

**§ 74.463**

shall be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power (P) in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency ( $F_d$  in kHz) of more than 5 kHz, up to and including 10 kHz: At least  $83 \text{ Log}_{10} (F_d/5)$  decibels;

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by a displacement frequency ( $F_d$  in kHz) of more than 10 kHz, up to and including 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least  $116 \text{ Log}_{10} (F_d/6.1)$  decibels or 70 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

(3) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least  $43 + 10 \text{ Log}_{10}$  (output power in watts) decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation.

NOTE: The measurements of emission power can be expressed in peak or mean values provided they are expressed in the same parameters as the unmodulated transmitter carrier power.

(Sec. 5, 48 Stat. 1068; 47 U.S.C. 155)

[41 FR 29686, July 19, 1976, as amended at 41 FR 32429, Aug. 3, 1976; 41 FR 35068, Aug. 19, 1976; 43 FR 14662, Apr. 7, 1978; 43 FR 38391, Aug. 28, 1978; 44 FR 65765, Nov. 15, 1979; 56 FR 28498, June 21, 1991; 63 FR 36604, July 7, 1998]

**§ 74.463 Modulation requirements.**

(a) Each new remote pickup broadcast station authorized to operate with a power output in excess of 3 watts shall be equipped with a device which will automatically prevent modulation in excess of the limits set forth in this subpart.

(b) If amplitude modulation is employed, modulation shall not exceed 100 percent on negative peaks.

(c) If frequency modulation is employed, emission shall conform to the requirements specified in § 74.462.

[41 FR 29686, July 19, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 54448, Dec. 3, 1982]

**§ 74.464 Frequency tolerance.**

The licensee of a remote pickup broadcast station or system shall maintain the operating frequency of

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each such station in accordance with the following:

Frequency range	Tolerance (percent)	
	Base station	Mobile station
1.6 to 2 MHz:		
200 W or less .....	0.01	0.02
Over 200 W <sup>1</sup> .....	.005	.02
25 to 30 MHz:		
3 W or less .....	.002	.005
Over 3 W .....	.002	.002
30 to 300 MHz:		
3 W or less .....	.0005	.005
Over 3 W .....	.0005	.0005
300 to 500 MHz, all powers .....	.00025	.0005

<sup>1</sup>The listing of tolerances for power over 200 W is in accordance with treaty values and shall not be construed as a finding that such power will be authorized.

(Secs. 4, 5, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1068, 1082 (47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 303))

[41 FR 29686, July 19, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 2071, Jan. 10, 1977; 43 FR 38391, Aug. 28, 1978; 44 FR 65765, Nov. 15, 1979]

**§ 74.465 Frequency monitors and measurements.**

The licensee of a remote pickup station or system shall provide the necessary means to assure that all operating frequencies are maintained within the allowed tolerances.

[51 FR 4603, Feb. 6, 1986]

**§ 74.482 Station identification.**

(a) Each remote pickup broadcast station shall be identified by the transmission of the assigned station or system call sign, or by the call sign of the associated broadcast station. For systems, the licensee (including a part 73-only licensee where operation takes place pursuant to § 74.24) shall assign a unit designator to each station in the system. The call sign (and unit designator, where appropriate) shall be transmitted at the beginning and end of each period of operation. A period of operation may consist of a single continuous transmission, or a series of intermittent transmissions pertaining to a single event.

(b) In cases where a period of operation is of more than one hour duration identification of remote pickup broadcast stations participating in the operation shall be made at approximately one-hour intervals. Identification transmissions during operation need not be made when to make such

transmissions would interrupt a single consecutive speech, play, religious service, symphony, concert, or any type of production. In such cases, the identification transmissions shall be made at the first interruption in the program continuity and at the conclusion thereof. Hourly identification may be accomplished either by transmission of the station or system call sign and unit designator assigned to the individual station or identification of an associated broadcasting station or network with which the remote pickup broadcast station is being used.

(c) In cases where an automatic relay station is a part of the circuit, the call sign of the relay transmitter may be transmitted automatically by the relay transmitter or by the remote pickup broadcast base or mobile station that actuates the automatic relay station.

(d) Automatically activated equipment may be used to transmit station identification in International Morse Code, provided that the modulation tone is 1200 Hz±800 Hz, the level of modulation of the identification signal is maintained at 40%±10%, and that the code transmission rate is maintained between 20 and 25 words per minute.

(e) For stations using the F3Y emission, identification shall be transmitted in the unscrambled analog (F3) mode or in International Morse Code pursuant to the provisions of (d) of this section at intervals not to exceed 15 minutes. For purposes of rule enforcement, all licensees using F3Y emissions shall provide, upon request by the Commission, a full and complete description of the encoding methodology they currently use.

NOTE: Stations are encouraged to identify using their associated part 73 station call sign.

[41 FR 29686, July 19, 1976, as amended at 47 FR 9220, Mar. 4, 1982; 52 FR 47569, Dec. 15, 1987; 56 FR 28499, June 21, 1991]

### Subpart E—Aural Broadcast Auxiliary Stations

#### § 74.501 Classes of aural broadcast auxiliary stations.

(a) *Aural broadcast STL station.* A fixed station for the transmission of aural program material between the

studio and the transmitter of a broadcasting station other than an international broadcasting station.

(b) *Aural broadcast intercity relay (ICR) station.* A fixed station for the transmission of aural program material between radio broadcast stations, other than international broadcast stations, between FM radio broadcast stations and their co-owned FM booster stations, between noncommercial educational FM radio stations and their co-owned noncommercial educational FM translator stations assigned to reserved channels (Channels 201 to 220), between FM radio stations and FM translator stations operating within the coverage contour of their primary stations, or for such other purposes as authorized in § 74.531.

(c) *Aural broadcast microwave booster station.* A fixed station in the broadcast auxiliary service that receives and amplifies signals of an aural broadcast STL or intercity relay station and retransmits them on the same frequency.

[28 FR 13716, Dec. 14, 1963, as amended at 49 FR 7129, Feb. 27, 1984; 53 FR 4169, Feb. 12, 1988; 55 FR 50692, Dec. 10, 1990; 57 FR 41111, Sept. 9, 1992]

#### § 74.502 Frequency assignment.

(a) Except as provided in US 302, broadcast auxiliary stations licensed as of November 21, 1984, to operate in the band 942–944 MHz<sup>1</sup> may continue to operate on a co-equal primary basis to other stations and services operating in the band in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations. These stations will be protected from possible interference caused by new users of the band by the technical standards specified in § 101.105(c)(2).

(b) The frequency band 944–952 MHz is available for assignment to aural STL and ICR stations. AM and FM broadcast stations shall have primary use of the band; however, TV broadcast stations may be licensed on a secondary, noninterference basis. One or more of the following 25 kHz segments may be

<sup>1</sup>NOTE: In addition to this band, stations in Puerto Rico may continue to be authorized on 942.5, 943.0, 943.5, 944.0 MHz in the band 942–944 MHz on a primary basis to stations and services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.