WKNC 88.1 FM
HD-1/HD-2
Training & Operations Manual
CONTACT US

PHONE NUMBERS

(All are area code 919)

Studio Lines
WKNC HD-1 request line 515-0881
WKNC HD-2 request line 515-2400
These are our request lines. You are not required to play every, or even any, listener requests. Your primary responsibility is to keep the radio station on the air. Answering the telephone is always secondary. Never be abusive, inflammatory or insulting in any way to a caller.

Hotline
This is our secret special line used when someone needs to speak to the person in the main HD-1 studio. Only staff members and key University personnel have this number. Keep it that way.

Station Lines
Business line/voice mail 515-2401
This is our business line. Never give out the business line number on the air for contests or take requests on this line. If you receive a request on this line, please direct the caller to one of our request lines. You are not obligated to answer this line, especially after business hours. If one of the other staff members is not available to answer the call, it will go to voice mail. If it’s really important, another staff member will call on the hotline.

Fax line 515-5133
This is our fax line. If someone calls and wants to send a fax, give them this number. The fax machine is in the Student Media business office, so please keep in mind you will only be able to access it during regular business hours.

General Manager 515-5035
If you need to reach the general manager directly, use this number.

Adviser 513-1918
If you need to reach the radio adviser directly, use this number.

BUSINESS HOURS

Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Except University holidays

This is when winners can come to the station and claim their prizes and musicians can drop off music submissions. After 5 p.m. and all day on weekends, the front door should be closed and locked. This is for your safety. If you are ever uncomfortable with a guest and the person will not leave, call Campus Police at 515-3000.

MAILING ADDRESS

WKNC 88.1 FM HD-1/HD-2
343 Witherspoon Student Center
Campus Box 8607
Raleigh, NC 27695-8607

STUDIO LOCATION

SUITE 343 WITHERSPOON STUDENT CENTER
On the campus of North Carolina State University
On the corner of Cates Avenue and Dan Allen Drive

WKNC TRAINING AND OPERATIONS MANUAL
PRODUCED BY

Jamie Lynn Gilbert, associate director/adviser
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• Chris Overby and Duke Rodgers, who created the earliest version of this manual based on Radio: The Book by Steve Warren
Welcome to the WKNC training program. The classroom lectures and in-studio training, along with this manual, are designed to provide a maximum of free choice and self-responsibility in accomplishing your goals at WKNC. These are also designed to provide a systematic and self-paced procedure for you to learn WKNC operations.

The goal of the WKNC training program is to prepare students to be DJs at WKNC. Be sure to read the text PRIOR to the class where they are scheduled to be reviewed. The radio adviser and members of the WKNC Board of Directors will provide the classroom lecture. Students will also be paired with current WKNC DJs for one-on-one in-studio training. Upon completion of the program, students must pass a written operator’s exam and studio board test. A student who has passed both tests is eligible for a regular air shift.

While this manual contains a wealth of information, there is no way the training program can cover everything you need to know. If at any point you have a question or need clarification, just ask. We’re here to help.
INTRODUCTION
WELCOME TO WKNC

WKNC is a non-commercial, educational radio station licensed to the Board of Trustees of North Carolina State University. As you begin working at WKNC, you will find every effort has been made to create a professional working environment. Radio can be a lot of fun, as well as a learning experience. It will also provide you with the skills necessary to enter the professional work force. This manual is designed as:

1. A training manual for operator duties
2. A guide on how to get on the air and how to stay on the air
3. A guide about what good broadcasting is and how to do good radio
4. A guide to station policies and procedures
5. A guide to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations
6. An essential resource for current staff

Each station member is responsible for being familiar with all information contained in this manual. Because the station manual is the final word on station policy and FCC regulations, check with the general manager, program director, and/or radio adviser if anyone on the staff tells you something different from what’s in the manual.

It will take time and effort to get started at WKNC. However, if you take the time and make the effort, it will be well worth it and a lot of fun along the way.

Required Text: WKNC Training Manual (sent as an email attachment). Students are expected to read assignments and make any other necessary preparations in advance of class.

COURSE POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS

The WKNC training class consists of six weeks of in-class lecture and discussion and four concurrent weeks of in-studio training. Both elements are vital to becoming a successful WKNC DJ. Students are expected to attend every class and in-studio training session. Notifying the instructors and training DJ after an unplanned absence is expected courtesy. Students will receive regular communication from their instructors via email and are expected to read and reply in a timely fashion.

The purpose of this class is to train the future staff and leaders of WKNC. As such this course is designed not to deny anyone the opportunity to work for WKNC, but rather to ensure everyone who will eventually work for the station is aware of all laws and policies regarding and affecting broadcasting, WKNC and NC State University. Upon completion of the classroom portion of training, students will take the written WKNC operator’s exam. When in-studio training is complete, students will take an in-studio board test. Students must receive a passing grade on both tests to successfully complete the class and be eligible for an on-air shift. Students are allowed to retake either test if they receive an initial failing grade.

REQUIRED MATERIALS

To complete this course you need this training manual and a pair of headphones. WKNC does not supply headphones.

CLASS SCHEDULE

Classroom lecture is typically held in Witherspoon Student Center. In-studio training will be held at the WKNC studio (Suite 343 Witherspoon). The following explains the topics to be covered by each meeting. The chapter titles correspond with the topics. Please have the chapters read before each class.

Week One
History of NC State Student Radio, Radio 101, Mission and Organization, Programming

Week Two
The FCC and its Regulations

Week Three (sometimes switches with Week Four)
EAS Broadcasts, Station Security, Logs, On-air Studio, Off-air and On-air Policies and Discipline

Week Four (sometimes switches with Week Three)
How to be a Good DJ, Interview Techniques

Week Five
Production and Podcasting, Promotions, Getting started at WKNC

Week Six
Written Operator’s Exam
TRAINING SCHEDULE
In-studio training begins during the second week of DJ training. The goal of the in-studio training, as with the classroom lecture, is to prepare you to be a DJ at WKNC. Bring your training manual to each session. Have your DJ go over the On-Air Studio Checklist and be sure you can demonstrate each item for your board test.

In radio you learn by doing. TOUCH STUFF! If you follow the suggested schedule by week four you should be able to run the board, CD players and AudioVAULT by yourself and be able to pass your board test to become a DJ. If your DJ is not having you select songs, do talk sets and run AudioVAULT you need a new training DJ.

Week One
WKNC logs and procedures, control board, music selection, be included on talk sets with your DJ

Week Two
AudioVAULT and CD players, on-air techniques, run the board for your DJ during an air break

Week Three
Be able to demonstrate all items on on-air studio checklist, run the show with DJ assistance, take solo air breaks

Week Four
Run the show with minimal DJ assistance

ATTENDANCE POLICY
Trainees who miss more than one class period (or time equating to one class period) will be ineligible to take the operator’s exam and thus unable to DJ at WKNC without repeating the training course. You may reschedule in-studio training, but not classroom training.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES
Reasonable accommodations will be made for students with disabilities. Since this is not an official NC State class, please contact the radio adviser with any accommodations you may require. For more information on NC State’s policy on working with students with disabilities, please see the Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities Regulation (REG 02.20.01).
CHAPTER ONE
HISTORY OF NC STATE STUDENT RADIO

NC State student radio dates back to 1921-1922, when Assistant Professor Major George C. Cox and his electrical engineering students began constructing a “radiotelephone transmitting apparatus.” At least one source reports the first experimental broadcast took place on March 5, 1922 – which would make it North Carolina’s very first radio broadcast. A more precise origin date is Aug. 31, 1922, when WLAC “We Lead All Colleges” at North Carolina State College became the first radio station in eastern North Carolina and the third to be licensed in the entire state.

The 2,000 watt AM station was founded by students and faculty of the communications department with a studio in Winston Hall. WLAC’s first official broadcast was on Oct. 16, 1922 and featured a variety of speakers, including Cameron Morrison (Governor of North Carolina, 1921-1925), T.B. Eldridge (Mayor of Raleigh, 1921-1923) and W.C. Riddick (President of N.C. State College, 1919-1923). Another guest speaker was Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the U.S. Navy and owner of the Raleigh News & Observer, who made the ironic prediction: “Nobody now fears that a Japanese fleet could deal an unexpected blow on our Pacific possessions... Radio makes surprises impossible.”

During that first year, the station broadcast a musical program from a Junior Faculty Club event and play-by-play of NC State baseball. In the book Education's Own Stations, S. E. Frost reports “as there was no appropriation available to care for the expenses of the station, only intermittent broadcasts of a more or less experimental nature were possible." No application for renewal was filed and the station went off the air the next year. The station was deleted from the Department of Commerce records on Oct. 29, 1923. The call letters WLAC were reassigned to a station in Nashville in 1926.

More than 20 years after WLAC fell silent, an aeronautical engineering major brought radio back to the university with an experimental station unofficially called WOLF in January 1944, consisting of “a one-tube, low power transmitter, a small public address amplifier, a record player, and a few records.” “I didn’t do it [start a radio station] because somebody asked me to or because there was any demonstrated need,” first general manager Harrison Wroton told a reporter for the NC State alumni magazine in 2007. “It was just part of being a college student and wanting to experiment with things.” Broadcast from Wroton’s room in Watauga Hall, the station only reached a few of the student dormitories as a carrier-current station. The station was plagued with technical difficulties and a poor coverage area during its first few years. As one Technician article reported, “The station will cover Watauga with enough volume to give WPTF a good race and with excellent quality, but in the other dorms it sounds like radio Berlin during an air raid.”

In 1945, WOLF became WNCS “The Voice of NC State College” 570 AM. The carrier current station was admitted into the Student Publication Board (now known as Student Media), given a budget of $1,100,
WNCS General Manager Harrison Wroton and Chief Engineer Wesley Jones, as pictured in the March 29, 1946 Technician. Photo from University Archives

and studio space on the second floor of Owen Hall. WRAL donated some equipment and the station’s transmitter was moved to the basement of the 1911 Building (then a dormitory). WNCS also joined the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System and began running United Press and campus news reports.

A March 29, 1946 Technician article proclaimed, “Adopting a strict ban on soap-box operas, hill-billy music, and transcribed ditties extolling the various products on the American market, State students have established their own radio station and are broadcasting a variety of programs, including complete world news coverage, to an increasing audience of campus dwellers.”

The next changed occurred in 1947 as WNCS became WVWP 580 AM, “VOICE of the WOLFPACK,” after the FCC notified the station the call letters WNCS were already in use. By this time the station was broadcasting Monday through Friday from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. and could be heard in all campus dormitories. Also in 1947, WVWP made its first attempt at out-of-town sports coverage with a broadcast of the State v. Davidson football game. By 1948, WVWP carried all home Wolfpack basketball games from Frank Thompson Gymnasium. The WVWP studio also moved from Owen Hall to join the rest of the student publications in the 1911 Building.

GENERAL MANAGERS

WKNC-AM
1958-1959
Ed Finch
1959-1961
Kent Watson
1961-1962
Ray McCrary
1962-1963
Lewis Nelson
1963-1964
George Heeden
1964-1965
Bill Powell
1965-1966
Don Grigg

WKNC-FM
1966-1967
Don Grigg
1967-1969
David Brown
1969-1970
John Davis
1970-1971
Fred Plunkett
1972
Don Grady

1952
- FCC shuts down WVWP’s second transmitter at 560 AM for over-radiation of its signal. The station continued to broadcast at 580 AM, but never went back on air at 560 AM.

1954
- WVWP broadcasts first ACC basketball tournament at Reynolds.

1958
- WVWP becomes WKNC. The station continues to broadcast at 580 AM.

1959
- WKNC installs a satellite transmitter at Peace College, making WKNC the first college radio station in the southeast to cover two independent campuses.

1960
- WKNC and WDNS at Duke University form intercollegiate radio network; WKNC employs its first automation system.

1962
- WKNC and other student publications move from 1911 Building to the basement of the King Religious Center. The building was demolished in 1975.

1963
- WKNC moves from 580 AM to 600 AM.
The 1948 Agromeck yearbook praised the station: "In its first year of full time operation, the Campus Radio Station, WVWP, continued to bring the students programs that were unavailable in other places. Highlights were the broadcasts of football and basketball games not heard in Raleigh."

Reception across campus improved in late 1948 when the station's transmitter was moved from the 1911 Building to Syme Hall. The station expanded again in fall 1951, simulcasting its signal on 560 AM and 580 AM. During the 1951-1952 school year the station was programming 52 hours a week, including lunch and dinner music broadcast in the school cafeterias. The station's 560 AM signal was shut down by the FCC on April 31, 1952 for over-radiation of its signal. The station did not go off the air, as it still broadcast at 580 AM.

In 1958 came yet another change in call letters, this time to WKNC 580 AM. The station also expanded its hours of operation to 10 hours per day seven days a week and "facilities include three studios, four turntables and 8,000 records." The following year, WKNC became the first college radio station in the southeast to cover two independent campuses when a satellite transmitter was installed at Peace College. This partnership continued until 1965. Another innovation was the February 1960 development of an intercollegiate network with WSBS at Duke University to broadcast coverage of the Republican State Convention in Raleigh. Later that year, WKNC-AM engineers developed the "WKNC Tape Control System," which allowed "the complete automatic use of the studio tape recorders. Up to five hours of programming can be run with the tape control system without an engineer or announcer on duty. This automatic programmer is believed to be the only one of its kind in operation at any college station in the South."

Feeling the need to expand their coverage of NC State and beyond, WKNC began making plans to go to FM. In October 1966, WKNC 88.1 FM was born, marking the end of WKNC-AM. The station broadcast from 7 p.m. to midnight Sunday through Friday and aired a variety of programs, including news and sports, Broadway musicals, concert music, folk, jazz and classical. WKNC had a very robust music library with more than 10,000 records: 6,000 45s, 3,000 LPs, and other records, including 78s and test recordings.

With a 10 watt transmitter on top of the King Religious Center, WKNC had about a 10 mile broadcast radius to reach most of Raleigh. At the time, however, a survey conducted by WKNC staff showed only about half of students owned an FM radio, so plans were made to create a second, carrier current AM signal. WPAK 600 AM signed on April 1, 1968, initially only for students in Lee, Sullivan and Bragaw Residence Halls. While it

1964
- The Student Publications Board votes to remove media heads from the general election ballot. They would be hired by the Student Publications Board instead.
1966
- WKNC 88.1 FM on air with 10 watt transmitter.
1968
- WPAK 600 AM signs on as a second, carrier current radio station. It was on the air until 1971.
1970
- WKNC begins airing Wolfpack baseball on 88.1 FM.
1972
- WKNC moves to new studios in University Student Center; new automation system allows WKNC to broadcast 24/7 for the first time.
1974
- WKNC airs first locally-focused music program. Called "The Music Makers," the 10-week series included music and interviews with local musicians.
1976
- WKNC power increases from 10 to 1,000 watts, with a coverage area of 30-40 miles.
shared some programming with WKNC, it also aired more popular music. In 1970, the station moved from a Top 40 format to progressive rock, featuring artists like the Rolling Stones, Iron Butterfly and Steppenwolf. WPAK was on the air until 1971.

The 1970s saw some major developments for WKNC. In 1972, the station moved into new studios in the University Student Center, since named the Talley Student Union. The studios, built almost entirely by student volunteers, included some unique design features to better accommodate the air staff. The station employed a computerized automation system to allow it to broadcast 24/7 for the first time. A new 60 foot tower for WKNC was also built on top of D.H. Hill Library, expanding the station’s broadcast radius from five to 10 miles to around 25 miles. Thanks in part to a Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) government grant, WKNC increased its power from 10 to 1,000 watts in 1976 and began broadcasting a stereo signal. The station now had a coverage area of approximately 30-40 miles. In 1977, the station adopted a primarily progressive rock format, with some additional programming of classical, jazz, soul, oldies and public affairs.

WKNC increased its signal strength again in 1984, from 1,000 to 3,000 watts. The station’s tower atop D.H. Hill Library was also replaced with a slightly taller one, placing it about 235 feet above ground level. The station could now be heard a good 40 miles outside of Raleigh. With a growing staff, audience, and power output – as well as improvements in format – WKNC became recognized as one of the top college radio stations in the United States.

### WKNC Training & Operations Manual

**GENERAL MANAGERS**

- 1985-1987 Charlie Helms
- 1987-1988 Divakar Shukla
- 1988-1989 Mark Zenow
- 1989-1990 Elbert Alexander
- 1990-1991 Christopher Newton
- 1992-1993 Bekkie Reising
- 1993-1994 Paul Williams
- 1994-1996 Christopher Phillips
- 1996 Alan Watkins
- 1996-1997 Chuck Coulter
- 1997 Cliff Arceneaux
- 1997-1999 Alan Watkins
- 1999-2000 Chris Overby

**1976**
- WKNC forms five-station North Carolina University Radio Network to provide national, state and local election results.

**1977**
- WKNC makes its first attempt to broadcast during the summer months. Antenna problems forced the station off air from mid-June to late August, however.
- WKNC adopts a progressive rock format, with some additional programming of classical, jazz, soul, oldies and public affairs.

**1979**
- WKNC broadcasts its first women’s basketball game.

**1981**
- WKNC launches underwriting program to help reduce its reliance on student fees.

**1984**
- WKNC increases its signal strength again to 3,000 watts. The station can now be heard a good 40 miles outside of Raleigh.

**1985**
- Urban music programming expands under the name Magic 88.
radio stations in the country. “For the first time WKNC-FM ... began to compete seriously within the Raleigh listening area,” read the 1982 Agromeck. Urban music programming expanded in 1985, adding an additional 24 hours each week and taking on the name “Magic 88.” Daytime hours were primarily programmed as Album Oriented Rock. Other programming included new wave music on “Nightwave” and heavy metal on “Chainsaw Rock.”

Entering 1991 and to celebrate its 25th anniversary as an FM station, WKNC moved into a new studio in the Student Center Annex, later named the Witherspoon Student Center. On Saturday, March 9, 1991 WKNC 88.1 FM signed on the air from its new facilities. In November 1992, around 65 students staged a sit in at the WKNC studios to protest for more hours for urban music programming. The 95 minute sit-in eventually resulted in an earlier start time for Magic 88 (10 p.m. to 9 p.m.), the addition of a Sunday evening urban block and the creation of a two-hour gospel program on Sunday mornings. The urban music format was also renamed Underground.

In 1994, WKNC attempted to increase its power from 3,000 to 25,000 watts. At the same time, three other stations attempted to increase their power which created confusion due to signal interference. WKNC launched a website in 1997 and added an audio stream in 1998.

1991
- WKNC moves to Student Center Annex (now called Witherspoon Student Center).
- Around 65 students staged a sit in at the WKNC studios to protest for more hours for urban music. The format is renamed Underground.

1992-1993
- Started as a specialty show in 1994, Afterhours electronic music is accepted as a station format.
- WKNC launches its first website and begins streaming audio on the internet at wknc.org.
- WKNC moves away from its heavy metal roots to rebrand itself as an alternative rock station.
- WKNC begins broadcasting at 25,000 watts in October.
- The first Double Barrel Benefit is held.
WKNC had been slowly combating its reputation as a heavy metal station for years, and in 1998 moved to a daytime format mixing hard rock with alternative after a spring 1998 poll of NC State students showed an equal affinity for both genres. In summer 1999, WKNC was rebranded as an alternative rock station. Chainsaw Rock continued to air on Friday nights, and Afterhours and Underground played Monday through Thursdays beginning at 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. respectively.

In 2001, the FCC approved WKNC’s construction permit and allowed the station to move forward with its signal increase. In October 2003, WKNC began broadcasting at 25,000 watts. In January 2004, WKNC hosted its first Double Barrel Benefit concert at Kings Barcade. General Manager Jamie Proctor started the benefit to help supplement the station’s budget and move away from reliance on student fee income and it raised more than $55,000 in its first 12 years.

WKNC continued to expand its presence and influence in the North Carolina music scene. In 2006, the local music program “Smash Hits” was rebranded as “The Local Beat.” “The Local Lunch” premiered as a weekly program focused on local music in spring 2008 and was expanded to five days a week in May 2008. The station created the weekly Local Band Local Beer concert series in March 2007 and on-campus concert series Fridays on the Lawn in September 2009.

Moving into the 2010s, WKNC began increasing its cover of local and national music festivals. The station signed on as a media sponsor of the first Hopscotch Music Festival in 2010 and has sent correspondents to cover festivals like Moogfest, Shakori Hills Grassroots Festival of Music and Dance, Art of Cool Fest, Carolina Rebellion, South by Southwest, Bonnaroo, Wrecking Ball and Day for Night.

WKNC also continued to expand its off-air presence, offering its first podcast-only program “SoundOff” in 2010. In 2013, the station launched “WKNC’s The Lounge,” a video series featuring performances live from WKNC’s back lounge. They added more media in 2015 with the publication of its zine, “Bad Words (and other things you can’t say on the radio)” and the “Double Barrel” annual magazine in 2017.

WKNC’s first Double Barrel Benefit fundraiser was held Jan. 16 and 17, 2004 at Kings Barcade in Raleigh. Started by General Manager Jamie Proctor, the annual two-night event has raised more than $55,000 for station operations in its first dozen years.
In 2016, WKNC reconfigured its antenna pattern to increase its signal coverage further south and east to include another 24,000 potential listeners. WKNC also expanded its non-indie rock programming in 2016, giving more hours to Underground and Afterhours to better balance the radio’s primary formats.

