

F.C.C. 63-644

BEFORE THE

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 3.111(b), 3.281(b), 3.581(b), AND 3.663(b) OF THE COMMIS- SION'S RULES AND REGULATIONS SO AS TO PERMIT THE USE OF AUTOMATIC LOGGING DEVICES	}	Docket No. 14661 File No. RM-227
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## MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

BY THE COMMISSION: COMMISSIONER BARTLEY ABSENT.

1. The Commission has before it petitions filed March 27, 1963, by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), and Richard Tuck Enterprises, *et. al.*, requesting reconsideration of a Commission Report and Order (FCC 63-184) adopted February 20, 1963, in Docket No. 14661, amending the Commission rules with regard to information which must be logged and providing for the use of logging devices to record automatically certain information required by the operating log rules. The petitions are directed mainly at four of the topics treated in that document. Two of these topics deal with the operating log, and involve rules pertaining to (1) logging as it pertains to devices recording parameters in sequence, and (2) the logging of the value of antenna current. The other two relate to the maintenance log and have to do with (1) the value of such a log, and (2) the transmitter inspection requirement.

2. Various petitions for reconsideration, supporting statements, and letters were not timely filed but contained helpful matter which convinces us that they should nevertheless be made part of the record since we believe it in the public interest to do so and no party will be prejudiced thereby. These documents and the parties filing them are: "Supporting Statement in Response to Petition for Reconsideration," Storer Broadcasting Company; "Statement in Support of Petition for Reconsideration of NAB," WXVA Broadcasting Corporation; "Petition for Reconsideration" and "Petition for Modification of Rule Making Report and Order," Pacific FM, Inc.; "Comments in Support of Petition for Reconsideration," KMLA Broadcasting Corp.; "Comments in Support of Petition for Reconsideration," Corn Belt Publishers, Inc.; "Petition for Relief," American Broadcasting Company; "Comments in Support of Petition for Reconsideration," Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc.; "Comments of Hagerstown Broadcasting Company," Hagerstown Broadcasting Company; "Comments of WEOK-FM," Hudson Valley FM, Inc.; letters from A. Earl Cullum, Jr., Consulting

Engineers; Hamilton College; Elmira College; Morton S. Brewer; Foothill Broadcasting Corp; KSFR, Inc.; Radio Corning, Inc.; Stations KEAR, KEBR, KCTI, KNOB, KTFFI, KXGI, and WIKB; and the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians. These documents urged various points, many but not all of which were mentioned in timely filed documents. These points were given consideration in the present Memorandum Opinion and Order or at various stages of the proceeding. Some of the points urged were: Require weekly rather than daily inspections five times per week. Make effective immediately the five-time-per-week inspection previously adopted herein. Delete the inspection requirement. Relax the inspection requirement in extreme hardship cases. Delete the inspection requirement for noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations operating with authorized transmitter power output of 10 watts or less. Relax the requirement for logging certain information every thirty minutes. Type accept remote control equipment and require only weekly transmitter inspections. See also footnote 2.

#### *Devices Recording Parameters in Sequence*

3. The petition of RCA concerns itself with two technical items and will be disposed of first. As pointed out by petitioner, new Sections 3.113 (b) (5), 3.283 (b) (5), 3.583 (b) (5) and 3.671 (b) (5) require that automatic devices "which record each parameter in sequence must read each parameter at least once during each 10-minute period." The intent of these sections of the Rules was to insure that the alarm circuits were sampled at sufficient intervals to indicate to the operator any deviation beyond permissible tolerance. Petitioner states "that some automatic logging systems record sequentially *and provide alarm continuously*" thus meeting the intent of the Commission's rule. RCA suggests that the above-mentioned sections be modified to read as follows: "Unless the alarm circuit operates continuously, devices which record each parameter in sequence must read each parameter at least once during each 10-minute period and clearly indicate the parameter being recorded." We believe the suggestion offered clarifies the intent of the pertinent sections and the attached Appendix contains the amendment suggested.

