

RADIO ADMINISTRATION
FCC REGULATORY INFORMATION
THE POINT-TO-POINT MICROWAVE RADIO SERVICE AND
MOBILE TELEVISION PICKUP STATIONS OF
THE LOCAL TELEVISION TRANSMISSION SERVICE
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

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NOTICE

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

1.01 This Practice discusses the general considerations involved in accomplishing the following:

- (a) Establishing and operating fixed point-to-point microwave radio stations pursuant to the provisions of Subpart I (Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service) of Part 21 (Domestic Public Radio Services, Other Than Maritime Mobile) of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations (hereinafter referred to as FCC Rules),
- (b) Obtaining authorization pursuant to the provisions of Subpart I of Part 21 of the FCC Rules for the use of fixed point-to-point microwave radio station frequencies at temporary fixed locations,
- (c) Obtaining authorization pursuant to the provisions of Subpart J (Local Television Transmission Service) of Part 21 of the FCC Rules for the operation of mobile television pickup stations, and
- (d) Obtaining authorization pursuant to the provisions of Subpart F (Developmental Authorizations) of Part 21 of the FCC Rules for developmental testing in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service.

Local instructions issued by the operating companies in this series of Practices should be consulted for specific procedures applying to a given company or area.

1.02 This Practice is reissued for the purposes listed below:

- (a) To provide notification of changes by the FCC in administrative compliance requirements,
- (b) To delete certain information applicable to the services covered herein that is fully covered in other Radio Administration—FCC Regulatory Information Practices, and
- (c) To delete redundant information.

Revision arrows are used to emphasize the more significant changes.

1.03 The intent of this Practice is to aid Bell System personnel in a general understanding of the FCC's requirements governing the establishment and operation of (1) point-to-point microwave radio stations and (2) mobile television pickup stations. ♦Detailed information concerning those items which are only generally discussed in this Practice is included in one or more of the following Radio Administration Practices:

PRACTICE	TITLE
400-100-003	Antenna Structure Marking and Lighting—Compliance
400-401-000	The Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service and Mobile Television Pickup Stations of the Local Television Transmission Service—FCC Compliance Requirements
400-500-100	FCC Regulatory Information—General
400-520-101	FCC Regulatory Information—Establishing a Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Station—Preparation of FCC Form 435
400-520-102	FCC Regulatory Information—Establishing Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Stations—Special Showings
400-520-103	FCC Regulatory Information—Establishing a Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Station—Preparation of FCC Form 436

400-550-101 FCC Regulatory Information—FAA Form 7460-1 (Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration of Antenna Structures) and FAA Form 7460-2 (Notice of Progress of Construction or Alteration)

400-550-105 FCC Regulatory Information—NOAA Form 76-10 (Report of Radio Transmitting Antenna Construction, Alteration, and/or Removal)♦

Rules and Regulations

1.04 The Communications Act of 1934, as Amended (hereinafter referred to as the Communications Act) which was enacted jointly by the two Houses of the U.S. Congress (1) created the FCC and (2) authorized the FCC to execute and enforce the provisions of that Act. The FCC's Rules and Regulations were developed pursuant to the authority contained in the Communications Act. Parts 1, 2, 13, 17, 21, and 25 of those Rules and Regulations govern (1) the construction and operation of common carrier radio stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service and (2) the licensing and operation by common carriers of mobile television pickup stations in the Local Television Transmission Service. Practice 400-500-100 provides information on obtaining copies of the FCC Rules and Regulations as well as providing other useful information relating to the FCC.

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."

Assumptions

1.05 This Practice assumes that all engineering information necessary for the establishment

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or modification of a point-to-point microwave radio station is available at the time of preparation of the required application. It is also assumed that (1) the desired frequency use has been frequency-coordinated with other carriers, (2) land use and local community building permits, where required, have been obtained or are in the process of being obtained, and (3) the impact of the proposed construction on the environment (see Subpart I of Part 1 of the FCC's Rules) has been evaluated. In other words, all pertinent information necessary to complete the required application is known.

Procedures

1.06 Part 21 of the FCC Rules and Regulations prescribes the procedures necessary for the establishing or modification of stations in the radio services covered by this Practice. Those procedures for a fixed point-to-point microwave radio station are broken down into the following steps:

- (1) Preparing and filing an application for a construction permit or modified construction permit, i.e., construction authority

Note: Applications, notifications, etc., are considered to be filed with the FCC upon the FCC's receipt of the document. The mere act of placing an item in the mail to the FCC does not constitute filing with the FCC.

- (2) Issuance by the FCC of a Public Notice which lists as "accepted for filing" those applications proposing (a) new stations and/or (b) major changes to existing stations
- (3) FCC processing of applications subsequent to 30-day Public Notice period
- (4) Filing of amendments, if required, to the application for construction authority
- (5) Issuance by the FCC of the Public Notice listing major changes made through amendments to a pending application
- (6) Granting of construction authority by the FCC
- (7) Issuance by the FCC of a Public Notice which lists applications as granted where applications were previously listed on the Public Notice as accepted for filing

- (8) Posting by the grantee of the construction permit/modified construction permit and start of construction
- (9) Preparing and filing the application for a license or modified license to cover outstanding construction authority
- (10) Providing notice to the FCC engineer-in-charge of the involved radio district regarding the start of service testing
- (11) Operation of the station on a service test basis
- (12) Granting of a station license by the FCC and posting of the authorization by the licensee
- (13) Station operation.

Each of the above steps is discussed in this Practice. A flowchart of the process is shown in Fig. 1.

2. APPLICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

Definition

2.01 A "construction permit" or "permit for construction," as defined by Section 3(ee) of the Communications Act, means that instrument of authorization required by the Communications Act or the Rules and Regulations of the FCC for the construction of a station or the installation of equipment for the transmission of energy, or communications, or signals by radio.

Note: Required authority for the establishment or modification of a receive-only station is obtained by the FCC's grant of a construction permit application (FCC Form 435) which has been filed against the station transmitting to that receive-only station (see Practice 400-520-101).

Responsibility for Obtaining FCC Authority

2.02 It is the responsibility of each company to obtain the required FCC authority prior to the undertaking of construction, testing, or operation of a station in the services covered by this Practice. Prior FCC authority is not required for those changes to an authorized station which are identified

by the FCC Rules as "permissible changes" (see Part 13 of this Practice).

Scheduling

2.03 Allowances for the FCC's processing interval must be realistically scheduled in the overall planning and establishment of a radio station. Failure to do so may result in (1) not obtaining the required FCC authorization by the scheduled start construction date and/or (2) consequently missing the scheduled service date. FCC processing intervals will vary depending upon the work load of the staff of the Domestic Radio Branch of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau, the complexity of the applications, and the degree of completeness of information included in the applications. For actual job planning, current FCC processing intervals can be determined by calculating the elapsed times, on an averaging basis, between the Public Notice that lists an application as granted and the Public Notice that listed the corresponding application as accepted for filing.

How Obtained

2.04 A construction permit or a modified construction permit is applied for by filing FCC Form 435 (Application for a New or Modified Common Carrier Microwave Radio Construction Permit Under Part 21). Detailed instructions for completion of that form are covered in Practice 400-520-101. Page 1 of FCC Form 435, when completed, provides all the technical data related to the application being filed for an individual station. The subsequent pages (2 through 8) deal with the supporting information related to an individual station.

General Steps

2.05 The following are the general steps necessary in the filing with the FCC of an application for a construction permit.

- (1) Complete FCC Form 435 in accordance with Practice 400-520-101. That form may be prepared by manual or mechanized methods, both of which are covered in Practice 400-520-101.
- (2) Prepare supporting exhibits, as applicable, in accordance with Practice 400-520-102.
- (3) Prepare a letter of transmittal to the FCC which briefly summarizes the nature of the

application submitted and lists the stations involved. Figure 2 provides an example of such a letter of transmittal.

- (4) Mail the application package (transmittal letter and application) by certified mail, return receipt requested, to: Federal Communications Commission—Washington, D.C. 20554.

Note: Fees which are normally applicable to particular applications and FCC grants are specified in FCC 1.1113. However, the FCC in its General Action (Report No. 4768, December 22-1976-G) announced the suspension, effective January 1, 1977, of its collection of all fees. **Fees should not be remitted pending further action by the FCC regarding fees.** Pending further action by the FCC on fees, it is recommended that letters which transmit those applications to the FCC that are normally subject to a fee include a statement to the following effect:

"In accordance with the FCC's action of December 22, 1976, suspending the collection of all fees effective January 1, 1977, a filing fee is not being submitted with this application."

Filing Procedure and Related Matters

2.06 An application package for a typical Point-to-Point Microwave Radio System consists of the items shown in Fig. 3. Care should be exercised in assembling the application package to include all items in an orderly manner. It is the FCC's policy not to accept for filing applications which are defective (incomplete) or to process applications which cover only a part of an overall radio project. Applications which are found by the FCC to be defective will be returned to the applicant under cover of FCC Form 460-A (Microwave Application Deficiency Notification). The mailing of the application package to the FCC by certified mail will result in the sender's receiving a receipt which shows the date that the application package was received at the FCC and by whom it was received. Applications may also be filed by hand delivery to the FCC at 1919 "M" Street N.W., Washington, D.C. A stamped copy of the applicant's transmittal letter which shows the date of receipt by the FCC and the person accepting delivery should be obtained from the FCC when applications

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are hand delivered. That stamped copy should be retained by the applicant for record purposes.

FAA Clearance for Antenna Supporting Structure

2.07 Parts 17 and 21 of the FCC Rules and Regulations and Part 77 of the FAA Regulations contain the antenna structure height limitations and conditions under which notice to the FAA must be submitted and FAA clearance obtained. The construction or modification of a transmitting antenna structure, receive-only antenna structure, or passive reflector antenna structure is treated by the FCC as part of the overall construction of a point-to-point microwave radio station. Construction/modification of antenna structures is authorized with the granting of a construction permit, assuming that FAA clearance has been obtained, where required.

2.08 Request for clearance is submitted to the FAA using FAA Form 7460-1 and an accompanying detailed antenna structure sketch. Practice 400-550-101 discusses the preparation and submittal of FAA Form 7460-1. The FAA, based on Form 7460-1 submittal, makes a determination as to (1) whether the structure will be a hazard to air navigation and (2), correspondingly, whether painting and/or lighting of the structure is required. The FAA forwards their determination to the FCC—Washington, D.C., and returns a copy of the Form 7460-1 to the applicant with the FAA's determination noted thereon. A copy of the FAA's returned Form 7460-1 should be submitted along with the applications filed with the FCC. If the applicant has not received the FAA's return copy of Form 7460-1 at the time of filing an application, the applicant should inform the FCC of the FAA-assigned Aeronautical Study Number or should provide the information requested by Item 15(b) of FCC Form 435 (see Practice 400-520-101).

Note: The Antenna Survey Branch, a group in the FCC Field Operations Bureau, reviews and approves that portion of an application which pertains to antenna structures and specifies the obstruction marking and lighting requirements for the station authorization based upon the FAA's determination.

2.09 Frequently an applicant plans to mount antennas on an existing tower associated with a licensed station. In these cases, special

attention should be given to the data regarding the antenna structure that is included in the construction permit application to ensure that it agrees with the antenna structure information contained in the most current instrument of authorization or with an identified pending application for the station. [This correlation of data on antenna structures relates to authorizations at a station for (1) all radio services and (2) all users of the antenna structure.]

Tariffs

2.10 Both state and interstate tariffs may be on file or need to be filed with the appropriate regulatory agency to cover the services to be provided by the proposed radio facilities included in an application. The existence of these tariffs or the plan for submittal of the appropriate tariff or modification of tariff should be verified before applying for a construction permit or license.

Use of Type-Accepted Transmitters

2.11 "Type-accepted" transmitters must be used in the establishment or alteration of common carrier radio stations [FCC 21.120(a)]. The FCC will not authorize the use for service to the public of transmitters which have not been type-accepted for such use. Reference should be made to the FCC Radio Equipment List (Equipment Acceptable for Licensing) for a current list of type-accepted transmitters [FCC 21.120(b)].

Operational Waivers

2.12 Operational waivers of various sections of the FCC Rules and Regulations may be required for the operation of radio stations because of system design limitations, impractical situations, or because the fulfillment of an FCC requirement would be economically burdensome and therefore not in the public interest. Whatever the case or whatever reason(s) there may be for seeking a waiver, it is essential that the need for such a waiver be clearly established by the applicant and specifically requested. (See Practice 400-520-102.)

Special/Interim Arrangements

2.13 When FCC authorization is required for special or interim arrangements needed to maintain existing service during construction or modification of a station, these arrangements should,

where foreseen, be described in the construction permit application. For example, it may be necessary to rearrange antennas temporarily during some phase of the construction period or to operate all or part of the facilities on a service test basis prior to filing an application (FCC Form 436) for a license covering a construction permit. If it is deemed necessary to operate on a service test basis prior to filing license applications, the applicant, when filing the application for a construction permit, should request a waiver of FCC 21.212(b) in an exhibit. That exhibit should outline the reason(s) why it is in the public interest that the FCC grant such a waiver and should also state that the application for a license will be filed no later than 30 days after service testing is initiated. This method is preferable to submitting a Special Temporary Authority (STA) request subsequent to the FCC's grant of the application as filed.

