

ABC Radio Networks

Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.

125 West End Avenue
New York NY 10023
212-456-5200 212-456-5131
Programming: news features agricultural sports
Programming type: News, information, sports

ABC Talkradio

125 West End Avenue
New York NY 10023
212-456-5200 212-456-5131
Programming: long form
Programming type: Weekend talk radio

ESPN Radio Network

125 West End Avenue
New York NY 10023
212-456-5585 Fax: 212-456-5397
Programming: long form sports
Programming type: Sports and sports talk

ABC Radio Network/SMN

Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.

12655 North Central Expressway, Suite 600
Dallas TX 75243
214-991-9200 Fax: 214-991-1071
Programming: news features format delivery
70's Classic Hits

Programming type: Classic Hits

Classic Rock

Programming type: Classic Rock

Country Coast to Coast

Programming type: Country

Hot Adult Contemporary

Programming type: Hot AC

Kool Gold

Programming type: 50's & 60's Oldies

Pure Gold

Programming type: Oldies

Real Country

Programming type: Classic Country

StarStation

Programming type: Adult Contemporary

Stardust

Programming type: Adult Standards

The Touch

Programming type: Urban AC

Urban Gold

Programming type: R&B Oldies

Z-Rock

Programming type: Hard Rock

American Entertainment Network

400 Mission Ave.
Oceanside CA 92054
619-854-3333 Fax: 619-754-3344
Programming: long form
Programming type: Talk

American Sports Network

Business Radio Network

5025 Centennial Blvd.
Colorado Springs CO 80919
719-528-7040 Fax: 719-528-5170
Programming: long form format delivery sports
Programming type: Sports and sports talk

American Urban Radio Networks

463 Seventh Ave. 6th fl.
New York NY 10018
212-714-1000 Fax: 212-714-2349
Programming: news features long form sports

AP Radio Network

Associated Press Broadcast Services

1825 K Street Northwest, Suite 615
Washington DC 20006
202-736-1100
Programming: news features long form

Bailey Broadcasting Services

3151 Cahuenga Blvd. W., Ste. 200
Los Angeles CA 90068
213-969-0011 Fax: 213-969-8474
Programming: features

Beethoven Satellite Network

WTTW, Inc.

303 East Wacker Drive
Chicago IL 60601
312-565-5000 800-872-9368
Fax: 312-565-5169
Programming: long form format delivery
Programming type: Overnight classical programming

Business Radio Network

5025 Centennial Blvd.
Colorado Springs CO 80919
719-528-7040 Fax: 719-528-5170
Programming: news features long form format delivery
Programming type: Business news, talk

CBS Radio Network

CBS, Inc.

51 West 52nd Street
New York NY 10019
212-975-3774 Fax: 212-975-3515
Programming: news features long form sports
Programming type: News, information, sports, talk

CBS Hispanic

Programming: news features sports
Programming type: Spanish news, information

CBS Spectrum Radio Network

Programming: features long form

RadioRadio

Programming: news features long form

CNBC Business Radio

CNBC, Westwood One Radio Networks

1675 Broadway, 17th Floor
New York NY 10019
212-247-1600 Fax: 212-247-0393
Programming: news features
Programming type: Business news & information
Marketed by Unistar Radio Networks

Cadena Radio Centro

Hefel Broadcasting Corp.

1645 N. Vine St.
Hollywood CA 90028
213-463-3800 Fax: 213-463-7724
Programming: news features long form format delivery sports
Programming type: Spanish news, information, music

24-HOUR SECURITY



**ABC/SMN Formats Deliver Quality
Programming You Can Count On Around-The-Clock**



'50s, '60s & '70s Oldies



Adult Contemporary



Current Rock



Urban Oldies



Contemporary Country



Pure Country



Urban Adult Contemporary



Young AC



Adult Standards



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of All-Time



East Affiliation
212-456-5200

Quality Programming From
ABC RADIO NETWORKS

West Affiliation
214-991-9200

Cable News Network

Turner Broadcasting System

CNN Radio Network

PO Box 105366
Atlanta GA 30348-5366
404-827-2750
Programming: news features long form
format delivery sports
Programming type: News and information
Marketed by Westwood One Radio Networks

CNN Radio Noticias

PO Box 105366
Atlanta GA 30348-5366
404-827-2750
Programming: news features sports
Programming type: Spanish news and
information

**Children's Satellite Network
(Radio Aahs)**

Children's Broadcasting Corp.

5501 Excelsior Blvd.
Minneapolis MN 55416
612-926-1280 Fax: 612-926-8014
Programming: format delivery
Programming type: Children's music and
information

Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science Publishing

Christian Science Monitor Radio Network

One Norway Street
Boston MA 02101
617-450-2072
Programming: news long form
Programming type: News and information
Marketed by Public Radio International

EFM Media Management

Rush Limbaugh, Dean Edell

366 Madison Ave. 7th fl.
New York NY 10017
212-661-7500 212-661-7500
Fax: 212-661-7945
Programming: features long form
Programming type: Talk

Global Satellite Network

15477 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 300
Sherman Oaks CA 91403
818-906-1888 Fax: 818-906-9736
Programming: features long form
Programming type: Music programming

**Independent Broadcasting
Network**

Independent Broadcasters, Inc.

13577 Feather Sound Dr., Ste. 530
Clearwater FL 34622
813-573-4402 Fax: 813-573-3501
Programming: long form format delivery
Programming type: Talk programming

Interstate Radio Network

Interstate Radio Network, Inc.

435 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2800
Chicago IL 60611
312-222-4784 Fax: 312-222-3476
Programming: news features long form
Programming type: Truck news, information
and music

Jones Satellite Network

Jones Intercable

9697 E. Mineral Ave.
Englewood CO 80112
800-876-3303 Fax: 303-799-0966
Programming: format delivery

Adult Choice

Programming type: Adult contemporary

CD Country

Programming type: Hot country

FM Lite

Programming type: Easy listening

Good Time Oldies

Programming type: Oldies

Soft Hits

Programming type: Soft AC

The Team

Programming type: Sports talk

U. S. Country

Programming type: Country

Major Networks

101 W. Grand Ave., Ste. 600
Chicago IL 60610
312-775-1300 Fax: 312-775-0336
Programming: features long form

Major Talk

Programming type: Talk

Adult Hit Radio

Programming type: Hot AC

Light Hits

Programming type: Soft AC

Superhit Country

Programming type: Country

The Exxit

Programming type: Alternative

The Force

Programming type: Hard rock

The Rhythm of the 90's

Programming type: Dance-CHR

Metro Networks

2700 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 1400
Houston TX 77056
713-621-2800 Fax: 713-622-7045
Programming: news features sports
Programming type: Traffic, news, sports,
weather

**Moody Broadcasting
Network**

Moody Bible Institute

820 North LaSalle Drive
Chicago IL 60610
312-329-4433 800-621-7031
Fax: 312-329-4468
Programming: news long form format delivery
Programming type: Religion

Morningstar Radio Network

Burt & Patsy Perrault

402 BNA Dr., Bldg. 100, Ste. 207
Nashville TN 37217
615-367-2210
Programming: format delivery
Programming type: Contemporary Christian

Motor Racing Network

NASCAR Racing Circuit

PO Box 2888
Daytona Beach FL 32115
904-254-6760 Fax: 904-254-6716
Programming: features long form sports
Programming type: Racing news, talk,
coverage

**Mount Wilson FM
Broadcasters, Inc.**

The Digital Pops Standards Network

Box 250028
Los Angeles CA 90025
310-478-5540 Fax: 310-478-4189
Programming: format delivery
Programming type: Adult standards

