carrier, or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

b. Construction

In general, the transmitter shall be constructed either on racks and panels or in totally enclosed frames protected as required by the Philippine Electronics Code and the Philippine Electrical Code and those set forth below:

The transmitter shall comply with the following:

1) Enclosure. The transmitter shall be enclosed in a metal frame or grille, or separated from the operating space by a barrier or other equivalent means. All metallic parts shall be connected to ground.

2) Grounding of controls. All external metallic handles and controls accessible to the operating personnel shall be effectively grounded. No circuit in excess of 100 volts shall have any part exposed to direct contact. A complete dead front type of switchboard is preferred.

3) Interlocks on doors.

a) All access doors shall be provided with interlocks which will disconnect all voltages in excess of 350 volts when any access door is opened.

b) Means shall be provided for making all tuning adjustment, requiring voltages in excess of 350 volts to be applied to the circuit, from the front of the panels with all access doors closed.

c) Proper bleeder resistors or other automatic means shall be installed across all capacitor banks to lower any voltage which may remain accessible with access door open to less than 350 volts within 2 seconds after the access door is opened.

d) All plate supply and other high voltage equipment, including transformers, filters, rectifiers and motor generators, shall be protected so as to prevent injury to operating personnel.

e) Power equipment and control panels of the transmitter shall meet the above requirements exposed 220 volts AC switching equipment on the front of the power control panels is not recommended.

c. Wiring and Shielding

1) The transmitter panels or units shall be wired in accordance with standard switchboard practice, either with insulated leads properly cabled and supported or with rigid bus bar properly insulated and protected.

2) Wiring between units of the transmitter, with the exception of circuits carrying radio-frequency energy, shall be installed in conduits or approved fiber or metal raceways
for protection from mechanical injury.

3) Circuits carrying radio-frequency energy between units shall be coaxial, or two-wire balanced lines, or properly shielded.

4) All stages or units shall be adequately shielded and filtered to prevent interaction and radiation.

d. Metering equipment

1) All instruments having more than 1,000 volts potential to ground on the movements shall be protected by a cage or cover. (Some instruments are designed by the manufacturer to operate safely with voltages in excess of 1,000 volts on the movement).

2) In case the plate voltmeter is located on the low potential side of the multiplier resistor with the potential of the high potential terminal to the instrument at or less than 1,000 volts above ground, no protective case is required. However, it is good practice to protect voltmeters subject to more than 5,000 volts with suitable over-voltage protective device(s) across the instrument terminal in case the winding opens.

3) Transmission line meters and any other radio-frequency instrument which may be necessary for the operator to read, shall be so installed as to be easily and accurately read without the operator having to risk contact with circuits carrying high potential radio-frequency energy.

e. Indicating instruments

1) Each FM broadcast station shall be equipped with indicating instruments for measuring the direct plate voltage and current of the last radio stage and the transmission line radio frequency power.

2) In the event that the plate voltmeter or plate ammeter in the last radio stage is defective, the operating power shall be maintained by means of the radio-frequency power meter.

f. Installation

1) The installation shall be made in suitable quarters.

2) Since an operator must be on duty at the transmitter control during operation, suitable facilities for his welfare and comfort shall be provided at the control point.

g. Other technical data. An accurate circuit diagram, as furnished by the manufacturer of the equipment, shall be retained at the transmitter location.

5.2.4 Monitoring Equipment

a. Frequency Monitor

1) The licensee of each station shall have in operation, either at the transmitter or at the place where the transmitter is controlled, a frequency monitor of a type approved by the Commission which shall be independent of the frequency control of the transmitter.

2) In the event that the frequency monitor becomes defective, the station
may be operated without such equipment pending its repair or replacement for a period not in excess of 60 days without further authority of the Commission: Provided, That:

a) Appropriate entries shall be made in the operation log of the station to show the date and time the monitor was removed from and restored to service.

b) The Engineer in Charge of the Region in which the station is located shall be notified both immediately after the monitor is found to be defective and immediately after the repaired or replacement monitor has been installed and is functioning properly.

c) The frequency of the station shall be compared with an external frequency source of known accuracy at sufficiently frequent intervals to insure that the frequency is maintained within the tolerance. An entry shall be made in the station log as to the method used and the results thereof.