Prior Radio Frequency Coordination

2.14 Applicants for (1) new stations or (2) nonpermissible modifications of existing stations must conduct prior radio frequency coordination with (a) other users whose facilities lie within the coordination distance contours and (b) other applicants with previously filed applications where those proposed facilities also lie within the coordination distance contours [see FCC 21.100(d)]. See FCC 21.706(c) and (d) regarding prior radio frequency coordination requirements when frequency usage involves frequency bands shared with the Communications—Satellite Service, and see Practice 400-520-102.

Public Interest Statement

2.15 One of the more important exhibits which must be included with an application for a construction permit/modified construction permit is the public interest, convenience, and necessity statement, commonly referred to as the "Showing of Need" [FCC 21.706(a)]. Refer to Practices 400-520-101 and 400-520-102 for information on how to prepare this type of exhibit for submittal with an application.

3. FCC PROCESSING AND PUBLIC NOTICING

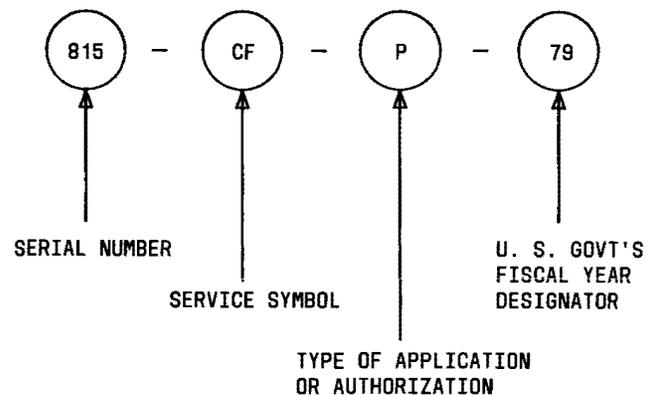
FCC Processing

3.01 The FCC's processing of point-to-point microwave radio station applications is a

multistep operation involving evaluation of the application by several groups within the FCC. A typical application for a construction permit will generally be processed as shown in Fig. 4. In order to avoid processing delays, construction permits for a radio system involving associated filings by another company should be closely coordinated with that company. Each applicant should file during the same time frame and should cross-reference the other company's filing. It has been the FCC's practice not to process applications which cover only a part of an overall project until all associated applications have been filed. In general, the FCC's processing order is on a first-in, first-out basis.

File Numbers

3.02 Applications for authorization received by the FCC Common Carrier Bureau are assigned an FCC file number. The purpose of the file number assignment is to identify the application permanently and to establish its normal processing order. The file number consists of a combination of letters and numbers having a **definite meaning**. A sample file number with a description of its component parts follows:



A key to the service symbols and type-of-application designators that are applicable to the services covered by this Practice follows:

SERVICE SYMBOL	NATURE OF SERVICE
CF	Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service
CT	Local Television Transmission Service

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DESIGNATOR	TYPE OF APPLICATION/AUTHORIZATION	Only the following codes of the Group B category are normally subject to public noticing:	
P	Construction Permit		
MP	Modified Construction Permit	CODE	DESCRIPTION
L	License	CF	Change Frequency(ies)
ML	Modified License	CX	Change Polarization(s)
P/L	Combined Construction Permit and License	RT	Replace Transmitter (subject to public noticing only when transmitter replacement results in a change in emission designator and/or an increase in output power to the degree described below for CE and IP)
R	Renewal		
AP	Assignment of Construction Permit		
AL	Assignment of Radio Station Licenses	CE	Change Emission Designator (subject to public noticing only when emission designator is changed by ± 10 percent or greater)
TC	Transfer of Control		

Public Notice

3.03 Applications for construction permits for (1) new stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service, (2) modifications to authorized point-to-point microwave radio stations, or (3) major amendments thereto are subject to a 30-day public notice period [Communications Act, Section 309(b)]. Type C Public Notices, which are issued weekly by the FCC Common Carrier Bureau, list all applications requiring this 30-day public notice period.

Note: The FCC's acceptance of an application for filing does not preclude the FCC's subsequent return or dismissal of the application if it is found to be defective or not in accordance with the FCC's Rules.

3.04 The FCC's instructions for completing FCC Form 435 provide Nature-of-Application codes which, dependent on the construction involved, must be entered in Item 2(d) of FCC Form 435 (see Practice 400-520-101). Those Nature-of-Application codes are broken down into Group A and Group B codes. All applications filed which are of the Group A category are subject to public noticing.

IP	Increase Output Power (subject to public noticing only when change results in output power being doubled or greater, i.e., power is increased by 3 dB or greater)
IX	Increase Transmit Antenna Structure Height (subject to public noticing only when the construction proposed results in the increase shown on that application)
IR	Increase Receive-Only Antenna Structure Height (subject to public noticing only when the construction proposed results in the increase shown on the application)
MA	Move Antenna (subject to public noticing when center line of antenna is moved ± 20 feet or greater).

3.05 The FCC's Public Notice which lists applications as "Accepted for Filing" provides (1) the applicant company's name, (2) the FCC-assigned file number, (3) the call sign, if assigned, of the station, and (4) a brief description of the application. Refer to Practice 400-500-100 for information on how to obtain Public Notices.

3.06 The FCC's Public Notices should be checked to determine that the data included thereon is correct, i.e., agrees with the application as filed. ***Applications of the Group A Nature-of-Application code category and those of the Group B category that require public noticing which do not appear on the Public Notice within 2 weeks after being received by the FCC should be brought to the attention of the FCC through appropriate lines of organization. Additionally, if the information in the Public Notice deviates from the information supplied in the application, the deviation should also be brought to the attention of the FCC through appropriate lines of organization.***

3.07 All applications appearing on a Public Notice as accepted for filing will again be placed on an "Actions Taken" Public Notice upon disposition (i.e., grant, dismissal, withdrawal by applicant) by the FCC of the application.

Status of Applications

3.08 Two methods are available to determine the processing status of a given application. With either method the FCC file number, the date of the application, the station location, and the station call sign (if assigned) must be known.

Method 1: Compare the file number of the application in question with the file numbers of recently granted applications as noted in the latest Public Notices. If applications are correct and complete, then processing by the FCC is normally in sequence with the file numbers.
(Preferred)

Method 2: Request through appropriate lines of organization the current status of the application in the FCC's processing line. ***This method should be used only when there is an urgent need to know the exact status of the application.***

Expedited Processing

3.09 Expedited processing or special handling of applications by the FCC staff is generally not possible to obtain. In situations where a service date will be missed or start of construction delayed due to extended FCC processing intervals, an evaluation should be made to determine what effect the delay will have on the overall project. If it is clear that the public interest, convenience, and necessity would best be served by an immediate grant of (1) construction authority or (2) construction plus operation authority, then a 319(d) Waiver or Special Temporary Authority (STA), respectively, should be requested as covered in Part 6 of this Practice.

4. AMENDMENT OF APPLICATION

General

4.01 In accordance with Part 21 of the FCC's Rules, an amendment to a point-to-point microwave radio station application may be made at any time prior to the day the application is granted. Exceptions are applications which are designated either for a hearing or for comparative evaluation (FCC 21.31) pursuant to FCC 21.35 given the exceptions of FCC 21.23(b). An amendment ***will not*** be accepted for filing by the FCC after an application has been granted. If changes, other than permissible ones (see Part 13 of this Practice), are required after the construction permit has been granted, then an application for modification of the construction permit is necessary. (See Part 8 of this Practice.)

4.02 The FCC's Public Notice listing of common carrier applications accepted for filing should be closely reviewed to determine those applications which may be designated by the FCC as mutually exclusive (FCC 21.31). The FCC will consider applications to be mutually exclusive if their conflicts are such that the grant of one application would effectively preclude by reason of harmful electrical interference, or other practical reason, the grant of one or more other applications. The FCC will presume "harmful electrical interference" to mean interference which would result in a material impairment to service rendered to the public, despite full cooperation in good faith by all applicants or parties to achieve reasonable technical adjustments which would avoid electrical conflict. The FCC with its designation of applications which appear

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to be mutually exclusive will include an informative note as follows: "It appears that the following applications may be mutually exclusive and subject to the Commission's Rules regarding ex parte presentations by reason of potential electrical interference and/or economic competition." Normally, mutually exclusive applications are resolved by the parties potentially affected. However, if the problem is not resolved by the involved parties, adjudicative proceedings will be held by the FCC to determine how the public interest can best be served. (See FCC Part 1, Subpart H, for a discussion on ex parte presentations.)

Formal and Informal Amendments

4.03 An amendment to an application may be initiated in two ways: (1) at the request of the FCC [FCC 21.13(c)(2)] or (2) at the applicant's volition [FCC 21.23(a)]. Requests from the FCC for an amendment to an application, for the purpose of discussion in this Practice, may be described as either formal or informal. A formal amendment results from a written request from the FCC to the applicant for additional or clarifying information relative to an application on file. An informal amendment results from a verbal request from an FCC staff member, handled through Bell System lines of organization, generally on a telephone conversation basis. Formal requests for amendment, in all cases, require a written response on the part of the applicant. Verbal requests may require a response in writing on the part of the applicant if requested by the FCC staff. The majority of the requests for amendments from the FCC are informal in order to avoid delays in the processing of applications. **All formal requests from the FCC for amendments to applications must be answered within 30 days or within the time period specified in the FCC letter.** Every effort should be made to answer informal requests within 30 days as well.

Form of Amendments

4.04 Amendments submitted to the FCC must be filed in the same form or format and in the same number of copies as the application being amended. **The FCC does permit submitting individual replacing pages of the application form. These pages should be complete in themselves.**

4.05 It should be noted that filing an amendment may result in a delay in the processing and eventual granting of an application. If the amendment involves major changes or changes that materially alter the original application, then the application may be listed or relisted on a Public Notice [FCC 21.27(a)]. In some cases (determined by the FCC staff), minor amendments may also be subject to the Public Notice requirements. The information provided in initial applications should be correct and complete in order to avoid amendments and the resultant delay in processing of the application by the FCC.

5. PETITIONS TO DENY

5.01 Applications filed with the FCC pursuant to Part 21 of its Rules and Regulations are subject to the "petition to deny" provisions of FCC 21.30. A petition to deny an application must be filed with the FCC no later than 30 days after the application or major amendment thereto appears on a Public Notice as accepted for filing. The petition must show by affidavit that the petitioner is a party of interest and that grant of the application by the FCC would be inconsistent with the public interest. "Petitions to deny" involving applications in the services covered by this Practice usually result from the potential for radio frequency interference. Proper radio frequency interference (RFI) coordination and proper system planning should preclude a conflict of this nature from arising.

Note: The RFI coordinator of each company should monitor Public Notices to ensure that applications of other companies for stations within the coordination distance contour have been appropriately coordinated. Informal or, where necessary, formal action (petition to deny) should be taken in those cases where proper prior radio frequency coordination has not been accomplished.

5.02 The filing of a "petition to deny" subjects the involved applications to the ex parte presentation provisions of Subpart H of Part 1 of the FCC's Rules.

6. 319(d) WAIVERS AND SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORITY (STA)

319(d) Waiver

6.01 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.

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.

6.02 The FCC will grant a 319(d) Waiver only when it is clearly shown by the applicant that the grant of such would be in the public interest. Requests for a 319(d) Waiver are typically submitted when (1) local weather conditions restrict outside construction because of seasonal weather and (2) where the start of construction of a building or antenna structure is required in order to meet a service date. The testing or operation which would produce radiation on the air is not authorized pursuant to a 319(d) Waiver. A request for a 319(d) Waiver in the services covered by this Practice may be submitted prior to, coincident with, or subsequent to filing the application for a construction permit.

Note: 319(d) Waivers are granted by the FCC without a time limit on the period of the 319(d) authorization.

Procedure for Obtaining a 319(d) Waiver

6.03 A request for a 319(d) Waiver may be sent by facsimile, telegram, or letter. A request by facsimile may be used in order to expedite the request to the FCC. Refer to paragraph 6.10 of this Practice for the proper procedure to be followed in utilizing facsimile transmission to AT&T's Washington, D.C., office for delivery to the FCC's Domestic Radio Branch of its Common Carrier Bureau. If the facsimile method is unavailable and expedited delivery is necessary, a Western Union telegram may be used. Telegraphic requests should be sent to: Federal Communications

Commission, Washington, D.C., so that they will be delivered to the Domestic Radio Branch. Generally, collect telegraphic reply should be requested from the FCC for the authorization when a telegraphic request has been sent. A facsimile or telegram to the FCC must be followed up by a confirming letter. Requests for 319(d) Waivers should be acted on by the FCC within 30 days of receipt.

Content of 319(d) Waiver Requests

6.04 Requests for 319(d) Waivers must include factual statements which support the need for such authority. Those statements should answer the following questions:

- (a) For what construction is 319(d) Waiver authority being requested?
- (b) How is existing service, if any, affected?
- (c) What are the extraordinary circumstances requiring the 319(d) Waiver, and are these circumstances beyond the control of the applicant?
- (d) How would a delay or denial of the requested 319(d) Waiver seriously prejudice the public interest?

