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or would otherwise serve the needs and interests of the community, we shall, or course, require such a showing, contrary to what some parties suggest, for without it we could not make a public interest finding that grant of the authorization would be in the public interest. We do not believe, as AMST suggests, that such a showing will be impossible to make. As to feature films, a vital item will be the length of time since general release. Meeting the two-year test, a major hurdle is passed. Similarly with sports. Other programming, which we expect to comprise by far the lesser portion of programming should present no insurmountable problems. As with free TV, we shall require that applicants provide us with narrative statements about what they have done to determine the needs of the community with regard to STV programming and the manner in which they propose to fulfill those needs.

279. Concerning the conventional programming which STV stations will be required to carry, we have already indicated our belief that such programming will provide a valuable service to the community. Applicants for STV authorizations must, in addition to a showing with regard to subscription programming, also make a showing with regard to the conventional programming, which they propose to broadcast in non-STV hours. This will have to be based on a survey of community needs with a showing of how the proposed programming is designed to meet those needs, just as with any application made by a non-STV television station. We shall not consider that the STV applicant has met the standard with regard to conventional programming if it carries entirely, or almost entirely, industrial and other available free film programming. We shall expect STV stations to develop a staff--for programming, sales, news, engineering, etc.--which will perform the same functions as the staffs of conventional TV stations.

(15) Whether various sections of the Act and of the Commission rules, and of Commission policies, e.g., the "fairness doctrine", pertaining to broadcasting (see par. 30 above) should be modified as they affect subscription television, and if so, what the modification should be.

280. Paragraph 30 of the Further Notice, referred to in the issue, reads as follows:

"Since over-the-air subscription television is considered to be broadcasting, the question arises as to whether certain provisions of the Communications Act and our rules pertaining to broadcast stations should apply to subscription television operations in the same way they do to regular broadcasting. In the Act, Section 303(i) gives the Commission authority to make special regulations applicable to stations engaged in chain broadcasting; Section 307(d) limits the term of broadcast station licenses to three years, and of other stations to five years; Section 315 provides for equal use of broadcasting facilities by political candidates; Section 317 provides that announcement must be made ... [about matters] for which money or other consideration has been paid; Section 325 prohibits broadcast stations from rebroadcasting programs of other stations without