

**RADIO ADMINISTRATION**  
**THE POINT-TO-POINT MICROWAVE RADIO SERVICE**  
**AND**  
**MOBILE TELEVISION PICKUP STATIONS**  
**OF**  
**THE LOCAL TELEVISION TRANSMISSION SERVICE**  
**FCC COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS**

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**NOTICE**

Not for use or disclosure outside the  
Bell System except under written agreement

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1. GENERAL

*Purpose*

1.01 This Practice provides guidelines to be followed by Bell System operating companies for compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Rules and Regulations governing matters associated with stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service (Subpart I of Part 21) and with mobile television pickup stations of the Local Television Transmission Service (Subpart J of Part 21). In addition, this Practice provides Bell System standards for effective operational control and maintenance of stations. Each Bell System company, as a radio station licensee or permittee, has the responsibility for fully complying with *all* the applicable FCC Rules. Adherence to the guidelines and standards contained herein should prevent Bell System companies from violating the FCC Rules relating to the services covered. ***This Practice is not intended to replace the FCC Rules but serves as a guide for compliance with them. In the event of discrepancies between this Practice and current FCC Rules (see paragraph 1.04 of this Practice), local management should***

**obtain clarification from the company  
FCC compliance coordinator.**

**1.02** This Practice is reissued for the purposes listed below:

- (a) To provide notification of FCC changes in administrative compliance requirements
- (b) To clarify compliance requirements
- (c) To delete redundant information.

Revision arrows are used to emphasize the more significant changes.

**Note:** In this Practice, where reference is made to a subsection of the FCC Rules and Regulations, it is made in an abbreviated form. For example, a reference to FCC 21.212(b) refers to subparagraph (b) of paragraph 212 of Part 21 of the FCC Rules and Regulations. This abbreviated form of reference to subsections of the FCC Rules and Regulations should not be used in correspondence with the FCC. In correspondence with the FCC, when reference is made to a specific subsection of the FCC Rules and Regulations, the proper phrasing, e.g., is "pursuant to § 21.25 of the Commission's Rules."

**Compliance Tasks**

**1.03** Figure 1 provides an itemization in flowchart form of various compliance tasks (FCC requirement and/or Bell System standard) related to the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service and, as applicable, to mobile television pickup stations licensed in the Local Television Transmission Service.

**Applicable FCC Rules and Regulations**

**1.04** Stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio and Local Television Transmission Services, for the purposes of compliance, are governed by the following parts of the FCC's Rules and Regulations:

Part 13—Commercial Radio Operators

Part 17—Construction, Marking, and Lighting  
of Antenna Structures

Part 21—Domestic Public Radio Services  
(Other Than Maritime Mobile).

**2. DEFINITIONS (As Used in This Practice)**

**Alarm Center**—the 24-hour-a-day attended location(s) at which alarms and fault indications are received from remote, normally unattended radio stations. Indications of antenna structure lighting failure, power failure, low transmitter power output, channel squelch, and open door are some of the alarms transmitted to an alarm center.

**Antenna**—the system component for radiating and/or receiving a radio signal.

**Antenna Structure**—the term antenna structure includes the system component for radiating and/or receiving radio signals, that component's supporting structure, and any attachments to the supporting structure such as lightning rods, obstruction lights, or other appurtenances.

♦ **Construction Authority**—refers to an authorization (Construction Permit, Modified Construction Permit, 319(d) Waiver, Special Temporary Authority) received from the FCC for construction/modification of a radio station.

**Construction Permit (CP)**—the FCC's regular authorization to (1) construct radio facilities or (2) modify previously authorized radio facilities.

**Engineer-in-Charge (EIC)**—the FCC Field Operations Bureau representative in charge of an FCC radio district or monitoring station.

**Equipment Tests**—the tests that are performed during the equipment test period and involve radiation from a station under authorization of a Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit or Special Temporary Authority.

**Equipment Test Period**—the interval of time between the completion of construction, installation, and/or modification of a station and the start of service tests. (Service to the public may not be provided over facilities being subjected to equipment test unless a request for waiver of FCC 21.212(b) is granted permitting simultaneous equipment and service testing to be accomplished.)

**FAA**—Federal Aviation Administration.

**SECTION 400-401-000**

**FAR**—Regulation of the Federal Aviation Administration.

**FCC Compliance Coordinator**—refers to the individual(s) or group(s) of a particular company having overall management responsibility for the licensee, or permittee, concerning (1) the administrative tasks involved in the establishment of a station, and (2) the technical and related administrative tasks required for the operation of a station in compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the FCC.

**Field Operations Bureau (FOB)**—the Bureau of the FCC which is responsible for all FCC engineering activities performed in the field relating to radio stations and wire facilities. The FOB's field responsibilities also include enforcement (inspection, investigation, and monitoring) activities.

**License (Station)**—the FCC's instrument of authorization for the operation of transmitting apparatus for the provision of radio communication service.

**Licensed Operator**—any person who holds a valid FCC first- or second-class commercial radio operator's license.

**Licensee**—individual, corporation, or other entity to whom a license is issued by the FCC.

**Local Television Transmission Service**—a domestic public radio communication service for the transmission of television material and related communications.

**Maintenance Center**—the central reporting location of an operation force delegated the responsibility of performing maintenance at one or more radio stations.

◆ **Mobile Television Pickup Station**—a land mobile station licensed in the Local Television Transmission Service and used for (1) transmission of television program material and related communications from scenes of events occurring at points removed from television broadcast studios to television broadcast studios or (2) transmission of television program material and related communications for nonbroadcast purposes.

**Modified Construction Permit**—the FCC's regular authority for nonpermissible changes in

terms/technical specifications of an outstanding Construction Permit, i.e., a granted Construction Permit that has not been covered by a license application.◆

**NOAA**—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

**Permissible Changes**—changes as defined by the FCC's Rules that can be made in authorized facilities without prior authority by the FCC (notification to the FCC upon completion of such change by submittal of completed FCC Form 436 is required).

**Permittee**—individual, corporation, or other entity to whom an instrument of authorization [Construction Permit, Modified Construction Permit, License, Modified License, Special Temporary Authority, 319(d) Waiver] is issued by the FCC.

**Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service**—a domestic public radio service provided on microwave frequencies by fixed stations.

**Radio Station**—one or more fixed transmitters under a common FCC authorization (License, Construction Permit, Special Authority) including the accessory equipment required for the operation of a radio communications service.

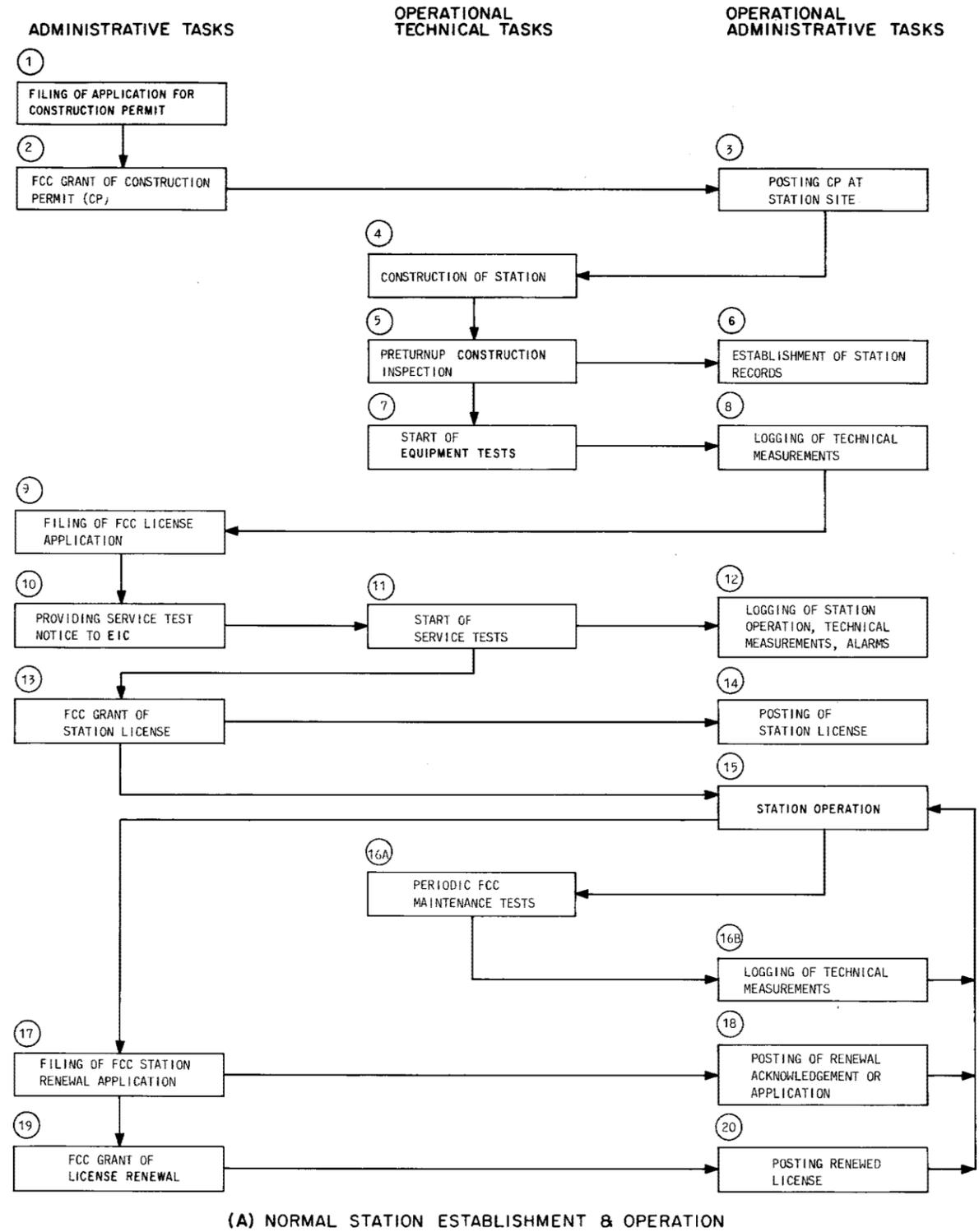
**Service Test Period**—the interval of time between the completion of the equipment test period and the FCC's grant, or other disposition as defined by the FCC's Rules, of the application filed for station license. (Service to the public may be provided during this period.)

**Service Tests**—the operation of a radio station during the service test period.

**STA**—a special temporary authorization from the FCC which allows the construction and operation of a radio station, usually under specific terms and conditions, for a specified period of time.

**Station Records**—records that licensees/permittees must maintain as required by the FCC's Rules and Regulations to document proper control, operation, and maintenance of a radio station, including its associated antenna supporting structure.

◆ **Temporary Fixed License**—license which authorizes the rendition of temporary service, not



1.03

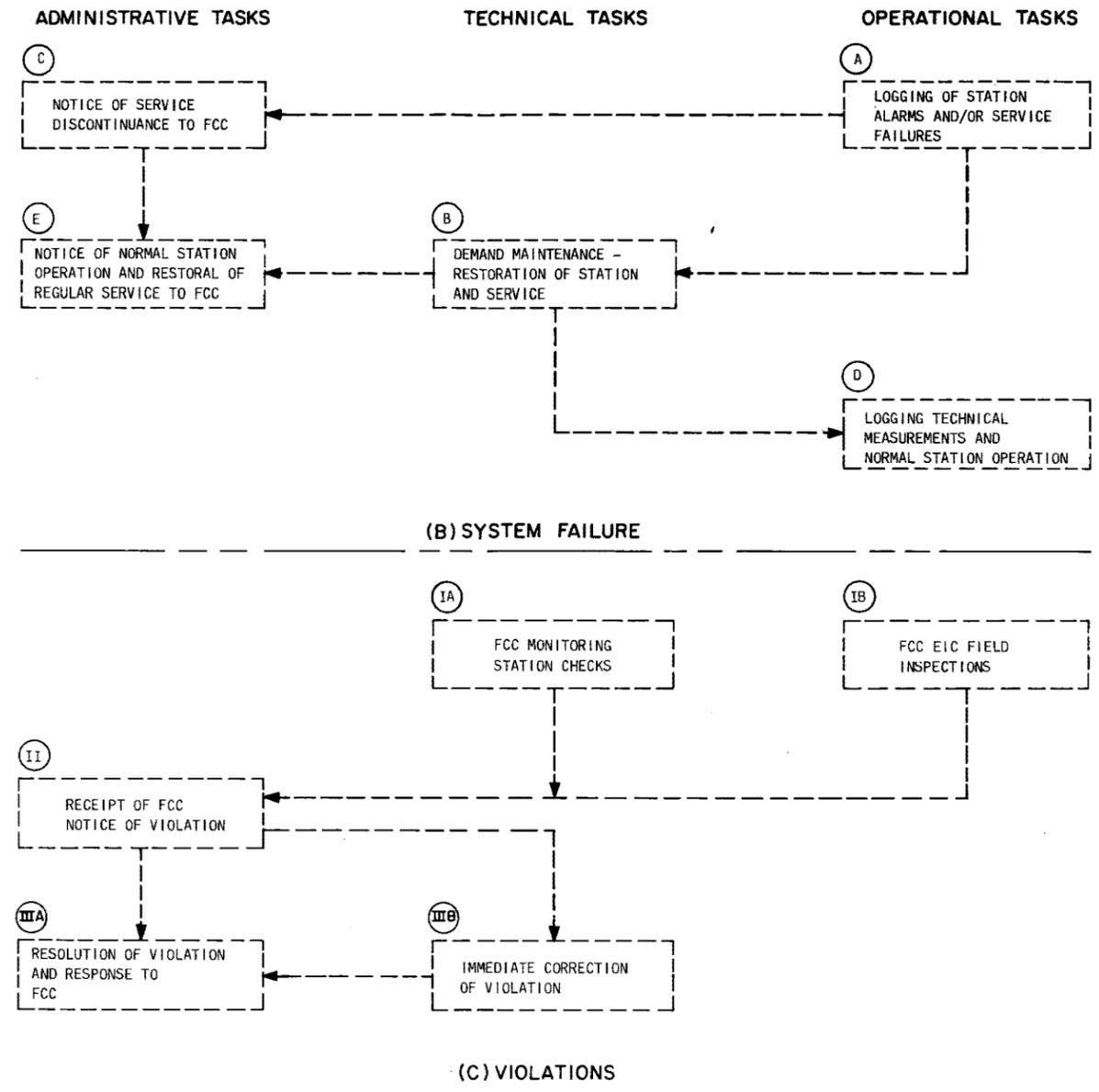


Fig. 1—Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Station—FCC Compliance Requirements

exceeding six (6) months, to subscribers using frequencies allocated for fixed stations where the provision of that service by wire facilities is not practicable.♦

**319(d) Waiver**—a special FCC authorization that normally allows only construction of/at a radio station prior to the FCC's grant of an application filed for Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit.

### 3. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

#### *Construction Authority*

**3.01** Companies desiring to establish or make modifications to fixed stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Service must, prior to starting construction, obtain approval to do so from the FCC. The only exceptions to that requirement are those changes in an authorization/station that are deemed to be permissible changes, i.e., changes for which prior FCC authority is not required as defined by the FCC's Rules. Authority to construct is granted by the FCC in one of the following forms:

- Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit
- 319(d) Waiver
- Special Temporary Authority (STA).