A 319(d) Waiver request should also include the following statement:

"The applicant understands that the granting of this waiver by the FCC would in no way commit or prejudice the Commission's actions with respect to pending applications for this station and that in the event such applications are not approved, any related capital investments or construction costs will not be included in the interstate rate base but will be charged to Account 323, Miscellaneous Income Charges."

Note: Requests for 319(d) Waivers should include an attachment which provides the following information, insofar as applicable, concerning each station for which the 319(d) Waiver is requested:

- (1) Transmit (Tx) station name/call sign/state in which Tx station is located
- (2) Antenna structure's/building's ground level (AMSL)

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- (3) Building height (AGL)
- (4) Antenna structure height (AGL)
- (5) Painting and lighting required (Yes/No or No change) (provide FAA's Aeronautical Study Number if known)
- (6) Receive (Rx) station name(s)/call sign (if also a Tx station)/state in which Rx station is located.

The above information should be submitted with a request for 319(d) Waiver regardless of the fact that a regular application (FCC Form 435) is on file with the FCC.♦

See Fig. 5 for an example of a request for a 319(d) Waiver.

Special Temporary Authority (STA)

6.05 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.

Note: The note in paragraph 6.01 concerning 319(d) Waivers is also applicable to STAs.

Procedure for Obtaining STAs

6.06 The procedures outlined in paragraph 6.03 for obtaining 319(d) Waivers are also applicable to obtaining STAs.

Content of STA Requests

6.07 Requests for STAs must include factual statements which support the need for STA and also should include the statement regarding charges to Account 323 (see paragraph 6.04 of this Practice).

Note: ♦Requests for STAs should include an attachment which provides the following information, insofar as applicable, concerning each station for which STA is requested:

- (1) Transmit (Tx) station name/call sign/state in which Tx station is located

- (2) Antenna structure's/building's ground level (AMSL)
- (3) Building height (AGL)
- (4) Antenna structure height (AGL)
- (5) Painting and lighting required (Yes/No or No change) (provide FAA's Aeronautical Study Number if known)
- (6) Frequency(ies)/polarization(s)/transmitter types @ output power in watts
- (7) Receive (Rx) station name(s)/call sign (if also a Tx station)/state in which Rx station is located.

The above information should be submitted with a request for STA regardless of the fact that a regular application (FCC Form 435) is on file with the FCC.♦

See Fig. 6 for an example of a request for STA covering construction and operation.

6.08 ♦The FCC will grant STAs for periods of either 30, 60, or 90 days, those periods of time being dependent on whether a regular application for construction authority has or has not been filed with the FCC (see the following):

TERM OF STA	STATUS OF REGULAR APPLICATION
30 Days	None to be filed (STA is for interim operation)
60 Days	Not on file but is to be filed within 30 days of FCC grant of STA
90 Days	On file or filed concurrently with request for STA♦

The FCC will grant extensions of 60-day and 90-day STAs such that those STAs pursuant to the FCC's Rules will be in effect for a total period of 180 days. Extensions of STA must be requested a minimum of 10 days prior to the expiration date of STA in the event that (1) a construction permit covering that construction has not been granted

or (2) a license application covering the STA has not been filed with the FCC.

6.09 Requests for 319(d) Waivers and STAs should be kept to a minimum.

Such requests require the FCC's staff to act promptly and temporarily stop work on regular applications being processed. These requests introduce an additional work load on the FCC staff, thus resulting in delays in the FCC's processing of regular applications. Therefore, such requests should be made only in cases where no other alternative exists.

Note: It is recommended that requests for 319(d) Waivers and STAs not be included in transmittal letters which forward construction permit applications to the FCC but, rather, that they be submitted by separate transmittal. In cases where such requests are included in construction permit application transmittal letters, a drop copy of the transmittal letter should be forwarded to the attention of the Branch Chief of the FCC's Domestic Radio Branch of the Common Carrier Bureau.

Facsimile Network

6.10 The FCC's Domestic Radio Branch has agreed to accept a facsimile in lieu of a Western Union telegram on requests for 319(d) Waivers or STAs. Facsimile transmission to AT&T's Washington, D.C., office at 2000 L Street for delivery to the FCC's Domestic Radio Branch should be limited to those instances where time is a factor.

6.11 Facsimiles to the FCC must be of the original signed letter which requests authorization or gives notification. The signed letter should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. After the facsimile has been sent, the letter should be stamped as follows and mailed to the FCC to confirm and replace the facsimile:

ORIGINAL

A facsimile copy of this document was transmitted to the FCC's Domestic Radio Branch of the Common Carrier Bureau.

7. GRANT OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND START OF CONSTRUCTION

Construction Permit Authorization

7.01 The grant by the FCC of an application for a construction permit occurs after a comprehensive review by the Domestic Radio Branch and the Antenna Survey Branch of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau and Field Operations Bureau, respectively. Construction permits and modified construction permits are issued by the FCC on FCC Form 462-B which lists the particulars concerning technical details of construction at the station and, where applicable, is accompanied by FCC Form 715, the FCC's antenna structure obstruction lighting and marking specification. FCC Form 715A will accompany authorizations for antenna structures which require high-intensity obstruction lighting. (See Practice 400-401-000 for an example of a construction permit issued on FCC Form 462-B and for a reproduction of FCC Forms 715 and 715A.)

Checking Accuracy of Authorization

7.02 Each authorization issued by the FCC should be checked by the grantee to ensure that it is correct, i.e., contains the proper authority for the requested construction. Informal procedures have been established with the FCC Domestic Radio Branch for obtaining superseding authorizations if errors are made on the part of the FCC staff. The following procedure should be utilized when requesting such superseding authorizations:

- (1) Make a copy of the original authorization and circle in red thereon the data which is in error. Enter near the circled item the correct information which was shown on the application as filed.
- (2) Make a copy of the pages of the application filed that shows the data as requested, and circle the correct data in red.
- (3) Prepare an information note (the form shown in Fig. 7 may be used) to the FCC Domestic Radio Branch which requests superseding authorization. ♦The note should be signed by an employee of the company who is knowledgeable of the facts regarding the application as filed.♦

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Mail the note, the marked copies of the authorization, and pages of the application involved to: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554; Attention: Domestic Radio Branch of the Common Carrier Bureau.

Note: The request for a superseding authorization should be posted along with the authorization received from the FCC. The originals of authorizations should not be altered other than to be annotated to state that the FCC has been notified of discrepancies in the authorization and that a superseding authorization has been requested.

- (4) Refer to local instructions for any additional local procedures to be followed.

7.03 It is imperative that verification of the accuracy of information listed by the FCC on authorizations, including superseding authorizations, be accomplished because construction and/or operation which is not in accordance with a valid authorization may result in the issuance of an Official Notice of Violation by the FCC engineer-in-charge of the involved radio district or by an FCC monitoring station.

Note: Construction permits and modified construction permits, in order to be considered valid, must bear the FCC's seal (embossed) on each page of the authorization. Such authorizations that are received from the FCC without the seal should, subsequent to copying for (1) interim posting purposes and (2) record purposes, be returned to the FCC for placement thereon of the required seal.

Start of Construction

7.04 *Construction or modification, other than permissible changes (see Part 13 of this Practice), of a point-to-point microwave radio station may not start until an authorization for such construction permit or modification of construction permit has been granted by the FCC.*

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 specifically built 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 normal AT&T channels of such authorization, is at the applicant's risk in the event that the FCC does not grant authority for construction.

Terms of Authorization

7.05 A construction permit as granted by the FCC is based upon the information contained in the application. Construction of/at the station, other than permissible changes, must be in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit as issued or as superseded. If changes, other than permissible changes (see Part 13 of this Practice), are required during the course of construction, an application for modification of the construction permit must be filed and the FCC must grant the modification before such changes can be made. (See Part 8 of this Practice for additional discussion.)

7.06 Upon the grant of construction authority, such construction or modification must be completed within the time limit specified on the authorization unless an extension of time (see paragraph 8.05 of this Practice) has been applied for and granted. That time limit is based on the time period requested in the application for a construction permit. The normal maximum construction period limitation for point-to-point microwave radio applications is 18 months as specified by FCC 21.43(b). Additional time may

be granted by the FCC if such additional time is requested and its need justified in the application.

Note: The equipment test phase must be completed and the service test phase must be started prior to the expiration date shown on the construction permit or modified construction permit.

Paragraph 14.01 of this Practice itemizes conditional statements which may appear on the face of a construction permit, modified construction permit, and/or license.

Posting of Construction Permit and Other Related Authorizations or Documents

7.07 Posting requirements for station authorizations are specified in FCC 21.201. The construction permit, the obstruction marking and lighting specifications, and any other documents such as telegraphic authority which relate to the construction of the station must be posted. For common carrier point-to-point microwave radio stations, the station authorization is normally posted at the transmitting station. ***A photocopy may be posted in lieu of the original authorization if it is certified as to its authenticity by an officer or duly authorized employee of the permittee/licensee and if it is annotated with the location of the original.*** (See Practice 400-401-000 for further details on posting requirements.)

Notification to NOAA and FAA on Progress of Construction of Antenna Structures

7.08 The following notifications must be submitted for antenna structures which require obstruction marking and lighting:

(a) NOAA Form 76-10, Part 1, must be mailed to the Aeronautical Chart Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md., at least 48 hours prior to the start of tower alteration or construction. Part 2 of the form must be mailed within 24 hours of completion of that construction (FCC 17.57). A copy of NOAA 76-10 and details on (1) the requirement for its submittal and (2) its preparation can be found in Practice 400-550-105.

(b) FAA Form 7460-2 must be submitted to the appropriate FAA regional office so that it

is received at least 48 hours prior to the start of alteration or construction [FAA 77.13(b)]. A second notification must also be submitted within 5 days after the tower construction reaches its greatest height [FAA 77.13(c)]. Copies of FAA Form 7460-2 along with details on its preparation can be found in Practice 400-550-101.

8. MODIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

8.01 An application to the FCC for modification of a construction permit must be submitted when changes in the terms of the construction permit, other than permissible changes (see Part 13 of this Practice), are required during the course of construction of a station. Nonpermissible changes must not be made until authorized by the FCC's grant of a modified construction permit.

Filing Procedure

8.02 A request for modification of a construction permit is submitted on FCC Form 435. See Practice 400-520-101 regarding the preparation and submittal of a request for modification of a construction permit.

Notice to FAA

8.03 If a change in antenna structure height or a change in coordinates of the station is required in the modification of a construction permit and FAA clearance is or was required, then revised notices to the FAA should be prepared and submitted. The FCC will not act on a request for authority to construct or modify an antenna structure until the FAA's determination is received by the FCC Antenna Survey Branch.

FCC Processing

8.04 Applications for modification of construction permits are subject to the same processing steps as construction permit applications. ♦The public noticing guidelines as noted in paragraph 3.04 of this Practice also apply to applications filed for modification of construction permits.♦

Extension of Time to Complete Construction

8.05 When required, additional time to complete construction and/or start operation of a radio station in exact accordance with an outstanding construction permit should be obtained by filing

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FCC Form 701 [FCC 21.11(b)] at least 30 days (and preferably 60 days) prior to the expiration of the construction permit. Such modification of an authorization will generally be granted by the FCC upon a showing that the failure to complete was due to causes beyond the control of the grantee.

9. EQUIPMENT TESTING

Definition

9.01 The equipment test period as referred to in FCC 21.212(a) is defined, for the purpose of this Practice, as the interval of time between the completion of physical construction and the start of service testing.

Time Limitation

9.02 Equipment testing of a point-to-point microwave radio station may be conducted for a period not to extend beyond the expiration date of the construction permit/modified construction permit and until the start of service testing which must also start prior to the expiration date of the construction permit/modified construction permit. If it is necessary to combine service and equipment testing, a waiver of FCC 21.212(b) must be requested and granted.

Note: A request for a waiver of FCC 21.212(b), if required, should be included in the application for a construction permit.

Purpose

9.03 The purpose of the equipment testing period is to detect and correct any irregularities or abnormal operating conditions to ensure that the radio station will be capable of providing regular and reliable service. ***Service to the public may not be provided during the equipment test period.***

Requirements

9.04 The FCC's Rules require that all necessary precautions be taken to avoid interference with any other authorized station during the course of all testing. A radio station constructed under a 319(d) Waiver, for which a construction permit has not been issued, may not start equipment tests without special authorization. If such authority is

required, it should be requested pursuant to FCC 21.25.

Note: The FCC by means of an Order (FCC-279) released on May 10, 1979, and made effective on May 18, 1979, deleted the requirement for providing notification to the EIC regarding the start of equipment testing.

Correction of Station Irregularities

9.05 If during the course of conducting equipment tests it is determined that unforeseen changes in the radio station equipment or in the system design are required to place the station in satisfactory operating condition, then appropriate company management should be advised prior to making such changes to determine if additional FCC authorization is required.