To celebrate its 50th anniversary as an FM radio station, WKNC launched its HD-1 channel on Oct. 9, 1966. The station continued to upgrade its equipment, converting one of its production studios to a second on-air studio and launching WKNC HD-2 on Jan. 9, 2019.
HONORS AND AWARDS

College Broadcasters, Inc. national student production awards
• Best vodcast (second place), “WKNC’s The Lounge: Mannequin Pussy,” 2017
• Best vodcast (fourth place), “WKNC’s The Lounge: Marching Church,” 2017
• Best social media presence (winner), 2015
• Best social media presence (winner), 2014
• Best vodcast (winner), ”WKNC’s The Lounge: Matthew E. White,” 2014
• Best vodcast (finalist), “WKNC’s The Lounge: T0W3RS,” 2014
• Best student media website (finalist), wknc.org, 2013
• Best promo (winner), “Friday Night Request Rock ‘New Stereo,’” Paul Williams, 2012
• Best feature (finalist), American Muslims Reflect on 9/11,” Selma Abdulhai, 2012
• Best feature (finalist), “Taco Trucks,” Mark Herring and WKNC staff, 2011
• Best student media website (finalist), wknc.org, 2011
• Best student media website (winner), wknc.org, 2010
• Best student media website (winner), wknc.org, 2010
• Best radio DJ (winner), Mike Alston and Kelly Reid, 2010
• Best regularly scheduled program (winner), “First Friday,” Mike Alston and Kelly Reid, 2010
• Best regularly scheduled program (finalist), “Musicology: Americana,” Matt Gossett and Caitlin Cauley, 2010
• Best newscast (finalist), “88.1 Seconds of Technician – April 27, 2009,” Saja Hindi and Derek Medlin, 2009
• Best radio DJ (finalist), Americana, Blues and Company with Steve McCreery and Caitlin Cauley, 2008
• Best station promotion (finalist), Double Barrel Benefit 4, 2007

Associated Collegiate Press best of show awards
• Audio podcast (second place), “88.1 Seconds of Technician,” Pete Ellis, 2007

College Media Association Pinnacle awards
• Radio station of the year (second place), 2020
• Radio station of the year (third place), 2019
• Best radio promo/PSA (honorable mention), “RadioFX app,” Andrew Evans, 2019
• Best radio talk/entertainment program (first place), “Modest Mouth: Mister Mellow by Washed Out,” Nick Weaver, 2018
• Best podcast (third place), “Protected Class: Moses T. Alexander Greene,” Carter Pape, 2018
• Best viral video (third place), “Hopscotch Apple Bake,” Katelyn Auger, 2018
• Best radio special event coverage (first place), “HB-2 Protest,” Mirtha Donastorg and Ian Grice, 2016
• Four-year radio station of the year (third place), 2015
• Radio station of the year (third place), 2014
• Best radio talk/entertainment program (third place), “Poetry Corner,” Selma Abdulhai, 2014
• Best radio newscast (finalist), “88.1 Seconds of Technician – March 14, 2013,” Mike Miller, 2013
• Radio station of the year (finalist), 2012

College Media Association Film Festival
• Audio documentary (second place), “The Living Room Experience,” Marissa Jerden, 2018
• Audio documentary (third place), “The History of DASA,” Carter Pape, 2018

College Broadcasters, Inc. Visual Media Festival
• Digital shorts (finalist), “West Coast Butt Magic,” Cliff Jenkins, 2019
INTRODUCTION SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
HONORS AND AWARDS

College Music Journal
- Biggest champion of the local scene (finalist), 2015
- Best community resource (finalist), 2014
- Biggest champion of the local scene (finalist), 2014
- Best community resource (finalist), 2013
- Best use of limited resources (finalist), 2014
- Biggest champion of the local scene (finalist), 2013
- Best taste in music (finalist), David Ford Smith, 2013

Independent Weekly Best of the Triangle
- Best radio station (finalist), 2020
- Best local radio station (finalist), 2019
- Best local radio station (finalist), 2017
- Best local radio personality (finalist), Miriam Tolbert, 2017
- Best local radio station (finalist), 2016
- Best local radio personality (finalist), Miriam Tolbert, 2016
- Best college radio station (winner), 2014
- Best college radio station (winner), 2013
- Best local internet radio (winner), 2013
- Best radio DJ (finalist), Adam Kincaid, 2013
- Best college radio station (winner), 2012
- Best nonprofit radio station (finalist), 2012
- Best radio DJ (finalist), Damian Maddalena, 2012
- Best local radio show (finalist), "Mystery Roach," 2012
- Best college radio station (winner), 2011
- Best nonprofit radio station (finalist), 2011
- Best college radio station (winner), 2010
- Best radio DJ (finalist), Michael Jones, 2010
- Best radio station (finalist), 2009
- Best radio DJ (finalist), Kelly Reid, 2009
- Best radio station (winner), 2008
- Best radio station, (winner) 2007
- Best radio DJ (finalist), Sam McGuire, 2007
- Best radio station (winner), 2006
- Best radio DJ (winner), Tom Wharton, 2006
- Best college radio station (winner), 2005
- Best radio for music (winner), 2005
- Best college radio (winner), 2004

Spectator Best in the Triangle
- Best radio station for local music (winner), 2002
- Best radio station and best online site (winner), 2001

Triangle Downtowner Magazine Best of the Downtowner awards
- Best radio station (finalist), 2015
- Best radio station (winner), 2014
- Best radio station (winner), 2013
- Best radio station (winner), 2012

NC State Student Leadership, Engagement and Development Awards
- Wolfpack Leadership Challenge: Model the Way (winner), Carter Pape, 2018
- Wolfpack Leadership Challenge: Challenge the Process (winner), "Oak City Move," 2018
- Outstanding Student Organization Member Award (finalist), Erika Bass, 2018
- Wolfpack Leadership Challenge: Encourage the Heart (winner), Yvonne Chazal, 2017
- Wolfpack Leadership Challenge: Challenge the Process (winner), "Oak City Move," 2017
- Student Organization Outstanding Student Organization Adviser (winner), Jamie Lynn Gilbert, 2017
- Student Organization Outstanding Achievement Award for Outstanding Student Organization Internet and Social Media Presence (finalist), 2017
- Wolfpack Leadership Challenge: Encourage the Heart (finalist), Yvonne Chazal, 2016
- Student Organization Outstanding Achievement Award for Outstanding Student Organization Online Presence (finalist), 2016
- Student Organization Outstanding Achievement Award for Outstanding Student Organization Online Presence (winner), 2015
Society for Collegiate Journalists publications and broadcasting contest
- Companion broadcast website (first place), wknc.org, 2013
- Overall excellence in radio news (third place), "Eye on the Triangle," 2013
- Radio commercial, promotion and public announcement (third place), "Agromeck PSA," Michael Jones and Alex Sanchez, 2013
- Companion broadcast website (first place), wknc.org, 2012
- Companion broadcast website (second place), wknc.org, 2011
- Commercial, promotion and public announcement (second place), 2011
- Broadcast news (first place), "88.1 Seconds of Technician – Jan. 8, 2009," Kyle Robb, 2010
- Radio commercial, promotion and public announcement (honorable mention), "Dance Dance Revolution," Kyle Robb, 2010
- Broadcast news (first place), "88.1 Seconds of Technician – March 17, 2008," Tyler Dukes, 2009
- Broadcast news (third place), "88.1 Seconds of Technician – Feb. 18, 2008," Laura White, 2009
- Commercial, promotion and public announcement (third place), "Industrial Revolution promo," Bobby Earle, 2009
- Broadcast news (first place), "88.1 Seconds of Technician," Saja Hindi, 2008

Edmund C. Arnold Chapter of the Society for News Design at Michigan State University Design College for College Students
- Promotions and advertising (second place), "WKNC’s Radio Ride 2017," Ashley Darrisaw
- Promotions and advertising (honorable mention), "Double Barrel Benefit 13.1," Virginia Li, 2016
- Promotions and advertising (honorable mention), "Double Barrel Benefit 13.2," Kaanchee Gandhi, 2016
- Promotions and advertising (third place), "Double Barrel Benefit 12," Kaanchee Gandhi, 2015
- Promotions and advertising (honorable mention), "Double Barrel Benefit X," Julie Alvarez, 2013
- Promotions and advertising (first place), "Rock Can Roll," Kirsten Southwell, 2011

INTRODUCTION SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
HONORS AND AWARDS

Assorted Awesomeness
- Jamie Lynn Gilbert, College Broadcasters, Inc. Excellence in Advising award, 2020
- Best radio station (third place), Strange Carolinas, Best of NC, 2019
- NC State Libraries Code+Art Visualization Contest, second place, 2015
- Most errors corrected small sites category (first place), wknc.org, NC State Global Accessibility Awareness Day Challenge, 2015
- Spotify SoundClash, fourth place, 2014
- Jamie Lynn Gilbert, College Media Association Honor Roll Broadcast Adviser Award, 2011
- Best college radio (top 10), mtvU Woodie awards, 2011
- Steve Salevan, Independent Weekly Indies Arts Award, 2008
CHAPTER TWO
RADIO 101

HOW A RADIO STATION OPERATES

Sound
Sound travels through air as pressure waves or rapid fluctuations in air pressure. The rates of fluctuation in air pressure that we humans can perceive as sound is commonly said to vary between 20 cycles per second and 20,000 cycles per second. Cycles per second are also known as Hertz. 20,000 cycles per second is 20 kilohertz or kHz. In fact, few adult individuals can hear above 15 to 17 kHz. High frequency hearing loss occurs naturally as we age but, in addition to that, many young people have been careless in their exposure to high sound pressure levels — such as at rock concerts or with headphones — resulting in premature high frequency hearing loss.

When sound waves hit a microphone, the pressure fluctuations are converted into fluctuations of electric voltage on a wire. Voltage is to electricity as pressure is to air. It is a kind of electric pressure. The higher the voltage, the greater the pressure with which electrons are pushed through a wire. Louder sounds are associated with higher sound pressure levels and produce larger voltage fluctuations at the microphone.

Signals
The fluctuations of voltage that represent sound and travel down a wire are known as an audio signal. Signals are translated back into sounds by loudspeakers and headphones. The fluctuating voltage induces a fluctuation in the position of a diaphragm or speaker cone. The moving speaker cone causes local fluctuations in air pressure, which propagate through the air as sound. The propagation of sound waves through air is analogous to the propagation of waves on the surface of water.

Audio signals can be stored in a variety of ways. A phonograph record stores signals as fluctuations in the position of a groove. As the phonograph needle is dragged through the groove, it translates the groove position fluctuations back into electrical signals.

Signals can be stored on tape in another analogous form: fluctuations of magnetism. Tape heads translate electrical signals into magnetic signals laid down on the tape and vice versa. Signals can also be translated into numbers and stored on CDs as fluctuations in the reflectivity of a shiny surface or, again, as magnetic fluctuations such as on Digital Audio Tape (DAT) or minidiscs.

Radio and Modulation
Radio propagates sound signals long distances through air and space by the use of high frequency carrier waves. The sound signal is imposed on the carrier wave by a process called modulation. The carrier wave then carries the signal the long distance to the radio receiver. The receiver amplifies the signal from its antenna, selects and tunes the station, demodulates the carrier back into a sound signal, amplifies it, and sends it to a speaker to be translated back into sound.

FM stands for Frequency Modulation. In FM radio, the audio signals are imposed upon the carrier waves using frequency modulation. This means that the instantaneous frequency of the high frequency carrier wave (88,100,000 Hertz - cycles per second) is altered (modulated) by the instantaneous value of the audio signal. In AM radio, it is the amplitude of the carrier signal that is modulated. FM is like opera singing: the modulation of the 88.1 MHz carrier wave by the audio signal is analogous to the vibrato of an opera singer. The opera singer modulates pitch (frequency) by a slowly varying signal called the vibrato. The singer’s voice is broadcast throughout the concert hall. Your ear picks up the sound of the singer like an antenna picks up a radio wave. Your brain tunes in and demodulates the signal like an FM radio, and you perceive the vibrato.
WKNC began broadcasting as an HD radio station on Oct. 9, 2016 to celebrate its 50th anniversary as a FM radio station. Wikipedia explains HD radio transmits audio and data using a digital frequency immediately above and below a station's traditional analog frequency. HD radio users will hear a cleaner signal with less noise, while those without HD radios will hear the analog radio signal of the same programming with standard sound quality. If a radio loses its HD signal, it will automatically switch back to the FM signal with (ideally) no noticeable interruption. HD radio also allows for multicasting, enabling each station to program up to three additional HD channels listeners can access via HD radios.

COMMERCIAL V. NON-COMMERCIAL RADIO

The term “radio” can be applied to many different kinds of radio stations — terrestrial (meaning land-based), internet, satellite and HD radio. WKNC is a terrestrial station that simulcasts its programming using an internet stream. There are two categories of terrestrial radio stations: commercial and non-commercial. Although the FCC makes this classification, both stations are businesses with the difference being in how they make their money. Commercial stations are located on the FM dial at frequencies 92.1 and above and are allowed to sell advertisements or commercials, charging businesses money in exchange for air time. Many of these stations are owned by large corporations like iHeartMedia (formerly called Clear Channel), Entercom or CBS Radio that own multiple stations and are interested in having many listeners. These stations charge heavily to run commercials so that they can exceed the operating costs of running each station, pay its staff and generate a profit so the broadcast group can stay in business. Commercial stations are allowed to make a profit by broadcasting; non-commercial means non-profit. A number of radio stations in the Raleigh-Durham market are owned by two local companies: Capitol Broadcasting Company and Curtis Media Group.

The second category of broadcasters are what the FCC labels non-commercial educational (NCE) stations, and their purpose is simply to serve the public without having to worry about catering to advertisers who have a vested interest in what is broadcast. They still need to make money, but only enough to offset what they spend. The FCC has reserved the lowest 20 channels on the FM band (88.1-91.9) exclusively for non-commercial radio stations, although they may broadcast outside the reserved band.

Although many commercial stations can afford “high profile” marketing to capture loyal listeners, NCE stations that feature NPR programming, other educationally-oriented or alternative programming remain extremely popular. Non-commercial stations have three different methods of making money to cover their operating expenses, and may use any combination of these resources:

1. They are allowed to sell what’s called “underwriting” which involves a trade of money for air time, but with strict limitations on the length and content of such announcements.
2. They are allowed to have fund raisers or “radio-thons” in which they solicit listeners who particularly enjoy their programming to donate money to support the station.
3. They are partially or fully subsidized by a sponsor institution, such as the university that holds its license or receive grants from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

HOW WKNC OPERATES

WKNC is a non-commercial station, located on the FM band at 88.1 MHz. We are not owned by a large broadcast group but by NC State University and its Board of Trustees. As the licensee of WKNC-FM HD-1/HD-2, the NC State Board of Trustees is responsible for all programming and operational decisions at the station. The Board allows the student staff to make day-to-day programming and personnel decisions and to choose music and other content within the guidelines agreed to and published in this manual. WKNC is a business, and our business is having fun while sounding good on the air. Although that may sound simple, it isn’t. It requires business sense, responsibility, preparation and lots of practice. Being a DJ isn’t brain surgery, but creating “good” radio does involve study of FCC rules and regulations, memorization of mechanical operations, and the ability to do many different tasks simultaneously.

Surprisingly, most of the work required to make radio happen occurs outside of the control room. Of course what happens inside the control room is the most exposed and hence the most critical aspect of the station’s operation, but it is for this reason that the work done by the programming, production, promotions and music departments to prepare material for broadcast is of paramount importance. In other words, what goes out over the airwaves should be thought of as the finished product of a large group working together rather than just the work of one DJ. DJs can only be as good as the station for which they work.

A staff of the most dynamic DJs in the world does not make a radio station. Without a programming staff to determine the sound of the radio station; without a production staff to create that sound; without a promotions staff to develop exciting ways of getting the public’s attention; without a music staff that knows what’s hot and what’s not; DJs are powerless. This is true for commercial and non-commercial stations on the AM or FM band, satellite and internet radio stations. Teamwork counts!

GETTING STARTED

Operating a 25,000 watt radio station is not easy. It is much more than hitting play on a Spotify playlist and being cool when talking on the radio. A good show requires careful planning so the music is arranged and played in a way that is enjoyable to the listeners, breaks are made when scheduled on the program log, and rules are followed as determined by station management and the FCC. Logs must be filled out accurately, and breaks should be relevant, interesting, crisp and to the point. Anything short of trying your
best to follow this example is not acceptable. These guidelines are not to keep you from having fun while on the air, but to protect you as a DJ from breaking station policy.

The only way all of these things can be mastered is through careful training and practice. Anyone who thinks knowing how to run the board is all it takes is mistaken. Anyone running the board without training is breaking station policy. Anyone allowing an untrained operator to broadcast on our frequency is subject to suspension or dismissal. This is why WKNC does not allow anyone to be scheduled for a DJ shift without successfully completing the training process - which consists of the initial DJ training program, a written operator's exam and a board test to demonstrate proficiency of station equipment.
CHAPTER THREE
MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

STUDENT MEDIA MISSION STATEMENT
As a public forum for free expression, the student media at North Carolina State University exist to inform and to entertain, first and foremost, the students followed by members of the surrounding community and peers in the journalism profession. Working in student media gives participants hands-on experience in the mass media which will assist them regardless of their career goals. By upholding the highest standards of journalistic ethics, the student-run media will help students become competent as ethical and responsible adults, who are enthusiastic about their future involvement in human affairs and optimistic about their future.

WKNC MISSION STATEMENT
WKNC strives to provide entertainment and information to the students of NC State University and the citizens of the Raleigh-Durham area. WKNC also allows NC State students to expand upon their creative endeavors, gain job experience in a variety of departments, and have access to the station's platform and resources.

STATEMENT OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT
While participation in WKNC and NC Student Media is a privilege and not a right, we maintain a policy to provide equality of opportunity in education and employment for all students and employees. Educational and employment decisions should be based on factors that are germane to academic abilities or job performance. Discrimination is unfavorable treatment with regard to a term or condition of employment, or participation in an academic program or activity based upon age (40 or older), color, disability, gender identity, genetic information, national origin, race, religion, sex (including pregnancy), sexual orientation, or veteran status. Discrimination includes the denial of a request for a reasonable accommodation based upon disability or religion. WKNC will follow all Student Media, University, state and federal procedures, policies and laws regarding equal opportunity employment. See Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination Policy (POL 04.25.05) for more information.

STUDENT STATUS
WKNC exists as a student-run radio station and therefore only students enrolled at NC State are eligible for volunteer paid positions at WKNC. Incoming freshmen, transfer and graduate students are welcome to apply for DJ training and staff positions during the summer semester as long as there is intent to enroll in the fall semester. Anyone who does not follow through with enrollment shall be removed from staff the following semester.

It is the policy of NC State Student Media that all employees, paid and unpaid, maintain the minimum grade point average established in the current Student Media Academic Progress Policy. All paid student employees of Student Media shall be full-time students at NC State University unless in their final semester of study.

WKNC does, periodically, have alumni and others affiliated with the university assist us with training or other station duties. Alumni should make every effort to involve students in their programs. In the event the schedule is full for a given semester, non-students may be asked to give up their air shifts so students may have them. Those not enrolled during the summer semester, but enrolled in the fall, are still considered active students. Students with more than one air shift may also be asked to give up their additional shifts.

STUDENT MEDIA.DASA.NCSU.EDU
Visit the Student Media website for information about all student media, along with the Student Media constitution, board agenda and minutes, policies and press releases.
 WKNC STAFF POSITIONS

LEADERSHIP STAFF

The WKNC leadership staff serves as the primary policy making body for the station. They meet regularly to discuss station events, policies and procedures. These are all paid hourly positions and applicants must comply with the regulations set forth for student leaders in the Student Media Academic Progress Policy. All WKNC student leaders must use an @wknc.org email address for official communication and provide office hours at the start of each semester. Positions are typically hired for the summer semester and then for the fall and spring semester. All appropriate paperwork must be completed before anyone can be compensated for work completed for WKNC.

Should a leadership staff member need to leave before the end of the term of employment, the general manager needs to be notified – in writing – at least two weeks in advance. The staff member must return all station property, including keys, before leaving the position, or an academic hold will be placed on the student’s record until all material is returned.

GENERAL MANAGER

Hired by the Student Media Board in the spring semester to run the station for the summer, fall and spring semesters of the following year, the general manager is responsible for the overall operation of WKNC as a media outlet and as an organization. As the station’s leader, the general manager provides the vision to ensure WKNC grows and improves and the needs of the staff and listeners are met.

Specifically, the general manager’s duties are to:

• Coordinate and manage all aspects of the station in compliance with FCC regulations, the WKNC training manual and all Student Media and NC State policies.
• Schedule and conduct regular meetings for all staff and the executive board.
• Establish and evaluate semester and/or annual goals with executive staff members.
• Represent WKNC as a member of the Student Media Board of Directors and attend all Board meetings.
• Be available for assistance regarding any aspect of station operation.
• Serve as the final authority on any decision internal to station operations.
• Approve all expenditures and develop the annual budget to present to the Student Media Board.
• Retain the right to alter or retract any rule, regulation or procedure at the station.
• Supervise and hire all station employees and volunteers and take disciplinary action as needed.
• Complete all payroll records for student employees on or before the university payroll deadlines.
• Coordinate all WKNC recruitment and retention efforts including student organization fairs and during new student orientation.
• Serve as primary planner for Double Barrel Benefit concert.
• Meet weekly with the radio station adviser and submit monthly reports to the Student Media Board regarding station operation, including progress towards annual goals; income/expense projections and progress; personnel notes including training efforts, recruitment/retention, morale and staff vacancies; long-range planning; technology implementation; and any legal issues.
• Assist the station adviser in instructing the DJ training class. Work with the program director to ensure all on-air staff have passed the written operator’s exam and board test.

CLOCK IN!

Most WKNC employees are employed hourly, so they must clock in and out for every shift.
PROGRAM DIRECTOR
The program director is the general manager's second-in-command and oversee all activities as they relate to on-air broadcast. Duties include generating daily music and traffic schedules, scheduling all DAs, PSAs, promos and imaging; managing PSA submissions, compiling volunteer activities and managing all aspects of sports broadcasts including training, scheduling and managing board operators. The program director’s is also responsible for approving and scheduling of all in-studio interviews and guests, scheduling all air shifts each semester and approving specialty show applications, compiling weekly attendance reports and developing special programming including festival coverage. The program director assumes all responsibilities of the general manager in the general manager's prolonged absence.

PROMOTIONS DIRECTOR
The promotions director contributes to the growth of the station's image and promotes WKNC programs and activities on campus and in the community. The promotions director manages WKNC’s social media accounts, posting according to the social media strategy. Additional duties include assisting with planning and executing station events to generate interest in the station and coordinating with local venues to manage ticket giveaways.

SPONSORSHIP DIRECTOR
The sponsorship director works for WKNC as part of the Student Media Business and Marketing office to sell donor announcements and special sponsorship packages for the radio station.

PRODUCTION MANAGER
The production manager helps the program director convey the image and sound of the station to its listeners through produced DAs, PSAs, promos, sweepers and legal IDs. The production manager is also responsible for training all necessary staff members in the use of the production studios.

MUSIC DIRECTOR
The music director manages the station’s physical and digital music library for the specific genre by reviewing and scheduling new recordings. The music director, in cooperation with the program director, determines the sound of the station. Other duties include representing the station to record and promotion companies and submitting to the North American College and Community Radio Chart. WKNC has designated directors for the indie rock, hip-hop, electronic, metal and local music genres.

ASSISTANT MUSIC DIRECTOR
The assistant music director works with the music director to manage the station’s physical and digital music library for the specific genre by reviewing and scheduling new recordings.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR
The public affairs director coordinates all of the station’s public affairs programming, including developing story ideas, assigning producers and scheduling guests for a weekly one-hour public affairs program. Other duties include coordinating public affairs coverage for special programs/events, including student government candidate debates, training all necessary staff members on broadcast interviewing, production equipment and audio use related to copyrighted material.

CONTENT MANAGER
The content manager is responsible for creating weekly blog posts for station charts, editing blog submissions and publishing podcasts. The content manager is also responsible for managing a team of content creators specializing in blog, audio or video content and any content contributors.
MULTIMEDIA DIRECTOR
The multimedia director organizes and manages the station's multimedia projects. These projects can include but are not limited to in-studio video sessions and promotional videos. The multimedia director also trains volunteers on equipment and software use, including editing audio and video for multimedia projects.

ENTRY-LEVEL STAFF
Entry-level positions make up the majority of the WKNC staff. All DJs and board operators must complete the training program and pass the written operator’s exam and board test. The other positions are open to anyone and do not require the training program, although it is certainly encouraged.

DJ
The DJ serves as an on-air host and strictly follows the programming format and FCC regulations. The DJ is also responsible for the behavior of in-studio guests and visitors.

BOARD OPERATOR
The board operator operates the control board during syndicated programming and sports broadcasts. The board operator airs donor announcements according to the program log.

BROADCAST CORRESPONDENT/JOURNALIST
The broadcast correspondent produces regular audio journalism pieces for "Eye on the Triangle" and other public affairs programs. Upon completion of the correspondent period, the broadcast journalist is eligible to be paid for audio stories produced.

CONTENT CREATOR
Content creators create high quality blog, audio and/or video content on a weekly basis under the direction of the content manager.

CONTENT CONTRIBUTOR
Content contributors create high quality blog, audio and/or video content without weekly assignments.

MUSIC LIBRARIAN
The librarian maintains the station’s music library. The librarian works closely with the music directors to ensure that new music is available for use by the on-air staff.

EVENT DJ
Event DJs provide DJ services on WKNC’s behalf at on- and off-campus events.

GRAPHIC DESIGNER
Graphic designers serve as in-house designers for station-related material.
CHAPTER FOUR
PROGRAMMING

WKNC is one of more than 30 commercial and non-commercial AM and FM radio stations in the Raleigh-Durham radio market, a metropolitan area serving with a 12+ population of more than 1.5 million. Most radio stations try to format their programming with a style of music or news unique to their market. That’s why some stations play country music and some play classical music, while others feature a lot of news, sports and talk shows. Hence the market is “segmented” into radio stations with different formats. Over the years, WKNC has developed a unique niche in our market.

Unlike most radio stations, the goal of WKNC is not to focus on a certain style of music, but rather a certain quality of music. Anyone who has listened to any commercial radio station anywhere in the country can attest that governmental deregulation and the ensuing conglomeration of the radio industry has led to a dramatic drop in the variety and quality of FM radio programming. College radio has been a spectator to those developments and is left with the task of serving as an alternative to the pre-packaged slop that most things above 92.1 MHz have become. A spring 1998 poll of NC State students, who directly fund WKNC through their student fee allocation, showed that the types of music they most wanted to hear on their radio station were alternative/indie rock, electronic and hip-hop. Surveys from spring 2007, fall 2008, fall 2010 and fall 2015 reinforce that students still list these among their top listening choices.

WKNC cannot compete with large commercial stations, run by full-time professionals with large budgets, for major shares of the listening audience as a whole. We can, however, provide an alternative for those who grow tired of listening to the same old songs and commercials. Our commitment to offering an alternative to mainstream commercial radio has earned WKNC a large and loyal listener base in this market.

PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES

WKNC’s format is officially listed with Nielsen Audio as “variety,” which means we air more than one type of music. We features block programming of our four primary music formats: indie rock, electronic, hip-hop and metal. Block programming means that each different format of music is given a block of time each week when listeners will be able to tune in and consistently hear that genre of music. During the weekends we feature a number of specialty programs not available during the week. For example, every Sunday morning WKNC airs a show called “Geet Bazaar.” Listeners who might not normally listen to our station at this time of day during the week because they don’t really like indie music tune in to hear music from India, Pakistan and other South Asian countries. This potpourri approach is embraced by many non-commercial educational stations for their weekend programming. Formatting the radio station in this way not only gives us great flexibility in programming many different styles of music, but also allows us to have these “blocks” of time sponsored by businesses in the area interested in targeting customers who would be likely to listen to certain kinds of music.
Although it would certainly be interesting, not block formatting our music like this and allowing DJs absolute freedom as to what kind of music is to be played has proven to be undesirable. Experiments in the past have shown this approach to be unsuccessful in captivating the imagination of the public at large. It is also incredibly difficult to promote a station when you could turn on the radio at any given time and hear genres from ska to garage rock to traditional German folk to Broadway musical numbers. Even if individual program stayed within a specific genre, a listener would have trouble finding a favorite program. Block formatting like ours makes it easier for people to know what they're going to hear at a certain time.

**AUTOMATION**

WKNC is fortunate enough to have an automation system, which allows us to stay on the air 24/7/365 regardless of whether a live DJ is present. Without AudioVAULT, if a DJ did not show up for a shift or there was no one scheduled, the last person would have to sign off the station and shut down the transmitter until another person came along. Imagine showing up 10 minutes late for a shift and finding the station off the air! The down side of having an automation system, however, is that the staff can come to rely on it and use it as an excuse to not show up for an assigned shift. Automation should be treated as a resource, not a replacement for a live DJ.

**PROGRAMMING ELEMENTS**

WKNC is more than just music. There are actually four elements that make up any broadcast hour: music, announcements, imaging and talk. The schedule for an hour is referred to as a “clock” and each format has one specially designed for it that includes pre-selected music, announcements and imaging. If no one is present for an hour, the computer will play what is has scheduled.

**Music**

The FCC has no authority over what type of music we want to play. We could be 24/7 speed metal or just play Beethoven’s five piano concertos on repeat. There are, however, some limitations to what we can play on our internet stream. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 (DMCA) states that in any three hour period, an internet streaming station can only play three songs from one album or compact disc, if no more than two of these are played in a row; or four songs by the same featured artist or from the same box set, if no more than three of these are played in a row. Another stipulation is that we cannot publish a complete playlist in advance. Remember that these rules ONLY apply to our web stream, and not our terrestrial broadcast.

WKNC has some music rules of its own. Partially to comply with the DMCA and partially because we pride ourselves on not playing the same songs over and over again like our commercial radio counterparts, we have a “five-hour rule” in that the same artist should not be played more than once in a five hour period. The same song should not be played more than once in a 24 hour period. This helps keep our song selection fresh and new and as far from “top 40” as you can get. We do suspend the five-hour rule for WKNC promotion, such as if a band is performing at one of our events like Double Barrel Benefit, WKNC Presents or Concert/Fridays on the Lawn.

**Announcements**

During the indie rock format on WKNC HD-2, WKNC takes two scheduled breaks per hour – one at the top of the hour and one at 20 minutes past. Outside of indie rock and all day on WKNC HD-2, there is only one scheduled break at the top of the hour. Each break follows this order: liner, promo, DA/PSA, DA/PSA, sweeper/legal ID. Each element plays a specific role, so it is important to understand the differences among them.

Donor Announcement – From a business perspective, this 30 second announcement is the most important part of the hour. Sometimes called underwriting or a station sponsorship, a donor...
Announcement is an on-air thank you for a business or organization that has donated money to the radio station. As per the FCC’s sponsor identification rules, every donor announcement begins with “programming on WKNC is supported by” and/or ends with “WKNC would like to thank [Business] for its continued support.” Donor announcements can be found in their own tab in AudioVAULT and all file names should begin with the letters “DA.” They also show up in green on the music log. All donor announcements must air as scheduled and any discrepancies should immediately be reported to the program director. If there is any doubt as to whether to play a donor announcement, it is better to play it when you didn’t need to than not play it when you did.

Public Service Announcement – In a perfect world, WKNC would air four donor announcements every hour. Any time there is not a donor announcement we air a PSA instead. WKNC runs 30 second announcements for registered non-profit organizations only, both local and national, along with registered and recognized NC State student organizations. PSAs can be found in their own tab in AudioVAULT and all file names should begin with the letters “PSA.” You do not have to air the scheduled PSAs, or any PSAs at all, although you are encouraged to do so.

Promotional Announcement – These 30 second promos are for station programming or events. Each format and specialty show should have its own promo and refresh it regularly. Promos can be found in their own tab in AudioVAULT and all file names should begin with the letters “PR.”

Imaging
Liners, sweepers and legal IDs are collectively called station imaging. A sweeper is a short, pre-recorded sample used to segue between songs and identify the radio station. A legal ID is essentially the same as a sweeper, but includes our legal ID (WKNC-FM HD-1 or HD-2 Raleigh). Liners specifically reference a format or program, like Afterhours or “The Local Lunch.” Imaging is meant to take the place of a live DJ. There is no need to play imaging immediately preceding or following a live air break. All imaging can be found in the “LIN/SWP/ID” tab in AudioVAULT and are can be identified by their prefix.
Talk
The final element of a broadcast hour is YOU! We'll talk much more about this later in the manual, but until then think about the type of radio DJs to which you enjoy listening. Do they talk endlessly about nothing, point out and laugh at their mistakes, and offer biased opinions with no facts to support them? Or do they have short, poignant air breaks that tell you the name of the radio station and the songs you heard, maybe share a quick story, and then get back to the music? Listeners are generally tuned in to hear the music rather than the DJ, so it is important to keep that in mind.

Eye on the Triangle
Speaking of talk, not all WKNC programming is music-related. Started in fall 2009 by former Technician editor-in-chief Saja Hindi, “Eye on the Triangle” (EOT) is a weekly program focused with news, interviews, opinion, weather, sports, arts, music, events and issues that matter to NC State, Raleigh and the Triangle. All DJs are welcome to contribute pieces to EOT, but EOT contributors do not need to be DJs. Instead, they are hired as broadcast correspondents and do not need to complete the DJ training class (although it is always encouraged).
SPECIALTY SHOWS

WHAT IS A SPECIALTY SHOW?
Specialty shows are niche-genre shows that air for 1-2 hours weekly. Weekends are open to any specialty shows. Shows can also be aired Monday-Friday but must fall somewhat within the existing programming at that time. For example, “Indie Oldies” airing during indie programming; “NC Hardcore” airing during Chainsaw programming.

EXAMPLES OF PAST AND PRESENT SPECIALTY SHOWS
• “Both Kinds Radio” (classic country and western music)
• “Geet Bazaar” (new and old Hindi music)
• “Being and Funkiness” (italo disco)
• “That Emo Show” (emo music)
• “The Global Shift” (world music)
• “Canto de Lobos” (Spanish music)
• “Mystery Roach” (1960s and 1970s psychadelic rock)

CONSIDER BEFORE APPLYING FOR A SPECIALTY SHOW
• Do you know enough music in this genre to play at least an hour block every week?
• Is the music you are playing different enough from normal programming to be considered a specialty show?
• Will you be able to make your shift every week? Consider weekend trips.
• Is this genre of interest to our listeners?

APPLICATION PROCESS
1. Submit to the Program Director during shift scheduling:
   • The name of your show
   • A short description of your show
   • 1-4 potential time slots (keep in mind the existing programming)
   • A list of 60 artists you planning to play for a one-hour program and 100 for two hours
   • A 90-word promo for your show
2. Once approved...
   • Contact production@wknc.org to set up a time to record your promo, or ask to have it recorded
   • Create a graphic to promote your show (optional)
3. Keeping your show
   • Having a specialty show is a privilege. There are few DJs who are familiar with your genre and therefore, it is important for you to show up for each shift.
   • You can only miss up to three shifts before losing your show. If you know you are going to miss, find someone to cover for you. You can prepare them a playlist if they are not familiar with your genre.
   • Consider taking on a co-host.
CHAPTER FOUR SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

WKNC 88.1 FM HD-1/HD-2 is non-commercial educational radio charged with serving the public interest of the North Carolina State University campus and Raleigh-Durham community. As such, WKNC commits unsold sponsorship inventory to airing public service announcements (PSAs) regarding the programs, activities or services of federal, state or local governments and the programs, activities of services of registered local, state and national non-profit organizations.

PSAs are accepted for both general informational announcements about an organization and for one-time or short-run events. The 30 second pre-recorded announcements can run approximately four times per day and can be in regular rotation for 30-90 days. WKNC is unable to guarantee when or if any announcement will run on the radio station. If an organization needs an announcement to run according to specific schedule, they are encouraged to purchase an underwriting package through our sponsorship director by emailing sponsorship@wknc.org.

Interested organizations should prepare a 90 word script and send it to our public affairs department at psa@wknc.org. Scripts should not include qualitative or comparative language, price information, calls to action, first-person and second-person language, or inducements to buy, sell, rent or lease. Please read over the following guidelines before submitting your script.

- The requesting organization MUST be non-profit and no for-profit organization can benefit from the organization or event. Announcements for fundraisers at for-profit establishments will not be accepted, even if a portion of the funds are donated to charity.
- Information or events should have obvious appeal and value to the NC State and/or Raleigh-Durham community. Events should be located in or around Wake, Durham or Orange County.
- A PSA cannot be used for political purposes; if PSAs have political slants for or against a controversial issue, they will be rejected.
- Event PSAs should be submitted at least two weeks prior to the event.
- Do not send a press release, brochure, calendar or flier in lieu of a script.
- Please provide pronunciation (pro-NUN-see-A-shun) for any difficult words or names.

EXAMPLE PSAS
Second Chance Pet Adoptions is a non-profit animal rescue organization serving the Triangle since 1989. Second Chance helps place dogs, puppies, cats and kittens in adoptive or foster homes. Second Chance Pet Adoptions is located one mile west of the state fairgrounds on Chapel Hill Road. Second Chance N-C dot org has photos of prospective pets, adoption applications and information on upcoming adoption events. This announcement is a public service of WKNC 88.1.

The Caldwell Fellows is a collaborative, experiential learning community dedicated to developing ethical leaders for global social change. The program invests in its scholars through tuition and experiential learning stipends. Valued at approximately 20 thousand dollars over three years, it is the only university-wide merit fellowship for exceptional students already enrolled at NC State University. Applicants must be current, full-time undergraduates in their first year of study at NC State. Applications are due January 14th and can be completed online at N-C-S-U dot edu slash Caldwell. This announcement is a public service of WKNC 88.1.
CHAPTER FOUR SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

COPYWRITING TIPS

• Scripts should be 30 seconds long, or approximately 90 words (including any tags)
• Read the script out loud to make sure it sounds right and is about 30 seconds long
• Write in complete sentences
• Use hyphens to indicate when the reader should pause
• Write as you talk.
  • F-C-C (hyphens indicate you say each letter aloud)
  • Technician Online dot com
  • 17-hundred
• If there is any doubt on how to say something, include pronunciation
• Use active words
• Be brief and precise; don’t use ten words when you can say it in six
• Don’t say “Did you know?” Your listeners are going to know in 30 seconds regardless
• Be creative!
• Always use the appropriate tags (see below)

Promo – This is a promotional announcement, generally for some aspect of WKNC. These may include calls to action, price information and qualitative language, since they are for WKNC (part of a non-profit organization). It is acceptable to use copyrighted music in promos, if necessary. Promos generally end with “WKNC 88.1” or “WKNC dot org.”

Donor Announcement – This is an announcement thanking a donor for financial support. These must NOT include calls to action, price information and qualitative language. It is not acceptable to use copyrighted music in any DA. All DAs should begin with “Programming on WKNC 88.1 is supported by...” and end with “WKNC would like to thank [Business] for their support.”

Public Service Announcement – This is an announcement on behalf of a verifiable non-profit organization. To maintain consistency with DAs, PSAs should also limit calls to action, price information and qualitative language. It is not acceptable to use copyrighted music in any PSA. All PSAs should end with the tag line “This announcement is a public service of WKNC 88.1.”

How to rewrite a PSA script:

• Remove price information (remember that free is a price)
• Remove qualitative language
• Remove calls to action
• Change “check out our website...” to “more information is available at ...”
• Change any reference to our to their, as “our” means WKNC’s because we are the one reading it
• Avoid second-person “you” language
• Do not include W-W-W- or https:// as part of an web address
• Don’t say forward slash or back slash either. Just say slash.
CHAPTER FIVE
THE FCC AND ITS REGULATIONS

The FCC is the acronym for the Federal Communications Commission, an independent United States government agency, created, directed, and empowered by Congressional statute. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the FCC was established by the Communications Act of 1934 as the successor to the Federal Radio Commission and is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable. Your job as a DJ is to be familiar with the many rules for which the FCC holds stations and DJs accountable. The FCC consists of five commissioners who regulate all aspects of how the radio industry works – everything from issuing broadcast licenses, allocating call letters, regulating the Emergency Alert System (EAS), or sending inspectors to make surprise visits to stations to inspect the Public File. The FCC also relies on the public and regularly investigates complaints made against radio stations to determine if any rules have been violated.

The general manager, program director and Student Media advisers know a great deal about specific FCC rules and regulations. If you have any questions about anything, please contact one of these people. You will learn about some of the most important FCC rules while studying this section of the manual. Perhaps the most important thing to keep in mind when studying these rules is that they are meant to be observed. Stations that fail to follow FCC rules are regularly fined large amounts of money and subsequently refused the privilege of broadcasting.

THE LEGAL ID

The FCC requires all stations to identify themselves in this specific way. Called the Legal ID, it must be played during a natural break as close to the top of the hour as possible. Within five minutes on either side of the hour is generally acceptable. You may either say it live or play a liner from AudioVAULT. (You will be trained in all aspects of operating AudioVAULT during your in-studio training.) The FCC stipulates that the proper legal ID will have the station’s call letters followed by its city of license. Our station call letters, as listed on our license, are WKNC-FM, we broadcast in HD, and we are located in Raleigh. Thus, our Legal ID is: “WKNC-FM HD-1 Raleigh” or “WKNC-FM HD-2 Raleigh” for our HD-2 channel.

You are permitted to insert the station’s frequency in between its call letters and city of license, meaning “WKNC 88.1 FM HD-1 (or HD-2) Raleigh” and “WKNC-FM 88.1 HD-1 (or HD-2) Raleigh” are also acceptable. You are NOT allowed to insert any other information in between Wknc and Raleigh. This means “WKNC 88.1 FM,” “WKNC in Raleigh,” “WKNC NC State Raleigh” and “88.1 KNC” are not legal IDs. You may put whatever you want before or after it, but every legal ID must contain “WKNC-FM HD-1 (or HD-2) Raleigh.” Consistent failure to do a proper legal ID will lead to your suspension, and, depending on the blatancy of the infractions, could lead to your dismissal.

PAYOLA/PLUGOLA

Payola and plugola are two areas where it is very easy for the untrained DJ to get into trouble. Payola is the unreported payment to, or acceptance by, employees of broadcast stations, program producers or program suppliers of any money, service or valuable consideration in return for airplay of any programming. In simpler language, the DJ (or music director or program director) receives some form of compensation in exchange for playing a record over the air. Compensation can include cash, concert tickets, vacation packages, video games, computer equipment, extra copies of a CD (more than you would normally need for a giveaway) and even drugs and prostitutes. The Communications Act of 1934 requires the licensee to announce that the material being broadcast is paid for and to disclose the identity of the sponsoring individual or organization. A 1960 amendment requires any station employee who accepts cash or other consideration in exchange for broadcasting material disclose that payment to the station, who in turn ensures proper disclosures are made.
Simply put, it is illegal for you as an on-air talent to receive anything from anyone except WKNC for broadcasting on our station. Payola is a crime punishable by one year in prison and a fine of up to $10,000.

Plugola is the “plugging” (mentioning) of products, events, venues or services not paid for or underwritten by a sponsor. It occurs when someone responsible for program selection at a radio station gives on-air promotion for something in which the person has a financial interest. Plugola is similar to payola, except that it need not involve an outside party or monetary payment of any kind and can be accomplished by a single station employee. Some examples of plugola are when a local night club provides payment to a radio DJ to spin records at the club and the DJ in turn announces these appearances on the air, if the program director schedules additional donor announcements for a company for which a friend works, or when a station or DJ is provided with “gifts” such as concert tickets with an expressed or implied understanding that the DJ will hype the artist or event. Plugola is often considered a form of employee theft, as the DJ or other staff member is giving away announcements for which the company would otherwise need to pay. Bands and businesses will frequently ask the radio station to “plug” an upcoming event. DJs are free to talk about upcoming events if they so choose, but should be aware that excessively mentioning a business could be perceived as plugola even if the DJ is not receiving any direct benefit. Bands and businesses will frequently ask the radio station to “plug” an upcoming event. DJs are free to talk about upcoming events if they so choose, but should be aware that excessively mentioning a business could be perceived as plugola even if the DJ is not receiving any direct benefit. DJs are also not allowed to play their own music on WKNC, as there is the public appearance that material would otherwise not have received airplay.

To give you a better understanding of plugola, here are some examples of situations you may encounter.

- A DJ announces an upcoming public appearance. (“I’ll be hosting Tuesday Night Trivia this week at the Pinhook.”) **Plugola. The DJ personally benefits from increased attendance at the event.**
- A DJ directs listeners to a personal website for booking information. (“If you want to book me for an upcoming gig, details are on my Twitter. Link in bio.”) **Plugola. The DJ is blatantly promoting a personal business.**
- A DJ is a waiter at a local Italian restaurant. In his sign off, he tells the listeners he is going to work and if any listener wants to stop in, he’ll “treat you real nice.” **While this might not be explicitly payola, the DJ is promoting his place of work and encouraging patronage with his promise of special service.**
- A DJ is best friends with the bartender at a local pub. Each week, she mentions how much fun she has at the pub. **Probably not meant to be payola, but mentioning the same business every week is promotional and should be avoided.**
- A DJ is in a local band. During their shift, they include information on the band’s performance along with several other shows that night. **This is perfectly acceptable. The DJ has simply provided information, giving no preference to their show or any of the other events mentioned.**
- A DJ’s best friend from grade school now lives in Colorado and has released an album. The DJ personally gives the album to the music director with a recommendation. **This is perfectly acceptable. The DJ is following proper procedure for submitting music.**
- Two DJs volunteer at a local animal shelter. They ask the production manager if they can write and record a PSA for the shelter. **This is perfectly acceptable. The DJs are following proper procedure for submitting a PSA.**
- A DJ plays the same song by the same artist on every week’s show. **While probably not payola, that’s just bad radio.**
- A local band calls in to request their song. They tell you that if you play it, you and a friend can get on the guest list to their show that night opening for a major national band. **Textbook plugola. You are being bribed to play the band’s song. You can play the request if you want, but you shouldn’t accept the free tickets.**
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

WKNC DJs tend to be a creative bunch and its only natural that some of those DJs are in local bands or solo performers. That’s totally fine, as we would never place limitations on what you could or couldn’t do outside of the radio station. However, we do have a responsibility to our listeners to ensure all music played on the station, especially local music, is of the highest caliber. Therefore, DJs are not allowed to play their own music (or the music of family members, partners and close friends). If you are in a band, you are welcome to give the music to the appropriate music director to review. If the music director thinks your band is good enough, then your songs can be played on the station by everyone other than you.

Other conflicts of interest arise when DJs intern or work for music venues, record labels or promotion companies. Again, it’s totally fine to be involved in other music-related opportunities. Once you do, however, you are no longer allowed to make programming or promotion decisions related to the other entity. If you intern at Merge Records in Durham, for example, you can no longer review Merge albums for the radio station. Pass the music along to someone else. We want to avoid conflicts of interests by not providing real or perceived favorable treatment to anyone with whom a DJ has a previous or existing relationship.

CALLS TO ACTION

One of the major differences between a non-commercial station like WKNC and commercial stations is that we are prohibited by the FCC from issuing any calls to action. A call to action is when a DJ asks, urges, or suggests that the listener should perform some task that could result in a for-profit business making money. You should note that this rule does not apply to non-profit organizations. All donor announcements on WKNC should be in compliance with FCC regulations. If you suspect one is not, tell the general manager.

Calls to action include:

- Urging the listener to buy a record,
- Urging the listener to go to a concert or performance,
- Urging the listener to go to a certain store or venue.

WKNC DJs and alumni are involved in many North Carolina based bands, like Raleigh’s Naked Naps headed by former DJ Catie Yerkes, who performed at WKNC’s Fridays on the Lawn held Nov. 14, 2014 at the rain location in Talley Student Union. Photo by Rachel Bridges
Calls to action are especially important to watch when doing an in-studio interview with a band. You are allowed to give basic information about an event, but not directly tell listeners to attend. Below are examples of what does and does not constitute a call to action:

- “This is the latest song from blursome.” – *Legal. You are just pre-selling a song.*
- “That was Mez, whose new album comes out next Friday.” – *Legal. You are only providing information.*
- “You just heard was Museum Mouth. Their new album comes out next Friday and you should go buy it at Schoolkids Records.” – *Illegal on several levels. You are urging the listener to make a purchase, as well as mentioning a specific business.*
- “That was Future Islands. They are playing tonight at Cat’s Cradle.” – *Legal. Again, you are only providing information.*
- “That was Inflowential. I saw them last week at The Pour House and they were awesome.” – *Legal. It is a myth you can never mention a business on the air. If you find yourself constantly mentioning a business, however, you are bordering on plugola.*
- “I have John from The Mountain Goats here with me in the studio. They’re playing tonight at the Lincoln Theatre and we have a pair of tickets to give away to the second caller.” – *Legal. You are just doing a giveaway.*

So when can you issue a call to action? If you are referencing a non-profit organization, such as WKNC, then you can urge all you want. Even if the non-profit will financially benefit (i.e. “send your donations to the American Red Cross”), it is still legal. This is how we are allowed to run public service announcement that contain calls to action (although we try not to include them). If WKNC is listed as a cosponsor of an event you must consider who the primary beneficiary is before issuing any calls to action. If it is WKNC, such as with the Double Barrel Benefit, then go for it. If it is the for-profit business, then regular rules apply and you should avoid calls to action. If you are not sure if something is a non-profit, it is best to err on the side of caution.

Another thing you will want to file under “things not to say” is price information. Mentioning the price of a concert ticket, that a student discount exists or even that an event is free is all prohibited by the FCC. Free is still a price. While this applies more heavily to donor announcements, it is important to keep in mind for everyday broadcasting as well.

**LOTTERIES**

Federal law generally prohibits the broadcast of advertisements or information about lotteries. The FCC defines a lottery as “any game, contest or promotion that combines the elements of prize, chance and consideration.”

To make something a lottery, all three elements must be present. A prize is anything of value offered to the contestant. It does not matter how much the value of the prize is, what it is, or if it is in the form of a discount or refund. Chance is when the prize is awarded to a person whose selection is determined in whole or in part upon chance rather than the contestant’s skill. Being the eighth caller is a form of chance. Consideration is when a contestant is required to furnish money or any other item of value (like an entry fee) or are “required to furnish any money or other thing of value or are required to have in their possession any product sold, manufactured, furnished or distributed by a sponsor of a program broadcast on the station in question.”

While there are some instances in which advertisements or information about lotteries are permitted, what you should take with you is that the FCC has very specific rules governing how stations conduct contests (such as lotteries). This is why the promotions department needs to oversee all contests run on WKNC.
DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER/SLANDER

Defamation of character is “communication which exposes a person to hatred, ridicule, or contempt, lowers him in the esteem of his fellows, causes him to be shunned, or injured him in his business or calling.” Libel is the communication of such statements in a printed or fixed medium (including the WKNC blog). Slander is the communication of such statements in a transitory or non-fixed medium, usually through oral (spoken) representation, such as making defaming remarks on the radio. The National Association of Broadcasters’ “FCC Rules and Policies for Radio” (2002) provides these examples of potentially defamatory statements:

- Accusing a person of professional incompetence or unethical business dealings.
- Accusing a person of a crime or past criminal record without verification.
- Attacking the honesty, virtue, temperance or truthfulness of a person.
- Calling someone, without verification, a liar or saying they have a drinking problem, a disease or a history of psychological problems.

Statements made against public figures need to be made with “actual malice,” in which the speaker knew the information was false and would cause harm to the subject but broadcast it anyhow or acted with reckless disregard for the truth. Radio stations can also be charged with slander by rebroadcasting a defamatory statement made by someone else (such as in sound clip from a news story). The best defense against slander and libel is provable truth, so always double check your facts.