**Note:** Construction requiring FCC authority is that construction involving antennas, waveguides, towers, excavation, structure supports, buildings for housing radio equipment, and radio equipment installation. Those activities related to construction of a radio station which **do not** require prior FCC authority are the following:

- Purchase/lease of land on which the station is to be constructed
- Construction of access roads and utilities to the proposed station
- Limited grading of land at the proposed station
- Construction of fencing at the proposed station

- Construction of building and additions that are not being built specifically to house the proposed station's equipment.

***Proceeding with those items not requiring FCC authority prior to the receipt of the FCC's authorization for those items that do require such, or prior to notification through AT&T channels of such authorization, is at the applicant's risk in the event that the FCC does not grant authority for construction.***

#### *Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit*

**3.02** Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit authority, the FCC's regular/normal authority for construction, is obtained as a result of the filing of an application [Fig. 1(a)—Task 1] on FCC Form 435 (Application for a New or Modified Common Carrier Microwave Radio Station Construction Permit Under Part 21) (see Practice 400-520-101). The FCC, as a result of such filing and its processing, will issue Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit authority [Fig. 1(a)—Item 2] on FCC Form 462-B (Fig. 2), assuming that (1) the application is not found by the FCC to be deficient and (2) grant by the FCC of the application filed would be in the public interest.

#### ♦**319(d) Waiver**

**3.03** In cases where it is necessary to begin construction of a point-to-point microwave radio station prior to obtaining FCC grant of a Construction Permit, obtain authority to do so by requesting a Waiver pursuant to Section 319(d) (herein referred to as a 319(d) Waiver) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Practice 400-520-100 provides details regarding (1) procedures to be followed for obtaining 319(d) Waivers and (2) the conditions under which the FCC will entertain the authorization of a 319(d) Waiver [see Fig. 3 for an example of authority to construct pursuant to a 319(d) Waiver].

**Note:** The application for FCC authorization of a 319(d) Waiver does not eliminate the requirement for submission of an application for regular construction authority if the construction to be accomplished is of a permanent nature.

### ***Special Temporary Authority (STA)***

**3.04** In cases where it is necessary to both construct and operate a radio station prior to obtaining regular FCC authorization, i.e., Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit, obtain authority by requesting STA pursuant to FCC 21.25. Practice 400-520-100 provides details regarding (1) procedures to be followed for obtaining STA and (2) the conditions under which the FCC will entertain the authorization of STA (see Fig. 4 for an example of STA for construction and operation).

**Note:** The note in paragraph 3.03 concerning 319(d) Waivers is also applicable to STAs.

### ***Verification of Construction Authorization***

**3.05** Each authorization issued by the FCC should be checked by the permittee to determine that all items requested in the application are correctly included in the authorization. Practice 400-520-100 provides instructions for obtaining superseding authorizations if errors are made by the FCC staff.♦

### ***Notification to NOAA on Progress of Construction of Antenna Structure***

**3.06** Pursuant to an authorization issued by the FCC to erect antenna structures or to make changes affecting the height or location of antenna structures for which painting and/or lighting is required, permittees must, prior to the start of such construction and again upon completion of construction, notify the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Notification to the NOAA is provided by submission of a completed NOAA Form 76-10. Notification to the NOAA must be provided at least 48 hours prior to the start of construction of the antenna structure and within 24 hours of the time at which the antenna structure reaches its authorized height. In addition, notification to the NOAA is required in the event of dismantlement of an antenna structure that is painted or lighted. Practice 400-550-105 provides detailed information regarding preparation and submittal of notifications to the NOAA.

### ***Notification to FAA on Progress of Construction of Antenna Structure***

**3.07** The FAA, as in the case of the NOAA, must be notified of the construction of antenna structures requiring painting and/or lighting and of the alteration of an antenna structure requiring painting and/or lighting where that alteration affects height or location of the structure. Notification to the FAA is required as follows:

- (1) At least 48 hours prior to the start of construction or alteration of antenna structure
- (2) Within 5 days of the antenna structure's reaching its authorized height
- (3) Date of dismantlement of antenna structure
- (4) Date of abandonment of project.

The above listed notifications are provided by completion and submission to the FAA of FAA Form 7460-2. Practice 400-550-101 provides details on completion and submittal of that form.

**Note:** Employees at construction sites and those responsible for construction should be informed to notify the company FCC compliance coordinator in a timely fashion regarding the above so that notifications (see paragraphs 3.06 and 3.07 of this Practice) can be provided as required.

### ***Construction Period***

**3.08** Construction [Fig. 1(a)—Task 4] must be completed within the time period specified on the authorization as granted by the FCC. ♦The normal period specified by the FCC is 18 months unless (1) a shorter period is requested by the applicant or (2) a longer period is requested and adequately justified by the applicant. The construction period, whatever its specified duration, includes all of the construction interval and all of the equipment test period. In addition, service testing must be started prior to the expiration of the construction authority (see Fig. 5 for phasing associated with construction, equipment testing, service testing, and station operation).

3.02

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
**RADIO STATION AUTHORIZATION**

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT  
FCC FORM 462-B SEPTEMBER 1975

PERMITTEE  
OHIO BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY  
150 EAST GAY ST., 24E  
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

COMMON CARRIER POINT TO POINT MICROWAVE SERVICE

SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, SUBSEQUENT ACTS, TREATIES, AND ALL REGULATIONS HERETOFORE OR HEREAFTER MADE THEREUNDER, AND FURTHER SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THIS PERMIT, INCLUDING THOSE CONTAINED ON THE REVERSE HEREOF, AUTHORITY IS HEREBY GRANTED TO CONSTRUCT THE RADIO FACILITIES HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED:

TRANSMIT STATION LATITUDE LONGITUDE  
BLOOMFIELD 40 02 56N 81 44 01W

STREET ADDRESS CITY STATE  
0.5 MILES EAST OF BLOOMFIELD OH  
COUNTY: MUSKINGUM  
ANT STRUCT HT: 318 BLDG HT: GRND ELEV: 1138

CALL SIGN: WQ051 FILE NO: 1618-CF-P-78  
CLASS: FIXED  
DATE OF GRANT: 29 NOV 1978  
DATE OF EXPIRATION: 01 JUN 1980

FREQUENCY & POLARIZATION	XMTR NO	RECEIVE STATION NAME	OPER CODE	LINE LOSS	TRANSMITTING ANTENNAS				RECEIVING ANTENNAS				ACTION CODE
					PRIMARY CODE	HT	DIVERSITY CODE	HT	PRIMARY CODE	HT	DIVERSITY CODE	HT	
6004.500V 6145.300H	1	BARNESVILLE BARNESVILLE	HS	3	B67600	308	B67600	258	G66100	150	G65900	120	A

TRANSMITTER INFORMATION

XMTR NO	XMTR CODE	QTY	MANUFACTURER NAME	TYPE OR MODEL NO	PWR OUT	EMISSION	STABILITY %	MODULE CODE	ACTION CODE
3	2UU501	2	NIPPON ELECTRIC C	TRP-6G78MB	3.200	30000F9Y	.00500		A

ANTENNA INFORMATION

ANT CODE	MANUFACTURER NAME	TYPE OR MODEL NO
G65900	GABRIEL ELECTRONIC	UHR-10A-B
G66100	GABRIEL ELECTRONIC	UHR-10A-C
B67600	WESTERN ELECTRIC	KS15676, BD

STATION NAME  
BLOOMFIELD FCC FORM 715-OBSTRUCTION MARKINGS REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH(S) 1.0 3.0 12.0 21.0

THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES HEREIN SHALL BE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE REVOCATION OR MODIFICATION AS A RESULT OF ANY FINDINGS, RULES, REQUIREMENTS OR OTHER ACTIONS WHICH MAY RESULT FROM OR BE PROMULGATED BY, THE PROCEEDINGS IN COMMON CARRIER DOCKET NO. 78-72, "IN THE MATTER OF MTS AND WATS MARKET STRUCTURE," FCC 78-144 (MARCH 3, 1978), OR COMMON CARRIER DOCKET NO. 78-96, "REGULATORY POLICIES CONCERNING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC PUBLIC MESSAGE SERVICES BY ENTITIES OTHER THAN THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.," AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PARTS 63 AND 64 OF THE COMMISSION'S RULES, FCC 78-184 (MARCH 28, 1978). THE GRANTEE IS AFFORDED 30 DAYS FROM THE RELEASE OF THIS ORDER TO DECLINE THIS AUTHORIZATION AS CONDITIONED. FAILURE TO RESPOND WITHIN THIS PERIOD WILL CONSTITUTE FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUTHORIZATION AS CONDITIONED.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION 

PAGE 1 OF 1

Front Side

Note: The original of such an authorization bears the FCC's Seal.

Identifier for FCC FOB monitoring station (in the case of this station—Allegan, MI)

FCC Form 462-B  
October 1975

**AUTHORIZATION CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**  
CONSTRUCTION PERMIT - COMMON CARRIER

1. Operation of this station is governed by Part 21 of the Commission's Rules.
2. Upon completion of the station in accordance with the terms of this permit, the permittee shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commission (on the forms and in the manner prescribed by the Commission) that all the terms, conditions, and obligations set forth in the application and in this permit have been fully met, and shall apply for a radio station license; upon such demonstration and application, and upon a finding by the Commission that since the granting of this permit no cause or circumstance has arisen which, in the judgment of the Commission makes the operation of the station against the public interest, a radio station license will be issued by the Commission for the operation of the station. The license will contain the conditions specified in Section 309 of the Communications Act of 1934, and such other terms and conditions as the Commission may prescribe.
3. This permit shall not vest in the permittee any right to operate the station, nor any right to a license authorizing the use of the particular frequency or the amount of power, or the time of operation herein specified. The Commission, in issuing this permit, reserves the right to assign whatever frequency, power, or time of operation it deems best calculated to serve public interest, convenience, or necessity. The terms of said license as to frequencies, power, emission, time of operation, and scope of communication are expressly made subject to the exercise of said reserved right.
4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding by the Commission on the question of marking or lighting of the antenna system should future conditions require. The permittee expressly agrees to install such marking or lighting as the Commission may hereafter require under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934.
5. Unless otherwise authorized by the Commission, no construction of the facilities authorized herein shall be commenced prior to the date of grant of this permit. This permit shall be automatically forfeited if the facilities authorized herein are not ready for operation within the term of this permit (as evidenced by the commencement of service tests), or within such additional time as may be authorized by the Commission (upon receipt of an appropriate and timely filed application for extension).
6. Neither this permit nor the right granted herein shall be assigned or otherwise transferred to any person, firm, company or corporation without the written consent of the Commission.

Reverse Side

Fig. 2—Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Construction Permit on FCC Form 462-B (Front and Reverse Sides) (Reduced Size)



western union

# Telegram

SNA194(1646)(1-029445C23300T)PD 08/21/78 1630

ICS IPMVAWC WSM

03064 NL COLLECT RS WASHINGTON DC 08-21 0431P EDT

PMS SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO

3.03

ATTN MS YOLANDA ZEPADA SPECIALIST FCC

1010 N ST MARY ST RM 701

SAN ANTONIO TX

RELET AUGUST 16 1978 PURSUANT SECTION 319(D) COMMUNICATIONS ACT 1934 AS AMENDED SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION IS HEREWITH GRANTED TO BEGIN CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW POINT TO POINT MICROWAVE SIX GHZ DIGITAL RADIO SYSTEM CONNECTING AMARILLO KLV29 PANHANDLE WCU466 AND PAMPA WCU467 IN TEXAS FCC FILE NOS 2914/2916-CF-P-78 OBSTRUCTION MARKINGS ACCORDING TO FCC FORM 715 PARAS 1 3 11 21 AND 22 WILL APPLY AT PANHANDLE AND PAMPA WHICH ARE NEW STATIONS GRANT IS

WU 1207 (R 5-69)



western union

# Telegram

BASED ON NEED TO BECOME OPERATIONAL IN 1979 TO INTERFACE WITH NEW T1 CABLE SYSTEMS IN AREA WHERE TWO EXISTING CABLE FACILITIES ARE NEAR EXHAUST STATE THUS THE PUBLIC INTEREST WILL BE SATISFIED THIS AUTHORIZATION DOES NOT PREJUDICE FUTURE COMMISSION ACTION REGARDING SUBJECT APPLICATIONS IN EVENT APPLICATIONS ARE NOT APPROVED ANY RELATED CAPITAL INVESTMENT OR CONSTRUCTION COST WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN INTERSTATE RATE BASE BUT WILL BE CHARGED TO ACCOUNT 323 MISCELLANEOUS INCOME CHARGES THIS AUTHORIZATION IS ALSO CONDITIONED UPON OUTCOME COMMISSIONS MTS WATTS INQUIRY INCLUDING COMMON CARRIER DOCKETS 78-72 AND 78-96 AND FCC DOCKETS 78-144 AND 78-184 THIS AUTHORIZATION OR A COPY THEREOF MUST BE POSTED PURSUANT SECTION 21.201 COMMISSIONS RULES FCC CHARLES R COWAN CHIEF FACILITIES & SERVICES DIV

WU 1207 (R 5-69)

Fig. 3—FCC Grant of 319(d) Waiver (Telegraphic Authority) (Reduced Size)



# Telegram

HIA134(1730)(1-0310710278003)PD 10/05/78 1720  
 ICS IPMAWC WSH  
 03082 NL COLLECT RB WASHINGTON DC 10-05 0451P EDT  
 PMS MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO  
 ATTN MR J R NETTE ASST VICE PRES ENGINEERING  
 27777 FRANKLIN RD RM 1700 AMERICAN CENTER  
 SOUTHFIELD MI

3.04

RELET SEPTEMBER 29 1978 PURSUANT SECTION 21.25(B) COMMISSIONS RULES AND REGULATIONS SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORITY (STA) IS HEREWITH GRANTED TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE A CHANGE OF FREQUENCY OF ONE POINT TO POINT MICROWAVE 11 GHZ RADIO CHANNEL IN EACH DIRECTION BETWEEN DETROIT MICH KQ180 AND ROYAL OAK MICH WCG249 TO CHANGE TRANSMIT FREQ 11075V MHZ AT DETROIT TOWARD ROYAL OAK TO 11155V MHZ AND TRANSMIT FREQ 11445V MHZ AT ROYAL OAK TOWARD DETROIT TO 11605 MHZ GRANT IS BASED ON URGENT NEED TO ELIMINATE INTERFERENCE WITH MCI RADIO STATION IN DETROIT WOE57 GRANT IS FOR NINETY DAYS BEGINNING OCTOBER 6 1978