10. APPLICATION FOR RADIO STATION LICENSE

Definition

10.01 A "station license," "radio station license," or "license" is that instrument of authorization required by Section 3(cc) of the Communications Act and by the Rules and Regulations of the FCC which permits the operation of apparatus for the transmission of energy, or communications, or signals by radio. The term **operation** as used in this Practice refers to the function authorized by a license.

When Required

10.02 An application for a radio station license must be filed with the FCC prior to the operation of a point-to-point microwave radio station. There are several conditions under which such an application must be submitted to the FCC. They are as follows:

- (a) When a license is needed to cover an outstanding construction permit
- (b) When an existing license needs to be modified to authorize changes in the radio station operation not involving construction or where modification of a license is required to reflect permissible changes (see Part 13 of this Practice) which have been made

- (c) When a combination construction permit and license is required, i.e., for temporary fixed stations (see Part 16 of this Practice)
- (d) When a partial assignment or transfer of a license is required (see Part 22 of this Practice)
- (e) When a station is to be operated pursuant to Special Temporary Authority [see FCC 21.212(f)].

How Obtained

10.03 A license for a point-to-point microwave radio station is applied for by filing FCC Form 436 (Application for a New or Modified Common Carrier Microwave Radio Station License Under Part 21). Detailed instructions for preparing FCC Form 436 are covered in Practice 400-520-103. Figure 8 provides a phasing chart for licensing activity where coverage of a construction permit/modified construction permit is involved.

General Steps

10.04 The steps involved in the filing of an application for a radio station license with the FCC are as follows:

- (1) Complete FCC Form 436 in accordance with Practice 400-520-103.
- (2) Prepare a transmittal letter which briefly summarizes the nature of the application and the purpose for which authorization is being requested. Figure 9 provides an example of such a transmittal letter.
- (3) Mail the application package by certified mail (return receipt requested) to the FCC.

Filing Procedures

10.05 License applications for a radio facility should be submitted by each applicant as a package to: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. A typical license application package for a 3-hop, 2-way route consists of the items shown in Fig. 10. Care should be exercised in assembling the application package to ensure that all items are included in an orderly manner. Transmittal of the application package to the FCC by certified mail, return receipt requested, results

in the sender's obtaining a receipt showing to whom and on what date the package was delivered.

Application for License Covering a Construction Permit

10.06 An application for a license to operate a station pursuant to a construction permit/modified construction permit must be filed with the FCC. Such applications must be submitted to the FCC prior to the start of service tests [FCC 21.212(b)] and prior to expiration of the construction authority.

Application for Modification of Existing License

10.07 The submittal to the FCC of an application for modification of a license is required upon the accomplishment of permissible changes (see paragraph 13.01 of this Practice) to a licensed station. FCC Form 436 shall be used in these cases (see Practice 400-520-103).

11. SERVICE TESTING AND NOTIFICATION TO EIC

Definition

11.01 The service test period as referred to in FCC 21.212(b) is defined, for the purpose of this Practice, as that time interval between the completion of the equipment test period and the FCC's grant, or other disposition as defined by their Rules, of a license application filed to cover a construction permit/modified construction permit. Service tests must start prior to the expiration date of the construction permit and continue until such time as the station license is granted. It is not necessary to assign service to the radio system at the start of service tests. However, the system must be capable of providing service at the start of the service test period.

Purpose

11.02 The purpose of service testing is to allow the station to be placed in operation and provide service to the public prior to the granting, or other disposition, by the FCC of the station license. Charges for service furnished during this period must be made in accordance with the provisions of the legally applicable tariffs.

Service Test Notification

11.03 As required under FCC 21.212(b)(1), a notice of the start of service tests must be given to the FCC engineer-in-charge of the radio district in which the station is located. The notice must be given not less than 2 days prior to the date on which the transmitter will first be service tested. In general, this means that notification must be mailed so as to reach the EIC office at least 2 working days prior to the start of the tests. Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays are not considered to be working days. A letter or telegram should be used for such notification. The notification must provide the date and time that service testing will start and should also include the following information:

- (a) Name of the permittee
- (b) Location of station(s)
- (c) Call sign(s) of station(s)
- (d) Frequencies to be used as authorized
- (e) Identification of the service involved (e.g., point-to-point microwave radio)
- (f) Identification of the construction permits or STA [FCC 21.212(f)] which authorized the equipment/frequencies to be subjected to service testing.

♦The notification must be dated and signed by an employee of the permittee who is knowledgeable of the details concerning the testing to be accomplished (see Practice 400-401-000 for an example of a typical service test notification).♦ In the case where transmitters are turned up for service on a progressive basis (licensed in part), notification is required for each portion as it is placed in service testing.

12. RADIO STATION LICENSE

Granting of License

12.01 Applications for radio station licenses to cover outstanding construction permits are not subject to public notice. The processing interval for license applications will vary depending on the work load of the FCC. A point-to-point microwave radio station license is issued on FCC Form 462-C

(see Practice 400-401-000 for an example of a license issued on FCC Form 462-C). Upon receipt, the license should be checked to determine that all the information is correct. (See paragraph 7.02 of this Practice for procedures to be followed if errors or omissions exist.) ♦The note in paragraph 7.03 of this Practice regarding the return to the FCC of construction permits/modified construction permits which do not bear the FCC's seal is also applicable to licenses/modified licenses.♦

Posting Requirements

12.02 Radio station licenses must be posted as required by FCC 21.201. Additional discussion on posting requirements is included in paragraph 7.07 of this Practice with additional details provided in Practice 400-401-000.

13. PERMISSIBLE CHANGES

13.01 FCC 21.109(b) (Antenna and Antenna Structures) and FCC 21.121 (Replacement of Equipment) identify those changes in a facility which do not require prior FCC authorization, i.e., are permissible to accomplish. Those subsections also set forth (1) the conditions under which such permissible changes may be accomplished and (2) when the accomplishment of permissible changes must be reported to the FCC. Notification to the FCC of the accomplishment of permissible changes must be made on FCC Form 436.

13.02 Other changes which are permissible but which are not identified in FCC 21.109(b) and 21.121 are the following:

- (a) Change of alarm center
- (b) Change of station name
- (c) Minor correction of station coordinates (i.e., 2° or less in latitude and/or longitude) where that correction results from resurveying and/or more accurate plotting.

14. CONDITIONS ON AUTHORIZATIONS

14.01 When an authorization is issued, the FCC may indicate by standard phraseology that certain conditions apply to the authorization. The following are some examples of the conditional statements which may appear on the face of a construction permit or licenses.

(a) **Use of frequency diversity:** "Section 21.100(c) is waived to permit the use of frequency diversity subject to the condition that the Commission may, in its discretion, without a hearing, require the termination of such use if subsequent compliance with Section 21.100(c) is not achieved and if another applicant shows a substantial public need for the diversity frequency(ies)."

(b) **Use of a periscope antenna system:** "Section 21.108(a) waived as requested subject to liability of Section 21.109(c)."

(c) **Use of antenna not meeting the required standard:** "Section 21.108(e) waived as requested subject to liability of Section 21.109(c)."

(d) **Use of less than 1 for 3 protection:** "The frequency diversity protection channel authorized herein is subject to termination if, pursuant to Section 21.100(c), application for a third working channel is not filed within three years of the grant date of the construction permit authorizing said protection channel."

(e) **Facilities categorized as expanding MTS, WATS, PMS, or their equivalents, in competitive areas:** "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."♦

15. LICENSE RENEWALS

15.01 The maximum license term for fixed and temporary fixed point-to-point microwave radio stations and for a mobile television pickup

station is five (5) years (FCC 21.45). Applications for renewal must be filed with the FCC on FCC Form 405 not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the expiration date shown on the license [FCC 21.11(c)].

Blanket Renewal of Licenses

15.02 FCC 21.11(c) provides for filing a "blanket" application for renewal of a group of station licenses in the same radio service where the stations being renewed on a "blanket" basis are in **exact accordance** with the terms of their current license. FCC 21.11(c) in the case of "blanket" renewal of a group of stations requires the following as a minimum:

(a) Submission in duplicate of completed FCC Form 405 (Application for Renewal of Radio Station License in Specified Services—Specified Services—FCC Rules—Parts 5, 21, 23, and 25)

(b) Identification by call sign and location of each station being renewed on a "blanket" basis

(c) Submission of sufficient copies of a "blanket" listing such that two copies of the listing are provided to the FCC for each station license being renewed on a "blanket" basis.

Note: Detailed instructions covering renewal by Bell System companies of licenses for stations in services covered by this Practice are normally provided in an AT&T System Letter.

A "blanket" renewal application normally should not include stations requiring a modification of the license in addition to renewal of the license. In such cases, an individual FCC Form 405 and an individual FCC Form 436, both in duplicate, should normally be submitted for each station that requires modification and renewal. A single transmittal letter may be used by the licensee to forward to the FCC all renewal applications for stations in the Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Service. The letter should state that the attached application includes both "blanket" and individual renewals.

15.03 The FCC, upon grant of renewal, will issue a Certificate of Renewal of Radio Station License on FCC Form 458 or will reissue the license. If an application has been made to the FCC for a

license renewal and the existing license expires prior to receipt of the renewal, either a copy of the license renewal application or the Public Notice which acknowledges that the FCC has received the renewal application should be posted (along with the expiring license) prior to such expiration date unless a waiver of FCC 1.62(a) has been granted. (See Practice 400-401-000 for further details on posting.)

16. TEMPORARY FIXED AND MOBILE TELEVISION PICKUP STATIONS

16.01 Practice 400-401-000 provides details on the following as regards (1) temporary fixed point-to-point microwave stations (FCC 21.707 and 21.708) and (2) mobile television pickup stations (FCC 21.806 and 21.807) of the Local Television Transmission Service:

- (a) Definitions
- (b) Utilization
- (c) Obtaining station license
- (d) Licensed operator requirements
- (e) Notification requirements
- (f) Obtaining authorization for temporary fixed transmission to Canada or Mexico.¶

17. DEVELOPMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS

17.01 Practice 400-401-000 provides details regarding obtaining and utilizing developmental authorizations. Developmental authorizations classified as developmental temporary fixed are issued by the FCC for the purposes listed below:

- (a) Field strength surveys in connection with site selection relative to or preceding an application for a 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.

18. RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

18.01 It is not within the scope of this Practice to discuss the origin of radio frequency interference or the corrective action to be taken to resolve interference conditions. Interference studies must be made before applying for frequency use, and prior frequency coordination must be conducted with other carriers (see paragraph 2.14 of this Practice). Reporting procedures for cases of interference from foreign or U.S. government stations and unresolved local interference conditions should be checked through appropriate lines of organization. Practice 400-401-000, although it also does not delve into the details of radio frequency interference, does supply guidelines on procedures to be followed upon receipt of reports of such interference.

19. RETENTION OF STATION RECORDS

19.01 Records regarding station operation and maintenance must be kept in accordance with the requirements of FCC 21.208. Practice 400-401-000 provides further details on retention of station records. Local company instructions are generally issued which cover the detailed requirements for maintenance and retention of station records. Failure to maintain proper records could result in the issuance of an Official Notice of Violation as a result of an inspection by a representative of the FCC's engineer-in-charge of the involved radio district.

20. NOTICE OF VIOLATION

20.01 If a licensee or permittee of a radio station is cited for an operating or maintenance irregularity through issuance of an Official Notice of Violation (FCC Form 793), an answer is required to such notice as prescribed in FCC 21.302. The answer should be submitted within 10 days (tenth day after date of receipt) to the originating FCC office. For further details, see Practice 400-401-000.

21. COMPLIANCE WITH FCC RULES AND REGULATIONS

21.01 The responsibility for ensuring that radio stations are operated in accordance with the applicable FCC Rules and Regulations lies with the management of each company. Practices and procedures covering the FCC requirements for operation and maintenance of point-to-point microwave and local television transmission radio stations

should be established at the company or area level. Periodic checks should be made at each station to uncover any operating and maintenance irregularities or deviations which could result in noncompliance with the FCC Rules and Regulations. Practice 400-401-000 should be consulted for guidance regarding compliance with the FCC's Rules when establishing and operating (1) point-to-point microwave radio stations and (2) mobile television pickup stations of the Local Television Transmission Service.

authorized radio equipment/frequencies at a specific radio station is to be transferred from the assignor to the assignee.

22.03 To further classify the above transactions, the following symbols in addition to Cases I and II are used herein to illustrate the procedures to be followed and the effect of assignments on radio station call signs:

22. ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER OF RADIO STATION AUTHORIZATIONS

22.01 A common carrier radio station or portion thereof may be assigned or transferred to another party provided that prior FCC authorization is obtained [Communications Act—Section 310(b) and FCC 21.39]. Either construction permits or station licenses may be involved in such a transfer.

Classifications

22.02 The various types of point-to-point microwave radio station assignments or transfers may be classified as follows.

Case I: Complete assignment of a radio station license or construction permit in the case where the instrument of authorization is to be transferred in its entirety from the assignor to the assignee

Case II: Partial assignment in the case where only a portion of the

SYMBOL	DEFINITION
X	Call sign of a radio station that is licensed or authorized by a construction permit to the assignor or transferor
Y	Call sign of a radio station that is licensed or authorized by a construction permit to the assignee or transferee
N	New call sign of a radio station that is to be licensed to the assignee through the partial assignment of equipment/frequencies authorized to the assignor
→	Assignment from the assignor to the assignee.