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WACC-FM		Rock 861-8100	3	329	2.1	2	184	2.0
WGGG-AM		Talk 222-4700	1	1055	6.7	1	322	3.4
WJLL-AM		Adult 977-1800	2	429	2.7	3	81	0.9
	Standards/Talk							
Yourtown, USA WI94 MSA Arbitron			1	604	11.4	2	196	6.3
WAOO-FM		Country 729-4400	3	57	0.4	3	40	0.4
WADD-FM		Alternative 777-1700	2	391	2.5	1	350	3.7
WMMM-FM		New Rock 527-8348	1	450	2.8	2	270	2.9
Ourtown, USA WI94 MSA Arbitron			2	299	5.7	1	220	7.0

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Yourtown, USA WI94 MSA Arbitron	WHHH-FM WACC-FM	WCCC-FM	WEEF-FM WRRR-FM WSSS-FM	WAOO-FM WZZZ-FM	WGGG-AM WOOO-AM WOOO-FM WPPP-FM WQQQ-AM WJLL-AM	WAHH-FM WAFF-FM	WJLL-AM WUUU-FM WAPP-AM WXXX-AM	WPPP-AM	WAAA-AM WJJJ-AM	WFFF-FM WLLL-AM WLLL-FM	

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Check for times. Produced by Glenn Hauser

Music Channel One

280 N. College, Ste. 125
Fayetteville AR 72701
501-521-5128 Fax: 501-521-4968
Programming: long form
Programming type: CHR

Musical Starstreams

Box 1989
Sedona AZ 86339
602-204-1989 Fax: 602-204-1990
Programming: long form format delivery
Programming type: New AC

Nashville Record Review

2644 McGavock Pike
Nashville TN 37214
615-871-6725 Fax: 615-871-6778
Programming: long form
Programming type: Country

National Public Radio

635 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington DC 20001
202-414-2000
Programming: news features long form
Programming type: Information, music, variety

One on One Sports

Sports Entertainment Network
144 N. Greenbay Rd.
Winnetka IL 60093
708-446-0580
Programming: features long form format
delivery sports
Programming type: Sports talk and coverage

Premiere Radio Networks

15260 Ventura Blvd., Ste. 500
Sherman Oaks CA 91403
818-377-5300 Fax: 818-377-5333
Programming: features long form
Programming type:

Prime Sports Radio

125 E. John Carpenter Frwy., Ste. 670
Irving TX 75062
214-401-0972
Programming: format delivery sports
Programming type: Sports information, talk

Public Radio International

100 North 6th Street, Suite 900A
Minneapolis MN 55403
612-338-5000 Fax: 612-330-9250
Programming: news features long form

**Public Radio Satellite
Interconnect System**

stations, nonprofit trust
Public Radio Satellite Interconnect System
635 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington DC 20001
202-414-2000
Programming: features long form

Radio Labio

Nilka, Inc.
6430 Sunset Blvd., Ste. 650
Los Angeles CA 90028
213-468-2350 Fax: 212-463-2084
Programming: long form format delivery
Programming type: Spanish talk

Reach Satellite Network

Box 2840
Boone NC 28607
800-999-7234 Fax: 704-262-3776
Programming: news format delivery
Programming type: Southern gospel

Salem Radio Networks

Salem Communications
545 East John Carpenter Freeway, Ste. 450
Dallas TX 75062
214-831-1920
Programming: news features long form
Programming type: Religion, talk

Skylight Radio Network

Northwestern College Radio
Skylight
3003 Snelling Ave. N.
St. Paul MN 55133
612-631-5000 Fax: 612-631-5010
Programming: format delivery
Programming type: Gospel

Sports Byline

Champion Productions
300 Broadway, Ste. B
San Francisco CA 94133
415-434-8300 Fax: 415-391-2569
Programming: long form sports
Programming type: Sports talk

Standard News

1301 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington DC 20004
202-783-3375 Fax: 202-737-3362
Programming: news features agricultural
sports
Programming type: News, information

Sun Radio Network

2870 Scherer Dr., Ste. 100
St. Petersburg FL 33716
813-572-9209 813-238-3145
Fax: 813-572-4735
Programming: long form
Programming type: Talk

**Target Radio Satellite
Networks**

TheLYTE
Box 22744
Knoxville TN 37933
615-675-5983 Fax: 615-675-2511
Programming: format delivery
Programming type: Jazz

The Word in Music

1465 Kelly Johnson Blvd., Ste. 340
Colorado Springs CO 80920
719-531-9696 Fax: 719-531-9697
Programming: format delivery
Programming type: Contemporary Christian

NETWORKS

Tribune Radio Networks

Tribune Broadcasting Company

435 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 1104
Chicago IL 60611
312-222-3342 Fax: 312-222-5165
Programming: news features agricultural
Programming type: Farm, country

People's Radio Network

Drawer W
White Springs FL 32096
904-397-2000 800-825-5937
Fax: 904-397-4149
Programming: long form format delivery
Programming type: Talk, information

USA Radio Network

2290 Springlake Road, Suite 107
Dallas TX 75234
214-484-3900 800-829-8111
Fax: 214-241-6826
Programming: news features long form
sports
Programming type: News, talk, information

United Press International

1400 Eye Street N.W., 9th Floor
Washington DC 20005
202-898-8111 800-777-5336
Fax: 202-898-8124
Programming: news features long form
agricultural sports

United Stations Radio Networks

1675 Broadway, 30th fl.
New York NY 10019
212-767-1111 Fax: 212-767-1112
Programming: features

WOR Radio Network

Buckley Broadcasting

1440 Broadway
New York NY 10018
212-642-4533 Fax: 212-642-4486
Programming: long form
Programming type: Talk

Wall Street Journal Radio Network

Dow Jones and Company

Dow Jones Report

200 Liberty Street, 14th Floor
New York NY 10281
212-416-2380 Fax: 212-416-4195
Programming: news features
Programming type: Business news

Westwood One

Westwood Radio Networks

1675 Broadway, 17th Floor
New York NY 10018
212-247-1600 800-225-3270
Programming: news features long form

Westwood One News & Entertainment

Mutual Radio Network

NBC Radio Network

9540 Washington Boulevard
Culver City CA 90232
310-204-5000 Fax: 310-204-4375
Programming: news features long form
sports

Westwood Radio Formats

25060 West Avenue Stanford
Valencia CA 91355
805-294-9000

Programming: format delivery

70's Classic Hits

Programming type: Classic hits

AM Only

Programming type: Adult standards

Adult Contemporary

Programming type: Adult contemporary

Adult Rock 'n' Roll

Programming type: Classic hits and rock

Format 41

Programming type: Soft AC

Oldies Channel

Programming type: Oldies

Unistar Country

Programming type: Country

Full-Time Satellite Delivered Formats

<u>Adult Contemporary</u>		
ABC/SMN	StarStation	current/oldies mix
ABC/SMN	Young AC	hot AC
Jones	Adult Choice	current/oldies mix
Major	Adult Hit Radio	hot AC
Westwood	AC	current/oldies mix

<u>Adult Standards</u>		
ABC/SMN	Stardust	40's to 70's
Mt Wilson	Digital Pops	40's to 70's
Westwood	AM Only	50's to 80's

<u>Business News</u>	
Business Radio Network	business news & talk

<u>Children's Programming</u>	
Radio Aahs	music and programs

<u>CHR</u>		
Major	Rhythm of the 90's	dance
Music Channel One		current

<u>Classic Rock</u>		
ABC/SMN	Classic Rock	classic rock
Westwood	Adult Rock N' Roll	pop classic rock