AND ENDING JANUARY 4 1979 THIS GRANT DOES NOT PREJUDICE FUTURE COMMISSION ACTION REGARDING SUBJECT APPLICATIONS FCC FILE NOS 3661/3662-CF-MP-78 IN EVENT APPLICATIONS ARE NOT APPROVED ANY RELATED CAPITAL INVESTMENT OR CONSTRUCTION CHARGE WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN INTERSTATE RATE BASE BUT WILL BE CHARGED TO ACCOUNT 323 THIS AUTHORIZATION OR COPY MUST BE POSTED PER SECTION 21.201 COMMISSIONS RULES FCC CHARLES R COWAN CHIEF FAC & SERV DIV

WU 1211 (R 5-69)

Fig. 4—FCC Grant of STA for Construction and Operation (Telegraphic Authority) (Reduced Size)

### Equipment Test Period

**3.09** Equipment testing may start when construction has been completed and the permittee has determined by a pretunup construction inspection [Fig. 1(a)—Task 5] (see Fig. 6) that the station is

ready for equipment tests [Fig. 1(a)—Task 7].  
*(Service to the public may not be provided during the equipment test period.)*

**Note:** The FCC by means of an Order (FCC-279) released on May 10, 1979, and made

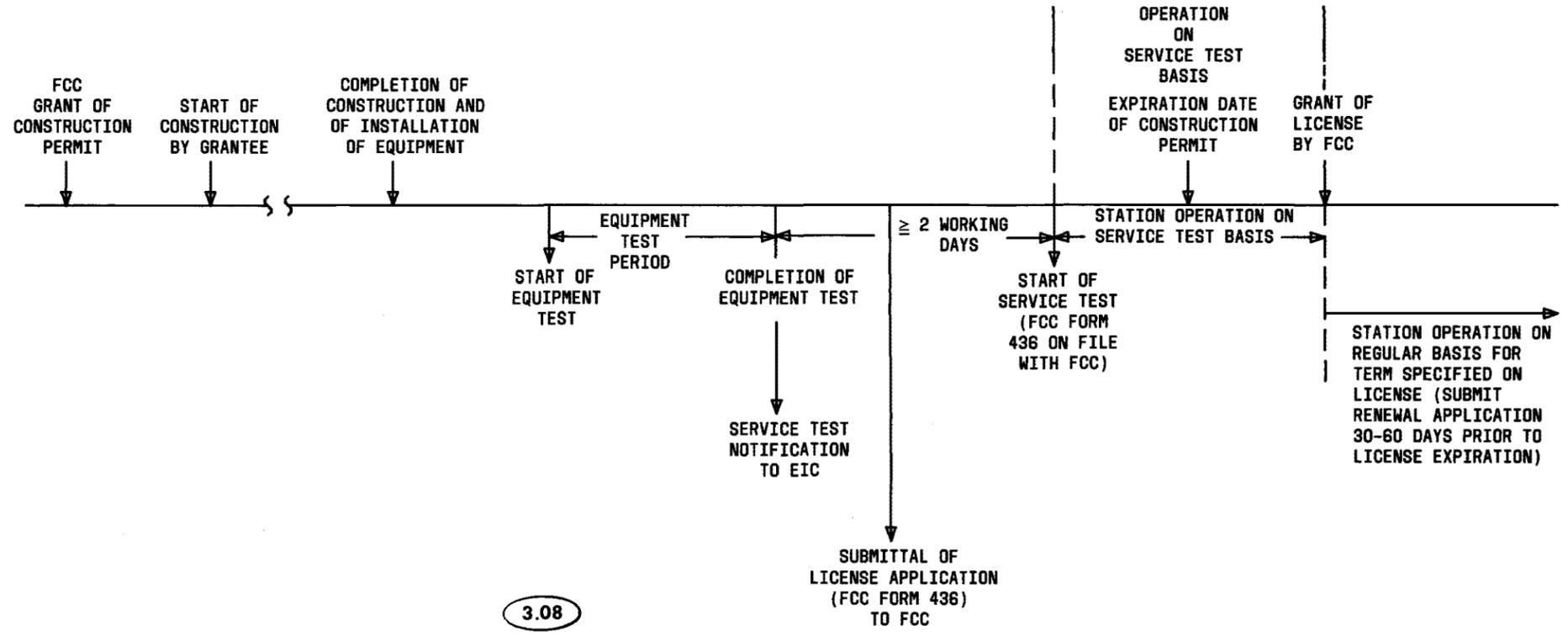


Fig. 5—Equipment Test, Service Test, and License Application Phasing

effective on May 18, 1979, deleted the requirement for providing notification to the EIC regarding the start of equipment testing.♦

***Service Test Period and Notification to the EIC and to the FCC—Washington, D.C.***

**3.10** Upon completion of equipment testing and prior to the start of service testing, the permittee must accomplish the following:

- (a) Provide the appropriate EIC with notification of the planned start of service testing [Fig. 1(a)—Task 10] (see Fig. 7) at least 2 working days prior to the start of testing (notification may be given by letter or telegram).
- (b) ♦Mail the license application (completed FCC Form 436) covering the construction authority such that the application reaches [Fig. 1(a)—Task 9] the FCC (Washington, D.C.) prior to the start date for service testing.♦

As a Bell System requirement, a copy of the notice to the EIC and a copy of the license application should be maintained and posted at the station during service tests.

***Application for Extension of Time to Complete Construction***

**3.11** ♦When the construction of a station and equipment tests cannot be completed and service tests cannot begin before the expiration of a construction authorization, an application for an extension of time to construct a station must be filed with the FCC on FCC Form 701.♦ Such applications should be filed at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the construction authorization.

***Application for Station License***

**3.12** Before service tests may begin [Fig. 1(a)—Task 11], an application for a station license must be filed with the FCC [Fig. 1(a)—Task 9] on FCC Form 436. A license application should be filed only if (1) the authorized construction has been completed, (2) the preturnup construction inspection [Fig. 1(a)—Task 5] shows the construction to have been completed in exact accordance with authorized construction (with the exception of permissible changes), and (3) equipment tests confirm that the equipment is operational and capable of providing the service for which it was authorized. A license

application must be filed prior to the expiration of the construction authorization which it covers.

***Failure to Begin Service Tests***

**3.13** If a station has not started service tests before the expiration of the authorized construction period, all construction and equipment testing **must** then cease and the construction authorization shall be considered forfeited. ♦If the company should still desire to construct and operate the station, the Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit may be reinstated as a result of the submittal of a petition to the FCC for reinstatement of the expired construction authority. Such petitions must be filed within 30 days of the expiration date for the construction authority and must provide (1) an explanation of why a timely application for extension of time was not filed and (2) an application on FCC Form 701 for extension of time to complete construction. If not reinstated, a new application for construction authority must be made and FCC authorization obtained before further construction or testing can begin or resume.♦

***Station License***

**3.14** When a station license (Fig. 8) is received from the FCC, it should be verified by the company FCC compliance coordinator to insure that it is correct, i.e., contains the proper authority for the station's operation. If incorrect, procedures in Practice 400-520-100 should be followed to obtain the required corrections.

***Renewal Applications***

**3.15** Licenses for stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio and Local Television Transmission Services are issued for a period not exceeding 5 years. The expiration dates are clearly indicated on each station license. License renewal applications on FCC Form 405 must be submitted [Fig. 1(a)—Task 17] at least 30 days, but not more than 60 days, prior to the expiration date shown on the license. ♦A station license is automatically forfeited upon its expiration date if prior thereto an application for renewal has not been filed with the FCC. An application for reinstatement of a forfeited license will be considered by the FCC only if (1) filed within 30 days of the license expiration date, (2) an explanation is provided as to why timely renewal was not filed, and (3)

procedures are described that have been established to insure timely filings in the future.

### ***Assignment (Transfer) of Radio Station Authorizations***

**3.16** A common carrier radio station or any portion thereof may not be assigned or transferred to another party without prior FCC authorization being obtained. Practice 400-520-100 provides details on (1) obtaining such FCC authorization and (2) accomplishing such transfers.

### ***Permanent Discontinuance of Station/Frequency***

**3.17** In the event of the FCC's authorization for permanent discontinuance (see note below) of a station, the licensee must immediately give written notification of such to the FCC's EIC of the involved radio district and must promptly return the original of the station's license to the FCC—Washington, D.C., for cancellation.

**Note:** Communication service to a community or a part of a community must not be voluntarily discontinued, reduced, or impaired without obtaining prior authority for such from the FCC in accordance with the procedures of Part 63 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

**3.18** In the event of permanent discontinuance of frequency(ies), the licensee must give written notification of such to the FCC's EIC of the involved radio district and must promptly submit a modification-of-license application to the FCC—Washington, D.C., that requests deletion of the discontinued frequencies (see note in paragraph 3.17).♦

## **4. OPERATIONAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

### ***Start of Construction***

**4.01** It is the responsibility of the permittee to maintain appropriate procedures and controls to assure that construction requiring prior FCC authority (see paragraph 3.01) does not start before obtaining such authority. Questions concerning when work operations may be performed on the construction or testing of radio facilities should be referred to the company FCC compliance coordinator for resolution.

### ***Changes in Authorized Construction***

**4.02** Any proposed change in a radio project should be reviewed with the company FCC compliance coordinator to determine if additional FCC authorization is required. Only those changes which are deemed permissible as defined by the FCC's Rules and Regulations may be made without prior authority from the FCC.

### ***♦Illumination of Antenna Structure During Construction***

**4.03** During the construction of an antenna structure requiring illumination, temporary warning lights must be installed and operated at the uppermost level of the structure throughout its construction phase. In addition, as the height of the structure exceeds each level at which permanent lighting will be required, temporary obstruction lights or the permanent lighting must be installed and operated nightly from sunset to sunrise at that level (see FCC Part 17, paragraph 22 of FCC Form 715, and paragraph I of FCC Form 715A). Appropriate entries must be made in the Antenna Structure Lighting Log (see paragraph 7.09 of this Practice and see Practice 400-100-003).♦

### ***Completed Construction Compliance Verification***

**4.04** After all construction of a microwave station or additions to an existing station have been completed and before commencement of equipment tests, an inspection [Fig. 1(a)—Task 5] of the station should be made by responsible management to verify that construction, other than permissible changes, has been completed in exact accordance with the construction authorization. Figure 6 shows an example of a pretakeup compliance check list which may be used for this purpose. As a Bell System requirement, the completed check list should be retained by the company FCC compliance coordinator.

### ***Equipment Tests***

**4.05** The purpose of testing during the equipment test period is to detect and correct any irregularities or abnormal operating conditions to insure that the radio station will be capable of providing service. Service to the public **must not** be provided over the new or modified radio facilities during the equipment test period.

### COMPLIANCE CHECK LIST FOR PRETURNUP OR ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Compliance Team \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Station Name \_\_\_\_\_ CP/Lic. File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Station Call Sign \_\_\_\_\_

Check-off Legend —  = O.K.,  = Discrepancy,  = Discrepancy Corrected

**A. Station Details to Verify With CP (or other authorization)**

- Structure (Verify With Station Dwgs. & Bldg./Construction Engr.)
 

	Check-off
(a) Tower Height	_____
(b) Bldg. Height (only if tower on bldg.)	_____
(c) Is Lighting & Marking as Specified?	_____
(d) Antenna Height(s)	_____
(e) Antenna Azimuth(s)	_____
(f) Antenna Information (FCC Code No., MFR., and Model No.)	_____
- Transmitting Eqpt. Information (See back of form for check-off details.) \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Equipment Tests**

- Date Tests Started \_\_\_\_\_
- Is Test Information Entered in Technical Log? \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Service Tests**

- Date of Station License Application \_\_\_\_\_
- Date of FCC (EIC) Notification Letter \_\_\_\_\_
- Date Tests Started \_\_\_\_\_
- Is Test Information Entered in Technical Log? \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Station License**

- Date License Posted \_\_\_\_\_
- Is FCC Form 715/715A (if req'd) Posted With License? \_\_\_\_\_
- Have all Items Under Part A Been Verified With the Station License? \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Logs**

- Have Technical Logs Been Initiated/Maintained?
- Have Lighting Logs Been Initiated/Maintained?
- Have Alarm Logs Been Initiated/Maintained?

**Notes:**

- Inspection shall be made at new stations and when additions or changes occur at existing stations.
- Information regarding discrepancies should be listed on a separate sheet and attached to this form. (Include name of station and date on the attachment.)
- A separate form should be prepared for each station.

3.09

16.03

### TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

	Check-off		Check-off
1. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____	6. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____
(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____	(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____
** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____	** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____
** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____	** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____
** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____	** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____
2. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____	7. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____
(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____	(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____
** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____	** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____
** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____	** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____
** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____	** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____
3. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____	8. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____
(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____	(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____
** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____	** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____
** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____	** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____
** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____	** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____
4. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____	9. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____
(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____	(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____
** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____	** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____
** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____	** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____
** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____	** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____
5. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____	10. MW Chan =/FMT =/Other = _____ (Select one) *(a) FCC Type Accept. = _____ _____	_____
(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____	(b) Is FCC Type Accept. Tag affixed? _____	_____
** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____	** (c) Is Freq. & Polarization as specified? _____	_____
** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____	** (d) Is Power as specified? _____	_____
** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____	** (e) Is Modulation Dev. as specified? _____	_____

\* If other, also show type of equipment.  
\*\* Record measurements.

**Fig. 6—Compliance Check List for Pretunup or Routine Inspection**

3.10

February 23, 1977



Southwestern Bell

1010 North St. Mary's  
San Antonio, Texas 78215

FCC District Engineer-In-Charge  
Federal Communications Commission  
5636 New Federal Office Building  
515 Rusk Avenue  
Houston, Texas 77002

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 21.212 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations, we propose to start service tests on our Point-to-Point Microwave System on March 7, 1977, at 8 a.m. as follows:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Frequency (MHz)</u>	<u>CP File No.</u>
Beeville, Texas	KOA 62	4090.0V	1316-CF-P-76
Orange Grove, Texas	KOA 63	3710.0H, 4050.0V	1317-CF-P-76
Rabb, Texas	KOA 64	3750.0H, 3750.0H	1318-CF-P-76
Corpus Christi, Texas	KKW 21	3710.0H	1319-CF-P-76

If additional information is required, we will be glad to furnish it.

Sincerely,

Dale Rice  
Project Supervisor

Fig. 7—Letter Notification to EIC on Start of Service Test Period

◆**Note:** Simultaneous equipment and service testing (see paragraph 4.08) may be accomplished when prior FCC authority for such testing is obtained. The requirement for maintaining continuity of service dictates whether simultaneous equipment and service testing is required.◆

- 4.06 Equipment tests **must not** be started at radio facilities being constructed under a

"319(d) Waiver" without special FCC authorization for such testing.

#### **Equipment Measurements**

4.07 Measurements of transmitter carrier frequency and modulation are required to be made and logged initially during equipment tests and periodically thereafter [Fig. 1(a)—Tasks 8, 12, 16A,

and 16B]. Any tests made prior to the equipment test period must be made with the transmitter working into an artificial load. Once the equipment tests have satisfactorily been completed and the proper FCC logs established; the results of appropriate frequency, power, and modulation checks made and recorded; and verification of proper alarm operation performed, the station may then be left operating unattended during the remainder of the equipment test period.

### **Service Tests**

**4.08** The purpose of service testing is to allow the station to be placed in operation and provide service to the public prior to the FCC's grant or other disposition of the application filed for station license.