22.04 The following chart provides a summary of the types of point-to-point microwave radio station assignments or transfers:

SUMMARY OF THE TYPES OF RADIO STATION ASSIGNMENTS

ASSIGNOR (COMPANY A)	TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT	ASSIGNEE (COMPANY B)
Case I (X \longrightarrow X) — Station Authorization with call sign "X" which is to be assigned to Company B	Complete (Refer to Fig. 11)	Assignment of existing call sing "X" and equipment/fre- quencies from Company A (new station for Company B)
Case I (X \longrightarrow Y)— Station authorization with call sign "X" which is to be cancelled upon assign- ment of equipment/fre- quencies to Company B	Complete (Refer to Fig. 12)	Station authorization with call sign "Y" which is to be modified to include equipment/frequencies previously under call sign "X" of Company A
Case II (X \longrightarrow Y)— Station authorization with call sign "X" which is to be modified to delete equipment/frequencies to be assigned to Company B	Partial (Refer to Fig. 13)	Station authorization with call sign "Y" which is to be modified to include equipment/frequencies assigned from Company A
Case II (X \longrightarrow N) — Station authorization with call sign "X" which is to be modified to delete equipment/frequencies to be assigned to Company B	Partial (Refer to Fig. 14)	Assignment of new call sign "N" which picks up equip- ment/frequencies assigned from Company A (new station for Company B)

Complete Assignments (Type I Cases)

22.05 The X \longrightarrow X complete assignment involves five procedural steps by Bell System companies based upon submittal of FCC Form 702 (Application for Consent to Assignment of Radio Station Construction Permit or License). Figure 11 presents an outline in flowchart form of the steps involved in effecting an X \longrightarrow X complete assignment.

22.06 The X \longrightarrow Y complete assignment involves five procedural steps by Bell System companies based upon submittal of FCC Forms 702 and 436. Figure 12 presents an outline in flowchart form of the steps involved in effecting an X \longrightarrow Y complete assignment.

22.07 The time limit for consummation of the transaction after FCC grant of a complete assignment is 45 days as specified on FCC Form 726 (Consent to Assignment of Common Carrier Radio Station Construction Permit or License). The FCC has requested that applicants not file a request for extended time to complete in conjunction with their submittal of FCC Form 702 but has stated that extension requests will be considered when filed after the FCC grant date if the transaction cannot be consummated in the specified 45 days.

Partial Transfers (Type II Cases)

22.08 The X \longrightarrow Y partial assignment involves five procedural steps by Bell System companies based upon submittal of FCC Form 436.

Figure 13 presents an outline in flowchart form of the steps involved in effecting an X→Y partial assignment.

22.09 The X→N partial assignment involves five procedural steps by Bell System companies based upon submittal of FCC Forms 435 and 436. Figure 14 presents an outline in flowchart form of the steps involved in effecting an X→N partial assignment.

Coordination of Filing

22.10 In order (1) to simplify the accomplishment of complete and partial assignments and (2) to ensure a coordinated filing, it is recommended that the assignee be responsible for the filing of an assignment "package" with the FCC. That recommendation is reflected in Fig. 11, 12, 13, and 14. The FCC staff has indicated their concurrence with this package type of filing.

22.11 The assignee's letter which transmits the filing "package" for Cases I and II to the FCC should, in addition to describing the transaction for which FCC authorization is being requested, provide a showing as to how the public interest will be served by the FCC's grant of the requested assignment.

Notice of Completion

22.12 FCC Form 726 (Consent to Assignment of Common Carrier Radio Construction Permit or License) is issued by the FCC in the case of complete assignments (Case I). This type of assignment requires that certain acts be completed within the time period specified thereon. Those acts as noted below are also applicable to partial assignments (Case II).

- (a) The assignee must post the station authorizations, establish station logs, and accomplish all other technical requirements as specified by the FCC Rules and Regulations.
- (b) The assignee must assume absolute responsibility for the control of the station's physical operation and for providing service on the effective date of transfer.

Note: If the decision is made by the assignor and assignee not to consummate the assignment after grant by the FCC, the assignor and

assignee must reverse the process shown on Fig. 11, 12, 13, and 14.

22.13 A "notice of completion" letter (original and duplicate copy) must be transmitted to the FCC by the assignee for both Case I and Case II assignments stating that the acts noted above have been accomplished within the time period specified by the FCC authorization or within any extension of time granted by the FCC. Notices of completion must be signed by an officer or duly authorized employee of the assignee company.

22.14 The assignee's "notice of completion" letter should include references to the applicable call signs and file numbers and should also provide the date of consummation of the transaction.

23. LICENSEE QUALIFICATION REPORT

23.01 FCC 21.11(a) requires that FCC Form 430 (Common Carrier and Satellite Radio Licensee Qualification Report) be filed in both of the following instances:

- (a) As required by other application forms (e.g., FCC Form 435—Application for a New or Modified Common Carrier Microwave Radio Station Construction Permit Under Part 21)
- (b) Annually *no later than January 31* for the end of the preceding calendar year by licensees or permittees (except for individual mobile subscribers to a common carrier service) if service to the public was offered at any time during that previous calendar year.

23.02 FCC 21.11(a) further states that FCC Form 430 shall be kept current in accordance with FCC 1.65. The FCC Form 430 which is placed on file with the FCC must, therefore, be amended within 30 days after a substantial change in the information has occurred. The instructions provided by the FCC for completion of Item 35(b) of FCC Form 435 state that examples of significant types of changes which must be reported by submission of an amended FCC Form 430 include:

- (a) A change in control (*de jure* or *de facto*) of an applicant
- (b) A change in alien ownership or control which is significant under Section 310(a) of the Communications Act.

SECTION 400-520-100

(c) Any conviction or administrative finding required to be reported under Item 7 of Form 430.

23.03 FCC Form 430, because of its quasi-legal nature, should be prepared under the guidance of the Legal Department of each company.

23.04 GL 76-07-069 (E.L. 4607) dated July 9, 1976, provides further information regarding FCC Form 430 and provides instructions regarding the preparation and filing of that form.

24. OBTAINING GUIDANCE ON RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS

24.01 Unusual problems which arise within a company regarding applications, existing authorizations, or emergencies may not be readily solvable. In such cases, the problem should be referred to AT&T Headquarters through appropriate lines of organization. In dealing with these problems, the following information will be required: type of radio service (message or video), call sign, application file number, date application was filed, station location, full problem description, and related past history.

25. LIST OF APPLICABLE FORMS

25.01 The following is a list of forms referenced herein and commonly used in the services covered by this Practice:

- FCC Form 405—Application for Renewal of Radio Station License in Specified Services (Specified Services—FCC Rules—Parts 5, 21, 23, and 25)
- FCC Form 430—Common Carrier and Satellite Radio Licensee Qualification Report
- FCC Form 435—Application for a New or Modified Common Carrier Microwave Radio Station Construction Permit Under Part 21
- FCC Form 436—Application for a New or Modified Common Carrier Microwave Radio Station License Under Part 21
- FCC Form 458—Certificate of Renewal of Radio Station License (Communications Common Carrier)
- FCC Form 460-A—Microwave Application Deficiency Notification
- FCC Form 462-B—Radio Station Authorization—Construction Permit
- FCC Form 462-C—Radio Station Authorization—License
- FCC Form 701—Application for Additional Time to Construct Radio Station
- FCC Form 702—Application for Consent to Assignment of Radio Station Construction Permit or License (for stations in services other than Broadcast)
- FCC Form 715—Obstruction Marking and Lighting Specifications for Antenna Structures
- FCC Form 715A—High Intensity Obstruction Lighting Specifications for Antenna Structures
- FCC Form 726-C—Consent to Assignment of Common Carrier Radio Station Construction Permit or License
- FCC Form 790—Advisory Notice
- FCC Form 793—Official Notice of Violation
- FAA Form 7460-1—Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration
- FAA Form 7460-2—Notice of Progress of Construction or Alteration
- NOAA Form 76-10—Report of Radio Transmitting Antenna Construction, Alteration, and/or Removal

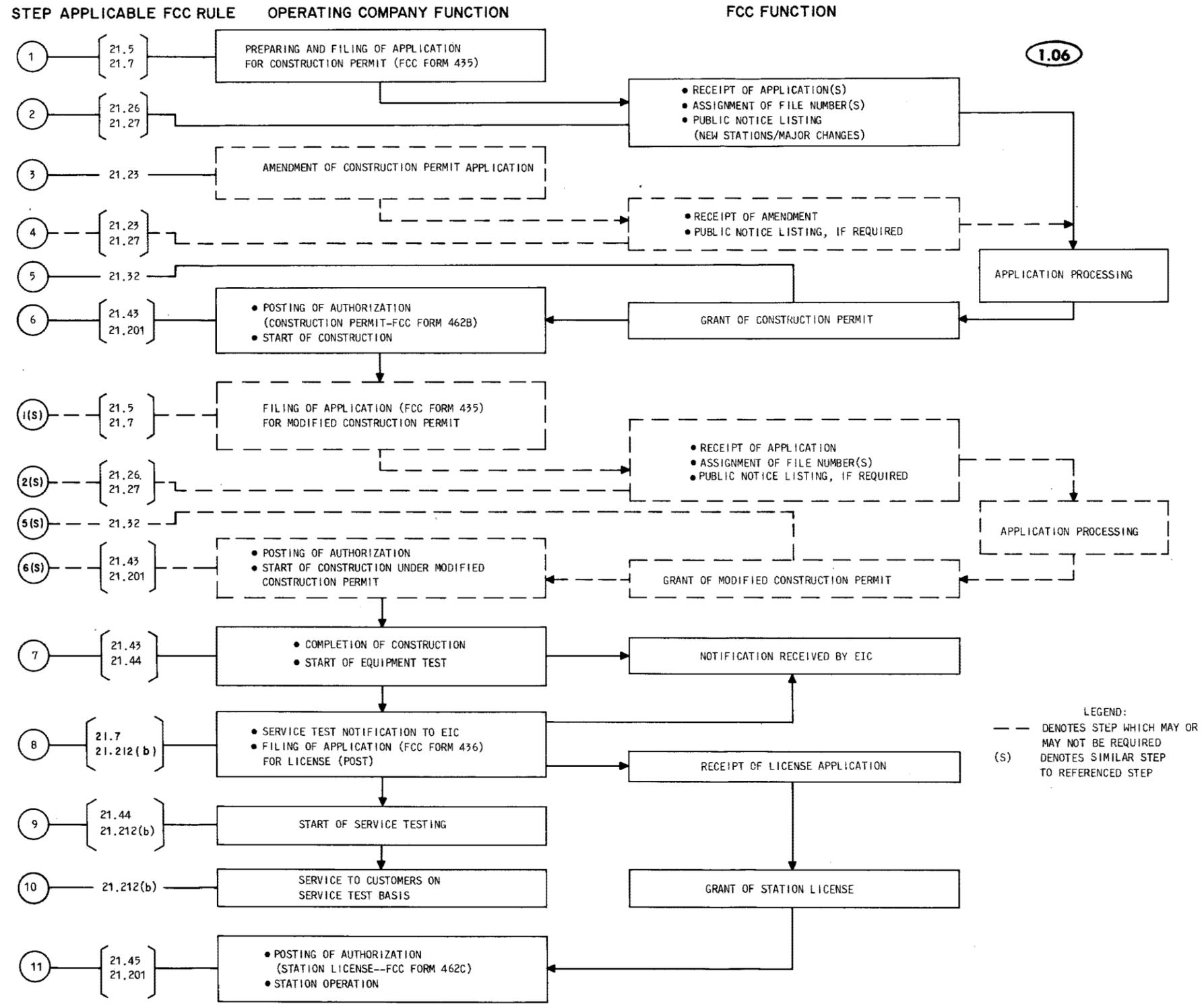


Fig. 1—Procedural Steps in Establishing a Fixed Point-to-Point Microwave Radio Station

2.05

Pacific Northwest Bell

Ronald W. Kelleher
Division Engineer — Transmission

421 S.W. Oak Street, Room 405
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: Portland (503) 242-8777
Seattle (206) 345-5040

January 30, 1979

Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

Attention: Common Carrier Bureau

Attached, in duplicate, are construction permit applications for the following four point-to-point microwave radio stations:

<u>Call Sign and Location</u>	<u>Current License File Number</u>
KOC66-Kalama, Washington	2500-CF-ML-77
KOC67-Castle Rock, Washington	2501-CF-ML-77
KOC68-Tenino, Washington	2502-CF-ML-77
KOC69-Orting, Washington	2503-CF-ML-77

These applications request authorization for construction and rearrangement of various 4 GHz facilities on Pacific Northwest Bell's point-to-point microwave radio route from Kalama, Washington to Orting, Washington via Castle Rock and Tenino to bring the route into compliance with the protection channel requirements of the First Report and Order in Docket 18920.

In accordance with Public Notice Report No. 4786 dated December 22, 1976, the previously required filing fee of \$480.00 is not included.