FALSE INFORMATION/BROADCAST HOAXES

It is illegal to knowingly broadcast false information about a crime or catastrophe, especially if such communications may cause substantial “public harm.” Public harm includes direct and actual damages to people or property and the diversion of law enforcement or public health and safety authorities from their duties.

WKNC is designated to receive emergency communication from the university via our hotline. To prevent the broadcast of false information, it is especially important to verify any emergency communication received is indeed genuine. Ask for the name and telephone number of the university official providing the emergency information. You can quickly verify credentials via the online university directory and call back on a university line. If Technician is in production, check with the editor-in-chief and news editor to see if they received the same information.

EDITORIALIZING

Editorializing is when a DJ goes out of the way to offer an opinion about something other than the music played, such as the DJ’s views on abortion, campaign finance reform or the death penalty. WKNC is primarily a music station and we strive to create a clear separation between our entertainment and public affairs programming. Think of the station in terms of a newspaper, where editorials are reserved for the editorial page. Likewise, try to reserve editorials for public affairs programming. If you do offer your opinion, you need to ensure the audience what you say is your opinion only and not the opinion of WKNC, NC State Student Media or North Carolina State University. If you find yourself editorializing, make sure you air the Opinion Disclaimer cart in AudioVAULT immediately thereafter. Designated public affairs programs should air the Opinion Disclaimer cart at the beginning of each show. Non-commercial stations like ours are also prohibited by the FCC from endorsing political candidates, so you need to be sure your air breaks do not put us in violation of this rule. Ultimately, when you feel the urge to editorialize outside a public affairs program, ask yourself how it benefits your audience. If it doesn’t, then don’t do it.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND ASCERTAINMENT

Because not everyone can have their own terrestrial radio station, the FCC requires those who do to operate in the “public interest, convenience and necessity.” This requirement is met through the broadcast
of weekly public affairs programming. The station's public file (see below) contains quarterly reports detailing the most significant public issues addressed by the station during the three month period. Although programming can vary each quarter, WKNC has determined the following issues to be of importance to its community: community activism, diversity and inclusion, education, elections and voting, environment and sustainability, health and public safety.

As part of our service to the campus and Raleigh community, WKNC also airs recorded public service announcements for non-profit organizations. Sometimes people will call the request lines asking the DJ to announce their non-profit event. All local PSA requests should be directed to the program director via psa@wknc.org.

THE PUBLIC INSPECTION FILE

The FCC requires WKNC maintain a public file, which includes many of our most important documents. Contents of the public file includes our FCC license, applications, contour maps, ownership reports, political file, equal employment opportunity file, a copy of The Public and Broadcasting manual, quarterly issues/programs lists, donor lists, local public notice announcements (dealing with license renewal) and any material relating to an FCC complaint or investigation. The public file is available online via a link on WKNC’s website. If anyone comes to the station during regular business hours, Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and asks to see the public file please provide them with access to a computer and show them where to find it online.

OBSCENE, INDECENT AND PROFANE BROADCASTS

It's Against the Law

It is a violation of federal law to air obscene programming at any time. It is also a violation of federal law to air indecent programming or profane language during certain hours. Congress has given the FCC the responsibility for administratively enforcing these laws. The FCC may revoke a station license, impose a monetary forfeiture, or issue a warning if a station airs obscene, indecent, or profane material.

Obscene Broadcasts Are Prohibited at All Times

Obscene material is not protected by the First Amendment and cannot be broadcast at any time. The Supreme Court has established that, to be obscene, material must meet a three-pronged test:

1. “The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;
2. Whether the work depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by the applicable state law; and
3. Whether the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value” (Miller v. California, 1973).

Indecent Broadcast Restrictions

The FCC has defined broadcast indecency as “language or material that, in context, depicts or describes, in terms patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards for the broadcast medium, sexual or excretory organs or activities.” Indecent programming contains patently offensive sexual or excretory material that does not rise to the level of obscenity.

The courts have held that indecent material is protected by the First Amendment and cannot be banned entirely. It may, however, be restricted to avoid its broadcast during times of the day when there is a reasonable risk children may be in the audience. Consistent with a federal indecency statute and federal court decisions interpreting the statute, the Commission adopted a rule that broadcasts—both on television and radio—that fit within the indecency definition and that are aired between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. are prohibited and subject to indecency enforcement action.

PUBLIC INSPECTION FILE

As of July 2017, all material in the physical public file has transitioned to an online public file and the physical file no longer needs to be maintained. There is a link to the public file on WKNC’s website.
**Profane Broadcast Restrictions**

The FCC has defined profanity as “including language so grossly offensive to members of the public who actually hear it as to amount to a nuisance.” Like indecency, profane speech is prohibited on broadcast radio and television between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

**Note to WKNC broadcasters:**

With respect to the broadcast of obscene, indecent and profane material, WKNC will not air anything which could be construed to meet any of the above criteria. If a student is unsure or whether material is obscene or indecent, do not air it. Although the FCC has established a “safe harbor” between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. where broadcasters are allowed to air indecent material, WKNC does not recognize the safe harbor. This means that material broadcast on WKNC at 2 a.m. is subject to the same rules and regulations as material broadcast at 2 p.m.

WKNC staff are held responsible for all material broadcast during their programs. This includes what DJs say on air, what their guests say on air, and the recorded music played during the program. All music in the AudioVAULT must be pre-screened and deemed acceptable for broadcast by the appropriate music director. Students who play music from CDs or other sources are responsible for ensuring the music is acceptable for broadcast.

*FCC v. Pacifica Foundation* (1978) identifies seven words specifically found to be actionably indecent. These words, collectively known as the “seven dirties” are shit, piss, fuck, cunt, cocksucker, motherfucker and tits. Broadcast of any of these words or their derivatives – at any time of day, in any context – are a violation of WKNC policy and the student responsible is subject to disciplinary action. Station policy also prohibits the broadcast of asshole, pussy and other slang words for female genitalia, nigger/nigga and other slang terms used to degrade a person based on age (40 or older), color, disability, gender identity, genetic information, national origin, race, religion, sex (including pregnancy), sexual orientation, or veteran status. Public complaints need not be received for a student to be held in violation of this policy.

Understanding the gravity of an FCC violation is an integral part of becoming a WKNC DJ. With that in mind, the station has outlined a series of steps if and when a DJ airs inappropriate content.

If DJs plan to use outside (non-station) material, it is highly recommended they take time to actively listen to their entire playlist before arriving at the studio. Even if DJs know a song like “the back of your hand,” they may not be listening with a critical ear when just streaming the song for pleasure and thus can easily miss indecent or obscene material. Consciously listening to the songs and priming your brain to catch expletives by thinking about them in advance reduces the risk of human error in broadcasting expletives. While we do have a profanity delay (explained later in this manual), it is not foolproof and should not be relied on in lieu of diligent screening.

When a student uses the profanity delay for the first time, subsequent re-training will be offered. The student is welcome to decline so long as they understand how the mistake occurred and how to prevent it in the future. Should the profanity delay be used again, or it was not used in the first place and indecent material was broadcast, student shifts can be suspended for up to two weeks. After that suspension, the student may return to DJing but will be fired permanently for any subsequent indecent, obscene or explicit broadcast. The severity of this action is necessitated by the risk taken on behalf of the station. An indecency fine is considerably more than WKNC’s annual budget - not to mention associated attorney costs - so WKNC must ensure all DJs know how to avoid airing inappropriate material.
CHAPTER SIX
EAS BROADCASTS

RECEIVING EAS TESTS AND ALERTS

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is designed to provide a means to communicate information to the public during a national, state or local emergency. The majority of EAS activations are weather related and come from the National Weather Service. WKNC broadcasts emergency alerts for the following events: child abduction emergency (called an AMBER Alert), missing endangered adult (called a silver alert), civil emergency message, evacuation immediate, flash flood warning, hurricane warning, nuclear power plant warning, tornado warning and tornado watch.

There is equipment in the engineering room that monitors WQDR 94.7 FM and WDCG 105.1 FM 24 hours a day for EAS broadcasts. This is because WKNC does not generate its own EAS messages; we pick them up from the aforementioned stations. Because WKNC is automated at times, our EAS system is configured to send messages over the air without needing a live DJ. The EAS message will automatically override the audio console. Since the message does not originate from the board, a DJ will only hear it over the air monitor. As DJs listen to the program monitor rather than the air monitor (we’ll tell you what that means later), you may only know you have an EAS message if you hear it from the hallway. Whenever you hear the EAS tone, switch to the air monitor and pay attention to the message in case you need to evacuate the station (such as with a tornado warning for Wake County).

EAS TESTS

To ensure the EAS system works properly, weekly and monthly tests are required. You will know the message is a test if you hear the following or a similar message after the EAS tone.

“This is a test of the North Carolina Emergency Alert System. This is only a test. Broadcasters in cooperation with local, state and national authorities have developed this system to provide the public with important emergency information, should the need arise. This concludes the monthly test of the North Carolina Emergency Alert System.”

EAS ALERTS

If the message is an alert and not a test, you will hear the following or a similar message after the EAS tone.

“We interrupt this program to activate the (name of operational area or state) Emergency Alert System at the request of (activating official) at (time). Important information will follow.”

WQDR or WDCG will send a second tone that will last for eight seconds. Listen to the information that follows, you may want to jot down some notes. After the message concludes, air a legal ID and resume regular programming. Feel free to repeat the information at the next regular break. Use the computer in master control to keep track of any weather systems passing through the area. If you receive a tornado warning for Wake County, please notify anyone else who may be in the building. Technician is often in production late into the evening, so always check. Building safety and evacuation procedures are posted in the main studio.

THE RALEIGH OPERATIONAL AREA

The Raleigh operational area includes Wake, Johnston, Harnett, Lee, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Durham, Person, Vance, Franklin and Warren counties. This means you may receive an alert for something that seems of no consequence to you, but is still important to our listening area.
CHAPTER SEVEN

STATION SECURITY

PERSONAL SAFETY

During regular business hours it is not uncommon to have the front door propped open. If you are the only one at the radio station, be sure to close and lock the door behind you when you leave. Keep the front door locked between 5 p.m. and 9 a.m. weekdays and all day on weekends. Anyone who needs access to the station will have a key or card access. Never prop open the front door after hours and never ever prop open the stairwell door. This is for your protection and the protection of others in the building. You can order any non-WKNC person off the premises at any time. If you need assistance, call Campus Police (919-515-3000 for non-emergency and 911 for emergency). You can also call Campus Police for an after hours safety escort to any point on campus. This is a free service and you should not hesitate to use it.

FIRE AND DISASTER DRILLS

Fire drills are regularly conducted in Witherspoon to test fire safety equipment and give occupants practice responding to an alarm. Should a fire alarm go off while you are on the air, put AudioVAULT in auto mode and exit the building immediately with the rest of the station staff and any guests. Lock the front door behind you. If you need to leave before the drill is completed, make sure someone knows you are leaving. You may return to the station when the drill is completed or alarm is cleared.

BOMB THREATS

If you receive a bomb threat, remain calm and obtain as much information as possible using the checklist below. If a threat is made by phone, make note of the caller’s number if caller id is available. Ask questions such as: When is the bomb going to explode? Where is the bomb? What does it look like? What kind of bomb is it? What will cause it to explode? Did you place the bomb? Why? Where are you calling from? What is your name? If threat is written, do not handle the note any more than necessary and secure it for police officers. Notify campus police immediately. If you or someone locates a suspicious device, do not touch. Notify responders.

RUN, HIDE, FIGHT

In the event of an active shooter, NC State recommends the actions listed below. Active shooter situations are dynamic and evolve quickly. The response to active shooter situations will vary based on the specific circumstances. Be aware of various response alternatives, consider the specifics of the event and be prepared to act fast based on the information you have at that time.

Run
Move away from violence or shooting to a safe location. Moving may involve going through windows or other unconventional means if normal exits are blocked. Move again if necessary. Have an escape route and plan in mind. Leave your belongings behind. Keep your hands visible to let any incoming police know you are not a threat. At WKNC, there is an emergency exit next to the music director’s office. The promotions office also connects to Technician for an additional exit location.

Hide
Shelter in place or hide out of shooter’s view. All doors at WKNC are lockable, so lock and barricade doors, block windows and close blinds. Turn off lights. Silence cell phones. Take cover behind dense, solid objects that might be effective in stopping bullets.

Fight
Fight as a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger. Attempt to overpower, disarm or incapacitate the shooter. Act with physical aggression and throw items at the active shooter.

DON'T PANIC!

WKNC has a panic button installed in the GM office, the adviser’s office and in the main HD-1 studio. If you find yourself in any situation that warrants campus police, press and hold the button for three seconds.

40 | WKNC TRAINING & OPERATIONS MANUAL
CHAPTER SEVEN SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

WITHERSPOON EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

**WolfAlert**

During emergencies, NC State’s Emergency Notification Systems will be activated to alert the campus community. Receive notifications via:

- Text messaging
- Audible warning siren system
- NC State homepage
- Broadcast email
- Alertus desktop notifier
- Billboard
- Adverse conditions hotline

**Emergency Evacuation Assembly Areas**

Leave the building immediately via the nearest exit. Do not re-enter the building until authorized by emergency responders. Assemble in this designated location:

**Harris Field**  
(Witherspoon "front lawn")

**Severe Weather Shelter Areas**

In the event of a tornado or severe weather, seek shelter inside a sturdy building, on the lowest floor possible, away from windows and doors. Seek shelter in this designated area:

**Witherspoon Cinema**

**Automated External Defibrillator (AED)**

If you see someone collapse, immediately dial 911 or 919.515.3000. Have someone retrieve an AED. Start chest compressions immediately—push hard, fast and deep in the center of the chest. Apply AED pads and follow all voice prompts. An AED is located in:

**Witherspoon, 1st floor, north side lobby**

**Across from Military & Veterans Services**

**In an emergency, dial 911 or 919.515.3000**

An emergency is any adverse event where you may require some support or assistance such as:

- Medical incident
- Hazardous materials spill/release
- Active shooter
- Fire
- Utility failure
- Suspicious persons
- Concerning behavior
- Bomb threat
CHAPTER EIGHT
THE LOGS

WHY ALL THE LOGS?
WKNC, like any other radio station, has many different logs. The reason we have so many is because we must keep track of a lot of different things all at once. Some logs are kept for the FCC, some for our donors and others for our own in-house reasons. The forging of any information contained in a WKNC log is against station policy. WKNC has four logs – the operation log, program log, music log and Spinitron log - for each studio. You will need to know the name and purpose of each log.

OPERATING LOG
The operating log is a paper document used to record who was in control of the audio board and when. At the beginning of your shift – indeed the first thing you should do upon entering the studio – you must sign the operating log (located in the notebook labeled Operating Log). Sign your legal name (not a nickname or your DJ name) in blue or black ink, along with the time you sign on and off of your shift. If you showed up at 1:13 p.m. instead of 1:00 p.m., write down that you took control of the station at 1:13 p.m. It is important to note the exact time you signed on, as you will be considered responsible for anything that happened during that time period. Failure to properly fill out the operating log each shift will result in your suspension and possible dismissal. The operating log is also used to determine shift attendance. If you do not sign in, we may assume you skipped a shift when you were actually here.

PROGRAM LOG
The program log is a paper document generated by the WKNC programming department that lets the DJ know what donor announcements (DAs) and public service announcements (PSAs) are scheduled for a given day. WKNC runs one Promo and DA/PSA breaks per hour with a promo only break at 20 minutes past. Each break is listed on the program log and contains the time the break is scheduled, the Copy ID (cart number), and a description of the announcement. The most important piece of information is the cart number. Sometimes a sponsor will have multiple DAs running, or what is written on the program log won’t exactly match the name of the DA file in AudioVAULT. If there is ever any question, play whatever file matches the cart number.

WKNC schedules the elements of its breaks in this order: Liner, Promo, DA/PSA, DA/PSA, Legal ID/Sweeper. DAs are highlighted or otherwise indicated on the program log. Check the program log at the beginning of each shift so you know what DAs you will need to play. If a DA is not scheduled, a PSA should be played instead. You do not have to play the exact PSA scheduled, but you should play a PSA.

You should break as close to the time listed as possible, but you do not have to alter the music flow just to break exactly at :00 instead of a few minutes before or after. Do not, however, wait until :10 or :20 to air the :00 break. If for some reason you cannot air the break until later in the hour (and it better be a darn
good one), indicate on the program log exactly when you did air the break. After each break initial on the program log that you did in fact aired the scheduled announcements. Note any discrepancies on the program log and send an email to the adviser. The accuracy with which the DJ follows the program log is VERY important. If a problem comes up later, the programming department uses your initials to verify a DA played or did not play. Again, if for some reason you cannot play a scheduled DA, notify the adviser immediately. Finally, don’t just initial your break but listen to make sure the correct DAs and PSAs actually played first.

**MUSIC LOG**

WKNC’s music log provides a listing of music and non-music elements (DAs, PSAs, promos, sweepers, etc.) scheduled to play throughout an entire 24 hour period. It can be located under the “Music Log” tab found on AudioVAULT’s DJ interface screen in the on-air studio. While at first glance the music log may appear as a random listing of songs, it is actually a precise compilation of tracks determined by WKNC’s music directors.

The music log serves three purposes:

1. To provide great music to our listeners by preventing the repetition of songs and ensuring a mix of new and classic cuts regardless of format,
2. To assist all DJs in programming a good mix of music within each format, and
3. To prepare non-music elements, making it easier for the DJ and ensuring DAs and PSAs air when we are in automation mode.

The music log is the road map to your show. Indie rock DJs will notice some songs on the music log are highlighted in orange. These are your “Must Play” songs. Our music directors have determined these are the newest, hottest songs right now and our listeners need to hear them. If a “Must Play” shows up during your shift, you Must Play it. If you come across a Must Play song you absolutely hate, 1) play it anyway, 2) don’t talk bad about it on air, and 3) email the music director with your concerns. Don’t be rude. Just explain why you didn’t like the song (“it sucks” is not a valid review) and try to suggest a better alternative.

**SPINITRON (ONLINE PLAYLIST)**

WKNC logs its songs through a program called Spinitron. There is a link to Spinitron on the WKNC intranet. Once you pass your written test, you will be signed up for a Spinitron account. Use your Spinitron login to manually enter songs not played via AudioVAULT. This log is linked to our online playlist. It is important to have our online playlist as accurate as possible. First, we use this information to report information to SoundExchange and performance rights organizations ASCAP, BMI and SESAC. Second, we are legally obligated by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act to simultaneously display song and artist information as we stream online. Finally, people want to know what you’re playing!

The artist and title information entered on Spinitron shows up in a number of places: on the front page of the WKNC website, at wknc.org/playlist, on the @WKNC881playlist (or @WKNCHD2playlist) Twitter feed, on the RadioFX mobile app and on digital display radios. All songs played from AudioVAULT will automatically show up on the Spinitron, but any song played from another source has to be manually entered. Try to have the next song already typed in so you can hit submit right after you start the song. Spinitron is set up as a “now playing” feature so if you skip a few songs and go back and add them, Spinitron will not post them to the WKNC website or Twitter. You can edit your entries as long as you are still signed in to Spinitron.

Please note: If you are DJing on HD-2 you will need to select your HD-2 Spinitron account. Once you log in move your cursor to where it says DJ Name (WKNC) and select DJ Name (WKNC HD-2).
Lots of radio stations play the same songs over and over again. At WKNC a song should not be played more than once per day and a single artist should not be played more than over every five hours.

Songs not played from AudioVAULT need to be manually entered into Spinitron. Take care when entering songs, as the information shows up in multiple places, including on our website, @WKNC881playlist Twitter and on digital display radios. Release (album name) and record label are optional fields and you are encouraged to add them if you have the information readily available.

Nothing annoys listeners more than hearing a song repeated several times throughout the day. In order to avoid this, check the online playlist before beginning your shift. WKNC has a “five hour rule” in that we can only play an artist once every five hours. A song should never be played more than once a day.

**SOME OTHER THINGS TO KNOW**

Besides the logs, there are two other folders in the main on-air studio of which you need to be aware. The first is the Giveaway Binder. Our promotions team works to obtain concert tickets, CDs or other prizes we use as on-air giveaways. Check the folder at the beginning of each shift to see if there are any new items. Be sure to read each sheet thoroughly! Prizes that need to be picked up can be done so from 354 Witherspoon during regular business hours (Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except when NC State is closed). If you do a giveaway outside these hours, place the prize in the adviser’s mailbox so it can be put in the right place.

During NC State women’s basketball and baseball seasons, you will also find the Wolfpack Sports folder. This contains game logs for board operators. WKNC airs regular and post-season games for women’s basketball and baseball. We also air some NC State hockey games. Schedules are always posted on the window in the main studio and on GoPack.com. DJs need to make themselves aware of when a sports broadcast will preempt their shift.
CHAPTER NINE
THE ON-AIR STUDIO

AUDIO BOARD

The audio board, also referred to as the console, is the primary interface between you and the on-air signal. Everything that goes out over the air comes through the board. For this reason, anyone who wants to be a WKNC DJ must demonstrate proficiency by passing a board test.

Each input source (microphone, CD, AudioVAULT, etc.) is assigned to a channel. Also called faders or pots (short for potentiometer), the channel contains a number of controls. Beginning at the bottom of the channel there is a pair of buttons labeled ON and OFF. Once the ON button is pressed, the fader for the channel becomes active and is used to control the desired volume level of the source audio. The ON button can also be used to "auto fire" the CD players. That means if there is a CD cued up in the player and you hit the ON button for that channel the CD will start playing automatically. You can also manually start the CD players by hitting the play button on the CD player.

Above the ON button to the right is the PREVIEW button (the one with the little speaker). This is the channel's cue function. When PREVIEW is active on a channel, the audio for that channel will be played through the cue speaker on top of the CD players. The volume of the preview audio is controlled using the fader knob labeled PREVIEW located on the right-hand side of the board (above the control for headphone volume). The volume of the preview audio is unaffected by the channel faders or the ON/OFF buttons. However, if a channel is in preview when that channel's ON button is pressed, it will be removed from preview. Preview is useful when you need to sample an audio source before putting it on air. Just ignore the button next to PREVIEW.

Above the PREVIEW button is the Channel Information Display. This will show you what input is assigned to each channel. Mic 1 through Mic 4 are your four studio microphones. From left to right, Mic 1 is for the main DJ and the others are for guests and co-hosts, with each one labeled. Caller 1 is used pre-approved telephone interviews and public affairs programs. Sports is our Comrex feed for Wolfpack women's basketball and men's baseball. CD 1 and CD 2 are the two CD players. AV 1 through AV 3 are for the three AudioVAULT channels. Aux Input is the channel where you can hook up your laptop. Finally, AV Preview allows you to preview AudioVAULT tracks.
The main attraction of the audio console is the fader, which controls the volume of each input source. Above the fader are the Program Bus Assignment Keys. Borrowing the definition from Dolphin Audio, “A bus is basically a path in which you can route one or more audio signals to a particular destination.” Most WKNC input sources will be in PGM 1 and can also be in PGM 2 (although they do not need to be).

Above everything else are the program meters. The program meter to the left is for PGM 1 input sources. Only the program meter on the left needs to be active. Keep your eyes on the meter to try to keep a balanced audio level. Peaks should NEVER reach the top of the meter. This causes painful clipping and will make us sound bad. On the other hand, a level that is too low will make our station sound weak. Strive for a level that sits around the -20 mark with a peak of -10 on the meter for both music and voice. You may need to adjust your voice levels to match the music or vice versa.

The clock and timer displays are located at the top of the audio board on the far right. Beneath the timer display are the timer controls: Pressing RESET zeroes the count-up timer. Pressing the RUN/Stop key manually starts or stops the count-up timer.

Skipping down to the bottom of the audio board you will find the MONITOR and HEADPHONE volume controls. Adjust these to make the monitor speakers and headphones louder or softer. The PREVIEW volume control we already talked about is above the HEADPHONES volume control.

Above the MONITOR volume control are the Control Room Monitor Select Keys. These determine what audio is heard through the speakers (“monitors”) in each studio. PGM 1 is set up as a program monitor. WKNC uses a profanity delay (discussed later in this chapter), that creates an eight second delay between the audio generated by the audio console and that heard on the radio. For this reason, you need to always listen to PGM 1. If you have EXT 1 selected you will hear our on-air analog signal in HD-1 and EXT 2 plays our on-air HD-1 signal. The EXT 1 button in Studio H plays our HD-2 signal.