#### *Logging of Value of Antenna Current*

4. RCA also notes, as do NAB and Storer, that Section 3.113 requires the logging of the value of antenna current, or appropriate sample thereof, without modulation. As we explained in paragraph 8 of the Report and Order, the value of antenna current to be logged is the value without modulation for this is the value appearing on the station license, the value to be maintained, and the value upon which the allocation structure is based. NAB states that during manual operation it is possible to log antenna current during slight pauses in the normal course of programming but that stations using certain types of automatic logging equipment will have difficulty since the equipment will log a value at a certain instant whether or not modulation is present. This state-

ment pinpoints the problem involved and explains why we provided that antenna current readings be without modulation. Automatic devices which log antenna current with modulation could, in many instances, indicate operation in violation of the rules and the terms of the station authorization when, in fact, such is not the case. As we stated before, the problem is not without solution, in spite of the difficulty involved. Our belief is buttressed by the comments of RCA in its petition for reconsideration. Therein, petitioner states "that a practical solution is to use a transducer which converts the radio-frequency current to direct current and does not respond to modulation." It is suggested by RCA that Section 3.113 be amended to provide for this as one acceptable solution by the addition of the following: "... or with modulation if the reading does not respond to modulation." The attached Appendix contains this change.

5. Storer in its statement expresses concern that when readings are taken without the use of automatic logging equipment during a pause in programming, an argument could arise as to the exact moment at which no modulation occurs and that stations could be penalized unless definite "dead air" times are scheduled. Such pre-scheduled times would, in the opinion of Storer, be a direct injury to the station. The request is made that the words "without modulation" be deleted or that a clarifying statement be issued to the effect that the Commission does not "require the scheduling of 'dead air' but merely that the operator choose a time between sentences or during other natural pauses where the modulation is such a low value that the meter indication is essentially the same as at carrier level alone."

6. Upon re-examination, we do not believe our requirement to be an unreasonable one. We have established the need for logging values of antenna current without modulation. Moreover, we do not believe a real problem exists, so long as our intention is understood. We recognized that, because of the ballistics of antenna current meters, it may take three or four seconds for a meter to settle from a modulated value to an unmodulated value after modulation ceases. To the extent that these three or four seconds may be construed as requiring "dead air time," this is an unfortunate but necessary requirement. We believe that, in most instances, there are natural pauses during programming which are of sufficient duration to enable the operator to read a value without modulation or a value which "is essentially the same as the carrier value alone." In those few instances where such natural pauses may be lacking, we believe that they must be provided for.

7. Some licensees and consulting engineers have suggested that confusion exists concerning the frequency of readings required by Sections 3.113 (a) (3), 3.283 (a) (3), 3.583 (a) (3) and 3.671 (a) (3) of the rules adopted herein. Previously, the rules had required that certain readings be logged "each thirty minutes." As explained in the Report and Order in this proceeding, we attempted by the wording of the above-numbered sections to make it clear that readings are not required precisely on the hour and half-hour. Hence, we provided that readings be made at the beginning of

operation and at intervals not to exceed one-half hour. The complaint we now receive is that in some instances it will be necessary to begin the meter readings at a lesser interval, e.g., 20 minutes, to insure that all readings are completed within the 30-minute allowed elapsed time. It is suggested that we provide that measurements be made at 30-minute intervals with a tolerance of 5 minutes. We do not intend that the wording of the new rule result in a change of policy in this area. The wording of the former rule requiring readings "each thirty minutes" did not provide a five minute tolerance. We believe that if the logging procedure is begun approximately 30 minutes or less from the start of the previous logging procedure and completed with reasonable dispatch, no confusion should result.

#### *Maintenance Log*

8. NAB in its petition reiterates previous comments supporting the concept of a maintenance log. The petition of Richard Tuck Enterprises, *et al.*, however, opposes such a log as unnecessary paper work. The latter objection may be rejected on the ground that the main purpose of the maintenance log is to provide a place for the many entries required by the rules on an occasional basis. In the past, it has been necessary to clutter the operating log with this occasional information thus making it difficult to keep a clear and concise record of equipment maintenance. With the effectiveness of the new rules, the repetitive information concerning station operation (e.g., half-hourly readings of voltage, current and frequency) will appear in the operating log while the information relative to equipment maintenance and the information required to be logged on an occasional basis will appear on the maintenance log. It is our belief that this procedure will be of great benefit to all concerned.