### **Periodic Maintenance Tests**

**4.09** Maintenance tests must be conducted at licensed stations as required for proper operation of the equipment and at intervals [Fig. 1(a)—Task 16a] as required by the FCC Rules.

◆**Note:** Bell System Practices identified as Equipment Test Lists (ETLs) provide a complete list of tests and inspections for individual point-to-point microwave transmitters manufactured by WECO. The ETLs provide a reference to individual Practices covering specific tests and inspections that concern a particular transmitter. For instructions on how to make the required measurements on non-WECO-manufactured transmitters, refer to the instruction manual of the appropriate manufacturer.◆

### **Frequency Measurements**

**4.10** The FCC Rules require that transmitter carrier frequency measurements be made upon initial installation of the transmitter. These measurements must be repeated at intervals of 1 year or less for crystal-controlled oscillators and for oscillators regulated by temperature-controlled or temperature-compensated cavities. For transmitters **not** employing crystal-controlled oscillators or temperature-controlled or temperature-compensated cavities, the measurements should be repeated at intervals of 1 month or less. The measurements should also be performed any time changes are

made that might affect the transmitter carrier frequency (see note in paragraph 4.09).

### **Power Measurements**

**4.11** ◆The FCC's Rules and Regulations **do not** require that measurements of the output power of point-to-point microwave transmitters be accomplished at any specified interval. It is recommended, however, that checks of the output power be made periodically to insure that the output power is within reasonable limits of that authorized and, in particular, to insure that the output power does not exceed that authorized. It is a Bell System requirement that output power measurements be made upon transmitter installation and at any time a change/modification is made to the transmitter which might affect power output.◆

### **Modulation Measurements**

**4.12** The FCC's Rules and Regulations require that the permittee or licensee of each station employ suitable procedures, i.e., measurement, to determine that the modulation characteristics of each transmitter and the signal radiated therefrom conform to the terms of the station authorization and the applicable Rules of Part 21. The FCC's Rules require that this determination be made as follows:

- (1) Upon initial installation
- (2) When any change is made in the transmitter which may affect modulation characteristics
- (3) At intervals not exceeding 1 year. See note in paragraph 4.09.

**Note:** The intervals specified in this paragraph and in paragraph 4.10 may be shortened to comply with local company requirements or to allow for the characteristics of individual transmitters.

### **Logging**

**4.13** The results of measurements made must be entered in the technical log [Fig. 1(a)—Task 16B]. See Part 7 of this Practice for further information on logging.

3.14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
**RADIO STATION AUTHORIZATION**

LICENSEE: BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PENN. 19102  
FCC FORM 462-C SEPTEMBER 1975  
COMMON CARRIER POINT TO POINT MICROWAVE SERVICE

SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, SUBSEQUENT ACTS, TREATIES, AND ALL REGULATIONS HERETOFORE OR HEREAFTER MADE THEREUNDER, AND FURTHER SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THIS LICENSE, INCLUDING THOSE CONTAINED ON THE REVERSE HEREOF, AUTHORITY IS HEREBY GRANTED TO USE AND OPERATE THE RADIO FACILITIES HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED:

TRANSMIT STATION: NORTHWOOD  
LATITUDE: 40 41 06N  
LONGITUDE: 078 12 57W  
STATE: PA  
CITY: TYRONE  
STREET ADDRESS: 1.5 MILES NE OF COUNTY: BLAIR  
ANT STRUCT HT: 114 BLDG HT: GRND ELEV: 1767

CALL SIGN: WCT965 FILE NO: 2938-CF-L-78  
CLASS: FIXED  
DATE OF GRANT: 12 JUL 1978  
DATE OF EXPIRATION: 01 AUG 1980

FREQUENCY & POLARIZATION	XMTR NO	RECEIVE STATION NAME	OPER CODE	LINE LOSS	TRANSMITTING ANTENNAS		RECEIVING ANTENNAS	
					PRIMARY CODE	DIVERSITY HT	PRIMARY CODE	DIVERSITY HT
6315.800V	1	ALTOONA	HS	2	G61600	104	G66700	118
6315.800V	1	ROCKVIEW	HS	2	G66700	108	G66700	108

RECEIVE STATION INFORMATION

STATION NAME	ST	CALL SIGN	TYPE FAC	PATH DIST	PATH AZIM	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	GRND ELEV	STRUCT HT	BLDG HT
ALTOONA	PA	KG087	TS	25.0	220.3					
ROCKVIEW	PA	WCG251	TS	43.3	65.6					

TRANSMITTER INFORMATION

XMTR NO	XMTR CODE	QTY	MANUFACTURER NAME	TYPE OR MODEL NO	PWR OUT	EMISSION	STABILITY %	MODULE CODE
1	2U0501	4	NIPPON ELECTRIC C	TRP-6G78MB	5.000	30000F9Y	.00500	

ANTENNA INFORMATION

ANT CODE	MANUFACTURER NAME	TYPE OR MODEL NO
G61600	GABRIEL ELECTRONIC	UHR-6-C
G66700	GABRIEL ELECTRONIC	UHR-10-C
G61500	GABRIEL ELECTRONIC	UHR-6-B

THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE FACILITIES AND SERVICES HEREIN SHALL BE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE REVOCATION OR MODIFICATION AS A RESULT OF ANY FINDINGS, RULES, REQUIREMENTS OR OTHER ACTIONS WHICH MAY RESULT FROM OR BE PROMULGATED BY, THE PROCEEDINGS IN COMMON CARRIER DOCKET NO. 78-72, "IN THE MATTER OF MTS AND WATS MARKET STRUCTURE," FCC 78-144 (MARCH 3, 1978), OR COMMON CARRIER DOCKET NO. 78-96, "REGULATORY POLICIES CONCERNING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC PUBLIC MESSAGE SERVICES BY ENTITIES OTHER THAN THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.," AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PARTS 63 AND 64 OF THE COMMISSION'S RULES, FCC 78-184 (MARCH 28, 1978). THE GRANTEE IS AFFORDED 30 DAYS FROM THE RELEASE OF THIS ORDER TO DECLINE THIS AUTHORIZATION AS CONDITIONED. FAILURE TO RESPOND

PAGE 1 OF 2

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Front Side

Note: The original of such an authorization bears the FCC's Seal.

Identifier for FCC FOB monitoring station (in the case of this station—Laurel, MD)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
**RADIO STATION AUTHORIZATION**

LICENSEE: BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PENN. 19102  
FCC FORM 462-C SEPTEMBER 1975  
COMMON CARRIER POINT TO POINT MICROWAVE SERVICE  
CALL SIGN: WCT965 FILE NO: 2938-CF-L-78

WITHIN THIS PERIOD WILL CONSTITUTE FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUTHORIZATION AS CONDITIONED.

PAGE 2 OF 2

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Front Side—Contd

FCC Form 462-C  
November 1975

**AUTHORIZATION CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**  
LICENSE - COMMON CARRIER

1. Operation of this station is governed by Part 21 of the Commission's Rules.
2. This license is issued on the licensee's representation that the statements contained in licensee's application are true and that the undertakings therein contained, so far as they are consistent herewith, will be carried out in good faith. The licensee shall, during the term of this license, render such service as will serve public interest, convenience, or necessity to the full extent of the privileges herein conferred.
3. This license shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station nor any right in the use of the frequencies designated in the license beyond the term hereof, nor in any other manner than authorized herein. Neither the license nor the right granted hereunder shall be assigned or otherwise transferred to any person, firm, company or corporation without the written consent of the Commission. This license is subject to the right of use or control by the Government of the United States conferred by Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934.

Reverse Side

Fig. 8—Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Station License on FCC Form 462-C (Front and Reverse Sides) (Reduced Size)

### ***Compliance Requirements for Antenna Structures***

- 4.14 Compliance requirements for antenna structures are contained in Practice 400-100-003.

## **5. OPERATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

### ***Transmitter Installations***

5.01 The FCC Rules require that equipment at the operating and transmitting locations be installed and protected such that it is not accessible to, or capable of being operated by, persons other than those duly authorized by the licensee who hold first- or second-class commercial radio operators' licenses. Existing local instructions covering admission (Fig. 9) to unattended stations should be observed.

### ***Posting***

5.02 Station authorizations [Construction Permit, Modified Construction Permit, License, Modified License, STA, and 319(d) Waiver, or other waiver], when received from the FCC, must be posted [Fig. 1(a)—Tasks 3, 14, and 20]. If marking and/or lighting of a station's antenna structure is required, an Obstruction Marking and Lighting Specification (FCC Form 715 or 715A) (Fig. 10) will be received from the FCC along with the station authorization. Those specifications are considered to be a part of the station authorization and must also be posted. On an interim basis, a copy of the FCC's Public Notice showing that an application has been granted should be posted until such time as the actual authorization is received. Keeping authorizations in a file does not satisfy the posting requirements of Part 21 of the FCC Rules. Acceptable methods of meeting posting requirements are:

- (a) Post each current authorization in a separate frame or bulletin board covered with glass or clear plastic.
- (b) Post in a binder marked "STATION AUTHORIZATIONS".

Whether kept in a frame or binder, the authorization must be posted in a conspicuous place in the radio room.

◆**Note:** The FCC Rules (FCC 21.201) permit the posting of a photocopy in lieu of the original authorization if the photocopy is certified as to its authenticity by an officer or duly authorized employee of the licensee/permittee and if it is annotated as to the location of the original. Copies of a certified photocopy are not valid for posting. The following, or similar, certification should be utilized:

"I certify that this is an exact copy of the original authorization maintained at (room address, city, state, zip). Confirmation of this authorization may be obtained by calling (telephone number).

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_"◆

### ***Posting Renewal Authorizations***

5.03 Upon license expiration and pending receipt from the FCC of license renewals, licensees must post [Fig. 1(a)—Task 18], in addition to the expired license, either (1) a copy of the FCC's Public Notice that lists the renewal application as accepted for filing or (2) a copy of the application submitted for renewal of license. When received, the renewal certificate (Fig. 11) must be posted [Fig. 1(a)—Task 20] along with the license that was renewed; or if the FCC reissues a renewed license, the reissued license must be posted.

### ***Operation Within Terms of the FCC Authorization***

5.04 The FCC's Rules require that stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio and Local Television Transmission Services be operated and maintained within the terms of the station's authorization and in accordance with the applicable Rules and Regulations of the FCC.

### ***Operator Requirements***

5.05 The FCC requires that all adjustments and tests associated with the installation, servicing, or maintenance of a radiating radio station must be accomplished by or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a person holding a valid first- or second-class commercial radio operator's license. (Refer to Part 13 of the FCC's

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENTERING, REPORTING AND DEPARTING

**NOTICE**

5.01

TO ALL INDIVIDUALS ENTERING THIS STATION:

*Opening the door of this station operates an alarm at the \_\_\_\_\_ office. It is necessary that you call that office immediately, reporting your name, the nature and probable duration of your visit. One member may report for a group.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING:

**DO NOT WORK ON EQUIPMENT WITHOUT  
CLEARANCE FROM THE CONTROL OFFICE**

CONTROL OFFICE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEPARTURE:

*Please help to keep the building and grounds clean and in an orderly appearance. Do not burn any paper or other refuse on these grounds.*

TITLE

**WORK SAFELY**

Fig. 9—Instructions for Entering, Reporting, and Departing From a Microwave Station—Bell System Form E-5181 (Reduced Size)

FCC Form 715  
April 1974

OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS  
FOR ANTENNA STRUCTURES

5.02

It is to be expressly understood that the issuance of these specifications is in no way to be considered as precluding additional or modified marking or lighting as may hereafter be required under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

PAINTING<sup>1</sup>

1 Antenna structures shall be painted throughout their height with alternate bands of aviation surface orange and white, terminating with aviation surface orange bands at both top and bottom. The width of the bands shall be equal and approximately one-seventh the height of the structure, provided however, that the bands shall not be more than 100 feet nor less than 1 1/4 feet in width. All towers shall be cleaned or repainted as often as necessary to maintain good visibility.

TOP LIGHTING

2 There shall be installed at the top of the tower at least two 116- or 125-watt lamps (A21/TS) enclosed in aviation red obstruction light globes. The two lights shall burn simultaneously from sunset to sunrise and shall be positioned so as to insure unobstructed visibility of at least one of the lights from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. A light sensitive control device or an astronomical dial clock and time switch may be used to control the obstruction lighting in lieu of manual control. When a light sensitive device is used it should be adjusted so that the lights will be turned on at a north sky light intensity level of about thirty-five foot candles and turned off at a north sky light intensity level of about fifty-eight foot candles.

3 There shall be installed at the top of the structure one 300 m/m electric code beacon equipped with two 625- or 700-watt lamps (PS-40, Code Beacon type), both lamps to burn simultaneously, and equipped with aviation red color filters. Where a rod or other construction of not more than 20 feet in height and incapable of supporting this beacon is mounted on top of the structure and it is determined that this additional construction does not permit unobstructed visibility of the code beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons positioned so as to insure unobstructed visibility of at least one of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. The beacons shall be equipped with a flashing mechanism producing not more than 40 flashes per minute nor less than 12 flashes per minute with a period of darkness equal to approximately one-half of the luminous period.

<sup>1</sup>Antenna structures constructed prior to November 1, 1970 shall conform to these painting specifications when next repainted but in no event later than Nov. 1, 1977 (Sec. 17.43).

INTERMEDIATE LIGHTING  
(BEACONS)

4 At approximately one-half of the overall height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event this beacon cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of it from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of the tower at the prescribed height.

5 At approximately two-fifths of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event this beacon cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of it from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

6 On levels at approximately two-thirds and one-third of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

7 On levels at approximately four-sevenths and two-sevenths of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

cons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

8 On levels at approximately three-fourths, one-half and one-fourth of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of the beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

9 On levels at approximately two-thirds, four-ninths and two-ninths of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

10 On levels at approximately four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths and one-fifth of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

10.1 On levels at approximately eight-elevenths, six-elevenths, four-elevenths and two-elevenths of the overall height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

10.2 On levels at approximately five-sixths, two-thirds, one-half, one-third and one-sixth of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

10.3 On levels at approximately ten-thirteenths, eight-thirteenths, six-thirteenths, four-thirteenths and two-thirteenths of the over-all height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

10.4 On levels at approximately six-sevenths, five-sevenths, four-sevenths, three-sevenths, two-sevenths and one-seventh of the overall height of the tower one similar flashing 300 m/m electric code beacon shall be installed in such position within the tower proper that the structural members will not impair the visibility of this beacon from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In the event these beacons cannot be installed in a manner to insure unobstructed visibility of the beacons from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, there shall

be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be installed two such beacons at each level. Each beacon shall be mounted on the outside of diagonally opposite corners or opposite sides of the tower at the prescribed height.

(SIDE LIGHTS)

11 At the approximate mid point of the over-all height of the tower there shall be installed at least two 116- or 125-watt lamps (A21/TS) enclosed in aviation red obstruction light globes. Each light shall be mounted so as to insure unobstructed visibility of at least one light at each level from aircraft at any normal angle of approach.