### HOW TO SWITCH THE HD-2 BOARD FROM PRODUCTION TO ON-AIR

WKNC’s Studio H is set up to serve as both a production and HD-2 studio. The computer monitor on the left-hand side of the audio console shows AV Air for the HD-2 studio, while the monitor on the right-hand side is for production use. You may also use the production computer as a web surfer to log songs during your on-air shift.

The audio console can accommodate either on-air or production at any given time, so you may need to change the board’s profile before you begin your on-air or production shift.

First, check the current console profile. On the right-hand side of the console is a button marked Profile, just above a black dial. If there is a little green light under the letter A the console is in On Air mode. If the green light is under the letter B the console is in Production mode.

To change the profile select the Profile button so it turns orange. Then take the black dial below the Profile button and move it up or down to select either A for On Air or B for Production. Press the button to select the new profile.

Before you switch from Production to On Air, the AV 1, 2 and 3 faders should all be up around -10 dB. If they are not, turn them up immediately so the channels will be ready for when you switch to On Air. Once you select the On Air profile you will hear the HD-2 through the PGM 1 monitor (the 1 button near the bottom right of the audio console). If the AVRPS and CPROD channels were on in the production profile you may see blinking Off lights on those channels once you switch to On Air. This is a reminder to turn those faders off, as they have different channel assignments in the On Air profile. You are now ready to DJ as you normally would and everything you do on the audio console will go out on HD-2.

**DON’T TURN OFF HD-2!**

Whenever you DJ on HD-2 or switch the board from the on-air to production profile, be sure to check the air signal using the EXT 1 button to make sure you didn’t accidentally take us off air.
When you switch from On Air to Production, you may see blinking Off lights on the AV 1, AV 2 and AV 3 channels. This is a reminder to turn those faders off, as they have different channel assignments in the Production profile. Once you turn off the AV channels you will cease to hear the HD-2 on-air signal. If you are concerned you accidentally took HD-2 off the air you can check it by selecting the EXT 1 button right above the monitor dial (the button near the bottom left of the audio console). If you hear music then HD-2 is still on the air. You are now ready to do production work as you normally would and nothing you do on the audio console will go out on HD-2.

It is recommended to return the board to Production mode when you are done with your air shift.

**AUDIOVAULT**

Broadcast Electronics’ AudioVAULT FleX is WKNC’s automation program. It allows us to operate the radio station 24/7/365 regardless of whether a DJ is present. AudioVAULT interfaces with a program called Selector to choose all the songs to be played on WKNC and another program called Natural Log to schedule our DAs and PSAs. AudioVAULT is a great tool to aid you during your DJ shift but should never be considered an excuse to miss your air shift. A live DJ is always preferred to automation. The part of AudioVAULT the DJs work with is called AVAir.

AVAir has two modes of operation: automation and live. When in automation mode, the computer will operate according to the set schedule without interruption. The second mode is live mode, also called manual assist. This means that AudioVAULT is running, but it is being controlled by a live operator with the ability to start, stop and rearrange audio elements. DJs use AudioVAULT in live mode. To switch between modes in AudioVAULT FleX, click on the button on the right-hand side of the screen. When it reads “Goto Live” you are in automation mode. Click it once and it will read “Goto Auto,” switching you to live mode. Click it a second time and you are back in Auto mode.

Start with AudioVAULT in Auto mode. Across the top of the screen are four elements. The first is the current time and date. The next element (in red) shows you the total time of scheduled content remaining before AudioVAULT will stop playing. It is called “Break” because when you are DJing this will tell you when your next air break will be. When you are in Auto mode, it can read 10-20 minutes. After each element is played it will be replaced with the next scheduled element, which is what allows us to be on the air without a live DJ. The third element (in white) is your Event timer, which tells you how much time you have remaining on your current event - the song or other element currently playing. Finally, the last element (in light green) is your Intro Timer that tells you the number of seconds you have in a song before the vocals begin. DJs can use this box as a tool to help them talk over the instrumental introduction of a song, ending their air break before the vocals begin. The box will mostly read “---”, which means you do not have any intro time remaining on the song or other element.

To the right (Audio Decks)

AudioVAULT FleX’s screen is divided into two parts. The left side of the screen will display your Music Log or one of your category screens. The right side of the screen is your “now playing” audio decks. In Auto mode you will see four boxes above the decks - Start Next, Auto Segue, Fade Out and Goto Live. Start Next will cause the next cued element to begin, fading out any element currently playing. Fade Out will fade out the element currently playing, but will NOT start the next element automatically.

The most important element in this grouping and one of the most important elements in AudioVAULT as a whole is the Auto Segue button. When switching from live mode back into automation mode, Auto Segue is what tells the computer to initiate the automation function. You MUST engage the Auto Segue button when you enter Auto mode, or else when the current element stops the next one will not start and we will have dead air. You can tell if Auto Segue is engaged by comparing the Break and Event Timer times above the Decks window. If they are the same, AudioVAULT will stop when the countdown hits zero.

**GTL SIMPLE**

Scheduled at 58:30 each hour, the GTL Simple is a time check that causes the music log to refresh and ready the next hour.
CHAPTER NINE ILLUSTRATION

AUDIOVAULT MODES

When playing AudioVAULT in Auto mode, click on the Auto Segue button, and then make sure the break and event timer are not the same.

Click Goto Live to switch from Auto to Live mode.

Click on the headphones icon to preview the first and last few seconds of a track using the preview button on the AVPreview channel.

DAs show up in green and Must Plays show up in orange on the Music Log.

Click on a tab to bring up a category view.

A green status box indicates that cart is currently playing, while yellow indicates it is cued in the Audio Deck.

Music for all specialty formats can be found in the specialty tab and sorted by category.

AV1, AV2 and AV3 indicate the channel on the audio board tracks will be played through.

Click Goto Auto to switch from Live to Auto mode.

1:57 of this track has played and 0:23 is remaining.

Use the & button to make the next track play automatically.
Click Auto Segue and the button will turn from grey to yellow and the Break time (total time scheduled in the decks) will increase.

The top of the screen (between where it reads "Decks" and the decks actually begin) looks slightly different when you are in Live Mode. The Start Next button is replaced with a Start Auto button. Clicking this button switches you to Auto mode AND engages the Auto Segue button. There is no Auto Segue button in Live mode, since you cannot engage automation from Live mode. The Fade Out button will fade out the current element, as it will in Auto mode. Finally, the Goto Auto button will engage Auto mode.

Each deck contains four elements - a square button, followed by a long rectangle and then two more square buttons. When AudioVAULT is in live mode, the DJ is allowed to control what elements will play by placing them in a deck on the right-hand side of the screen. Each deck is assigned to a corresponding channel on the audio board – AV 1, AV 2 or AV 3. In live mode the first square button on the left side of the deck will show the assigned channel and either "Load" to indicate the deck is empty and ready for a new element to be loaded or "Start" to indicate the element is cued and ready to go.

If a deck is loaded in Auto mode, the first button will show a play button and the board channel to which it is assigned (AV 1, AV 2 or AV 3). Any empty deck (one without a new element cued and ready to air) will have the play button greyed out. For the element currently playing, the first button will be orange and display the assigned channel and a timer showing the time elapsed on the current element. Remember the Event timer above the decks will show how much time is remaining on an element.

The second rectangular box in the deck has an ampersand (&). If the ampersand is white that means Auto Segue is enabled for that element and it will play automatically after the element before it. If Auto Segue is not enabled the ampersand will be greyed out and have the no symbol over it. The rest of the rectangle includes six pieces of information about the element. The first line has the element’s title and artist. The title is justified to the left side while the artist is labeled with an "Artist:" prefix and justified to the right side. The second line shows the duration of the element, the intro time, its out cue and file (cart) number. The same information is displayed in both Live and Auto mode.

When in Live mode, the third box in the deck will show either a squiggly line (if the element is currently playing) or a pair of headphones. The DJ can click on the squiggly line to fade out the current element, while the headphones allows the DJ to preview that element. The final box will show either a stop sign (if the element is currently playing) or an X. Clicking the stop sign will cause the current element to stop immediately with no fade out. The next song will begin IF auto-segue is enabled. The stop sign will also show how much time is left on the current element before the next element begins. This may vary slightly from the time shown on the Event Timer on the top of the screen (something called a Sec Tone added to the element can cause the next element to start while the current element is still playing - remember that if you join the music or production department later). Clicking the X button will clear that element from the deck so you may replace it with something else, but the element will stay on the Music Log.

In Auto mode, the third box in the deck will show the same fade out or preview option. The last button will display either a stop sign or a trash can. As with Auto mode, the stop sign show how much time is left on the element before the next element begins and will cause that element to stop if pressed. The trash can, like the X button, will clear an element from the decks but the trash can will also delete the element from the Music Log.

To the left (Music Log and Tabs)
Now that you understand how the decks work, you need to put something in them. The left side of the screen is the Music Log or another category other tabs. The Music Log, as described in an earlier chapter, is the schedule of all the music, announcements and imaging scheduled for a given day that will play.

RED CARTS
By now you are familiar with the green (DA) and orange (Must Play) colored carts in the Music Log. There is one more color to know: red. When a cart shows up red that means the cart is either not found in AudioVAULT or out of date. Either way, the Music Log cannot play the cart and will skip over it to the next one. If you see something red that you think shouldn’t be, alert the program director.
if AudioVAULT continues in Auto mode. The Music Log shows the scheduled time, title, artist, name (cart number), duration, status and category. A green box in the status field indicates that element is currently being played. Yellow boxes indicate those elements are loaded in the Audio Deck and ready to air. A red box with the letter E in it indicates that element is scheduled to play but AudioVAULT cannot find it. This happens when something is deleted from AudioVAULT but is still being scheduled by Natural Log or Selector/Linker.

To change the left side display, select one of the 14 other tabs on located at the bottom left corner of the screen. The other tabs will show certain categories of AudioVAULT. The tab for Donor Announcements is colored green and the Must Play tab is colored orange, as they show up on the Music Log. All other category tabs are a blue-grey color, while the black tab will show all inventory in AudioVAULT. When a category is selected, the screen should display the description (title), artist/title, name (cart number), start date and (if applicable) kill date. Clicking on each header will sort based on that descriptor.

**MICROPHONES**

While the use of a microphone seems elementary, there are some important things to keep in mind to sound professional. First, never touch the microphone, especially while it is live! Make your adjustments using the mount before going live. Touching the microphone to move it while it is on will create a great deal of background noise for the listener. Second, never hit or tap your hand or any object on the counter top while a mic is live. DJs can often do this without being aware of it so if you see someone doing it please let him or her know. The shock mount on the studio mics helps filter out some but not all of this type of noise.

Finally, the microphones used in the on-air studio are cardioids, so-named for the “heart-shaped” pattern of sound they pick up. They are very good at picking up sound in front of the microphone and deliberately reject sound from the rear. The closer you are to the microphone, the warmer and fuller your voice will sound because the low frequencies of your voice are being boosted more than the high frequencies. You should not, however, speak directly into the microphone. Instead, the mic should be four to six inches away and tilted at about a 45 degree angle. This will allow you to talk across the mic rather than into it and help eliminate any popping noise.

**CD PLAYERS**

*Basic operation*

1. Push the POWER switch to turn on the unit. The display will indicate NO DISC.
2. Insert a disc into the slot, label side up. After a disc is inserted, the total playing time and number of tracks will be displayed. Do not force the disc into the slot; the player will pull the disc when partially inserted.
3. Press the SKIP key to select the desired track, then PLAY. The number of the current track is indicated on the display. To stop playback, press the STOP key. To pause, press PAUSE. The indicator light will blink, and the unit will enter playback standby mode. To resume playback, press...
Hitting the red Dump button will cause the on-air audio to skip ahead four (or eight) seconds, thus eliminating the offensive audio before it airs. The dumped audio is also emailed to the station management.

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PLAY again.

4. To remove the disc, press the EJECT key. You can re-insert a disc into the slot by pressing the EJECT key or pull the disc and slot it in again.

**Playback modes**

There are four different playback modes. The mode selected is indicated on the display. You can also select the playback mode by pressing the CALL/Play Mode key on the front panel when the player is in SHIFT mode.

- Normal (continuous) playback mode: no indication lamp
- Single playback mode: S is lit
- Program playback mode: PGM is lit
- Random playback mode: RANDOM is lit

**PROFANITY DELAY**

The fine for airing indecent programming, as you recall from earlier in this manual, is $397,251 per instance. As such a fine would potentially shut down the radio station's terrestrial operation, WKNC has installed a profanity delay to minimize the risk of broadcasting indecent material. The profanity delay is located below the CD players in both on-air studios. The delay works by creating an 8 second buffer between the program audio signal and the air signal.

The front of the profanity delay has five big buttons: Build, Exit, Cough, Dump and Bypass. In a normal setting, the red Dump button will be lit. If it is not, hit the green Build button. To turn off the delay (for live sporting events only), hit the yellow Exit button.

Turning the delay on (hitting the green Build button) will cause the profanity delay to subtly slow down the on-air signal until it is a full eight seconds behind the program signal. Once the profanity delay has its predetermined eight second buffer, the red Dump light will come on. This means the delay is ready.

When the delay is turned on and a DJ hears an indecent word, the DJ has eight seconds to press the Dump button to dump the next four seconds of audio. The DJ can press it twice to dump the full eight seconds.
seconds if necessary. The air signal will jump ahead (“dumping” the audio with the indecent word) to match the program signal and then the profanity delay will slowly rebuild its eight second delay. Unless the DJ is absolutely certain that is the only indecent word in a song, the DJ should still fade out the offending song and start a new one.

**STUDIO TELEPHONES**

The HD-1 studio telephone contains our HD-1 request line (919-515-0881) and our hotline (secret!). The HD-2 studio telephone only contains our HD-2 request line (919-515-2400). If the hotline rings, ANSWER IT. DJs are not required to answer the request lines and should remember answering the phone is always secondary to operating the audio board. Just don’t give out the request line numbers if you don’t feel like answering them. If someone calls on the request lines with a business-related call (pretty much anything other than a request or comment), tell the person to hang up and dial the business line at 919-515-2401 to speak to someone on the executive staff. DJs don’t take messages — they DJ. You also can’t transfer the call using those phones anyway.

**BULLETIN/WHITE BOARD/WINDOW**

The bulletin board in the main studio is where some important documents like the emergency action plan and executive staff office hours are kept. Try to take a look at it once a shift to see if there is anything of interest. The white board is where we list upcoming promotions, interviews and giveaways. Again, try to look at it once a shift to see what’s going on at the station so you can promote it during your show. Perhaps most importantly, the request line is written at the top of the white board so if you completely blank on it during an air break you can just read it off the board. Finally, the window directly behind the DJ will contain the most current Wolfpack Sports schedules. Women’s basketball runs November through March and men’s baseball runs February through May/June, which preempts scheduled HD-1 air shifts.

**CD RACKS**

There are several CD racks mounted on the walls of the main on-air studio, divided by format. Local music also has a separate section. These are the newest CDs and ones you are encouraged to listen to and play during your show. Keep them alphabetized as much as possible. There is also a smaller CD rack closer to the audio board. This is for brand new indie rock and local music and those CDs are indicated with a small red dot on the spine. Typically, a CD less than three months only will go in the smaller CD rack while CDs between three and 12 months old will go on the racks. Once a CD is a year old, it will go in the music library.

**LIBRARY**

Older CDs are placed in the WKNC music library, right across from the on-air studio. The library is divided into sections for each format, as well as smaller sections for specialty music programs. To request space in the CD library, ask the music librarian. Play CDs as you wish and always put a CD back in the appropriate space. During the training process you will find out the combination to the library door. It is important not to forget this combination and not to give it out to anyone who is not on WKNC staff. Prop the library door open if you must, but always close it when you have completed your air shift. If there is a DJ on after you, the DJ can choose to prop it open again. The library door should never be open when no one is on the air.

Like WKNC’s programming schedule, the library is organized according to the station’s four formats: Afterhours, Chainsaw, Daytime and Underground. There is also a section for local music and various specialty genres, including Americana, jazz and punk.
CHAPTER TEN
ON-AIR AND OFF-AIR POLICIES AND DISCIPLINE
(OR, HOW NOT TO GET FIRED FROM WKNC)

RULE #1
There is absolutely positively never ever to be any food or drink in the WKNC studio. Ever. Period. Exclamation point. Second exclamation point. Frowny face emoji for added emphasis.

NO FOOD OR DRINK IN THE STUDIO
WKNC prohibits food or drinks in the all studios. It doesn’t matter if you are not eating the food or if your water bottle is empty. This is a ZERO TOLERANCE policy. Gum counts as food. WKNC has thousands of dollars worth of equipment in these studios that we cannot afford to replace. Please keep all food and drinks on the bench outside the studios and instruct any guests or interviewee to do the same.

FOLLOW THE LOGS
Now that you know what all the logs are for, you must follow/keep up with all the logs all the time. If you notice any errors, please notify station management immediately so they can be corrected.

ANSWER THE HOTLINE
This secret special phone line is reserved exclusively for WKNC staff members and other key University personnel who need to contact the on duty DJ. The number is NEVER to be given out over the air and should not be given to anyone unaffiliated with WKNC. Additionally, the hotline should not be used to call out on and should never be answered “WKNC” or in any way that identifies the radio station. We do get wrong numbers calling the hotline and we don’t want those people to think they have stumbled upon their personal request number.

As a WKNC operator you are required to answer the hotline. If you are on the air when the hotline rings, cut to music as quickly as possible without sounding alarmed. When the hotline “rings,” a strobe light flashes in the main studio. Unless there are extraordinary circumstances, failure to answer the hotline may result in suspension. Failure to answer the hotline a second time may result in dismissal. Keep in mind that when calling in to the hotline, it is common courtesy to identify yourself to DJ. Remember that just because the hotline rings it doesn’t mean you are in trouble. It just means someone needs to talk to the person in the main studio.
DECYING STATION EQUIPMENT, PROGRAMING OR POLICY

DJs should never speak negatively about station equipment, promotions, programming, sponsors, staff or policy on the air or in public. DJs are required to discuss any concerns they may have with the proper board of directors member or the general manager. Our aim is not to stifle your complaints, but rather address them in the appropriate forum.

The reason we do not talk about equipment failures or inadequacies on the air is because we want our listeners to believe that the broadcasts we create for them are as effortless as imaginable and we never clue them in to behind the scenes terminology like AudioVAULT, rotation, log, computer, etc.

Also, never speak negatively about things you may do. For example, don’t ever say anything bad about an artist you have to play or someone’s request. If you don’t like a song that is requested, don’t play it. If you don’t like a song in rotation, tell the music director. In the meantime, pretend that you love it.

GUESTS

A guest has nothing to gain from joining you on the radio. If you invite a venue owner, promoter or musician on your show that’s not a guest - it’s an interviewee and you need prior approval from the program director.

Each DJ on duty is permitted to have one guest. A guest is someone who has nothing to gain from being on air with you, like your younger sibling or your roommate. If your “guest” is a musician, promoter, business owner or anyone else who uses our airwaves to talk about the product or service the guest represents, that is an interview. If you need to have more than one guest, you need to get prior permission from the program director. Remember that even though a guest is permitted, only have a guest when you are experienced enough to handle having someone else around. A guest rarely enhances the quality of work produced on a shift.

BEING ON TIME

Being on time for your shift means arriving at least 15 minutes early. If you are not present at the time of your shift, you will be considered late. For example, if you have a 5 p.m. shift and you arrive at 5:07 p.m., you are late. It is impossible to do a good job on the air without any preparation. Plan ahead.

MISSING A SHIFT/FINDING A SUBSTITUTE DJ

As a DJ, it is important that you are responsible and reliable regarding coming to your shift punctually and regularly. WKNC will not tolerate consistently missed shifts or chronic tardiness. It makes the station look bad and gives the wrong idea to listeners, guests and trainees. If you anticipate this being a problem for a certain shift, don’t sign up for it! However, there will be a few occasions when you won’t be able to cover the shift for which you are regularly scheduled for a valid reason such as having an exam at that time, sickness, or a death in the family.

When you sign up for a shift you are agreeing to show up and do that shift every week. In the event you cannot make a shift, it is your responsibility to follow these steps:

1. Notify the program director at least one week in advance that you are trying to find a sub for your show at (time) on (date). This does not mean the shift is no longer your responsibility.
2. Notify the staff via the email list about your shift being open at (time) on (date). This does not mean the shift is no longer your responsibility.
3. If you still need a sub, use the intranet phone list to call other DJs to see if they are available. This does not mean the shift is no longer your responsibility.
4. If you do find a sub, notify the program director who will be filling in for you at least 24 hours in advance of your show. Only now is the shift no longer your responsibility.

It is unacceptable for DJs to miss their shifts without finding a substitute. The purpose of AudioVAULT is not to cover for you when you cannot make your shift, therefore you should not rely on it to do so. Responsibility and reliability are behaviors every staff member is expected to maintain while at WKNC.
ATTENDANCE POLICY

Show up! WKNC’s attendance policy allows for one unexcused absence per semester. When you reach two unexcused absences action will be taken. As you would expect, an unexcused absence is when a DJ fails to show up for a shift with no advanced notice. An excused absence is when a DJ follows the procedures just outlined - notifies the program director of the pending absence and sends an email to the email list at least 12 hours in advance trying to find a substitute DJ. If another DJ covers the shift, it does not count as an absence. If the DJ regularly co-hosts with someone else and that DJ is present, it does not count as an absence.

Once you reach two unexcused absences, you are suspended from your shift for the remainder of the semester until you complete an additional volunteer activity (we'll explain what that means later) for each unexcused absence beyond the first. Two excused absences count as one unexcused absence. Attendance resets at the start of every fall, spring and summer semester.

Obviously things will come up that interfere with your ability to DJ at WKNC and we’re not trying to punish you for them. Based on how the policy is written you can have three excused absences per semester without penalty. Two excused = one unexcused and only when you hit two unexcused do you lose your shift. Assuming there are 15 weeks in a semester, we are asking that you show a minimum of 80% of the time. If you don’t think you are able to make that commitment, either don’t sign up for a regular DJ shift or sign up with a reliable co-host.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Alcohol cannot be possessed or consumed in nonresidential buildings on university property except with the direct permission of the Chancellor. This means that under no circumstances is anyone to ever have any alcohol at WKNC. This applies equally to DJs and station guests - and remember that you are responsible for your guests. Station policy prohibits any DJ from operating the station while under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs. Any DJ found violating this policy will be terminated immediately and permanently, no exceptions. Offending DJs will also be referred to the Office of Student Conduct.
HARASSMENT

The University defines harassment as “any unwelcome conduct directed toward a person based on the person’s Protected Status that: (A) denies, limits or adversely impacts a term or condition of a person’s employment, education, or participation in University programs or activities; and (B) either: (i) the submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for decisions affecting an individual’s employment, education, or participation in University programs or activities; or (ii) the conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to create an environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, threatening, or abusive.” WKNC will not tolerate sexual or other harassment against its staff. If you feel you are being harassed or otherwise made uncomfortable, please contact the adviser and/or general manager.

BROADCAST OF PHONE CONVERSATIONS

It is against WKNC policy to air live phone conversations. At WKNC, the only time we will EVER broadcast a live phone call is if we have a designated public affairs/sports show in which we are soliciting listeners to call in or a previously scheduled live telephone interview. A DJ cannot suddenly decide in the middle of a shift that it’s a talk show. Any show that requests live phone calls to be broadcast must be approved in advance by the program director will be closely monitored by both the general manager and program director.

According to the FCC, “before recording a telephone conversation for broadcast, or broadcasting such a conversation simultaneously with its occurrence, a licensee shall inform any party to the call of the licensee’s intention to broadcast the conversation, except where such party is aware, or may be presumed to be aware from the circumstances of the conversation that it is being or likely will be broadcast.” If a listener calls in during a designated talk show, the listener is presumed to be aware the call may be aired live or pre-recorded for future broadcast. When a listener calls in to the request lines during a music program, there is also the presumption the call may be pre-recorded for future broadcast. Only calls made to the station on the request lines can be recorded for broadcast. You may never record an outgoing call without first notifying the other party of your intentions. If there is any doubt the caller is unaware the call is being recorded for future broadcast, notify the caller and ask permission to broadcast.

INTERVIEW APPROVALS

All on-air interviews must be approved by the program director one week in advance. Some DJs select their own interviews, while others speak with a person or band suggested by the program director. Regardless of how the interview is booked, remember that it is not confirmed until you receive PD approval. This helps ensure all interviews are relevant to the station’s audience and the same person or band is not being interviewed multiple times. The one-week lead time also allows the DJ plenty of time to compose thoughtful interview questions. WKNC does not grant “on-the-spot” interviews.