#### *Daily Inspection of Transmitting Equipment*

9. We come now to the new requirement that a station operator holding a radiotelephone first-class operator's license (or lesser grade license at certain noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations) at each standard and FM broadcast station make a daily inspection of all transmitting equipment. In petitions for reconsideration, NAB and Richard Tuck Enterprises, *et al.*, oppose this requirement. Their position is supported by the statement of WXVA Broadcasting Corporation and by others. For a proper understanding of the occurrences which led to the adoption of this daily inspection requirement it is necessary to review certain historical events.

10. On June 4, 1952, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in Docket No. 10214 relating to amendment of Parts 3 and 13 of the Rules and Regulations. This Notice set forth the request of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters for amendment of the Commission Rules to permit both the use of lesser grade operators and for remote control of certain types of stations. In our Report and Order in this proceeding (9 Pike and Fischer, RR 1501, 1506) we discussed the

desirability and prime importance of preventive maintenance, the necessity for observation and "sniffing out" trouble by the experienced technician, and the reliance on the chief engineer for any significant repair. The wording, in part, of Sections 3.93, 3.265 and 3.565 which resulted from this proceeding is as follows:

(c) The licensee of a station which is operated by one or more operators holding other than a radiotelephone first-class operator license shall have one or more operators holding a radiotelephone first-class operator license in regular full-time employment at the station *whose primary duties shall be to effect and insure the proper functioning of the transmitting equipment.* (Emphasis added.)

11. The considerable increase in violations of our technical rules which has occurred during the ensuing years as evidenced by (1) our need to levy fines, (2) the number of violation notices issued, and (3) the number of renewal applications on which action is withheld for technical difficulties, makes it obvious to us that insufficient time is being devoted to the proper technical operation of standard and FM broadcast stations. We were, in fact, compelled by events to issue on April 29, 1960, a Public Notice (#87794) calling attention to the lack of technical compliance in the broadcast area and the need for corrective measures. Subsequent events convince us that the situation has not improved. For example, a study of the processing of applications for renewal of broadcast facilities during 1962 indicates that letters were written to approximately 25% of the applicants calling attention to technical problems which were revealed by the application itself.

12. We do not believe that the basic flaw is with our decision in 1953 to reduce the operator requirements or to permit remote control.<sup>1</sup> Rather, as it relates to the classes of stations involved, the difficulty in part appears to be the misconstruing of the operator rules to require only that someone with a radiotelephone first-class operator's license (or lesser grade license at certain noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations) be on the payroll for 40 hours a week, regardless of the duties which he is assigned. In many instances this operator's *primary* duties are announcing, sales, management, etc., and only occasional time (if any) is available for *engineering maintenance* duties. This interpretation is obviously in violation of the operator rules and our intention as stated in the aforementioned Report and Order (Docket No. 10214) that the radiotelephone first-class operator "have ample opportunity to detect difficulties and engage in preventive maintenance, and be readily available at all times for necessary repair work." It was contemplated by our action that each standard and FM broadcast station licensee would impose upon the one remaining first-class operator the responsibility for the technical operation of the station and would assign to him no other

<sup>1</sup> In a Report and Order adopted today in Docket No. 14746, we have adopted rules permitting certain standard and FM broadcast stations of lesser power to employ radiotelephone first-class operators (and lesser grade operators at certain noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations) on a part-time rather than full-time basis, such operators to be available to perform maintenance duties required under the rules. These new rules were accompanied, however, by other rules adopted in that docket which raise the minimum operator requirements for such stations, and were promulgated with an awareness of the inspection requirements adopted in the instant docket.

duties which would in any way restrict his ability to satisfy this responsibility.

