The FCC Section 12 promulgated Subpart B of Part 3 of its Rules and Regulations concerning rules governing FM broadcasting. Subpart B now includes not only the rules and regulations which were set forth in the Commission's Report of August 28, 1940, but also those applicable to FM which are contained in Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the present rules and regulations. The result of this action is to gather in one place all of the rules and regulations governing the construction, licensing, and operation of FM stations. For convenience, a tabulation is given below containing the information about the Commission's rules concerning FM need secure only Subpart B of Part 2 and Part I which contains the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

It is the Commission's plan that eventually the rules governing television, standard broadcast, and FM radio services will be revised in the same manner as FM with the result that all of the applicable rules and regulations concerning a particular service will be found in one part. In this way persons interested in a particular service need look only in Part I (Rules of Practice and Procedure) of the Commission's Rules of Part II containing the rules and regulations concerning the specific service in question.

Subpart C of Part 3 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations is amended to provide that service areas for Metropolitan stations will be revised in the same manner as FM with the result that all of the applicable rules and regulations concerning a particular service will be found in one part. In this way persons interested in a particular service need look only in Part I (Rules of Practice and Procedure) of the Commission's Rules of Part II containing the rules and regulations concerning the specific service in question.

CLASSIFICATION OF FM STATIONS AND ALLOCATION

§ 3201. Numerical designation of FM channels.—For convenience, the frequencies available for FM broadcasting (including those assigned to non-commercial educational and broadcast educational facilities) are designated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency Channel</th>
<th>Frequency Channel</th>
<th>Frequency Channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Mo) No.</td>
<td>(Mo) No.</td>
<td>(Mo) No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>101.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>101.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>49</td>
<td>101.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.4</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>101.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>88.8</td>
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<td>102.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>102.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.10</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>102.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>57</td>
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</tr>
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<td>88.13</td>
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<td>88.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>88.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>88.18</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>103.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>88.19</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>88.20</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>103.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.21</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>103.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.22</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>103.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>88.23</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>104.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.30</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>104.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 3202. Areas of the United States.—For the purpose of allocation the United States is divided into two areas. The first area.—Area I includes southern New Hampshire; all of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; southern New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia; Maryland as far west as Hagerstown; and eastern Pennsylvania as far west as Harrisburg.3 The second area—Area II—comprehends the remainder of the United States not included in Area I.

Community Stations.—(a) Community stations are limited to a maximum effective radiated power of 250 w and a maximum antenna height of 220 feet over the average height of the terrain 10 miles from the transmitter. Upon the receipt of a complete application, authorization will be issued for such higher antenna but the Commission may in such cases require a reduction in radiated power. A minimum separation of 100 kw will be provided in the same service for stations using the same frequency and a minimum of 25 miles for adjacent channels.

(b) In Area I, 88.1 through 88.3 and 88.10 through 88.13, 88.16 through 88.17, 88.20 through 88.22, and 88.25 through 88.27, and in Area II, 88.35 through 88.37, 88.40 through 88.42, 88.45 through 88.47, 88.50 through 88.52, 88.55 through 88.57, 88.60 through 88.62, 88.65 through 88.67, 88.70 through 88.72, 88.75 through 88.77, 88.80 through 88.82, 88.85 through 88.87, 88.90 through 88.92, 88.95 through 88.97, 88.100 through 88.102, and 88.105 through 88.107, are allocated for Community stations. All of these channels are available in any community which is not the principal city of a metropolitan district, and 50 miles away.1

(c) In Area II, 10 channels beginning with 101.4 mc and ending with 105.9 mc (Channels 81 through 90) are available for Community stations and may be used in any community which is not the principal city of a metropolitan district.2

(d) The main studio of a Community station shall be located in the city served and the transmitter shall be located as near the center of the city as practicable.

Community stations.—(a) In Area I, Metropolitan stations are limited to a maximum of 20 kw effective radiated power with a non-directional antenna having a height of 500 feet, as determined by the methods prescribed in the Commission's Report of August 28, 1940, and the minimum separation of adjacent stations. Where higher antenna heights are available, they should be used but in such cases the effective radiated power shall be limited so that the coverage (within the 1000 uv/m contour) shall be substantially similar to that which would be provided by 20 kw effective radiated power from a non-directional antenna having a height of 500 feet, the Commission may authorize its use but will not permit an increase in radiated power in excess of 20 kw, and the effective radiated power will not be protected beyond the 1000 uv/m contour and such stations will be located in such a manner as to insure, insofar as possible, a maximum of FM service to all listeners, whether urban or rural.