3) If conditions beyond the control of the licensee or permittee prevent the restoration of the monitor to service within the above allowed period, informal request may be filed with the Engineer in Charge of the Region in which the station is located for such additional time as may be required to complete repairs of the defective instrument or equipment.

Modulation Monitor

The modulation monitor (deviation monitor) is an optional requirement for an FM station. The FM station may refer to the monitoring section of the Authority, to the Standards Authority of the KBP or to other FM stations for modulation measurements.

5.3. Stereophonic Transmission Standards

a. The modulating signal for the main channel shall consist of the sum of the left and right signals.

b. A pilot subcarrier at 19,000 Hertz plus or minus 2 Hz, shall be transmitted that shall frequency-modulate the main carrier between the limits of 8 and 10 percent.

c. The stereophonic subcarrier shall be the second harmonic of the pilot subcarrier and shall cross the time axis with a positive slope simultaneously with each crossing of time axis by the pilot subcarrier.

d. Amplitude modulation of the stereophonic subcarrier shall be used.

e. The stereophonic subcarrier shall be suppressed to a level less than one percent modulation of the main carrier.

f. The stereophonic subcarrier shall be capable of accepting audio frequencies from 50 to 15,000 Hz.

g. The modulating signal for the stereophonic subcarrier shall be equal to the difference of the left and right signals.

h. The pre-emphasis characteristics of the stereophonic subchannel shall be identical with those of the main channel with respect to phase and amplitude at all frequencies.

i. The sum of the side bands resulting from amplitude modulation of the stereophonic subcarrier shall not cause a peak deviation of the main carrier in excess of 45 percent of total modulation (excluding SCA subcarriers) when only a left (or right) signal exists; simultaneously in the main channel, the deviation when only a left (or right) signal
exists shall not exceed 45 percent of total modulation (excluding SCA subcarriers).

j. The maximum modulation of the main carrier by all SCA subcarriers shall be limited to 10 percent.

k. At the instant when only a positive left signal is applied, the main channel modulation shall cause an upward deviation of the main carrier frequency; and the stereophonic subcarrier and its sidebands signal shall cross the time axis simultaneously and in the same direction.

l. The ratio of peak main channel deviation to peak stereophonic subchannel deviation, when only a steady state left (or right) signal exists, shall be within plus or minus 3.5 percent of unity for all levels of this signal and all frequencies from 50 to 15,000 Hertz.

m. The phase difference between the zero points of the main channel signal and the stereophonic subcarrier's sidebands envelope, when only a steady state left (or right) signal exists, shall not exceed plus or minus 3 degrees for audio modulating frequencies from 50 to 15,000 Hz.

Note: If the stereophonic separation between left and right stereophonic channels is better than 29.7 decibels at audio modulating frequencies between 50 to 15,000 Hz it will be assumed that (l) and (m) of this section have been complied with.

n. Cross-talk into the main channel caused by a signal in the stereophonic subchannel shall be attenuated at least 40 decibels below 90 percent modulation.

o. Cross-talk into the stereophonic subchannel caused by a signal in the main channel shall be attenuated at least 40 decibels below 90 percent modulation.

p. For required transmitter performance the maximum modulation to be employed is 90 percent (excluding pilot subcarrier) rather than 100 percent.

q. For electrical performance standards of the transmitter and associated equipment, 100 percent modulation is referred to include the pilot subcarrier.

5.4 Subsidiary Communications Authorization (SCA)

5.4.1 Permissible uses of the SCA must fall within one or both of the following categories:

a. Transmission of programs which are of a broadcast nature, but which are of interest primarily to limited segments of the public wishing to subscribe thereto. Illustrative services include: background music, storecasting, detailed weather forecasting; special time signals; and other material of a broadcast nature expressly designed and intended for business, professional, educational, religious, trade, labor, agricultural, or other groups engaged in any lawful activity.

b. Transmission of signals which are directly related to the operation of FM broadcast stations; for example: relaying of broadcast material to other FM and standard AM broadcast stations; remote cueing and order circuits; remote control telemetering functions associated with authorized STL operation, and similar uses.