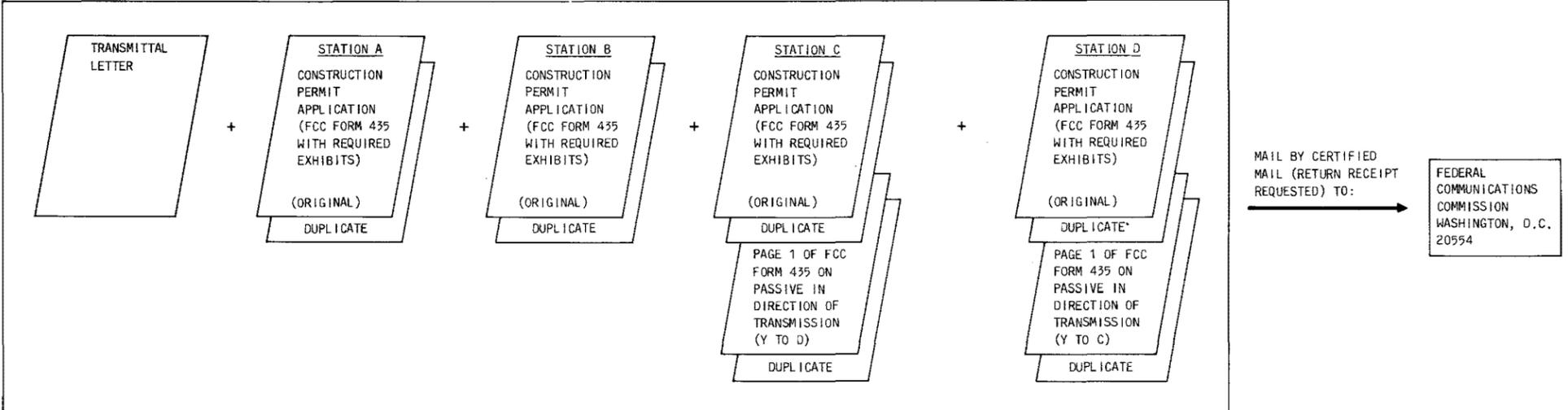
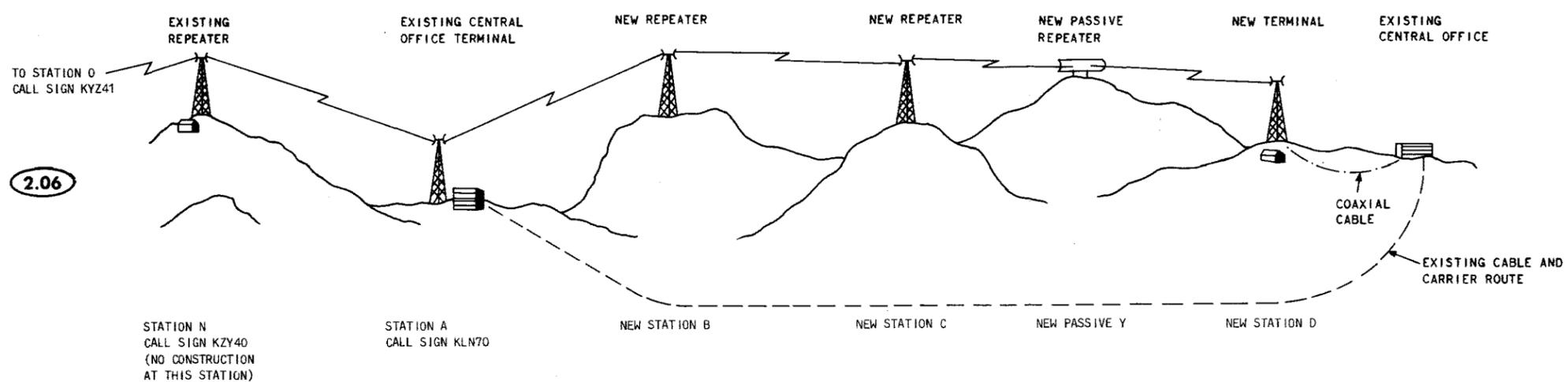
Yours truly,
Original signed by.

R.W. Kelleher

Attachments

Note: The above was signed by a duly authorized employee.

Fig. 2—Transmittal of Construction Permit Applications (Sample Letter)



NOTE:
 THE APPLICATION FILED AGAINST STATION A IS HERE CONSIDERED TO BE THE "LEAD APPLICATION." AS SUCH, THE FCC FORM 435 FILED AGAINST STATION A SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN ITS ENTIRETY, I.E., COMPLETE ITEMS 1 THROUGH 37. ITEMS 1 THROUGH 20 AND ITEMS 36 AND 37 SHOULD BE COMPLETED ON FCC FORM 435s SUBMITTED AGAINST STATIONS B, C, AND D.

Fig. 3—Typical Construction Permit Application Package

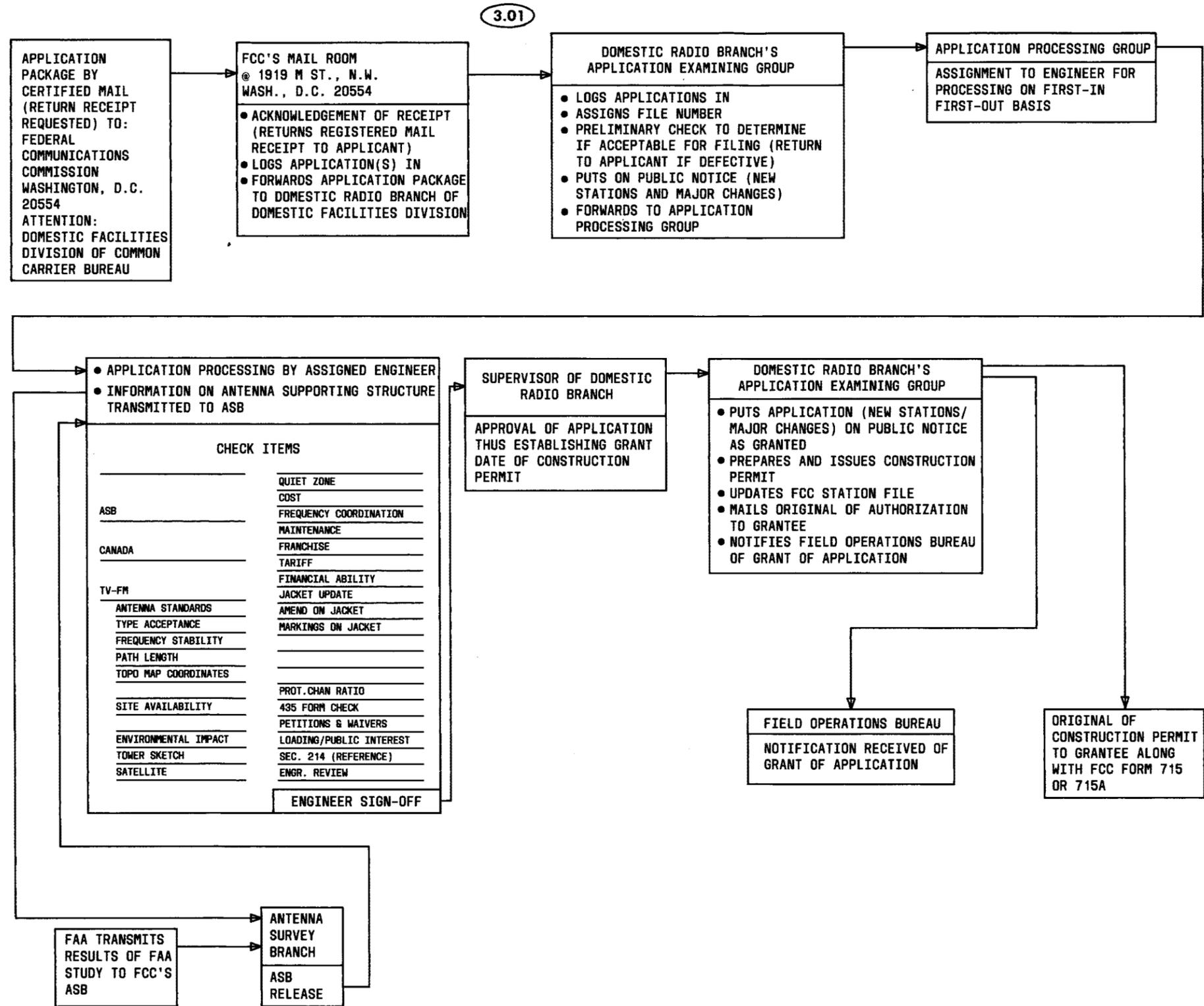


Fig. 4—Procedural Steps in FCC Processing of Construction Permit Application

6.04



South Central Bell

P. O. Box 771
 Birmingham, Alabama 35201
 Phone (205) 321-8282

John R. Gunter
 Assistant Vice President—
 Switched Services

July 18, 1979

Federal Communications Commission
 Washington, D.C. 20554

Attention: Common Carrier Bureau
 (Domestic Facilities Division)

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Section 319(d) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, South Central Bell Telephone Company requests authority to begin construction at the following point-to-point microwave radio stations:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FILE NUMBER</u>
Tupelo, Mississippi	KLR71	744-CF-P-79
Ecru, Mississippi	KKA39	745-CF-P-79
Hickory Flat, Mississippi	KKA34	746-CF-P-79
Holly Springs, Mississippi	KKA32	747-CF-P-79
Olive Branch, Mississippi	KKA29	748-CF-P-79
Memphis, Tennessee	KJG48	749-CF-P-79

On December 18, 1978, the applications (FCC Forms 435) for radio station construction permits were accepted for filing by the Commission and appeared on Public Notice Number 941.

Authority was requested to replace the present low capacity radio system between Tupelo, Mississippi and Memphis, Tennessee with a higher capacity radio to provide for forecasted message and private line circuit growth. The three guyed towers with periscope antennas at Ecru, Hickory Flat, and Olive Branch, Mississippi will be replaced with new 8511 type guyed towers with dual UHR-10 Gabriel antennas. The present tower at Holly Springs will be reinforced and fitted with new UHR-10 Gabriel antennas. Two new UHR-10 Gabriel antennas will be required at Tupelo and the existing tower at Memphis, Tennessee will also be modified. Due to the amount of construction involved on this route and a completion date of February 28, 1980 necessary to meet our customers service requirements, a construction start date of August 1, 1979 is required.

- 2 -

The attachment hereto provides a summary of the details of the proposed construction at each station for which authority is herein requested.

The applicant understands that the granting of this waiver by the FCC would in no way commit or prejudice the Commission's action with respect to pending applications for these stations and that in the event such applications are not approved, any related capital investment or construction costs will not be included in the interstate rate base, but will be charged to Account 323, Miscellaneous Income Charges.

Yours truly,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:

J. R. Gunter

Attachment

Fig. 5—(Page 1 of 2) Request for 319(d) Waiver

6.04

Attachment to South Central Bell Request of July 18, 1979--319(d) on Tupelo, Ecrú, Hickory Flat, Holly Springs, Olive Branch, MS and Memphis, TN

TRANSMIT STATION Name/Call Sign/Location [1]	GROUND ELEVATION (AMSL) [2]	BUILDING HEIGHT (AGL) [3]	ANTENNA STRUCTURE HEIGHT (AGL) [4]	PAINTING & LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS [5]	FAA STUDY NUMBER [6]	RECEIVE STATION Name/(Call Sign)/Location [7]
Hickory Flat/ KKA34/MS	524'	N/A	281'	No Change	78-AS01764-OE	Ecrú/(KKA33) /MS Holly Springs/ (KA32)/MS

Note: The above sample attachment provides details on only one of the six stations for which 319(d) authority is requested. Corresponding information should be submitted on each station for which 319(d) authority is requested.

Fig. 5—(Page 2 of 2) Sample of Attachment to Request for 319(d) Waiver

6.07



Mountain Bell

Post Office Box 30960
Salt Lake City Utah 84125
Phone (801) 237-6226

Ralph H. Walters
General Manager-Network

July 31, 1979

Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

Gentlemen:

This letter confirms our telegram dated July 31, 1979.

Pursuant to Rule Section 21.25, the M.S.T. & T. Company requests Special Temporary Authority (STA) to install and operate additional facilities at the following point-to-point microwave radio stations in Utah:

KPB52, 532-CF-P-78, Salt Lake City, Utah
KPB53, 533-CF-P-78, Camp Williams, Utah
KPB54, 534-CF-P-78, Provo Junction, Utah
KPQ23, 535-CF-P-78, Payson, Utah
KPR37, 536-CF-P-78, Salem, Utah
KPR36, 537-CF-P-78, Soldier Summit, Utah
KPR35, 538-CF-P-78, Price, Utah

Construction permit applications for these stations were submitted to the Commission on November 15, 1978.

The need for special authority to install and operate additional facilities at the above referenced stations is requested so that construction and turn-up can be completed prior to the onset of winter weather. Several of the stations involved are located in remote mountains where extreme winter weather can be expected in early October. This could consist of heavy snows, high winds, and freezing conditions which could make access to these stations difficult and costly, if not impossible.

In order to meet the service date of January 1, 1980, for the additions to the Salt Lake City - Price radio system it will be necessary to complete installation and turn-up during favorable weather.