(b) Metropolitan stations in Area II are designed primarily to render service to a single metropolitan district or a principal city, and to rural areas surrounding such metropolitan district or principal city. The Commission will designate service areas for Metropolitan stations in Area II and will authorize appropriate service for such areas, taking into consideration any equitable consideration with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice concerning FM broadcast stations; upon proper showing changes will be made in these service areas.3 Metropolitan stations will not be licensed in Area I or presently in metropolitan stations will not be protected beyond the 1000 uv/m contour and such stations will be located in such a manner as to serve a substantially greater area than could be served by a Community station.

(c) Sixty frequencies are available for Metropolitan stations in Areas I and II. These frequencies begin at 92.1 mc and end at 103.9 mc (Channels 21 through 88).

(d) The main studio of a Metropolitan station shall be located within its service area. However, upon special showing, the Commission may authorize the main studio to be located beyond the 5000 uv/m contour but not beyond the 1000 uv/m contour. The transmitter shall be so located as to provide maximum service both to the city where the main studio is located and to the surrounding rural area.

Rural Stations.—Rural stations are designed primarily to furnish service to rural listeners. The service areas of Rural stations may include the service areas designated by the Commission for Metropolitan stations upon a showing that the Rural station will serve predominantly rural in character. As a guide, the Commission will consider that the additional area beyond the service area of a Metropolitan station which is proposed for service by a Rural station shall be one in which at least 50 percent of the population proposed to be served will live within the 50 uv/m contour or rural areas in which communities smaller than 10,000. Exceptions to this statement shall be considered from time to time.

It shall be required to serve the entire service area designated by the Commission but no application will be granted for a Metropolitan station unless it is proposed to serve an area substantially greater than could be served by a Community station.

§ 3203. Rules Governing FM Broadcast Stations

§ 3201. (d) In determining service areas for particular communities, the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question. There are several current and recognized authorities on retail trade in general, and consumer trading habits in particular, with which the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question.

1 In determining service areas for particular communities, the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question. There are several current and recognized authorities on retail trade in general, and consumer trading habits in particular, with which the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question.

2 In determining service areas for particular communities, the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question. There are several current and recognized authorities on retail trade in general, and consumer trading habits in particular, with which the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question.

3 In determining service areas for particular communities, the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question. There are several current and recognized authorities on retail trade in general, and consumer trading habits in particular, with which the Commission will give consideration to population distribution, topography, and pertinent factors, and applicants for Metropolitan stations in Area II should include in their applications the kind and extent of coverage which should be designated for the city in question.
section 60 days prior to the contemplated removal and/or installation.

§ 3.214 Period of construction.—Each construction permit will specify a maximum of 60 days from the date of granting thereof as the time within which construction permit or license shall be issued, and the station ready for operation, unless otherwise determined by the Commission upon proper showing in accordance with the procedures set forth in § 1.401. The construction permit or license shall be issued within the time specified therein or within such further time as the Commission may allow for completion, and a notation of the forfeiture of a construction permit or license on such failure to complete within the time specified therein or within such further time as the Commission may allow for completion shall be placed in the records of the Commission as of the expiration date.

(b) Any application for extension of time within which to construct a station shall be filed at least thirty days prior to the expiration date of such application. The application for granting such extension of time will be supported by the applicant in a manner to enable the Commission to arrive at a decision on whether or not to grant the extension of time and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

(c) Within the 90-day period prescribed by this section for equipment tests, field intensity measurements in accordance with the methods prescribed in the Standards of Good Engineering Practice governing FM stations and prior to filing of申请 for license, the permittee is authorized to test the equipment for a period not to exceed 90 days: Provided, that the inspector in charge of the district in which the station is located and the Commission are notified 2 days in advance of the beginning of tests.

(b) The Commission may notify the permittee to conduct such tests or may extend the period of suspension of the construction permit or license, and when such action may appear to be in the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

(d) The term ‘network organization’ as used herein includes national and regional network organizations. See Chapter VII. J. of Report on Chain Broadcasting, prevented or penalized for, broadcasting the programs of any other network organization.

