfer of control which, in the case of an authorized station, would require the filing of an application therefor on FCC Form 314 or 315 (see § 73.3540), § 73.3580 will apply to such amended applications.

(c) Applications for International stations will be processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are filed.

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73.3578 AMENDMENTS TO APPLICATIONS FOR RENEWAL,  
ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

(a) Any amendments to an application for renewal of any instrument of authorization shall be considered to be a minor amendment, ~~except that any amendment which seeks to change the proposals contained therein relating to future programming of a station shall be considered to be a major amendment.~~ However, the FCC may, within 15 days after tender for filing of any other amendment, advise the applicant that the amendment is considered to be a major amendment and therefore is subject to the provisions of § 73.3580.

(b) Any amendment to an application for assignment of construction permit or license, or consent to the transfer of control of a corporation holding such a construction permit or license, shall be considered to be a minor amendment, except that any amendment which seeks a change in the ownership interest of the proposed assignee or transferee which would result in a change in control, or any amendment which would require the filing of FCC Forms 314, 315, or 345 (see § 73.3540), if the changes sought were made in an original application for assignment or transfer of control, shall be considered to be a major amendment. However, the FCC may, within 15 days after the acceptance for filing of any other amendment, advise the applicant that the amendment is considered to be a major amendment and therefore is subject to the provisions of § 73.3580. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3580 LOCAL PUBLIC NOTICE OF FILING OF BROADCAST  
APPLICATIONS.

(a) All applications for instruments of authorization in the broadcast service (and major amendments thereto, as indicated in §§ 73.3571, 73.3572, 73.3573, 73.3574 and 73.3578) are subject to the local public notice provisions of this section, except applications for: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) A minor change in the facilities of an authorized station, as indicated in §§ 73.3571, 73.3572, 73.3573 and 73.3574. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) Consent to an involuntary assignment or transfer or to a voluntary assignment or transfer which does not result in a change of control and which may be applied for on FCC Form 316 pursuant to the provisions of § 73.3540(b). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (3) A license under Section 319(c) of the Communications Act or, pending application for or grant of such license, any special or temporary authorization to permit interim operation to facilitate completion of authorized construction or to provide substantially the same service as would be authorized by such license. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) Extension of time to complete construction of authorized facilities. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (5) An authorization of facilities for remote pickup or studio links for use in the operation of a broadcast station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (6) Authorization pursuant to Section 325(b) of the Communications Act ("... studios of foreign stations") where the programs to be transmitted are special events not of a continuing nature. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (7) An authorization under any of the proviso clauses of Section 308(a) of the Communications Act concerning applications for and conditions in licenses. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) Applications (as originally filed or amended) will be acted upon by the FCC no sooner than 30 days following public notice of acceptance for filing or amendment, except as otherwise permitted in §73.3542, "Applications for temporary authorization." (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)

(c) An applicant who files an application or amendment thereto which is subject to the provision of this section, must give a notice of this filing in a newspaper. Exceptions to this requirement are applications for renewal of AM, FM, TV, and International broadcasting stations; low power TV stations; TV and FM translator stations; FM booster stations; and applications subject to paragraph (e) of this section. The local public notice must be completed within 30 days of the tendering of the application. In the event the FCC notifies the applicant that a major change is involved, requiring the applicant to file public notice pursuant to §§73.3571, 73.3572, 73.3573 or 73.3578, this the filing notice shall be given in a newspaper either immediately following the tendering for filing of the application or amendment, or immediately following this notification. ~~to the applicant by the FCC that a major change is involved requiring the applicant to give public notice pursuant to §§73.3571, 73.3572, 73.3573, or 73.3578.~~

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- (1) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR THESE APPLICANTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
- (i) In a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the community in which the station is located, or proposed to be located, at least twice a week for two consecutive weeks in a three-week period; or, (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (ii) If there is not such daily newspaper, in a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in that community, once a week for 3 consecutive weeks in a 4-week period; or (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (iii) If there is no daily or weekly newspaper published in that community, in the daily newspaper from wherever published, which has the greatest general circulation in that community, twice a week for 2 consecutive weeks within a 3-week period. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS FOR A PERMIT PURSUANT TO SECTION 325(b) OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT (" ... STUDIOS OF FOREIGN STATIONS") ARE AS FOLLOWS:
- (i) In a daily newspaper of general circulation in the largest city in the principal area to be served in the U.S.A. by the foreign broadcast station, at least twice a week for 2 consecutive weeks within a three-week period. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS FOR A CHANGE IN STATION LOCATION ARE AS FOLLOWS:
- (i) In the community in which the station is located and the one in which it is proposed to be located, in a newspaper with publishing requirements as in paragraph (c)(1)(i), (ii) or (iii) of this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) The notice required in paragraphs ~~(f)~~ (c)(1), (2) and (3) of this section shall contain the information described in paragraph (f) of this section.
- (d) The licensee of an operating broadcast station who files an application or amendment thereto which is subject to the provisions of this section must give notice as follows: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (1) An applicant who files for renewal of a broadcast station license, other than a low power TV station license not locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h), FM translator station, FM booster station or a TV translator station license, must give notice of this filing by broadcasting announcements on applicant's station. (Sample and schedule of announcements are below.) Newspaper publication is not required. An applicant who files for renewal of a low power TV station license not locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h), FM translator station, FM booster station or a TV translator station licensee will comply with (g) below.
- (2) An applicant who files an amendment of an application for renewal of a broadcast station license will comply with paragraph (d)(1) of this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) An applicant who files for modification, assignment or transfer of a broadcast station license (except for International broadcast low power TV, TV translator, FM translator, and FM booster stations) shall give notice of the filing in a newspaper as described in paragraph (c) of this section, and also broadcast the same notice over the station as follows: (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)
  - (i) At least once daily on four days in the second week immediately following either the tendering for filing of the application or immediately following notification to the applicant by the FCC that Public Notice is required pursuant to §§73.3571, 73.3572, 73.3573 or 73.3578. For commercial radio stations these announcements shall be made between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and/or 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. For stations which neither operate between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. nor between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., these announcements shall be made during the first two hours of broadcast operation. For commercial TV stations, these announcements shall be made between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. (5 p.m. and 10 p.m. Central and Mountain time). (Revised 81-146, 6/10/81)
- (4) The broadcast notice requirements for those filing renewal applications and amendments thereto are as follows: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (i) PRE-FILING ANNOUNCEMENTS. During the period and beginning on the first day of the sixth calendar month prior to the expiration of the license, and continuing to the date on which the application is filed, the following announcement shall be broadcast on the 1st and 16th day of each calendar month. Stations broadcasting primarily in a foreign language should broadcast the announcements in that language. (Revised 84-294, 9/25/84)

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On (date of last renewal grant) (Station's call letters) was granted a license by the Federal Communications Commission to serve the public interest as a public trustee until (expiration date). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

Our license will expire on (date). We must file an application for license renewal with the FCC (date four calendar months prior to the expiration date.) When filed, a copy of this application will be available for public inspection during our regular business hours. It contains information concerning this station's performance during the last (period of time covered by the application). ~~(only TV and noncommercial radio say the remainder of this paragraph) and projections of our programming during the next license period.~~

Individuals who wish to advise the FCC of facts relating to our renewal application and to whether this station has operated in the public interest should file comments and petitions with the FCC by (date first day of last full calendar month prior to the month of expiration). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

Further information concerning the FCC's broadcast license renewal process is available at (address of location of the station's public inspection file) or may be obtained from the FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(A) This announcement shall be made during the following time periods: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) For commercial TV stations—at least two of the required announcements between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. (5 p.m. and 10 p.m. Central and Mountain Time). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) For commercial radio stations—at least two of the required announcements between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and/or 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. For stations which neither operate between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. nor between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., at least two of the required announcements shall be made during the first two hours of broadcast operation. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) For noncommercial educational stations, at the same time as commercial stations, except that stations need not broadcast the announcement during any month during which the station does not operate. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (ii) POST-FILING ANNOUNCEMENTS. During the period beginning on the date on which the renewal application is filed to the sixteenth day of the next to last full calendar month prior to the expiration of the license, all applicants for renewal of broadcast station licenses shall broadcast the following announcement on the 1st and 16th day of each calendar month. Stations broadcasting primarily in a foreign language should broadcast the announcements in that language. (Edit. Amdt. 1/27/84)

On (date of last renewal grant) (Station's call letters) was granted a license by the Federal Communications Commission to serve the public interest as a public trustee until (expiration date). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

Our license will expire on (date). We have filed an application for license renewal with the FCC. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

A copy of this application is available for public inspection during our regular business hours. It contains information concerning this station's performance during the last (period of time covered by application); ~~(only TV and noncommercial radio say the remainder of this paragraph) and projections of our programming during the next -- license period.~~

Individuals who wish to advise the FCC of facts relating to our renewal application and to whether this station has operated in the public interest should file comments and petitions with the FCC by (date first day of last full calendar month prior to the month of expiration). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

Further information concerning the FCC's broadcast license renewal process is available at (address of location of the station's public inspection file) or may be obtained from the FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (A) This announcement shall be made during the following time periods:
- (1) For commercial TV stations—at least three of the required announcements between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. (5 p.m. and 10 p.m. Central and Mountain time), at least one announcement between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., at least one announcement between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., and at least one announcement between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.
  - (2) For commercial radio stations—at least three of the required announcements between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and/or 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., at least one announcement between 9 a.m. and noon, at least one announcement between noon and 4 p.m., and at least one announcement between 7 p.m. and midnight. For stations which do not operate between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. or between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., at least three of the required announcements shall be made during the first two hours of broadcast operation.
  - (3) For noncommercial educational stations, at the same time as commercial stations, except that such stations need not broadcast the announcement during any month during which the station does not operate. In such instances noncommercial educational stations shall meet the requirements in the exact order specified in subdivision (ii)(A)(1) or (2) of this Subparagraph (e.g., if only four renewal notices are broadcast by an educational TV licensee, 3 must be broadcast between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. and the fourth between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.).
- (iii) TV broadcast stations (commercial and noncommercial educational), in presenting the pre- and post-filing announcements, must use visuals with the licensee's and the FCC's addresses when this information is being orally presented by the announcer.

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- (iv) Stations which have not received a renewal grant since the filing of their previous renewal application, shall use the following first paragraph for the pre-filing and the post-filing announcements: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(STATION'S CALL LETTERS) is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to serve the public interest as a public trustee. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

~~(v) During the period beginning on the first day of the sixth full calendar month prior to the expiration of the broadcast station license up to the first day of the last full calendar month prior to expiration, the public notice requirements under §73.1202 do not apply.~~

(e) When the station in question is the only operating station in its broadcast service which is located in the community involved, or if it is a noncommercial educational station, publication of the notice in a newspaper, as provided in paragraph (c) of this section is not required, and publication by broadcast over that station as provided in paragraph (d) of this section shall be deemed sufficient to meet the notice requirements of this section. Noncommercial educational broadcast stations which do not broadcast during the portion of the year in which the period of broadcast of notice falls must comply with the previous paragraph (c) of this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(f) The notice required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section shall contain, when applicable, the following information, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) and (e) of this section in regard to renewal applications. (Revised 81-276, 7/13/81)

- (1) The name of the applicant, if the applicant is an individual; the names of all partners, if the applicant is a partnership; or the names of all officers and directors and of those persons holding 10% or more of the capital stock or other ownership interest if the applicant is a corporation or an unincorporated association. (In the case of applications for assignment or transfer of control, information should be included for all parties to the application.) (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) The purposes for which the application was or will be filed (such as construction permit, modification, assignment or transfer of control.) (Revised 81-276, 7/13/81)
- (3) The date when the application or amendment was tendered for filing with the FCC. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) The call letters, if any, of the station, and the frequency or channel on which the station is operating or proposes to operate. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (5) In the case of an application for construction permit for a new station, the facilities sought, including type and class of station, power, location of studios, transmitter site and antenna height. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (6) In the case of an application for modification of a construction permit or license, the exact nature of the modification sought. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (7) In the case of an amendment to an application, the exact nature of the amendment. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (8) In the case of applications for a permit pursuant to Section 325(b) of the Communications Act ("... studios of foreign stations"), the call letters and location of the foreign radio broadcast station, the frequency or channel on which it operates, and a description of the programs to be transmitted over the station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (9) A statement that a copy of the application, amendment(s), and related materials are on file for public inspection at a stated address in the community in which the ~~main studio is maintained or is proposed to be located~~ station is located or is proposed to be located. See §§73.3526 and 73.3527.

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(g) An applicant who files for an authorization, major modification, assignment, transfer or renewal, or a major amendment thereto, for a low power TV, TV translator, FM translator, or FM booster station must give notice of this filing in a daily, weekly or biweekly newspaper of general circulation in the community or area to be served. (An applicant who files for renewal of a low power TV station locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h) must give notice pursuant to (d)(1) of this section.) The filing notice will be given immediately following the tendering for filing of the application or amendment, or immediately following notification to the applicant by the FCC that public notice is required pursuant to §§~~73-8571~~, 73.3572, 73.3573, or 73.3578.

## (1) Notice requirements for these applicants are as follows:

- (i) In the a newspaper at least ~~once during a 2-week period~~ one time; or
- (ii) If there is no newspaper published or having circulation in the community or area to be served, the applicant shall determine an appropriate means of providing the required notice to the general public, such as posting in the local post office or other public place. The notice shall state: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (A) The name of the applicant, the community or area to be served, and the transmitter site. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (B) The purpose for which the application was filed. (Revised 80-21, 2/8/80)
  - (C) The date when the application or amendment was filed with the FCC. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (D) The output channel or channels on which the station is operating or proposed to operate and the power used or proposed to be used. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (E) In the case of an application for changes in authorized facilities, the nature of the changes sought. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (F) In the case of a major amendment to an application, the nature of the amendment. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(G) A statement that the station engages in or intends to engage in rebroadcasting, and the call letters, location and channel of operation of each station whose signals it is rebroadcasting or intends to rebroadcast.

(h) The applicant may certify in the appropriate application that it has or will comply with the public notice requirements contained in paragraphs (c), (d) or (g) of this Section. However, an applicant for renewal of license shall, within 7 days of the last day of broadcast of the required publication announcements, place in its public inspection file a statement certifying compliance with Section 73.3580 along with the dates and times that the pre-filing and post-filing notices were broadcast and the text thereof. This certification need not be filed with the Commission but shall be retained in the public inspection file for as long as the application to which it refers. (Added 82-171, 4/23/82)

(i) Paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section apply to major amendments to license renewal applications. See §73.3578(a). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3584 PETITIONS TO DENY.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.3584 paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) introductory text have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 87-44 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(a) Except in the case of applications for new low power TV or TV translator stations, for major changes in the existing facilities of such stations, or for applications for a change in output channel tendered by displaced low power TV and TV translator stations pursuant to §73.3572(a)(1), any party in interest may file with the Commission a Petition to Deny any application (whether as originally filed or if amended so as to require a new file number pursuant to §§73.3571(j), 73.3572(b), 73.3573(b), 73.3574(b) or 73.3578) for which local notice pursuant to §73.3580 is required, provided such petitions are filed prior to the day such applications are granted or designated for hearing; but where the FCC issues a public notice pursuant to the provisions of §§73.3571(c), 73.3572(c) or 73.3573(d), establishing a "cut-off" date, such petitions must be filed by the date specified. In the case of applications for transfers and assignments of construction permits or station licenses, Petitions to Deny must be filed not later than 30 days after the issuance of a public notice of the acceptance for filing of the applications. In the case of applications for renewal of license, Petitions to Deny may be filed at any time up to the last day for filing mutually exclusive applications under §73.3516(e). Requests for extension of time to file Petitions to Deny applications for new broadcast stations or major changes in the facilities of existing stations or applications for renewal of license will not be granted unless all parties concerned, including the applicant, consent to such requests, or unless a compelling showing can be made that unusual circumstances make the filing of a timely petition impossible and the granting of an extension warranted.

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(b) Except in the case of applications for new low power TV or TV translator stations, for major changes in the existing facilities of such stations, or for applications for a change in output channel tendered by displaced low power TV or TV translator stations pursuant to §73.3572(a)(1), the applicant may file an opposition to any Petition to Deny, and the petitioner a reply to such opposition in which allegations of fact or denials thereof shall be supported by affidavit of a person or persons with personal knowledge thereof. The times for filing such oppositions and replies shall be those provided in §1.45 except that as to a Petition to Deny an application for renewal of license, an opposition thereto may be filed within 30 days after the Petition to Deny is filed, and the party that filed the Petition to Deny may reply to the opposition within 20 days after opposition is filed, whichever is longer. The failure to file an opposition or a reply will not necessarily be construed as an admission of any fact or argument contained in a pleading.

(c) In the case of applications for new low power TV or TV translator stations, for major changes in the existing facilities of such stations, or for applications for a change in output channel tendered by displaced low power TV and TV translator stations pursuant to §73.3572(a)(1), any party in interest may file with the FCC a Petition to Deny any application (whether as originally filed or if amended so as to require a new file number pursuant to §73.3572(b)) for which local notice pursuant to §73.3580 is required, provided such petitions are filed within 30 days of the FCC Public Notice proposing the application for grant (applicants may file oppositions within 15 days after the Petition to Deny is filed); but where the FCC selects a tentative permittee pursuant to Section 1.1601 *et seq.*, Petitions to Deny shall be accepted only if directed against the tentative selectee and filed after issuance of and within 15 days of FCC Public Notice announcing the tentative selectee. The applicant may file an opposition within 15 days after the Petition to Deny is filed. In cases in which the minimum diversity preference provided for in §1.1623(f)(1) has been applied, an "objection to diversity claim," and opposition thereto, may be filed against any applicant receiving a diversity preference, within the same time period provided herein for Petitions and Oppositions. In all pleadings, allegations of fact or denials thereof shall be supported by appropriate certification. However, the FCC may announce, by the Public Notice announcing the acceptance of the last-filed mutually exclusive application, that a notice of Petition to Deny will be required to be filed no later than 30 days after issuance of the Public Notice.

- (1) If so announced, a Petition to Deny filed against an applicant will not be accepted if filed by a party which failed to timely file a notice of petition, and make service of the notice of petition pursuant to §1.47, unless good cause is shown for the failure to file the notice. Good cause includes allegations based on facts that could not previously be discovered with diligence, and fraud or suppression of evidence by the tentative selectee. (Added 83-114, 7/13/83)

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- (2) The notice of Petition to Deny shall be limited to two pages. The notice shall include specific allegations that concisely state the reasons why the applicant lacks the qualifications to be a licensee or why a grant of the application would be inconsistent with the public interest. The notice shall be supported by certification made by a person or persons having personal knowledge thereof. (Added 83-114, 7/13/83)

(d) Untimely Petitions to Deny, as well as other pleadings in the nature of a Petition to Deny, and any other pleadings or supplements which do not lie as a matter of law or are otherwise procedurally defective, are subject to return by the FCC's staff without consideration. (Revised 83-114, 7/13/83)

73.3587 PROCEDURE FOR FILING INFORMAL OBJECTIONS.

Before FCC action on any application for an instrument of authorization, any person may file informal objections to the grant. Such objections may be submitted in letter form (without extra copies) and shall be signed. The limitation on pleadings and time for filing pleadings provided for in §1.45 of the rules shall not be applicable to any objections duly filed under this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

ACTION-ON-APPLICATIONS

73.3591 GRANTS WITHOUT HEARING.

(a) In the case of any application for an instrument of authorization, other than a license pursuant to a construction permit, the FCC will make the grant if it finds (on the basis of the application, the pleadings filed or other matters which it may officially notice) that the application presents no substantial and material question of fact and meets the following requirements: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) There is not pending a mutually exclusive application filed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) The applicant is legally, technically, financially, and otherwise qualified; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) The applicant is not in violation of provisions of law, the FCC rules, or established policies of the FCC; and (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) A grant of the application would otherwise serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(b) In making its determinations pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the FCC will not consider any other application, or any application if amended so as to require a new file number, as being mutually exclusive or in conflict with the application under consideration unless such other application was substantially complete, or, in the case of low power TV and TV translator stations, complete and sufficient, and tendered for filing by: (Revised 83-114, 7/13/83)

- (1) The close of business on the day preceding the day designated by Public Notice as the day the listed application is to be available and ready for processing; or
- (2) The date prescribed in §73.3516(e) in the case of applications which are mutually exclusive with applications for renewal of license of broadcast stations; or
- (3) The close of business on the day designated by the FCC pursuant to §73.3564(d) as the date(s) for filing low power TV or TV translator applications.

(c) If a petition to deny the application has been filed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the FCC will deny the petition and issue a concise statement setting forth the reasons for denial and disposing of all substantial issues raised by the petition. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

## 73.3592 CONDITIONAL GRANT.

(a) Where a grant of an application would preclude the grant of any application or applications mutually exclusive with it, the FCC may, if the public interest will be served thereby, make a conditional grant of one of the applications and designate all of the mutually exclusive applications for hearing. Such conditional grant will be made upon the express condition that such grant is subject to being withdrawn if, at the hearing, it is shown that public interest will be better served by a grant of one of the other applications. Such conditional grants will be issued only where it appears: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) That some or all of the applications were not filed in good faith but were filed for the purpose of delaying or hindering the grant of another application; or (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) That public interest requires the prompt establishment of broadcast service in a particular community or area; or (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (3) That a grant of one or more applications would be in the public interest, and that a delay in making a grant to any applicant until after the conclusion of a hearing on all applications might jeopardize the rights of the United States under the provisions of international agreement to the use of the frequency in question; or (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) That a grant of one application would be in the public interest, and that it appears from an examination of the remaining applications that they cannot be granted because they are in violation of provisions of the Communications Act, other statutes, or the provisions of the FCC rules. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) When two or more applications for the same AM, FM or TV assignment have been designated for hearing, the FCC may, if the public interest will be served thereby, make a conditional grant to a group composed of any two or more of the competing applicants, such grant to terminate when the successful applicant commences operation under the terms of a regular authorization. No conditional grant will be made unless all of the competing applicants have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to participate in the group seeking the conditional grant. In its application, the group shall include a special showing as to the need for the service pending operation by the successful applicant under the terms of a regular authorization; the effect, if any, of a grant on the position of any applicant which is not a member of the group; and any other factors which are deemed pertinent to the public interest judgment. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3593 DESIGNATION FOR HEARING.

If the FCC is unable, in the case of any application for an instrument of authorization, to make the findings specified in § 73.3592(a), it will formally designate the application for hearing on the grounds or reasons then obtaining and will forthwith notify the applicant and all known parties in interest of such action and the grounds and reasons therefor, specifying with particularity the matters and things in issue but not including issues or requirements phrased generally. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3594 LOCAL PUBLIC NOTICE OF DESIGNATION FOR HEARING.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of this section; when an application subject to the provisions of § 73.3580 (except for applications ~~in the~~ for International broadcast service, low power TV, for TV translator, or FM translator stations, and FM booster stations) is designated for hearing, the applicant shall give notice of such designation as follows: Notice (cont'd)

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shall be given at least twice a week, for 2 consecutive weeks within the 3-week period immediately following release of the FCC's order, specifying the time and place of the commencement of the hearing, in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the community in which the station is located or proposed to be located.

- (1) However, if there is no such daily newspaper published in the community, the notice shall be given as follows:
  - (i) If one or more weekly newspapers of general circulation are published in the community in which the station is located or proposed to be located, notice shall be given in such a weekly newspaper once a week for 3 consecutive weeks within the 4-week period immediately following the release of the FCC's order, specifying the time and place of the commencement of the hearing;
  - (ii) If no weekly newspaper of general circulation is published in the community in which the station is located or proposed to be located, notice shall be given at least twice a week for 2 consecutive weeks within the 3-week period immediately following the release of the FCC's orders, specifying the time and place of the commencement of the hearing in the daily newspaper having the greatest general circulation in the community in which the station is located or proposed to be located.
- (2) In the case of an application for a permit pursuant to Section 325(b) of the Communications Act, the notice shall be given at least twice a week for 2 consecutive weeks within the 3-week period immediately following release of the FCC's order, specifying the time and place of the commencement of the hearing in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the largest city in the principal area to be served in the United States by the foreign radio broadcast station.
- (3) In the case of an application for change in the location of a station, the notice shall be given both in the community in which the station is located and in the community in which the station is proposed to be located.

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(b) When an application which is subject to the provisions of §73.3580 and which seeks modification, assignment, transfer, or renewal of an operating broadcast station is designated for hearing (except for applications ~~in the~~ for International broadcast service, low power TV, for TV translator, or FM translator stations, or FM booster stations), the applicant shall, in addition to giving notice of such designation as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, cause the same notice to be broadcast over that station at least once daily for 4 days in the second week immediately following the release of the FCC's order, specifying the time and place of the commencement of the hearing. In the case of both commercial and noncommercial TV broadcast stations and noncommercial educational TV broadcast stations, such notice shall be broadcast orally with the camera focused on the announcer. The notice required by this paragraph shall be broadcast during the following periods:

- (1) For commercial TV stations, between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) For commercial AM and FM stations, between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., but if such stations do not operate during those hours, then between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) For noncommercial educational TV stations, between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., but if the period of broadcast of notice falls within a portion of the year during which such stations do not broadcast, then such stations need not comply with the provisions of this paragraph. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) For noncommercial educational AM and FM stations, between 3:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., but if the period of broadcast of notice falls within a portion of the year during which such stations do not broadcast, then such stations need not comply with the provisions of this paragraph. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) If the station in question is the only operating station in its broadcast service which is located in the community involved, or if it is a noncommercial educational station, publication of the notice in a newspaper, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, is not required, and publication by broadcast over that station as provided in paragraph (b) of this section shall be requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. However, noncommercial educational stations which do not broadcast during the portion of the year in which the period of broadcast of notice falls must comply with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(d) The notice required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall state: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) The name of the applicant or applicants designated for hearing. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) The call letters, if any, of the stations or stations involved, and the frequencies or channels on which the station or stations are operating or proposed to operate. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) The time and place of the hearing. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) The issues in the hearing as listed in the FCC's order or summary of designation for hearing. (Revised 86-241, 5/29/86)
- (5) A statement that a copy of the application, amendment(s), and related material are on file for public inspection at a stated address in the community in which the ~~main studio is maintained or is proposed to be located~~ station is located or is proposed to be located. See §§73.3526 and 73.3527.

(e) When an application for renewal of license is designated for hearing, the notice shall contain the following additional statements: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) Immediately preceding the listing of the issues in the hearing: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

The application of this station for a renewal of its license to operate this station in the public interest was tendered for filing with the Federal Communications Commission on (date). After considering this application, the FCC has determined that it is necessary to hold a hearing to decide the following questions: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (2) Immediately following the listing of the issues in the hearing: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

The hearing will be held at (place of hearing) commencing at (time), on (date). Members of the public who desire to give evidence concerning the foregoing issues should write to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554, not later than (date). Letters should set forth in detail the specific facts concerning which the writer wishes to give evidence. If the FCC believes that the evidence is legally competent, material, and relevant to the issues, it will contact the person in question. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(Here the applicant shall insert, as the date on or before which members of the public who desire to give evidence should write to the FCC, the date 30 days after the date of release of the FCC's order specifying the time and place of the commencement of the hearing.) (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(f) When an application for a low power TV, TV translator, FM translator, or FM booster station which is subject to the provisions of §73.3580 is designated for hearing, the applicant shall give notice of such designation as follows: Notice shall be given at least once during the 2-week period immediately following release of the FCC's order, specifying the time and place of the commencement of the hearing in a daily, weekly or biweekly publication having general circulation in the community or area to be served. However, if there is no publication of general circulation in the community or area to be served, the applicant shall determine an appropriate means of providing the required notice to the general public, such as posting in the local post office or other public place. The notice shall state: (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

- (1) The name of the applicant or applicants designated for hearing. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) The call letters, if any, of the station or stations involved, the output channel or channels of such stations, and, for any rebroadcasting, the call letters, channel and location of the station or stations being or proposed to be rebroadcast. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)
- (3) The time and place of the hearing. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) The issues in the hearing as listed in the FCC's order or summary of designation for hearing.
- (5) If the application is for renewal of license, the notice shall contain, in addition to the information required by paragraph (1) through (4) of this section, the statements required by paragraph (e) of this section. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(g) Within 7 days of the last day of publication or broadcast of the notice required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the applicant shall file a statement in triplicate with the FCC setting forth the dates on which the notice was published, the newspaper in which the notice was published, the text of the notice, and/or, where applicable, the date and time the notice was broadcast and the text thereof. When public notice is given by other means, as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, the applicant shall file, within 7 days of the giving of such notice, the text of the notice, the means by which it was accomplished, and the date thereof. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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(h) The failure to comply with the provisions of this section is cause for dismissal of an application with prejudice. However, upon a finding that applicant has complied (or proposes to comply) with the provisions of Section 311(a)(2) of the Communications Act, and that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served thereby, the circumstances, to publish notice in a manner other than that prescribed by this section; may accept publication of notice which does not conform strictly in all respects with the provisions of this section; or may extend the time for publishing notice. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3597 PROCEDURES ON TRANSFER AND ASSIGNMENT APPLICATIONS.