5.4.2 An application for the SCA shall specify the particular nature and purpose of the proposed use. If visual transmission of program material is contemplated, the application shall include certain technical information concerning the visual system, on which the Authority shall rely in issuing an SCA. If any significant change is subsequently made in the system, revised information shall be submitted. The technical infor-
mation to be submitted is as follows:

a. A full description of the visual transmission system.

b. A block diagram of the system, as installed at the station, with all components, including filters, identified as to make and type. Response curves of all composite filters shall be furnished.

5.4.3 SCA operations may be conducted without restriction as to time, so long as the main channel is programmed simultaneously.

5.4.4 Nature of the SCA

a. The SCA is of a subsidiary or secondary nature and shall not exist apart from the FM license or permit. No transfer or assignment of it shall be made separate from the FM broadcast license and failure to transfer the SCA with the FM license renders the SCA void. Any assignment or transfer of an SCA shall, if desired, be requested as part of the main station’s transfer or assignment application. The licensee or permittee must seek renewal of the SCA at the same time it applies for its renewal of FM license or permit; failure to renew the latter automatically terminates the SCA.

b. The grant or renewal of an FM license or permit shall not be furthered or promoted by the proposed or past operation under an SCA; the licensee must establish that his broadcast operation is in the public interest wholly apart from the SCA activities.

5.4.5 Multiplex Operations Engineering Standards

a. Frequency modulation of SCA subcarriers shall be used.

b. The instantaneous frequency of SCA subcarriers shall at all times be within the range 20 to 75 kHz; Provided, however, that when the station is engaged in stereophonic broadcasting, the instantaneous frequency of SCA subcarriers shall at all times be within the range 53 to 75 kHz.

c. The arithmetic sum of the modulation of the main carrier by SCA subcarriers shall not exceed 30 percent; provided, however, that when the station is engaged in stereophonic broadcasting, the arithmetic sum of the modulation of the main carrier by the SCA subcarriers shall not exceed 10 percent.

d. The total modulation of the main carrier, including SCA subcarriers, shall meet the requirements of 6.2.2.

e. Frequency modulation of the main carrier caused by the SCA subcarrier operation shall, in the frequency range 90 to 15,000 Hz, be at least 60 dB below 100 percent modulation; Provided, however, that when the station is engaged in stereophonic broadcasting, frequency modulation of the main carrier by the SCA subcarrier operation shall, in the frequency range 50 to 53,000 Hz, be at least 60 dB below 100 percent modulation.

f. The center frequency of each SCA subcarrier shall be kept at all times within 500 hertz of the authorized frequency.

5.4.6 Facsimile engineering standards

The following standards apply to facsimile broadcasting under SCA operations.

a. Rectilinear scanning shall be employed, with scanning spot
progressing from left to right and scanned lines progressing from top to bottom of subject copy.

b. The standard index of cooperation shall be 984.

c. The number of scanning lines per minute shall be 360.

d. The line-use ratio shall be 7/8, or 315 degrees of the full scanning cycle.

e. The 1/8 cycle or 45 degrees not included in the available scanning line shall be divided into 3 equal parts, the first 15 degrees being used for transmission at approximately white level, the second 15 degrees for transmission at approximately black level, and the third 15 degrees for transmission at approximately white level.

f. An interval of not more than 12 seconds shall be available between two pages of subject copy, for the transmission of a page-separation signal and/or other services.

g. Amplitude or (frequency-shift) modulation of the subcarrier shall be used.

h. Subcarrier modulation shall normally vary approximately linearly with the optical density of the subject copy.

i. Negative modulation shall be used, i.e., for amplitude modulation of subcarrier, maximum subcarrier amplitude and maximum radio frequency swing on black; for frequency modulation of subcarrier, highest instantaneous frequency of subcarrier on black.

j. Subcarrier noise level shall be maintained at least 30 dB below maximum (black) picture modulation level, at the radio transmitter input.

k. The facsimile subcarrier transmission shall be conducted in the frequency range between 22 and 28 KHz. Should amplitude modulation of the subcarrier be employed, the subcarrier frequency shall be 25 KHz with sidebands extending not more than 3 KHz in either direction from the subcarrier frequency. Should frequency modulation of the subcarrier be employed, the total swing at the subcarrier shall be within the range from 22 to 28 KHz, with 22 KHz corresponding to white and 20 KHz corresponding to black on the transmitted copy. In multiplex operation, the modulation of the FM carrier by the modulated subcarrier shall not exceed 5 percent. In simplex operation, the modulation of the FM carrier by the modulated subcarrier shall not exceed 30 percent.

l. During periods of multiplex facsimile transmission, frequency modulation of the FM carrier caused by the aural signals shall, in the frequency range from 20 to 30 KHz, be at least 60dB below 100 percent modulation. Frequency modulation of the FM carrier caused by the facsimile signals shall, in the frequency range from 50 to 15,000 hertz, be at least 60 dB below 100 percent modulation.