13. In our Notice of Proposed Rule Making (FCC 62-609) in the instant proceeding, released June 8, 1962, we again indicated our concern with the carelessness with respect to operating requirements and equipment performance standards and proposed that at each standard and FM broadcast station the supervising first-class operator (or lesser grade supervising operator at certain noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations) make a *daily* inspection of all transmitting equipment and enter a signed statement in the maintenance log that the inspection had been made, noting in detail the repairs and maintenance work which were accomplished in order to insure that the station was operating in accordance with Commission rules and the station license. A few comments were received in opposition to this proposal as being expensive and unnecessary. More comments were received, however, objecting to a daily inspection when the chief engineer is normally employed only five days a week. Accordingly, the rule which we adopted required an inspection of the transmitting equipment only five days a week.<sup>2</sup>

14. In its petition, NAB indicates its appreciation of the Commission's desire to uplift performance standards and the importance of having adequate supervision of the transmitting facility. They express doubt, however, that a daily inspection requirement is necessary for adequate supervision or that it will necessarily result in improved technical performance. We, however, have the hope and belief that conscientious adherence to the terms and intent of this rule can and will improve considerably the technical performance of the great majority of licensees who are now operating in a manner other than as authorized. We intend to study closely for the next year the expected improvement in technical performance as a result of the adoption of this new requirement. If experience under the new rule reveals that fewer inspections per week are adequate for the proper technical operation of AM and FM broadcast stations, we shall then entertain the possibility of a relaxation of the rule reflecting this experience.

15. NAB surmises that the requirement for daily visits was brought about by the belief that some stations fail to employ a first-class operator on a full-time basis, and suggests that means are available "to punish the miscreant few other than by the imposition of sweeping requirements for the innocent many." Further, they note: "Compliance with outstanding operator regulations is best insured by on-the-spot inspections buttressed by the adoption of a definitive maintenance program verified to by the first-class ticket holder." As we have previously stated, the problem of technical compliance does not involve "the miscreant few," for if such were the case we have adequate procedures to cope with such numbers. But when non-compliance becomes more widespread, the public interest requires that we determine the steps

<sup>2</sup> In comments filed July 8, 1963, the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians urged the Commission to adopt a 7-day-per-week inspection requirement as originally proposed in the Notice herein. For the reasons stated in the Report and Order adopted in the instant proceeding, on February 20, 1963, we adhere to the 5-day-per-week inspection.

which are necessary to insure improvement. The problem appears to us to be one in which a first-class operator is not provided sufficient time to accomplish his primary duty—insuring proper technical operation. Nor will on-the-spot inspections cure the problem if sufficient maintenance time is not provided. This will only result in additional violation notices being issued. We agree wholeheartedly with NAB, however, in its statement that compliance can be insured by a definitive maintenance program. This is the very step we seek to accomplish by the daily inspection.

16. In their petitions, NAB and Richard Tuck Enterprises, *et al.*, raise the problem of the impact of the daily inspection on all stations operating by remote control. NAB states that the inspection requirement creates transportation and personnel problems which they believe would be not only burdensome but unnecessary to adequate technical performance. They state that in many instances, because of the distance involved, the first-class operator would be taken away from the duties he now performs at the remote control point. WXVA Broadcasting Corp. in its supporting statement comments that its transmitter site is in an apple orchard, and, during many days of the year when there is snow, mud, or apple growing activity, the transmitting facilities are relatively inaccessible. They further state that: "It is usually the better equipped and better maintained stations that are using remotely operated transmitter facilities" but submit no evidence to support this statement. The petition of Richard Tuck Enterprises, *et al.*, states: "Most of the equipment is remarkably stable and has been for many years and this the Commission knows from the thousands of logs that are submitted to it year in and year out so that the engineer who has other matters to claim his attention, which are somewhat more important, will find much of this time wasted in traveling to and from the transmitter for no useful purpose."

17. We fully recognize the impact of the new rule on existing AM and FM stations, but do not believe, in the great majority of cases, that the burden will be as great as petitioners imply—if the stations are now complying with the present rule requiring that the operator holding a first-class license has as his primary duty that of effecting and insuring the proper functioning of the transmitting equipment. Henceforth, the new rule will insure that he is spending a certain amount of his time each day inspecting all the equipment to assure operation in accordance with the rules and the instrument of authorization.