<u>Country</u>		
ABC/SMN	Coast to Coast	current/oldies mix
ABC/SMN	Real Country	oldies/current mix
Jones	CD Country	current
Jones	U.S. Country	current/oldies mix
Major	Superhit Country	current/oldies mix
Westwood	Country	current/oldies mix
Westwood	Hot Country	current

<u>Easy Listening</u>		
Jones	FM Lite	instrumental/vocal

<u>News</u>		
Associated Press	All News Radio	24 hour news
Westwood	CNN Headline News	30 min. news segments

<u>Oldies</u>		
ABC/SMN	Pure Gold	60's & 70's
ABC/SMN	Kool Gold	50's & 60's
ABC/SMN	70's Oldies	70's
Jones	Good Time Oldies	60's & 70's
Westwood	Oldies Channel	60's & 70's
Westwood	70's Oldies	70's

<u>R&B Oldies</u>		
ABC/SMN	Urban Gold	oldies

<u>Religion</u>	
Morningstar	contemp. Christian
Moody Broadcasting Network	variety
Reach	southern gospel
The Word in Music	contemp. Christian

<u>Rock</u>		
ABC/SMN	Z-Rock	hard rock
Major	The Exxit	new rock
Major	The Force	hard rock

<u>Soft Adult Contemporary</u>		
Jones	Soft Hits	oldies/current mix
Major	Light Hits	current/oldies mix
Westwood	Format 41	oldies/current mix

<u>Sports</u>	
American Sports Network	sports talk shows
One on One	Sports Entertainment sports talk shows
Prime Sports	sports news & talk
Jones	The Team sports talk shows

<u>Talk</u>	
Independent Broadcasters	talk shows
Peoples Network	news & talk shows

<u>Urban AC</u>		
ABC/SMN	The Touch	current/oldies mix

<u>Spanish</u>	
Radio Labio	Talk

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FCC Procedures

by Gregg P. Skall

Skall is a communications lawyer with the firm of Pepper & Corazzini in Washington, DC. He frequently represents parties before the Commission and the Congress to obtain desired policy objectives. In 1984, the National Journal recognized him as one of the leading spectrum lobbyists in Washington. He writes and speaks on topics of Federal Communications Commission administrative process, public mass media, and telecommunications. He may be reached at (202) 296-0600.

APPLICATIONS AND LICENSING PROCEDURES

The Communications Act of 1934 requires that a radio station be authorized by the FCC before it commences broadcasting. There are two methods to obtain such a license, both of which require submitting an application to the FCC. The first method is to apply for a construction permit to build a new station. Often, there is significant competition for the initial grant of such a permit, but once it has been issued and construction properly completed, the issuance of a license is usually automatic. The second method of obtaining a license is to purchase an existing station and seek authority from the FCC to assign the license to the purchaser. FCC authorization of the ownership change is required, and approval must be obtained before the purchase is consummated.

The Communications Act requires the FCC to observe certain procedures in these licensing activities. First, an application for authorization to build or buy a station must be filed. Then, the FCC must issue a public notice announcing the filing. The FCC cannot grant an application until 30 days have passed from the date this notice is published. The Act also requires that the party filing the application give public notice in the community where a station is proposed or, in the case of an existing station, where it is currently operating.

Before an application can be granted, the FCC must find that the grant will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity. One of the matters it considers is formal petitions to deny, or informal objections challenging the grant of the application. These petitions and objections must be filed within the 30 day period following the FCC's public notice of the applications filing. If such petitions or objections are filed, the FCC must determine whether they raise a substantial and material question of fact of whether granting the application would serve the public interest. If such questions are raised, they must be resolved before an application can be granted.

If questions raised cannot be readily resolved, an evidentiary hearing, similar to a trial in a civil suit, is the procedure used to explore and finally resolve such questions. At such a hearing, evidence is collected and the burden is placed on the applicant to prove that the public interest would be served by grant of its application. If an applicant fails to produce sufficient evidence to meet this burden, its application will either be dismissed or denied.

In contrast, if no petitions or objections are filed, and the Commission finds no other problems, an application can be granted as soon as the 30-day public comment period has passed.

Similar procedures are also used when the FCC is asked to grant various other applications. Since a radio license is only granted for a limited seven year period, a licensee must apply for renewal of its license. Renewal applications, like initial licensing applications, are subject to public petitions and informal objections -- but for a period of several months rather than 30 days.

Another kind of application is one by which a licensee of an existing station seeks a construction permit to make a major change to its station. Among other things, the Commission considers the change in an AM station's community of license or frequency to be a major change. For AM stations, major changes can also include increases in power. For non-commercial FM stations, they include significant (over 50%) changes in the area covered by the station's signal. Whenever such a change is proposed, the same public notice procedures and 30-day public comment period required for initial applications must be observed.

Some applications are considered minor in nature and are therefore not subject to a 30 day public comment period before they can be granted. These include applications for insignificant modifications to existing facilities, primarily those that cannot affect the station's frequency or its community of license. Another example is pro-forma ownership changes, such as partnerships becoming corporations, or involuntary transfers of control in bankruptcy or situations involving the appointment of a receiver. Although an FCC public notice of the filing of such applications is still required, and informal objections from the public may still be filed, there is no required waiting period before these applications can be granted.

OWNERSHIP RULES

National Ownership Rules

The number of radio stations in which a single entity may have an attributable interest is 18 AM and 18 FM stations. In September, 1994, the limit will have increased to 20 AM and 20 FM stations.

An entity may also hold a non-controlling, attributable interest in an additional three stations per service if those stations are controlled by minorities or small businesses. The Commission has defined minority control as more than 50% ownership by one or more members of a minority group; minority groups include Blacks, Hispanic, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders. The Commission has defined a "small business" as an individual or business entity which, at the time of application to the Commission, had annual revenues of less than \$500,000 and total assets of less than \$1,000,000.

FCC PROCEDURES

The Commission has outstanding a further notice of proposed rule making to explore a broadcast ownership "incubator" program designed to ease entry barriers and provide assistance to small businesses or individuals seeking to enter the radio field. The purpose of the program is to encourage broadcast groups to apply their knowledge and financial resources to help overcome entry barriers for others. Under the program, a group owner could acquire a controlling or attributable interest in stations above the national ownership limit upon a prior demonstration that it has in place "small business investment incentives program."

Local Ownership Rules

The local ownership rule consists of two tiers of market sizes defined strictly by contour overlap.

The first tier consists of markets with fewer than 15 stations. For these markets, the Commission permits a single entity to own up to three stations, no more than two of which may be in the same service, provided that the owners' stations represent less than 50% of the total number of stations in the market.

The other tier involves markets having 15 or more radio stations. In these larger markets, a single entity is permitted to own up to two AM and two FM stations, provided that the combined audience share of those stations will not exceed 25%. The 25% test applies at the time of acquisition, and divestiture is generally not required should the 25% threshold be exceeded at some point in the future. In addition, the stations generally may be transferred as a group at a later date even if the combined audience share at that time exceeds 25%.

To determine the tier under which an acquisition will be analyzed, the Commission defines a radio market as the area encompassed by the principal community contours of the overlapping stations proposing to have common ownership. The principal community contours are the predicted or measured 5 mV/m daytime contour for AM stations and the predicted 3.16 mV/m contours for FM stations. The number of stations in the market are determined by counting all commercial stations whose principal community contours overlap or intersect the principal community contours of the commonly-owned stations. Included in the count are all operating commercial full-power stations including daytimers and foreign stations, but excluding non-commercial stations, translators, construction permits which are not yet on the air, and stations which have been silent for more than six months.