5.5 Studio, Equipment & Allied Facilities

5.5.1 The studio being the recognized source of program materials and other forms of intelligence of various kinds and content, must be properly equipped to faithfully respond to these impressions and produce the same to the highest degree possible, up to the turnover point which is the transmitter input.

5.5.2 Studio Location and Layout
a. Each studio shall be associated with a control room from which the operational area of the studio may be viewed with. However, when the studio and control rooms are integrated into one, an announcer shall perform simple front panel type functions like level adjustments and switchings during his/her board hours.

b. Studios and control rooms shall be so constructed that they are adequately insulated from sources of extraneous noise and vibration, and the acoustic treatment of such studios and control rooms shall be in accordance with good engineering practice.

5.5 Emergency Equipment & Facilities

5.6.1 Alternate Main Transmitter

a. The regular and the optional main transmitter shall be co-located in a single place.

b. The external effects from both regular and alternate main transmitters shall substantially be the same as to frequency and stability.

5.6.2 Auxiliary Transmitter

a. An auxiliary transmitter may be provided and may be installed in the same location as the regular main transmitter or in another location.

b. Its operating power shall not be less than 10% or never greater than the authorized operating power of the main transmitter.

c. A licensed operator shall be in control whenever an auxiliary transmitter is placed in operation.

d. When installed in a location different from that of the regular main transmitter, a type-approved modulation monitor and a frequency monitor are required to be installed with it.

5.7 Spare Component Parts

In order to cut down-times during scheduled on-air operations, a reasonable variety and number of spare components appropriate to the equipment installed at the site, shall be kept on hand.

6. BROADCAST AUXILIARY SERVICES

6.1 Broadcast auxiliary services fall under these three categories:

a. Studio-to-Transmitter Link (STL)

b. Remote Pick-up Broadcast Station

c. Communications, Coordination, and Control Link.

6.2 The frequency bands and transmitter power output authorized for the above services are as follows:

a. Studio-To-Transmitter Link

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>300-315 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>734-752 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>942-952 MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum power allowable for STL Bands A, B, and C shall be 15 watts.

b. Remote Pick-up Broadcast Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>315-325 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>450-451 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>455-456 MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum power allowable for Remote Pick-up Bands A, B, and C shall be 35 watts.

c. Communications, Coordination and Control Link

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4-12 MHz (non-exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>25.67-25.7 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>162.235-162.615 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>166.250 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>170.150 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>432.5-433 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>437.5-438 MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum power allowable for Communications, Coordination and Control Link shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Power (watts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>100 (SBS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>160 (ERP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>160 (ERP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>200 (for repeater)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3 The National Telecommunications Commission shall authorize the employment of any one or all of these broadcast transmission services to a station depending on the necessity and availability of frequencies for the purpose. Any AM or FM station authorized to operate is entitled to use any broadcast transmission services relevant to the efficient operation of the station where the use of physical lines or cables is not feasible.

7. OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Hours of Operation

7.1.1 Minimum Operating Schedule - The licensee of each FM station shall maintain a minimum operating schedule of two-thirds of the total hours that it is authorized to operate, except in emergencies when, due to causes beyond the control of the licensee, it becomes impossible to continue operating. The station may cease operations for a period not exceeding 10 days.

7.1.2 Broadcast outside of the authorized regular operating schedule (as before regular sign-on schedules and/or beyond the regular sign-off schedules) may be aired without prior authorization from the appropriate regulatory body provided the program falls under an emergency category or of very important relevance to the station’s existence. The information shall be entered in the program and operating logs at the time the broadcast was aired.

7.1.3 If a permanent discontinuance of operations is being contemplated, then the licensee shall notify the appropriate regulatory body in writing, at least two (2) days before the actual discontinuance is affected.