18. We are not blind to the fact, however, that situations will arise wherein certain FM stations will find strict compliance with the rule almost impossible to meet. For example, this would be true of transmitters located in rugged, isolated, mountainous terrain during snowstorms or other severe weather when roads are impassable. For those FM stations which can demonstrate the impossibility of complete compliance because of unusual terrain and weather factors we shall entertain requests for waiver when supported by a showing of the number of inspections per week which can be made, the maintenance program which has been instituted to insure proper operation, and a record of continued

compliance with Commission Rules. The possibility of waiver is not anticipated for AM stations because such terrain factors are not expected to arise. The rules (Section 3.188) recommend the selection of AM transmitter sites in low areas with marshy soil and the avoidance of hilltop sites. Further, since remote meters must be calibrated against the main meters a minimum of once a week, it is expected that transmitting equipment would be readily accessible.<sup>3</sup>

19. Hamilton College and Elmira College, each of which operates an FM station with power of 10 watts or less, cite the fact that they are not now required to have a licensed operator employed on a regular basis and that the requirement of a daily inspection would impose such a requirement. Further, the correspondence notes that stations of this type are not required to have monitors and other accessory equipment which would require inspection. On the basis of the information we have received, we conclude that the inclusion of noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations of 10 watts or less in the category of stations requiring daily inspection is unnecessary and results in an unreasonable burden on the stations. We accordingly amend the inspection rules to except this type of station.

20. The petition of Richard Tuck Enterprises, *et al.*, raises three other points not previously disposed of. First, the claim is made that present day transmitting equipment is quite stable. No engineering evidence is submitted to support this statement nor is the term "stability" defined. The question with which we are concerned is not, however, directly related to transmitter stability, but rather with operation in compliance with existing rules. The evidence we have cited establishes, we believe, that many stations are not devoting sufficient time to assuring operation in compliance with the technical rules. Second, petitioners claim that it will be necessary to hire a second engineer to comply with the rule—one to work forty hours a week at the station, and a second to make the daily visit. We cannot arrive at petitioners' conclusion except in those instances where the engineer's duties at the remote control point are of a nature (announcing, managing, etc.) which preclude his fulfilling his duties as a maintenance engineer. Only in the event that he is presently devoting at least 40 hours per week to maintenance of the transmitting equipment would additional assistance be required. Third, petitioners appear to place the burden upon the Commission and the operators holding a radiotelephone first-class license for stations which fail to comply with the Commission's technical requirements.

21. As to this we must point out that it is the licensee who must assume the responsibility, finally, for the proper operation of its station. This is a responsibility it accepts with a license. If technical responsibility is delegated, then it must assure itself that the responsibility is well placed by the proper selection of technical personnel. Notwithstanding this, however, we do not overlook the fact that we now require a radiotelephone first-class operator to

<sup>3</sup> Pacific FM, Inc. has suggested that the Commission give consideration to type accepting remote control equipment and requiring only a weekly inspection of transmitters.



enter a signed statement that the required inspection has been made and noting in detail the repairs and maintenance work which were accomplished in order to insure operation in accordance with the provisions of Commission rules and the current instrument of authorization. False statements in this regard will be considered in the same vein as any false information submitted to the Commission.

22. We note that in the inspection rule adopted herein we did not restrict the inspection requirement to those stations operating by remote control or using lesser grade operators because the evidence cited above indicates technical problems in all classes of stations where insufficient time is devoted to engineering maintenance. In this connection it is pointed out that in our Notice of Proposed Rule Making (FCC 62-874) released in Docket No. 14746 on August 2, 1962, pertaining to operator requirements for standard and FM broadcast stations, an inspection requirement was also proposed. However, in that docket the proposal was applicable only to stations permitted to utilize other than radiotelephone first-class operators for routine operation of the transmitter. A Report and Order adopted today in Docket No. 14746 states that no inspection rule is adopted therein in view of the broader inspection requirements applicable to *all* standard and FM broadcast stations adopted in the Report and Order in the present proceeding and reaffirmed in the instant Memorandum Opinion and Order.