Two Fine Points: First, where the overlap area of a proposed AM/AM station contours will also overlap a commonly-owned AM station (or where a proposed AM/AM combination will overlap a commonly-owned FM station), then the number of stations in the market will include all which overlap the contours of the three which will be commonly owned. Second, where there will be a chain of commonly-owned stations, the Commission will consider each overlap separately.

Joint Ventures and Simulcasting

A "time brokerage arrangement" for more than 15% of the brokered stations' broadcast hours per week is an attributable ownership interest. Further, stations in the same service whose overlap area constitutes more than 50% of either station's principal community contour may not simulcast for more than 25% of either stations' broadcast time.

The FCC defines time brokerage as the sale of discreet blocks of time to a party who both supplies the programming to fill that time and sells the commercial spot announcements in it. It has been suggested that time brokerage agreements may provide for liquidated damages upon termination, but that excessive liquidated damages or an unreasonably lengthy term could raise questions concerning a licensee's meaningful control over its station. By its "main studio rule", brokered stations are required to maintain the presence of at least one full-time managerial and one staff person at the brokered station's main studio during regular business hours. (See Following Section on Main Studio Staffing.)

All time brokerage agreements, sometimes also called Local Marketing Agreements (LMAs), must be reduced to writing and included in the public inspection files of both the brokering and brokered stations for the term of the contract, although confidential or proprietary information may be redacted. Time brokerage agreements which qualify as an attributable interest must both be filed with the FCC within 30 days of execution and be included by the brokering station in its annual ownership report. The FCC filing must include a certification that the arrangement complies with the Commission's ownership rules. Should a brokering station purchase the brokered station, the 25% audience share limit will be tested at the time of acquisition, not when the time brokerage agreement began.

MAIN STUDIO STAFFING

In 1991, the Commission held in *Jones Eastern of the Outer Banks, Inc.* that, where a station located its primary studio outside the 3.16 mV/m contour, it must nevertheless maintain a main studio within that contour staffed by two full-time employees, one of whom must be supervisory (or managerial).

The FCC considers positions that will constitute a "meaningful managerial presence" at the main studio to include: president or other corporate officer; general manager; station manager; program director; sales manager; chief engineer with managerial duties; news director; personnel manager; facilities manager; operations manager; production manager; promotion manager; research director; controller and chief accountant. It is job duties rather than titles that are considered.

The FCC does not require these management persons to be "chained to their desks" during all business hours. However, they must report to work at the main studio on a daily basis and spend a substantial amount of time there, using the main studio as a "home base."

Non-managerial main studio staff may take on responsibilities for another business outside the studio so long as the main studio is attended by some station employee during all normal business hours. Caution: While this is a possibility, such an arrangement should be reserved for situations where the parties agree to maintain **EXTENSIVE** records regarding the actual time and duties devoted to each employer by the employee.

RENEWAL EXPECTANCY

If a licensee's application for renewal of license is challenged by an applicant who files a competing application for the station, the Commission will consider a factor it calls "renewal expectancy". The licensee renewal expectancy is based upon the policy that broadcast consumers would be hurt if the Commission did not recognize an existing licensee's meritorious performance and that comparison to a challenger without such a history would lead to conceivably inferior service and a haphazard restructuring of the industry. In upholding the renewal expectancy, courts have reasoned that comparative renewal proceedings cannot function as a "competitive spur" to licensees if their dedication to the community is not rewarded. In a recent interpretation of this factor in a case involving KTTV(TV), Los Angeles, the FCC Review Board listed five criteria by which an incumbent licensee's performance would be judged to determine the degree of "renewal expectancy" which should be awarded.

- Criterion 1 The licensee's efforts to ascertain the needs, problems and interests of its community,
- Criterion 2 The licensee's programming responses to those ascertained needs,
- Criterion 3 The licensee's reputation in the community for servicing its needs, problems and interests,
- Criterion 4 The licensee's record of compliance with the Communications Act and FCC rules and policies, and
- Criterion 5 The presence or absence of any special effort at community outreach or toward providing a form for local self-expression.

FCC COMPLAINT AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

There are several types of special procedures and rules which require broadcaster attention with respect to FCC enforcement procedures. They include procedures for FCC field inspections, for public complaints and objections, for station forfeitures or fines, for rule making, for ex-parte contacts by members of the public with the FCC and for required misconduct reports.

Informal Complaints Anyone may file a complaint with the FCC concerning the operation of the station. If such complaints contain significant allegations, the FCC customarily forwards the complaint to the licensee for comment and explanation. Under this procedure, the licensee is given a specific amount of time to respond. The FCC then evaluates whether any action is necessary and issues a letter informing both the complainant and the licensee of its decision.

Formal Complaints The FCC also considers more formal complaints against the licensee. These complaints often take the form of a legal petition requesting that the FCC take specific action. Among the most common of these are petitions to deny an application pending before the FCC. Petitions may also be filed independently of the application process. Consequently, a licensee should be wary of such filings at all times.

Petitions often allege that the licensee has violated a federal law or policy. The FCC requires petitions to contain specific facts to support their allegations. Once a petition is filed, a licensee has a limited period of time to submit a response or "opposition" to the petition. This is important to remember since, unlike informal complaint procedures, the FCC does not inform a licensee when its opposition is due. Unless the licensee submits an opposition on its own initiative, it may be completely precluded from responding to the petition at all.

If a licensee submits an opposition to a petition, FCC procedures generally allow the party filing the petition to submit a reply to the opposition. Thereafter, no further pleadings are allowed. The FCC will then make a decision about whether further action is warranted. If it decides no action is necessary, it will either dismiss or deny the petition. If it believes further inquiry is required, it will usually designate the matter for a formal evidentiary hearing or initiate an investigation.

Field Inspections As a result of a complaint, a petition to deny, a licensee's failure to file some required information, or a random decision by FCC staff, a station can receive an unannounced field inspection by the agency. Such investigations or inspections may include anything from a review of the station's public inspection file to an evaluation of the performance of a station's transmitter. Such inspections are frequently held after a station has completed significant new construction, to determine whether it is operating as authorized.

Most inspections are simply a routine investigation by FCC staff to make sure a licensee is operating its station in conformance with FCC rules. Every licensee must eventually endure such an inspection, so they should not be viewed with alarm. Generally, an FCC field inspector has a right to inspect every aspect of a broadcast station's operation and can review all documents related to the operation. Remember, however, that FCC rules specify only certain documents must be made available to the field inspector.

While a member of the public has a right to see the station's public inspection file, only an FCC field inspector has a right to see anything more. Consequently, before providing documents or information not contained in the public inspection file, the licensee has a right to see positive identification indicating that the person requesting the information is an FCC official.

Forfeiture Proceedings If as a result of a field inspection or a complaint, a violation of FCC rules is found, the licensee involved may be subject to a forfeiture proceeding. A forfeiture is a monetary fine. A "forfeiture proceeding" determines how serious the violation is and how large a fine, if any, should be imposed. In a forfeiture proceeding, an official Notice of Violation (FCC Form 793) is mailed to the station. This notice indicates the particulars of the violation. The licensee has 10 days from the receipt of this notice to respond. Failure to respond may result in the FCC finding that a violation has occurred. After the licensee is given the chance to respond, the FCC considers how serious the violation is or whether one has occurred at all. If it decides further action is warranted, it can issue a Notice of Apparent Liability, which indicates what violations have been found and how much of a forfeiture is due.