The applicant understands that the granting of this STA by the FCC would in no way commit or prejudice the Commission's actions with respect to pending applications for these stations and that in the event such applications are not approved, any related capital investments or construction costs will not be included in the interstate rate base but will be charged to account 323, "Miscellaneous Income Charges".

Federal Communications Commission
July 31, 1979
Page 2

We feel that a grant of this STA request will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

See attachment for summary of details of construction at stations on which Special Temporary Authority is requested.

Please respond by a collect telegraphic reply to:

Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company
ATTENTION: George W. Hatch
District Manager - Network
80 South 3rd East, Room 108
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

801-237-7935

Yours truly,
Original signed by:

Ralph H. Walters
General Manager - Network

WLC/las
Attachment

Note: The attachment provided should include details on frequencies, polarizations, and transmitter types at output power in watts in addition to providing details on those items (1) through (7) shown on the sample attachment page of Fig. 5.

Fig. 6—Request for Special Temporary Authority (STA)

7.02

To: Federal Communications Commission
Common Carrier Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20554

Attn: Domestic Radio Branch

From: _____
(Company)

(Address, Bldg., Room, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

Attached is a copy of a _____ for
our Common Carrier _____ (CP, Lic., Ltr, Tgm., Pub. Not., etc.)
radio station, Call Sign _____ (P/P MW or LTV), Located at _____
_____, File No. _____.

Discrepancies on that document are marked in red. In view of the nature of the discrepancies, we believe you should be advised. Attached is a copy of a part of our application dated _____ which shows the correct data as requested (also marked in red).

We would appreciate the issuance of a superseding document if you deem it necessary.

Signed _____

Typed name _____

Attachments

Fig. 7—Form for Transmittal to the FCC of Requests for Correction of FCC Authorization Discrepancies

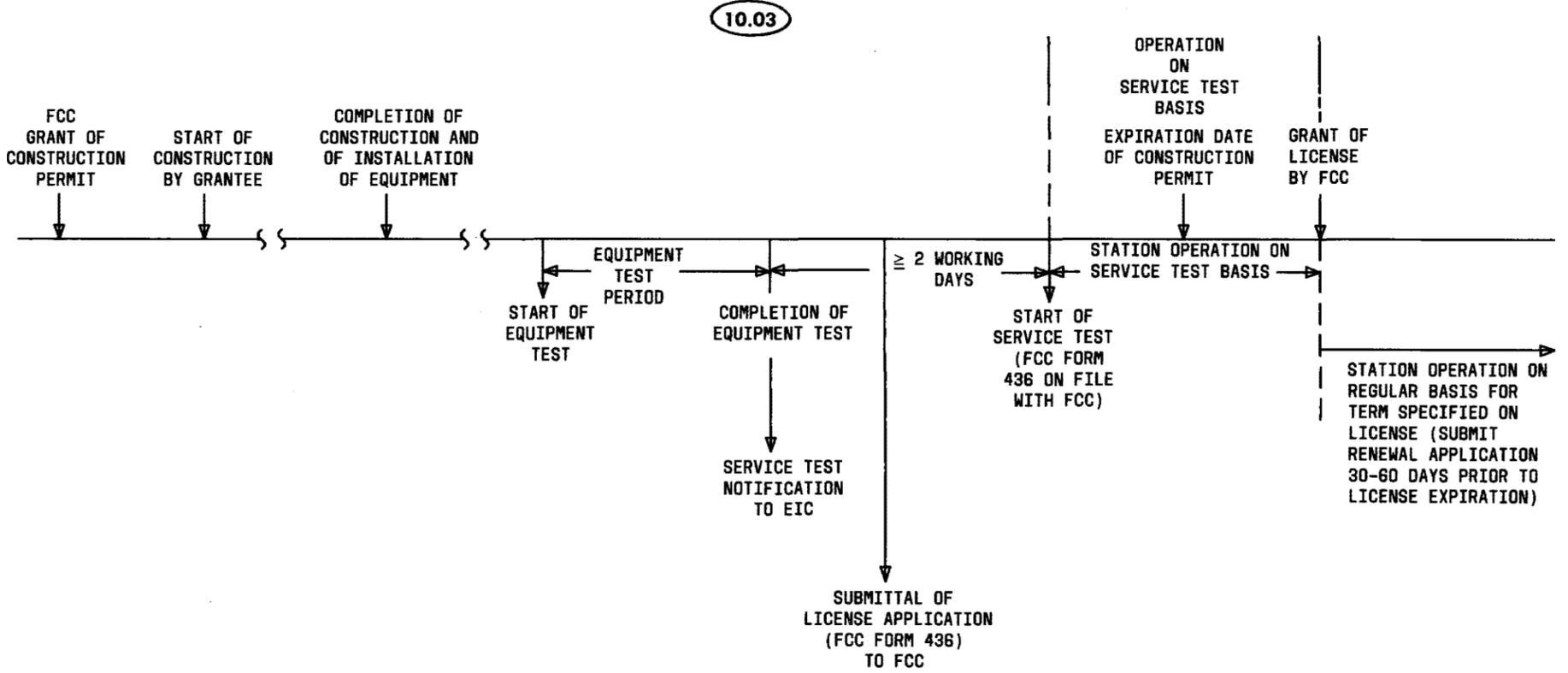


Fig. 8—Equipment Test, Service Test, and License Application Phasing

10.04



Wisconsin Telephone

Wisconsin Telephone Company
 722 North Broadway
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
 Phone (414) 678-3988

Louis J. Rutigliano
 General Manager -
 Network Planning & Engineering

July 19, 1979

Federal Communications Commission
 Washington, D.C. 20554

Attention: Common Carrier Bureau
 (Domestic Facilities Division)

Gentlemen:

Attached for your consideration are five applications (FCC Form 436), in duplicate, for new or modified point-to-point microwave radio station licenses. The applications submitted are to cover construction permits as listed below:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>C.P. File No.</u>	<u>Current License No.</u>
Rib Hill	KSP42	3587-CF-P-78	3623-CF-ML-78
Medford	WCU556	3588-CF-P-78	-
Bellinger	WCU557	3589-CF-P-78	-
Eagleton	WSL51	3590-CF-P-78	5333-CF-R-75
Eau Claire	KS097	3591-CF-P-78	1461-CF-ML-77

Construction at the above listed stations is complete in accordance with the terms of the outstanding construction permits.

Yours truly,

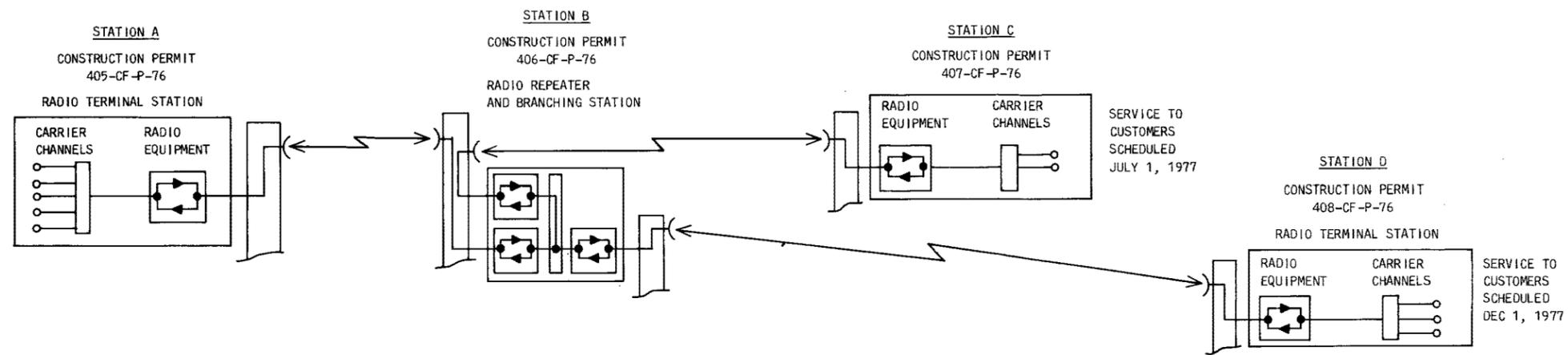
Original signed by:

L.J. Rutigliano

Attachments

Fig. 9—Transmittal of License Applications (Sample Letter)

10.05



LICENSING PROCEDURE

PHASE I COVERING SERVICE DATE OF JULY 1, 1977

(SEE FIG. 8 FOR PHASING SCHEDULE AS REGARDS EQUIPMENT TESTING, SERVICE TESTING, EIC NOTIFICATION, LICENSE APPLICATION, AND PROVISION OF SERVICE)

- STATION A TO STATION B - FILE FCC FORM 436 COVERING 405-CF-P-76 IN FULL
 - STATION B TO STATIONS A&C - FILE FCC FORM 436 COVERING 406-CF-P-76 IN PART (APPLICATION IS A PARTIAL COVERAGE SINCE STATION B TO STATION D IS NOT BEING COVERED)
 - STATION C TO STATION B - FILE FCC FORM 436 COVERING 407-CF-P-76 IN FULL
- TRANSMIT UNDER COVER OF A TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE FCC BY CERTIFIED MAIL (RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED)

PHASE II COVERING SERVICE DATE OF DECEMBER 1, 1977

(SEE FIG. 8 FOR PHASING SCHEDULE AS REGARDS EQUIPMENT TESTING, SERVICE TESTING, EIC NOTIFICATION, LICENSE APPLICATION, AND PROVISION OF SERVICE)

- STATION B TO STATION D - FILE FCC FORM 436 COVERING 406-CF-P-76 IN PART (FINAL COVERAGE). APPLICATION, ALTHOUGH COMPLETING COVERAGE OF 406-CF-P-76, IS CONSIDERED TO BE A PARTIAL COVERAGE
 - STATION D TO STATION B - FILE FCC FORM 436 COVERING 408-CF-P-76 IN FULL
- TRANSMIT UNDER COVER OF A TRANSMITTAL LETTER (STATION B TO STATION D) TO THE FCC BY CERTIFIED MAIL (RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED)

Fig. 10—License Application Package

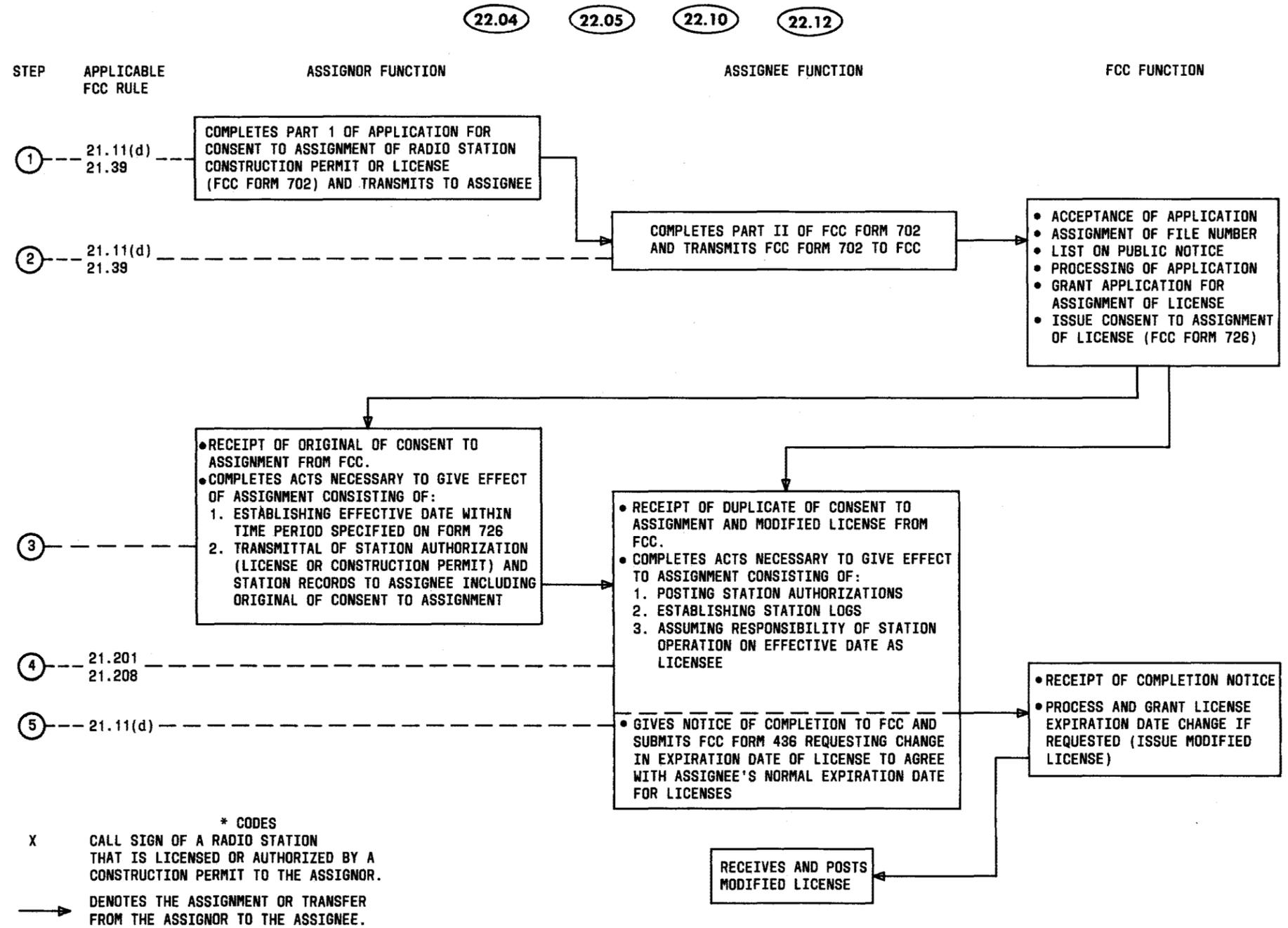


Fig. 11—Process for Obtaining Authorization for and Effecting an Assignment of Radio Station Construction Permit or License (Type I Case, X→X Complete Assignment)