§ 3.232 Territorial exclusivity.—No license shall be granted to an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with another network organization which prevents or hinders another broadcast station serving substantially the same area from broadcasting the network programs of such network organization. The Commission will consider the station and a network organization pursuant to which the station is granted the first call in its primary service area upon the programs of the network organization.

§ 3.234 Option time.—No license shall be granted to an FM broadcast station which options 3 periods or extends the period of time during which each program is scheduled, or which requires the station to clear time already scheduled when the network organization seeks to utilize the time.

§ 3.235 All time options permitted under this section must be specified clock hours, expressed in terms of time only, and set forth in the contract agreed upon by the station and the network organization. The option shall be counted as of the time of first call, and the station may not change the time unless so specified.

§ 3.236 Procedure for change in time.—No license shall be granted by the FCC to any FM broadcast station which options a time for the broadcast of the programs of a network organization which prevents or hinders the station from broadcasting the programs of another network organization.

§ 3.237 Dual coverage.—No license shall be granted to a dual coverage station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with other network organizations or with any FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization under which the station is controlled or directed.

§ 3.238 Radio network operator.—No license shall be granted to an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with a network organization under which the station is controlled or directed.

§ 3.239 Use of common antenna site.—No license shall be granted to an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with two or more network organizations under which the station is controlled or directed.

§ 3.240 Dual FM construction permits.—Any application filed for the issuance of a construction permit for an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with another network organization shall be granted only if the applicant is granted the construction permit for an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with another network organization.

§ 3.241 Dual FM licenses.—Any construction permit or license shall be granted only if the applicant is granted the construction permit or license for an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with another network organization.

§ 3.242 Repeal of section 6051.—No license shall be granted to an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with another network organization under which the station is controlled or directed.

§ 3.243 Sections 6051—6053 shall be applied to the station after the lapse of 12 months from the effective date of the Commission’s order.

§ 3.244 License or renewal of an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with another network organization shall be granted only if the applicant is granted the license or renewal for an FM broadcast station having any contract, arrangement, or understanding, express or implied, with another network organization.

§ 3.245 Sections 6051—6053 shall be applied to the station after the lapse of 12 months from the effective date of the Commission’s order.
You don't need Heavy Glasses to see Oklahoma Network's concentrated 7 Major Market Audience...

You are not reaching a BIG segment of Oklahoma's buying power unless you use the stations represented in the OKLAHOMA NETWORK. This fact is based on reliable Listening Surveys, which prove these stations have DOMINANCE in their markets—most of them ALL OF THE TIME! Startling also is the fact that you can use all 7 stations for approximately HALF THE COST of any two of Oklahoma's highest-powered stations—and you can use as few as 3, if you can't use all the stations—and still get the network rate. Just give us the opportunity and we'll prove how you get more audience at a lower cost by using the OKLAHOMA NETWORK!

Penetrate the markets having the best post-war permanent buying incomes!

ONE CONTRACT ... ONE CONTRACT ... ONE STATEMENT

ASSURES YOU Audience IN THE RICHEST MARKETS IN OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA NETWORK

ROBERT P. ENOCH, MANAGING DIRECTOR, APCO TOWER, OKLAHOMA CITY 2, OKLAHOMA

AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO., INC. AFFILIATES IN OKLAHOMA

KADA—Ada
KBIX—Muskogee
KCR—Enid
KGFF—Shawnee
KOME—Tulsa
KTOK—Oklahoma City
KVSO—Ardmore
Now, as before, expect quality leadership in Collins broadcast equipment

The New Collins AM transmitters and remote amplifiers, now ready, reflect characteristically advanced Collins engineering.

Notable transmitter refinements include extremely high fidelity, and increased safety factors through the use of oversize components throughout.

The Collins 21A is a superb 5,000 watt transmitter, with reduced power operation at 1,000 watts also available. Its response curve is flat, within \( \pm \frac{1}{2} \) db, from 30 to 10,000 cycles.

The Collins 20T is a 1,000 watt transmitter, of similar characteristics, equipped for reduced power operation at 500 watts if desired.

The Collins 300G is a 250 watter of equal fidelity, with reduced power operation at 100 watts available.

The Collins 12Y one channel remote amplifier is light, handy, simple and efficient. It is for unattended operation from a 115 volt a.c. power source.