FCC PROCEDURES

The FCC's forfeiture authority is limited by law to \$25,000 for each violation for each day of a continuing violation, up to a maximum of \$250,000. In 1991, the Commission adopted a new approach to assessing forfeitures. This new approach assigns a "base amount" for each category of infraction, expressed as a percentage of the maximum daily amount of \$25,000, ranked according to the severity of each offense. The Commission also has established a range of upward and downward "adjustment criteria," which are to be used in increasing or decreasing the base amount according to the surrounding circumstances. In its policy statement, the Commission also warned broadcasters that it "remains free . . . to respond to violations with other or additional action, for example, admonishment, revocation or non-renewal." This new approach was challenged in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia where it was determined to have been improperly adopted under the Administrative Procedures Act. It has, therefore, been suspended and the FCC is considering its future course of action.

In cases involving more serious violations, the FCC may skip the issuance of a Notice of Violation and issue a Notice of Apparent Liability immediately. In fact, in many cases a field inspection will result in the immediate issuance of both kinds of notices, a Notice of Violation for minor infractions and a Notice of Apparent Liability for more serious violations. Field inspectors have now been granted delegated authority to assess a forfeiture on the spot when conducting an inspection.

In any event, if a Notice of Apparent Liability is issued, the licensee has 30 days to challenge either the amount of the fine or the FCC's findings of a violation. It can also pay the forfeiture, which ends the proceeding. If the Notice is appealed, the FCC then makes a final decision as to whether a forfeiture is necessary and, if so, the amount.

FCC Misconduct Reports The FCC requires licensees to report "relevant non-FCC misconduct."

Under this requirement, only adverse adjudications of relevant, non-FCC misconduct must be reported. Pending claims such as pending libel suits or employment discrimination complaints, which have not yet been adjudicated, do not have to be reported. Pending litigation is presumed by the FCC to be irrelevant to a broadcaster's character qualifications.

"Relevant non-FCC misconduct" is defined as including: (a) all felonies; (b) fraudulent representations to governmental units; (c) mass media-related violations of antitrust or other laws dealing with unfair competition; and (d) a pattern of adjudicated non-FCC related employment discrimination. Under this policy, an adverse adjudication of a libel claim would not have to be reported, but the same result in a discrimination case would. The libel suit does not fall into one of the above categories, but the employment discrimination case does. Thus, even a single adverse decision of discrimination must be reported, since it might indicate a possible pattern of conduct warranting FCC examination.

The Commission also interprets Section 1.65 of its rules to require report of adjudications of relevant non-FCC misconduct on an annual basis. The report should be filed on either the licensee's renewal application or, like ownership reports, on the anniversary of the date that the renewal application is required to be filed.

The FCC's policy on reportable misconduct also extends to non-licensee entities which share an officer, director or shareholder/partner with the broadcast licensee, if a principal of the licensee was in control of the other entity or was directly involved in its misconduct. The reporting policy also applies to non-FCC misconduct of a parent or subsidiary corporation if there are principals common to the licensee and the related company was involved in the misconduct. The policy extends only to misconduct of all persons with attributable interest in the relevant entity. It does not apply to employees.

CONTENT REGULATION

The FCC has adopted programming regulations which address policies affecting the selection of material that stations broadcast, especially political material. They also address the promotion of contests or events in which the station or its employees hold private commercial interests. Political broadcasting is exceedingly complex and should not be addressed without extensive explanation and considerable study, not available in the space allowed here. A detailed political broadcasting manual by this author and firm, Pepper and Corazzini, is available upon request at (202) 296-0600.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMMING

There are two basic groups of rules and policies in the area of political and public affairs programming. The first is the largest, and includes the FCC's regulations affecting political campaigns. These regulations include political advertising rules, regulations requiring that political candidates receive equal air time, laws mandating reasonable access for federal candidates, and regulations requiring every licensee to maintain a political file. The second group of rules concerns the FCC's regulation of commercial practices, including contests and promotions, disclosure of commercial interests, and obscene and indecent programming.

Campaign Programming

A broadcast licensee must provide reasonable access to certain legally qualified political candidates. When a legally qualified candidate makes use of the broadcast facility during a non-exempt program, then an opposing candidate is entitled to request equal opportunities. The four categories of exempt programs are: *bona fide* newscasts, *bona fide* news interviews, *bona fide* news documentaries, and on-the-spot coverage of *bona fide* news events. Independently produced *bona fide* news interview programs also qualify for the equal opportunities exemption. Thus, syndicated and bartered news interview programs qualify for exemption, provided that their carriage by the licensee is a reflection of "its *bona fide* news judgement and not for the political advantage of the candidate for public office." Certain uses may qualify for the station's Lowest Unit Charge. All uses must be free from censorship, and must bear proper sponsorship identification. Each request for use of the station's facilities, and the disposition of that use must be recorded in the station's political file.

The Communications Act imposes two limitations on the rates that may be charged for political advertisements. They are known as Lowest Unit Charge and the Comparable Use Rules. The Lowest Unit Charge applies for 45 days preceding primary elections and 60 days preceding a general election. It requires that a station determine the lowest advertising rate it is charging its advertisers, including all potential discounts. This rate then becomes the maximum rate that may be charged to bona fide candidates in an election for the same length spot during the same part of the day, even if they do not otherwise meet the criteria normally required to qualify for a preferred rate.

The following discussion, although not intended to be exhaustive or complete, highlights some of the most important features of the political rules.

Reasonable Access -- The Communications Act itself mandates access only for federal candidates. The Commission has decided that since the statute mentions only federal access, reasonable access applies only to federal candidates and need not be extended to local elections. Thus, the station may, if it chooses, deny access to non-federal candidates. However, if a station chooses to afford access to non-federal candidates, it must also afford equal access to each of that candidate's legally qualified opponents.

Sales of Political Time Within News Programming -- A station may adopt policies to exclude candidates from purchasing advertising within news broadcasts.

Sale of Time On the Weekend Before Election -- A station must have staff available to sell, produce and/or program candidate spots on the weekend before the election, if it has provided such weekend services to any commercial advertiser at any time during the year preceding the election.

Definition of a "Use" -- The Commission defines a "use" as any recognizable appearance by a legally qualified candidate in a non-exempt program (exempt programs include bona fide newscasts, bona fide news interviews, news documentaries, and on the spot coverage of bona fide news events). Thus, an "oldies" radio station playing an old Sonny and Cher recording while Sonny Bono is running for political office, could find itself liable to give away massive amounts of time to Sonny's political opponents.

Disclosure -- You must treat a candidate as if he or she does not know the first thing about advertising on your station. This is true even if a candidate works through an advertising agency, political consultant, or some other sophisticated and experienced intermediary. Every factor that could reasonably bear upon a candidate's advertising strategy must be disclosed. In other words, a station must treat a political advertiser as it would treat its most favored advertiser, but assume that they know nothing about advertising on radio or television. Although it cannot be required, it is strongly advised that a station obtain written confirmation from candidates that they have received a full disclosure of sales practices before any political spots are aired.

Classes of Time -- The FCC permits a station to establish as many separate classes of time as it wishes, so long as there is a genuine, demonstrable difference between them, not based upon price or quantity.

Rebates -- The FCC emphasizes that inadvertent overcharges to a candidate must be discovered and refunded promptly, generally in time to be used in connection with the political campaign.

Improper Sponsor Identification -- It is the licensee's responsibility to assure that an adequate sponsorship identification is connected with the advertisement. If reasonable assurances cannot be obtained from the candidate, the station may insert the required sponsorship identification into a deficient spot without providing additional broadcast time, even if it means obliterating some of the candidate's message.