7.2 Other Operating Requirements

7.2.1 The center frequency of each FM broadcast station shall be maintained within 2000 Hertz of the assigned center frequency.

7.2.2 The percentage of modulation shall be maintained as high as possible consistent with good quality of transmission and good broadcast practice and in no case less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent on peaks of frequent recurrence during any selection which normally is transmitted at the highest level of the program under consideration.

7.2.3 The operating power of each station shall be maintained as near as practicable to the authorized operating power, and shall not exceed the limits of 5 percent above and 10 percent below the authorized power, except that in an emergency when it becomes impossible to operate within the authorized power, the station may be operated with reduced power.

The operating power of each station shall be determined by the indirect method. This is the product of the plate voltage (Ep) and the plate current (Ip) of the last radio stage, and an efficiency factor, F, that is, Operating Power = Ep x Ip x F

The efficiency factor, F, shall be established by the transmitter manufacturer for each type of transmitter.

7.2.4 The station equipment shall be so operated, tuned and adjusted that emissions outside of the authorized channel do not cause harmful interference to the reception of other radio stations. FM broadcast stations shall maintain the bandwidth occupied by their emissions in accordance with the specifications set forth in this section. Stations shall achieve the highest degree of compliance practicable with their existing equipment. In either case, should harmful interference to the reception of other radio stations occur, the licensee may be required to take such further steps as may be necessary to eliminate the interference.
7.2.5 If a limiting or compression amplifier is employed, care should be maintained in its use due to pre-emphasis in the transmitting system.

7.3 Posting of Station and Operator Licenses

7.3.1 The station license and other instrument(s) of station authorization shall be posted in a conspicuous place and in such a manner that all terms are visible, at the place the licensee considers to be the principal control point of the transmitter. At all other control points listed on the station authorization, a photocopy of the station license and other instrument(s) of station authorization shall be posted.

7.4 Operators Requirements

7.4.1 Radio Operators holding a valid radiotelephone first class operator’s license, except as provided for in paragraph 7.4.2 of this section, shall be in actual charge of the transmitting apparatus and shall be on duty either at the transmitter location or remote control point.

7.4.2 A station which is authorized with a power of 10 kilowatts or less may be operated by persons holding commercial radio operator’s license of any class, except those with an aircraft radiotelephone operator authorization or a temporary limited radiotelephone operator class license, when the equipment is so designed that the stability of the frequency is maintained by the transmitter itself within the limits of tolerance specified, and none on the operations, except those specified in sub-paragraphs (a) through (d) of this paragraph, necessary to be performed during the course of normal operation, may cause off-frequency operation or result in any unauthorized radiation. Adjustments of the transmitting equipment by such operators, except when under the immediate supervision of a radio-telephone first class operator, shall be limited to the following:

a. Those necessary to commence or terminate transmitter emissions as a routine matter.

b. Those external adjustments that may be required as a result of variations of primary power supply.

c. Those external adjustments which may be necessary to insure modulation within the limits required.

d. Those adjustments necessary to effect any change in operating power which may be required by the station’s instrument(s) of authorization. Should the transmitting apparatus be observed to be operating in a manner inconsistent with the station’s instrument of authorization and none of the above adjustments are effective in bringing it into proper operation, a person holding other than a radio telephone first class operator’s license and not acting under the immediate supervision of a radio-telephone first class operator, shall be required to terminate the station’s emissions.

7.4.3 A station shall employ at least one full-time first class radiotelephone operator whose primary duty shall be to effect and ensure the proper functioning of the transmitting equipment.

7.5 Log Requirement

The licensee or permittee of each FM broadcast station shall maintain separate program and operating logs and shall require entries to be made as follows:

7.5.1 In the program log

a. An entry of the time each station identification announcement (call letters, fre-
quency and location) is made.

b. An entry briefly describing each program broadcast such as "music", "drama", "speech", etc., together with the name at the beginning and ending of the complete program. If a mechanical record is used, the entry shall show the exact nature thereof, such as "record", "transcription", etc., and the time it is announced as a mechanical record. If a speech is made by a political candidate, the name and political affiliation of such a speaker shall be entered.

c. An entry showing that each sponsored program broadcast has been announced as sponsored, paid for, or furnished by the sponsor.

d. An entry showing each program of network origin, the name of the network originating the program.