(a) If, upon the examination of an application for FCC consent to an assignment of a broadcast construction permit or license or for a transfer of control of a corporate permittee or licensee, it appears that the station involved has been operated on-air by the current licensee or permittee for less than one year, the application will be designated for hearing on appropriate issues unless the FCC is able to find that:

- (1) The permit or license was not authorized either through the Minority Ownership Policy or after a comparative hearing or, in the case of low power TV and TV translator stations, the permit or license was not authorized after a lottery in which the permittee or licensee benefited from minority or diversity preferences;
- (2) The application involves an FM translator station or FM booster station only; (Revised 83-114, 7/13/83)
- (3) The application involves a *pro forma* assignment or transfer of control; or (Revised 82-519, 12/14/82)
- (4) The assignor or transferor has made an affirmative factual showing, supported by affidavits of a person or persons with personal knowledge thereof, which establishes that, due to unavailability of capital, to death or disability of station principals, or to other changed circumstances affecting the licensee or permittee occurring subsequent to the acquisition of the license or permit, FCC consent to the proposed assignment or transfer of control will serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. (Revised 82-519, 12/14/82)
- (5) The assignee or transferee has made an affirmative factual showing supported by affidavits of a person or persons with personal knowledge thereof, which established that the proposed transaction would involve an assignment or transfer to a minority-owned or minority controlled entity in furtherance of our Minority Ownership Policy.

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(b) (1) The commencement date of the one-year period set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall be the date on which the station initiated program tests in accordance with §73.1620 or §74.14.

(2) In determining whether the station has been operating on-air for one year, the FCC will calculate the period between the date of initiation of program tests (as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section) and the date the application for transfer or assignment is tendered for filing with the FCC. (Added 82-519, 12/14/82)

(c)(1) As used in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section: (Revised 82-519, 12/14/82)

(i) "Unbuilt station" refers to an AM, FM, or TV broadcast station or a low power TV or TV translator station for which a construction permit is outstanding, and regardless of the stage of physical completion, for as to which program tests have not commenced or, if required, been authorized.

(ii) "Seller" includes the assignor(s) of a construction permit for an unbuilt station, the transferor(s) of control of the holder of such construction permit, and any principal or such assignor(s) or transferor(s) who retains an interest in the permittee or acquires or reacquires such interest within 1 year after commencing program tests. (Edit. Amdt. 3/4/83)

(2) The FCC will not consent to the assignment or transfer of control of the construction permit of an unbuilt station if the agreements or understandings between the parties provide for, or permit, payment to the seller of a sum in excess of the aggregate amount clearly shown to have been legitimately and prudently expended and to be expended by the seller, solely for preparing, filing, and advocating the grant of the construction permit for the station, and for other steps reasonably necessary toward placing the station in operation. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (3)(i) Applications for consent to the assignment of a construction permit or transfer of control shall, in the case of unbuilt stations, be accompanied by declarations both by the assignor (or transferor) and by the assignee (or transferee) that, except as clearly disclosed in detail in the applications, there are no agreements or understandings for reimbursement of the seller's expenses or other payments to the seller, for the seller's retention of any interest in the station, for options or any other means by which the seller may acquire such an interest, or for any other actual or potential benefit to the seller in the form of loans, the subsequent repurchase of the seller's retained interest, or otherwise.
- (ii) When the seller is to receive reimbursement of his expenses, the applications of the parties shall include an itemized accounting of such expenses, together with such factual information as the parties rely upon for the requisite showing that those expenses represent legitimate and prudent outlays made solely for the purposes allowable under paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

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(d)(1) Whenever an agreement for the assignment of the construction permit of an unbuilt station or for the transfer of control of the permittee of an unbuilt station, or any arrangement or understanding incidental thereto, provides for the retention by the seller of any interest in the station, or for any other actual or potential benefit to the seller in the form of loans or otherwise, the question is raised as to whether the transaction involves actual or potential gain to the seller over and above the legitimate and prudent out-of-pocket expenses allowable under paragraph ~~(e)(2)~~ (c)(2) of this section. In such cases the FCC will designate the assignment or transfer applications for evidentiary hearing. However, a hearing is not mandatory in cases coming within ~~paragraph (f)(2)~~ (d)(2) of this section below.

(2) It is not intended to forbid the seller to retain an equity interest in an unbuilt station which he is transferring or assigning if the seller obligates himself, for the period of ending 1 year after commencing program tests, to provide that part of the ~~TOTAL~~ capital made available to the station, up to the end of that period, which is proportionate to the seller's equity share in the permittee, taking into account equity capital, loan capital, and guarantees of interest and amortization payments for loan capital provided by the seller before the transfer or assignment. This condition will be satisfied:

- (i) In the case of equity capital: By paid-in cash capital contributions proportionate to the seller's equity share; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (ii) In cases where any person who has an equity interest in the permittee provides loan capital: By the seller's provision of that part of the total loan capital provided by equity holders which is proportionate to the seller's equity share; and (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (iii) In cases where any person cosigns or otherwise guarantees payments under notes given for loan capital provided by nonequity holders: By similar guarantees by the seller covering that part of such payments as is proportionate to the seller's equity share. However, this condition shall not be deemed to be met if the guarantees given by persons other than the seller cover, individually or collectively, a larger portion of such payments than the ratio of the combined equities of persons other than the seller to the total equity. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(3) In cases which are subject to the requirements of paragraph ~~(f)(2)(i), (ii) and (iii)~~ of this section (d)(2)(i), (ii) and (iii) above:

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- (i) The assignee's (or transferee's) application shall include a showing of the anticipated capital needs of the station through the first year of its operation and the seller's financial capacity to comply with the above requirements, in the light of such anticipated capital needs. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (ii) The FCC will determine from its review of the applications whether a hearing is necessary to ensure compliance with the above requirements. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (iii) Compliance with the above requirements will be subject to review by the FCC at any time, either when considering subsequently filed applications or whenever the FCC may otherwise find it desirable. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (iv) Within 30 days after any time when a seller is required to provide equity or loan capital or execute guarantees, the permittee shall furnish the FCC a written report containing sufficient details as to the sources and amounts of equity capital paid in, loan capital made available, or guarantees obtained as to enable the FCC to ascertain compliance with the above requirements. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (v) No steps shall be taken by the permittee to effectuate arrangements for the provision of equity or loan capital from sources not previously identified and disclosed to the FCC, until 30 days after the permittee has filed with the FCC a report of such arrangements and of provisions made for the seller's compliance with the above requirement. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (vi) The provisions of paragraph ~~(f)(3)(iv)~~ and ~~(v)~~ of this section - (d)(3)(iv) and (v) above shall cease to apply 1 year after commencement of commencing program tests.
- (4) Applications subject to this paragraph ~~(f)~~ (d) will, in any event, be designated for evidentiary hearing in any case where the agreements, arrangements or understandings with the seller provide for the seller's option to acquire equity in the station or to increase equity interests he retains at the time of the assignment or transfer of control. An evidentiary hearing will similarly be held in any case in which the assignee(s), transferee(s) or any of their principals, or any person in privity therewith, has an option to purchase all or part of the seller's retained or subsequently acquired equity interests in the station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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## 73.3598 PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) TV BROADCAST STATIONS.

Each original construction permit for the construction of a new TV broadcast station, or to make changes in an existing station, shall specify a period of no more than 24 months from the date of issuance of the original construction permit within which construction shall be completed and application for license filed.

(b) OTHER BROADCAST, AUXILIARY AND INSTRUCTIONAL TV FIXED STATIONS.

Each original permit for the construction of a new AM, FM or International Broadcast; low power TV; TV translator; FM translator; FM booster; broadcast auxiliary or Instructional TV Fixed station, or to make changes in such existing stations, shall specify a period of no more than 18 months from the date of issuance of the original construction permit within which construction shall be completed and application for license be filed.

## 73.3599 FORFEITURE OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT.

A construction permit shall be declared forfeited if the station is not ready for operation within the time specified therein or within such further time as the FCC may have allowed for completion, and a notation of the forfeiture of any construction permit under this provisions will be placed in the records of the FCC as of the expiration date. (Added 85-647, 12/10/85)

## 73.3601 SIMULTANEOUS MODIFICATION AND RENEWAL OF LICENSE.

When an application is granted by the FCC necessitating the issuance of a modified license less than 60 days prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be modified, and an application for renewal of the license is granted subsequent or prior thereto (but within 30 days of expiration of the present license), the modified license as well as the renewal license shall be issued to conform to the combined action of the FCC. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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73.3603 SPECIAL WAIVER PROCEDURE RELATIVE TO APPLICATIONS.

(a) In the case of any broadcast applications designated for hearing, the parties may request the FCC to grant or deny an application upon the basis of the information contained in the applications and other papers specified in paragraph (b) of this section without the presentation of oral testimony. Any party desiring to follow this procedure should execute and file with the FCC a waiver in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, and serve copies on all other parties, or a joint waiver may be filed by all the parties. Upon the receipt of waivers from all parties to a proceeding, the FCC will decide whether the case is an appropriate one for determination with the presentation of oral testimony. If it is determined by the FCC that, notwithstanding the waivers, the presentation of oral testimony is necessary, the parties will be so notified and the case will be retained on the hearing docket. If the FCC concludes that the case can appropriately be decided without the presentation of oral testimony, the record will be considered as closed as of the date the waivers of all the parties were first on file with the FCC.

(b) In all cases considered in accordance with this procedure, the FCC will decide the case on the basis of the information contained in the applications and in any other papers pertaining to the applicants or applications which are open to public inspection and which were on file with the FCC when the record was closed. The FCC may call upon any party to furnish any additional information which the FCC deems necessary to a proper decision. Such information shall be served upon all parties. The waiver previously executed by the parties shall be considered in effect unless within 10 days of the service of such information the waiver is withdrawn.

(c) Any decision by the FCC rendered pursuant to this section will be in the nature of a final decision, unless otherwise ordered by the FCC.

(d) By agreeing to the waiver procedure prescribed in this section, no party shall be deemed to waive the right to petition for reconsideration or rehearing, or to appeal to the courts from any adverse final decision of the FCC.

(e) The waiver provided for by this section shall be in the following form:

WAIVER

Name of applicant \_\_\_\_\_  
Call letters \_\_\_\_\_  
Docket No. \_\_\_\_\_

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The undersigned hereby requests the FCC to consider its application and grant or deny it in accordance with the procedure prescribed in § 73.3603 of the FCC's rules and regulations. It is understood that all the terms and provisions of \_\_\_\_\_ are incorporated in this waiver.

73.3605 RETENTION OF APPLICATIONS IN HEARING STATUS  
AFTER DESIGNATION FOR HEARING.

(a) After an application for a broadcast facility is designated for hearing, it will be retained in hearing status upon the dismissal or amendment and removal from hearing of any other application or applications with which it has been consolidated for hearing.

(b) Where any applicants for a broadcast facility file a request pursuant to § 73.3525(a) for approval of an agreement to remove a conflict between their applications, the applications will be retained in hearing status pending such proceedings on the joint request as may be ordered and such action thereon as may be taken.

- (1) If further hearing is not required on issues other than those arising on issues other than those arising out of the agreement, the proceeding shall be terminated and appropriate disposition shall be made of the applications.
- (2) Where further hearing is required on issues unrelated to the agreement, the presiding officer shall continue to conduct the hearing on such other issues pending final action on the agreement, but the record in the proceeding shall not be closed until such final action on the agreement has been taken.
- (3) In any case where a conflict between applications will be removed by an agreement for an engineering amendment to an application, the amended application shall be removed from hearing status upon final approval of the agreement and acceptance of the amendment.

(c) An application for a broadcast facility which has been designated for hearing and which is amended so as to eliminate the need for hearing or further hearing on the issues specified, other than as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, will be removed from hearing status.

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73.3612 ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT REPORT.

Each licensee or permittee of a commercially or noncommercially operated AM, FM, TV or International broadcast station with five or more fulltime employees shall file an annual employment report with the FCC on or before May 31 of each year on FCC Form 395. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

73.3613 FILING OF CONTRACTS.

Each licensee or permittee of a commercial or noncommercial AM, FM, TV or International broadcast station shall file with the FCC copies of the following contracts, instruments, and documents together with amendments, supplements, and cancellations (with the substance of oral contracts reported in writing), within 30 days of execution thereof: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(a) Network service: Network affiliation contracts between stations and networks will be reduced to writing and filed as follows: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) All network affiliation contracts, agreements or understandings between a TV broadcast or low power TV station and a national network. For the purposes of this paragraph the term network means any person, entity, or corporation which offers an interconnected program service on a regular basis for 15 or more hours per week to at least 25 affiliated television licensees in 10 or more states; and/or any person, entity, or corporation controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person, entity, or corporation. (Revised 85-370, 7/22/85)

~~(2) [RESERVED]~~

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- (3) (2) Each such filing on or after May 1, 1969, initially shall consist of a written instrument containing all of the terms and conditions of such contract, agreement or understanding without reference to any other paper or document by incorporation or otherwise. Subsequent filings may simply set forth renewal, amendment or change, as the case may be, of a particular contract previously filed in accordance herewith.
- (4) (3) The FCC shall also be notified of the cancellation or termination of network affiliations, contracts for which are required to be filed by this section.

~~(5)~~ [RESERVED]

~~(6)~~ [RESERVED]

(b) Ownership or control: Contracts, instruments or documents relating to the present or future ownership or control of the licensee or permittee or of the licensee's or permittee's stock, rights or interests therein, or relating to changes in such ownership or control shall include but are not limited to the following: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

- (1) Articles of partnership, association, and incorporation, and changes in such instruments; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) Bylaws, and any instruments effecting changes in such bylaws; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) Any agreement, document or instrument providing for the assignment of a license or permit, or affecting, directly or indirectly, the ownership or voting rights of the licensee's or permittee's stock (common or preferred, voting or non-voting), such as: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (i) Agreements for transfer of stock; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
  - (ii) Instruments for the issuance of new stock; or (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (iii) Agreements for the acquisition of licensee's or permittee's stock by the issuing licensee or permittee corporation. Pledges, trust agreements, options to purchase stock and other executory agreements are required to be filed. However, trust agreements or abstracts thereof are not required to be filed, unless requested specifically by the FCC. Should the FCC request an abstract of the trust agreement in lieu of the trust agreement, the licensee or permittee will submit the following information concerning the trust:
- (A) Name of trust;
  - (B) Duration of trust;
  - (C) Number of shares of stock owned;
  - (D) Name of beneficial owner of stock;
  - (E) Name of record owner of stock;
  - (F) Name of the party or parties who have the power to vote or control the vote of the shares; and
  - (G) Any conditions on the powers of voting the stock or any unusual characteristics of the trust.
- (4) Proxies with respect to the licensee's or permittee's stock running for a period in excess of 1 year, and all proxies, whether or not running for a period of 1 year, given without full and detailed instructions binding the nominee to act in a specified manner. With respect to proxies given without full and detailed instructions, a statement showing the number of such proxies, by whom given and received, and the percentage of outstanding stock represented by each proxy shall be submitted by the licensee or permittee within 30 days after the stockholders' meeting in which the stock covered by such proxies has been voted. However, when the licensee or permittee is a corporation having more than 50 stockholders, such complete information need be filed only with respect to proxies given by stockholders who are officers or directors, or who have 1% or more of the corporation's voting stock. When the licensee or permittee is a corporation having more than 50 stockholders and the stockholders giving the proxies are not officers or directors or do not hold 1% or more of the corporation's stock, the only information required to be filed is the name of any person voting 1% or more of the stock by proxy by such person, and the total number of shares voted at the particular stockholders' meeting in which the shares were voted by proxy.

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- (5) Mortgage or loan agreements containing provisions restricting the licensee's or permittee's freedom of operation, such as those affecting voting rights, specifying or limiting the amount of dividends payable, the purchase of new equipment, or the maintenance of current assets. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (6) Any agreement reflecting a change in the officers, directors or stockholders of a corporation, other than the licensee permittee, having an interest, direct or indirect, in the licensee or permittee as specified in § 73.3615. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(c) Personnel: (1) Management consultant agreements with independent contractors; contracts relating to the utilization in a management capacity of any person other than an officer, director, or regular employee of the licensee or permittee; station management contracts with any persons, whether or not officers, directors, or regular employees; which provide for both a percentage of profits and a sharing of losses; or any similar agreements. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(2) The following contracts, agreements or understandings need not be filed: Agreements with persons regularly employed as general or station managers or salesmen; contracts with program managers or program personnel; contracts with attorneys, accountants or consulting radio engineers; contracts with performers; contracts with station representatives; contracts with labor unions; or any similar agreements. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(d) The following contracts, agreements, or understandings need not be filed but shall be kept at the station and made available for inspection upon request by the FCC: Contracts relating to the sale of broadcast time to "time brokers" for resale; subchannel leasing agreements for Subsidiary Communications Authorization operation; franchise/leasing agreements for operation of telecommunications services on the TV vertical blanking interval; time sales contracts with the same sponsor for 4 or more hours per day, except where the length of the events (such as athletic contests, musical programs, and special events) broadcast pursuant to the contract is not under control of the station; \*and contracts with chief operators.

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73.3615 OWNERSHIP REPORTS.

(a) With the exception of sole proprietorships and partnerships composed entirely of natural persons, each licensee of a commercial AM, FM, or TV broadcast station shall file an Ownership Report on FCC Form 323 once a year, on the anniversary of the date that its renewal application is required to be filed. Licensees owning multiple stations with different anniversary dates need file only one Report per year on the anniversary of their choice, provided that their Reports are not more than one year apart. A licensee with a current and unamended Report on file at the Commission may certify that it has reviewed its current Report and that it is accurate, in lieu of filing a new Report. Ownership Reports shall provide the following information as of a date not more than 60 days prior to the filing of the Report:

- (1) In the case of an individual, the name of such individual; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) In the case of a partnership, the name of each partner and the interest of each partner. Except as specifically noted below, the names of limited partners shall be reported. A limited partner need not be reported, regardless of the extent of its ownership, if the limited partner is not materially involved, directly or indirectly, in the management or operation of the licensee and the licensee so certifies. (Revised 85-252, 7/31/85)
- (3) In the case of a corporation, association, trust, estate or receivership, the data applicable to each:

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- (i)(A) The name, residence, citizenship, and stockholding of every officer, director, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, partner, and member of an association, and any stockholder which holds stock accounting for 5% percent or more of the votes of the corporation, except that an investment company, insurance company, or bank trust department need be reported only if it holds stock amounting to 10% percent or more of the votes, ~~and~~ provided that the licensee certifies that such entity has made no attempt to influence, directly or indirectly, the management or operations of the licensee, and that there is no representation on the licensee's board or among its officers by any person professionally or otherwise associated with the entity.
- (B) A licensee shall report to any separate interests known to the licensee to be held ultimately by the same person individual or entity, ~~if those interests, when aggregated, exceed the ownership benchmarks herein,~~ whether those interests are held in custodial accounts, or by individual holding corporations. ~~If the majority of the voting stock of a corporate licensee is held by any single person or entity, no other stockholding need be reported for that licensee;~~ or otherwise, if, when aggregated:
- (1) The sum of all interests except those held by or through "passive investors" is equal to or exceeds 5 percent; or
  - (2) The sum of all interests held by or through "passive investors" is equal to or exceeds 10 percent; or
  - (3) The sum of the interests computed under paragraph (a)(3)(i)(B)(1) of this section plus the sum of the interests computed under paragraph (a)(3)(i)(B)(2) of this section is equal to or exceeds 10 percent.
- (C) If the majority of the voting stock of a corporate licensee is held by a single individual or entity, no other stockholding need be reported for that licensee;
- (ii) Full information as to family relationship or business association between two or more officials and/or stockholders, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, and members of any association; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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- (iii) Capitalization with a description of the classes and voting power of stock authorized by the corporate charter or other appropriate legal instrument and the number of shares of each class issued and outstanding; and (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (iv) Full information with respect to the interest and identity of any person having any direct, indirect, fiduciary, or beneficial interest in the licensee or in its stock accounting for 5% or more of its votes. For example: (Revised 84-115, 6/6/84)
  - (A) Where A is the trustee of stock held for beneficiary B, A shall be reported if A votes the stock or has the sole or shared power to dispose of the stock; B or any other party shall be reported if B or such party votes the stock or has sole power to dispose of the stock or has the power to revoke the trust or replace the trustee at will; (Revised 84-115, 6/6/84)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 73.3615(a)(3)(iv)(B) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 85-252 that the previous wording is not shown.*

- (B) Where X is not a natural person and has attributable ownership interest in the licensee under §73.3555 of the rules, regardless of its position in the vertical ownership chain, an Ownership Report shall be filed for X which, except as specifically noted below, must contain the same information as required of a licensee. If X has a voting stockholder interest in the licensee, only those voting interests of X that are cognizable after application of the "multiplier" described in Note 2(d) of §73.3555 of the rules, if applicable, shall be reported. If X is a corporation, whether or not its interest in the licensee is by virtue of its ownership of voting stock, the officers and directors shall be reported. With respect to those officers and directors whose duties and responsibilities are wholly unrelated to the licensee, and who wish to be relieved of attribution in the licensee, the name, title and duties of these officers and directors, with statements properly documenting that their duties do not involve the licensee, shall be reported.

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(4) In the case of all licensees: (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(i) A list of all contracts still in effect required to be filed with the FCC by §73.3613 showing the date of execution and expiration of each contract; and (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(ii) Any interest which the licensee may have in any other broadcast station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

(b) Except as specifically noted below, each permittee of a commercial AM, FM or TV broadcast station shall file an Ownership Report on FCC Form 323 (1) within 30 days of the date of grant by the FCC of an application for original construction permit and (2) on the date that it applies for a station license. The Ownership Report of the permittee shall give the information required by the applicable portions of paragraph (a) of this section. A permittee with a current and un-amended Report on file at the Commission may certify that it has reviewed its current Report and it is accurate, in lieu of filing a new Report. (Revised 85-252, 7/31/85)

(c) Before any change is made in the organization, capitalization, officers, directors, or stockholders of a corporation other than licensee or permittee, which results in a change in the control of the licensee or permittee, prior FCC consent must be received under §73.3540. A transfer of control takes place when an individual or group in privity, gains or loses affirmative or negative (50%) control. See instructions on FCC Form 323 (Ownership Report). (Added 84-115, 6/6/84)

~~(d)~~ [RESERVED]

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{e}(d) Each licensee of a noncommercial educational AM, FM or TV broadcast station shall file an Ownership Report on FCC Form 323-E at the time the application for renewal of station license is required to be filed. Licensees owning more than one noncommercial educational AM, FM or TV broadcast station need file only one Ownership Report at 3-year intervals. Ownership Reports shall give the following information as of a date not more than 30 days prior to the filing of the Ownership Report:

- (1) The following information as to all officers, members of governing board, and holders of 1% or more ownership interest (if any): Name, residence, office held, citizenship, principal profession or occupation, and by whom appointed or elected. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) Full information with respect to the interest and identity of any individual, organization, corporation, association, or any other entity which has direct or indirect control over the licensee or permittee. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) A list of all contracts still in effect required by § 73.3613 to be filed with the FCC, showing the date of execution and expiration of each contract. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (4) Any interest which the licensee or permittee or any of its officers, members of the governing board, and holders of 1% or more ownership interest (if any) held in any other broadcast station. (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

{f}(e) Each permittee of a noncommercial educational AM, FM or TV broadcast station shall file an Ownership Report on FCC Form 323-E within 30 days of the date of grant by the FCC of an application for original construction permit. The Ownership Report of the permittee shall give the information required by the applicable portions of paragraph (e) of this section.

{g}(f) A supplemental Ownership Report on FCC Form 323-E shall be filed by each licensee or permittee within 30 days after any change occurs in the information required by the Ownership Report from that previously reported. Such report should include, without limitations:

- (1) Any change in organization; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (2) Any change in officers or directors; (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)
- (3) Any transaction affecting the ownership (direct or indirect) or voting rights with respect to the licensee or permittee (or with respect to any stock interest therein). (Added 79-371, 7/9/79)

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~~(h)~~ (g) A copy of all ownership and supplemental ownership reports and related material filed pursuant to this section shall be maintained and made available for public inspection locally as required by §§ 73.3526 and 73.3527.

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73.4000 LISTING OF FCC POLICIES.

The following Sections list, solely for the purpose of reference and convenience, certain Policies of the FCC. The present listing of FCC Policies and citations thereto should not be relied upon as an all-inclusive list, and the failure to include a policy in this list does not affect its validity. Each section bears the title of one Policy and the citations which will direct the user to the specific document(s) pertaining to that Policy. (Added 79-327, 6/29/79)

73.4005 ADVERTISING-REFUSAL TO SELL.

See 412 U.S. 94 (Supreme Court, 1973).

73.4015 APPLICATIONS FOR AM AND FM CONSTRUCTION PERMITS,  
INCOMPLETE OR DEFECTIVE.

See Public Notice, FCC 84-366, dated August 2, 1984, 49 FR 47331,  
December 3, 1984. (Edit. Amdt. 12/26/84)

73.4017 APPLICATION PROCESSING: COMMERCIAL FM STATIONS.

See Report and Order, Mass Media Bureau Docket 84-750, FCC 85-125,  
adopted March 4, 1985. \_\_\_ FCC 2d \_\_\_; 50 FR 19936, May 13, 1985.

73.4045 BARTER AGREEMENTS.

See Order, FCC 72-167, adopted February 16, 1972, 33 FCC 2d 653; 37 FR  
4009, February 25, 1972.

73.4050 CHILDREN'S TV PROGRAMS.

(a) See Report and Policy Statement, Docket 19142, FCC 74-1174, adopted  
October 24, 1974. 50 FCC 2d 1; 39 FR 39396, November 6, 1974. (Edit. Amdt.  
4/3/84)

(b) See Report and Order; Policy Statement, Docket 19142, FCC 83-609,  
adopted December 22, 1983. 49 FR 1704, January 13, 1984. (Edit. Amdt. 4/3/84)

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## 73.4055 CIGARETTE ADVERTISING.

See 15 U.S.C. 1335.

## 73.4060 CITIZEN AGREEMENTS.

(a) See Report and Order. Docket 20495, FCC 75-1359, adopted December 10, 1975, 57 FCC 2d 42; 40 FR 59730, December 30, 1975. (Revised 79-610, 10/22/79)

(b) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 78-875, adopted December 21, 1978. 70 FCC 2d 1672. (Added 79-610, 10/22/79)

~~73.4065 COMBINATION ADVERTISING RATES; JOINT SALES PRACTICES.~~

~~(a) See Report and Order, Docket 19789, FCC 76-190, adopted February 2, 1976. 59 FCC 2d 894; 41 FR 24719, June 18, 1976.~~

~~(b) See letter to Ben Lomond Broadcasting Company, Inc., adopted January 18, 1981, FCC 81-16, 84 FCC 2d 699.~~

~~(c) See Report and Order, Docket 80-438, FCC 81-371, adopted July 30, 1981. 87 FCC 2d \_\_\_\_\_; 46 FR 43681, August 31, 1981.~~

## 73.4075 COMMERCIALS, LOUD.

See Memorandum Opinion and Order, BC Docket, 79-168, FCC 84-300, adopted June 27, 1984, 49 FR 28077, July 10, 1984. (Edit. Amdt. 9/27/84)

## 73.4082 COMPARATIVE BROADCAST HEARINGS-SPECIALIZED PROGRAMMING FORMATS.

(a) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 80-33, adopted January 30, 1980. 75 FCC 2d 721. (Added 82-25, 3/5/82)

(b) See Report and Order, Docket 79-137, FCC 79-331, adopted June 1, 1979. 72 FCC 2d 202. (Added 82-25, 3/5/82)

(c) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 79-206, adopted March 30, 1979. 71 FCC 2d 460. (Added 82-25, 3/5/82)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.4091 DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITES.