12 On levels at approximately two-thirds and one-third of the over-all height of the tower, there shall be installed at least two 116- or 125-watt lamps (A21/TS) enclosed in aviation red obstruction light globes. Each light shall be mounted so as to insure unobstructed visibility of at least one light at each level from aircraft at any normal angle of approach.

13. On levels at approximately three-fourths and one-fourth of the over-all height of the tower, at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

14 On levels at approximately four-fifths, three-fifths and one-fifth of the over-all height of the tower, at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

15 On levels at approximately five-sixths, one-half, and one-sixth of the over-all height of the tower, at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of structure.

16 On levels at approximately six-sevenths, five-sevenths, three-sevenths and one-seventh of the over-all height of the tower at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

17 On levels at approximately seven-eighths, five-eighths, three-eighths and one-eighth of the over-all height of the tower, at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

18 On levels at approximately eight-ninths, seven-ninths, five-ninths, one-third and one-ninth of the over-all height of the tower, at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

19 On levels at approximately nine-tenths, seven-tenths, one-half, three-tenths and one-tenth of the over-all height of the tower, at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

19.1 On levels at approximately ten-elevenths, nine-elevenths, seven-elevenths, five-elevenths, three-elevenths and one-eleventh of the over-all height of the tower at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

19.2 On levels at approximately eleven-twelfths, three-fourths, seven-twelfths, five-twelfths, one-fourth and one-twelfth of the over-all height of the tower at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

19.3 On levels at approximately twelve-thirteenths, eleven-thirteenths, nine-thirteenths, seven-thirteenths, five-thirteenths, three-thirteenths and one-thirteenth of the over-all height of the tower at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

19.4 On levels at approximately thirteen-fourteenths, eleven-fourteenths, nine-fourteenths, one-half, five-fourteenths, three-fourteenths and one-fourteenth of the over-all height of the tower at least one 116- or 125-watt lamp (A21/TS) enclosed in an aviation red obstruction light globe shall be installed on each outside corner of the structure.

20 All lighting shall be exhibited from sunset to sunrise unless otherwise specified.

21 All lights shall burn continuously or shall be controlled by a light sensitive device adjusted so that the lights will be turned on at a north sky light intensity level of about 35 foot candles and turned off at a north sky light intensity level of about 58 foot candles.

22 During construction of an antenna structure, for which obstruction lighting is required, at least two 116- or 125-watt lamps (A21/TS) enclosed in aviation red obstruction light globes, shall be installed at the uppermost point of the structure. In addition, as the height of the structure exceeds each level at which permanent obstruction lights will be required, two similar lights shall be displayed nightly from sunset to sunrise until the permanent obstruction lights have been installed and placed in operation, and shall be positioned so as to insure unobstructed visibility of at least one of the lights at any normal angle of approach. In lieu of the above temporary warning lights, the permanent obstruction lighting fixtures may be installed and operated at each required level as each such level exceeded in height during construction.

F.C.C. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS FORM IS A PART OF AND SHALL BE ATTACHED TO THE CURRENT INSTRUMENT OF AUTHORIZATION

Fig. 10—(Page 1 of 2) FCC Form 715 (Reduced Size)

FCC Form 715A  
August 1975

5.02

### HIGH INTENSITY OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANTENNA STRUCTURES

It is to be expressly understood that the issuance of these specifications is in no way to be considered as precluding additional or modified marking or lighting as may hereafter be required under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

#### TOP LIGHTING

A. There shall be installed at the top of the antenna structure a white capacitor-discharge omnidirectional light which conforms to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. This light shall be mounted on the highest point of the structure. If the antenna or other appurtenance at its highest point is incapable of supporting the omnidirectional light, one or more such lights shall be installed on a suitable adjacent support with the lights mounted not more than 20 feet below the tip of the appurtenance. The lights shall be positioned so as to permit unobstructed viewing of at least one light from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. The light unit(s) shall emit a beam with a peak intensity around its periphery of approximately 20,000 candelas during daytime and twilight, and approximately 4,000 candelas at night.

B. There shall be installed at the top of the skeletal or other main support structure three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 4,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, and so that the effective intensity of the full beam is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The units will normally be adjusted so that the center of the beam is in the horizontal plane.

#### INTERMEDIATE LIGHTING

C. At the approximate one-half level of the skeletal tower there shall be installed three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 4,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, and so that the effective intensity of the full beam

is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The normal angular adjustment of the beam centers above the horizontal shall be two degrees ( $2^{\circ}$ ).

D. At the approximate one-third and two-thirds levels of the skeletal tower there shall be installed three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 4,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, and so that the effective intensity of the full beam is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The normal angular adjustment of the beam centers above the horizontal shall be two degrees ( $2^{\circ}$ ) at the one-third level and one degree ( $1^{\circ}$ ) at the two-thirds level.

E. At the approximate one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths levels of the skeletal tower there shall be installed three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 4,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, and so that the effective intensity of the full beam is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The normal angular adjustment of the beam centers above the horizontal shall be three degrees ( $3^{\circ}$ ) at the one-fourth level, two degrees ( $2^{\circ}$ ) at the one-half level and one degree ( $1^{\circ}$ ) at the three-fourths level.

F. At the approximate one-fifth, two-fifths, three-fifths and four-fifths levels of the skeletal tower there shall be installed three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the

antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 4,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, and so that the effective intensity of the full beam is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The normal angular adjustment of the beam centers above the horizon shall be three degrees ( $3^{\circ}$ ) at the one-fifth level, two degrees ( $2^{\circ}$ ) at the two-fifths level, one degree ( $1^{\circ}$ ) at the three-fifths level and zero degrees ( $0^{\circ}$ ) at the four-fifths level.

G. At the approximate one-sixth, one-third, one-half, two-thirds and five-sixths levels of the skeletal tower there shall be installed three or more high intensity light units which conform to FAA/DOD Specification L-856, High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Systems. The complement of units shall emit a white high intensity light and produce an effective intensity of not less than 200,000 candelas (daytime) uniformly about the antenna structure in the horizontal plane. The effective intensity shall be reduced to approximately 20,000 candelas at twilight, and to approximately 4,000 candelas at night. The light units shall be mounted in a manner to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach, and so that the effective intensity of the full beam is not impaired by any structural member of the skeletal framework. The normal angular adjustment of the beam centers above the horizon shall be three degrees ( $3^{\circ}$ ) at the one-sixth level, two degrees ( $2^{\circ}$ ) at the one-third level, two degrees ( $2^{\circ}$ ) at the one-half level, one degree ( $1^{\circ}$ ) at the two-thirds level and zero degrees ( $0^{\circ}$ ) at the five-sixths level.

H. All lights shall be synchronized to flash simultaneously at 40 pulses per minute. The light system shall be equipped with a light sensitive control device which shall face the north sky and cause the intensity steps to change automatically when the north sky illumination on a vertical surface is as follows:

1. Day to Twilight: Shall not occur before the illumination drops to 50 foot-candles, but shall occur before it drops below 30 footcandles.

2. Twilight to Night: Shall not occur before the illumination drops to 5 footcandles, but shall occur before it drops to 2 footcandles.

3. Night to Day: The intensity changes listed in (1) and (2) above shall be reversed in transitioning from the night to day modes.

#### TEMPORARY LIGHTING

I. During construction of an antenna structure for which high intensity lighting is required, at least two 116- or 125 watt lamps (#116 A21/TS or #125A21/TS) enclosed in aviation red obstruction light globes shall be installed at the uppermost point of the structure. In addition, as the height of the structure exceeds progressive 150 foot levels, two similar lights shall be installed at each such level. The temporary lights shall be operated continuously, except for periods of actual construction, until the permanent obstruction lights have been installed and placed in operation, and shall be positioned so as to insure unobstructed viewing from aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In lieu of the above temporary warning lights, the permanent obstruction lighting fixtures may be installed and placed in operation at each required level as each such level is exceeded in height during construction. NOTE: A battery operated strobe light unit designed for interim use, such as during construction, if available and approved by FAA, may be used in lieu of the red temporary obstruction lights.

FCC Form 458 July, 1973	5.03	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	KJA77 CALL SIGN
<b>CERTIFICATE OF RENEWAL OF RADIO STATION LICENSE</b> (COMMUNICATIONS COMMON CARRIER)			5609-CF-R-75 FILE NUMBER
NOT VALID UNLESS POSTED WITH LICENSE			
SOUTH CENTRAL BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY			
NAME OF LICENSEE			
BEATTYVILLE      KY                      AL			
TRANSMITTER CITY & STATE			
FIXED			
CLASS(ES) OF STATION			
AUG. 1, 1975		AUG. 1, 1980	
DATE OF ISSUE		DATE OF EXPIRATION	
<b>CLASS OF STATION LEGEND:</b>			
<p>This authorization shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station nor any right in the use of the frequencies designated in the license beyond the term hereof, nor in any other manner than authorized therein. Neither the license nor the right granted herein shall be assigned or otherwise transferred in violation of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The facility covered by this authorization is subject to the right of use or control by the Government of the United States conferred by Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.</p>			
<p>This certificate, when properly authenticated, serves as a renewal of the reference radio station license on the same conditions and in accordance with the same provisions as contained in outstanding authorization.</p>			
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION			

Fig. 11—Certificate of Renewal of Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Station License (Reduced Size)

Rules and Regulations.) This licensed person is responsible for making the required entries in the technical log.

**5.06** The requirement for licensed operators, as stated in the previous paragraph, does not apply regarding adjustment, testing, etc., in the case of radio stations that are not radiating. Such activity at nonradiating stations may be performed by nonlicensed personnel, assuming that such is authorized by the permittee. However, such facilities may be placed in service only by a person holding a valid first- or second-class commercial radio operator's license. That licensed individual is responsible for determining that the station is operating properly and is also responsible for making the required entries in the technical log.

### *Operators' Licenses and Renewal*

**5.07** Operators' licenses must be posted or kept readily available for presentation to representatives of the EIC as follows:

- At stations requiring licensed operators for operation of the station
- During performance at the station of maintenance and servicing of an operating transmitter.

**Note:** In lieu of posting as noted above, operators, during performance of their duties, must have on their person either their license or a valid license verification card (FCC Form

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758-F) that attests to their holding a first- or second-class commercial radio operator's license.

Persons holding FCC commercial radio operators' licenses are primarily responsible for keeping their license current. However, it is desirable for local management to establish a file of radio operator licenses in their respective force groups indicating (1) the actual expiration date of each license and (2) a reasonable date for filing of renewal applications. Operators' licenses are usually issued for a period of 5 years and are renewable (barring unusual circumstances) upon application to any convenient FCC Field Office.

### **Test Equipment**

**5.08** The maintenance center shall have available, or at its disposal, the suitable test equipment required to (1) insure that the frequency and emission specified in the station authorization are maintained and (2) properly maintain the station in accordance with the applicable parts of the FCC's Rules. The responsible management of the maintenance center shall insure that test equipment is within calibration.

### **Alarm Center**

**5.09** It is a Bell System requirement that all unattended stations be connected to an alarm center for failure/fault indications. Personnel at the alarm center must maintain records of all events [Fig. 1(a)—Task 12] pertaining to each station connected thereto for alarm purposes. (See paragraph 7.10 of this Practice.) Alarm center attendants are not required to have an FCC commercial radio operator's license.

**5.10** The alarm center of any radio relay station which has an antenna structure requiring illumination shall maintain a separate Antenna Structure Lighting Log on Form E-5176 (Fig. 12) for each such station [Fig. 1(a)—Task 12].

## **6. ANTENNA STRUCTURES**

**6.01** Compliance requirements for antenna structures are covered in detail in Practice 400-100-003 (also see Part 7 of this Practice). Antenna structure lighting logs are required to be kept for each station with antenna structures requiring illumination. It should be noted that the FCC Rules point out that

microwave radio licensees are not excused from compliance by virtue of tower sharing arrangements.

## **7. STATION RECORDS**

**7.01** Each microwave station licensee/permittee is required by the FCC Rules to establish and maintain records [Fig. 1(a)—Tasks 6, 8, 12, and 16B] for each station during its existence. Employees responsible for maintenance and operation of the station should know exactly where these records are kept, and the records must be readily available for inspection by authorized FCC representatives upon request at any reasonable hour. The required information must be orderly, legible, and in sufficient detail to accurately describe station performance and maintenance/service operations performed. The following documents, pursuant to the FCC's Rules, are considered to be a part of a station's record:

- (a) A valid station authorization
- (b) The Radio Station Technical Log including, where applicable, Alarm Center Logs

**Note:** When transmitting equipment is removed from service for repair/maintenance at a maintenance facility, entries denoting such should be made in the technical log. In such cases, a report signed by the licensed operator at the maintenance facility who is responsible for the maintenance/repair that is accomplished should be attached to the appropriate technical log. That report should include a complete record of any maintenance accomplished which could affect the proper operation of the transmitter, including any adjustments or component changes.

- (c) Part 21 of the FCC Rules (part of Volume VII) which may be kept at the maintenance center or alarm center or at the station
- (d) The Antenna Structure Lighting Log (if illumination of the antenna structure is required)

In addition to the above, it is a Bell System recommendation that the following records be maintained as part of a station's record:

- (e) Register of licensed operators



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(f) Station visitation log.

◆**Note:** The FCC has deleted the requirement for attachment of Transmitter Identification Cards (FCC Form 452-C) to transmitters [Ref. FCC's Order (FCC 79-279) of May 10, 1979]. As a result, the use of Bell System Form E-4973 which was considered by the FCC to be an acceptable substitute for FCC Form 452-C may also be discontinued.◆

**7.02** Accurate logs for point-to-point microwave radio stations are required by the FCC's Rules. For the purposes of this Practice, three separate logs are to be used and are a part of the station records:

- (a) Radio Station Technical Log
- (b) Antenna Structure Lighting Log
- (c) Alarm Center Log.

**7.03** Key letters or abbreviations may be used in logging entries if the proper meaning or explanation is contained elsewhere in the same log (Practice 400-100-001 may be inserted in the logs to meet this requirement). All entries in the technical log shall be signed (not initialed) by the operator, giving name, class, serial number, and expiration date of his or her first- or second-class commercial radio operator's license. Signing the log and additionally entering only the date and time is permissible if the operator is listed on the Operators Register and Frontispiece (Bell System Form E-5182) (Fig. 13) for the station and if the register bears the original signature of that operator. The signature on the register and that used on logs must agree with the signature on the operator's license.

**7.04** It is an FCC requirement that the station logs or any portion thereof shall not be erased, obliterated, or willfully destroyed within the required retention period (see Part 8 of this Practice). Only the originator of an entry may make corrections. When making corrections, the operator shall line through the error in such a manner that the deleted information remains legible (erasures must not be made) and shall initial and date the correction.

**7.05** Semiannual inspections (see Part 16 of this Practice) should be made by local company management personnel to insure that:

- (a) All required logs exist and are readily available
- (b) All log entries and corrections are properly made.

