

following procedures listed in order of preference:

(i) Using the most recent measurement data for calibration of the transmission line meter according to the procedures described in paragraph (b) of this section or the most recent measurements made by the licensee establishing the value of F. In the case of composite transmitters or those in which the final amplifier stages have been modified pursuant to FCC approval, the licensee must furnish the FCC and also retain with the station records the measurement data used as a basis for determining the value of F.

(ii) Using measurement data shown on the transmitter manufacturer's test data supplied to the licensee, provided that measurements were made at the authorized carrier frequency and transmitter output power.

(iii) Using the transmitter manufacturer's measurement data submitted to the FCC for type acceptance as shown in the instruction book supplied to the licensee.

NOTE: Refer to §73.1560 for aural transmitter output power levels.

[44 FR 58732, Oct. 11, 1979, as amended at 48 FR 44805, Sept. 30, 1983; 49 FR 4210, Feb. 3, 1984; 49 FR 22092, May 25, 1984; 49 FR 49851, Dec. 24, 1984; 50 FR 26568, June 27, 1985; 54 FR 9806, Mar. 8, 1989. Redesignated at 58 FR 62555, Nov. 29, 1993]

§ 73.665 Use of TV aural baseband subcarriers.

Licensees of TV broadcast stations may transmit, without further authorization from the FCC, subcarriers and signals within the composite baseband for the following purposes:

(a) Stereophonic (biphonic, quadraphonic, etc.) sound programs under the provisions of §§73.667 and 73.669.

(b) Transmission of signals relating to the operation of TV stations, such as relaying broadcast materials to other stations, remote cueing and order messages, and control and telemetry signals for the transmitting system.

(c) Transmission of pilot or control signals to enhance the station's program service such as (but not restricted to) activation of noise reduction decoders in receivers, for any other receiver control purpose, or for

program alerting and program identification.

(d) Subsidiary communications services.

[49 FR 18105, Apr. 27, 1984]

§ 73.667 TV subsidiary communications services.

(a) Subsidiary communications services are those transmitted within the TV aural baseband signal, but do not include services which enhance the main program broadcast service or exclusively relate to station operations (see §73.665(a), (b), and (c)). Subsidiary communications include, but are not limited to, services such as functional music, specialized foreign language programs, radio reading services, utility load management, market and financial data and news, paging and calling, traffic control signal switching, and point-to-point or multipoint messages.

(b) TV subsidiary communications services that are common carrier or private radio in nature are subject to common carrier or private radio regulation. Licensees operating such services are required to apply to the FCC for the appropriate authorization and to comply with all policies and rules applicable to the service. Responsibility for making the initial determinations of whether a particular activity requires separate authority rests with the TV station licensee or permittee. Initial determinations by licensees or permittees are subject to FCC examination and may be reviewed at the FCC's discretion.

(c) Subsidiary communications services are of a secondary nature under the authority of the TV station authorization, and the authority to provide such communications services may not be retained or transferred in any manner separate from the station's authorization. The grant or renewal of a TV station permit or license is not furthered or promoted by proposed or past subsidiary communications services. The permittee or licensee must establish that the broadcast operation is in the public interest wholly apart from the subsidiary communications services provided.