(a) See Report and Order, General Docket 80-603, FCC 82-285, adopted June 23, 1982. 90 FCC 2d 676; 47 FR 31555, July 21, 1982. (Ed.Amdt.3/4/83)

(b) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 82-427, adopted September 23, 1982. 91 FCC 2d. (Ed. Amdt. 3/4/83)

(c) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 82-498, adopted November 4, 1982. 91 FCC 2d. (Ed. Amdt. 3/4/83)

73.4094 DOLBY ENCODER. (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

See Public Notice dated July 10, 1974, 72 FCC 2d 790.

73.4095 DRUG LYRICS.

(a) See Public Notice, FCC 71-205, dated March 5, 1971. 28 FCC 2d 409; 36 FR 4901, March 13, 1971.

(b) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 71-428, adopted April 16, 1971. 31 FCC 2d 377; 36 FR 8090, April 29, 1971.

73.4097 EBS ATTENTION SIGNAL TESTS ON AUTOMATED PROGRAMMING SYSTEMS. (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

See Public Notice dated March 1, 1979. 72 FCC 2d ~~789~~ 788; 44 FR 17792, March 23, 1979.

73.4100 FINANCIAL QUALIFICATIONS: NEW AM AND FM STATIONS.

See Public Notice, FCC 78-556, dated August 2, 1978. 69 FCC 2d 407; 43 FR 34841, August 7, 1978.

73.4101 FINANCIAL QUALIFICATIONS, TV STATIONS. (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

See Public Notice, FCC 79-299, dated May 11, 1979. 72 FCC 2d 784; 44 FR 29160, May 18, 1979.

73.4102 FAA COMMUNICATIONS, BROADCAST OF. (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

See Public Notice, FCC 72-105, dated February 2, 1972. 37 FR 3567, February 17, 1972.

73.4104 FM ASSIGNMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.

See Report and Order, BC Docket 80-130, FCC 82-240, adopted May 20, 1982. 90 FCC 2d, 88; 47 FR 26625, June 21, 1982. (Ed.Amdt.11/26/82)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

## 73.4107 FM BROADCAST ASSIGNMENTS, INCREASING AVAILABILITY OF.

(a) See, First Report and Order MM Docket 84-231, FCC 84-640, adopted December 19, 1984. 50 FR 3514, January 25, 1985. (Edit. Amdt. 7/22/86)

(b) See, Second Report and Order, MM Docket 84-231, FCC 85-124, adopted March 14, 1985. 50 FR 15558, April 19, 1985. (Edit. Amdt. 7/22/86)

(c) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, MM Docket 84-231, FCC 86-76, adopted February 10, 1986. 51 FR 9210, March 18, 1986. (Edit. Amdt. 7/22/86)

(d) See Public Notice, 51 FR 26009, July 18, 1986.

## 73.4108 FM TRANSMITTER SITE MAP SUBMISSIONS.

See Memorandum Opinion and Order and Public Notice, adopted October 24, 1986. 1 FCC Rcd 381 (1986); 51 FR 45945, December 23, 1986.

## 73.4110 FORMAT CHANGES OF STATIONS.

See Memorandum Opinion and Order, Docket 20682, FCC 76-744, adopted July 28, 1976. 60 FCC 2d 858; 41 FR 37153, September 2, 1976.

## 73.4135 INTERFERENCE TO TV RECEPTION BY FM STATIONS.

See Public Notice, FCC 67-1012, dated August 30, 1967. 74 FCC 2d 619. (Added 85-328, 6/30/85)

## 73.4140 MINORITY OWNERSHIP; TAX CERTIFICATES AND DISTRESS SALES.

(a) See Public Notice. FCC 78-322, dated May 25, 1978. 68 FCC 2d 979; 43 FR 25188, June 9, 1978.

(b) See Public Notice, FCC 78-725, dated October 11, 1978. 43 FR 47612. October 16, 1978.

(c) See Policy Statement, General Docket ~~82-297~~ 82-797, FCC 82-523, adopted December 2, 1982; 92 FCC 2d 849; 48 FR 5943, February 9, 1983.

(d) See Report and Order, General Docket ~~82-797~~, FCC 84-647, adopted December 21, 1984. 99 FCC 2d 1249; 50 FR 1239, January 10, 1985.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.4154 NETWORK/AM, FM STATION AFFILIATION AGREEMENTS.

See Report, Statement of Policy, and Order, Docket 20721, FCC 77-206, adopted March 10, 1977. 63 FCC 2d 674. (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)

73.4157 NETWORK SIGNALS WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECT AFFILIATE BROADCAST SERVICE.

See Public Notice, FCC 79-387, dated April 20, 1970. 22 FCC 2d 779. (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

73.4160 NIGHT TIME SERVICE AREAS, CLASS II AND III AM STATIONS: COMPUTATION.

See Public Notice, FCC 76-800, dated August 26, 1976. 61 FCC 2d 764; 41 FR 36836, September 1, 1976.

73.4163 NONCOMMERCIAL NATURE OF EDUCATION BROADCAST STATIONS.

(a) See Second Report and Order, BC Docket 21136, FCC 81-204, adopted April 23, 1981. 86 FCC 2d 141; 46 FR 27944, May 22, 1981. (Edit. Amdt. 11/26/82)

(b) See Order, BC Docket 21136, FCC 82-237, adopted July 15, 1982. 90 FCC 2d 144-895; 47 FR 36171, August 19, 1982.

(c) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, BC Docket 21136, FCC 84-105, adopted March 28, 1984. 97 FCC 2d 255; 49 FR 13534, April 5, 1984.

(d) See, Public Notice, FCC 86-161, dated April 11, 1986. 51 FR 21800, June 16, 1986.

73.4165 OBSCENE LANGUAGE.

(a) See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 75-200, adopted February 12, 1975. 56 FCC 2d 94; 40 FR 11023, March 11, 1975.

(b) See FCC v. Pacifica Foundation, — U.S.—; 57 L Ed 2d 1073, 98 S. Ct.—; 46 U.S.L.W. 5018 (1978).

(c) See Public Notice, FCC 63-38, dated January 10, 1963, 28 FR 417, January 16, 1963.

73.4170 OBSCENE LYRICS.

See letter to N. Markovitz dated June 3, 1976. In response number 8310, C 2-1109. Review denied: FCC 76-769, adopted August 5, 1976. 74 FCC 2d 613. (Edit. Amdt. 4/30/80)

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.4180 PAYMENT DISCLOSURE: PAYOLA, PLUGOLA, KICKBACKS.

(a) See 47 U.S.C. 507. (Edit. Amdt. 5/10/84)

(b) See Public Notice, FCC 70-593, dated June 4, 1970. 23 FCC 2d 588; 35 FR 9045, June 11, 1970. (Added 79-327, 6/29/79)

73.4185 POLITICAL BROADCASTING AND TELECASTING, THE LAW OF.

(a) See Public Notice, FCC 78-523, dated August 16, 1978, 69 FCC 2d 2209; 43 FR 36342, August 16, 1978.

(b) See Report and Order, BC Docket 82-564, FCC 83-529 adopted November 8, 1983, 95 FCC 2d 1236; 48 FR 53166, November 25, 1983.

73.4190 POLITICAL CANDIDATE AUTHORIZATION NOTICE AND SPONSORSHIP IDENTIFICATION.

See Joint Notice by the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Election Commission, FCC 78-419, dated June 19, 1978, 69 FCC 2d 1129; 43 FR 30126, July 13, 1978. (Added 79-327, 6/29/79)

73.4195 POLITICAL ADVERTISING BY UHF TRANSLATORS.

See Public Notice, FCC 76936, dated October 8, 1976. 62 FCC 2d 896; 41 FR 45043, October 14, 1976. (Added 79-327, 6/29/79)

73.4210 PROCEDURE MANUAL: "THE PUBLIC AND BROADCASTING".

See FCC 74-942, dated September 5, 1974. 49 FCC 2d 1; 39 FCC 32288, dated September 5, 1974. (Added 79-327, 6/29/79)

73.4215 PROGRAM MATTER: SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION.

See Public Notice, FCC 73-595, dated June 1, 1973. 41 FCC 2d 333; 38 FR 14979, June 7, 1973. (Added 79-327, 6/29/79)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

~~73.4225---PROMOTION OF NON-BROADCAST BUSINESS OF STATION.~~~~(a)--See letter to Station WADE, dated September 19, 1973, FCC 73-989, 42-F.C.R.-2d-1027.~~~~(b)--See letter to Station WJIM-TV, dated July 24, 1968, FCC 68-772, 42-F.C.R.-2d-239.~~~~73.4220---SALES CONTRACTS, FAILURE TO PERFORM.~~~~--See Public Notice, FCC 73-1254, dated November 29, 1973, --43 FCC 2d 878, --38 FR 33534, December 5, 1973.~~

## 73.4235 SHORT SPACING AGREEMENTS: FM STATIONS.

See Public Notice, FCC 75-1367, dated December 15, 1975. 57 FCC 2d 1263; 40 FR 58893, December 19, 1975.

## 73.4242 SPONSORSHIP IDENTIFICATION RULES, APPLICABILITY OF.

See Public Notice dated September 3, 1975, 40 FR 41936, September 9, 1975. (Edit. Amdt. 7/7/82)

~~73.4246---SPORTS ANNOUNCER SELECTION.~~~~See Report and Order, Docket 19773, FCC 74-868, adopted July 31, 1974, --48 FCC 2d, 235, --39 FR 29222, August 14, 1974.~~

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.4246 STEREOPHONIC PILOT SUBCARRIER USE DURING  
MONOPHONIC PROGRAMMING.

See Report and Order, Docket 19571, FCC 73-680, adopted June 21, 1973. 41 FCC 2d 534; 38 FR 17021, June 28, 1973. (Added 82-25, 3/5/82)

73.4247 STV: COMPETING APPLICATIONS.

See Second Report and Order, Docket 21502, FCC 81-13, adopted January 8, 1981. 85 FCC 2d 631; 46 FR 19937, April 2, 1981. (Added 82-25, 3/5/82)

73.4250 SUBLIMINAL PERCEPTION.

(a) See Public Notice, FCC 74-78, dated January 24, 1974. 44 FCC 2d 1016; 39 FR 3714, January 29, 1974.

(b) See FCC Information Bulletin, "Subliminal Projection", dated November 1977.

73.4255 TAX CERTIFICATES: ISSUANCE OF

See Public Notice, FCC 76-337, dated April 21, 1976, 59 FCC 2d 91; 41 FR 17605, April 27, 1976.

73.4260 TEASER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

See Public Notice, FCC 62-592, dated June 1, 1962. 27 FR 5274, June 5, 1962.

73.4265 TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BROADCASTS (NETWORK  
AND LIKE SOURCES).

See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 75-1406, adopted December 18, 1975. 57 FCC 2d 334; 41 FR 816, January 5, 1976.

73.4266 TENDER OFFER AND PROXY STATEMENTS.

See POLICY STATEMENT, MM Docket 85-218, FCC 86-67, adopted January 30, 1986. 51 FR 9794, March 21, 1986.

73.4267 TIME BROKERAGE.

See Policy Statement, Docket 78-355. FCC 80-621, adopted October 21, 1980. 82 FCC 2d 107. (Added 82-25, 3/5/82)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 73

73.4272 TV COLORBURST DURING BLACK AND WHITE PROGRAMMING.

See Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 76-223, adopted March 9, 1976.  
58 FCC 2d 385 (Added 80-21, 2/8/80)

73.4275 TONE CLUSTERS: AUDIO ATTENTION GETTING DEVICES.

See Public Notice, FCC 76-610, dated July 2, 1976. 60 FCC 2d 920; 41  
FR 28582, July 12, 1976.

~~73.4280 VIOLATION OF LAWS OF USE BY STATION APPLICANTS:  
COMMISSION POLICY.~~

~~See Report of the Commission, Docket 9572. FCC 51-317, adopted March  
28, 1951. 42 FCC 2d 399; 16 FR 3187, April 11, 1951.~~

73.4280 CHARACTER EVALUATION OF BROADCAST APPLICANTS.

SEE REPORT AND ORDER AND POLICY STATEMENT, Gen. Docket 81-500,  
BC Docket 78-108, FCC 85-648, adopted Dec. 10, 1985, \_\_\_\_\_, FR \_\_\_\_\_  
(-) (- 1986).

RULES SERVICE CO.

FCC/74

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FCC/74-94	July 15, 1988		

July 15, 1988

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/74-94 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 74. The changes which have been made cover the following:

EDITOR'S AMENDMENT

On November 15, 1984, §74.402 was revised in its entirety (49 F.R. 45158). However, the effective date for this revision is still pending. Applications for the frequencies in the pending §74.402 are accepted on a waiver basis. We have reprinted the "pending" version of §74.402 for the convenience of the subscriber. Also a change to §74.502 which was previously omitted, is included.

FM BROADCAST TRANSLATOR AND BOOSTER STATIONS

Effective: May 31, 1988  
Adopted: March 24, 1988

Amendment No. 88-125  
53 F.R. 14802

The FCC has revised sections 74.1231(b) and 74.1250(a) to permit noncommercial educational FM stations to use satellite, microwave or any technical means deemed suitable by the licensee, to deliver signals to translator stations assigned to reserved channels (200-220) and co-owned by the primary station.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

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FCC/74-91	May 15, 1987		

May 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/74-90 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 74. The changes which have been made cover the following:

EXPERIMENTAL BROADCAST STATIONS AND ITFS

Effective: March 12, 1987  
Adopted: December 29, 1986

Amendment No. 86-589  
52 F.R. 3805

The FCC has relaxed the posting of licenses requirement for experimental broadcast stations and for the Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS). The following sections are revised: 74.165, 74.933, 74.934, 74.937, 74.939, 74.951, 74.952, 74.962 and 74.965.

FEE COLLECTION PROGRAM

Effective: April 1, 1987  
Adopted: December 23, 1986

Amendment No. 86-562  
52 F.R. 5285

The FCC has created new rules and procedures for implementing the Schedule of Charges and other provisions established by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985. Thus, section 74.5(a)(4) is revised.

SPECTRUM UTILIZATION POLICY

Effective: April 1, 1987  
Adopted: November 25, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
52 F.R. 7136

The FCC has revised its rules to improve utilization of certain fixed and mobile bands between 947 MHz and 40 GHz. The following sections are affected: 74.15(f) and 74.600 are added; 74.602, 74.631, 74.632(a), 74.636, 74.637, 74.638, 74.641(a) are revised; 74.643, 74.644 are added; and 74.661 is revised.

LOW POWER TV AND TV TRANSLATOR SERVICE

Effective: April 13, 1987  
Adopted: February 2, 1987

Amendment No. 87-44  
52 F.R. 7420

The FCC has made several editorial changes to Part 74. The following sections are revised: 74.702(b), 74.732(d), 74.763(b), 74.780, and 74.783(a).

FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT

Effective: April 16, 1987  
Adopted: December 29, 1986

Editorial Amendment  
52 F.R. 8259

The FCC has revised section 74.1202(b)(1) to delete the reservation of certain commercial FM channels for Class A use.

May 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/74-91 (page three)

EDITORIAL CORRECTION

An editorial correction has been made to section 74.24(i).

OVERSIGHT OF THE RADIO AND TV BROADCAST RULES

Effective: April 2, 1987

Editorial Amendment

Adopted: February 26, 1987

52 F.R. 10568

The FCC has made several editorial revisions to the following sections:  
74.633, 74.732(b), 74.961(a), and 74.1232.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

Examination of the instructions BEFORE filing will help keep your rules in order. Occasionally, more pages are removed than incorporated, or more pages incorporated than removed.

REMOVE PAGES

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FCC/74- 90	March 15, 1987		

March 15, 1987

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/74-90 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 74. The changes which have been made cover the following:

LOW POWER AUXILIARY STATIONS

Effective: March 2, 1987  
Adopted: December 29, 1986

Amendment No. 86-582  
52 F.R. 2534

The FCC has revised sections 74.802, 74.803(b), 74.832(d) and (f), and 74.861(d) and (e) to increase the available frequencies for use by low power auxiliary stations.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

CHANGE SHEET NO. FCC/74-89 (page two)

This Change Sheet is issued in order to provide UP-TO-DATE pages incorporating recent changes to Part 74. The changes which have been made cover the following:

EDITORIAL AMENDMENT

Effective: September 9, 1986                      Editorial Amendment  
Filed: September 8, 1986                      51 F.R. 32087

The FCC has made an editorial revision to section 74.602(a) to update its rules.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Effective: September 30, 1986                      Editorial Amendment  
Adopted: September 19, 1986                      51 F.R. 34620

The FCC has revised the Alphabetical Index on pages C-1 and C-2.

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION FIXED SERVICE

Effective: November 12, 1986                      Amendment No. 86-409  
Released: October 3, 1986                      51 F.R. 39536

The FCC has revised section 74.913(b)(b)(3) in regard to the Instructional Television Fixed Service.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

Examination of the instructions BEFORE filing will help keep your rules in order. Occasionally, more pages are removed than incorporated, or more pages incorporated than removed.

REMOVE PAGES

INCORPORATE PAGES

A-17, A-18	.....	A-17, A-18
C-1, C-2	.....	C-1, C-2
48.9, 48.10	.....	48.9, 48.10
58.5, 58.6	.....	58.5, 58.6
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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

Subject	Eff. Date	Gov't. Amdt. No.	RUSCO Chg. No.	F.R. Page No.
Transmission System Facilities[§74.750(d)(1)]	12/7/84	84-521	74-78	49-48305
Emission Designators [§§74.462(b);74.736(a); 74.936(a); 74.1236(a)]	1/3/85	84-510	74-78	49-48694
Modification of Transmission Systems[§74.1251 (b), (c)]	1/25/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-79	50-3524
Frequency Allocation [§§74.502; 74.534(a)]	2/25/85	84-557	74-79	50-4655
Spectrum Utilization Policy[§§74.502; 74.534; 74.536; 74.550; 74.561; 74.602; 74.636; 74.637; 74.641; 74.655; 74.661]	3/18/85	85-49	74-80	50-7338
Frequency Allocation [§74.502(a)]	2/25/85	84-557 (Correction)	74-80	50-7915
Frequency Assignment Procedures[§§74.402(a); 74.436(a)]	2/13/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-80	50-9035
Land Mobile Station Protection[§74.709(e)]	4/26/85	84-509	74-80	50-12021
Metrification of Rules [§§74.24; 74.402; 74.433; 74.537; 74.631; 74.633; 74.751; 74.1251]	6/5/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-81	50-23697
Purpose and Permissible Service[§74.731(j)]	6/25/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-82	50-26208
Instructional TV Fixed Service[§§74.15; 74.902; 74.903; 74.910; 74.911; 74.912; 74.913; 74.931; 74.932; 74.934; 74.937; 74.951]	7/29/85	85-294	74-82	50-26736
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§74.533; 74.602; 74.635; 74.655; 74.1250; 74.1263]	8/12/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-82	50-32414
Alphabetical Index	9/23/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-83	50-38529
Posting of Station and Operator Licenses[§§74.165(b); 74.664(b); 74.965 (d)]	10/25/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-83	50-38655

## CHANGE RECORD

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

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Frequency Assignment [§74.602(a)]	10/31/85	85-388	74-83	50-39101
Posting of Station License [§§74.664; 74.965]	10/1/85	Edit. Amdt.	74-83	50-40012
Technical and Operational Requirements [§§74.501; 74.533; 74.535; 74.536; 74.550; 74.551; 74.561; 74.562; 74.602; 74.634; 74.637]	12/16/85	85-588	74-84	50-48596
Technical and Operational Requirements [§§74.2; 74.401; 74.402; 74.431; 74.432; 74.434; 74.436; 74.465; 74.467; 74.801; 74.802; 74.831; 74.832; 74.867]	3/10/86	86-58	74-85	51-4599
Instructional Television Fixed Service [§§74.903; 74.913; 74.931; 74.932]	4/21/86	86-66	74-86	51-9796
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§74.561; 74.801; 74.832; 74.1283]	4/24/86	Edit. Amdt.	74-86	51-9963
Antenna Systems [§§74.536; 74.641]	6/4/86	86-203	74-87	51-19839
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§74.655]	7/22/86	Edit. Amdt.	74-88	51-26248
Frequency Assignment [§74.602(a)]	9/9/86	Edit. Amdt.	74-89	51-32087
Alphabetical Index	9/30/86	Edit. Amdt.	74-89	51-34620
Instructional TV Fixed Service [§74.913]	11/12/86	86-409	74-89	51-39536
Low Power Auxiliary Stations [§§74.802; 74.803; 74.832; 74.861]	3/2/87	86-582	74-90	52-2534
Posting of Licenses [§§74.165; 74.933; 74.934; 74.937; 74.939; 74.951; 74.952; 74.962; 74.965]	3/12/87	86-589	74-91	52-3805
Fee Collection Program [§74.5(a)(4)]	4/1/87	86-562	74-91	52-5285
Spectrum Utilization Policy [§§74.15; 74.600; 74.602; 74.631; 74.632; 74.636; 74.637; 74.638; 74.641; 74.643; 74.644; 74.661]	4/1/87	Edit. Amdt.	74-91	52-7136

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

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Low Power TV and TV Translator Service[§§74.702;74.732;74.763;74.780;74.783]	4/13/87	87-44	74-91	52-7420
Frequency Assignment [§74.1202(b)(1)]	4/16/87	Edit.Amdt.	74-91	52-8259
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§§74.633;74.732;74.961;74.1232]	4/2/87	Edit.Amdt.	74-91	52-10568
Station License Period [§74.15]	7/8/87	Edit.Amdt.	74-92	52-25603
Broadcast Regulations [§74.780]	7/9/87	Edit.Amdt.	74-92	52-25865
FM and TV Booster Stations[§§74.1;74.15;74.501;74.531;74.532;74.701;74.702;74.703;74.705;74.707;74.731;74.732;74.735;74.736;74.737;74.750;74.751;74.761;74.762;74.763;74.780;74.781;74.783;74.784;74.1201;74.1203;74.1231;74.1232;74.1235;74.1236;74.1250;74.1261]	9/21/87	87-244	74-93	52-31398
Alphabetical Index	10/1/87	Edit. Amdt.	74-93	52-37315
Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules [§74.482;Alphabetical Index]	1/6/88	Edit. Amdt.	74-93	52-47567
Cross Reference to Rules in Other Parts[§74.5]	2/25/88	Edit. Amdt.	74-93	53-2497
FM and TV Booster Stations[§§74.501;74.703;74.1235]	3/3/88	87-244 (Correction)	74-93	53-4168
FM Broadcast Translator and Booster Stations[§§74.1231;74.1250]	5/31/88	88-125	74-94	53-14802

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74.511 CROSS REFERENCE.

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74.533 REMOTE CONTROL AND UNATTENDED OPERATION.  
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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

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74.602 FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT.  
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74.621 CROSS REFERENCE.

74.631 PERMISSIBLE SERVICE.  
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74.633 TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATIONS.  
74.634 REMOTE CONTROL.  
74.635 UNATTENDED OPERATION.  
74.636 POWER LIMITATIONS.  
74.637 EMISSION AND BANDWIDTH.  
74.638 FREQUENCY COORDINATION.  
74.641 ANTENNA SYSTEMS.  
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74.661 FREQUENCY TOLERANCE.  
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74.833	TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATIONS.





FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

- (a) Part 1 (Volume I), "Practice and Procedure". (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
- (1) Subpart A, "General Rules of Practice and Procedure" (§§1.1 to 1.120). (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
  - (2) Subpart B, "Hearing Proceedings" (§§1.201 to 1.363). (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
  - (3) Subpart C, "Rule Making Proceedings" (§§1.399 to 1.430). (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
  - (4) Subpart G, "Schedule of Fees" (~~§§1.1101 to 1.1120~~).  
Statutory Charges and Procedures for Payment.
  - (5) Subpart H, "Ex Parte Presentations" (§§1.1201 to 1.1251). (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
  - (6) Subpart I, "Procedures Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" (§§1.1301 to 1.1319). (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
- (b) Part 2 (Volume II), "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters, General Rules and Regulations," including Subparts A, "Definitions," B, "Allocation, Assignments, and Use of Radio Frequencies," C, "Emissions," D, "Call Signs and Other Forms of Identifying Radio Transmissions," G, "Treaties and Other International Agreements," and J, "Equipment Authorization Procedures—Type Approval; Type Acceptance; Certification". (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
- (c) Part 13 (Volume I), "Commercial Radio Operators". (Edit. Amdt. 11/15/82)
- (d) Part 17 (Volume I), "Construction, Marking, and Lighting of Antenna Structures". (Added 11/1/582)
- (e) Part 73 (Volume III), "Radio Broadcast Services". (Added 11/15/82)

74.12 NOTIFICATION OF FILING OF APPLICATIONS.

The provisions of §73.1030 "Notification concerning interference to Radio Astronomy Research, and Receiving Installations" apply to all stations authorized under this Part of the FCC Rules except the following: (Added 76-709, 10/22/79)

- (a) Mobile remote pickup stations (Subpart D). (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (b) TV pickup stations (Subpart F). (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)
- (c) Low power auxiliary stations (Subpart H). (Added 79-609, 10/22/79)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.13 EQUIPMENT TESTS.

(a) During the process of construction of any class of radio station listed in this part, the permittee, without further authority of the Commission, may conduct equipment tests for the purposes of such adjustments and measurements as may be necessary to assure compliance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor, the technical requirements of this chapter, and the applicable engineering standards. (Revised 73-694, 8/13/73)

(b) Equipment tests may be continued so long as the construction permit shall remain valid. (Revised 73-694, 8/13/73)

(c) The authorization for tests embodied in this section shall not be construed as constituting a license to operate. (Revised 73-694, 8/13/73)

## 74.14 SERVICE OR PROGRAM TESTS.

(a) Upon completion of construction of a radio station in accordance with the terms of the construction permit, the technical provisions of the application therefor, technical requirements of this chapter, and applicable engineering standards, and when an application for station license has been filed showing the station to be in satisfactory operating condition, the permittee of any class of station listed in this part may, without further authority of the Commission, ~~may~~ conduct service or program tests.

~~PROVIDED, That the Engineer in Charge of the district in which the station is located and the Commission are notified at least two (2) days (not including Sundays and Saturdays and legal holidays when the offices of the Commission are not open) in advance of the beginning of such operation.~~

~~(b) The Commission may notify the permittee to conduct no tests or may cancel, suspend, or change the date for the beginning of such tests when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.~~

~~(c) Unless sooner suspended or revoked~~ Program test authority for stations authorized under this Part will continue valid during Commission consideration of the application for license and during this period further extension of the construction permit is not required. Program test authority shall be automatically terminated by with final determination upon action on the application for station license.