***Radio Station Technical Log***

**7.06** It is a Bell System requirement that separate technical log records [sheet(s)] be kept for each transmitter. Bell System Form E-5175 (Fig. 14) may be used for that purpose. To effect proper records management, it is a Bell System requirement that a separate log sheet be used for no more than 1 day's entries per transmitter. Technical logs may be kept in a standard log binder. It is recommended that the Bell System Radio Log Binder (Form CU-530) be used for that purpose. The Bell System Radio Log Holder No. B-AT7679 is recommended as a holder for Form CU-530. (Figure 15 provides ordering instructions for the referenced binders and holders.) Whether kept in a binder and holder or not, logs shall be maintained at stations and kept in a conspicuous place.

◆***Practices Covering Technical Log Requirements***

**7.07** Radio technical logging requirements, the forms to be used, and examples of log entries are, or will be, contained in Bell System Practice layer 400-401-NNN. Practices in that layer covering WECO-manufactured transmitters have been issued as follows:

<b>TRANSMITTER</b>	<b>PRACTICE</b>
TD-2	400-401-001
TD-3	400-401-001
TH-3	400-401-001
TH-1	400-401-002◆





ORDERING INFORMATION FOR BINDERS AND HOLDERS		7.06
ITEM	SUPPLIER	
(1) Binder, Radio Log (Form CU-530)	Western Electric Service Center Dept. 623361 1111 Woods Mill Road Ballwin, Missouri 63011	
(2) Holder, Radio Log (No. B-AT7679)	Western Electric Service Center Dept. 623361 1111 Woods Mill Road Ballwin, Missouri 63011	
(3) Binder, Station Authorization (Form E-6678)	American Loose Leaf Corp. 180 Main Avenue Clifton, New Jersey 07014	

Fig. 15—Ordering Information for Binders and Holders

**7.08** It is an FCC requirement that the radio transmitter technical logs shall include the following entries:

- (a) Periodic transmitter carrier frequency check or measurement (annual measurement is required by the FCC's Rules)
- (b) Periodic transmitter modulation characteristics check or measurement (annual measurement is required by the FCC's Rules)
- (c) Pertinent details concerning time and nature of any failure or erratic transmitter operation
- (d) Pertinent details of servicing or maintenance work performed on authorized equipment.

#### ***Antenna Structure Lighting Log***

**7.09** It is an FCC requirement that log entries concerning (1) malfunction/failure of lighting and (2) inspections of lighting be made. Bell System

Form E-5176 (Fig. 12) may be used for this purpose. See Practice 400-100-003 for further details and samples of Antenna Structure Lighting Log entries.

#### ***Alarm Center Log***

**7.10** Personnel at alarm centers must maintain records of events pertaining to each station connected thereto for alarm purposes [Fig. 1(a)—Tasks 6, 8, 12, 16B]. Those records must show the following:

- (a) Alarms/fault indications received from each station
- (b) Trouble reports and the disposition of such reports
- (c) Persons entering and leaving stations and the purpose of their visit to the station
- (d) A record of command functions.

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Information included in the general alarm center log should be complete and accurate, since that log is considered to be a part of the station record for each station which is connected to the alarm center for alarm/fault indication purposes. Bell System Form E-3870 (Fig. 16) is suitable for use as an alarm center log.

**8. RETENTION OF STATION RECORDS**

**Station Logs**

**8.01** It is an FCC requirement that the original copy of completed station logs must be kept at each radio station for a period of 1 year. In addition, logs/records involving communications incident to (1) disasters, (2) emergency conditions,

(3) FCC investigations, and (4) claims/litigations must be retained by licensees/permittees until permission to dispose of them has been given by the FCC or, as applicable, until all claims/litigations are resolved or until the statute of limitations for filing claims has expired. Local lines of organization to the company FCC compliance coordinator should be followed to obtain determination of the disposition to be made of logs/records.

**8.02** Part 42 of the FCC's Rules stipulates minimum periods of time that the originals of (1) station authorizations (see Note 1 below for exception) and (2) other station records must be retained. The following table provides minimum periods for retaining originals of those records that are discussed in this Practice:

DOCUMENT	RETENTION PERIOD
Construction Permit (CP) Modified Construction Permit (MP) Extension of CP/MP Applications for the above	One (1) year after coverage by license
STAs, extensions thereof, and related applications	One (1) year after expiration of STA and any extension granted
319(d) Waiver and application for	One (1) year after completion of authorized construction
License and application for	One (1) year after issue of superseding modification of license
Renewal of license and application for	One (1) year after expiration
Consent to assignment and application for	Ten (10) years after FCC's grant
FCC Form 430	One (1) year after submittal of superseding FCC Form 430
FAA Clearance and application for	One (1) year after expiration date of clearance
Notifications to FAA and to EIC	One (1) year after date of notification
Technical Logs	See paragraph 8.01

**Note 1:** Upon discontinuance of a station, the original of the current authorization for that station must be returned to the FCC for cancellation of the station.

**Note 2:** Upon expiration of the required retention period for originals, station authorizations shall be retained in a form of the licensee's/permittee's option, e.g., on microfilm.



**9. PORTABLE MICROWAVE REPEATERS****General**

**9.01** Portable microwave repeaters (PMRs) type-accepted for use under Part 21 of the FCC's Rules are, for the purpose of licensing, considered to be "packaged" units. Accordingly, PMRs may be used for the purposes noted in paragraphs 9.02, 9.03, and 9.04, assuming that the appropriate license is held by the using company.

**9.02** PMRs may be used for restoration/maintenance activity on existing transmission paths assuming that the using company holds a temporary fixed license which specifically authorizes the use of PMRs for that purpose. Such authorization is normally granted by the FCC when the applicant submits FCC Forms 435 and 436 simultaneously requesting such authorization.

**9.03** PMRs may be used on new frequency paths to provide temporary service, assuming that the PMR to be used is listed by FCC type-acceptance number on the applicable regular temporary fixed (see Part 10 of this Practice) point-to-point microwave radio license or provided that the license allows "any type-accepted equipment" to be used.

**9.04** PMRs may be used for developmental testing (see Part 11 of this Practice) provided that the PMR is listed on the user's developmental temporary fixed license by FCC type-acceptance number or provided that the developmental temporary fixed license allows the use of "any type-accepted equipment."

**PMR Logs**

**9.05** Logging requirements for PMRs are the same as logging requirements applicable to fixed microwave transmitters. The technical log for a PMR must accompany that PMR. Figure 17 provides instructions on logging for PMRs, while Fig. 18 provides the log form (Bell System Form E-6508) that is recommended for use as a PMR technical log.

♦**Note:** When a PMR is substituted for a regular working transmitter during restoration or maintenance operations, appropriate entries regarding PMR substitution and PMR removal must be made in the regular transmitter's technical log.

**10. TEMPORARY FIXED AND MOBILE TELEVISION PICKUP STATIONS****Blanket Licenses**

**10.01** Temporary fixed and mobile television pickup licenses may be obtained by a common carrier from the FCC for establishing temporary service to subscribers. This type of license may be used at any temporary location within the territory of the grantee. These licenses are commonly referred to as "blanket licenses" or "temporary fixed licenses" or, in the case of mobile television pickup, as "mobile TV pickup licenses." Practice 400-520-100 provides details regarding applications for temporary fixed and mobile television pickup licenses.

**Definition and Utilization**

**10.02** Temporary service, for the purpose of this Practice, is defined as any common carrier service authorized by tariffs which is provided to a customer **for a period not to exceed 6 months**. Service to a customer in excess of 6 months is considered as permanent and normally must be furnished under a regular license.

**10.03** Typical cases of authorized uses of point-to-point microwave temporary fixed stations are:

- (a) To restore permanent service on a temporary basis because of emergency situations involving danger to life or property or damage to normal communication equipment
- (b) For maintaining existing service on a temporary basis because of unforeseen, but necessary, rearrangements of existing facilities (building, tower, antennas)
- (c) For temporary provision of service when construction authorized on a construction permit for permanent facilities is not completed on the required service date because of circumstances beyond the control of the licensee/permittee
- (d) For occasional program or television service for television broadcast stations, for closed circuit television systems, or for CATV systems covering special events not of a permanent nature.

**LICENSEE DATA AND INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR  
PORTABLE MICROWAVE REPEATER LOG**

E 6509  
BSP 410-100-010

9.05

Model \_\_\_\_\_ FCC Type No. \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

Licensee: \_\_\_\_\_

Maintenance Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Street, RD#, \_\_\_\_\_

City, Town, \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

1. Separate logs should be established for: A. Technical data B. Operational data.
2. Entries in the technical log shall be made to certify frequency and modulation (IF Resupply) when: FCC R & R 21.207.
  - A. The unit is initially received
  - B. At least annually thereafter
  - C. Anytime work is done on the units that could affect frequency or modulation
  - D. Upon receipt from factory repair.
3. Entries in the operational log shall be made to show the pertinent details when the PMR is placed into and removed from service. (Except for receivers at terminal stations.)
4. The original log shall be kept on file for one year, except in case of disaster or other emergency FCC R & R 21.208.
5. The log shall be kept in an orderly manner by the licensed operator who has knowledge of the facts entered.
6. Every entry in the log should be signed by the licensed operator keeping the log. An employees register shall be added to the front of this log to list pertinent details on the license of each employee assigned to perform work on or with this repeater. Then entries on the log sheets need only show the operators signature.
7. A copy of the applicable licenses for the PMR shall be kept in this log book.
8. The log shall be kept with the repeater.
9. No log or portion thereof shall be erased, obliterated or willfully destroyed within the retention period.
10. Corrections may be made only by the person originating the entry, who shall strike out the erroneous portion, initial the correction made, and indicate date of correction.
11. Key letters and abbreviations may be used only if the proper meaning and explanation are contained elsewhere in the log.

Fig. 17—Licensee Data and Instructions for PMR Log—Bell System Form E-6509

PORTABLE MICROWAVE REPEATER  
OPERATIONAL LOG

E 6508  
BSP 410-100-010

9.05

Model \_\_\_\_\_ FCC Type No. \_\_\_\_\_ Serial \_\_\_\_\_  
 Station License \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency \_\_\_\_\_ See Log Entry \_\_\_\_\_  
 Emission Designation: 20000 F9 Authorized Output Power: \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Time	Required Information
		TRANSMITTER PLACED IN SERVICE AT _____ _____ ON CHANNEL _____ STATION NAME _____ MHz CALL SIGN _____ R UNIT _____ FREQUENCY _____ TOWARD _____ _____ STATION NAME _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____ TRANSMITTER REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND SERVICE RESTORED ON REGULAR TRANSMITTER. _____ _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____
		TRANSMITTER PLACED IN SERVICE AT _____ _____ ON CHANNEL _____ STATION NAME _____ MHz CALL SIGN _____ R UNIT _____ FREQUENCY _____ TOWARD _____ _____ STATION NAME _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____ TRANSMITTER REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND SERVICE RESTORED ON REGULAR TRANSMITTER. _____ _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____
		TRANSMITTER PLACED IN SERVICE AT _____ _____ ON CHANNEL _____ STATION NAME _____ MHz CALL SIGN _____ R UNIT _____ FREQUENCY _____ TOWARD _____ _____ STATION NAME _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____ TRANSMITTER REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND SERVICE RESTORED ON REGULAR TRANSMITTER. _____ _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____
		TRANSMITTER PLACED IN SERVICE AT _____ _____ ON CHANNEL _____ STATION NAME _____ MHz CALL SIGN _____ R UNIT _____ FREQUENCY _____ TOWARD _____ _____ STATION NAME _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____ TRANSMITTER REMOVED FROM SERVICE AND SERVICE RESTORED ON REGULAR TRANSMITTER. _____ _____ OPERATOR SIGNATURE _____

Fig. 18—Operational Log for PMR—Bell System Form E-6508 (Reduced Size)

**10.04** Typical cases of authorized uses of mobile television pickup stations are:

- (a) To provide temporary video programming of a special event (parade, political convention, sporting event, etc.) from a remote location to the nearest broadcast network feed point, usually an existing telephone central office or microwave relay station
- (b) To provide temporary video programming of a special event from the nearest broadcast network feed, usually an existing telephone central office or microwave relay station, to a remote location such as a theater, convention hall, classroom, broadcast studio, etc.
- (c) To provide temporary closed circuit video programming of an event of a special nature (educational program, religious conference, sporting event) to a remote classroom, theater, church, etc.

**Notification Requirement for Temporary Fixed Stations**

**10.05** When service is provided under a temporary fixed (TF) license (see paragraph 10.03), not including mobile television pickup (see paragraph 11.04), notification (see paragraph 10.06) of each usage must be given to the FCC—Washington, DC, and to the FCC's EIC of the involved radio district at least 5 days prior to the installation of facilities. Less than 5 days notice may be given where circumstances beyond the control of the licensee dictate such shorter notice. Figure 19 is an example of a notice which contains the information required when service is provided under a temporary fixed license. The notification may be sent by letter, facsimile, or Western Union telegraph. However, notifications provided by means other than the letter form should be followed by the transmittal of confirming letter notifications.

**Note:** Notification to the FCC's EIC of the involved radio district is required when remote control operation of a mobile TV pickup station is to be employed (see paragraph 10.09).

**10.06** Notifications covering temporary fixed (TF) utilization (Fig. 19) should include the following information:

- (a) Call sign of TF license

- (b) Transmitter information
  - Manufacturer's name
  - Manufacturer's model number/FCC's assigned identifier
  - Output power to be used
  - Quantity to be used of each type transmitter.
- (c) Specific location of transmitter and location of maintenance facility for transmitter
- (d) Location of receiving station and identity of entity operating such facility
- (e) Carrier frequency(ies) to be used
- (f) Service date and anticipated termination date (any change in such dates requires a renotification)
- (g) Statement as to the public interest to be served by such operation.

**Note 1:** Where the TF operation is to be conducted in excess of 90 days the notification provided must also include an explanation as to why an application should not be made for a regular authorization.

**Note 2:** Operation of TF stations involving the utilization of frequency bands shared by the Communication—Satellite Service within the coordination distance contour of (1) an existing earth station or (2) a proposed earth station for which an application is on file with the FCC requires compliance with § 21.706(c) of the FCC's Rules. In such cases, the notification provided to the FCC and EIC must include a statement regarding compliance with FCC 21.706(c).

**Note 3:** The antenna structure height employed must not exceed the criteria of § 17.1 (see Practice 400-100-003) of the FCC's Rules unless, for each case, FCC authorization is obtained prior to erection of the structure.

**Notification Requirement for Remotely Controlled Mobile Television Pickup Station**

**10.07** Notification requirements similar to those described in paragraphs 10.05 and 10.06 of this Practice are applicable to mobile television pickup operation only when a mobile television pickup station is to be operated by remote control (see paragraphs 10.08 and 10.09).

**10.08** The FCC's EIC of the involved radio district must be notified in writing by the licensee prior to the operation of a mobile television pickup station by remote control. A copy of the notification provided must be kept with the station license during the period of operation.

**10.09** Notification covering remote control operation of a mobile television pickup station (MTV pickup) must include the following information:

- (a) Call sign of MTV pickup license
- (b) Specific location of transmitter
- (c) Specific location of control point for the transmitter
- (d) Carrier frequency(ies) to be used
- (e) Service date and termination date of operation from the specified location.