23. It has been called to our attention that there is some question as to what constitutes an inspection under the new rules. To eliminate doubt, we are modifying the inspection rules adopted in our Report and Order (FCC 63-184) released February 25, 1963, herein. The modification does not mention every detail necessary for a satisfactory inspection, but does suggest some of the acts which we deem necessary to a good inspection. We are also modifying those rules to require that the logging entry reflecting the inspection activity indicate the time spent in the actual inspection as opposed to travel time to and from the transmitter.

24. Certain editorial changes are also being made in the aforementioned inspection rules for purposes of clarification and consistency. As an example of the latter, it is noted that the present inspection (and inspection logging) rules appear under the sections dealing with maintenance logs. We believe it more appropriate to deal only with logging requirements in those sections and to deal with the actual inspection requirements under the sections of the rules (Sections 3.93, 3.265, 3.565) dealing with operating requirements for standard and FM broadcast stations. Thus, in the Appendix hereto, the inspection logging provisions are retained in Sections 3.114(e), 3.284(g), and 3.584(g) while the provisions which require daily inspection are removed from those sections and added to Sections 3.93, 3.265 and 3.565 in the form of a new paragraph (e) in each of those sections.

#### ORDER

25. Authority for the adoption of the amendments herein is contained in Sections 4(i), 303(j) and 405 of the Communications

Act of 1934, as amended. Since the amendments adopted herein are editorial in nature and constitute a relaxation of the rules adopted in the Report and Order in this proceeding which are effective July 18, 1963, compliance with the effective date provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act is not required.

26. In view of the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED, That effective July 19, 1963, Part 3 of the Commission Rules and Regulations IS AMENDED in accordance with the attached Appendix.

27. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the petitions for reconsideration listed in paragraph 1, and the requests made in petitions for reconsideration and other documents listed in paragraph 2 of this Memorandum Opinion and Order ARE GRANTED insofar as they are consistent with the changes effected by the Appendix attached hereto, and in other respects are DENIED.

Adopted July 10, 1963.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

BEN F. WAPLE, *Secretary.*

NOTE: Rules changes herein will be covered by T.S. III(61)-10.

APPENDIX

Part 3 of the Commission Rules is amended as follows:

1. In § 3.93, add a new paragraph (e) as follows:

§ 3.93 *Operator requirements.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) At all standard broadcast stations, a complete inspection of all transmitting equipment in use shall be made by an operator holding a valid radiotelephone first-class operator license (whether employed full time or on a part-time contract basis) at least once each day, 5 days each week, with an interval of no less than 12 hours between successive inspections. This inspection shall include such tests, adjustments, and repairs as may be necessary to insure operation in conformance with the provisions of this subpart and the current instrument of authorization for the station.

2 In § 3.113, paragraph (a) (3) (ii), the introductory text of paragraph (a) (4) (i), and paragraphs (a) (4) (ii) and (b) (5) are amended to read as follows:

§ 3.113 *Operating log.*

(a) \* \* \*

(3) \* \* \*

(ii) Antenna current or common point current (if directional) without modulation, or with modulation if the meter reading is not affected by modulation.

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) \* \* \*

(i) Antenna base current(s) without modulation, or with modulation if the meter reading is not affected by modulation, for each mode of operation:

\* \* \* \* \*

(ii) Where there is remote control operation of a directional antenna station, readings for each pattern taken at the transmitter (within two hours of commencement of operation with each pattern) of:

(a) Common point current without modulation, or with modulation if the meter reading is not affected by modulation.

(b) Base current(s) without modulation, or with modulation if the meter reading is not affected by modulation.

(c) Phase monitor sample loop current(s) without modulation, or with modulation if the meter reading is not affected by modulation.

(d) Phase indications.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(5) Unless the alarm circuit operates continuously, devices which record each parameter in sequence must read each parameter at least once during each 10-minute period and clearly indicate the parameter being recorded;

3. In § 3.114, paragraphs (e) and (f) are amended to read as follows:

§ 3.114 *Maintenance log.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) Upon completion of the inspection required by § 3.93 (e), the inspecting operator shall enter a signed statement that the required inspection has been made, noting in detail the tests, adjustments, and repairs which were accomplished in order to insure operation in accordance with the provisions of this subpart and the current instrument of authorization of the station. The statement shall also specify the amount of time, exclusive of travel time to and from the transmitter, which was devoted to such inspection duties. If complete repair could not be effected, the statement shall set forth in detail the items of equipment concerned, the manner and degree in which they are defective, and the reasons for failure to make satisfactory repairs.