~~(d) (c)~~ The authorization for tests embodied in this section shall not be construed as approval by the Commission of the application for station license.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

- (4) For stations located in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, August 1, 1983. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)
- (5) For stations located in Oklahoma and Texas, October 1, 1983. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)
- (6) For stations located in Kansas and Nebraska, December 1, 1983. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)
- (7) For stations located in Iowa and South Dakota, February 1, 1984. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)
- (8) For stations located in Minnesota and North Dakota, April 1, 1984. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)
- (9) For stations located in Wyoming, June 1, 1984. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)
- (10) For stations located in Montana, August 1, 1984. (Revised 81-570, 12/16/81)
- (11) For stations located in Idaho, October 1, 1978. (Edit. Amdt., 6/21/76)
- (12) For stations located in Washington, December 1, 1978. (Edit. Amdt., 6/21/76)
- (13) For stations located in Oregon, February 1, 1979. (Edit. Amdt., 6/21/76)
- (14) For stations located in Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, and Hawaii; April 1, 1979. (Edit. Amdt. 4/30/80)
- (15) For stations located in Colorado, June 1, 1979. (Edit. Amdt., 6/21/76)
- (16) For stations located in New Mexico, August 1, 1979. (Edit. Amdt., 6/21/76)
- (17) For stations located in Utah, October 1, 1979. (Edit. Amdt., 6/21/76)
- (18) For stations located in Arizona, December 1, 1979. (Edit. Amdt., 6/21/76)

NOTE: For the cutoff date for the filing of applications mutually exclusive with, and petitions to deny, renewal applications, see §1.516(e) of this chapter. (Added 69-534, 6/25/69)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

(e) Licenses for instructional television fixed stations will be issued for a period of 10 years beginning with the date of grant. An application for renewal of license (FCC Form 330-R) shall be filed not later than the first day of the fourth full calendar month prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be renewed. If the prescribed deadline falls on a nonbusiness day, the cutoff shall be the close of business of the first full business day thereafter. (Revised 85-294, 7/29/85)

(f) Licenses held by broadcast network-entities under Subpart F will be issued for a period of 5 years beginning with the date of grant. An application for renewal of license (FCC Form 313-R) shall be filed not later than the first day of the fourth full calendar month prior to the expiration date of the license sought to be renewed. If the prescribed deadline falls on a non-business day, the cutoff shall be the close of business of the first full business day thereafter.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

- (g) The Part 73 licensee of this chapter, prior to operating pursuant to the provisions of this section shall, for the intended location or area-of-operation, notify the appropriate frequency coordination committee or any licensee(s) assigned the use of the proposed operating frequency, concerning the particulars of the intended operation and shall provide the name and telephone number of a person who may be contacted in the event of interference. Information on active frequency coordination committees may be obtained by contacting the FCC's Auxiliary Services Branch at (202) 632-7698 634-6307 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Eastern Time. Except as provided below, this notification provision shall not apply where an unanticipated need for immediate short-term mobile station operation would render compliance with the provisions of this paragraph impractical.
- (1) A CARS licensee shall always be given advance notification prior to the commencement of short-term operation on or adjacent to an assigned frequency. (Added 82-87, 4/1/82)
- (h) Short-term operation is limited to areas south or west of the United States-Canada border as follows: (Added 82-87, 4/1/82)
- (1) Use of broadcast auxiliary service frequencies below 470 MHz is limited to areas of the United States south of Line A or west of Line C unless the effective radiated power of the station is 5 watts or less. (Added 82-87, 4/1/82)

NOTE.—Line A is a line above which frequency assignments made by the Federal Communications Commission are coordinated with the Canadian Department of Communications and which begins at Aberdeen, Washington, running by great circle arc to the intersection of 48° N., 120° W., then along parallel 48° N., to the intersection of 95° W., then by great circle arc through the southernmost point of Duluth, Minnesota, then by great circle arc to 45° N., 85° W., then southward along meridian 85° W., to its intersection with parallel 41° N., then along parallel 41° N., to its intersection with meridian 82° W., then by great circle arc through the southernmost point of Bangor, Maine, then by great circle arc through the southernmost point of Searsport, Maine, at which point it terminates. Line C is a line east of which frequency assignments are similarly coordinated and which begins at the intersection of 70° N., 144° W., then by great circle arc to the intersection of 60° N., 143° W., then by great circle arc so as to include all of the Alaskan Panhandle. (Added 82-87, 4/1/82)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

- (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.)
- (3) A broadcast auxiliary service station operating on frequencies above 1 GHz shall not be located 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.) (Added 82-87, 4/1/82)

- \* (i) Short-term operation of a remote pickup broadcast base station, a remote pickup automatic relay station, an aural broadcast STL station, an aural broadcast intercity relay station, a TV STL station, a TV intercity relay station or a TV translator relay station in the National Radio Quiet Zone, or near FCC monitoring stations is subject to the same advance notification procedures applicable to regular applications as provided for in §73.1030 and §74.12, except that inasmuch as short-term operation does not involve an application process, the provisions relating to agency objection procedures shall not apply. It shall simply be necessary for the Part 73 licensee of this chapter to contact the potentially affected agency and obtain advance approval for the proposed short-term operation. Where protection to FCC monitoring stations is concerned, approval for short-term operation may be given by the local Engineer In Charge. (Added 82-87, 4/1/82)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

TECHNICAL OPERATION AND OPERATORS

74.161 FREQUENCY TOLERANCE.

~~The licensee of an experimental television broadcasting station shall maintain the operating frequency of its station within the tolerance specified in the instrument of authorization. The departure of the carrier frequency or frequencies of an experimental broadcast station must not exceed the tolerance specified in the instrument of authorization. For modes of transmission that do not have a resting or center carrier frequency, the occupied bandwidth of the station transmissions may not exceed that specified in the instrument of authorization.~~

74.162 FREQUENCY MONITORS AND MEASUREMENTS.

The licensee of an experimental television broadcast station shall provide the necessary means for determining that the frequency of the station is within the allowed tolerance. The date and time of each frequency check, the frequency as measured, and a description or identification of the method employed shall be entered in the station log. Sufficient observations shall be made to insure that the assigned carrier frequency is maintained within the prescribed tolerance.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.163 has been so completely revised as of August 15, 1984, that the previous wording is not shown.*

74.163 TIME OF OPERATION.

(a) Unless specified or restricted hours of operation are shown in the station authorization, experimental broadcast stations may be operated at any time and are not required to adhere to a regular schedule of operation.

(b) The FCC may limit or restrict the periods of station operation in the event interference is caused to other broadcast or nonbroadcast stations.

(c) The FCC may require that an experimental broadcast station conduct such experiments as are deemed desirable and reasonable for development of the type of service for which the station was authorized.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.165 STATION AND OPERATOR LICENSES; POSTING OF.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.165 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-589 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(a) The instrument of authorization or a clearly legible photocopy thereof, shall be available at the transmitter site.

(b) Operators of an experimental broadcast transmitter must have their operators' licenses or permits available at their duty station when they are on duty.

## 74.181 STATION RECORDS.

(a) The licensee of each experimental broadcast station must maintain adequate records of the operation, including: (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)

(1) Information concerning the nature of the experimental operation and the periods in which it is being conducted. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)

(2) Information concerning any specific data requested by the FCC. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)

(b) Station records must be retained for a period of two years. (Edit. Amdt. 8/15/84)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

(b) The following frequencies are allocated for assignment to remote pickup broadcast stations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands only: (Reissued 76-1007, November 22, 1976)

MHz	MHz	MHz	MHz
160.89	161.01	161.13	161.25
160.95	161.07	161.19	161.31
			161.37

NOTE. —These frequencies are shared with the Land Transportation Radio Service. (Reissued 76-1007, 11/22/76)

*[EDITOR'S NOTE: The FCC has so completely revised § 74.402(c) by means of Amendment No. 76-193 that no attempt has been made to show the previous wording.]*

(c) For licensing purposes, a single system will consist of transmitters authorized to use the following combinations of frequency groups in a single area:

- (1) Group A.
- (2) One group from Groups D, E, F, G, or H; and/or either I or J.
- (3) Groups  $K_1$  and  $K_2$ , and/or either L or M.
- (4) Groups  $N_1$  and R.
- (5) Group  $N_2$ .
- (6) Group P.
- (7) Group S.

(d) License applicants shall request assignment of only those frequencies, both in number and channel bandwidth, necessary for satisfactory operation. A licensee may operate a remote pickup broadcast system only if the system is equipped to operate on all assigned frequencies. It is not necessary that each transmitter within a system be equipped to operate on all authorized system frequencies.

(d) (e) Remote pickup broadcast stations or systems will not be granted exclusive frequency assignments. The same frequency or frequencies may be assigned to other licensees in the same area. Applicants for licenses should select the frequencies closest to the lower band edges within a group that will meet their operational requirements to promote the orderly and efficient use of the allocated frequencies.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

*EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 49 CFR 45158, November 15, 1984, §74.402 was revised in its entirety. However, the effective date for this revision is still pending. Applications using the pending frequencies are accepted on a waiver basis. For the convenience of the subscriber, the revised version of §74.402 is set forth below:*

## 74.402 AUTHORIZED FREQUENCIES.

Operation on all channels listed in this section (except: 26.07, 26.11, 26.45, 450.01, 450.02, 450.98, 450.99, 455.01, 455.02, 455.98, 455.99 MHz) shall be in accordance with the "priority of use" provisions in §74.403(b). The channel will be assigned by its center frequency, channel bandwidth, and emission designator. The frequencies listed in this section represent the center of the channel or channel segment.

- (a) The following channels (except 1606, 1622, and 1646 kHz) may be assigned for use by broadcast remote pickup stations using any emission (other than single sideband or pulse) that will be in accordance with the provisions of §74.462. The channels 1606, 1622, and 1646 kHz are limited to A3E emission.
- (1) MF Channels: 1606, 1622, and 1646 kHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 10 kHz; The channel 1606 kHz is subject to the condition listed in subparagraph (c)(1) of this section.
- (2) HF Channels: 25.87, 25.91, 25.95, 25.99, 26.03, 26.07, 26.09, 26.11, 26.13, 26.15, 26.17, 26.21, 26.23, 26.25, 26.27, 26.29, 26.31, 26.33, 26.35, 26.37, 26.39, 26.41, 26.43, 26.45, and 26.47 MHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 20 kHz, except the channels 25.87-26.03 MHz are 40 kHz; The channels 25.87-26.09 MHz are subject to the condition listed in subparagraph (c)(2) of this section.
- (3) VHF Channels: 166.25 and 170.15 MHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 25 kHz; These channels are subject to the condition listed in subparagraph (c)(8) of this section.
- (4) UHF Channels: 450.01, 450.02, 450.98, 450.99, 455.01, 455.02, 455.98, 455.99 MHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 10 kHz; These channels are subject to the condition listed in subparagraph (c)(9) of this section.
- (b) One or more of the following 5 kHz segments may be stacked to form a channel which may be assigned for use by broadcast remote pickup stations using any emission contained within the resultant channel in accordance with the provisions of §74.462.

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- (1) VHF segments: 152.8575, 152.8625, 152.8675, 152.8725, 152.8775, 152.8825, 152.9175, 152.9225, 152.9275, 152.9325, 152.9375, 152.9425, 152.9775, 152.9825, 152.9875, 152.9925, 152.9975, 153.0025, 153.0375, 153.0425, 153.0475, 153.0525, 153.0575, 153.0625, 153.0975, 153.1025, 153.1075, 153.1125, 153.1175, 153.1225, 153.1575, 153.1625, 153.1675, 153.1725, 153.1775, 153.1825, 153.2175, 153.2225, 153.2275, 153.2325, 153.2375, 153.2425, 153.2775, 153.2825, 153.2875, 153.2925, 153.2975, 153.3025, 153.3375, 153.3425, 153.3475, 153.3525, 153.3575, and 153.3625 MHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 30 kHz; These channels are subject to the conditions listed in paragraphs (c)(3), (4), and (5) of this section.
- (2) VHF segments: 160.8625, 160.8675, 160.8725, 160.8775, 160.8825, 160.8875, 160.8925, 160.8975, 160.9025, 160.9075, 160.9125, 160.9175, 160.9225, 160.9275, 160.9325, 160.9375, 160.9425, 160.9475, 160.9525, 160.9575, 160.9625, 160.9675, 160.9725, 160.9775, 160.9825, 160.9875, 160.9925, 160.9975, 161.0025, 161.0075, 161.0125, 161.0175, 161.0225, 161.0275, 161.0325, 161.0375, 161.0425, 161.0475, 161.0525, 161.0575, 161.0625, 161.0675, 161.0725, 161.0775, 161.0825, 161.0875, 161.0925, 161.0975, 161.1025, 161.1075, 161.1125, 161.1175, 161.1225, 161.1275, 161.1325, 161.1375, 161.1425, 161.1475, 161.1525, 161.1575, 161.1625, 161.1675, 161.1725, 161.1775, 161.1825, 161.1875, 161.1925, 161.1975, 161.2025, 161.2075, 161.2125, 161.2175, 161.2225, 161.2275, 161.2325, 161.2375, 161.2425, 161.2475, 161.2525, 161.2575, 161.2625, 161.2675, 161.2725, 161.2775, 161.2825, 161.2875, 161.2925, 161.2975, 161.3025, 161.3075, 161.3125, 161.3175, 161.3225, 161.3275, 161.3325, 161.3375, 161.3425, 161.3475, 161.3525, 161.3575, 161.3625, 161.3675, 161.3725, 161.3775, 161.3825, 161.3875, 161.3925, and 161.3975 MHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 30 kHz; These channels are subject to the condition listed in paragraph (c)(6) of this section.
- (3) VHF segments: 161.6275, 161.6325, 161.6375, 161.6425, 161.6475, 161.6525, 161.6575, 161.6625, 161.6675, 161.6725, 161.6775, 161.6825, 161.6875, 161.6925, 161.6975, 161.7025, 161.7075, 161.7125, 161.7175, 161.7225, 161.7275, 161.7325, 161.7375, 161.7425, 161.7475, 161.7525, 161.7575, 161.7625, 161.7675, and 161.7725 MHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 30 kHz; These channels are subject to the conditions listed in paragraphs (c)(4) and (7) of this section.

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- (4) UHF segments: 450.0275, 450.0325, 450.0375, 450.0425, 450.0475, 450.0525, 450.0575, 450.0625, 450.0675, 450.0725, 450.0775, 450.0825, 450.0875, 450.0925, 450.0975, 450.1025, 450.1075, 450.1125, 450.1175, 450.1225, 450.1275, 450.1325, 450.1375, 450.1425, 450.1475, 450.1525, 450.1575, 450.1625, 450.1675, 450.1725, 450.1775, 450.1825, 450.1875, 450.1925, 450.1975, 450.2025, 450.2075, 450.2125, 450.2175, 450.2225, 450.2275, 450.2325, 450.2375, 450.2425, 450.2475, 450.2525, 450.2575, 450.2625, 450.2675, 450.2725, 450.2775, 450.2825, 450.2875, 450.2925, 450.2975, 450.3025, 450.3075, 450.3125, 450.3175, 450.3225, 450.3275, 450.3325, 450.3375, 450.3425, 450.3475, 450.3525, 450.3575, 450.3625, 450.3675, 450.3725, 450.3775, 450.3825, 450.3875, 450.3925, 450.3975, 450.4025, 450.4075, 450.4125, 450.4175, 450.4225, 450.4275, 450.4325, 450.4375, 450.4425, 450.4475, 450.4525, 450.4575, 450.4625, 450.4675, 450.4725, 450.4775, 450.4825, 450.4875, 450.4925, 450.4975, 450.5025, 450.5075, 450.5125, 450.5175, 450.5225, 450.5275, 450.5325, 450.5375, 450.5425, 450.5475, 450.5525, 450.5575, 450.5625, 450.5675, 450.5725, 450.5775, 450.5825, 450.5875, 450.5925, 450.5975, 450.6025, 450.6075, 450.6125, 450.6175, 450.6225, 455.0275, 455.0325, 455.0375, 455.0425, 455.0475, 455.0525, 455.0575, 455.0625, 455.0675, 455.0725, 455.0775, 455.0825, 455.0875, 455.0925, 455.0975, 455.1025, 455.1075, 455.1125, 455.1175, 455.1225, 455.1275, 455.1325, 455.1375, 455.1425, 455.1475, 455.1525, 455.1575, 455.1625, 455.1675, 455.1725, 455.1775, 455.1825, 455.1875, 455.1925, 455.1975, 455.2025, 455.2075, 455.2125, 455.2175, 455.2225, 455.2275, 455.2325, 455.2375, 455.2425, 455.2475, 455.2525, 455.2575, 455.2625, 455.2675, 455.2725, 455.2775, 455.2825, 455.2875, 455.2925, 455.2975, 455.3025, 455.3075, 455.3125, 455.3175, 455.3225, 455.3275, 455.3325, 455.3375, 455.3425, 455.3475, 455.3525, 455.3575, 455.3625, 455.3675, 455.3725, 455.3775, 455.3825, 455.3875, 455.3925, 455.3975, 455.4025, 455.4075, 455.4125, 455.4175, 455.4225, 455.4275, 455.4325, 455.4375, 455.4425, 455.4475, 455.4525, 455.4575, 455.4625, 455.4675, 455.4725, 455.4775, 455.4825, 455.4875, 455.4925, 455.4975, 455.5025, 455.5075, 455.5125, 455.5175, 455.5225, 455.5275, 455.5325, 455.5375, 455.5425, 455.5475, 455.5525, 455.5575, 455.5625, 455.5675, 455.5725, 455.5775, 455.5825, 455.5875, 455.5925, 455.5975, 455.6025, 455.6075, 455.6125, 455.6175, 455.6225 MHz. Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 50 kHz.

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- (c) One or two of the following 25 kHz segments may be stacked to form a channel which may be assigned for use by any emission contained within the resultant channel in accordance with the provisions of §74.462. Users committed to 50 kHz bandwidths and transmitting program material will have primary use of these channels.
  - (1) UHF segments: 450.6375, 450.6625, 450.6875, 450.7125, 450.7375, 450.7625, 450.7875, 450.8125, 450.8375, 450.8625, 455.6375, 455.6625, 455.6875, 455.7125, 455.7375, 455.7625, 455.7875, 455.8125, 455.8375, 455.8625 MHz. Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 50 kHz.
- (d) One or two of the following 50 kHz segments may be stacked to form a channel which may be assigned for use by broadcast remote pickup stations using any emission contained within the resultant channel in accordance with the provisions of Section 74.462. Users committed to 100 kHz bandwidths and transmitting program material will have primary use of these channels.
  - (1) UHF segments: 450.900, 450.950, 455.900, and 455.950 MHz; Maximum authorized channel bandwidth: 10 kHz.
- (e) Conditions on Broadcast Remote Pickup Service channel usage as referred to in subparagraphs (a) through (d) above:
  - (1) Operation is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the reception of AM broadcast stations.
  - (2) Operation is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to stations in the broadcast service.
  - (3) Operation is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations set forth in Part 2 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. Applications for licenses to use frequencies in this band must include statements showing what procedures will be taken to ensure that interference will not be caused to stations in the Industrial Radio Services.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

- (4) These frequencies will not be licensed to network entities.
- (5) These frequencies will not be authorized to new stations for use on board aircraft.
- (6) These frequencies are allocated for assignment to broadcast remote pickup stations in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands only.

NOTE: These frequencies are shared with Public Safety and Land Transportation Radio Services.

- (7) These frequencies may not be used by broadcast remote pickup stations in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. In other areas, certain existing stations in the Public Safety and Land Transportation Radio Services have been permitted to continue operation on these frequencies on condition that no harmful interference is caused to broadcast remote pickup stations.
  - (8) Operation on the frequencies 166.25 MHz and 170.15 MHz is not authorized: (i) Within the area bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, on the north by the parallel of latitude 37 degrees 30 minutes N., and radius equal to the air-line distance between Springfield, Ill., and Montgomery, Alabama, subtended between the foregoing west and north boundaries; (ii) Within 150 miles (241 km) of New York City; and, (iii) In Alaska or outside the continental United States; and is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused by radio stations in the band 162-174 MHz.
  - (9) The use of these frequencies is limited to operational communications, including tones for signaling and for remote control and automatic transmission system control and telemetry.
- (f) License applicants shall request assignments of only those channels, both in number and bandwidth, necessary for satisfactory operation and for which the system is equipped to operate. However, it is not necessary that each transmitter within a system be equipped to operate on all frequencies authorized to that licensee.
  - (g) Remote pickup stations or systems will not be granted exclusive channel assignments. The same channel or channels may be assigned to other licensees in the same area. When such sharing is necessary, the provisions of §74.403 shall apply.
  - (h) Each authorization for a new broadcast remote pickup station or system shall require the use of type accepted equipment.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

74.403 FREQUENCY SELECTION TO AVOID INTERFERENCE.  
(Reissued 76-1007, 11/22/76)

(a) Where two or more remote pickup broadcast station licensees are authorized to operate on the same frequency or group of frequencies in the same area and when simultaneous operation is contemplated, the licensees shall endeavor to select frequencies or schedule operation in such manner as to avoid mutual interference. If mutual agreement to this effect cannot be reached the Commission shall be notified and it will specify the frequency or frequencies on which each station is to be operated.

(b) The following order of priority of transmissions shall be observed on all frequencies except those listed in § 74.402(a) (3), (a) (7) and (a) (8):

- (1) Communications during an emergency or pending emergency directly related to the safety of life and property.
- (2) Program material to be broadcast.
- (3) Cues, orders, and other related communications immediately necessary to the accomplishment of a broadcast.
- (4) Operational communications.
- (5) Tests or drills to check the performance of stand-by or emergency circuits.

*[EDITOR'S NOTE: The FCC has deleted § 74.404, Use of FCC Form 425, and § 74.405, Special Provisions Relating to Land Mobile Spectrum Management Program in Chicago Region. The previous text of these sections has not been reproduced.]*

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

74.411 CROSS REFERENCE. (Reissued 76-1007, 11/22/76)

See §§ 74.11 to 74.16.

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EQUIPMENT

74.451 TYPE ACCEPTANCE OF EQUIPMENT. (Reissued 76-1007, November 22, 1976)

(a) Applications for new remote pickup broadcast stations or systems or for changing transmitting equipment of an existing station will not be accepted unless the transmitters to be used have been type accepted by the FCC pursuant to the provisions of this Subpart, or have been type accepted for licensing under Parts 21 or 90 of the FCC rules and do not exceed the output power limits specified in §74.461(b). (Edit. Amdt. 4/30/80)

(b) Any manufacturer of a transmitter to be used in this service may apply for type acceptance for such transmitter following the type acceptance procedure set forth in Part 2 of the Commission's rules and regulations. Attention is also directed to Part 1 of the Commission's rules and regulations which specifies the fees required when filing an application for type acceptance. (Reissued 76-1007, 11/22/76)

(c) An applicant for a remote pickup broadcast station or system may also apply for type acceptance for an individual transmitter by following the type acceptance procedure set forth in Part 2 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. Individual transmitters which are type accepted will not normally be included in the Commission's "Radio Equipment List." (Revised 77-119, April 18, 1977)

(d) All transmitters marketed for use under this Subpart shall be type accepted by the Federal Communications Commission. (Refer to Subpart 1 of Part 2 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.) (Revised 78-240, 4/14/78)

(e) Remote pickup broadcast station equipment authorized to be used pursuant to an application accepted for filing prior to December 1, 1977, may continue to be used by the licensee or its successors or assignees:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, If operation of such equipment causes harmful interference due to its failure to comply with the technical standards set forth in this subpart, the Commission may, at its discretion, require the licensee to take such corrective action as is necessary to eliminate the interference. (Reissued 76-1007, November 22, 1976)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

(f) Each instrument of authority which permits operation of a remote pickup broadcast station or system using equipment which has not been type accepted will specify the particular transmitting equipment which the licensee is authorized to use. (Reissued 76-1007, 11/22/76)

## 74. 452 EQUIPMENT CHANGES.

(a) Prior Commission approval is required for any change in the overall height of an antenna structure, except where notice to the Federal Aviation Administration is specifically not required under § 17. 14(b) of the Commission's rules and regulations. (Reissued 76-1007, 11/22/76)

(b) The licensee of a remote pickup broadcast station may, except as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section, make any other changes in the equipment that are deemed desirable or necessary, including replacement with type accepted equipment, without prior Commission approval: (Revised 77-119, April 18, 1977)

PROVIDED, The proposed changes will not depart from any of the terms of the station or system authorization or the Commission's technical rules governing this service: (Reissued 76-1007, November 22, 1976)

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That any changes made to type accepted transmitting equipment shall be in compliance with the provisions of Part 2 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations concerning modification to type accepted equipment. (Revised 77-119, April 18, 1977)

(c) The FCC in Washington, DC shall be promptly notified if any equipment changes made pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section. (Edit. Amdt. 11/26/82)

(d) All transmitters initially installed after November 30, 1977, must be type accepted for use in this service or other services as specified in §74.451(a). (Revised 9/1/77)

~~TECHNICAL OPERATION AND OPERATORS~~

## 74. 461 TRANSMITTER POWER.

(a) Transmitter power is the power at the transmitter output terminals and delivered to the antenna, antenna transmission line, or any other impedance-matched, radio frequency load. For the purpose of this Subpart, the transmitter power is the carrier power. (Reissued 76-1007, 11/22/76)

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SUBPART E

AURAL BROADCAST AUXILIARY STATIONS

74.501 CLASSES OF AURAL BROADCAST AUXILIARY STATIONS.

(a) AURAL BROADCAST STL STATION.

A fixed station for the transmission of aural program material between the studio and the transmitter of a broadcasting station other than an international broadcasting station. (Revised 85-588, 12/16/85)

(b) AURAL BROADCAST INTERCITY RELAY (ICR) STATION.

A fixed station for the transmission of aural program material between broadcasting stations other than international broadcasting stations- and between FM radio broadcast stations and their co-owned FM booster stations, or other purposes as authorized in §74.531.

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.502 has been completely revised. The previous wording is not shown.*

74.502 FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT.

(a) The frequency band 944-952 MHz is available for assignment to aural STL and ICR stations. AM and FM broadcast stations shall have primary use of the band; however, TV broadcast stations may be licensed on a secondary, noninterference basis. One or more of the following 25 kHz segments may be stacked to form a channel which may be assigned with a maximum authorized bandwidth of 300 kHz except as noted below. The channel, will be assigned by its center frequency, channel bandwidth, and emission designator. The following frequencies are the centers of each segment:

944.0125,	944.0375,	944.0625,	944.0875,
944.1125,	944.1375,	944.1625,	944.1875,
944.2125,	944.2375,	944.2625,	944.2875,
944.3125,	944.3375,	944.3625,	944.3875,
944.4125,	944.4375,	944.4625,	944.4875,
944.5125,	944.5375,	944.5625,	944.5875,
944.6125,	944.6375,	944.6625,	944.6875,
944.7125,	944.7375,	944.7625,	944.7875,
944.8125,	944.8375,	944.8625,	944.8875,
944.9125,	944.9375,	944.9625,	944.9875,
945.0125,	945.0375,	945.0625,	945.0875,
945.1125,	945.1375,	945.1625,	945.1875,
945.2125,	945.2375,	945.2625,	945.2875,
945.3125,	945.3375,	945.3625,	945.3875,
945.4125,	945.4375,	945.4625,	945.4875,
945.5125,	945.5375,	945.5625,	945.5875,
945.6125,	945.6375,	945.6625,	945.6875,
945.7125,	945.7375,	945.7625,	945.7875,
945.8125,	945.8375,	945.8625,	945.8875,
945.9125,	945.9375,	945.9625,	945.9875,
946.0125,	946.0375,	946.0625,	946.0875,
946.1125,	946.1375,	946.1625,	946.1875,
946.2125,	946.2375,	946.2625,	946.2875,
946.3125,	946.3375,	946.3625,	946.3875,
946.4125,	946.4375,	946.4625,	946.4875,
946.5125,	946.5375,	946.5625,	946.5875,
946.6125,	946.6375,	946.6625,	946.6875,
946.7125,	946.7375,	946.7625,	946.7875,
946.8125,	946.8375,	946.8625,	946.8875,
946.9125,	946.9375,	946.9625,	946.9875,

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947.0125,	947.0375,	947.0625,	947.0875,
947.1125,	947.1375,	947.1625,	947.1875,
947.2125,	947.2375,	947.2625,	947.2875,
947.3125,	947.3375,	947.3625,	947.3875,
947.4125,	947.4375,	947.4625,	947.4875,
947.5125,	947.5375,	947.5625,	947.5875,
947.6125,	947.6375,	947.6625,	947.6875,
947.7125,	947.7375,	947.7625,	947.7875,
947.8125,	947.8375,	947.8625,	947.8875,
947.9125,	947.9375,	947.9625,	947.9875,
948.0125,	948.0375,	048.0625,	948.0875,
948.1125,	948.1375,	948.1625,	948.1875,
948.2125,	948.2375,	948.2625,	948.2875,
948.3125,	948.3375,	948.3625,	948.3875,
948.4125,	948.4375,	948.4625,	948.4875,
948.5125,	948.5375,	948.5625,	948.5875,
948.6125,	948.6375,	948.6625,	948.6875,
948.7125,	948.7375,	948.7625,	948.7875,
948.8125,	948.8375,	948.8625,	948.8875,
948.9125,	948.9375,	948.9625,	948.9875,
949.0125,	949.0375,	949.0625,	949.0875,
949.1125,	949.1375,	949.1625,	949.1875,
949.2125,	949.2375,	949.2625,	949.2875,
949.3125,	949.3375,	949.3625,	949.3875,
949.4125,	949.4375,	949.4625,	949.4875,
949.5125,	949.5375,	949.5625,	949.5875,
949.6125,	949.6375,	949.6625,	949.6875,
949.7125,	949.7375,	949.7625,	949.7875,
949.8125,	949.8375,	949.8625,	949.8875,
949.9125,	949.9375,	949.9625,	949.9875,
950.0125,	950.0375,	950.0625,	950.0875,
950.1125,	950.1375,	950.1625,	950.1875,
950.2125,	950.2375,	950.2625,	950.2875,
950.3125,	950.3375,	950.3625,	950.3875,
950.4125,	950.4375,	950.4625,	950.4875,
950.5125,	950.5375,	950.5625,	950.5875,
950.6125,	950.6375,	950.6625,	950.6875,
950.7125,	950.7375,	950.7625,	950.7875,
950.8125,	950.8375,	950.8625,	950.8875,
950.9125,	950.9375,	950.9625,	950.9875,

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951.0125,	951.0375,	951.0625,	951.0875,
951.1125,	951.1375,	951.1625,	951.1875,
951.2125,	951.2375,	951.2625,	951.2875,
951.3125,	951.3375,	951.3625,	951.3875,
951.4125,	951.4375,	951.4625,	951.4875,
951.5125,	951.5375,	951.5625,	951.5875,
951.6125,	951.6375,	951.6625,	951.6875,
951.7125,	951.7375,	951.7625,	951.7875,
951.8125,	951.8375,	951.8625,	951.8875,
951.9125,	951.9375,	951.9625,	951.9875,

- (1) A single broadcast station may be authorized up to a maximum of twenty segments (500 kHz total bandwidth) for transmission of program material between a single origin and one or more designations. The station may lease excess capacity for broadcast and other uses on a secondary basis, subject to availability of spectrum for broadcast use. However, an FM station licensed for twelve or fewer segments (300 kHz total bandwidth) or an AM station licensed for eight or fewer segments (200 kHz total bandwidth) may lease excess capacity for broadcast and other uses on a primary basis.
  