**Note 1:** Mobile TV pickup stations are subject to the same provision as pointed out in Note 3 of paragraph 10.06.

**Note 2:** Control point requirements are specified in FCC 21.118(c) and (f), and licensed operator requirements for remote control operation of mobile TV pickup stations are included in FCC 21.205(j).♦

**Prior Authority Requirement for Temporary Fixed Transmission to Canada or Mexico**

**10.10** *Stations authorized to operate at temporary fixed locations must not be used for transmissions between the United States and Canada or between the United States and Mexico without prior specific notification to, and authorization from, the FCC.* Such notification should be given sufficiently in advance of the proposed date

of operation in order that the FCC can conduct the required technical/administrative coordination with the respective involved government. ♦Notification of intended transmission by temporary fixed facilities to Canada or Mexico must include a detailed showing of the proposed operation (see FCC 21.214). Figure 20 provides an example of a request submitted to the FCC for authorization of temporary fixed transmission to Mexico. Figure 21 provides an example of the FCC's authorization for temporary fixed transmission to Mexico.♦

**Temporary Fixed Station Licensed as Permanent**

**10.11** Existing temporary fixed stations must be licensed as permanent fixed stations when it is determined that service to a customer is not temporary, i.e., is to be provided in excess of six (6) months. In such cases, in order to maintain continuity of service, Construction Permit and License applications (FCC Forms 435 and 436, respectively) must be simultaneously filed and granted prior to the end of the 6-month temporary fixed operational period.

**11. DEVELOPMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS**

**11.01** Developmental authorizations are issued by the FCC, pursuant to Subpart F of Part 21 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations, for a period of 1 year and are renewable.

**11.02** Developmental authorizations classified as developmental temporary fixed are issued for the purposes listed below:

- (a) Field strength surveys in connection with site selection relative to or preceding an application for Construction Permit
- (b) Testing of existing antennas, waveguides, or transmission paths
- (c) Development of new services that will be governed by Part 21 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

The above listed activities may also be conducted under special temporary authority upon specific request for same if an appropriate developmental authority is not held.

10.05



Mountain Bell

Post Office Box 2320  
Phoenix, Arizona 85002  
Phone (602) 263-3166

L. W. McCashe  
General Manager-Network

Phoenix, Arizona  
January 14, 1977

Federal Communications Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20554

Gentlemen:

This is to advise that we plan to operate portable microwave radio equipment licensed under and in accordance with the provisions of Radio Station License KAH 90, File No. 6170-CF-R-75 as follows:

1. Transmitter Location:
  - Tumamoc Hill
  - 1.5 miles west of
  - Tucson, Arizona
  - Latitude: 32° 12' 51" N
  - Longitude: 111° 00' 18" W
2. Type of Equipment: A Western Electric TL-2 transmitter authorized under license KAH 90 prior to August 9, 1975, will be operated within a frequency tolerance of .05%. Harmful interference will not be caused to any other licensee.
3. Frequency: 11075 MHz - 0.5 (Watts) Power Output
4. Control Point: Same as transmitter.
5. Receiver Location: KZAZ-TV Studio
  - 2445 North Tucson Boulevard
  - Tucson, Arizona
  - Latitude: 32° 15' 04" N
  - Longitude: 110° 56' 08" W

- 2 -

6. Start of Operation: January 24, 1977

7. Termination of Operation: July 24, 1977

The antenna structures will conform with the provisions of Parts 17 and 21 of the Commission's Rules.

Temporary fixed microwave facilities will be used to provide local video programming of major events to KZAZ-TV Studio, Tucson, Arizona. A cable project is underway to provide permanent video cable service to KZAZ-TV Studios. Upon completion of this cable installation the temporary system will be discontinued and service cutover to the new cable facilities.

Operation of this equipment will be under the direct supervision of employees of this company who hold a first or second class radiotelephone operator's license.

The Commission's Engineer-In-Charge of this District will be advised.

If further information is required, please advise.

Yours truly,

*L. W. McCashe*  
General Manager-Network

Fig. 19—Notification to FCC on Utilization of Temporary Fixed License

10.10

APR 24 1979

**Pacific Telephone**

140 New Montgomery Street  
 San Francisco, California 94105  
 Phone (415) 421-9000

Federal Communications Commission  
 Washington, D. C. 20554

Gentlemen:

This Company has received an order from Rick Spalla Video Productions, Los Angeles, California, for transmission of video program material to Broadcast Station XETV, Radio and Television, S.A., Tijuana, Mexico, on April 28, 1979, for broadcast by Station XETV. The program material consists of the "Miss California Beauty Pageant" originating from Anaheim, California.

Existing video transmission facilities will be used to deliver the program material to San Diego, California. Applicant proposes to use the facilities of Point-to-Point Microwave, Temporary Fixed Station KME49, to transmit the video program material from 530 B Street, San Diego, to Mt. San Antonio near Tijuana, Mexico, where XETV will provide the associated receiving facilities. Pursuant to Section 21.214 of the Rules, applicant requests authority to provide video transmission service as outlined above. Applicant will submit an appropriate notice to the Commission prior to the operation of Station KME49 pursuant to Section 21.708 of the Commission's Rules, showing particulars of operation contingent on the grant of the above requested authorization.

As the customer has requested this service on April 28, 1979, applicant would appreciate the requested authority prior to that date.

Please address the authorization to The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Attention: L. O. Nelson, Room 329, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94105.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

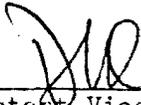
by  D. M. CRAIG  
 Assistant Vice President

Fig. 20—Request for FCC Authorization of Temporary Fixed Transmission to Mexico

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

April 27, 1979

10.10

IN REPLY REFER TO:

9410

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company  
140 New Montgomery Street  
San Francisco, California 94105

Attention: Mr. L. O. Nelson

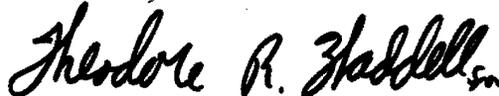
Reference: Letter dated April 24, 1979 and Temporary Fixed Station,  
Call Sign KME49

Gentlemen:

Special Temporary Authority is hereby granted pursuant to Section 21.25 for one day only, April 28, 1979, to provide temporary video service from a temporary site at 530 B Street, San Diego, California, to Mt. San Antonio near Tijuana, Mexico, where XETV Radio and Television S.A. will provide the associated receiving facilities. Applicant has received an order from Rick Spalla Video Productions, Los Angeles, California, for transmission of video program material to Station XETV consisting of the "Miss California Beauty Pageant" originating from Anaheim, California, for broadcast by Station XETV.

Grant of Temporary Authority is based on the showing that public interest will be served by providing the temporary video service indicated above as requested by Applicant's customer. Grant is also subject to the Commission's action which may result from proceedings in Docket No. CC 78-72, MTS/WATS Market Structure. This authorization or copy thereof must be posted pursuant to Section 21.201 of FCC Rules, and appropriate notice pursuant to Section 21.708 of FCC Rules must be given.

Sincerely,



Charles R. Cowan  
Chief, Facilities & Services Division

cc: Charles Sterling - (AT&T) (FAX)

Fig. 21—♦FCC Authorization for Temporary Fixed Transmission to Mexico♦

**11.03** Upon expiration of the instrument of developmental authorization, the permittee must submit a developmental report. Submission of such a report is a condition of renewing developmental authorizations.

## 12. RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

**12.01** It is an FCC requirement that radiation from a radio transmitter must be held within the authorized FCC limits for frequency, power, and emission to minimize the possibility of causing harmful interference to other radio stations.

**12.02** It is a Bell System requirement that radio interference to or by Bell System company stations shall be reported immediately to the company FCC compliance coordinator. Direct contact regarding such matters by field forces **must not** be initiated with the FCC unless specifically provided for in company instructions.

**12.03** The following should be accomplished immediately upon receiving a report of radio frequency interference:

- (a) Take steps to determine whether the station is causing the reported interference. If so, prompt corrective action must be taken.
- (b) Telephone the company FCC compliance coordinator, and give details of (1) the report of interference and (2) corrective action, if any, taken.
- (c) Enter complete information about the incident in the appropriate station's technical log.

**12.04** In cases of interference, it is a Bell System requirement that the company FCC compliance coordinator perform the following tasks:

- (a) Investigate and/or coordinate clearance of interference.
- (b) Request assistance from appropriate engineering organization.
- (c) Arrange to make any necessary contacts with the FCC for assistance in identifying interfering signals.

(d) Assure that any reports required by local instructions are properly prepared and distributed.

## 13. SERVICE INTERRUPTION AND SYSTEM FAILURE

**13.01** Service must **not** be suspended without prior authorization of the appropriate company management. In any case where the technician detects a discrepancy between the actual operating particulars of the station authorization and the FCC Rules, he or she shall report the details to company management who shall contact the compliance coordinator for resolution. The only exceptions to the above are described in paragraphs 13.02 and 13.03.

**13.02** Requests from the FCC monitoring station, district FCC engineer-in-charge, or other FCC offices to suspend transmission will be reported immediately by telephone to the compliance coordinator through local management and, if authorized by management, carried out as requested. Before such directives are implemented, the credentials and the authority of the individual requesting suspension must be verified. Log records must show the details of the suspension and identify the source of the directive [Fig. 1(b)—Task A].

**13.03** Service may be interrupted to permit emergency transmissions concerning the **immediate** safety of life or property. However, emergency transmissions must be suspended when the immediate emergency is over. A complete log record of the emergency must be made to describe all incidents and details. All such interruptions must be fully documented and reported to management.

**13.04** Station failure or damage may cause an involuntary discontinuance of service. (Routine maintenance or testing is not considered an involuntary discontinuance.) Involuntary discontinuance of service for a period exceeding, or expected to exceed, 48 hours requires notification to the FCC—Washington, D.C., and to the EIC of the involved radio district [Fig. 1(b)—Task C]. Any failure which may last for 48 hours shall be immediately reported. Notification [Fig. 1(b)—Task E] is further required upon resumption of normal service. Field forces shall contact the compliance coordinator through local management who will arrange to give the appropriate notification. Figure 22 provides an example of required notification provided to the FCC—Washington, D.C., and to

the FCC's EIC regarding (1) involuntary suspension of regular service and (2) restoration of communication on a temporary basis. Figure 23 provides an example of notification to the FCC—Washington, D.C., and to the FCC's EIC regarding (1) termination of temporary service and (2) resumption of normal service which was involuntarily suspended.

◆**Note:** The required notifications may be accomplished by a dually addressed letter as shown in Fig. 22 and 23 or by individually addressed letters which include a statement that the other concerned entity (FCC—Washington, D.C./EIC) has been, or will be, likewise notified.◆

#### 14. NOTICES OF VIOLATION

**14.01** As a result of regular monitoring procedures or of station visits, which are activities performed by the FCC's FOB, the FCC may have reason to believe that a station is operating contrary to the terms of the station authorization and/or the applicable Rules and Regulations of the FCC and may mail to the licensee an Official Notice of Violation or an Advisory Notice [Fig. 1(c)—Item II]. Examples of an Advisory Notice and Official Notice of Violation are shown in Fig. 24 and 25, respectively.

**14.02** It is an FCC requirement that an Official Notice of Violation be replied to [Fig. 1(c)—Task IIIA] in duplicate by the licensee within 10 days of the date of receipt. If a complete reply cannot be made within the allowed period because of reasons beyond the control of the licensee, an acknowledgment must be sent within the 10-day period giving a satisfactory reason for the delay and requesting an extension of time in which to respond.

**Note:** Advisory Notices do not require responses. However, discrepancies that are pointed out in Advisory Notices should be immediately resolved.

**14.03** It is an FCC requirement that a reply to a Notice of Violation must explain in detail the course of events involved. It must be complete within itself and should not refer to other correspondence or other Notices of Violation. A copy of the Notice of Violation may be included with the reply. The reply must be signed by an

officer of the company or a duly authorized employee of the licensee.

**14.04** The responses given to Notices of Violation must state fully the steps that have been taken to prevent future violations. The reverse side of the Notice of Violation form (Fig. 25) provides instructions for responding to Notices of Violation. See Fig. 26 for an example of a response to a Notice of Violation.

**14.05** The name and license number of the licensed operator in charge of the station cited must be included in the reply if requested by the FCC. [See the reverse side of the Notice of Violation form (Fig. 25).]

**14.06** The following information must be provided in responses made to Notices of Violation where the violation relates to physical or electrical characteristics of transmitting equipment and where that equipment is to be replaced by new equipment:

- (a) Date of placing order for new equipment
- (b) Number of manufacturer of new equipment
- (c) Manufacturer's promised delivery date.

In addition, if the new equipment requires construction authority from the FCC for its installation, the reply must include the file number of the application, if assigned, or must include sufficient information to permit the FCC to readily identify the application filed.

**14.07** *In the event that any correspondence is received that requires an answer to any office of the FCC, the company FCC compliance coordinator must be advised immediately by telephone and the document received should be forwarded directly to that person for handling.*

#### 15. STATION INSPECTION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF FCC'S FOB

**15.01** The FCC's EIC, or representative thereof, has the authority to visit or inspect company radio stations and records at any reasonable hour [Fig. 1(c)—Item IB]. Access to stations shall be made available to EICs upon their request and upon proper identification of the EIC representative making the request. Company management should



**South Central Bell**

P. O. Box 771  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201  
Phone (205) 321-1000

April 17, 1979

Federal Communications Commission  
Common Carrier Bureau  
Washington, DC 20554

District Engineer-In-Charge  
Federal Communications Commission  
1365 Peachtree Street N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Sir,

In accordance with Subsection 21.210 of the Commission's Rules, this is to notify you that South Central Bell will restore service to subscribers isolated when flooding of the Tombigbee River near Demopolis, Alabama, caused a submarine cable to go out of service. It is proposed to restore service by using portable microwave systems currently licensed under our Radio Station Blanket License, Call Sign KL4973, File Number 9700-CF-R-75. The damaged cable is expected to be repaired in approximately three weeks.

The details of this operation are as follows:

1. Transmitter Locations

Location A - Demopolis Central Office  
303 Pettus Street  
Demopolis, Alabama

Latitude - 32-30-37N  
Longitude - 87-50-09W

Location B - Approximately 5 miles  
N.W. of Demopolis, Alabama, on Belmont  
Road at the Tombigbee River crossing.

Latitude - 32-32-25N  
Longitude - 87-55-37W

2. Frequency (MHz) & Polarization

Location A - 6,495.0H

Location B - 12,180.0V

13.04

Notification (Cont'd.) on emergency  
provision of service to Demopolis, Alabama

- 2 -

3. Type Equipment & Output Power

Location A - Microwave Associates MA-7B@ 1.0 WATT

Location B - Microwave Associates MA-13B@ 0.25 WATT

4. Points of Communication

Location A - To Location B

Location B - To Location A

5. Transmitter Control Points

Same as Transmitter Locations

6. Date of Commencement - April 18, 1979

7. Date of Termination - May 9, 1979 (anticipated restoration  
of normal service)

8. Public Interest Statement

The provision of temporary two-way service as described by this Notification is required in order to re-establish telephone service to the community of Demopolis, Alabama which has been isolated by submarine cable failure as a result of damage by flood waters.