22.04

22.06

22.10

22.12

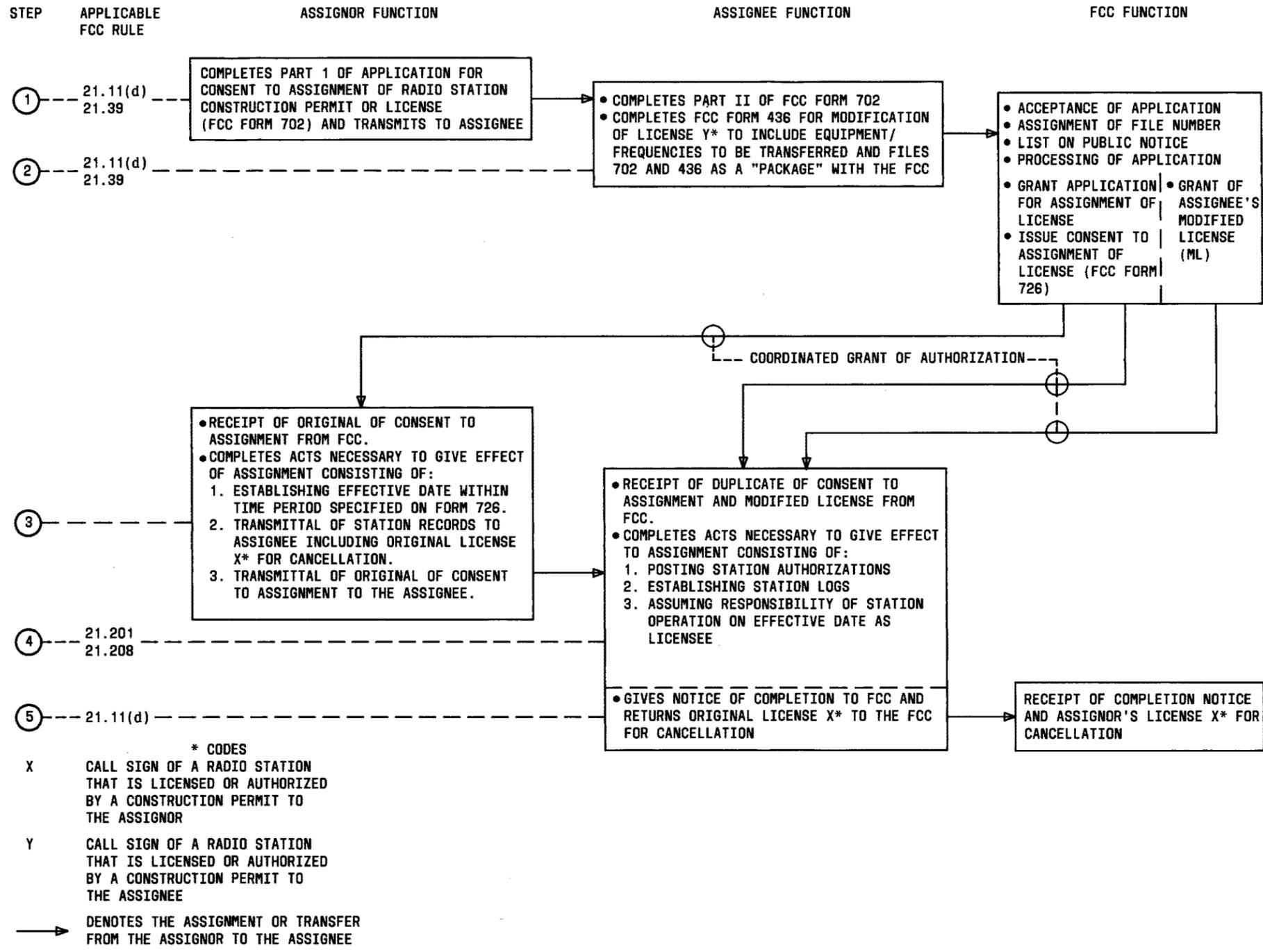


Fig. 12—Process for Obtaining Authorization for and Effecting an Assignment of Radio Station Construction Permit or License (Type I Case, X→Y Complete Assignment)

22.04

22.08

22.10

22.12

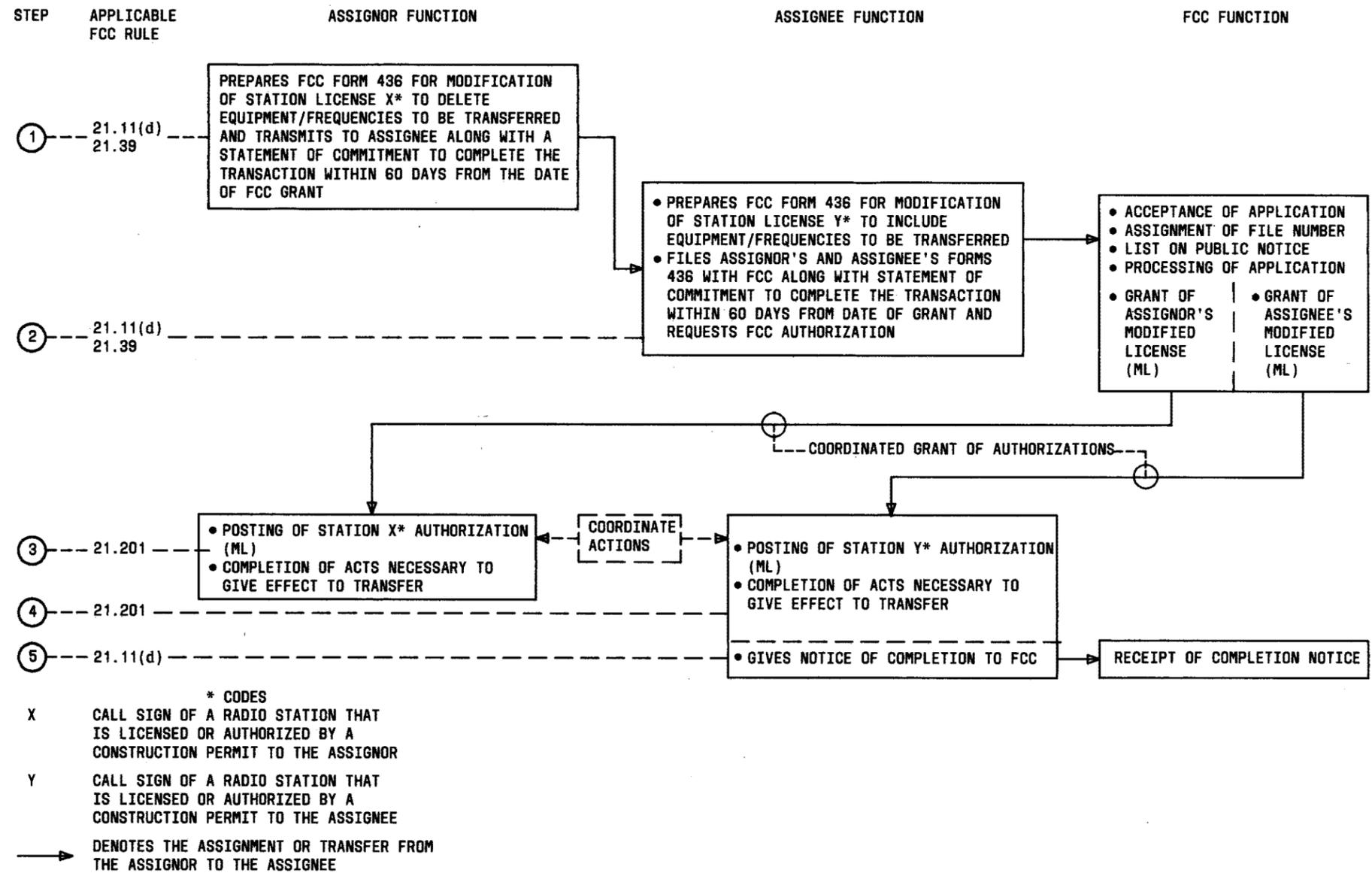


Fig. 13—Process for Obtaining Authorization for and Effecting a Partial Transfer of Equipment/Frequencies Currently Authorized on a Radio Station License (Type II Case, X→Y Partial Assignment)

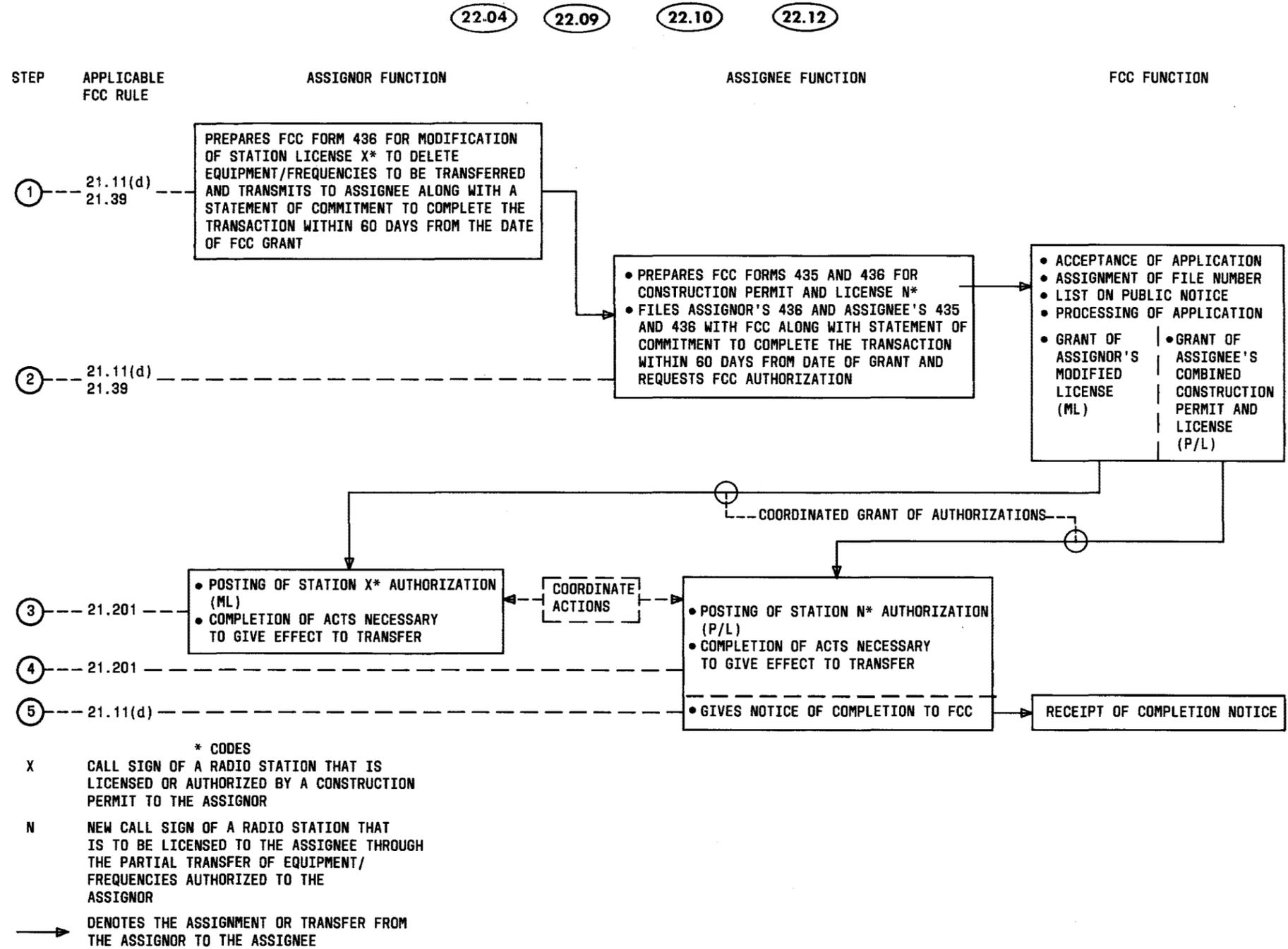


Fig. 14—Process for Obtaining Authorization for and Effecting a Partial Transfer of Equipment/Frequencies Currently Authorized on a Radio Station License (Type II Case, X→N Partial Assignment)