7.5.2 In the Operating log

a. An entry of the time the station begins to supply power to the antenna, and the time it stops.

b. An entry of the time the program begins and ends.

c. An entry of each interruption to the carrier wave, its cause, and duration; or an interruption of program transmission.

d. An entry of the following every 30 minutes:
   1) Operating constants of the last radio frequency stage (total plate current and plate voltage)
   2) Any other entry required by the Instrument of Authorization.

7.5.3 If a maintenance log is kept aside from the operating log, the following entries are recommended:

a. An entry of the time and result of the test of auxiliary transmitter.

b. A notation of all frequency checks and measurements made independently of the frequency monitor and of the correlation of these measurements with frequency monitor indications.

c. A notation of the calibration check of automation recording devices. An entry of the data and time of removal from the restoration to service of any of the following equipment in the event it becomes defective:  
   1) Final R.F. stage plate voltmeter readings.
   2) Final R.F. stage plate voltmeter readings.
   3) Transmission line radio frequency voltage current, or power meter readings.
   4) The entries required concerning quarterly inspections of the condition of the tower lights and associated control equipment and an entry when towers are cleaned and/or repainted.
   5) Entries which describe fully any experimental operation of transmitter.
   6) Any other entries required by the current Instrument of Authorization of the station and the provisions of this subpart.

7.5.4 A log must be kept of all operations during the experimental period. If the entries required above are not applicable thereto then the entries shall be made so as to fully describe the operation.

7.5.5 Logs of FM broadcast stations shall be retained by the licensee or permittee for a period of two
(2) years: Provided, however, that logs involving communications incident to a disaster or which include communications incident to or involved in an investigation by the appropriate regulatory body and concerning which the licensee or permittee has been notified, shall be retained by the licensee or permittee until he is specifically authorized in writing by the appropriate regulatory body to destroy them: Provided further, that logs incident to or involved in any claim or complaints of the licensee or permittee has notice, shall be retained by the licensee or permittee until such claim or complaint has been fully satisfied or until the same has been barred by the statute limiting the time for the filing of suits upon such claims.

7.5.6 Each log shall be kept by the person or persons competent to do so, having actual knowledge of the facts required, who shall sign the log when starting duty and again when going off duty. The logs shall be made available upon request by an authorized representative(s) of the appropriate regulatory body during reasonable hours of the day.

7.5.7 A log shall be kept in orderly manner in suitable form, and in such detail that the data required for the particular class of station concerned are readily available. Key letters or abbreviations may be used if proper meaning or explanation is contained elsewhere in the log.

7.5.8 No log or portions thereof shall be erased, obliterated, or willfully destroyed within the period of retention provided by the rules. Any necessary correction may be made only by the person originating the entry who shall strike out the erroneous portion, initial the correction made, and indicate the date of correction. Rough log(s) may be transcribed into condensed form but in such cases the original rough or memoranda and all portion(s) thereof shall be preserved and made part of the complete log.

7.6 Operation under Subsidiary Communications Authorizations

7.6.1 Operations conducted under a Subsidiary Communications Authorization (SCA) shall conform to the uses and purposes authorized by the Authority in granting the SCA application. Prior permission to engage in any new or additional activity must be obtained from the Authority pursuant to application therefor.

7.6.2 Superaudible and subaudible tones and pulses may, when authorized by the Authority, be employed by SCA holders to activate and deactivate subscribers' multiplex receivers.

The use of these or any other control techniques to delete main channel material is specifically forbidden.

7.6.3 In all arrangements entered into with outside parties affecting SCA operation, the licensee or permittee must retain control over all material transmitted over the station’s facilities, with the right to reject any material which it deems inappropriate or undesirable. Subchannel leasing agreement shall be reduced to writing, kept at the station, and made available for inspection upon request.

7.6.4 The logging announcements and other requirements imposed on logs and station identification are not applicable to material transmitted on authorized subcarrier frequencies.

7.6.5 To the extent that SCA circuits are used for transmission of program material, each licensee or permittee shall maintain a daily program log in which a general description of the material transmitted shall be entered once during each broadcast day; Provided