The antenna structures utilized will conform with the provisions of Parts 17 and 21 of the Commission's Rules.

Operation of this equipment will be under the effective control of employees of this company who hold a first- or second-class commercial radio operator's (radiotelephone) license.

As specified by Subsection 21.210 of the Commission's Rules, we will provide prompt notice when this special use is terminated.

Yours truly,

**ORIGINAL SIGNED BY**

District Manager-  
Network Planning

Fig. 22—Notification to FCC and EIC on Emergency  
Restoration of Permanent Service on a  
Temporary Basis



**South Central Bell**

P. O. Box 771  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201  
Phone (205) 321-1000

May 16, 1979

Federal Communications Commission  
Common Carrier Bureau  
Washington, DC 20554

District Engineer-In-Charge  
Federal Communications Commission  
1365 Peachtree Street N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Sir,

In accordance with Subsection 21.210 of the Commission's Rules, this is to notify you that South Central Bell has terminated temporary two-way telephone service to subscribers isolated when flooding of the Tombigbee River near Demopolis, Alabama, caused a submarine cable to go out of service. This temporary service was provided by using portable microwave systems currently licensed under our Radio Station Blanket License, Call Sign KL4973, File Number 9700-CF-R-75. The damaged cable has been repaired and normal service has been restored.

Notification of South Central Bell's provision of service to Demopolis, Alabama under emergency conditions was provided to you by our Notice dated April 17, 1979. The particulars of the service provided are as follows:

1. Transmitter Locations

Location A - Demopolis Central Office  
303 Pettus Street  
Demopolis, Alabama

Location B - Approximately 5 miles N.W. of Demopolis,  
Alabama, on Belmont Road at the Tombigbee  
River crossing.

2. Frequency (MHz) & Polarization

Location A - 6,495.0H

Location B - 12,180.0V

13.04

Notification (Cont'd.) on termination  
of emergency provision of service to  
the Demopolis, Alabama area.

- 2 -

3. Type Equipment & Output Power

Location A - Microwave Associates MA-7B@ 1.0 WATT

Location B - Microwave Associates MA-13B@ 0.25 WATT

4. Points of Communication

Location A - To Location B

Location B - To Location A

5. Transmitter Control Points

Same as Transmitter Locations

6. Date of Commencement - April 18, 1979

7. Date of Termination - May 15, 1979

8. Public Interest Statement

The provision of temporary two-way service as described in South Central Bell's Notification of April 17, 1979 was required in order to re-establish telephone service to the community of Demopolis, Alabama which had been isolated by flood waters.

The antenna structures utilized did conform with the provisions of Parts 17 and 21 of the Commission's Rules.

Operation of the equipment utilized was under the effective control of employees of this company who hold a first- or second-class commercial radio operator's (radiotelephone) license.

This Notification supersedes our April 17, 1979 Notification to you of South Central Bell's provision of service to the Demopolis, Alabama area under emergency conditions.

Yours truly,

**ORIGINAL SIGNED BY**

District Manager-  
Network Planning

Fig. 23—Notification to FCC and EIC on Termination  
of Emergency Restoration and Resumption  
of Normal Service

FCC Form 790 December 1968	<b>SAMPLE</b>			
(14.01)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <b>FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION</b> P. O. Box 311 Livermore, Calif. 94550	CALL SIGN KTR-30 <hr/> CLASS OF STATION Domestic Public Point-to-Point Microwave <hr/> LOCATION OF STATION Big Fork, Montana <hr/> DATE & TIME (EST-GMT) OBSERVED June 7, 1973 12:35 PM EST <hr/> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">                             FREQUENCY                              5929.7 MHz &amp;                              6048.7 MHz                         </td> <td style="width: 50%;">                             EMISSION                              F9                         </td> </tr> </table>	FREQUENCY 5929.7 MHz & 6048.7 MHz	EMISSION F9
FREQUENCY 5929.7 MHz & 6048.7 MHz	EMISSION F9			
<b>ADVISORY NOTICE</b>				
NAME AND ADDRESS OF LICENSEE: Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co. 931 - 14th St. Denver, Colo. 80202		IMMEDIATE ACTION should be taken to correct unsatisfactory condition(s) listed below to avoid issuance of an <b>OFFICIAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION</b> . No reply is necessary. However, this matter is being made a part of the official records of the Commission.		
PARTICULARS: Spurious radiation observed on 5929.7 MHz and on 6048.7 MHz.				
_____ Issuing Officer W. S. Skeen	_____ Acting Engineer in Charge -LV J. M. Feagles	JUL 18 1973 Date Mailed F.C.C. - Washington, D. C.		

Fig. 24—Advisory Notice on FCC Form 790 (Reduced Size)

be notified upon receipt of such requests and, if possible, be present during the EIC's visit.

**15.02** Upon being properly identified, the FCC representative shall be accorded due courtesy and assistance in the conduct of his or her work. Employees should, where possible, answer any question of the EIC and should permit the representative to review any record or inspect any equipment desired, unless it conflicts with Secrecy of Communication or National Security Instructions as covered in local instructions.

**15.03** *Information not specifically requested by the FCC's representative(s) should not be volunteered. Answers to questions should not be made if the employee is not certain the information furnished is correct and complete.*

**15.04** *It is important that management be made immediately aware of visits by EICs. The immediate station supervisor shall notify the company FCC compliance coordinator by telephone, giving the following information:*

- (a) The name of the visiting individual(s) and the FOB office represented
- (b) The reason for the visit
- (c) The date, time, and duration of the visit
- (d) Any discrepancies and/or violations noted or suggestions made by the FCC's representative(s)
- (e) Any questions asked by and information provided to the visiting individual(s).

**16. IN-COMPANY OPERATIONAL REVIEWS**

**16.01** The FCC Rules require the licensee to maintain effective operational control of a radio station in accordance with the terms of the station authorization and other applicable Rules of the FCC. Managerial control is essential to insure overall administrative and technical compliance. Several methods of maintaining operational control may be used such as:

- (a) Periodic methodical internal examination and review of the administrative tasks
- (b) Periodic operational reviews of the overall administrative and technical tasks
- (c) Periodic station inspections for determination of compliance with the required administrative and technical tasks

An operational review combined with station inspections and performed with the assistance of the company's FCC compliance coordinator is recommended as an effective method for ascertaining the overall quality of a company's FCC compliance.

**16.02** It is a Bell System requirement that licensees shall inspect each station annually for operational compliance in addition to the semiannual check of logs made by local management. The inspections should be made by qualified employees familiar with the FCC Rules.

**16.03** Station inspections should be made using a check list similar to Fig. 6. Each item should be marked as to whether or not it is in compliance. After the inspection, the inspector(s) should review the marked check list with the station supervisor, calling attention to discrepancies and providing guidance in making corrections.

**16.04** A copy of the completed check lists should be maintained by the compliance coordinator for future follow-up. Summaries of results of completed check lists should be made to determine possible weak spots requiring more attention.

**16.05** Copies of the compliance check list should *not* be retained in the STATION AUTHORIZATIONS binder.

FCC Form 793  
September 1977

United States of America  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

P. O. Box 85  
Powder Springs, GA 30073

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF VIOLATION

14.01

**RECEIVED**  
SEP 11 1978

DISTRICT STAFF MANAGER

1. Name and Address of Licensee

SOUTH CENTRAL BELL TELEPHONE CO  
600 N 19TH STREET  
26TH FLOOR  
BIRMINGHAM AL 35202

← ADVISE US IF ADDRESS INCORRECT

**WRITTEN REPLY  
REQUIRED IN DUPLICATE**

(See Instructions and Privacy Act Notice on reverse side)

**WARNING:** Rule violations, if repeated or willful, as well as failure to reply to this Notice, may result in the imposition of monetary forfeitures. (See Section 503 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.) Any of the rule violations, if repeated or willful, may result in the revocation of the station license or suspension of operator license. (See Sections 312 and 303(m) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.)

2. FREQUENCY				
2a. Authorized	2b. Measured	2c. High/Low (Hertz)	3. Emission	
4. Location of Station or Name of Craft	5. Radio Service or Class of Station	6. Hour(s) of Violation (EST-GMT)	7. Date(s) of Violation	8. Call Sign
Memphis, TN	Domestic Public	At Inspection	August 21, 1978	KJG 48

9. VIOLATION(S) NON-COMPLIANCE WITH FCC RULES

Section 21.208(e)(1). At the time of inspection, the results and dates of the yearly frequency and modulation measurements required by Section 21.207(a)(3) and (c)(3) were not entered in the station records for FMT 41 associated with R 105 to Arlington. (The last entry in the station records for a frequency and modulation check for FMT 41 was July 7, 1977.)

ISSUING OFFICER Roger P. Given	SUPERVISOR - LOCATION Donald E. Taylor, PS	DATE MAILED SEP 07 1978
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The knowing and willful making of any false statement in reply to this NOTICE is punishable by fine or imprisonment under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001.

The June 1976 edition of this form may still be used.

(See Reverse Side)

Front Side

TO THE LICENSEE:

The facts set forth herein indicate that you have violated the requirements of law or treaty. This Notice is issued in accordance with Section 1.89 of the Commission's Rules.

14.04 14.05

- Within 10 days from receipt of this Notice, a written reply in DUPLICATE shall be addressed to "Federal Communications Commission" and SENT TO THE ADDRESS SHOWN ON THE FACE HEREOF AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE. DO NOT address your reply to an individual.
- MAKE CERTAIN THAT YOUR ANSWER:
  - Fully explains each violation.
  - Specifically describes the action taken to correct and to prevent continuation or recurrence of each violation.
  - Is identified as a reply to this Notice. Include the call sign of your station so that your answer may be properly associated with the station file.
  - Does not refer to a reply to another notice, but is complete in itself.
  - Is dated and is signed by the licensee or, if appropriate, an officer of the licensee.
  - Includes all the information requested above in addition to any other information requested in Items 3 and 4, below.
- CHANGE OF ADDRESS:  
If the address appearing in Block 1 on the face of this Notice is not your correct address for receipt of mail, include the correct address in your letter of reply to this Notice.
- If an "X" appears in the box preceding any of the following instructions, comply with the instruction(s) so indicated and submit the information together with the above described letter.
  - State the name of the person who operated the transmitter at the time of the violation. Does this person hold an operator license or permit issued by the Federal Communications Commission?
  - A second copy of this notice is enclosed for the operator to answer the following questions thereon. That copy must then be submitted with the letter of reply described in Item 2 above from the person addressed on the face of this notice. **RETAIN THE ORIGINAL OF THIS NOTICE.**

I, the undersigned, was the operator on duty at the time of the violation noted hereon, and hereby acknowledge this NOTICE. I hold FCC-issued Radio Operator (Not Station) License or Permit as follows (if none, so state): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number (if unnumbered, so state): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Issuance date: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name (print): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTICE REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, P.L. 93-579, DECEMBER 31, 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3):

The staff will use all relevant and material information before it, including the information disclosed in your reply, to determine what, if any, enforcement action is required to ensure current and future Rule compliance.

Willful or repeated Rule violation or failure to reply may result in a monetary forfeiture or license revocation.

GPO 921-843

Reverse Side

Fig. 25—Notice of Violation on FCC Form 793 (Front and Reverse Sides) (Reduced Size)

14.04

**South Central Bell**Green Hills Office Building  
Nashville, Tennessee 37215  
Phone (615) 298-7522J. C. McPherson, Jr.  
Vice President

September 15, 1978

Federal Communications Commission  
P. O. Box 85  
Powder Springs, GA 30073

Gentlemen:

This is in reply to your official Notice of Violation dated September 7, 1978, for the Memphis, Tennessee, Domestic Public Microwave radio station KJG-48. The violation was for failure to comply with FCC Rules and Regulations, Section 21.208(e)(1). The results and dates of the yearly frequency and modulation measurements required by Section 21.207(a)(3) and (c)(3) were not entered in station records for FMT 41 associated with R-105 to Arlington, Tennessee. (The last entry in the station records for a frequency and modulation check for FMT 41 was July 7, 1977.)

The frequency and modulation characteristics for FMT 41 were measured and the results of these measurements entered in the station records of the Memphis, Tennessee, station KJG-48 at 1205 hours on August 21, 1978.

To prevent a recurrence of this violation, administrative procedures have been established to insure that periodic supervisory inspections are carried out to verify that required frequency and modulation measurements are made and recorded in the station records as scheduled.

Yours truly,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:

Vice President

Fig. 26—Reply to Notice of Violation

**SECTION 400-401-000**

**17. CROSS-REFERENCE INDEX FOR COMPLIANCE ITEMS**

**17.01** The following is a cross-reference index for compliance items showing where in this Practice those items are covered.

COMPLIANCE ITEM	PRACTICE REFERENCE
<u>Antenna Structures</u>	
Notification to FAA—Forms 7460-1 and -2	3.07
Notification to NOAA—Form 76-10	3.06
Illumination During Construction	4.03
Painting and Lighting Specifications	4.03,5.02
Lighting Logs	5.10,6.01,7.01,7.09
Compliance Requirements	4.14,6.01
<u>Construction Authority</u>	
Construction Permit/Modified Construction Permit	3.01,3.02
319(d) Waiver	3.01,3.03
Special Temporary Authority	3.01,3.04
Construction Period	3.08
Extension of Construction Period	3.11
Start of Construction	4.01
Changes in Authorized Construction	4.02
<u>Equipment Test</u>	
Pretakeup Inspection	3.09
Phasing	3.09
Purpose of	4.05
<u>Service Test</u>	
Phasing and Notifications	3.10
Purpose of	4.08
<u>Station License</u>	
Application for	3.12
Renewal	3.15
Assignment of	3.16
Discontinuance of Station	3.17
Discontinuance of Frequency	3.18
<u>Equipment Measurements</u>	
Transmitter Carrier Frequency	4.10
Transmitter Modulation	4.12
Periodic Maintenance Tests	4.09—4.12
Logging	4.13
Test Equipment Availability	5.08
Technical Logs	7.06—7.10

COMPLIANCE ITEM	PRACTICE REFERENCE
<u>Posting</u>	
Station Authorizations	5.02
Renewal Certificate	5.03
<u>Station Information</u>	
Records	7.01–7.10
Security of Station	5.01
Log Retention and Maintenance	8.01,8.02
<u>Operator Requirements and License</u>	
	5.05–5.07
<u>Alarm Centers</u>	
	5.09
<u>Temporary Fixed (TF) Stations</u>	
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Licensing as Permanent	10.11
<u>Mobile Television Pickup (MTV Pickup) Stations</u>	
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Notification on Remote Control	10.07–10.09
<u>Developmental Authorizations</u>	
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<u>Service Interruption/Failure</u>	
Request From EIC for Suspension of Transmission	13.02
Service Preemption for Emergency Transmission	13.03
Involuntary Discontinuance	13.04
<u>Notices of Violation and Advisory Notices</u>	
EIC Citation	14.01
Reply to Notice of Violation	14.02–14.07