Interview requests must be submitted via the online form at wknc.org/interview. You will be asked to submit basic information such as who you want to interview, a general outline of what you want to talk about and whether you will be discussing any community issues such as diversity and inclusion, education, and health and safety. This helps the station adviser prepare the FCC-mandated quarterly issues and programs list for the public file and ensures if you do interview someone about a community issue it is properly credited as responsive programming. If you end up talking about a community issue during the actual interview, please email the adviser with the date, approximate length and a short description of the issue discussed.

A note about people running for political office

Sometimes there is a compelling reason to interview a candidate for political office. In doing so, however, that triggers the equal-time rule in which the station now has to offer equal time to all other legally qualified candidates in the same political race. A notice with the date and length of the interview must...
be placed in WKNC’s political file and the candidate’s opponents have seven days to request an interview of the same length. Should a DJ run for political office, the DJ must resign from on-air duties during the political campaign.

PERSONAL INFORMATION
DJs are strongly encouraged not to tell too much about themselves on the air. Radio stations tend to attract strange people. There have been cases where thieves have broken into apartments when they’ve figured out who DJs are in real life. It is for this reason many DJs prefer to use a DJ name or only their first name. You must also never give out personal information about another staff member. If an email address is posted on someone’s DJ page on wknc.org, the DJ has chosen to make that information public and you may provide it if requested. Names, phone numbers and email addresses on the intranet are private and you must never give them to someone not affiliated with the station.

USE OF MUSIC LIBRARY AND PRODUCTION STUDIOS
No food or drinks of any kind are allowed in any studio or the music library. Smoking is prohibited inside all university buildings. Outside smoking must be in accordance with NC State University regulations. Use of the library and production facilities are limited exclusively to staff members of WKNC. The production room can be reserved in advance via wknc.org/calendar, but keep in mind the production staff always has priority. WKNC can rent out the use of its production facilities with staff supervision. Contact the adviser for details. WKNC reserves the right to deny access to the library or production studios to any individual not on staff.

USE OF STATION EQUIPMENT
North Carolina law prohibits state employees (and in our case, state volunteers) from the misuse of state property and use of state property for personal gain (N.C.G.S. 14-91). Any state property that is taken away from campus, to your home or other locations is governed by the rules on capital assets. This includes expressed written pre-approval by the student media coordinator. At the end of your term of employment with WKNC, you are required to return all state property.

Staff may not alter or operate equipment without the authorization of the engineering department. Do not switch equipment around. Do not attempt to “fix” equipment. Any equipment, including but not limited to telephones, speakers, CD players and tools, not found in their regular or assigned location may be considered stolen. The removal of equipment from the station without the permission of a student media director will be considered theft and reported to Campus Police.

COMPUTERS
Only staff members are allowed to use the computers at WKNC. Use of the computers by paid staff during scheduled office hours members will take precedence over other staff. Installation of software on any computer without the approval of the Student Media IT manager will be considered vandalism. The use of computing resources is subject to the NC State Computer Usage Policy.

WKNC computer are regularly updated and profiles refreshed, which means you should save anything you need to access later in the WKNC file server (if you have access to it) or in the audio files folder. If you save something in your documents, downloads or desktop it will be deleted without warning when profiles are refreshed.

TELEPHONES
Staff who need to make long distance calls for station purposes will be given a security code. You will need to dial 7, then the number, then the code. Keep the security code private. Calls within the 919 area code require full ten digit dialing, while on campus calls can be made using just 5 or 3, followed by the four digit number.
MISREPRESENTATION
Staff are not permitted to represent WKNC in ways not consistent with their job descriptions. For example, a DJ may not contact a record company on behalf of the station to request a CD. Similarly, the music director cannot negotiate a sales contract without the consent of the student media business manager. Staff are also not allowed to request press/media passes without prior authorization by the general manager.

SUSPENSIONS/DISMISSALS: HOW TO GET FIRED
Penalties consist of warnings, suspensions and dismissals. You do not need to receive a warning before being suspended or dismissed. A warning means beware. It can be as simple as "don't let it happen again" or as severe as "one more screw up and you're out." A suspension means you are temporarily removed from all duties at WKNC, for one or two weeks or longer. Suspension does not mean dismissal. It's more like a time out to consider the behavior that led to your suspension and take corrective action. Suspensions will come from the general manager and/or program director. The next step of disciplinary action is dismissal. A dismissal relieves you of all duties at WKNC with no possibility of return. The general manager is responsible for all dismissals.

The general manager reserves the right to handle discipline in the best interest of WKNC. Remember that you are also responsible for the actions of your guest. Suspensions or dismissals may result from any of the following:

- Reporting to work under the influence or being in possession of any illegal drug or any alcoholic beverage (regardless of age)
- Vandalism or theft of station property or removal of any station property from the premises without permission
- Blatantly promoting any business on the air or taking consideration (money, memberships, coupons, or anything of value) from any business with which WKNC has business connections; or using WKNC to promote your own, a friend's or an employer's business interests, even if you don't receive consideration
- Doing improper donor announcements or giveaways, or selling air time on WKNC without authorization
- Decrying station equipment, programming or policy
- Misuse of station property
- Insubordination of WKNC board members
- Consistently missing or being late for scheduled air shifts
- Having guests on-air or in the studio without authorization
- Conducting interviews on the air without authorization
- Failure to complete required logs while on duty as a DJ
- Failure to follow rotation, including Must Plays
- Forging signatures of any kind on logs, time sheets or other station documents
- Physically or verbally threatening any staff member of WKNC
- Sexual, racial or other harassment
- Smoking on the premises of WKNC
- Knowingly broadcasting obscene or indecent material
- Representing WKNC at public or professional functions or traveling to such without authorization
- Disregard of WKNC, University and FCC rules, regulations, policies and procedures
CHAPTER ELEVEN

HOW TO BE A GOOD DJ

The National Alliance of State Broadcasters Associations, which maintains the employment website CareerPage.org, defines an announcer as the “radio station’s ‘voice’ ... with whom the public identifies. This person introduces programs and music, reads commercial copy and public service announcements, and is involved in the overall public presentation of the station.” The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines some of the duties expected of an announcer as taking listener requests, interviewing guests, managing listener contests and preparing program content. This chapter offers suggestions on how to best prepare and present yourself as an on-air announcer/DJ.

HEADPHONES

All good DJs wear headphones. Turning on a microphone in the on-air studio mutes the speakers, which means the only way you can hear what is happening during an air break is to listen through your headphones. This is especially important when there is more than one person in the studio, as the person running the audio board needs to ensure each voice is talking at the same level, adjusting fader levels as necessary. Similarly, if that second person’s microphone was not turned on the DJ would not know without monitoring the levels on the board and through the headphones.

Go for the over-the-ear type headphones because they stay on your head a lot better than ear buds, clip-ons or those that wrap around the back of your head. The last thing you want to worry about during an air break is whether your headphones will slip off.

The two most popular brands around WKNC are the Sony MDR-V150 and Sennheiser HD 202. Although those models have been discontinued they are still available. Koss and Bose are also excellent brands. When you do get a pair of headphones, label them with your name or initials so you know they are yours. If you lose your headphones, the adviser may have a pair you can borrow or use for studio guests.

CHOOSING A DJ NAME

All What you need to keep in mind when choosing your DJ name is that this is how people will come to know you during your time at NC State. Indeed, many fellow DJs may never know your real name. The only real restriction is that you CANNOT use genitalia as part of your DJ name - so no funny stuff like C. Lit or DJ Deez Nuts. Think twice before using something too racy or suggestive. You also shouldn’t use someone else's DJ name, since that DJ was here first.

It is highly recommended you not use your real full name. WKNC is VERY popular in Central Prison, Butner Federal Prison and half a dozen other inmate facilities. Plus lots of strange folks listen to the radio, especially late at night. You don't necessarily want them to look you up in the campus directory.

You can use your first or last name, or a variation of such like DJs Bex, Chuck, Jenna or Mick. You could also spice up your name like Mz Kelly, May Day, Sweet Melissa, C’est La Bri, Uncle Paul, Cannibal Cory, Tommyboy, Sarahnade, Mollypop, phlavorphil, Filthy Rich, Ben Himself or Just John.

Some recent DJs who get points for creativity are: 57, Action Jackson, Agent Orange, Barf Brooks, Cabbage, Chocolate Rice, Danger Tape, DJ EMOTIONALLY UNAVAILABLE, DJ Iron Mic, DJ Switch, dj trafficjam, DJ Two Sheds, DJ Wise (you don’t have to start your DJ name with DJ, you know), ed. word to your mother, E-force, FKA Angel, The Fuzz, Godrik, Gustaf Von Ottokar, Hot Tamale, JENOCIDE, laserbeard, lil yahtzee, Lucretia, MakAttack, Mama Pearl, The Mattador, Murderbot 3000, ncsu-guest, The Noobhammer, Optimus Rhyme, Quality Jones, Safety Scissors, The Saw, Sean Franchise, Sonic the Edgehog, Special K, Sweet Annie Rich, Voyager 3 and YeägerMeister.
PERSONALITY

Personality may be the most important part of being a DJ. It would be easy to have a computer pick and play music all day, but without the voice of the DJ, the station has no personality. We cannot explain how to effectively have personality by listing all things you should do — if we did, you would become a cliché. Instead, the best way is for us to tell you what not to do, and what is left will be your unique personality.

The main point is to make sure that you sound like a real person on the radio. Do not confuse this with being unprofessional, this is not what this means. Don’t alter your voice when you go on the air; your listeners can always tell. Back in the thirties, announcers altered their voices to what we now refer to as the “announcer voice.” Back then, radio was the predominant medium and people thought of it as such a novel and grand thing that they expected that kind of articulate perfection. But today, with television and the internet, radio is not such a radical medium and people want it to be more personal. This is why we use our regular voices during air breaks.

One important thing to remember is not to rely on other DJs to do things the right way. Some DJs are better than others. Just because you hear someone who has been at the station for a long time do something, that doesn’t mean it is good.

MUSIC SELECTION

A word of advice: if you came to WKNC to play your favorite music, do that at home — we are in the business of pleasing our listeners. WKNC serves the community, not ourselves.

Being a DJ is a privilege, not a right. When you accept an air shift within one of our four formats, you are committing to represent the musical integrity of the format. As a DJ, you represent WKNC to the masses. During your show, it is your JOB to make us look awesome. We are NOT a free format radio station. That is why you can’t play whatever you want whenever you want. You should absolutely play songs that you are passionate about, but you should absolutely not rotate your favorite twenty songs from week to week. Don’t play anything during your shift that you played the week before. Incorporate new music into your sets. As a DJ, you are a musical trendsetter. There are a lot of older songs that are great, and you shouldn’t stop playing them, but it’s really important to provide our listeners with fresh, awesome new music all day all night and all weekend long.

Our mission at WKNC is to provide an ALTERNATIVE to commercial radio stations in the Triangle. This is the tradition of college radio. A general rule is that if you can turn the dial and hear a song on a local commercial radio station, then you shouldn’t be playing it on WKNC. One of the major critiques of commercial radio is that they play the same songs over and over and over again. That is why we have a five-hour rule, meaning you should never play an artist on your show that was played in the past five hours on WKNC. Once five hours have passed, play a different song by that artist. “But it’s a request” is not an acceptable excuse for breaking the five hour rule.

Learn and then continue to learn about the genre you represent. Follow music magazines or blogs and review new music on Bandcamp, Pandora, SoundCloud, Apple Music, Spotify, Last.fm, and other sites that haven’t even been invented yet.

Consider these words from SYN (Student Youth Network) in Melbourne, Australia: “For music shows your music is your content. A well crafted music playlist flows well and creates an engaging soundscape for the listener. You need to give them a reason to choose you over their MP3 player. A good music broadcaster does their research, shows their passion and knows their music.”

Finally, when choosing music for your air shift you want to arrange songs in sets that cleanly flow from one track to the next. You want to avoid a transition between songs that is so jarring — soft instrumental

EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR PLAYLISTS

Step outside your musical comfort zone and try artists and songs you have never heard before. You’ll never know what new favorites you might find in AudioVAULT or our CD library.
to hard rock, for example – that folks in the radio industry call it a “train wreck.” This is where the preview function in AudioVAULT can help you.

**LANGUAGE SELECTION**

During air breaks DJs will often provide listeners with information about the bands being played. You can give facts like when they will next play in the area, their hometown and album release dates.

There is no need to draw attention to a band’s race/ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, or other identity. You wouldn’t call Vampire Weekend a “white band,” so there is no need to label “black bands,” “Jewish bands,” etc. Doing so, whether you mean to or not, undermines the band and creates an unequal balance of power that privileges white males. “Female-fronted” and ‘girl band’ are not genres. Also, according to the Associated Press stylebook, the term girl is applicable until the 18th birthday is reached. After that, the term woman should be used.

Occasionally, we do air specialty programming that celebrates a specific identity. This serves as a showcase for a specific population that may be otherwise under-represented.

**ANOTHER THING ABOUT MUSIC SELECTION**

In the 2018 article “You Don’t Have to Listen to Music Made by Abusers (But Most of Us Will)” for TrackRecord.net, author Zachary Lipez asks the question “How, if at all, can we enjoy art made by those who’ve harmed others?” As an increasing number of musicians are accused of problematic behavior, the station feels compelled to address the issue. To ensure those who have suffered abuse feel comfortable both volunteering for and listening to WKNC, it is our station policy to avoid playing music created by abusers. If you are unsure of whether an artist may fit into that category, please contact the general manager.

**PREPARATION (OR, PRIOR PLANNING PREVENTS PISS-POOR PERFORMANCE)**

Never open the microphone before you have a good idea of what you plan to say. If you plan to talk about an upcoming show, make sure you know all the details you want to give about it. Getting on air and saying, “That band is playing tonight at Motorco, but I’m not sure what time the show starts” lets the audience know you didn’t properly plan that air break. If you don’t know something, don’t talk about it.

It is not uncommon for new DJs to literally write out their air breaks ahead of time. While that isn’t a practice you want to keep forever, it is a great way to get used to talking on air. Preparation also means you have your headphones on and are ready in front of the audio board. Your microphone has been moved into proper position. If you are using AudioVAULT, it is scheduled to stop when the current element does. If you are using a CD or other player, it is either in single mode or you are prepared to fade down the channel before the next song begins. Anyone in the studio with you has been notified that you are going on air and they need to keep quiet. Your cell phone has been silenced so it won’t ring in the middle of your air break. You know what you plan to say and you have the next element cued and ready to start at the conclusion of your air break. Then and only then are you prepared for your air break.

**FOLLOW THE PROGRAM LOG**

Another form of preparation is following the Program Log, which lists scheduled DAs and PSAs. The GTL Simple scheduled at 58:30 of each hour is a time check that causes the music log to refresh and ready the next hour. Whatever is playing will continue to play, but the next element on the program log will begin your top of the hour break. You can load your breaks by moving carts over to the AudioVAULT decks directly from the Music Log. If you ever find that the breaks in the Music Log don’t follow what is scheduled in the Program Log, make sure you are looking at the right page of the Program Log. If they still don’t match, contact the program director immediately. When in doubt, it is always best to play a donor announcement when you didn’t need to then not play one when you did.

“DON’T CALL US A GIRL BAND”

“Growing up... I would always look up to Stevie Nicks and Blondie – they are dope female musicians. So I just see us as a band. When people call us a girl band, I take it as an insult – being a girl in a band shouldn’t be a thing. It seems so medieval.”

– Alana Haim of the band Haim, quoted in the March 30, 2014 Telegraph (London)
REQUESTS (OR, “I’LL SEE WHAT I CAN DO”)

WKNC is one of the few stations in the area where listeners can get their requests played. It is important to remember that you are not obligated to answer the request lines if you are busy. Also, you don’t have to play a song just because it is requested. Never promise a caller you will play their request, in case you can’t work the song in or decide you don’t want to play it. You should never play a requested song without listening to it first because it might not be in our format. Always be courteous and respectful to our callers. They are our most dedicated listeners. Don’t take what callers say to be representative of how all the listeners feel. Only certain personality types will actually call a radio station; some people listen all day without ever thinking of calling. If you want people to call you, make sure you announce the request line phone numbers often.

STUDIO CROWDS

People love to hang out in the on-air studio. Sometimes you want to do a break with some other people in the room, but in general it makes for a poor sound on the air. The DJ on duty is in charge of the on-air studio. If you’re on duty, you can and should ask any extra people to leave the room, even if it’s the general manager or program director. The only exception to this rule is that from time to time the engineering department will have to work in the on-air studio, but they will be as considerate to you as possible. Anyone in the studio with you should be completely silent whenever your microphone is on.

HOW TO TALK ON THE AIR

No matter how cool you think you are, remember your audience is listening to the radio to hear music, not to hear you talk. That doesn’t mean you don’t have to do a good job on your air breaks; it just means say what you need to say and then play more music.
Identify the Radio Station
Every air break should include at least one reference to our call letter and frequency – WKNC 88.1 FM. You don’t need to identify yourself as the DJ each time, but you should do so at least once an hour.

Be Succinct
Always remember: shorter is better. Listeners don’t want to hear a DJ ramble on for two minutes about nothing. Say what you have to say as quickly as you can. Eliminate useless words and don’t ramble. Always know what you plan to say before you go on the air, or the listener will know you don’t know what you are talking about. There isn’t time to think about new ideas while you are on the air. If your air breaks last longer than 40 seconds, they are probably too long.

Back Sell / Front Sell
After the front page of the wknc.org, the most visited section of the website is our online playlist. People want to know what they are hearing! Back selling refers to playing a set of music and then announcing the titles. When you do this, try your best to avoid the “before that” syndrome in which you announce a song “and before that” a second song “and before that” a third song “and before that” a fourth song. A good DJ has a bigger vocabulary. For example, “New music from The Decemberists on WKNC 88.1, it’s ‘Down by the Water.’ We also heard from Rilo Kiley with ‘Silver Lining,’ Bombadil’s ‘Honeymoon’ and a request for Max Indian’s ‘Now I Know.’” There is no need to announce more than four songs at a time, as your audience may not have been listening that far back. Instead, refer listeners to the complete playlist on wknc.org.

Front selling is telling the audience what is to come. Doing this can create an anticipation that will cause a listener to keep the radio on WKNC. For example, “I have music from Miniature Tigers and Avett Brothers coming up, but first here’s Prabir and the Substitutes with ‘Everybody’s Got Somebody’ on WKNC 88.1.”

Promote the Next DJ
Don’t promote the end of your shift; instead promote the beginning of the next DJ’s shift. It does the same thing in a much more effective way.

Never Draw Attention to a Mistake
Start a song with the fader turned down? Pretend it didn’t happen. Didn’t have your guest’s mic on? Pretend it didn’t happen. Say you are going to play one song but actually play another? Pretend it didn’t happen. Maybe the audience didn’t notice your mistake.

Don’t Hate
KSUA Radio at University of Alaska Fairbanks sums this up best, so we’ll use their words: “Your voice on the microphone might be the first thing people hear when they tune in to [the station]. Don’t it make it their last. Listeners don’t want to know whether or not the new CD players suck. Don’t put down [the station] (or its programming, volunteers or staff) on the air. If you have a problem with anything that’s happening at the station, you need to take it up with a staff member, not with your listeners.”

“This also applies to music. Every song you play is somebody’s favorite. Don’t make fun of songs on the air. When you put down a song, you put down the people who like it. Besides, if you don’t like the songs you’re playing, why will anyone else? It’s the nature of college radio (and probably radio in general) that you won’t like everything you play, but the opposite of love isn’t hate, it’s indifference, so just mention the song and move on.”

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NC STATE STUDENT MEDIA
Using the Intros/Background Music
Each song in AudioVAULT should have an intro time, meaning the number of seconds between when a song begins and when the vocals begin. DJs can use this time, displayed as a countdown in the box in the upper-right corner on the AudioVAULT computer, as a tool to help them talk over the instrumental introduction of a song, ending their air break before the vocals begin. You can do this for very short air breaks that begin when the previous song starts to fade out and end before the vocals begin on the next song. DJs can also start a song right before the end of their air breaks, finishing up over the instrumental beginning of a song. Just remember to keep an eye on the countdown so you will stop talking before the vocals start.

The BED category in AudioVAULT has a number of instrumental music beds that you can use during air breaks. Using music beds, when done correctly, sounds great and keeps your air breaks shorter because you will want to stop before the music bed runs out. Just remember to keep the music bed at a volume lower than your voice and fade it out when you are done.

Moving the Microphone
Do not move your microphone when it is on, whether you are talking into it or not. Doing so causes a low rumbling sound known as "mic handling noise." This sounds horrible on the air and should be avoided. Part of planning for your breaks includes positioning your microphone properly. Have any on-air guests do so as well.

Listen back to old air breaks
WKNC has a skimmer program that records both the entire broadcast hour and every time you open the microphone. You will receive information on how to access the skimmer in the training class. Use it. If you don’t want to listen to you old air breaks that signifies you have no desire to improve upon them and you are probably better suited for an off air role at the station.

HAVING OTHERS ON THE AIR
Whether the people with you are fellow DJs or guests, the most important thing to keep in mind is that the person running the audio board is the person in control. If someone walks into the studio and sits down during your air break and wants to talk, it is up to you to turn the microphone on. You also have the ability to turn it off.

A real conversation between two or three people can be interesting, but a lot of DJs will overdo it. Here are some guidelines for these kinds of situations:

1. Think before you talk, and talk with a purpose. You don’t want your break to sound rehearsed, but you should always let your guest know what you will be talking about so you both can be prepared.
2. Keep it brief. Just because more people are talking doesn’t mean you have more time to talk! In fact, you must be that much more conscious of the clock. It becomes easy to get distracted with the other person speaking. Don’t ramble.
3. Limit the number of people in the conversation. Having more than three voices can be confusing for the listener. Two people should never share one microphone; it sounds horrible.
4. If you have more than one guest, refer to them by name. As your listeners can’t see them, this will make it easier to tell the voices apart.
5. Everyone in the conversation needs a microphone and needs to use it properly. While you may be able to hear someone standing in the studio doorway, your audience cannot. Therefore if someone is not on mic, they do not exist to the listener and shouldn’t exist in your conversation. If your guest is behind a microphone but is too far away from it, non-verbally cue to get closer. Multiple times, if necessary.
6. No inside jokes! They alienate anyone not in on the joke, in this case your entire audience.
CHAPTER TWELVE
INTERVIEW TECHNIQUES

What’s better than getting to DJ at WKNC and play some of your favorite bands? Getting to interview them! Information in this section provided by WKNC program directors Yvonne Chazal and Kaanchee Gandhi.

ORGANIZING INTERVIEWS

The program director regularly sends out interview requests to the staff email list. Typically, we only interview artists we already play on the radio. If you have a specific band you want to interview, email the program director one to two weeks in advance. You and the program director can coordinate who will contact the band. Whoever ends up coordinating the interview, that person will need to let the band know how to get to WKNC and where to park. Parking in many locations is free on weekends and after 5 p.m. or the band can pay to park in the Dan Allen Parking Deck or in the Bragaw carriage way.

Prior to the interview confirm with the band:

• Your contact information in case the band is late, gets lost or the building is locked
• When the interview is scheduled
• Whether the interview will be live or pre-recorded
• How to get to the WKNC studio
• Where to park
• If you want the band to perform in studio, so they can have their instruments ready

TIPS FOR ASKING QUESTIONS

• Look up the artist beforehand (especially if you’ve never really listened to them). Look for:
  • Recent shows and releases
  • Are they on tour? With what other bands? Where have they been so far?
  • Past interviews, news features, blog posts about them
• Use this knowledge to construct questions (“So you just played Hopscotch, how was that?”)

“IF YOU’RE JUST JOINING US…”

Not all our audience will listen to your interview from beginning to end. Therefore, it is important to re-introduce the band every 5-10 minutes with something like “If you are just joining us, I’m talking with Rick from Pile.”

DJ Audrey Bradyhouse and adviser Jamie Lynn Gilbert interviewed Miniature Tigers before their show March 12, 2010. Photo by Susannah Brinkley
Use general fall-back questions if you can’t think of anything more creative (“Where do you get your inspiration? How did you all meet?”).

Ask some less common questions (“If you could tour with any fictional band, who would it be?”). Save these for the end of the interview as it can be hard to get back to serious questions smoothly.

Write questions down in case you forget them and jot further questions down during the interview.

When the band gets here, try to avoid asking them the questions you’re going to ask them on air (“How’s tour been?”). That way when you ask them on air, you’ll get a fresh, natural response.

**CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS**

- Enter in the Spinitron log “[Band Name] Interview” under artist so there isn’t a huge gap in the schedule.
- Refresh your interviewee on what can and cannot say on the radio
  - No curse words
  - No calls to action
  - No mention of prices (free is a price)
- No food or drink in the studio and especially no alcohol in the studio
- Remind your interviewee to speak closely and directly into the mic (possibly several times)
- Adjust their microphone levels accordingly
- If levels are too low, cut to a song and ask interviewee to speak louder or closer to mic
- Have a few FCC clean songs ready to play in case things get slow
  - Check the AV/library/online for songs to play or ask them to bring something in
  - Use this time to ask if there’s anything you haven’t brought up yet they want to talk about

**POST INTERVIEW**

- Have someone from the band sign the Podcast Release Form located at wknc.org/podcast (also linked from the intranet)
- Take a picture to share via WKNC’s social media
- Email podcast@wknc.org with a short description of the interview to go on the blog

**IN STUDIO PERFORMANCES BY ADAM KINCAID**

Adam Kincaid served as librarian, program director and local music director during his time at WKNC. He interviewed bands and set up live music performances weekly as host of “The Local Beat” and provided this excellent resource.

Having a band perform live in studio might seem very intimidating to a new DJ, but it’s really not that difficult if you follow these eight basic pre-performance steps:

*Communication before the band arrives*

First things first: Pre-interview communication is vital. Swap contact information with the band so you can communicate with them if need be. Perhaps they get stuck in traffic or can’t find a place to park? Maybe they’re locked out of the building? It happens. They’ll need to let you know.

Ask them to arrive at least 30 minutes before they are to go on-air. That also means you should be at the station at least 30 minutes (preferably a full hour) before show time. Make sure the band is aware of traffic patterns in/around campus and on I-40 at certain times of the day.

Tell them where to park and how to get to the station. Basic logistics are important. You should also mention that they are not allowed to bring drugs or alcohol with them to the station.

Ask the band to bring any of their music you may not have with them. Do they have demos or new recorded music they want to share? Now is the time to ask them to bring it when they come in. You can
do a quick check of our music library and AudioVAULT selection and let the band know what we do have. Make sure the band is aware that this will likely be a "stripped down" performance. Typically, acoustic instruments and smaller drum sets are most practical. If this is not ideal, that isn’t a problem, but remind them that space is limited and they will have to turn down their volume dramatically on their amps/keyboards and the drummer will need to play VERY softly compared to a normal live performance.

Special note: Try to keep the number of musicians participating to a minimum. For larger groups keep it to no more than six and usually only three or four would be playing instruments. The others might provide background vocals or handheld percussion instruments. This isn’t due to a sound or microphone issue as much as just lack of general space within the confines of the on-air studio.

Secondly: Understand the music style of the band you are bringing in. This may sound simple, but it pays off to be intimately aware of how the band sounds in a live and recorded setting. This will help you determine the best course of action to take in setting up proper microphone technique to fully capture the essence of the music and how the band should be portrayed to a radio audience.

Now is the time to do your homework, if you haven’t already. Make sure that you know as much about the group as possible. Follow the steps already presented in the interview section of this manual.

When the band arrives
Thirdly: Upon the group’s arrival at the station, meet them in the lobby or lounge and introduce yourself. Explain to them the format of the interview and on-air performance and discuss questions and topics they might want to cover. Some pre-interview questions include:

- What are the names of all the band members? How are they pronounced?
- Where can people find their music?
Fourthly: Make sure they understand FCC rules and guidelines for non-commercial radio. What they can say and cannot say. Some things they CANNOT say include:

- Cuss words (refer to the section on broadcast indecency for the list)
- Calls to action
- Cost of entrance to their concert they may be promoting

Also make sure they understand the rules of the station:

- No food/drinks in studio
- No alcohol (or drugs) on campus

Special note: Many bands try to bend these rules. If you are a good DJ you must make it clear that you are in charge and under no circumstances are you permitting them to eat or drink in a studio, even with a lid. DO NOT accept beer as payment for breaking the rules. They may be familiar with other college radio stations where in-studio rules are more lax.

Once in studio - Pre-Performance
Fifthly: This should go without saying, but every person in the studio who is participating in a live interview or performance should be wearing headphones. No headphones, no talking or playing. Remember your communication with the band prior to the interview? Tell them to bring headphones. That’s the rule.

Sixthly: Take control of the microphone placement at the beginning. YOU are the expert and in charge. Once they are in the studio, discuss your microphone strategy with them pre-performance. Show them where they need to stand/sit/play during their performance (it may be different from where they will be during the talking part of the interview) and place the microphones where they will be during the live music as a reference. Have the musicians set up their instruments with your instructions. A number of additional microphones are available in the WKNC equipment “cage” in 337 Witherspoon (inside the Technician suite).
Typical microphone placement:

- Microphone 1: lead vocals
- Microphone 2: background vocals (primarily) and secondary instruments (secondarily)
- Microphone 3: secondary instruments, percussion, and room
- Microphone 4: lead instrument
- Auxiliary input: (if necessary) perhaps a direct line from synth or keyboard

Special Note: During a live performance, you’ll be unable to communicate with the band vocally but you’ll probably need to conduct their volume. To do this non-verbally it is usually best to use the “thumbs method” with a “thumbs-up” and “thumbs-down” signal. Point at the musician whose volume needs to be changed. “Thumbs-up” means louder while “thumbs-down” is softer/quieter. Make sure they know in advance how you will communicate with them during a performance.

Seventhly: Now that the musicians are in place and understand where their microphones are during the live music, do a 30-45 second run through of the loudest part of their song. With headphones on, listen to the mics using CUE mode and see where the volume faders should be. Make a note of their locations but also be aware you will be controlling the volume on the fly and they may change several times during a live song - similar to how you may have to raise or drop the volume for someone when they are speaking.

Eighthly: Instruct the musicians on how to swivel the microphones. In between their talking and playing, they will have to move the microphones into place based on your previous instructions. Make sure they know the proper way to handle a radio mic and swivel them into place.

Interview & Performance Time

Now that you’re ready, this should be the easy part. You’ve probably noticed that it is likely that all the microphones will be in use during a live performance - including yours! This is ideal for maximum sound quality and it is not awkward if you prepare in advance.

In between the live interview and the live performance the musicians will undoubtedly be getting into place for their performance, leaving the studio console, strapping on their instruments and rearranging their own microphones to where you instructed them to be. While this is happening, be sure to drop the volume on their mics.

While the band is getting into place, re-introduce the band and song about to be played live, as well as any other pertinent information to a new listener. Hopefully, by the time you are done with the necessary info the band members are in their appropriate positions and the microphones are where they need to be. Now, drop the volume of your microphone and swing it to its position. Then raise the volume faders for all the mics to their appropriate place and let the music begin!

During a live performance, keep your eyes on the volume and ears tuned to what’s happening. Use the “thumbs method” for any musicians not directly miced. You shouldn’t have to change things too much, but always be mindful.

Once the song is over, drop all the fader volumes, swing your mic back into place, raise its volume and reintroduce the band, rename the song, and give any more pertinent information for a new listener. Now it’s time to play a track off a CD, record, AudioVault, or do your normally scheduled FCC required break.

Repeat throughout the live interview for fantastic results! With just a tiny bit of practice and experience you’ll be able to master this.
NON-LIVE INTERVIEWS

While having an artist or band live in studio is often ideal, it’s not always possible. In lieu of a live interview, there are several other options.

**Studio Interviews**
If convenient, you can ask your guest(s) to meet with you at WKNC and record the interview in one of our production rooms for later airplay and/or podcast. The band can perform just as they would during a live interview and/or you can play their music from a CD or an aux source. If you have only one guest, you will want to record yourself on track one and your guest on track two. For multiple guests, you will need to split them between tracks one and two. You would assign the CD player or aux source to one of the two tracks as well. Don’t worry if none of that makes sense. We have a complete guide to production in another chapter so you’ll understand what it means.

As with any interview, if you are asking your guest to meet you at a specific time try to be at the station at least 15 minutes early. This will allow you to set everything up before your guest arrives and give you enough time to correct any problems.

**Telephone Interviews**
If it isn’t practical to have the guest come to the studio, you can either do a live phone interview or record the telephone call in Studio H. For Studio H recordings, the guest will need to call you on 919-515-2400. Rather than pick up the phone, select the flashing button to the right of the telephone interface on the audio board. Your guest will be on the Caller 1 fader and any input you need your guest to hear will need the Phone+ button selected on the assignment bus. For telephone interviews in Studio H only, you will need to switch the board’s monitor from PGM1 to PGM2 so you will be able to hear your guest through your headphones. Be sure to switch back to PGM1 when the interview is completed.

**Field Interviews**
A third alternative to a studio or telephone interview is to meet the person at another location (“in the field”). WKNC has two press kits you can check out from the adviser that contain everything you need to...
conduct a field interview. Each kit has a ZOOM H4n recorder, two microphones and two cables. Connect one end of the cable to the microphone and the other to the left input at the bottom of the recorder. Turn the recorder on using the power button on the left-hand side of the recorder. Ensure the Input is set to Mic, then hit Record. The kit also has a pair of headphones you should use to monitor audio levels. If you don’t see the L and R levels moving on the front screen, no audio is being recorded. Note: You need to press record twice to begin actual recording. Pressing it once puts the recorder in pause mode so you can check levels. You will be able to tell you are recording because the timer on the front will count up.

The kit has two microphones but if you only want to use one ask your question into the microphone and then pass it to your interviewee. Be sure to tell that person to wait until the microphone is in place before answering the question. You may have to edit some of the silence during the “mic pass” out of the actual interview, but this way you ensure you don’t miss any of your interviewee’s answer.

Other tips for using the ZOOM H4n recorder:

- Check your battery level. A set of batteries will last for about six hours. Your press kit should contain a spare set of batteries. If you need to switch to the spare batteries be sure to let the adviser know so they can be replaced.
- Check for an SD card. Don’t insert or remove the SD card while the recorder is on.
- Check your recording level. That’s not the levels on the front screen, but instead two buttons on the right-hand side of the recorder. Treat this like you would the gain on an audio board. If you aren’t seeing any levels on the front screen, this might mean the recording levels were accidentally turned all the way down.
- Don’t mess with any of the settings or modes.

Be wary of interviewing someone in a noisy environment. While some noise can be filtered out in post-production, it can also make it difficult to hear your interviewee’s answers. Using the microphone rather than relying on the internal mics at the top of the recorder will help tremendously.

Speaking of environment, be sure to record some “natural sound” to go with your interview. Natural sound, sometimes also referred to as “ambient sound,” is the sound of your interviewee’s environment. For a story about a protest, natural sound would be protesters chanting. If you were interviewing a farmer, the natural sound would be that of the animals on the farm. Capturing natural sound can greatly enhance the sound and quality of any news piece, as it allows your audience to experience the interviewee’s environment.

Once you have something recorded, take out the SD card, place it in the SD card reader that is part of the kit, and copy the audio from the SD card to your folder on the production computer or another device. You can find your audio in the Stereo folder, usually in Folder01 or Folder02. You can delete the audio from the SD card when you are finished. Make sure you put the SD card back in the recorder and the card reader back in the press kit.
CHAPTER TWELVE  SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

REPORTING 101

Interviewing for public affairs programming is more sophisticated and requires a different set of guidelines. The following information was compiled by NC State Student Media Editorial Adviser Ellen Meder. While designed with print in mind, all the tips apply to broadcast journalism.

SOURCING

• When you get an assignment, contact sources right away. People are busy, and won’t be able to drop everything the day of your deadline because you procrastinated.
• Make a list of ideal sources by doing some research on the topic. Consider who would be an authority on the topic, who might be impacted by the topic, if there are special interest groups involved in the story, how students may connect to the story. Your sources should cover multiple viewpoints of a story.
• You MUST have TWO human sources for every story. Bare minimum. This will it more interesting and help you verify information. More sources are even better! The longer or more complicated the story, the more sources you need.
• CALL your sources first. Every time. Find their number online, in the directory, or ask someone who knows them. If they don’t answer leave a message and follow up with an email. If you hear nothing within 24 hours, call and email again (sooner if it’s urgent). If it’s someone on campus consider going to their office if you suspect you are being dodged, or you don’t know who in the office to speak with.
• Set up a time to talk. Talking in person is the ideal, and on the phone is a backup. Emailing questions is an absolute, complete and total last-ditch effort if nothing else is working out. Emailed quotes are better than nothing in a real pinch, but won’t read naturally. They’ll be stiff and straightforward when the point of interviews, other than getting information, is to provide some human personality to the story.
• Remember that sometimes you will interview more people than you will actually use in the story. Sometimes it takes time to get to the right people and others people will say the same thing but one will be more eloquent. More people means a fuller picture.

INTERVIEWING

• Your success in an interview starts before you’re face-to-face: do your pre-reporting. Research the people, the event, the organization, any controversy, anything pertaining to the story. Know as much as you can before speaking with someone. See if there are pertinent documents you can read ahead or related news stories to give you insight.
• Have questions in hand based on your research and listing the basic facts you need to get or verify. Just because you found facts online doesn’t mean they’re always totally right. Verify with the experts. Interviews tend to have tangents and you may bypass an important point because your source gets talking. If you have a list you can quickly make sure you’ve hit the high points at the end of the interview.
• A story’s newsworthiness will guide your questions: timeliness, proximity, novelty, impact, drama, prominence, conflict, human interest, and usefulness. Focus on impact.
• Your questions should help you figure out what the real story is.
• Introduce yourself and thank the interviewee for their time. Start with small talk.
• Ask only one question at a time. If you double up, chances are one won’t be answered.
• Jot down follow-up questions while you listen to responses. You don’t want to interrupt people while they’re speaking (that makes for bad quotes) but you don’t want to forget a related question. Following up shows you’re listening and thinking. Those questions should include verification that you heard correctly when they say something strange. You may have misheard and by thinking critically about what you are hearing you can prevent a major error in your story.
• **TAKE NOTES.** While your source is speaking, you are writing things that stick out to you and key quotes. You should be able to walk away with a full story just from your notes. Use your own (legible) short hand, but don’t think you need to get down every word. Just write what jumps out, what’s interesting and full quotes you’d like to use. It’s fine to pause your questions if you’re trying to write down a full quote that sounded good.

• **Record the interview,** too, if you’d like. It’s good for especially complicated stories, speaking with fast talkers, or if you’re not quick at writing good quotes yet. This is nice so you have accurate quotes to use in your story. You can get free cell phone apps to do this for you, or get a digital recorder. Etiquette dictates that you do ask your source first: “Do you mind if I record this? Just for accuracy’s sake. Thanks.”

• **BUT, be prepared for the recorder to fail.** Eventually something will happen, the batteries will die, the recorder get lost before you can write, or a plane will muffle a key comment. You should walk away with good enough notes that you can still write.

• Also, to help you when it comes time to transcribe, **make time notations** in your notes so you know when your great quotes are or when your source digressed. If you have a tight deadline, keep in mind that you won’t have time to transcribe a 30 minute interview.

• **Throughout the interview keep in mind what you want to get from it:**
  - Factual information about the people and groups involved
  - Reactions and opinions from multiple perspectives
  - Statistics to put the story in context (describe impact)
  - Anecdotes that will help illustrate the story, add human side.

• **Ask open-ended questions.** How, why or “tell me about” will get fuller answers.

• Feel free to **ask them to explain it plainly.** If it’s complicated stuff ask them to explain it for a layperson or say “If someone knew nothing on the topic, how would you explain it to them?” This is helpful if you know next to nothing and can lead to accurate metaphors.

• **Show you’re listening:** look up and make eye contact, show you’re listening, nod.

• **Save harder questions for toward the end,** so you have time to build rapport.

• Wrap it up when you have enough. Always ask a final question: “Do you have anything else to add?” They’ll know you’re at the end and you’ll get some surprising tidbits you wouldn’t even know to ask.

• **Ask if there is someone else who would be good to talk to for this story.** You need two sources at the very least and there may be some great people you didn’t know about.

• Finish with a thank you AND by **requesting a telephone number** (or email if they’re avid checkers) that you can follow up with them if you have any additional questions.

• You will need that number to **fact check data** if it’s not on the recording, to ask a question or two you realize you forgot, or to get their reaction/response if you get more information from another source.

**OUTSIDE THE INTERVIEW**

• **Follow up** on information mentioned in the interview. That may mean seeking documents or making calls to confirm data, verifying spellings of names, etc.

• **Keep your eyes open and your ears peeled** to more than just what people are saying. Being observant while reporting will give you more questions to ask, interesting context to add to the story, good descriptions that will bring the reader to the scene. Do this on the way to interviews, during, after, at events, and even while you’re just walking around campus. Anything new, changing or interesting can be a story.
CHAPTER THIRTEEN
PRODUCTION AND PODCASTING

WHERE THE MAGIC HAPPENS

Everything that airs on WKNC that isn’t a song or someone’s live voice is created by the production department. WKNC maintains two production studios. The production studio is reserved exclusively for production work, while Studio H doubles as our HD-2 studio. Reservations for either studio are made via wknc.org/calendar.

The production team uses Adobe Audition, which is installed on both production computers. All our audio files are stored in a folder called “Audio Files” and staff members should create their own folder titled with their first and last names and use it to store all files. Please only use the computer desktop for temporary file storage; these files are regularly deleted and you don’t want to lose a file you spent hours working on. Files saved in the Audio Files folder are accessible from both production computers, while desktop files or those saved anywhere else are not.

WKNC’s 2014-2015 Production Manager Emily Turner created the amazing production guide you are about to read. Before delving into the details, there are a few things to keep in mind concerning your final product.

- Are my vocals loud enough to be clearly understood?
- Are my vocals so loud they peak into the red?
- Did I enunciate clearly so you can hear the endings of each word?
- Did I pronounce all the words correctly? Am I sure?
- Is the music bed so loud that it drowns out my voice?
- Is the music bed so soft that you can’t hear it?
- Does the music bed sound appropriate with the script?
- Did I use a non-copyrighted song as the music bed?
- Is my DA, PSA or promo longer or shorter than 30 seconds?

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### PRODUCTION ORDER

- **DATE**: The date the order was created
- **MEDIA CONSULTANT/CONTACT**: The person to contact with questions about the order
- **CLIENT**: Who the order is for along with a short description, e.g., Cat’s Cradle Miniature Tigers
- **RUN DATES**: When the order begins and ends, e.g., 7/1-7/14/19
- **CART #**: The number you assign in AVRPS
- **PRODUCED BY**: Who recorded/produced it
- **SCHEDULED BY**: Who scheduled it (usually OM)
- **NOTES**: Anything else we should know

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The WKNC Production Order should include everything you need to create an announcement and upload it for airplay.

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### PRODUCTION ORDER

- **DA**
- **PSA**
- **PROMO**
- **INTERVIEW/PROGRAM**
- **LIN/SWP/ID**
- **BASIC**
- **PLUS**
- **PREMIUM**
- **EMAIL MP3 to contact**
- **FILE ONLY (no invoice needed)**

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343 Witherspoon
Campus Box 8607
Raleigh, NC 27695
919.515.2401
Step One: Check the middle bin of the Studio H door for production orders

For the production manager and program director, it is imperative to ensure donor announcements and promos are recorded in a timely manner. There are three wall files mounted to the Studio H (Room 347) door. The bottom one is for blank production orders. The middle one is the “to be recorded” bin and contains production orders that need to be recorded. The top one is the “to be scheduled” bin that contains production orders already recorded that are now ready to be scheduled. Donor announcements always have the highest priority and should always be done before any public service announcement. Prioritize orders with the soonest start date. The program director can schedule up to a week at a time, so any orders that are more than seven days out can be saved for the next day (but don’t get behind!).

Step Two: Open Adobe Audition by clicking the blue “AU” icon on the desktop

It’s important to only use the desktop icon, as it will load a pre-made template file. If you open the file from the start menu the channels will not be mapped properly and you won’t be able to record. Once you open Audition you should see the following screen in Audition Multitrack view. Depending on the studio you are using, your first two tracks will either be Livewire 1 Left and Livewire 2 Left or Livewire 2 Left and Livewire 3 Left. If it says Default Studio Output restart Audition and then the computer if necessary because you will not be able to record correctly. The little red R needs to be armed for recording. If it is not red, click on it to turn it will arm the track for recording.

Step Three: Record your audio

To begin recording, just hit the red record button in the Transport panel. Both channels will begin recording. If you are recording by yourself, you will (obviously) be using Mic 1 on the first channel (labeled Program 1) in the Audition window. Nothing will record on the second channel.

If you are recording with someone else, you will probably want that person on the second channel (Program 2) in the Audition window. The default production profile on the audio console puts Mics 2 and 4 in Program 2. If you want to change the channel to which a mic is mapped, just hit the PGM button on the fader. Note: If both the PGM1 and PGM2 buttons are illuminated, that input will show up on both channels in the Audition window.

If you are recording with three or four people, they will have to share a channel, as our Audition setup only allows for two-track recording. To minimize a mic picking up audio from another guest, the best set up...
is the default that puts Mics 1 and 3 on Program 1 and Mics 2 and 4 on Program 2. Position all mics at a 45-degree angle so those talking can speak over the top of the microphone instead of directly into it. Tell the guest to get close to the microphone for the best sound quality and don’t be afraid to tell them to keep getting closer if they back off.

Turn the mic on for you and any guests by hitting the ON button on the corresponding fader on the audio console. If the fader is down, set the level at around -10. Set the mic at a 45-degree angle and sit close to it. Your voice should go over the top of the mic instead of going directly into it. Then hit record to starting recording.

If you (or your guest) is too loud, the audio will be distorted and unusable. You’ll be able to hear the distortion on playback and the levels will peak and show as red in the volume meter next to the recording. If the levels are too soft you can boost them, but it will degrade the audio quality somewhat. Ideally, you want levels that look the middle option that may occasionally go into the red but stay consistently in the yellow. You can listen to your recording by moving the blue cursor to the beginning of the audio and then clicking the play button in the Transport window (or by hitting the space bar).

To prevent levels that are too high or too low, have guests do a mic check. “Check one, check two” isn’t enough audio to get a good level so instead ask them a question like what they had for breakfast or what they are doing after the interview. Do this while you are recording so you can see the levels in the Audition window. Adjust the fader level on the audio console if necessary. Ask additional questions if you need more time. You can always adjust levels as the interview is happening, but it’s preferable to get good audio from the start.

When you are done recording, you will want to save both your session file and Program 1 and 2 tracks. Go to File, then Save All. Your session template is read-only, so you will need to save it as a new session. Name the session whatever you are doing (Delta Rae Interview, DA Cat’s Cradle Wilco, etc.) and under Location select Browse to find your folder on the Audio Files server. If you do not have a folder, create one with your first and last name. You may see a message that one or more media files used by this Multitrack Session are located outside of the session folder and a prompt to copy these media files to the Session folder. Select Yes. A new folder called Imported Files will be created that contains the individual source files. Note: The session file is only a container so if you do not save the individual tracks your session file will be empty next time you open it.

Step Four: Edit your audio
While we record in the Multitrack Editor, it may be best to edit in Waveform Editor if you have only one audio track. If you have two tracks, you will want to stick to Multitrack Editor because if you cut anything the audio tracks will be out of sync.

You will want to edit out really long breaths, coughs, weird noises and the like. These are typically represented by periods of silence or very low audio in a waveform. How much time you spend editing out breaths, ums and uhs is really up to you. Keep in mind that human beings do breathe and if you take out
too much breath it can sound off to the listener. If you or a guest do make a mistake while recording that 
you know you’ll want to take out later, stop talking for a few seconds. This will create a period of silence 
on the recording that will make it much easier to find what you need to edit later.

To get to Waveform Editor you can either double click on the waveform in Multitrack Editor or select 
the Waveform Editor in the upper left-hand corner next to Multitrack Editor. The Waveform Editor is a 
destructive editor so any changes you make will be copied over the Multitrack Editor. If you feel like you 
are going to make a lot of changes it is a good idea to make a copy of the original file in case you make a 
mistake you cannot undo. The Multitrack Editor is a non-destructive editor so any changes you make will 
not impact the original waveform.

Quick tip: Zoom in and out on your audio file to get those especially small, weird noises. The Zoom panel 
should be at the bottom of the screen above the audio levels. In the image below, long breaths/pauses 
that could be tightened are indicated in by the white rectangles.