- (2) An applicant (new or modification of existing license) may assume the cost of replacement of one or more existing licensees equipment with narrowband equipment of comparable capabilities and quality in order to make available spectrum for its facilities. Existing licensees must accept such replacement without cost to them except upon a showing that the replacement equipment does not meet the capability or quality requirements.

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(b) The frequency bands 18,760-18,820 and 19,100-19,160 MHz are available for assignment to aural broadcast STL and intercity relay stations and are shared on a co-primary basis with other fixed services under Parts 21, 78 and 94 of the Commission's Rules.

(1) 5 MHz maximum authorized bandwidth channels:

Transmit (receive) (MHz)	Receive (transmit) (MHz)
340 MHz Separation	
18762.5	19102.5
18767.5	19107.5
18772.5	19112.5
18777.5	19117.5
18782.5	19122.5
18787.5	19127.5
18792.5	19132.5
18797.5	19137.5
18802.5	19142.5
18807.5	19147.5
18812.5	19152.5
18817.5	19157.5

Applicants may use either a two-way link or one frequency of a frequency pair for a one-way link and shall coordinate proposed operations pursuant to the procedures required in §21.100(d).

(c) [RESERVED]

(d) The use of the frequencies listed in paragraph (a) of this section by aural broadcast intercity relay stations is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to other classes of stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations contained in §2.106 of this chapter.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.503 FREQUENCY SELECTION.

(a) Each application for a new station or change in an existing station shall be specific with regard to frequency. In general, the lowest suitable frequency will be assigned which, on an engineering basis, will not cause harmful interference to other stations operating in accordance with existing frequency allocations.

(b) Where it appears that interference may result from the operation of a new station or a change in the facilities of an existing station, the Commission may require a showing that harmful interference will not be caused to existing stations or that if interference will be caused the need for the proposed service outweighs the loss of service due to the interference.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

## 74.511 CROSS REFERENCE.

See §§ 74.11 to 74.16.

## 74.531 PERMISSIBLE SERVICE.

(a) An aural broadcast STL station is authorized to transmit aural program material between the studio and transmitter location of a broadcasting station, except international broadcasting station, for simultaneous or delayed broadcast.

(b) An aural broadcast intercity relay station is authorized to transmit aural program material between broadcasting stations, except international broadcasting stations, for simultaneous or delayed broadcast.

(c) An aural broadcast STL or intercity relay may be used to transmit material between an FM broadcast radio station and an FM booster station owned, operated, and controlled by the licensee of the originating FM radio station. This use shall not interfere with or otherwise preclude use of these broadcast auxiliary facilities by broadcast auxiliary stations transmitting aural programming between the studio and transmitter location of a broadcast station or between broadcast stations as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

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SUBPART F  
TELEVISION BROADCAST AUXILIARY STATIONS

74.600 ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSE.

A license for a station in this subpart will be issued only to a television broadcast station, a television broadcast network-entity, a low power television station, or a television translator station.

74.601 CLASSES OF TV BROADCAST AUXILIARY STATIONS.

(a) TV PICKUP STATIONS.

A land mobile station used for the transmission of TV program material and related communications from the scenes of events occurring at points removed from TV broadcast station studios to TV broadcast or low power TV stations or other purposes as authorized in §74.631. (Revised 83-153, 5/23/83)

(b) TV STL STATION (STUDIO-TRANSMITTER LINK).

A fixed station used for transmission of TV program material and related communications from the studio to the transmitter of a TV broadcast or low power TV station or other purposes as authorized in §74.631. (Revised 83-153, 5/23/83)

(c) TV RELAY STATION.

A fixed station used for transmission of TV program material and related communications for use by TV broadcast and low power TV stations or other purposes as authorized in §74.631. (Revised 83-153, 5/23/83)

(d) TV TRANSLATOR RELAY STATION.

A fixed station used for relaying programs and signals of TV broadcast stations to LPTV, TV translator, and to other communications facilities that the Commission may authorize or for other purposes as permitted by §74.631. (Revised 83-153, 5/23/83)

(e) TV BROADCAST LICENSEE.

Licensees and permittees of both TV broadcast and low power TV stations, unless specifically otherwise indicated. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(f) TV MICROWAVE BOOSTER STATION.

A fixed station in the TV broadcast auxiliary service that receives and amplifies signals of a TV pickup, TV STL, TV relay or TV translator relay station and retransmits them on the same frequency. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)

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## 74.602 FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT.

(a) The following frequencies are available for assignment to television pickup, television STL, television relay and television translator relay stations. The band segments 17,700-18,580 and 19,260- 19,700 MHz are available for broadcast auxiliary stations as described in paragraph (g) of this section. Additionally, the band 38.6-40.0 GHz is available for assignment without channel bandwidth limitation to TV pickup station on a secondary basis to fixed stations. The band segment 6425-6525 MHz is available for broadcast auxiliary stations as described in paragraph (j) of this section. Broadcast network-entities may also use the 1990-2110, 6425-6525 and 6875-7125 MHz bands for mobile television pick-up only.

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Band A MHz	Band B MHz*	Group A Channels		Band D (1) GHz	Group B Channels	
		<u>Designation</u>	<u>Channel Boundaries</u>		<u>Designation</u>	<u>Channel Boundaries</u>
1990-2008						
2008-2025						
2025-2042		A01-----	12.700-12.725		B01-----	12.7125-12.7375
2042-2059		A02-----	12.725-12.750		B02-----	12.7375-12.7625
2059-2076	6875-6900	A03-----	12.750-12.775		B03-----	12.7625-12.7875
2076-2093	6900-6925	A04-----	12.775-12.800		B04-----	12.7875-12.8125
2093-2110	6925-6950	A05-----	12.800-12.825		B05-----	12.8125-12.8375
2450-2467	6950-6975	A06-----	12.825-12.850		B06-----	12.8375-12.8625
2467-2483.5	6975-7000	A07-----	12.850-12.875		B07-----	12.8625-12.8875
	7000-7025	A08-----	12.875-12.900		B08-----	12.8875-12.9125
	7025-7050	A09-----	12.900-12.925		B09-----	12.9125-12.9375
	7050-7075	A10-----	12.925-12.950		B10-----	12.9375-12.9625
	7075-7100	A11-----	12.950-12.975		B11-----	12.9625-12.9875
	7100-7125	A12-----	12.975-13.000		B12-----	12.9875-13.0125
	(*revised)	A13-----	13.000-13.025		B13-----	13.0125-13.0375
		A14-----	13.025-13.050		B14-----	13.0375-13.0625
		A15-----	13.050-13.075		B15-----	13.0625-13.0875
		A16-----	13.075-13.100		B16-----	13.0875-13.1125
		A17-----	13.100-13.125		B17-----	13.1125-13.1375
		A18-----	13.125-13.150		B18--(2) --	13.1375-13.1625
		A19--(2) --	13.150-13.175		B19--(2) --	13.1625-13.1875
		A20--(2) --	13.175-13.200		B20--(2) --	13.1875-13.2125
		A21-----	13.200-13.225		B21-----	13.2125-13.2375
		A22-----	13.225-13.250			

<sup>1</sup>For fixed stations using Band D Channels, applicants are encouraged to use alternate A and B channels such that adjacent R.F. carriers are spaced 12.5 MHz. As example, a fixed station relaying several channels, would use A01, B01, A02, B02, A03, etc.

<sup>2</sup>The band 13.5-13.20 GHz is reserved exclusively for the assignment of Television Pickup and CARS Pickup stations on a co-equal basis within a 50 km radius of each of the 100 television markets delineated in §76.51. Fixed television auxiliary stations licensed pursuant to applications accepted for filing before 9/1/79, may continue operation on channels in the 13.15-13.20 GHz band, subject to periodic license renewals.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

- (1) Frequencies shown above between 2450 and 2500 MHz in Band A are allocated to accommodate the incidental radiations of industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) equipment, and stations operating therein must accept any interference that may be caused by the operation of such equipment. Frequencies between 2450 and 2500 MHz are also shared with other communication services and exclusive channel assignments will not be made, nor is the channeling shown above necessarily that which will be employed by such other services. (Revised 78-240, 4/14/78)
- (2) The following notes to the Table of Frequency Allocations contained in Section 2.106 apply to the shared use of the frequency bands shown above: (Added 78-240, 4/14/78)

NG123 Television pickup stations may be authorized to use frequencies in the band 38.6-40 GHz on a secondary basis in the fixed services. (Added 82-148, 5/27/82)

NG147 Stations in the broadcast auxiliary service and private radio services licensed as of July 25, 1985, or on a subsequent date following as a result of submitting an application for license on or before July 25, 1985, may continue to operate on a primary basis to the radiodetermination satellite service.

US90 In the band 2025-2120 MHz earth-to-space transmissions in the space research and earth exploration satellite services by Government and non-Government stations as specific locations may be authorized subject to such conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis. (Added 78-240, 4/14/78)

US111 In the band 1990-2120 MHz, Government space research earth stations may be authorized to use specific frequencies at specific locations for earth-to-space transmissions. Such authorizations shall be secondary to non-Government use of this band and subject to such other conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis. (Editorial Amendment, 6/10/81)

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US219 In the band 2025-2120 MHz Government earth resources satellite earth stations in the Earth Exploration Satellite Service may be authorized to use the frequency 2106.4 MHz for earth-to-space transmission for tracking, telemetry, and telecommand at the sites listed below. Such transmissions shall not cause harmful interference to TV auxiliary stations. (Added 28-240, 4/14/78)

US222 In the band 2025-2120 MHz, Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite Earth stations in the Space Research and Earth Exploration Satellite Services may be authorized on a coequal basis to use the frequency band 2025-2035 MHz and telecommand at the sites listed below: (Added 28-240, 4/14/78)

Wallops Island, Va., 37°50' 48" N, 75°27'33"W.  
Seattle, Wash., 47°34'15"N, 122°33'10"W.  
Honolulu, Hawaii, 21°21'12"N, 157°52'36"W.

(b) Subject to the conditions of paragraph (a) of this section, frequency assignments will normally be made as requested, provided that the frequency selection provisions of §74.604 have been followed and that the frequency requested will cause no interference to existing users in the area. The Commission reserves the right to assign frequencies other than those requested if, in its opinion, such action is warranted. (Revised 83-153, 5/23/83)

(c) Fixed link stations will be authorized to operate on one channel only. (Revised 83-153, 5/23/83)

~~(d) -- {RESERVED} --~~

~~(e) -- {RESERVED} --~~

~~(f)~~ (d) Community antenna relay stations may be assigned channels in Band D between 12,700 and 13,200 MHz subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to TV STL and TV relay stations authorized at the time of such grants. Similarly, new TV STL and TV relay stations must not cause harmful interference to community antenna relay stations authorized at the time of such grants. The use of channels between 12,700 and 13,200 MHz by TV pickup stations is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to community antenna relay, TV STL and TV relay stations, except as provided for in §74.602(a) Note 2. Band D channels are also shared with certain Private Operational Fixed Stations, see §74.638.

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~~(e) In the event that a TV broadcast station licensee engages a communications common carrier to provide TV pickup or TV STL service, the frequencies available to the licensee may be assigned to the communications common carrier for the purpose of providing such service to that licensee.~~

(e) Communication common carriers in the Local Television Transmission Service (Part 21) may be assigned frequencies available to television broadcast station licensees and broadcast network-entities for the purpose of providing service to television broadcast stations and broadcast network-entities, respectively.

(f) TV auxiliary stations licensed to low power TV stations and translator relay stations will be assigned on a secondary basis, i.e., subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to other TV auxiliary stations assigned to TV broadcast stations, or to community antenna relay stations (CARS) operating between 12,700 and 13,200 MHz. Auxiliary stations licensed to low power TV stations and translator relay stations must accept any interference caused by stations having primary use of TV auxiliary frequencies. (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

(g) The following frequencies are available for assignment to television STL, television relay stations and television translator relay stations. The provisions of section 74.604 do not apply to the use of these frequencies. These frequencies are shared on a co-equal basis with other stations in the fixed service (see Parts 21, 78 and 94). Applicants may use either a two-way link or one or both frequencies of a frequency pair for a one-way link and shall coordinate proposed operations pursuant to procedures required in §21.100(d). (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

(1) 2 MHz maximum authorized bandwidth channel: (Added 84-389, 8/17/84)

Transmit (receive)(MHz)	Receive (transmit)(MHz)
18141.0	n/a

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(i) TV STL and TV relay stations may be authorized, on a secondary basis and subject to the provisions of Subpart G of this chapter, to operate fixed point-to-point service on the UHF-TV channels 14-69. These stations must not interfere with and must accept interference from current and future full-power UHF-TV stations, LPTV stations, translator stations. They will also be secondary to current land mobile stations (in areas where land mobile sharing is currently permitted and contingent on the decision reached in the pending Dockets No. 85-172 and No. 84-902). (Added 85-588, 12/16/85)

(j) 6425 TO 6525 MHz— MOBILE ONLY.

Paired and un-paired operations permitted. Use of this spectrum for direct delivery of video programs to the general public or multi-channel cable distribution is not permitted. This band is co-equally shared with mobile stations licensed pursuant to Parts 21, 78 and 94 of the Commission's Rules. The following channel plans apply.

(1) 1 MHz maximum authorized bandwidth channels.

Transmit (or receive) (MHz)	Receive (or transmit) (MHz)
6425.5	6475.5
6450.5	6500.5

(2) 8 MHz maximum authorized bandwidth channels.

Transmit (or receive) (MHz)	Receive (or transmit) (MHz)
6430.0	6480.0
6438.0	6488.0
6446.0	6496.0
6455.0	6505.0
6463.0	6513.0
6471.0	6521.0

(3) 25 MHz maximum authorized bandwidth channels.

Transmit (or receive) (MHz)	Receive (or transmit) (MHz)
6437.5	6487.5
6462.5	6512.5

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.603 SOUND CHANNELS.

(a) The frequencies listed in §74.602(a) may be used for the simultaneous transmission of the picture and sound portions of TV broadcast programs and for cue and order circuits, either by means of multiplexing or by the use of a separate transmitter within the same channel. When multiplexing of a TV STL station is contemplated, consideration should be given to the requirements of §73.687 of this chapter regarding the overall system performance requirements. Applications for new TV pickup, TV STL, TV relay and TV translator relay stations shall clearly indicate the nature of any multiplexing proposed. Multiplexing equipment may be installed on licensed equipment without authority of the FCC, provided the installation of such apparatus on a TV STL station shall not result in degradation of the overall system performance of the TV broadcast station below that permitted by §73.697 of this chapter.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

74.621 CROSS REFERENCE.

See §§ 74.11 to 74.16.

74.631 PERMISSIBLE SERVICE.

(a) The license 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.

NOTE: As used in this subpart, "associated television broadcast station" means a television broadcast station licensed to the licensee of the television auxiliary broadcast station and with which the television auxiliary station is licensed as an auxiliary facility.

(b) A television broadcast STL station is authorized to transmit visual program material between the studio and the transmitter of a television broadcast station for simultaneous or delayed broadcast.

(c) A TV relay station is authorized to transmit visual program material between TV broadcast stations for simultaneous or delayed broadcast, or may be used to transmit visual program material from a remote pickup receiver site of a single station. (Revised 82-531, 1/10/83)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

(d) The transmitter of an STL, TV relay station or TV translator relay station may be multiplexed to provide additional communication channels. A TV broadcast STL or TV relay station will be authorized only in those cases where the principal use is the transmission of television broadcast program material for use by its associated TV broadcast station. However, STL or TV relay stations so licensed may be operated at any time for transmission of multiplexed communications whether or not visual program material is being transmitted, provided that such operation does not cause harmful interference to TV broadcast pickup, STL, or TV relay stations transmitting television broadcast program material. (Revised 83-153, 5/23/83)

(e) Except as provided in paragraphs (a), (d), ~~and~~ (f) and (j) of this section, all program material transmitted over a TV pickup, STL, or TV relay station shall be used by or intended for use by a TV broadcast station owned by or under the common control of the licensee of the TV pickup, STL, or TV relay station. Program material transmitted over a TV pickup, STL, or TV relay station and so used by the licensee of such facility may, with the permission of the licensee of the broadcast auxiliary facility, be used by other TV broadcast stations and by non-broadcast closed circuit educational TV systems operated by educational institutions.

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(f) A TV broadcast pickup, STL, or TV relay station may be used for the transmission of material to be used by others, including but not limited to other broadcast stations, cable television systems, and educational institutions. This use shall not interfere with the use of these broadcast auxiliary facilities for the transmission of programs and associated material intended to be used by the television station or stations licensed to or under common control of the licensee of the TV pickup, STL, or TV relay station. This use of the the broadcast auxiliary facilities must not cause harmful interference to broadcast auxiliary stations operating in accordance with the basic frequency allocation, and the licensee of the TV pickup, STL, or TV relay station must retain exclusive control over the operation of the facilities. Prior to operating pursuant to the provisions of this section, the licensee shall, for the intended location or area-of-operation, notify the appropriate frequency coordination committee or any licensee(s) assigned to the use of the proposed operating frequency, concerning the particulars of the intended operation and must provide the name and telephone number of a person who may be contacted in the event of interference. (Added 83-153, 5/23/83)

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, a television translator relay station is authorized for the purpose of relaying the programs and signals of a television broadcast station to television broadcast translator stations for simultaneous retransmission. (Revised 79-309, 7/6/79)

(h) A TV microwave booster station is authorized to retransmit the signals of a TV pickup, TV STL, TV relay, or TV translator relay station. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)

(i) TV auxiliary stations authorized pursuant to this subpart may additionally be authorized to supply programs and signals of TV broadcast stations to cable television systems or CARS stations. Where the licensee of a TV broadcast auxiliary station supplies programs and signals to cable television systems or CARS stations, the TV auxiliary licensee must have exclusive control over the operation of the TV auxiliary stations licensed to it. Contributions to capital and operating expenses may be accepted only on a cost-sharing, non-profit basis, prorated on an equitable basis among all parties being supplied with program material. (Revised 84-40, 3/26/84)

(j) A broadcast network-entity may use television auxiliary service stations to transmit their own television program materials to broadcast stations, other broadcast network-entities, cable systems and cable network-entities:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the bands 1990-2110 MHz, 6425-6525 MHz and 6875-7125 MHz may be used by broadcast network-entities only for television pick-up stations.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.632 LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) ~~A license for a TV pickup, TV-STL, or TV relay station will be issued only to licensees of TV broadcast stations and, on a secondary basis, licensees of low power TV stations.~~ Licenses for television pickup, television STL, television microwave booster, or television relay stations will be issued only to licensees of television broadcast stations, and broadcast network-entities and, further, on a secondary basis, to licensees of low power television stations.

A separate application is required for each fixed station and the application shall be specific with regard to the frequency requested. A mobile station license may be issued for any number of mobile transmitters to operate in a specific area or frequency band and the applicant shall be specific with regard to the frequencies requested. In lieu of specifying specific transmitter types, applicants shall certify that the transmitter used or to be used at the requested facility is type accepted, or was manufactured before October 1, 1981. Applications for consolidation of individual mobile station licenses into a system license will be accepted only at the time application is made for renewal of the main (Part 73) station license.

(b) A license for a TV relay station may be issued in any case where the circuit will operate between TV broadcast stations either by means of "off-the-air" pickup and relay or location of the initial relay station at the studio or transmitter of a TV broadcast station. (Revised 82-531, 1/10/83)

(c) An application for construction permit for a new TV pickup station shall designate the TV broadcast station with which it is to be operated and specify the area in which the proposed operation is intended. The maximum permissible area of operation will generally be that of a standard metropolitan area, unless a special showing is made that a larger area is necessary. (Revised 82-531, 1/10/83)

(d) Licensees who have two or more TV broadcast stations located in different cities shall, in applying for a new TV pickup station, designate the TV broadcast station in conjunction with which it is to be operated principally. Operation in a city which is not the city of license of the associated TV broadcast station is on a secondary, non-interference basis to home-city users. (Revised 82-531, 1/10/83)

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(b) A request for special temporary authority for the operation of a television auxiliary broadcast station may be made by informal application, which shall be filed with the Commission at least 10 days prior to the date of the proposed operation:

PROVIDED, That an application filed within less than 10 days of the proposed operation may be accepted upon a satisfactory showing of the reasons for the delay in submitting the request.

(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. (Edit. Amdt. 6/5/85)

(d) A request for special temporary authority shall specify a channel or channels consistent with the provisions of § 74.602:

PROVIDED, That in the case of events of wide-spread interest and importance which cannot be transmitted successfully on these frequencies, frequencies assigned to other services may be requested upon a showing that operation thereon will not cause interference to established stations:

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That in no case will a television auxiliary broadcast operation be authorized on frequencies employed for the safety of life and property.

(e) When the transmitting equipment utilized is not licensed to the user, the user shall nevertheless have full control over the use of the equipment during the period it is operated.

(e) (f) Special temporary authority to permit operation of a TV auxiliary broadcast station of any class pending FCC action on an application for regular authority will not normally be granted.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.634 REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION.

(a) A TV auxiliary station may be operated by remote control provided that such operation is conducted in accordance with the conditions listed below: (Revised 83-531, 1/10/83)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.634(a) paragraphs (1) through (3) are revised and (4) is removed. The previous wording is not shown.*

- (1) The remote control system must be designed, installed, and protected so that the transmitter can only be activated or controlled by operators authorized by the licensee.
- (2) The remote control equipment must be maintained to ensure proper operation.
- (3) The remote control system must be designed to prevent inadvertent transmitter operation caused by malfunctions in the circuits between the control point and transmitter.

(b) The FCC may notify the licensee to cease or modify operation in the case of frequency usage disputes, interference or similar situations where such action appears to be in the public interest, convenience and necessity. (Revised 83-531, 1/10/83)

## 74.635 UNATTENDED OPERATION.

(a) TV relay stations, TV translator relay stations, TV STL stations, and TV microwave booster stations may be operated unattended under the following conditions: (Revised 84-40, 3/26/84)

- (1) The transmitter must be provided with adequate safeguards to prevent improper operation; (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)
- (2) The transmitter shall be so installed and protected that it is not accessible to other than duly authorized persons; (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

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(3) TV relay stations, TV STL stations, TV translator relay stations, and TV microwave booster stations used with these stations, shall be observed at the receiving end of the microwave circuit as often as necessary to ensure proper station operation by a person designated by the licensee, who must institute measures sufficient to ensure prompt correction of any condition of improper operation. However, an STL station (and any TV microwave booster station) associated with a TV broadcast station operated by remote control may be observed by monitoring the TV station's transmitted signal at the remote control point. Additionally, a TV translator relay station (and any associated TV microwave booster station) may be observed by monitoring the associated TV translator station's transmitted signal. (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

(b) The FCC may notify the licensee to cease or modify operation in the case of frequency usage disputes, interference or similar situations where such action appears to be in the public interest, convenience and necessity. (Revised 83-531, 1/10/83)

74.636 POWER LIMITATIONS.

(a) Transmitter peak output power shall not be greater than necessary, and in any event, shall not exceed the power listed in the table below:

* Frequency band (MHz)	Maximum allowable transmitter power		Maximum allowable EIRP	
	Fixed (W)	Mobile (W)	Fixed (dBW)	Mobile (dBW)
1,990 to 2,110 .....	20.0	12.0	...	...
2,450 to 2,500 .....	20.0	12.0	...	...
6,425 to 6,525 .....	...	12.0	...	+35
6,875 to 7,125 .....	20.0	12.0	+55	+35
12,700 to 13,250 .....	5.0	1.5	+55	+45
17,700 to 18,600 .....	10.0	...	+55	...
18,600 to 18,800 .....	<sup>1</sup> 10.0	...	+35	...
18,800 to 19,700 .....	10.0	...	+55	...
31,000 to 31,300 .....	0.05	0.05	...	...
38,600 to 40,000 .....	...	1.5	...	...

<sup>1</sup> The power delivered to the antenna is limited to -3 dBW.

(b) [DELETED]\*

\*Previous text not shown.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

74.637 EMISSIONS AND ~~EMISSION LIMITATIONS~~ BANDWIDTH.

(a) For frequency modulation, the mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean transmitter power (P) in accordance with the following schedule: (Added 85-588, 12/16/85)

- (1) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50% and up to 100% of the authorized bandwidth: at least 25 dB. (Added 85-588, 12/16/85)
- (2) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 100% and up to 150% of the authorized bandwidth: at least 35 dB. (Added 85-588, 12/16/85)
- (3) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 150% of the authorized bandwidth: at least  $43+10 \text{ Log } (P)$  dB. (Added 85-588, 12/16/85)

(b) For all emissions except frequency modulation, the peak power of emissions shall be attenuated below the peak envelope transmitter power (P) in accordance with the following schedule: (Added 85-588, 12/16/85)

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- (1) On any frequency 500 Hz inside the channel edge up to and including 2500 Hz outside the same edge, the following formula will apply:

$$\text{Attenuation} = 29 \text{ Log} \left( \frac{25}{11} \left( D + 2.5 - \frac{W}{2} \right)^2 \right) \text{ dB}$$

or 50 dB whichever is the lesser attenuation. Where D is the displacement frequency (kHz) from the center of the authorized bandwidth; and W is the channel bandwidth (kHz).

- (2) On any frequency removed from the channel edge by more than 2500 Hz: At least  $43 + 10 \text{ Log} (P)$  dB.