Personal Attack Rules -- The Personal Attack Rules requires that if, and only if, in the context of a program concerning a controversial issue of public importance, an attack occurs on the honesty, character, integrity or other personal qualities of an identified or easily identifiable person or group, then the station must take the following steps within one week of the attack: (1) notify the person or group attacked of the date and time, and identify the broadcast; (2) send a tape or transcript or, if none are available, as accurate a summary as possible to the attacked party; and (3) offer a reasonable opportunity for response.

Political Editorials -- When a licensee airs an editorial, either for or against a legally qualified candidate, it is required to provide notification, a transcript, and an opportunity to reply. If an editorial endorses a candidate, then the notice and the offer to reply must be given to the other legally qualified candidates in the same race. If the editorial opposes the candidate, then that candidate must receive the notice and the reply offer. A station is not obligated to allow the candidate to personally appear in a reply, however, as long as there is an opportunity for someone to air a response. There are specific rules regarding the timing of the notice and reply offer.

OBSCENE AND INDECENT PROGRAMMING

A major regulatory concern is the area of obscenity and indecency. While this area is also regulated by the states, the FCC relies upon a Congressional Act which states that "whoever utters any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years or both." In 1988, the Commission adopted the following benchmark to determine indecency: "language or material that depicts or describes, in terms patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards for the broadcast medium, sexual or excretory activities or organs."

Although it qualifies as protected speech under the First Amendment, indecent programming may be required to be channeled to certain hours of the day. However, both a 24 hour ban on such programming was overturned and a midnight to 6 AM safe harbor period was stayed by the court of appeals. The Commission is now enforcing a ban from 6 AM to 8 PM pursuant to a court order. The matter of safe harbor periods remains under appeal at this writing. Obscenity, on the other hand, is not protected speech and may be entirely proscribed. The FCC has no authority to impose criminal sanctions for obscene or indecent broadcasts. Only the Justice Department may bring criminal actions under this statute. However, the FCC may bring administrative sanctions and monetary forfeitures. The Commission has attempted to bring actions to further define indecent programming and the "safe harbor" time period in which it may be presented, and many of those cases are still in litigation. Any broadcaster venturing into this area of speech is well advised to pay close attention to the Commission's litigation over such programming.

DISCLOSURES OF COMMERCIAL INTEREST

The Communications Act requires that any announcement or promotion aired by a broadcast station for which money or anything else of value is paid to the station must include an announcement that the matter being broadcast is a paid promotion or advertisement. Moreover, an employee of the licensee who accepts something of value for broadcasting any information or announcement must disclose that payment, in advance of the broadcast, to the station's management. Failure to make such disclosures could result in the violation of the FCC's "payola" and "plugola" rules and federal statutes.

Payola is defined as the undisclosed payment of something of value to a station employee for the on-air promotion of goods, services, or events. Payment to a station employee for broadcast of a particular recording is a classic form of payola. Plugola is the promotion by a station of an item or event in which the licensee or one of its employees has an undisclosed financial interest. An example of this would be an on-air promotion or discussion of a concert in which a station employee has a commercial interest. Such a promotion is permissible if the management of the station is aware of the interest and when appropriate sponsorship information is announced. If disclosure is not made, federal law is violated, which can lead to the loss of a license.

CONTESTS AND LOTTERY RULES

The Commission's rules restrict the broadcast of lottery information and impose forfeitures upon stations found to have done so. A determination that a lottery exists requires a finding that the elements of prize, consideration and chance all exist. The Commission will also fine or sanction a station for broadcasting lotteries that were provided to it in the context of syndicated programs that are carried on a barter or cash basis.

The question of whether there is "consideration" is tricky, and what a licensee and the contest promoter may perceive as a free, alternate means of entry could be viewed by the Commission as onerous enough to constitute "consideration," thus making the contest an illegal lottery. It is also important to bear in mind that recent revisions to the laws on lottery permit the broadcast of information about contests that have the element of a lottery so long as the lottery is either authorized or otherwise not prohibited by state law and conducted as a promotional activity by a commercial organization that is clearly "occasional and ancillary" to the main business of the sponsoring organization. Special rules apply to advertising pertaining to Indian gaming.

If the contest has the elements of a lottery, you must check with the appropriate official in your state to determine whether it is permissible under state law. If the state law prohibits the lottery, it is a violation of the Commission's Rules to broadcast information about it.

To provide protection against liability, a licensee should have in place procedures for systematic review of every program, and indemnification provisions in its syndication contracts.

BROADCAST HOAXES

The FCC prohibits the broadcast of hoaxes containing false information concerning a crime or catastrophe. It defines a "crime" as any act or omission subject to criminal punishment and a "catastrophe" as a disaster involving violent or sudden events affecting the public. Thus, the rule does not cover a broadcast that might upset some listeners but does not pose a substantial threat to public health or safety.

A violation of the hoax rule requires a finding of the following three elements:

1. Licensee knowledge of falsity -- the licensee must have known that the broadcast concerning the crime or catastrophe was false. A licensee will be held accountable for the actions of its employees and, therefore, must monitor their actions.
2. Foreseeability of substantial public harm -- the FCC deems public harm to have been foreseeable if the licensee could expect with a reasonable degree of certainty that substantial harm would occur.
3. Direct causation of substantial public harm -- the FCC defines public harm as damage to the health or safety of the general public, diversion of law enforcement or other public health or safety authorities from their duties, and damage to property. The public harm must begin immediately after the broadcast and result in actual damage, rather than a mere threat of harm.

PUBLIC INSPECTION FILES

All broadcasting stations are required to maintain a station file open to public inspection. The file must be kept in the station's community of license at an accessible location. If the main studio is in the community, then it must be kept there. If not, it must be kept somewhere else in the community, and a toll free telephone number must be maintained to provide the public access to station management. The file must be available upon request, without further inquiry except for name and address, during normal business hours, and the inquiring party must be allowed to copy any portion of it.

The public file must contain a variety of station information. Two of the most important items are the station's annual "Issues/Program List," a list of community issues and the station's most significant programming responding to them, and the Political File.

The "Issues/Programs" List must be prepared every three months and placed in the public file on the tenth day of each calendar quarter. The *Political File* must include a complete record of all requests for broadcast time made by or on behalf of candidates for public office, along with information about disposition and charges. Requests for a specific class or length of time must be recorded even if time is not actually sold.

RADIO BROADCAST DATA SYSTEMS (RBDS)

Records must be complete and self-explanatory. Numerical or shorthand codes are not allowed! Generally, material in the file must be retained for the longer of the license term, or until the FCC grants the first license renewal after the materials were put in the file.

Other items that must be kept in the public file include, with some exceptions, all FCC applications and all correspondence about them between the FCC and the applicant, FCC decisions about the station, and a statement about any petitions to deny which might have been filed against the station. The station must also keep the engineering portion of any application as long as it reflects the current technical operation of the station, and for three years after it becomes obsolete.

The file must also include every ownership report or supplemental ownership report filed after May 13, 1965 for the longer of the usual retention period, or as long as they reflect current ownership. All control, management or programming agreements associated with ownership reports must be filed. For example, network affiliation (television only), citizen group programming agreements, stock pledges, oppositions and proxy statements. While the file does not require agreements with the station personnel and professionals, copies of them must be kept available for inspection by authorized FCC officials.

EEO has been a hot topic in recent years and the public file is a place where some licensees get in EEO trouble. The station must maintain in the file a copy of every Annual Employment Report with all associated documents and a copy of the station's EEO Program submitted with the last renewal.