The Collins 12Z four channel remote amplifier is a.c.-d.c. powered, the d.c. source being self-contained batteries which take the load automatically in case of a.c. line failure.

A complete line of Collins high-quality studio equipment is available for either AM or FM application.

An outstanding broadcasting station begins with outstanding equipment. We will be glad to know about your plans and submit complete recommendations. For additional detailed information, write the Collins Radio Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y. Collins equipment is sold in Canada by Collins-Fisher, Ltd., Montreal.
(5) Change in location of main studio, if it is proposed to move the main studio to a different city from that specified in the license.

(6) Change in the power delivered to the antenna.

(7) Changes in the frequency of operation, which are specified in the Commission's grant of experimental authority.

(b) Specific authority, upon filing informal request therefor, is required for a change in the time the program begins and ends, the power of the broadcast station, or for a change in the time the program begins and ends.

(c) Any amendment to the station's operating conditions specified in paragraph (b) of this section shall be made by the licensees whenever such changes are necessary for the public interest, convenience, or necessity.

§ 3260 Log Listen—The licensee of each FM broadcast station shall maintain a program log in accordance with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice concerning FM Broadcast Stations.

(1) A program log shall be kept by each FM broadcast station which regularly begins or ends its broadcast day during any 24-hour period, or which transmits any program broadcast which may be recorded for later broadcast.

(2) Each entry in the program log shall include the following:

(a) The date the program was broadcast.

(b) The time the program begins and the time the program ends.

(c) The title of the program broadcast.

(d) The name of the program or series.

(e) The name of the station broadcasting the program.

(f) The name of the owner of the station broadcasting the program.

(g) The name of the producer of the program broadcast.

(h) The name of the emcee or host.

(i) The time the program begins and ends.

(3) Each entry in the program log shall be kept for a period of 12 months.
Log of experimental operation during experimental period. (If regular operation is maintained during this period, the above logs shall be kept.)

Such identification announcement shall be made on each program broadcast by any mechanical reproduction of which the duration is more than five minutes in length, or which, if the entries required above are not applicable thereto, then the entries shall be made so as to fully describe the operation.

Where a mechanical reproduction consisting of one or more recordings is required to be identified, the whole or any part of the recording(s) may be identified in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(1) The time the tower lights are turned on and off if manually controlled.
(2) The time the daily visual observation of the tower lights was made.
(3) Whether such identification announcement was made.
(4) Nature of such failure.
(5) Cause of such failure.
(6) Time at which such failure was observed.

Art. 91

An licensee shall make such identification announcement as is required by the preceding subsection. Where a mechanical reproduction consisting of one or more recordings is made, the whole or any part thereof shall be identified by a suitable announcement at the beginning and conclusion of the mechanical reproduction.

(a) Each such program of a longer duration than 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning of the program.

(b) Each such program of a longer duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement immediately preceding the use thereof.

(c) Each such program of a shorter duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning of the program or at the conclusion thereof.

(d) In case a mechanical reproduction is used for background music, sound effects, or similar purposes, the name of the person or persons who made such reproduction shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning of the program or the conclusion thereof, as the case may be.

(e) In case a mechanical reproduction consisting of one or more recordings is required to be identified, the identifying announcement at the 30-minute interval is not required in case of a mechanical reproduction consisting of a continuous uninterrupted speech, play, religious service, symphony concert or operatic production of longer than 30 minutes.

(f) Each such program of a longer duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning and conclusion of the program.

(g) Each such program of a shorter duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement immediately preceding the use thereof.

(h) Each such program of a longer duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning and conclusion of the program.

(i) Each such program of a shorter duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement immediately preceding the use thereof.

(j) Each such program of a longer duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning and conclusion of the program.

(k) Each such program of a shorter duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement immediately preceding the use thereof.

(l) Each such program of a longer duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning and conclusion of the program.

(m) Each such program of a shorter duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement immediately preceding the use thereof.

(n) Each such program of a longer duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning and conclusion of the program.

(o) Each such program of a shorter duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement immediately preceding the use thereof.

(p) Each such program of a longer duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement at the beginning and conclusion of the program.

(q) Each such program of a shorter duration than 5 minutes and in excess of 30 minutes, consisting in whole or in part of one or more mechanical reproductions, shall be identified by an announcement immediately preceding the use thereof.