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(c) For operation in the ~~17,700-19,700 and 31,000-31,300 MHz bands~~ bands 6425-6525 MHz, 17,700-19,700 MHz, and 31,000-31,300 MHz: TV broadcast STL relay and booster stations may be authorized to employ analog or digital modulation in this band. The mean power of any emission shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter in accordance with the following schedule:

## (1) When using frequency modulation: (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)

- (i) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 50% up to and including 100% of the authorized bandwidth: At least 25 dB; (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)
- (ii) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 100% up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth: At least 35 dB; (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)
- (iii) On any frequency removed from the assigned (center) frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth: At least  $43+10 \log_{10}$  (mean output power in watts) dB, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)

## (2) When using digital modulation: (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)

- (i) In any 1 MHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 50% up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth: As specified in the following equation but in no event less than 11 dB. (Revised 84-389, 8/17/84)

$$A = 11 + 0.4 (P-50) + \log_{10} B$$

Where:

A = Attenuation (in dB) below the mean output power level

P = Percent removed from the carrier frequency

B = Authorized bandwidth in MHz

[Attenuation greater than 56 decibels is not required.]

- (ii) In any 4 kHz band, the center frequency of which is removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth: At least  $43=10 \log_{10}$  (mean output power in watts) dB, or 80 dB, whichever is the lesser attenuation. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)

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(3) AMPLITUDE MODULATION.

For vestigial sideband AM video: On any frequency removed from the center frequency of the authorized band by more than 50%: At least 50 dB below peak power of the emission. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)

(d) In the event that interference to other stations is caused by emissions outside the authorized channel, the FCC may require greater attenuation than that specified in paragraph (b) of this section. (Revised 83-393, 12/5/83)

(e) The following limitations also apply to the operation of TV microwave booster stations: (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)

- (1) The booster station must receive and amplify the signals of the originating station and retransmit them on the same frequency without significantly altering them in any way. The characteristics of the booster transmitter output signal shall meet the requirements applicable to the signal of the originating station. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)
- (2) The licensee is responsible for correcting any condition of interference that results from the radiation of radio frequency energy outside the assigned channel. Upon notice by the FCC to the station licensee that interference is being caused, operation of the apparatus must be immediately suspended and may not be resumed until the interference is not due to spurious emissions. However, short term test transmissions may be made during the period of suspended operation to determine the efficacy of remedial measures. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)
- (3) In each instance where suspension of operation is required, the licensee must submit a full report to the FCC after operation is resumed. The report must contain details of the nature of the interference, the source of interfering signals, and the remedial steps taken to eliminate the interference. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)

(f) In the event a station's emissions outside its authorized channel cause harmful interference, the Commission may require the licensee to take such further steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference.

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(g) The maximum bandwidth which will be authorized per frequency assignment is set out in the table which follows. Regardless of the maximum authorized bandwidth specified for each frequency band, the Commission reserves the right to issue a license for less than the maximum bandwidth if it appears that less bandwidth would be sufficient to support an applicant's intended communications.

Frequency Band (MHz)	Maximum authorized bandwidth (MHz)
1,990 to 2,110 .....	18
6,425 to 6,525 .....	25
6,875 to 7,125 .....	20
12,700 to 13,250 .....	25
17,700 to 19,700 .....	80
31,000 to 31,300 .....	25 or 50
38,600 to 40,000 .....	.....

## 74.638 FREQUENCY COORDINATION ABOVE 12.7 GHz.

(a) Channels in Band D are shared with certain Private Operational Fixed Stations authorized under Part 94, §94.93 after September 9, 1983. After this date all Broadcast Auxiliary use of these bands is subject to coordination using the following procedure: (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)

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- (1) Before filing and application for new or modified facilities under this part the applicant must perform a frequency engineering analysis to ensure that the proposed facilities will not cause interference to existing or previously applied for stations in this band of a magnitude greater than that specified below. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)
- (2) The general criteria for determining allowable adjacent or co-channel interference protection to be afforded, regardless of system length or type of modulation, multiplexing or frequency band, shall be such that the interfering signal shall not produce more than 1.0 dB degradation of the practical threshold of the protected receiver. Degradation is determined by calculating the ratio in dB between the desired carrier signal and undesired interfering signal (C/I) ratio appearing at the input to the receiver under investigation (the victim receiver). The development of the C/I ratios from the criteria for maximum allowable interference level per exposure and the methods used to perform path calculations shall follow generally acceptable good engineering practices. Procedures as may be developed by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA), the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or any other recognized authority will be acceptable to the FCC. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)
- (3) Where the development of the carrier to interference ratio (C/I) is not covered by generally acceptable procedures or where the applicant does not wish to develop the carrier to interference ratio, the applicant shall employ the following C/I protection ratios. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)
  - (i) Co-channel interference: For both sideband and carrier-beat, (applicable to all bands), the previously authorized system shall be afforded a carrier to interfering signal protection ratio of at least 90 dB. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)
  - (ii) Adjacent channel interference: The existing or previously authorized system shall be afforded a carrier to interfering signal protection ratio of at least 56 dB. (Added 83-393, 12/5/83)

(b) Coordination of assignments in the 18 GHz band will be performed in accordance with the procedure established in §21.100. 6425-6525 MHz and 17.7-19.7 GHz bands will be in accordance with the procedure established in §21.100(d) except that the prior coordination process for mobile (temporary fixed) assignments may be completed orally and the period allowed for response to a coordination notification may be less than 30 days if the parties agree.

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## 74.641 ANTENNA SYSTEMS.

(a) For fixed stations operating in the ~~12.7-13.2 and 17.7-19.7 GHz bands,~~ and for fixed mobile stations operating in the ~~31.0-31.3 GHz bands,~~ between 1990 MHz and 31.3 GHz and aeronautical mobile stations operating between 31.0 GHz and 31.3 GHz, the following standards apply:

- (1) Fixed TV broadcast auxiliary stations shall use directional antennas that meet the performance standards indicated in the following table. Upon adequate showing of need to serve a larger sector, or more than a single sector, greater beamwidth or multiple antennas may be authorized. Applicants shall request, and authorization for stations in this service will specify, the polarization of each transmitted signal. Booster station antennas having narrower beamwidths and reduced sidelobe radiation may be required in congested areas, or to resolve interference problems.  
(Revised 84-40, 3/26/84)

## ANTENNA STANDARDS

Frequency (MHz)	Cate- gory	Maximum beamwidth to 3 dB points (included angle in degrees)	Mini- mum anten- na gain (dBi)	Minimum radiation suppression to angle in degrees from centerline of main beam in decibels							
				5° to 10°	10° to 15°	15° to 20°	20° to 30°	30° to 100°	100° to 140°	140° to 180°	
1,990 to 2,110	A	5.0	n/a	12	18	22	25	29	33	39	
	B	8.0	n/a	5	18	20	20	25	28	36	
6,875 to 7,125	A	1.5	n/a	26	29	32	34	38	41	49	
	B	2.0	n/a	21	25	29	32	35	39	45	
12,700 to 13,250	A	1.0	n/a	23	28	35	39	41	42	50	
	B	2.0	n/a	20	25	28	30	32	37	47	
17,700 to 19,700	A	n/a	38.0	25	29	33	36	42	55	55	
	B	n/a	38.0	20	24	28	32	35	36	36	
31,000 to 31,300 <sup>2</sup>	n/a	4.0	38.0	.....							

<sup>1</sup> The minimum front-to-back ratio shall be 38 dBi.

<sup>2</sup> Mobile, except aeronautical mobile, stations need not comply with these standards.  
NOTE.—Stations must employ an antenna that meets the performance standards for Category A, except that in areas not subject to frequency congestion antennas meeting standards for category B may be employed. Note, however, that the Commission may require the use of a high performance antenna where the interference problems can be resolved by the use of such antennas.

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- (2) New periscope antenna systems will be authorized upon a certification that the radiation, in a horizontal plane, from an illuminating antenna and reflector combination meets or exceeds the antenna standards of this section. This provision similarly applies to passive repeaters employed to redirect or repeat the signal from a station's directional antenna system. (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)
- (3) The choice of receiving antennas is left to the discretion of the licensee. However, licensees will not be protected from interference which results from the use of antennas with poorer performance than identified in the table of this section. (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)
- (4) ~~The transmitting antenna system of stations employing maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power exceeding +45 dBW in the frequency band between 12.70 and 12.75 GHz shall be orientated so that the direction of maximum radiation of any antenna shall be at least 1.5° away from the geostationary satellite orbit taking into account the effect of atmospheric refraction.~~<sup>1</sup> [DELETED]
- (5) Pickup stations are not subject to the performance standards herein stated. The provisions of this paragraph are effective for all new applications accepted for filing after October 1, 1981. (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)

(b) Any fixed station licensed pursuant to applications accepted for filing prior to October 1, 1981, may continue to use its existing antenna system, subject to periodic renewal until October 1, 1991. After October 1, 1991, all licensees are to use antenna systems in conformance to the standards of this section. TV auxiliary broadcast stations located in areas subject to frequency congestion are to employ a category A antenna when: (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)

~~<sup>1</sup>See Chapter I, Article 1, Section III of the (International) Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1959), as amended, for Technical Characteristics Term and Definitions. Additional information and methods for calculating azimuths to be avoided may be found in the following: Report 393, International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.); "Geostationary Orbit Avoidance Computer Program," Report CC-7202, Federal Communications Commission, available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22151, in printed form (PB-211-500) or source card deck (PB-211-501).~~

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- (1) a showing by an applicant of a new TV auxiliary broadcast station or Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) station, which shares the 12.7-13.20 GHz band with TV auxiliary broadcast, indicates that use of a category B antenna limits a proposed project because of interference, and (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)
- (2) that use of a category A antenna will remedy the interference thus allowing the project to be realized. (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)

(c) As an exception to the provisions of this Section, the FCC may approve requests for use of periscope antenna systems where a persuasive showing is made that no frequency conflicts exist in the area of proposed use. Such approvals shall be conditioned to a standard antenna as required in paragraph (a) of this section when an applicant of a new TV auxiliary broadcast or Cable Television Relay station indicates that the use of the existing antenna system will cause interference and the use of a category A or B antenna will remedy the interference. (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)

(d) As a further exception to the provision of paragraph (a) of this section, the Commission may approve antenna systems not conforming to the technical standards where a persuasive showing is made that: (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)

- (1) indicates in detail why an antenna system complying with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section cannot be installed, and (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)
- (2) includes a statement indicating that frequency coordination as required in §74.604(a) was accomplished. (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)

## 74.643 INTERFERENCE TO GEOSTATIONARY-SATELLITES.

These limitations are necessary to minimize the probability of harmful interference to reception in the bands 6425-6525 MHz, 6875-7075 MHz and 12.7-12.75 GHz on board geostationary space stations in the fixed-satellite service (Part 25).

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(a) 6425 TO 6525 AND 6875 TO 7075 MHz.

No directional transmitting antenna utilized by a fixed station operating in these bands shall be aimed within 2 degrees of the geostationary-satellite orbit, taking into account atmospheric refraction. However, exception may be made in unusual circumstances upon a showing that there is no reasonable alternative to the transmission path proposed. If there is no evidence that such exception would cause possible harmful interference to an authorized satellite system, said transmission path may be authorized on waiver basis where the maximum value of the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) does not exceed:

- (1) +47 dBW for any antenna beam directed within 0.5 degrees of the stationary satellite orbit or
- (2) +47 to +55 dBW, on a linear decibel scale (8 dB per degree) for any antenna beam directed between 0.5 degrees and 1.5 degrees of the stationary orbit.

(b) 12.7 TO 12.75 GHz.

No directional transmitting antenna utilized by a fixed station operating in this band shall be aimed within 1.5 degrees of the geostationary-satellite orbit, taking into account atmospheric refraction. However, exception may be made in unusual circumstances upon a showing that there is no reasonable alternative to the transmission path proposed. If there is no evidence that such exception would cause possible harmful interference to an authorized satellite system, said transmission path may be authorized on waiver basis where the maximum value of the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) does not exceed +45 dBW for any antenna beam directed within 1.5 degrees of the stationary satellite orbit.

- (c) Methods for calculating the azimuths to be avoided may be found in: CCIR Report No. 393 (Green Books), New Delhi, 1970; in "Radio-Relay Antenna Pointing for controlled Interference With Geostationary-Satellites" by C.W. Lundgren and A.S. May, BELL SYSTEM TECHNICAL JOURNAL, Vol. 48, No. 10, pp. 3387-3422, December 1969; and in "Geostationary Orbit Avoidance Computer Program" by Richard G. Gould, Common Carrier Bureau Report CC-7201, FCC, Washington, DC, 1972. This latter report is available through the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151, in printed form (PB-211 500) or source card deck (PB-211 501).

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74.644 MINIMUM PATH LENGTHS FOR FIXED LINKS.

(a) The distance between end points of a fixed link must equal or exceed the value set forth in the table below or the EIRP must be reduced in accordance with the equation set forth below.

Frequency band (MHz)	Minimum path length (km)
below 1,850 .....	n/a
1,850-2,110 .....	17
6,425-7,125 .....	17
12,200-13,250 .....	5
above 17,700 .....	n/a

(b) For paths shorter than those specified in the Table, the EIRP shall not exceed the value derived from the following equation.

$$EIRP=30-20 \log [A/B], \text{ dBW}$$

where:

EIRP=equivalent isotropic radiated power in dBW.

A=Minimum path length from the Table for the frequency band in kilometers.

B=The actual path length in kilometers.

(c) Upon an appropriate technical showing, applicants and licensees unable to meet the minimum path length requirement may be granted an exception to these requirements.

[NOTE.— Links authorized prior to April 1, 1987, are excluded from this requirement, except that, effective April 1, 1992, the Commission will require compliance with the criteria where an existing link would otherwise preclude establishment of a new link.]

74.651 EQUIPMENT CHANGES.

(a) Commission authority, upon appropriate formal application (FCC Form 313) therefor, is required for any of the following equipment changes:

- (1) Replacement of a specifically authorized transmitter by a transmitter that is not type accepted or notified for operation under this subpart pursuant to §74.655(c). (Revised 84-40, 3/26/84)

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- (2) A change in the frequency of the operating channel or the transmitter output power. (Revised 84-40, 3/26/84)
- (3) A change in the location of the TV broadcast auxiliary station transmitter or transmitting antenna authorized for use at a fixed location except when the relocation of the transmitter is within the same building. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)
- (4) Any change in the overall height of the antenna structure, except where notice to the Federal Aviation Administration is specifically not required under §17.14(b) of this chapter.
- (5) Any change in the direction of the main radiation lobe of the transmitting antenna. (Added 73-238, 4/16/73)

(b) Other equipment changes not specifically referred to in paragraph (a) above may be made at the discretion of the licensee provided that the FCC in Washington, DC is notified in writing upon the completion of such changes and that the changes are described in the notification. (Edit. Amdt. 11/26/82)

(c) Multiplexing equipment may be installed on any licensed TV broadcast STL, TV relay, or translator relay station without authority from the Commission. (Revised 82-531, 1/10/83)

74.655 AUTHORIZATION OF EQUIPMENT.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), all transmitting equipment first marketed for use under this subpart or placed into service after October 1, 1981, must be type accepted or notified, as detailed in paragraph (g) of this section. Equipment which is used at a station licensed prior to October 1, 1985, which is not type accepted or notified, as detailed in paragraph (g) of this section, may continue to be used by the licensee or its successors or assignees, provided that if operation of such equipment causes harmful interference due to its failure to comply with the technical standards set forth in this subpart, the FCC may, at its discretion, require the licensee to take such corrective action as is necessary to eliminate the interference. However, such equipment may not be further marketed or reused under Part 74 after October 1, 1985. Transmitters designed for use in the 31.0 to 31.3 GHz band shall be authorized under the notification procedure.

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(b) Type acceptance or notification is not required for transmitters used in conjunction with TV pickup stations operating with a peak output power not greater than 250 mW. Pickup stations operating in excess of 250 mW licensed pursuant to applications accepted for filing prior to October 1, 1980, may continue operation subject to periodic renewal. If operation of such equipment causes harmful interference the FCC may, at its discretion, require the licensee to take such corrective action as is necessary to eliminate the interference. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)

(c) The licensee of a TV auxiliary station may replace transmitting equipment with type accepted or notified equipment, as detailed under paragraph (g) of this section, without prior FCC approval, provided the proposed changes will not depart from any of the terms of the station or system authorization or the Commission's technical rules governing this service, and also provided that any changes made to type accepted or notified transmitting equipment is in compliance with the provisions of Part 2 of the FCC Rules concerning modifications to authorized equipment. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)

(d) Any manufacturer of a transmitter to be used in this service may apply for type acceptance or notification following the procedures set forth in Part 2 of the FCC Rules. (Added 84-40, 3/26/84)

(e) An applicant for a TV broadcast auxiliary station may also apply for type acceptance or notification, as specified in paragraph ~~(g)~~ (f) of this section, for an individual transmitter by following the procedures set forth in Subpart J of Part 2 of the FCC Rules and Regulations. Individual transmitters which are authorized will not normally be included in the FCC's Radio Equipment List.

(f) As of March 4, 1984, transmitters designed to be used exclusively for a TV STL station, a TV intercity relay station, a TV translator relay station, shall be authorized under the notification procedure. All other transmitters will be authorized under the type acceptance procedure. Transmitters authorized under type acceptance are acceptable for use in all TV broadcast auxiliary stations (see §2.904(d) of this chapter). (Edit. Amdt. 8/12/85)

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74.661 FREQUENCY TOLERANCE.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.661 has been so completely revised as of April 1, 1987, that the previous wording is not shown.*

Stations in this service shall maintain the carrier frequency of each authorized transmitter to within the following percentage of the assigned frequency.

Frequency band (MHz)	Frequency Tolerance	
	Fixed (%)	Mobile (%)
1,990 to 2,110 .....	<sup>2</sup> 0.005	0.005
6,425 to 6,525 .....	.....	0.005
6,875 to 7,125 .....	<sup>2</sup> 0.005	0.005
12,700 to 13,250 .....	<sup>2</sup> 0.005	0.005
17,700 to 18,820 .....	0.003	.....
18,920 to 19,700 .....	0.003	.....
31,000 to 31,300 .....	0.03	0.03
38,600 to 40,000 .....	<sup>1</sup> 0.005	<sup>1</sup> 0.005

<sup>1</sup> For transmitters with an output power of 50 mW or less, the frequency tolerance need only be 0.05%.

<sup>2</sup> Television translator relay stations shall maintain a frequency tolerance of 0.002%.

74.662 FREQUENCY MONITORS AND MEASUREMENTS.

The licensee of a television broadcast auxiliary station must provide means for measuring the operating frequency in order to ensure that the emissions are confined to the authorized channel. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

74.663 MODULATION LIMITS.

If amplitude modulation is employed, negative modulation peaks shall not exceed 100%. (Added 80-604, 12/12/80)

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(b) Changes in the TV Table of ~~Assignments~~ ~~Allotments~~ (§73.606(b) of Part 73 of this chapter), authorizations to construct new TV broadcast stations or to change facilities of existing ones, may be made without regard to existing or proposed low power TV or TV translator stations. Where such a change results in a low power TV or TV translator station causing actual interference to reception of the TV broadcast station, the licensee or permittee of the low power TV or TV translator station shall eliminate the interference or file an application for a change in channel assignment- pursuant to §73.3572 of Part 73 of this chapter.

74.703 INTERFERENCE.

(a) An application for a new low power TV or TV translator station or for changes in the facilities of an authorized station will not be granted when it is apparent that interference will be caused. The licensee of a new low power TV or TV translator station shall protect existing low power TV and TV translator stations from interference within the protected contour defined in §74.707. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the licensee of a low power TV or TV translator station to correct at its expense any condition of interference to the direct reception of the signals of a TV broadcast station operating on the same channel as that used by the low power TV or TV translator station or on an adjacent channel, which occurs as the result of the operation of the low power TV or TV translator station. Interference will be considered to occur whenever reception of a regularly used signal is impaired by the signals radiated by the low power TV or TV translator station, regardless of the quality of such reception or the strength of the signal so used. If the interference cannot be promptly eliminated by the application of suitable techniques, operation of the offending low power TV or TV translator stations shall be suspended and shall not be resumed until the interference has been eliminated. If the complainant refuses to permit the low power TV or TV translator licensee to apply remedial techniques that demonstrably will eliminate the interference without impairment of the original reception, the licensee of the low power TV or TV translator station is absolved of further responsibility. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(c) It shall be the responsibility of the licensee of a low power TV or TV translator station to correct any condition of interference which results from the radiation of radio frequency energy outside its assigned channel. Upon notice by the FCC to the station licensee or operator that such interference is caused by the spurious emissions of the station, operations of the station shall be immediately suspended and not resumed until the interference has been eliminated. However, short test transmissions may be made during the period of suspended operations to check the efficacy of remedial measures. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

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(d) When a low power TV or TV translator station causes interference to a CATV system by radiations within its assigned channel at the cable headend or on the output channel of any system converter located at a receiver, the earlier user, whether cable system or low power TV or TV translator station, will be given priority on the channel, and the later user will be responsible for correction of the interference. When a low power TV or TV translator station causes interference to an MDS or ITFS system by radiations within its assigned channel on the output channel of any system converter located at a receiver, the earlier user, whether MDS system or low power TV or TV translator station, will be given priority on the channel, and the later user will be responsible for correction of the interference.

(e) Low power TV and TV translator stations are being authorized on a secondary basis to existing land mobile uses and must correct whatever interference they cause to land mobile stations or cease operation. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(f) In each instance where suspension of operation is required, the licensee shall submit a full report to the FCC in Washington, D.C., after operation is resumed, containing details of the nature of the interference, the source of the interfering signals, and the remedial steps taken to eliminate the interference. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

## 74.705 TV BROADCAST STATION PROTECTION.

(a) The TV broadcast station protected contour ~~shall~~ will be its Grade B contour signal level as defined in §73.683 of Part 73 of this chapter, and calculated from the authorized maximum radiated power (without depression angle correction), the horizontal radiation pattern, height above average terrain in the pertinent direction, and the appropriate chart from §73.699.

(b) (1) An application to construct a new low power TV or TV translator station or change the facilities of an existing station will not be accepted if it specifies a site which is within the protected contour of a co-channel or first adjacent channel TV broadcast station. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(2) Due to the frequency spacing which exists between TV Channels 4 and 5, between Channels 6 and 7, and between Channels 13 and 14, adjacent channel protection standards shall not be applicable to these pairs of channels. (See §73.603(a) of Part 73 of this chapter.) (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(3) A UHF low power TV or TV translator construction permit application will not be accepted if it specifies a site within the UHF TV broadcast station's protected contour and proposes operation on a channel either 14 or 15 channels above the channel in use by the TV broadcast station. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

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(g) Low power TV stations may operate under the following modes of service: (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

- (1) As a TV translator station, subject to the requirements of this Part; (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)
- (2) For origination of programming and commercial matter as defined in §74.701(f); (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)
- (3) For the transmission of subscription television broadcast (STV) programs, intended to be received in intelligible form by members of the public for a fee or charge, subject to the provisions of §§73.642(e) and 73.644. (Editorial Amdt. 8/31/82)

(h) A low power TV station may not be operated solely for the purpose of relaying signals to one or more fixed receiving points for retransmission, distribution or relaying. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(i) Low power TV stations are subject to no minimum required hours of operation and may operate in any of the 3 modes described in paragraph (g) of this section for any number of hours. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

74.732 ELIGIBILITY AND LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) A license for a low power TV or TV translator station may be issued to any qualified individual, organized group of individuals, broadcast station licensee, or local civil governmental body. (Edit. Amdt. 5/10/84)

(b) More than one low power TV or TV translator station may be licensed to the same applicant whether or not ~~same~~ such stations serve substantially the same area. Low power TV and TV translator stations are not counted for purposes of ~~§73.636 of Part 73 of this chapter,~~ §73.3555, concerning multiple ownership.

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(c) Only one channel will be assigned to each low power TV or TV translator station. Additional low power or translator stations may be authorized to provide additional reception. A separate application is required for each station and each application must be complete in all respects. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(d) The FCC will not act on applications for new low power TV or TV translator stations, ~~or~~ for changes in facilities of existing stations, or for changes in output channel tendered by displaced stations pursuant to §73.3572(a)(1), when such changes will result in a major change until the applicable time for filing a petition to deny has passed pursuant to §73.3584(c).

(e) A proposal to change the primary TV station being retransmitted or an application of a licensed translator station to include low power TV station operation, i.e., program origination or subscription service will be subject only to a notification requirement. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(f) Applications for transfer of ownership or control of a low power TV or TV translator station will be subject to petitions to deny. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

## 74.733 UHF TRANSLATOR SIGNAL BOOSTERS.

(a) The licensee of a UHF television broadcast translator station may be authorized to operate one or more signal boosters for the purpose of providing reception to small shadowed areas within the area intended to be served by the translator.

(b) The transmitting apparatus shall consist of a simple linear radio frequency amplifier, with one or more amplifying stages, which is capable of receiving, amplifying, and retransmitting the signals of the parent translator without significantly altering any electrical characteristic of the received signal other than its amplitude. The maximum power input to the plate of the final radio frequency amplifier shall not exceed 5 watts.

(c) The amplifier shall be equipped with suitable circuits which will automatically cause it to cease radiating if no signal is being received from the parent translator station. Care shall be taken in the design of the apparatus to insure that out-of-band radiation is not excessive and that adequate isolation is maintained between the input and output circuits to prevent unstable operation.

(d) The installation of the apparatus and its associated receiving and transmitting antennas shall be in accordance with accepted principles of good engineering practice. Either horizontal, vertical, or circular polarization of the electric field of the radiated signal may be employed. If the isolation between the input and output circuits depends in part upon the polarization or directive properties of the transmitting and receiving antennas, the installation shall be sufficiently rugged to with-

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(d) Greater attenuation than that specified in paragraph (c) of this section may be required if interference results from emissions outside the assigned channel.

74.737 ANTENNA LOCATION.

(a) An applicant for a new low power TV or TV translator station or for a change in the facilities of an authorized station shall endeavor to select a site that will provide a line-of-sight transmission path to the entire area intended to be served and at which there is available a suitable signal from the primary station, if any, that will be retransmitted. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(b) The transmitting antenna should be placed above growing vegetation and trees lying in the direction of the area intended to be served, to minimize the possibility of signal absorption by foliage. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(c) A site within 8 kilometers of the area intended to be served is to be preferred if the conditions in paragraph (a) of this section can be met. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(d) Consideration should be given to the accessibility of the site at all seasons of the year and to the availability of facilities for the maintenance and operation of the transmitting equipment. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(e) The transmitting antenna should be located as near as is practical to the transmitter to avoid the use of long transmission lines and the associated power losses. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

(f) Consideration should be given to the existence of strong radio frequency fields from other transmitters at the site of the transmitting equipment and the possibility that such fields may result in the retransmissions of signals originating on frequencies other than that of the primary station being rebroadcast. (Added 82-107, 6/17/82)

~~EQUIPMENT-~~

74.750 TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FACILITIES.

(a) Applications for new low power TV and Tv translator stations and for increased transmitter power for previously authorized facilities will not be accepted unless the transmitter is listed in the FCC's list of equipment type accepted for licensing under the provisions of this subpart. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

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(b) Transmitting antennas, antennas used to receive the signals to be rebroadcast, and transmission lines ~~are do not have to be type accepted by the FCC.~~ External preamplifiers ~~may also may be used~~ provided that they do not cause improper operation of the translator-transmitting equipment, and use of such preamplifiers is not necessary to meet the provisions of ~~and compliance with specifications in paragraph (c) of this section.~~ ~~does not depend upon the use of such preamplifiers.~~

(c) The following requirements must be met before ~~translator equipment~~ low power TV and TV translator transmitters will be type accepted by the FCC Commission:

- (1) The equipment shall be so designed that the electrical characteristics of a standard television signal introduced into the input terminals will be maintained at the output. The overall response of the apparatus within its assigned channel, when operating at its rated power output and measured at the output terminals, shall provide a smooth curve, varying within limits separated by no more than 4 dB: (Revised 77-835, 2/17/78)

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That means may be provided to reduce the amplitude of the aural carrier below those limits, if necessary to prevent intermodulation which would mar the quality of the retransmitted picture or result in emissions outside of the assigned channel.