The file must include sponsor identification materials for political or "controversial issues of public importance" programming, the FCC publication The Public and Broadcasting - A Procedure Manual, letters from the public that do not request anonymity, a certification of compliance with public notice of renewal applications, and all other matters which have a "substantial bearing" on a claim or complaint against the licensee or permittee or which relate to a Commission investigation.

SATELLITE DIGITAL AUDIO BROADCASTING (DAB)

The Commission issued a rulemaking proceeding looking toward the establishment of satellite DAB in the "S" band. In that same notice, the Commission asked for an update on the technical development of other DAB systems, such as in-band, on-channel systems. On a parallel track, the Commission has accepted six applications proposing satellite DAB service, with those applications proposing everything from all subscription radio to a full commercial service using 28 separate satellites spot beams to major metropolitan areas with each spot beam carrying 16 channels of service, in addition to 16 channels of service covering the entire continental United States. The proceeding remains open.

In the meanwhile, the National Radio Systems Committee, a joint effort of the National Association of Broadcasters and the Electronic Industries Association, has convened a committee for exploring various options for in-band, on-channel systems. The committee is continuing to meet regularly in an effort to develop a standard satisfactory to all parties.

The National Radio Systems Committee, the joint venture of the National Association of Broadcasters and the Electronic Industries Association, has adopted a Standard for Radio Broadcast Data Systems, known as RBDS. The system incorporates the Radio Data Systems (RDS) Standard employed by the European Broadcasting Union and additional U.S. enhancements, such as the In-Receiver Database System (IRDS) and MBS/MMBS, the system used by CUE Nationwide Network for FM subcarrier paging and other users of subcarrier data capability. The IRDS system is an in-receiver ROM database that is updated by a subcarrier data stream. It will be used primarily to make some RBDS benefits available to AM broadcasters.

RBDS provides radio broadcasters with the opportunity to have a display on the face of the receiver which provides the information identifying the station, its location, and the format in which it is broadcasting at the time. The codes are broadcaster controlled and can be displayed on character screens located in the new RBDS radios. They are especially useful to allow the receiver to scan by format. In addition, RBDS can be employed to provide some of the following services: alternate frequencies to have a receiver retune itself to a broadcaster-designated alternate frequency when the one to which it is tuned becomes weak; emergency broadcasts which may replace the existing EBS system; paging services; navigational services for utilization in automobiles and other mobile vehicles, and transparent data channels which can be used for any purpose.

NEW PROPOSED RF RADIATION STANDARD

The Commission is seeking to implement more restrictive guidelines for the exposure of workers and the public to radio frequency (RF) radiation. This would conform the Commission's rules to the November, 1992, American National Standard Institute (ANSI) Standards which more severely restrict the amount of environmental RF exposure permitted, cover a broader range of frequencies, set different limits for workers and the general public, and narrow the range of accepted devices. Where there is any question of possible exposure of the general public (including non-technical employees) to RF radiation, the Commission proposes to apply a more conservative guideline.

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9785, 11650, 11665, 11980, 12025,
15305, 15375 KHz

KHBI, Saipan, MP [NX/RL]

Herald Broadcasting
Box 860, Boston, MA 02123
Phone: 617-450-2000
Transmitters: 2 x 100 kw
Targets: Asia, Australia
Freqs: 9355, 9425, 9430, 11580, 13615,
13625, 13770, 13840, 15405, 17555, 17780,
17865 KHz

KHBN, Koror, Palau [RL/ET]

High Adventure Ministries
Box 93937, Los Angeles, CA 90093
Phone: 818-701-5133
Transmitters: 2 x 100 kw
Targets: China, Asia
Freqs: 9830, 9965, 15140, 15395, 17630 KHz

KJES, Vado, NM [RL/SS]

The Lord's Ranch, Mesquite, NM 88048
Phone: 505-233-3725
Transmitter: 1 x 50 kw
Targets: Canada, Mexico, Australia, P.R.
Freqs: 11715, 15385 KHz

KNLS, Anchor Point, AK [RL/AS/JZ/ET]

World Christian Broadcasting Corp.
Box 1468, Franklin, TN 37065
Phone: 615-371-8707
Transmitter: 1 x 100 kw
Target: Asia
Freqs: 6150, 7355, 7365, 9615 KHz

KSDA, Agat, GU [RL/ET]

Adventist World Radio - Asia
Box 7500, Agat, GU 96928
Phone: 671-565-2289
Transmitters: 2 x 100 kw
Target: Asia
Freqs: 5950, 5960, 7395, 7455, 9370, 9495,
9530, 9650, 11980, 13720, 15225, 15310,
15610, 17645 KHz

KTBN, Salt Lake City, UT [RL]

Trinity Broadcasting Network
Box A, Santa Ana, CA 92711
Phone: 714-731-1000
Transmitter: 1 x 100 kw
Targets: N. America, Europe
Freqs: 7510, 15590 KHz

KTWR, Merizo, GU [RL/ET]

Trans World Radio Pacific
1868 Halsey Drive, Asan, GU 96922
Phone: 671-828-8637
Transmitters: 4 x 100 kw
Target: Asia

Freqs: 9430, 9475, 9590, 9785, 9815, 9820,
9870, 11580, 11660, 11665, 11700, 11840,
15200 KHz

KVOH, Rancho Simi, CA [RL/SS]

High Adventure Ministries
Box 93937, Los Angeles, CA 90093
Phone: 818-701-5133
Transmitter: 1 x 50 kw
Targets: N. America, Caribbean, S. America
Freqs: 7415, 9785, 13695, 17775 KHz

KWHR, Big Island, HI [RL/ET]

LeSea Broadcasting Corp.
Box 12, South Bend, IN 46624
Phone: 219-291-8200
Transmitter: 1 x 100 kw
Targets: Pacific, Asia
Freqs: 6120, 7425, 9930, 11980, 13625,
15405, 17510, 17555, 17780, 17645 KHz

Voice of America, Washington, DC [NX/VA/ET]

United States Information Agency (USIA)
Washington, DC 20547
Phone: 202-619-2538
Transmitters: 6 x 50, 13 x 250, 11 x 500 kw in
the U.S.

Additional transmitters located in: Antigua,
Armenia, Ascension, Belize, Botswana,
Germany, Greece, Montserrat, Morocco,
Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Sri Lanka,
Thailand, United Kingdom
Targets: Worldwide
Freqs: various, over 200
*Includes Radio Marti/Cuba

WEWN, Birmingham, AL [RL/ET]

Eternal Word Television Network
5817 Old Leeds Rd., Birmingham, AL 35210
Phone: 205-956-9537
Transmitters: 4 x 500 kw
Targets: 2/3 of the world
Freqs: 5825, 7425, 7465, 7520, 9350, 9370,
9410, 9985, 11735, 11820, 12160, 13615,
13710, 13740, 15695, 17510, 17612.5, 17725,
17760, 18930, 21545, 21710 KHz

WHRI, Noblesville, IN [RL/ET/TK]

LeSea Broadcasting Corp.
Box 12, South Bend, IN 46624
Phone: 219-291-8200
Transmitters: 2 x 100 kw
Targets: N. America, S. America, Europe,
North Africa, Croatia, Cuba, Haiti
Freqs: 7315, 9495, 9850, 13760, 15105,
15545 KHz

WINB, Red Lion, PA [RL/ET]

Box 88, Red Lion, PA 17356
Phone: 717-244-5360
Transmitter: 1 x 50 kw
Targets: Europe, North Africa
Freqs: 15145, 15185, 15295 KHz

WJCR, Upton, KY [RG/RL]

WJCR Worldwide, Box 91, Upton, KY 42784
Phone: 502-369-8614
Transmitters: 2 x 50 kw (plans for 2 more)
Targets: Europe, Latin America
Freqs: 7490, 13595, 17525 KHz