(f) Any other entries required by the current instrument of authorization of the station and the provisions of this subpart.

4. In § 3.265, add a new paragraph (e) as follows:

§ 3.265 *Operator requirements.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) At all FM broadcast stations, a complete inspection of all transmitting equipment in use shall be made by an operator holding a valid radiotelephone first-class operator license (whether employed full time or on a part-time contract basis) at least once each day, five days each week, with an interval of no less than 12 hours between successive inspections. This inspection shall include such tests, adjustments, and repairs as may be necessary to insure operation in conformance with the provisions of this subpart and the current instrument of authorization for the station.

5. In § 3.283, paragraph (b) (5) is amended to read as follows:

§ 3.283 *Operating log.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(5) Unless the alarm circuit operates continuously, devices which record each parameter in sequence must read each parameter at least once during each 10-minute period and clearly indicate the parameter being recorded;

6. In § 3.284, paragraphs (g) and (h) are amended to read as follows:

§ 3.284 *Maintenance log.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(g) Upon completion of the inspection required by § 3.265 (e), the inspecting operator shall enter a signed statement that the required inspection has been made, noting in detail the tests, adjustments, and repairs which were accomplished in order to insure operation in accordance with the provisions of this subpart and the current instrument of authorization of the station. The statement shall also specify the amount of time, exclusive of travel time to and from the transmitter, which was devoted to such inspection duties. If complete repair could not be effected, the statement shall set forth in detail the items of equipment concerned, the manner and degree in which they are defective, and the reasons for failure to make satisfactory repairs.

(h) Any other entries required by the current instrument of authorization of the station and the provisions of this subpart.

7. In § 3.565, add a new paragraph (e) as follows:

§ 3.565 *Operator requirements.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) At all noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations, a complete inspection of all transmitting equipment in use shall be made by an operator holding a valid radiotelephone first-class operator license (whether employed full time or on a part-time contract basis) at least once each day, 5 days each week, with an interval of no less than 12 hours between successive inspections.

This inspection shall include such tests, adjustments, and repairs as may be necessary to insure operation in conformance with the provisions of this subpart and the current instrument of authorization for the station: *Provided*, That if the transmitter power output is in excess of 10 watts but not greater than 1 kw, an operator holding a radiotelephone second-class operator license (whether employed full time or on a part-time contract basis) may perform the required inspection: *Provided, further*, That if the transmitter power output is 10 watts or less, no such daily inspection need be made, although this shall in no way relieve such stations from the duty to operate in conformance with the provisions of this subpart and the current instrument of authorization.

8. In § 3.583, paragraph (b) (5) is amended to read as follows:

§ 3.583 *Operating log.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(5) Unless the alarm circuit operates continuously, devices which record each parameter in sequence must read each parameter at least once during each 10-minute period and clearly indicate the parameter being recorded;

9. In § 3.584, paragraphs (g) and (h) are amended to read as follows:

§ 3.584 *Maintenance log.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(g) Upon completion of the inspection required by § 3.565 (e), the inspecting operator shall enter a signed statement that the required inspection has been made, noting in detail the tests, adjustments, and repairs which were accomplished in order to insure operation in accordance with the provisions of this subpart and the current instrument of authorization of the station. The statement shall also specify the amount of time, exclusive of travel time to and from the transmitter, which was devoted to such inspection duties. If complete repair could not be effected, the statement shall set forth in detail the items of equipment concerned, the manner and degree in which they are defective, and the reasons for failure to make satisfactory repairs.

(h) Any other entries required by the current instrument of authorization of the station and the provisions of this subpart.

10. In § 3.671, paragraph (b) (5) is amended to read as follows:

§ 3.671 *Operating log.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(5) Unless the alarm circuit operates continuously, devices which record each parameter in sequence must read each parameter at least once during each 10-minute period and clearly indicate the parameter being recorded;