- (2) Radio frequency harmonics of the visual and aural carriers, measured at the output terminals of the transmitter, shall be attenuated no less than 60 dB below the peak visual output power within the assigned channel. All other emissions appearing on frequencies more than 3 megacycles above or below the upper and lower edges, respectively, of the assigned channel shall be attenuated no less than:
  - (i) 30 dB for transmitters rated at no more than 1 watt power output. (Revised 68-605, 7/19/68)
  - (ii) 50 dB for transmitters rated at more than 1 watt power output. (Revised 68-605, 7/19/68)
  - (iii) 60 dB for transmitters rates at more than 100 watts power output. (Added 71-1015, 11/15/71)

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(b) In the event that causes beyond the control of the low power TV or TV translator station licensee make it impossible to continue operating, the station may discontinue operation for a period of not more than 30 days without further authority from the FCC. Notification must be sent to the FCC in Washington, DC not later than the 10th day of discontinued operation. During such period, the licensee shall continue to adhere to the requirements in the station license pertaining to the lighting of antenna structures. In the event normal operation is restored prior to the expiration of the 30 days period, the licensee will so notify the FCC of this date in writing. If the causes beyond the control of the licensee make it impossible to comply within the allowed period, informal written request shall be made to the FCC no later than the 30th day for such additional time as may be deemed necessary.

(c) Failure of a low power TV or TV translator station to operate for a period of 30 days or more, except for causes beyond the control of the licensee, shall be deemed evidence of discontinuation of operation and the license of the station may be cancelled at the discretion of the FCC. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

(d) A television broadcast translator station shall not be permitted to radiate during extended periods when signals of the primary station are not being retransmitted.

74.765 POSTING OF STATION AND OPERATOR LICENSES.

(a) The station license and any other instrument of authorization or individual order concerning the construction of the station or manner of operation shall be kept in the station record file so as to be available for inspection upon request of authorized representatives of the FCC. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

(b) The licenses or permits of operators employed at low power TV stations locally originating programs (as defined by §74.701(h)) shall be posted in accordance with the provisions of §73.1230(b). (Revised 84-492, 12/26/84)

(c) The call sign of the station, together with the name, address, and telephone number of the licensee or local representative of the licensee, if the licensee does not reside in the community served by the station, and the name and address of the person and place where station records are maintained, shall be displayed at the transmitter site on the structure supporting the transmitting antenna, so as to be visible to a person standing on the ground. The display shall be maintained in a legible condition by the licensee. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)

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~~74.766--LOW-POWER-TV-AND-TV-TRANSLATOR-OPERATOR  
REQUIREMENTS:-~~

~~(a)--The installation of a TV broadcast translator station with type accepted transmitting equipment may be made by any person designated by the station licensee:~~

~~(b)--Simple maintenance such as the replacement of tubes, fuses, or other plug-in components and adjustments which will not result in the improper operation of the apparatus may be made by any person designated by the station licensee:-~~

~~(c)--Any transmitter installations, maintenance, or adjustments which require the radiation of signals for their completion and which could result in improper operation of the apparatus must be made by or under the immediate supervision of an operator holding a General Radiotelephone Operator License:-~~

~~(d)--Special operator requirements for unattended transmitter operation are specified in §74.734:-~~

~~(e)--An operator holding any class of FCC operator license or permit, except the Marine Operator Permit, must be on duty in charge of the transmitting apparatus of a low power TV station during all periods of local origination as defined in §74.701(g):-~~

## 74.769 COPIES OF RULES.

The licensee or permittee of a station authorized under this subpart shall have a current copy of Volume I and Volume III of the Commission's Rules and shall make them available for use by the operator in charge. Each such licensee or permittee shall be familiar with those rules relating to stations authorized under this subpart. Copies of the Commission's rules may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (Added 75-1263, 11/26/75)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.780 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 87-44 that the previous wording is not shown.*

74.780 BROADCAST REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO LOW POWER TV AND TV TRANSLATOR STATIONS.

The following rules are applicable to low power TV and TV translator stations:

Section 73.653—Operation of TV aural and visual transmitters.

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

Part 73, Subpart G—Emergency Broadcast System (for low power TV stations locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h)).

Section 73.1201—Station identification (for low power TV stations locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h)).

Section 73.1205—Fraudulent billing practices.

Section 73.1206—Broadcast of telephone conversations.

Section 73.1207—Rebroadcasts.

Section 73.1208—Broadcast of taped, filmed or recorded material.

Section 73.1211—Broadcast of lottery information.

Section 73.1212—Sponsorship identifications; list retention, related requirements.

Section 73.1216—Licensee conducted contests.

Section 73.1510—Experimental authorizations.

Section 73.1515—Special field test authorizations.

Section 73.1615—Operation during modifications of facilities.

Section 73.1635—Special temporary authorizations (STA).

Section 73.1650—International broadcasting agreements.

Section 73.1680—Emergency antennas.

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- Section 73.1940—Broadcasts by candidates for public office.
- Section 73.2080—Equal employment opportunities (for low power TV stations only).
- Section 73.3500—Application and report forms.
- Section 73.3511—Applications required.
- Section 73.3512—Where to file; number of copies.
- Section 73.3513—Signing of applications.
- Section 73.3514—Content of applications.
- Section 73.3516—Specification of facilities.
- Section 73.3517—Contingent applications.
- Section 73.3518—Inconsistent or conflicting applications.
- Section 73.3519—Repetitious applications.
- Section 73.3521—Mutually exclusive applications for low power TV and TV translator stations.
- Section 73.3522—Amendment of applications.
- Section 73.3525(a), (b), (d), (f), (h), and (i)—Agreements for removing application conflicts.
- Section 73.3533—Application for construction permit or modification of construction permit.
- Section 73.3534—Application for extension of construction permit or for construction permit to replace expired construction permit.
- Section 73.3536—Application for license to cover construction permit.
- Section 73.3538(a)(1), (3), (4), (b)(2)—Application to make changes in existing station.
- Section 73.3539—Application for renewal of license.
- Section 73.3540—Application for voluntary assignment or transfer of control.
- Section 73.3541—Application for involuntary assignment or transfer of control.

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- Section 73.3542—Application for emergency authorization.
- Section 73.3544—Application to obtain a modified station license.
- Section 73.3545—Application for permit to deliver programs to foreign stations.
- Section 73.3561—Staff consideration of applications requiring Commission action.
- Section 73.3562—Staff consideration of applications not requiring action by the Commission.
- Section 73.3564—Acceptance of applications.
- Section 73.3566—Defective applications.
- Section 73.3568—Dismissal of applications.
- Section 73.3572—Processing of TV broadcast, low power TV, and TV translator station applications.
- Section 73.3580—Local public notice of filing of broadcast applications.
- Section 73.3584—Petitions to deny.
- Section 73.3587—Informal objections.
- Section 73.3591—Grants without hearing.
- Section 73.3593—Designation for hearing.
- Section 73.3594—Local public notice of designation for hearing.
- Section 73.3597—Procedures on transfer and assignment applications.
- Section 73.3598—Period of construction.
- Section 73.3599—Forfeiture of construction permit.
- Section 73.3601—Simultaneous modification and renewal of license.
- Section 73.3603—Special waiver procedure applicable to applications.
- Section 73.3612—Annual employment report (for low power TV stations only).
- Section 73.3613—Filing of contracts (network affiliation contracts for low power TV stations only).

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.781 STATION RECORDS.

(a) The licensee of a low power TV or TV translator station shall maintain adequate station records, including the current instrument of authorization, official correspondence with the FCC, maintenance records, contracts, permission for rebroadcasts, and other pertinent documents.

(b) Entries required by §17.49 of this Chapter concerning any observed or otherwise known extinguishment or improper functioning of a tower light:

- (1) The nature of such extinguishment or improper functioning.
- (2) The date and time the extinguishment or improper operation was observed or otherwise noted.
- (3) The date, time and nature of adjustments, repairs or replacements made.

(c) The station records shall be maintained for inspection at a residence, office, or public building, place of business, or other suitable place, in one of the communities of license of the translator or booster, except that the station records of a booster or translator licensed to the licensee of the primary station may be kept at the same place where the primary station records are kept. The name of the person keeping station records, together with the address of the place where the records are kept, shall be posted in accordance with §74.765(c) of the rules. The station records shall be made available upon request to any authorized representative of the Commission.

(d) Station logs and records shall be retained for a period of two years.

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73.783 STATION IDENTIFICATION.

(a) ~~Each TV translator station and low power TV~~ low power TV and TV translator station not originating local programming as defined by §74.701(h), operating over 0.001 kW peak visual power (0.002 kW when using circularly polarized antennas) must transmit its station identification as follows:

- (1) by transmitting the call sign in International Morse Code at least once each hour. This transmission may be accomplished by means of an automatic device as required by §74.750(c)(7). Call sign transmission shall be made at a code speed not in excess of 20 words per minute; or (Added 76-340, 4/29/76)
- (2) by arranging for the primary station, whose signal is being rebroadcast, to identify the translator station by transmitting an easily readable visual presentation or a clearly understandable aural presentation of the translator station's call letters and location. Two such identifications shall be made between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. each broadcast day at approximately one hour intervals during each time period. Television stations which do not begin their broadcast day before 9 a.m. shall make these identifications in the hours closest to these time periods at the specified intervals. (Added 76-340, 4/29/76)

(b) Licensees of television translators whose station identification is made by the television station whose signals are being rebroadcast by the translator, must secure agreement with this television station licensee to keep in its file, and available to FCC personnel, the translator's call letters and location, giving the name, address and telephone number of the licensee or his service representative to be contacted in the event of malfunction of the translator. It shall be the responsibility of the translator licensee to furnish current information to the television station licensee for this purpose. (Revised 76-340, 4/29/76)

(c) A low power TV station shall comply with the station identification procedures given in §73.1201 when locally originating programming, as defined by §74.701(h). The identification procedures given in paragraphs (a) and (b) are to be used at all other times. (Revised 84-492, 12/26/84)

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(c) ~~(d)~~ Call signs for low power TV and TV ~~television-broadcast~~ translator stations will be made up of the initial letter K or W followed by the channel number assigned to the ~~translator station~~ and two additional letters. The use of the initial letter generally will follow the pattern used in the broadcast service, i.e., stations west of the Mississippi River will be assigned an initial letter K and those east, ~~of the Mississippi River~~ the letter W. The two letter combinations following the channel number will be assigned in order and requests for the assignment of the particular combinations of letters will not be considered. The channel number designator for Channels 2 through 9 will be incorporated in the call sign as a two 2-digit number, i.e., 02, 03, . . . , ~~04-05-06-07-08-09~~ so as to avoid similarities with call signs assigned to ~~A~~ amateur ~~R~~ radio ~~S~~ stations.

## 74.784 REBROADCASTS.

(a) The term "rebroadcast" means the reception by radio of the programs or other signals of a radio or television station and the simultaneous or subsequent retransmission of such programs or signals for direct reception by the general public.

(b) The licensee of a low power TV or TV ~~television-broadcast~~ translator station shall not rebroadcast the programs of any other ~~television-TV broadcast station or other television-broadcast- translator- station~~ authorized under the provisions of this Subpart without obtaining prior consent of the station whose signals or programs are proposed to be retransmitted. The ~~Commission- FCC~~ shall be notified of the call letters of each station rebroadcast and the licensee of the low power TV or TV ~~television-broadcast- translator~~ station shall certify that written consent has been received- obtained from the licensee of the station whose programs are retransmitted.

(c) A ~~television~~ TV translator station may ~~only- rebroadcast only~~ programs and signals ~~which- that~~ are simultaneously transmitted by a ~~television TV~~ broadcast station.

(d) The provisions of §73.1207 of Part 73 of this chapter apply to low power TV stations in transmitting any material during periods of program origination obtained from the transmissions of any other type of station.

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SUBPART H

LOW POWER AUXILIARY STATIONS

74.801 DEFINITIONS.

CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM OPERATOR.

A cable television operator is defined in § 76.5(11) (cc) of the rules, ~~as that local business entity, be it natural person, partnership, corporation, or association, which offers for sale services of a cable television system in the system community.~~

LOW POWER AUXILIARY STATION.

An aural auxiliary station authorized and operated pursuant to the provisions set forth in this Subpart. Devices authorized as low power auxiliary stations are intended to transmit over distances of approximately 100 meters for uses such as wireless microphones, cue and control communications, and synchronization of TV camera signals. (Revised 78-240, 4/14/78)

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCER.

Motion picture producer refers to a person or organization engaged in the production or filming of motion pictures. (Revised 78-240, 4/14/78)

TELEVISION PROGRAM PRODUCER.

Television program producer refers to a person or organization engaged in the production of television programs. (Revised 78-240, 4/14/78)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.802 FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.802 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-582 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(a) Frequencies within the following bands may be assigned for use by low power auxiliary stations:

26.100-26.480 MHz  
54.000-72.000 MHz  
76.000-88.000 MHz  
161.625-161.775 MHz (except in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands)  
174.000-216.000 MHz  
450.000-451.000 MHz  
455.000-456.000 MHz  
470.000-488.000 MHz  
488.000-494.000 MHz (except Hawaii)  
494.000-608.000 MHz  
614.000-806.000 MHz  
944.000-952.000 MHz

(b) Operations in the bands allocated for TV broadcasting, listed below, are limited to locations removed from existing co-channel TV broadcast stations by not less than the following distances unless otherwise authorized by the FCC. (See §73.609 for zone definitions.)

(1) 54.000-72.000 MHz and 76.000-88.000 MHz:

Zone I 105 km (65 miles)  
Zones II and III 129 km (80 miles)

(2) 174.000-216.000 MHz

Zone I 97 km (60 miles)  
Zone II and III 129 km (80 miles)

(3) 480.000-608.000 MHz and 614.000-806.000 MHz

All zones 113 km (70 miles)

(c) Specific frequency operation is required when operating within the bands allocated for TV broadcasting.

(1) The frequency selection shall be offset from the upper or lower band limits by 25 kHz or an integral multiple thereof.

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- (2) One or more adjacent 25 kHz segments within the assignable frequencies may be combined to form a channel whose maximum bandwidth shall not exceed 200 kHz.
- (d) Low power auxiliary licensees will not be granted exclusive frequency assignments.

74.803 FREQUENCY SELECTION TO AVOID INTERFERENCE.

(a) Where two or more low power auxiliary licensees need to operate in the same area, the licensees shall endeavor to select frequencies or schedule operation in such manner as to avoid mutual interference. If a mutually satisfactory arrangement cannot be reached, the Commission shall be notified and it will specify the frequency or frequencies to be employed by each licensee. (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.803(b) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-582 that the previous wording is not shown.*

(b) The selection of frequencies in the bands allocated for TV broadcasting for use in any area shall be guided by the need to avoid interference to TV broadcast reception. In these bands, low power auxiliary station usage is secondary to TV broadcasting and land mobile stations operating in the UHF-TV spectrum and must not cause harmful interference. If such interference occurs, low power auxiliary station operation must immediately cease and may not be resumed until the interference problem has been resolved.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

## 74.811 CROSS REFERENCE.

See §§ 74.11 to 74.16. (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)

## 74.831 SCOPE OF SERVICE AND PERMISSIBLE TRANSMISSIONS.

The license for a low power auxiliary station authorizes the transmission of cues and orders to production personnel and participants in broadcast programs and motion pictures and in the preparation thereof, the transmission of program material by means of a wireless microphone worn by a performer and other participants in a program or motion picture during rehearsal and during the actual broadcast, filming, or recording, or the transmission of comments, interviews, and reports from the scene of a remote broadcast. Low power auxiliary stations operating in the ~~947-952~~ 944-952 MHz band may, in addition, transmit synchronizing signals and various control signals to portable or hand-carried TV cameras which employ low power radio signals in lieu of cable to deliver picture signals to the control point at the scene of a remote broadcast.

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74.832 LICENSING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES.

(a) A licensee authorizing operation of one or more low power auxiliary stations will be issued only to the following: (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)

- (1) A licensee of an AM, FM, TV, or International broadcast station or low power TV station. Low power auxiliary stations will be licensed for use with a specific broadcast or low power TV station or combination of stations licensed to the same licensee and to the same community. (Revised 82-107, 6/17/82)
- (2) A broadcast network entity. (Revised 86-58, 3/10/86)
- (3) A cable television system operator who operates a cable system that produces a program material for origination or access cablecasting, as defined in §76.5(r). (Edit. Amdt. 3/24/86)
- (4) Motion picture producers as defined in §74.801. (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)
- (5) Television program producers as defined in §74.801. (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)

(b) An application for a new or renewal of low power auxiliary license shall specify the frequency band or bands desired. Only those frequency bands necessary for satisfactory operation shall be requested. (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)

(c) Licensees of AM, FM, TV, and International broadcast stations; low power TV stations; and broadcast network entities may be authorized to operate low power auxiliary stations in the frequency bands set forth in §74.802 (a). (Revised 86-58, 3/10/86)

(d) Cable television operators, and motion picture and television program producers may be authorized to operate low power auxiliary stations only in the ~~174-216-MHz band~~ bands allocated for TV broadcasting.

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(e) An application for low power auxiliary stations or for a change in an existing authorization shall specify the broadcast station, combination of such stations, or the network with which the low power broadcast auxiliary facilities are to be principally used as given in paragraph (h) of this section; or it shall specify the motion picture or television production company or the cable television operator with which the low power broadcast auxiliary facilities are to be solely used. A single application filed in duplicate on FCC Form 313 may be used in applying for the authority to operate one or more low power auxiliary units. The application must specify the number of units to be operated and the frequency bands which will be used. Motion picture producers, television program producers, and cable television operators are required to attach a single sheet to their application form explaining in detail the manner in which the eligibility requirements given in paragraph (a) are met. (Revised 82-531, 1/10/83)

(f) Applications for the use of the 174-216-MHz band bands allocated for TV broadcasting must specify the usual area of operation within which the low power auxiliary station will be used. This area of operation may, for example, be specified as the metropolitan area in which the broadcast licensee serves, or the usual area within which motion picture and television producers are operating. ~~Since- Because~~ low power auxiliary station use of this band stations operating in these bands will only be permitted in areas removed from existing co-channel TV broadcast stations, ~~it is the licensee's responsibility to insure~~ licensees have full responsibility to ensure that operation of these- their stations does not occur at distances less than those specified in §74.802(b), ~~with respect to existing co-channel TV stations serving part of the specified area of operation-~~

(g) Low power auxiliary licenses will specify the minimum and maximum number of units that may be operated as follows: from 1 to 5 stations; from 4 to 12 stations; from 10 to 24 stations; from 20 to 50 stations; 45 or more stations. (Revised 82-87, 4/1/82)

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74.861 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Transmitter power is the power at the transmitter output terminals and delivered to the antenna, antenna transmission line, or any other impedance-matched radio frequency load. For the purpose of this subpart, the transmitter power is the carrier power. (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)

(b) Each authorization for a new low power auxiliary station shall require the use of type accepted transmitting equipment. Such equipment shall be operated in accordance with the emission specifications included in the type acceptance grant and as prescribed in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section. However, all authorizations issued for the use of the 174-216 MHz band shall require the use of type accepted equipment. (Revised 78-198, 4/3/78)

(c) Low power auxiliary transmitters not required to operate on specific carrier frequencies shall operate sufficiently within the authorized frequency band edges to insure the emission bandwidth falls entirely within the authorized band. (Added 78-198, 4/3/78)

(d) For low power auxiliary stations operating in the bands other than the 174-216 MHz band those allocated for TV broadcasting, the following technical requirements are imposed.

- (1) The maximum transmitter power which will be authorized is 1 watt. Licensees may accept the manufacturer's power rating; however, it is the licensee's responsibility to observe specified power limits. (Added 78-198, 4/3/78)
- (2) If a low power auxiliary station employs amplitude modulation, modulation shall not exceed 100 percent on positive or negative peaks. (Added 78-198, 4/3/78)
- (3) The occupied bandwidth shall not be greater than that necessary for satisfactory transmission and, in any event, an emission appearing on any discrete frequency outside the authorized band shall be attenuated, at least,  $43+10 \log_{10}$  (mean output power, in watts) decibels below the mean output power of the transmitting unit. (Added 78-198, 4/3/78)

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**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Section 74.861(e) has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-582 that the previous wording is not shown.

(e) For low power auxiliary stations operating in the bands allocated for TV broadcasting, the following technical requirements apply:

- (1) The power of the measured unmodulated carrier power at the output of the transmitter power amplifier (antenna input power) may not exceed the following:
  - (i) 54-72, 76-88, and 174-216 MHz bands— 50 mW
  - (ii) 470-608 and 614-806 MHz bands— 250 mW
- (2) Transmitters may be either crystal controlled or frequency synthesized.
- (3) Any form of modulation may be used. A maximum deviation of  $\pm 75$  kHz is permitted when frequency modulation is employed.
- (4) The frequency tolerance of the transmitter shall be 0.005 percent.
- (5) The operating bandwidth shall not exceed 200 kHz.
- (6) The mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter in accordance with the following schedule:
  - (i) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency more than 50 percent up to and including 100 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 25 dB;
  - (ii) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 100 percent up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least 35 dB;
  - (iii) On any frequency removed from the operating frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: at least  $43+10 \log_{10}$  (mean output power in watts) dB.

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(f) Unusual transmitting antennas or antenna elevations shall not be used to deliberately extend the range of low power auxiliary stations beyond the limited areas defined in § 74.831. (Added 78-198, 4/3/78)

(g) Low power auxiliary stations shall be operated so that no harmful interference is caused to any other class of station operating in accordance with Commission's rules and regulations and with the Table of Frequency Allocations in Part 2 thereof. (Added 78-198, 4/3/78)

(h) In the event a station's emissions outside its authorized frequency band causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require the licensee to take such further steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference. (Added 78-198, 4/3/78)

74.867 — POSTING OF LICENSES.

~~The license for one or more low power auxiliary stations shall be posted with the license for any broadcasting station with which the auxiliary is licensed. The licenses held by an eligible network entity, cable television operator, motion picture producer, or television program producer shall be kept in the licensee's files at the address shown on the authorization.~~

74.882 STATION IDENTIFICATION.

Call signs will not be assigned to low power auxiliary stations. In lieu thereof, for transmitters used for voice transmissions and having a transmitter output power exceeding 50 mW, an announcement shall be made at the beginning and end of each period of operation at a single location, over the transmitting unit being operated, identifying the transmitting unit designator, its location, and the call sign of the broadcasting station or name of the licensee with which it is being used. A period of operation may consist of a continuous transmission or intermittent transmissions pertaining to a single event. (Added 77-119, 4/18/77)

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

74.912 PETITIONS TO DENY.

(a) Any party in interest may file with the Commission a petition to deny any application for new facilities or major changes in the facilities of authorized stations, provided such petitions are filed by the date established pursuant to the cut-off provisions of §74.911(c). In the case of all other applications, except those excluded under section 309 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, petitions to deny must be filed not later than 30 days after issuance of a public notice of the acceptance for filing of the applications. In the case of applications for renewal of license, petitions to deny may be filed after the issuance of a public notice of acceptance for filing of the applications and up until the first day of the last full calendar month of the expiring license term.

(b) The applicant files an opposition to any petition to deny, and the petitioner a reply to such opposition in which allegations of fact or denials thereof shall be supported by affidavit of a person or persons with personal knowledge thereof. The times for filing such oppositions and replies shall be those provided in §1.45 of this chapter.

(c) Only petitions to deny filed against a tentative selectee (§74.913) will be considered. If the petition does not present substantial and material questions of fact warranting a hearing, the petition will be denied and the tentative selectee will be granted a license where, upon examination, the Mass Media Bureau finds that other pertinent requirements have been met and the public interest, convenience and necessity would be served. Where necessary, the points of the application will be modified to comport with any findings made as a result of the review. In the event that the tentative selectee's application is denied or its point total reduced, the point system process will be repeated, where necessary, to determine the tentative selectee or applicants qualifying for the random tie-breaker. If, upon examination, a substantial and material question of fact is found and the Bureau is unable to find that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by granting the application of the tentative selectee pursuant to the point system, its application will be designated for hearing pursuant to section 309 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Petitions for reconsideration, motions to stay, or applications for review may be submitted at the time the Bureau grants or denies the application of the tentative selectee pursuant to the filing periods specified in §1.45 of this chapter.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.913 SELECTION PROCEDURE FOR MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ITFS APPLICATIONS.

(a) If timely filed ITFS applications are determined to be mutually exclusive, such applications will be processed and assessed points to determine the tentative selectee for the particular channels. The tentative selectee will be the applicant with the highest point total under the procedure set forth in this section, unless the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section apply, and will be awarded the requested channels if the Commission concludes that such an award will serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. (Added 85-294, 7/29/85)

(b) Each applicant will be awarded a predetermined number of points under the criteria listed: (Revised 86-66, 4/21/86)

- (1) Four points for applicants that are "local," as defined in §74.932, n.1. (Added 85-294, 7/29/85)
- (2) Three points for accredited schools, or their governing bodies applying within their jurisdiction; (Revised 86-66, 4/21/86)
- (3) ~~(i)~~ Two points for applicants whose request, if granted, would result in the acquisition of four or fewer ITFS channels by that applicant within the particular area;
- ~~(ii) Two points for new applicants, i.e., applicants that are not already authorized to operate an ITFS station within the particular area;~~

NOTE 3: Subparagraph (b)(3) above does not apply to applications for modification of facilities other than the addition of channels.

- (4) One point for a proposed weekly schedule of twenty-one or more average hours per channel per week of formal educational programming (§74.931(a)), or of forty-one or more average hours per channel per week of other ITFS programming; two points for forty-one or more average hours per channel per week of formal educational programming, or for sixty-one or more hours per channel per week of ITFS programming where at least twenty-one of those hours are formal educational programming. (Revised 86-66, 4/21/86)
- (5) One point for an existing E or F channel licensee seeking to relocate and showing an established need for an expanded service that cannot be accommodated on its grandfathered E or F facilities. The applicant must submit a specific request and adequate supporting documentation. (Added 85-294, 7/29/85)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Sections 74.933 and 74.934 have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-589 that the previous wording is not shown.*

74.933 REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION.

Licensed ITFS stations may be operated by remote control without further authority.

74.934 UNATTENDED OPERATION.

Unattended operation of licensed ITFS stations is permitted without further authority.

- (a) An unattended relay station may be employed to receive and retransmit signals of another station provided that the transmitter is equipped with circuits which permit it to radiate only when the signal intended to be retransmitted is present at the receiver input terminals.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.935 POWER LIMITATIONS.

(a) The power of an instructional television fixed station will be limited to that required to perform the proposed service. Applicants are expected to take full advantage of the power-concentrating properties of directive transmitting antennas and the collective properties of directive receiving antennas to provide the needed service.

(b) An application for a new instructional television fixed station or for changes in the facilities of an existing station proposing a peak visual power output from the transmitter in excess of 10 watts shall include a showing as to the distance and direction to each specified receiving point, the elevation above ground and the power gain of each receiving antenna at such receiving points, the vertical and horizontal directive patterns of the proposed transmitting antenna system in terms of power gain, the elevation of the transmitting antenna above ground and the nature of significant terrain features over the transmission path or paths.

(c) The operating power (peak visual) of an instructional television fixed station shall not be permitted to exceed the authorized power by more than 10 percent at any time.

(d) The transmitter power output of the aural signal shall not be more than 70 percent nor less than 10 percent of the peak power output of the visual signal.

## 74.936 EMISSIONS AND BANDWIDTH.

(a) An instructional television fixed station shall normally employ amplitude modulation (~~A5~~) (C3F) for the transmission of the visual signal and frequency modulation (F3E) or (G3E) for the transmission of the aural signal.

(b) The average power of radio frequency harmonics of the visual and aural carriers, measured at the output terminals of the transmitter, shall be attenuated no less than 60 dB below the peak visual output power within the assigned channel. All other emissions appearing on frequencies more than 3 MHz above or below the upper and lower edges, respectively, of the assigned channel shall be attenuated no less than:

- (1) 30 decibels for transmitters rated at less than 10 watts visual peak power output.
- (2) 40 decibels for transmitters rated at 10 watts or more visual peak power output.