WMLK, Bethel, PA [RL]

The Assemblies of Yahweh,
Box C, Bethel, PA 19507
Phone: 717-933-4781
Transmitter: 1 x 50 kw
Targets: Europe, Middle East
Freq: 9465 KHz

WRMI, Miami, FL [SS/ET]

Radio Miami International
Box 526852, Miami, FL 33152
Phone: 305-267-1728
Fax: 205-967-9253
Transmitter: 1 x 50 kw
Targets: Cuba, Haiti, Latin America
Freq: 9955 KHz
Note: Also uses WRNO, WHRI, HRJA
transmitters on 7355, 7395, 9495, 9850,
15105, 15420, 15675 KHz

WRNO Worldwide, New Orleans, LA [CH/TK/SX/ET]

Gulf South Broadcasters, Inc.
4539 I-10 Service Road, Metairie, LA 70006
Phone: 504-889-2424
Transmitter: 1 x 50 kw or less
Targets: N. America, Europe
Freqs: 7355, 7395, 15420 KHz

WSHB, Cypress Creek, SC [NX/RL/SS/ET]

Herald Broadcasting
Box 860, Boston, MA 02123
Phone: 617-450-2000
Transmitters: 2 x 500 kw
Targets: N. America, S. America, Europe,
Australia
Freqs: 5850, 7365, 7395, 7465, 7510, 7535,
9355, 9370, 9430, 9455, 9840, 9870, 11695,
11900, 13695, 13710, 13760, 15665, 17510,
17555, 21640 KHz

WVHA, Scott's Corners, ME (formerly WCSN) [RL]

World Voice of Historic Adventism
Box 1844, Mt. Dora, FL 32757
Phone: 800-447-5683; 904-735-1844
Transmitter: 1 x 500 kw
Targets: Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia
(soon Latin America)
Freqs: 5850, 7465, 9930, 11695, 15665,
17612.5, 21670 KHz

WWCR, Nashville, TN [RL/TK/ET/CW]

Worldwide Christian Radio
1300 WWCR Ave., Nashville, TN 37218
Phone: 615-255-1300
Transmitters: 3 x 100 kw
Targets: N. America, Europe
Freqs: 5810, 5935, 7435, 9475, 12160,
13845, 15610, 15685 KHz

WYFR, Okeechobee, FL [RL/TK/ET]

Family Radio
290 Hegenberger Road, Oakland, CA 94621
Phone: 415-568-6200
Transmitters: 2 x 50, 8 x 100 kw
Targets: Worldwide
Freqs: 5810, 5825, 5950, 5985, 6015, 6065,
6085, 6105, 6130, 6175, 7355, 7520, 9505,
9550, 9555, 9575, 9605, 9625, 9680, 9705,
9715, 9745, 9770, 9830, 9850, 9870, 11580,
11705, 11725, 11740, 11770, 11825, 11830,
11855, 11885, 11970, 13695, 15130, 15145,
15170, 15215, 15355, 15440, 15566, 17612.5,
17725, 17735, 17750, 17760, 17805, 17845,
21500, 21525, 21615, 21720 KHz

STATION UPDATE FORM

Please help us keep your station's listing in our database and directory current. Fill out the form below and send it along with your business card (for verification purposes) to:

The M Street Journal
304 Park Avenue S., FL 7
New York, NY 10010
Fax: (212) 473-4626

Station: _____ Frequency: _____
City of License: _____ State of License: _____

Station owner: _____
Group owner: _____
Other stations owned: _____
LMA or SMA with (Please specify type) _____

Station street address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Mailing address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Format: _____
Source(s) (live, automated, network): _____
Slogan: _____
Networks: _____

General Manager: _____
Program Director: _____
Sales Manager: _____
Chief Engineer: _____

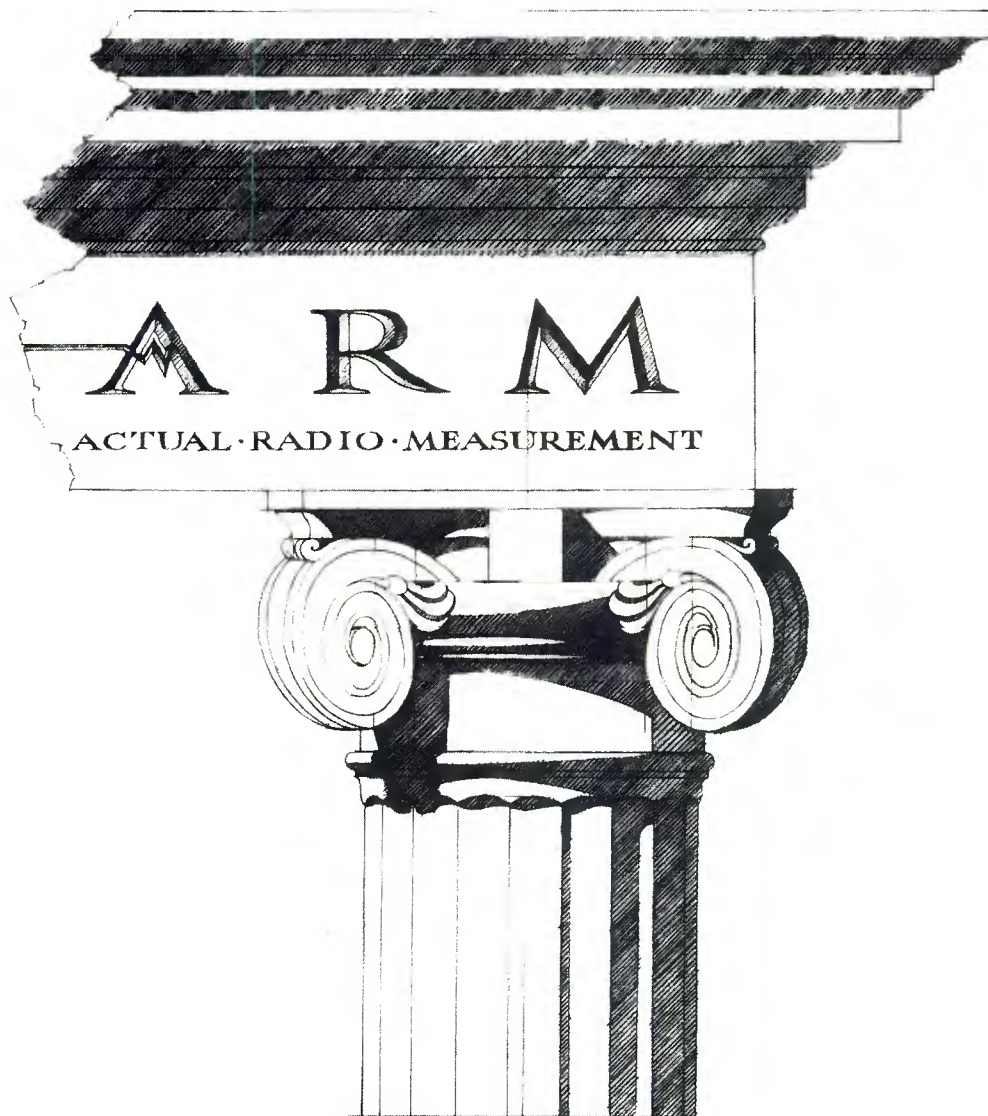
Markets(s) served: _____

Power: _____ PSA: _____ PSSA: _____ Critical: _____

Antenna height/DA: _____
Pending applications & CP's: _____

Satellites receivable: _____

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