(c) Should interference occur as the result of emissions outside the assigned channel, greater attenuation may be required.

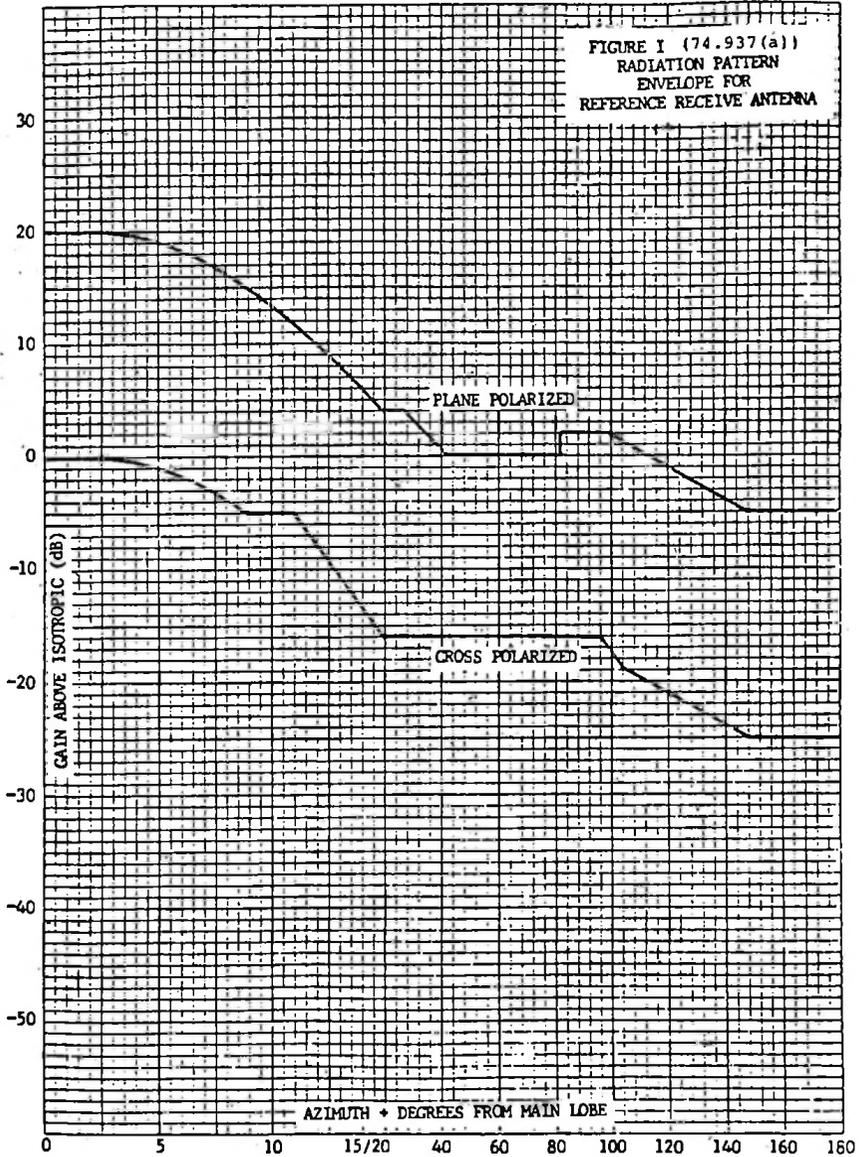
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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

74.937 ANTENNAS.

(a) In order to minimize the hazard of harmful interference from other stations, directive receiving antennas should be used at all receiving points locations. The choice of receiving antennas is left to the discretion of the licensee. ~~However, should interference occur and it can be demonstrated that such interference could be eliminated through the use of a more suitable yet practicable directive receiving antenna, the licensee of the station causing the interference is absolved of the responsibility of correcting the interference condition.~~ However, for the purpose of interference calculations, the general characteristics of the reference receiving antenna shown in Figure 1 of this section (i.e., a 2-foot parabolic reflector antenna) are assumed to be used in accordance with the provisions of §74.903(a)(3) unless pertinent data is submitted of the actual antenna in use at the receive site. Licensees may install receiving antennas with general characteristics superior to those of the reference receive antenna. Nevertheless, should interference occur and it can be demonstrated by an applicant that the existing antenna at the receive site is inappropriate, a more suitable yet practical receiving antenna should be installed. In such cases, the modification of the receive site will be in the discretion, and will be the responsibility, of the licensee serving the site.

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(b) Directive transmitting antennas shall be used whenever feasible so as to minimize interference to other licensees. The radiation pattern shall be designed to minimize radiation in directions where no reception is intended. When an ITFS station is used for point-to-point service, an appropriate directional antenna must be used. (Revised 84-362, 7/26/84)

~~(c) In selecting a location for the transmitting antenna, it should be borne in mind that interference to the reception of its transmission is most likely to come from the direction in which receiving antennas must be aimed to receive its transmissions. Whenever possible the location should be chosen so that the receiving antennas in its system are aimed in directions from which interfering signals are least likely to come.~~

(d) (c) The use of elevated receiving antennas is preferable to the use of elevated transmitting antennas or greater power to provide the desired service.

(e) (d) The use of vertical or horizontal plane polarization or right-hand or left-hand rotating (circular) polarization may be used to minimize the hazard of harmful interference between systems. The Commission reserves the right to specify the polarization to be used.

(f) (e) The power gain compared to an isotropic antenna and the directive properties of the transmitting and receiving antennas proposed to be employed, as well as the geometric distribution of the transmitting and receiving points, shall be supplied with each application for a new ITFS fixed station or for changes in the antenna facilities of an existing station.

74.938 TRANSMISSION STANDARDS.

(a) The width of an ITFS channel is 6 MHz. ITFS transmitters must be type accepted by the Commission for the particular visual and aural signals that will be employed in actual operation. Either the manufacturer or the licensee must obtain transmitter type acceptance for the transmitter by filing an application for type acceptance with appropriate information concerning the signal waveforms and measurements. (Revised 84-362, 7/26/84)

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*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.939(f) is revised and paragraphs (j), (m), and (n) are removed. Paragraphs (k) and (l) are redesignated as (j) and (k) respectively. The previous wording is not shown.*

(f) An ITFS response channel is 125 kHz wide and is centered at the assigned frequency. Either amplitude or frequency modulation can be employed. If amplitude modulation is used, the carrier shall not be modulated in excess of 100%. If frequency modulation is used, the deviation shall not exceed  $\pm 25$  kHz. Any emissions outside the channel including harmonics shall be attenuated at least 60 dB below peak output power. Greater attenuation may be required if interference is caused by out-of-channel emissions.

(g) The unmodulated carrier frequency shall be maintained within 35 kHz of the assigned frequency at all times. Adequate means shall be provided to insure compliance with this rule. (Added 69-568, 8/26/69)

(h) A directive transmitting antenna shall be employed, oriented toward the transmitter site of the associated instructional television fixed station. The beam-width between half power points shall not exceed  $15^\circ$  and radiation in any minor lobe of the antenna radiation pattern shall be at least 20 decibels below the power in the main lobe of radiation. (Added 69-568, 8/26/69)

(i) The transmitter of an ITFS response station may be operated unattended provided that the transmissions are observed by the operator on duty at the associated instructional television fixed station, who shall take such steps as may be necessary to correct any condition of improper operation. The overall performance of the ITFS response station transmitter shall be checked as often as is necessary to ensure that it is functioning in accordance with the requirements of the Commission rules. The licensee of an ITFS response station is responsible for the proper operation of the transmitter at all times. The transmitter shall be installed and protected in such manner as to prevent tampering or operation by unauthorized persons. (Revised 83-338, 9/19/83)

(j) The transmitting apparatus employed at ITFS response stations shall have received type acceptance in accordance with  $\S 74.952$ .

(k) An ITFS response station shall be operated only when engaged in communication with its associated instructional television fixed station or for necessary equipment or system tests and adjustments. Radiation of an unmodulated carrier and other unnecessary transmissions are forbidden.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

<sup>2</sup>EQUIPMENT

## 74.950 EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE AND INSTALLATION.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the requirements of § 73.687 of this chapter regarding the installation and performance of television broadcast transmitters and associated equipment shall apply to instructional television fixed stations.

(b) The overall attenuation characteristics of the transmitter may vary from those specified in § 73.687 of this chapter to the extent that such variations result from permissible lower sideband radiation. However, care should be exercised in the adjustment of the transmitter to insure correct overall response of the transmitter for proper transmission of the upper and vestigial lower sideband.

(c) The provisions of § 74.961 in lieu of § 73.687(c)(1) of this chapter apply with respect to the frequency tolerance for the visual carrier.

(d) The provisions of § 74.936 in lieu of § 73.687(i)(1) of this chapter apply with respect to spurious emissions and radiofrequency harmonics.

<sup>1</sup>(e) The requirements of § 73.687(c)(2) of this chapter will be considered to be met insofar as measurements of operating power are concerned, if the transmitter is equipped with instruments for determining the combined visual and aural operating power. However, licensees are expected to maintain the operating powers within the limits specified in the rules of this part. Measurements of the separate visual and aural operating powers should be made at sufficiently frequent intervals to ~~insure~~ ensure compliance with the rules, ~~and in no event less often than once a month.~~

(f) Transmitting apparatus (translators and boosters) used solely for relaying signals received from other ITFS stations and operating in the manner described in §74.934(a)(2) shall meet the following requirements before being type accepted by the Commission. (Revised 71-502, 6/22/71)

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74.951 MODIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS.

Formal application on FCC Form 330-P is required for any of the following changes or modification of the transmission system: (Revised 80-165, 4/30/80)

- (a) Replacement of the transmitter as a whole, except replacement with a transmitter of identical power rating which has been type accepted by the FCC for use by instructional TV fixed stations, or any change which could result in a change in the electrical characteristics or performance of the station. Upon installation or modification of the transmitting equipment for which prior FCC authority is not required under provisions of this paragraph, the licensee shall place in the station records a certification that the new installation complies in all respects with the technical requirements of this part and the terms of the station authorization. (Revised 80-165, 4/30/80)
- (b) Any change in the antenna system affecting the direction of radiation, directive pattern, antenna gain, or radiated power. (Revised 80-165, 4/30/80)
- (c) Any change in the overall height of the antenna structure, except where notice to the Federal Aviation Administration is specifically not required under §17.14(b) of the FCC Rules. (Revised 80-165, 4/30/80)

~~(d) Any change in the transmitter control system.~~

- ~~(e)~~ (d) Any change in the location of the transmission system except a move within the same building or upon the same antenna supporting structure.
- ~~(f)~~ (e) A change in frequency assignment.
- ~~(g)~~ (f) A change in the operating power.
- ~~(h)~~ (g) Any addition of receiving locations or to modify such a location to a receive and response station.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Sections 74.952, 74.962 and 74.965 have been so completely revised by Amendment No. 86-589 that the previous wording is not shown.*

## 74.952 ACCEPTABILITY OF EQUIPMENT FOR LICENSING.

Each authorization for a station in this service requires the use of type accepted equipment. Requirements for obtaining a grant of equipment authorization are contained in Subpart J of Part 2 of the Rules.

- (a) An application specifying a transmitter, translator, or booster not type accepted, may be filed by the applicant if the information and measurement data required for type acceptance under Subpart J of Part 2 of the Rules is submitted with the application. However, if that data has been filed with the Commission in connection with a request for type acceptance, it need not be resubmitted and may be referred to as "on file."

## 74.961 FREQUENCY TOLERANCE.

\* (a) The frequency of the visual carrier shall be maintained within 60 ~~kilo-~~  
~~cycles~~ KHz of the assigned frequency at all times when the station is in operation.

(b) The frequency of the aural carrier shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of §73.687(c)(1) of this chapter.

## 74.962 FREQUENCY MONITORS AND MEASUREMENTS.

Suitable measurements shall be made as often as necessary to ensure that the operating frequencies of the station are within the prescribed tolerances.

## 74.963 TIME OF OPERATION.

(a) An instructional television fixed station is not required to adhere to any regular schedule of operation. Unless otherwise specified in the license, the hours of operation are not limited.

(b) Except for purposes of tests and adjustments, the transmitter shall not be permitted to radiate unmodulated carriers or otherwise make unnecessary transmissions for extended periods of time.

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74.965 POSTING OF STATION LICENSE.

(a) The instrument of authorization or a clearly legible photocopy thereof, shall be available at each transmitter.

(b) If a station is operated unattended, the call sign and name of the licensee shall be displayed such that it may be read within the vicinity of the transmitter enclosure or antenna structure.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

SUBPART L

FM BROADCAST TRANSLATOR STATIONS AND

FM BROADCAST BOOSTER STATIONS

~~DEFINITIONS AND ALLOCATIONS OF FREQUENCIES~~

74.1201 DEFINITIONS.

(a) FM TRANSLATOR.

A station in the broadcasting service operated for the purpose of retransmitting the signals of an FM radio broadcast station or another FM broadcast translator station without significantly altering any characteristics of the incoming signal other than its frequency and amplitude, in order to provide FM broadcast service to the general public. (Revised 80-166, 7/7/80)

(b) COMMERCIAL FM TRANSLATOR. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

An FM broadcast translator station which rebroadcasts the signals of a commercial FM radio broadcast station.

(c) NONCOMMERCIAL FM TRANSLATOR. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

An FM broadcast translator station which rebroadcasts the signals of a noncommercial educational FM radio broadcast station.

(d) PRIMARY STATION. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

The FM radio broadcast station radiating the signals which are retransmitted by an FM broadcast translator station or an FM broadcast booster station.

(e) FM RADIO BROADCAST STATION. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

When used in this Subpart L, the term FM broadcast station or FM radio broadcast station refers to commercial and noncommercial educational FM radio broadcast stations as defined in § 2.1 of this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise.

(f) FM BROADCAST BOOSTER STATION. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

A station in the broadcasting service operated for the sole purpose of retransmitting the signals of an FM radio broadcast station by amplifying and reradiating such signals which have been received directly through space from the FM radio broadcast station, without significantly altering any characteristic of the incoming signal other than its amplitude.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

## 74.1202 FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT.

(a) An applicant for a new FM broadcast translator station or for changes in the facilities of an authorized translator station shall endeavor to select a channel on which its operation is not likely to cause interference to the reception of other stations. The application must be specific with regard to the frequency required. Only one output channel will be assigned to each translator station. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(b) Subject to compliance with all the requirements of this subpart, FM broadcast translators may be authorized to operate on the following FM channels regardless of whether they are assigned for local use in the FM Table of Allotments (§73.202(b) of this chapter): (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

- (1) Commercial FM translators: ~~Class A channels so designated in §73.206(a)(1) of this chapter;~~ Channels 221, 224, 228, 232, 237, 240, 244, 249, 252, 257, 261, 265, 269, 272, 276, 280, 285, 288, 292, and 296.
- (2) Noncommercial FM translators: The channels available for non-commercial use under §73.501 of this chapter; (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)
- (3) In Alaska, FM translators operating on Channels 201-260 (88.1-99.9 MHz) shall not cause harmful interference to and must accept interference from non-Government fixed operations authorized prior to January 1, 1982. (Revised 82-283, 8/11/82)

(c) No minimum distance separation between FM translators operating on the same channel is specified. However, assignments which will obviously result in mutual interference between translators will not be made. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(d) Adjacent channel assignments will not be made to FM translators intended to serve all or part of the same area. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(e) A FM broadcast booster station will be assigned the channel assigned to its primary station. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

NOTE: A translator must comply with the mileage separations to Mexican FM channel assignments and authorizations as Class D FM stations set forth in the Note to §73.207 of this chapter. (Added 74-309, 4/12/74)

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Section 74.1203 has been so completely revised by Amendment No. 87-244 that the previous wording is not shown.*

74.1203 INTERFERENCE.

(a) FM translators and FM boosters will be authorized and permitted to continue to operate only where they cause no interference to the direct reception by the public of the off-the-air signals of any authorized broadcast station including Class D (secondary) noncommercial educational FM stations. FM translators and FM boosters shall not cause harmful interference to the transmissions of any other authorized radio station nor shall an FM translator or FM booster cause interference to reception by a television broadcast translator station of its input signals. FM translator stations or FM booster stations which may cause any such interference will not be authorized. FM booster stations will be exempt from the provisions of this paragraph to the extent that they may cause limited interference to their primary stations' signals subject to the conditions of paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) Interference will be considered to occur whenever reception to a regularly used off-the-air signal by viewers or listeners is impaired by the signals radiated by the translator or booster, regardless of the quality of such reception, the strength of the signals so used, or the channel on which the protected signal is transmitted.

(c) If interference cannot be promptly eliminated by the application of suitable techniques, operation of the offending translators or booster shall be immediately suspended and shall not be resumed until the interference has been eliminated. Short test transmissions may be made during the period of suspended operation to check the efficacy of remedial measures. If a complainant refuses to permit the translator or booster licensee to apply remedial techniques which demonstrably will eliminate the interference without impairment to the original reception, the licensee of the translator or booster is absolved of further responsibility.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of the licensee of an FM translator station or FM booster station to correct any condition of interference which results from the radiation of radio frequency energy by its equipment on any frequency outside the assigned channel. Upon notice by the Commission to the station licensee or operator that such interference is being caused, the operation of the translator station or booster station shall be immediately suspended and shall not be resumed until the interference has been eliminated or it can be demonstrated that the interference is not due to spurious emissions by the FM translator station or FM booster station:

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That short test transmissions may be made during the period of suspended operation to check the efficacy of remedial measures.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

(e) An FM booster station may not disrupt the existing service of its primary stations nor may it cause interference to the signal provided by the primary station within the boundaries of the principal community to be served. (Added 87-244, 9/21/87)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

## 74.1211 CROSS REFERENCE.

See §§74.11 to 74.16. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

## 74.1231 PURPOSE AND PERMISSIBLE SERVICE.

(a) FM translators provide a means whereby the signals of FM broadcast stations may be retransmitted to areas in which direct reception of such FM broadcast stations is unsatisfactory due to distance or intervening terrain barriers. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(b) Except as provided set forth in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, an FM translator may be used only for the purpose of retransmitting the signals of ~~an~~ a primary FM broadcast station or another translator station which have been received directly through space, converted, and suitably amplified. However, a noncommercial educational FM translator station operating on a reserved channel (Channel 200-220) and owned and operated by the licensee of the primary noncommercial educational FM station it rebroadcasts may use alternative signal delivery means, including, but not limited to, satellite and microwave facilities.

(c) The transmissions of each FM translator shall be intended for direct reception by the general public and any other use shall be incidental thereto. An FM translator shall not be operated solely for the purpose of relaying signals to one or more fixed received points for retransmission, distribution, or further relaying. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(d) The technical characteristics of the retransmitted signals shall not be deliberately altered so as to hinder reception on conventional FM broadcast receivers. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(e) An FM translator shall not deliberately retransmit the signals of any station other than the station it is authorized by license to retransmit. Precautions shall be taken to avoid unintentional retransmission of such other signals. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

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PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That locally generated signals may be used to excite the booster apparatus for the purpose of conducting tests and measurements essential to the proper installation and maintenance of the apparatus. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

NOTE: In the case of an FM broadcast station authorized with facilities in excess of those specified by § 73.211 of this chapter, an FM booster station will only be authorized within the 1 mV/m contour as predicted on the basis of the maximum powers and heights set forth in that section for the applicable class of FM radio broadcast station concerned. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(i) The transmissions of an FM broadcast booster station shall be intended for direct reception by the general public. Such stations will not be authorized to establish a point-to-point FM radio relay system. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

74.1232 ELIGIBILITY AND LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Subject to the restrictions set forth in paragraph (d) of this section, a license for an FM broadcast translator station may be issued to any qualified individual, organized group of individuals, broadcast station licensee, or local civil governmental body, upon an appropriate showing that plans for financing the installation and operation of the translator are sufficiently sound to assure prompt construction of the translator and dependable service. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(b) More than one FM translator may be licensed to the same applicant, whether or not such translators serve substantially the same area, upon an appropriate showing of need for such additional stations. FM translators are not counted as FM stations for the purposes of ~~§ 73.240 of this chapter~~, § 73.3555, concerning multiple ownership.

(c) Only one input and one output channel will be assigned to each FM translator. Additional FM translators may be authorized to provide additional reception. A separate application is required for each FM translator and each application shall be complete in all respects. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(d) An authorization for a commercial FM translator which is intended to provide reception to places which are beyond the predicted 1 mV/m field strength contour of the primary station and within the predicted 1 mV/m field strength contour of another commercial FM radio broadcast station assigned to a different principal community will not be granted to: (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(1) The licensee or permittee of an FM radio broadcast station, or (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(2) An applicant who receives from such FM radio broadcast station licensee or permittee or from any person associated therewith, directly or indirectly, any financial support or contribution toward the costs incurred up to the time such translator commences operation. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

NOTE 1: The 1 mV/m field strength contour of an FM radio broadcast station, for the purposes of this subpart, shall be the contour as predicted in accordance with § 73.313(a) through (d) of this chapter. See Note, § 74.1231(h). (Added 70-1042, November 6, 1970)

NOTE 2: Financial support prohibited in paragraph (d) includes only support for the preparation, filing and prosecution of applications for new FM translators, for the acquisition and installation of transmitting and other apparatus employed by such FM translators, and for the defrayal of any other costs necessary to placing such FM translators in operation. Paragraph (d) thus will not bar or limit contributions or support, by any station licensee or permittee or any person associated therewith, for the operation or maintenance of an FM translator, whether such support is provided in the form of financial contributions or by providing operation or maintenance service or advice. (Added 70-1042, November 6, 1970)

(e) An FM broadcast booster station will be authorized only to the licensee or permittee of the FM radio broadcast station whose signals the booster station will retransmit, to serve areas within the predicted 1 mv/m field strength contour of the primary station, subject to Note, § 74.1231(h). (Added 70-1042, November 6, 1970)

(f) No numerical limit is placed upon the number of FM booster stations which may be licensed to a single licensee. A separate application is required for each FM booster station. FM broadcast booster stations are not counted as FM broadcast stations for the purposes of ~~§ 73.240 of this chapter,~~ § 73.3555, concerning multiple ownership.

(g) Each application for an FM broadcast booster station shall include a statement concerning the steps which have been taken in the design and location of the equipment to insure that areas of service from the primary FM station will not be degraded by operation of the FM booster station. (Added 70-1042, November 6, 1978)

(h) Any authorization for an FM translator station issued to an applicant described in paragraph (d) of this section will be issued subject to the condition that it may be terminated at any time, upon not less than sixty (60) days written notice, where the circumstances in the community or area served are so altered as to have prohibited grant of the application had such circumstances existed at the time of its filing. (Added 78-225, 5/5/78)

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

74.1237 ANTENNA LOCATION.

(a) An applicant for a new station to be authorized under this subpart or for a change in the facilities of such a station shall endeavor to select a site which will provide a line-of-sight transmission path to the entire area intended to be served and at which there is available a suitable signal from the primary station. The transmitting antenna should be placed above growing vegetation and trees lying in the direction of the area intended to be served, to minimize the possibility of signal absorption by foliage. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(b) Consideration should be given to accessibility of the site at all seasons of the year and to the availability of facilities for the maintenance and operation of the FM translator. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(c) Consideration should be given to the existence of strong radio-frequency fields from other transmitters at the translator site and the possibility that such fields may result in the retransmission of signals originating on frequencies other than that of the primary station. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(d) The transmitting antenna of an FM broadcast booster station shall be located within the predicted 1 mV/m field strength contour of its primary station, subject to note, §74.1231(h). (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

74.1250 TRANSMITTERS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT.

(a) ~~Applications for new stations authorized under this subpart or for changes in the facilities of existing stations will not be accepted for filing unless the transmitting apparatus to be employed is type accepted.~~ FM translator and booster transmitting apparatus used by stations authorized under the provisions of this subpart may only use transmitting apparatus that has been type accepted for such use in accordance with Subpart J of Part 2. Translator stations authorized for transmitter output power of 10 watts also may use FM broadcast transmitters notified or type accepted to operate with an output power not exceeding 10 watts under the provisions of Part 73 of the Rules for broadcast stations.

(b) Transmitting antennas, antennas used to receive signals to be rebroadcast, and transmission lines are not subject to the requirement for type acceptance. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(c) The following requirements must be met before translator or booster equipment of 10 watts or less output power will be type accepted by the Commission: (Revised 87-244, 9/21/87)

- (1) The frequency converter and associated amplifiers of an FM translator shall be so designed that the electrical characteristics of a standard FM signal, including stereophonic subchannel, introduced into the input terminals will not be significantly altered by passage through the apparatus except as to frequency and amplitude. The overall frequency response of the apparatus within its assigned channel when operating at its rated power output and measured at the output terminals, shall provide a smooth curve, varying within limits separated by no more than 3 dB. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

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- (2) Radiofrequency harmonics of the output carrier frequency measured at the output terminals of the transmitter, shall be attenuated at least 60 decibels ~~dB~~ below the fundamental output carrier level. All other emissions appearing outside the assigned channel shall conform with the specifications set forth in § 74.1236(c).
- (3) The local oscillator or oscillators employed in the translator equipment shall, when subjected to variations in ambient temperature between minus 30° and plus 50° centigrade and in primary supply voltage between 85 percent and 115 percent of the rated value, be sufficiently stable to maintain the output carrier frequency of the translator within plus or minus 0.005 percent of its assigned frequency, assuming zero variation of the received primary station signal from its assigned frequency. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)
- (4) The apparatus shall contain automatic circuits which will maintain the power output constant within 2 decibels ~~dB~~ when the level of the signal at the input terminals is varied over a range of 40 decibels and which will not permit power output to exceed the maximum rated power output under any condition. If a manual adjustment is provided to compensate for different average signals levels, provision shall be made for determining the proper setting for the control and if improper adjustment of the control could result in improper operations, a label shall be affixed at the adjustment control bearing a suitable warning.
- (5) The apparatus shall be equipped with automatic controls which will place it in a nonradiating condition when no signal is being received on the input channel, either due to absence of a transmitter signal or failure of the receiving portion of the translator or booster. The automatic control may include a time delay feature to prevent interruptions in the operation of the station caused by fading or other momentary failures of the incoming signal. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)
- (6) The amplifying devices employed in the final radiofrequency amplifier shall be of the appropriate power rating to provide the rated power output of the translator or booster. The normal operating constants for operation at the rated power output shall be specified. The apparatus shall be equipped with suitable meters or meter jacks so that appropriate voltage and current measurements may be made while the apparatus is in operation. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)
- (7) Transmitters of FM broadcast translator stations of more than 1 watt transmitter output power shall be equipped with an automatic keying device which will transmit the call (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RULES - PART 74

74.1265 POSTING OF STATION LICENSE.

(a) The station license and any other instrument of authorization or individual order concerning the construction of the station or the manner of operation shall be kept in the station record file maintained by the licensee so as to be available for inspection upon request to any authorized representative of the Commission. (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

(b) The call sign of the translator or booster together with the name, address, and telephone number of the licensee or local representative of the licensee if the licensee does not reside in the community served by the translator or booster, and the name and address of a person and place where station records are maintained, shall be displayed at the translator or booster site on the structure supporting the transmitting antenna, so as to be visible to a person standing on the ground at the transmitter site. The display shall be prepared so as to withstand normal weathering for a reasonable period of time and shall be maintained in a legible condition by the licensee. (Revised 75-623, 6/11/75)

~~74.1266 FM-BROADCAST-TRANSLATOR-AND-BOOSTER-STATION  
OPERATOR-REQUIREMENTS.\*~~

74.1269 COPIES OF RULES.

The licensee or permittee of a station authorized under this subpart shall have a current copy of Volumes I and III of the Commission's rules and shall make the same available for use by the operator in charge. Each such licensee or permittee shall be familiar with those rules relating to stations authorized under this subpart. Copies of the Commission's rules may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. [Copies of these rules are available from Rules Service Company] (Added 70-1042, 11/6/70)

*\*Previous text not shown.*

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