Step Five: Master your audio
In the Waveform Editor, select the entire waveform (you may need to zoom out first), then go to Favorites 
and APPLY TO RAW AUDIO (Ctrl+B is the shortcut). This preset makes some minor changes that can 
improve the quality of your audio. The APPLY TO RAW AUDIO preset doesn’t work with everyone’s voice 
so if you don’t like how it sounds hit undo and then Normalize to -0.1db.

Step Six: Add a music bed
DAs, PSAs and promos almost always have music beds underneath them. WKNC has a special _MUSIC 
BEDS folder in Audio Files with lots of non-copyrighted music beds to use. When you find one that 
matches the theme of your announcement, go to File, then Import, then File and select the music bed. 
The file will open in the Files panel and you will need to grab it and pull into an open slot in the Multitrack 
Editor. The first thing you will need to do is cut the music bed to the right length. You can do this by 
highlighting the part of the music bed that goes beyond the vocal track with the Time Selection Tool, then 
hitting delete to remove the rest of the file. You can also move your cursor to the end of the music track 
until you see a red bracket appear. Use your mouse to then move the bracket to hide any extra audio. This 
second option is preferred because you haven’t deleted any audio you might have needed later.

*SUPER IMPORTANT* DA and PSA music beds MUST be public 
domain. Because of this, you should really only use music beds in 
the Music Bed folder until you make or find copyright-free music 
yourself. For podcasts there are a number of podsafe music sites 
that allow you to use music if you provide attribution.
The first thing we need to do is cut your music bed to the right length. An easy way to do this is to highlight your music bed at the end of your vocals track, hit the Delete key, and then delete the split track to the right of the gap you created.

Next, we need to do is make the music bed a reasonable volume, since most beds will drown out your voice if you leave them as is. Look at the small dial under the track name. You can drag this left and right to adjust the volume of the track, even while it’s playing. Turning the knob to the left makes the track quieter, while turning the knob to the right makes it louder. Multi-track view is a non-destructive editing window, so any changes you make here will not carry over to the actual file.

When picking levels, if you align the playback levels so the bed is not too loud, but not too soft either. You’ll get a feel for the right volume with practice though. Then give the whole file a listen. Make sure the levels for the bed are consistent the whole way through.

Now we need to fade out the music bed at the end of the announcement. Look for the little square at the top of the track, as highlighted in the picture above. Click that square on your music bed track, and drag it to the left. You will see a yellow line follow you where you dragged your cursor. Now, go a few seconds before the yellow line and listen to the whole thing. The music bed track will fade where the yellow line goes. Make sure the fade sounds natural. If possible, fade out your track on a natural break.

Step Seven: Mixdown file
Once you have everything ready in the Multitrack Editor, you will need to fix down the file. To do this, go to File, then Export, then Multitrack Mixdown, then Entire Session. This will mix your file down to just one track. If the file is meant to be played over the air, save it as a Wave PCM (.wav) format. If the file is meant to be shared online, save it as an MP3 Audio (.mp3) format. Either way, save the mixdown to your audio files folder.

If the file doesn’t need to play on the radio, you’re done!

Step Eight: Find a cart number
AudioVAULT schedules everything by cart number, so if you want something to play on air then you need to give it one. Open the AVRPS icon from either the taskbar or desktop.
This window should pop up:

This is AVRPS, the part of our AudioVAULT automation software that gets files into the system to play on the radio! The first thing we need to do is find an empty cart number for whatever you recorded. Now click "Load" highlighted at the top right. Click "Find."

Select the proper category for whatever you’re making. If you’re making a donor announcement, select DA; public service announcement, select PSA; promo, select PR. For these screenshots, we’ll be selecting DA. Once you’ve selected the category, click "Search."
You'll see a long list of cart numbers, the numbers on the left, and descriptions on the right. Scroll down the list of cart numbers and look for "gaps" in numbers. In the next picture, you can see there's a big "gap" between 9201 and 9260, so we'd pick a number like 9202 or 9203. I'm going to use 9203 for this example. Just to double-check to make sure our number isn't already taken, type it into the search box, change the category back to "All," and hit search.

In the above-left example, no other cart numbers come up so that number is fine to use. In the example to the right, something else came up when we typed in our cart number, so we should look for another cart number. Press cancel to close the file select window, which will take you back to this window:
Once you have selected a cart number, make a copy of your mixdown and place it on the computer desktop. Then rename the file with its cart number and drag it into the AVImport folder. Once the file "disappears" from AVImport it has been imported into AVRPS. Make sure you write the cart number down on your production order as well.

Back to AVRPS and back to this familiar window. If you lost this window, just hit "Load" in the top right to bring it up again. That's the button on the right-hand side that is greyed out in the picture.

**Step Nine: Load into AVRPS**

Now, type in your cart number in the "Name/No." box. Click "Load." If your file doesn't come up right away, wait a minute and do "Load"/"Find" again.
Once it loads, you’ll see your cart number, the runtime of your file, and the words IMP. We need to rename this file so it has the right title when anyone searches for it. Click “Cut” up at the top left.

The bar at the top will have different options now. Select “Modify.”

This window will pop up. The options you must change are highlighted. Change the category from IMP – Imports to whatever category your file is – PSA, DA, PR, etc.

The description is the “name” of the file. However, all files in the system must also have the category abbreviation in front of them. So for example, if you made a PSA about breast cancer, the file might be named “PSA Breast Cancer.” This might seem redundant, but it is to ensure you can easily identify DAs, PSAs and promos on the Music Log.

Do not mix up description and name! One way you can tell if you’ve got them mixed up is if you type what you think is the description and it comes up in ALL CAPS. Just look to the left and make sure you’re not accidentally typing in the Name/No. box (if you aren’t Caps Lock is probably on).

The start date and kill date should be listed on your order slip. If it isn’t, ask the adviser or the contact listed on the order. You can type “tod” for today, “tom” for tomorrow, or any date in mm/dd/yy format. A note about the kill date: the cart will play up until midnight on the kill date. So if your DA runs until May 24, it will end at 11:59:59 on May 24, and will not be played at all on May 25.

Lastly, type YOUR NAME in “Client/Artist.” Then, hit “OK.”
Now your description will show up, and the category will be correct! Hit start at the bottom right to listen to your audio file to make sure it sounds okay. If it sounds crackly or fuzzy, you saved it as the wrong audio type! Go back and save it as a **WINDOWS PCM .wav**.

**Step Ten: Add a sec tone**
If it sounds fine, go ahead and hit the “Trims & Tones” button at the top left corner.

The “Edit Cue Tones / Trim” window will come up. There’s a lot of options in this window but don’t get scared! What we need to do is add a “sec,” which is an inaudible indicator to the computer that the file is finished playing and it can begin playing the next one.

Without a sec, the computer may think that a small space of dead air in an audio file signal is the end of the file, and cut the announcement short... or it may think the file never ended when it should have, giving us a lot of dead air on the radio.

The first thing we’ll do is click above the window that popped up. When you played your file back, it showed a waveform of your audio file as it played here. Click towards the end of the file.

Next, hit “sec,” which is the blue set of options. Then hit the play button in green, under the “Audition” heading. When you reach the point of your file that is the end, click “insert sec.” The sec is the little blue dot in the picture!
If you accidentally put the sec in the wrong place, click “remove sec” on the spot you placed it to take it out. You can also just hit “cancel,” and start back over completely. Once you have your sec in the right place, click “Done” to apply the sec.

Congratulations! Your file is ready to go on air! ...What now?

**Step Eleven: Close AudioVAULT**
To close AudioVAULT, hit “System” up at the top left. Then hit “Shutdown” and AudioVAULT will close.

**Step Twelve: Get order ready to schedule**
Take the production order, filled out with the cart number and your name, and place it in the top bin of the on the outside of your door. The program director should come by and schedule the order!

**PODCASTING**
New WKNC DJs are often very proud of their DJ mixes and want to share them with the world by creating podcasts or posting their shows online through SoundCloud or a similar service. **DON'T**, While it’s great that you’re so enthused, by placing an audio file on the internet (even if the file cannot be downloaded) you are redistributing someone else’s copyrighted content. Unless you have written permission from the performer and copyright holder for each and every song included in your set, you are breaking the law and using WKNC’s name to do so.

WKNC can and does podcast public affairs programming and musician interviews (with permission). We even have a podcast manager tasked with preparing audio files for podcast and creating new podcasts for WKNC. With the exception of music shows, podcasts can be about anything! You could create a podcast to discuss legal issues students may face (“Legal Werk”) or a look into the world of entomology (“Insect Minute” - created in 2012 and still downloaded every month). Creating a podcast series for a senior project or capstone course is also possible.
SYN Radio in Melbourne, Australia has these recommendations for creating a radio program or podcast:

- Know your mission - What do you want your podcast to achieve? What's your goal?
- Know your audience - Who would be interested in listening to your podcast? How do you plan to market to them?
- Know your research - What do you already know about your podcast topic? How will you learn more? You don’t need to be a certified expert, but you do need to give your audience accurate information.
- Know your sustainability - Can you really commit to doing a podcast every week, or at least every other week?

Once you have an idea and know your mission, audience, research and sustainability, contact the Podcast Manager for approval. You will likely have to create a sample podcast. Once approved, all you need to get started (besides an audio file!) is a show description and square logo that fits within WKNC’s standard podcast logo template.
CHAPTER FOURTEEN
PROMOTIONS

DID SOMEBODY SAY FREE STUFF?

Radio stations often get promotional items to use as listener giveaways. These freebies range from tickets to concerts, plays or movies to physical items like T-shirts, posters and more. There is a binder in the main on-air studio that lists all of WKNC’s current giveaways. Each giveaway has its own sheet that stays in the binder until removed by the promotions director. The giveaway sheet will include the basic who (performer), when (date) and where (venue), or a description of the item. Everything you need to know is on that sheet, so please read it over carefully before doing any giveaway.

Some giveaways are reserved for specific programs/genres or are assigned to specific days/times. The vast majority, however, are open for anyone to do at any time. Unless otherwise specified, the nature of the giveaway is entirely up to you. You can chose a trivia question (related to the giveaway or not), ask for a specific caller, or have someone call in when they hear a specific artist or song. Some DJs ask for stories about a certain subject and then select the best one among all callers. Be creative and remember to give out the phone numbers.

When you have a winner, write down the legal name (as it appears on a driver’s license or alternate ID) on the giveaway sheet and explain how the winner can claim the tickets or item. Each ticket giveaway will specify whether the tickets are “hard tickets” or “will call.” Hard tickets mean there are physical tickets the winner must pick up at the station during regular business hours, Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. If the tickets are will call, that means the winner should go to the will call booth at the venue. Any physical item needs to be picked up at the radio station during regular business hours, Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. If an item is not claimed within three months the giveaway will be considered void. Finally, email the promotions director at promotions@wknc.org with the giveaway(s) you did and the winning name(s).

All giveaways MUST go through the promotions department. DJs are not allowed to solicit their own tickets or items for giveaway and should forward any giveaway requests they receive from promoters, venues or businesses to the promotions director. These reason for this is that on-air contests are actually regulated by the FCC. The North Carolina Association of Broadcasters offers this advice regarding station contests:

1. If a station mentions on air how to enter or participate in a contest, all “material terms” of the contest must be fully and accurately disclosed; and
2. The contest must be conducted substantially as announced or advertised—no contest description may be false, misleading, or deceptive with respect to any material term.

Material terms refer to how and when a person can enter, entry deadline dates, the value of prizes and similar details. Generally our material terms aren’t that complicated (call now, get a pair of tickets), so the takeaway for DJs is to follow any instructions given by the promotions department and then do any giveaways as you said you were going to do them.

Sometimes the promotions director will place an entire month’s worth of giveaway sheets in the giveaway binder. You may be tempted to flip forward and immediately do giveaways for the biggest shows, but try to only do giveaways for shows that are happening within the next week or so, rather than something three weeks out. WKNC does do a number of special pre-sale giveaways with Live Nation and others before the tickets are even on sale and thus sometimes months in advance. These sheets will always stipulate when the giveaway should take place.
DJ PASSES

If you are on the WKNC staff you are not eligible to win tickets or items. Instead, some giveaways include what is called a *DJ pass.* As a special perk of working for WKNC, DJ passes allow a staff member and sometimes a friend to see a show for free. The official procedure for claiming a giveaway pass is to write your name down on the giveaway sheet and email the promotions director at promotions@wknc.org. If you take a DJ pass you are expected to use it. If you claim a DJ pass and then decide you cannot use it, strike your name from the giveaway sheet and let the promotions director know. For will-call tickets, once the names have been submitted (typically by noon on the day of the event, or Friday for weekend shows), it is not possible to "unclaim" the DJ pass.

WKNC’s policy is that staff members are allowed a maximum of three DJ passes per calendar month. That number includes any DJ passes you claimed but did not actually attend and any passes you gave up less than 12 hours before the show even if someone else attended in your place. Another good rule to follow is to never claim a DJ pass without first giving away a pair of tickets.

A few DJ passes each month will come with a special stipulation such as blog or Instagram required. This means that to claim the DJ pass you and any other DJ claiming a pass must comply with the requirement. For Instagram-required shows, email your image(s) to the Social Media Director as soon as possible during/after the show with a caption and the location of the show. For blog-required shows, you can either do a written review (200+ words) or submit five or your photos from the event. This must be done within 48 hours of the show. Failure to do a required DJ pass or appropriate make-up activity may result in your DJ pass privileges or (depending on the severity of the situation) your on-air shift being suspended until the activity is completed.
**FESTIVAL PASSES**

Beyond regular ticket giveaways, WKNC provides festival coverage for a number of local and regional music festivals, including Hopscotch Music Festival in Raleigh, Moogfest in Durham and Shakori Hills GrassRoots Festival of Music & Dance in Pittsboro. These often require a DJ to complete multiple activities, both prior to and during/after the event. Activities can include blogs, artist interviews or event tabling. Information about these special opportunities will be sent out by the general manager as they arise. As with DJ passes, failure to complete the required activities may result in the pass being revoked or (depending on the severity of the situation) your on-air shift being suspended until the activities are completed.

**BLOGGING**

WKNC’s blog is maintained by the Content Manager with regular submissions from Content Creators but anyone can submit a blog post. The comprehensive WKNC’s Official Guide to Blogging provides much more detailed information on how and what to blog. Please view it before submitting any blog content.

*Can I just use Google images for pictures to use on the blog posts?*

NOOOOOOOOOOOO! Taking the first picture of a band you see on Google images and copying it for the blog is going to result in a copyright violation. WKNC’s Official Guide to Blogging goes into greater detail, but that’s essentially stealing. Someone else took that picture and just putting it online didn’t give you the right to use it. In any blog post you can use 1) images you created yourself or were created by NC State Student Media, 2) official press images/fliers, or 3) an image that you have expressed permission to use. Crediting the photographer also doesn’t not equate to receiving permission; it’s just alerting them that you stole their work.

Official press images exist for the sole purpose of being distributed. Album art, for example, is okay to use. Not all bands have official press images, but if they do you can find them either on the band’s website or the website for their label. You could use any of those photos, **crediting the photographer and source**.

**SOCIAL MEDIA**

WKNC’s social media is handled by the Social Media Director and promotions team. We actively maintain accounts on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, Spotify and SoundCloud. All have the user name @ wknc881. WKNC’s complete social media strategy is with the guide to blogging on the training section of the Student Media website. If you have content you would like to contribute to social media, contact the Social Media Director.
**BLOG REQUIRED** *email promotions@wknc.org for details*

Inform listeners that their ID will be held at the door if under 21 years old. Same for DJ passes.

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**GIVEAWAY – Will Call**

**WHO:** Kitten Forever // Pie Face Girls // Royal Brat

**WHERE:** Ruby Deluxe (Raleigh)

**WHEN:** Sunday, August 7, 2016

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**Winner +1:**

1. Name: __________________________ +1
2. Name: __________________________ +1

**DJ Passes:**

1. Name: __________________________
2. Name: __________________________

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When Doing Giveaways:

- Read clearly **WHO** the artist is and **WHERE** and **WHEN** they are playing.
- Mention the **PHONE LINES** (515-0881 for HD-1 or 515-2400 for HD-2)
- When talking to the winner on the phone: tell them how/where to pick up tickets.
  - Will Call: bring a photo ID to the show.
  - Hard Tickets: listeners come to station to get their tickets.
  - Email Promotions Director at promotions@wknc.org with winner names or if you take the DJ pass!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Instructions for claiming tickets (hard tickets or will-call) will be on each sheet. Hard tickets or items can be claimed in 354 Witherspoon (adviser’s office) Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. ONLY.
WHAT TO DO WHEN SOMEONE COMES TO PICK UP TICKETS AND NO ONE ELSE IS HERE

WKNC tickets are available for pick up Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on University holidays.

All tickets we have on hand are kept in the ticket binder, which should always be on the giveaway shelf in the adviser’s office. If it is not there, please check on the desk, on the chairs next to the desk or on the floor around the desk (sorry). If no one is around that has keys to the adviser’s office, go to the Student Media Business and Marketing Office in 307 Witherspoon and ask for a professional staff member.

When winners come to pick up tickets, ask their name and for what show(s) they won tickets. Tickets for Live Nation shows are almost always hard tickets that need to be picked up at the station, while tickets for Cat’s Cradle, Kings and most other venues are almost always will-call tickets where the winners give their names at the door. Each giveaway sheet will indicate whether the giveaway is hard tickets or will call. If they came for a will-call show, apologize and give them some stickers.

Tickets are kept in the front pocket of the binder. It often takes weeks to get Live Nation tickets, so sometimes people come before we have the tickets. If the tickets are not there, we do not have them yet. Apologize and give them some stickers.

Giveaway sheets are kept in chronological order so feel free to also ask when the show is scheduled. Once all the tickets for a giveaway sheet are given away, it will be placed in the ticket binder. If not all the tickets are given away, the giveaway sheet will be in the giveaway binder in the studio. If you cannot find the giveaway sheet in the ticket binder, go look in the giveaway binder in the studio.

Once you find the right giveaway sheet in either the giveaway binder in the studio or the ticket binder in the adviser’s office, initial next to their winner’s name on the giveaway sheet. This will indicate that pair of tickets has been claimed. Take two tickets out of the little packet with the name of the show on it and hand them to the winner, along with some stickers. Always double check to ensure if it is a seated show the tickets are for adjacent sheets.
CHAPTER FIFTEEN
GETTING STARTED AT WKNC

To be considered for an on-air position at WKNC you must:

1. Attend a pre-training interest meeting, complete an inquiry and be accepted into the WKNC DJ training class.
2. Complete the WKNC DJ class by missing no more than one lecture. If you miss more than one, please reapply in another semester.
3. Complete a job agreement and have it signed by the general manager.
4. Pass the written operator’s exam with a score of 80% or higher. You may retake the exam as many times as you need to pass.
5. Complete in-studio training with a current WKNC DJ.
6. Pass the board test given by the general manager or program director. You may retake the board test as many times as you need to pass. Even after you pass you may be asked to do some additional on-air training or submit an air check.

NOW THAT YOU’RE A DJ

After passing your operator’s exam and board test and completing your job agreement, you’re ready to be a DJ. You will receive your login and password to the WKNC intranet. Your username will be your NC State Unity ID, but please be aware that your intranet account and unity account are in no way linked. You will also be subscribed to WKNC staff email lists where you will receive regular email communication.

You are now eligible to substitute for another DJ at any time. Anyone not able to make a shift will send an request for a substitute DJ to the email list. The first one to “reply all” to the email list claiming the shift gets it. Make sure you follow the shift’s assigned format. Our main formats all have music in AudioVAULT. Specialty shows are often played off CD or computer, so you should check with the show’s regular host to determine if there is a sufficient amount of music available at the station or if you will need to bring music from your personal library.

Shortly after the conclusion of the training class, the program director will contact new DJs about signing up for open shifts. Check the HD-1 and HD-2 schedules online, paying attention to the format assigned to each time period. Any time slot without someone’s name on it is available. New DJs are strongly encouraged to co-host during their first semester.

To be scheduled for a regular air shift you need to have a DJ name. The program director cannot physically schedule you without one and you may lose the shift you wanted to someone with a name. Log on to the WKNC intranet to add your DJ name and verify your phone number.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

The WKNC executive staff puts in a lot of hours to make the station work, but they still need your help! All student staff with a regular DJ shift are expected to complete two volunteer activities per month for September, October and November for the fall semester; two volunteer activities per month for January, February and March for the spring semester; and one volunteer activity per month for June and July for the summer semester. Failure to complete volunteer activities will result in your DJ shift being suspended.

Doing volunteer activities is important because it takes some of the burden off the executive staff and gives all staff a sense of ownership in making the station great. Specific volunteer activities include but are not limited to the list below. Some activities are more time intensive than others, but each counts as one volunteer activity and can be coordinated by contacting the person specified.
• Produce a segment for "Eye on the Triangle." publicaffairs@wknc.org
• Contribute to a WKNC podcast. content@wknc.org
• Contribute a 200 word minimum blog post. Posts required for a DJ pass also count. content@wknc.org
• Review three new albums. afterhours/chainsaw/daytime/localmusic/underground@wknc.org
• Volunteer one shift at a WKNC-sponsored event. pd@wknc.org
• Write and produce a public service announcement or station/show promo. production@wknc.org
• Conduct a station tour. gm@wknc.org
• Conduct a pre-approved on-air interview. pd@wknc.org
• Put up event fliers around campus and in Raleigh. pd@wknc.org
• Board op during a live broadcast like Hopscotch. pd@wknc.org
• Help set up/tear down for a WKNC event. pd@wknc.org
• DJ for WKNC at an event. gm@wknc.org
• Run sound for a WKNC event. gm@wknc.org
• Cover someone else's shift (does not include co-hosting). pd@wknc.org
• Do 10 on-air giveaways for 10 different shows in a month. promotions@wknc.org
• Film for a WKNC lounge session. media@wknc.org
• Create three sweepers or legal IDs that do not contain copyrighted material. production@wknc.org

STAFF EMAIL LISTS

All WKNC staff are subscribed to the main staff email list. This is how station management communicate information to you about staff meetings, training sessions, shift scheduling and station promotions. While there can be a number of emails about missed shifts and moved office hours, it is still important to keep an eye on the email list for important announcements. Any staff member can send or reply to an email list message, but keep in mind two basic rules: 1) Is your message a private joke for just a few staff? Then send an email to just those staff members; 2) Is it possible nobody gives a crap about what you’re saying? Then use Twitter instead.

The main staff email list is actually one of several utilized by the station. Please ask the station adviser to add you to any of the specialty email lists:

• group-eot@wknc.org - emails for those who contribute to “Eye on the Triangle”
• group-lounge@wknc.org - email for those who contribute to WKNC’s The Lounge and other videos
• group-afterhours@wknc.org - new music emails and correspondence for Afterhours DJs

There is a lot that goes into WKNC besides DJing. Promotions Director Kaanchee Gandhi and DJ Virginia Li staff a promotion table at Artsplosure.
SHIFT REVIEWS

The WKNC board of directors may conduct periodic shift reviews to evaluate your air breaks and music selection to ensure you are following the program and music logs, playing music that fits within the proper genre and otherwise adhering to WKNC guidelines and policies.

BUILDING/STATION ACCESS

At the start of the training class, everyone’s student ID card was activated to allow 24/7/365 access to Witherspoon Student Center via the access panel (next to the handicap door access button on both front entrances). During the fall and spring semesters Witherspoon is generally open by 8 a.m. weekdays and remains open until midnight. Weekend, summer and university break schedules vary, so it is a good idea to always have your student ID card with you in case the doors should be locked. As long as you remain active on staff your ID card will have access. If your ID expires your access will be automatically revoked and you will need to get a replacement card and notify the adviser to be re-added to the access list. The front door of WKNC should remain locked outside normal business hours (Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.). There is a lock box outside the front door and you will receive the code during training. Never share the code with someone not on staff.
HANGING OUT
Now that you’re a DJ and have full access to the building and station, feel free to hang out at WKNC during your free time. The more you are around, the more people you will get to know and the more ways you can find to be involved.

HOW TO GET ON THE PAYROLL
Some WKNC staff members, primarily those on the Board of Directors and executive staff, are compensated for their role at the station. To be placed on the WKNC payroll:

1. You must be enrolled as a full-time student at NC State University;
2. You meet all eligibility requirement set forth in this manual, by NC State Student Media and North Carolina State University; AND
3. You must complete a payroll package and, if necessary, meet with the administrative coordinator to complete your I-9. You will need to bring specific documents with you, as specified in the payroll package.

You cannot be paid until you are hired or be paid for work completed before you are hired, so it is imperative you complete your hiring paperwork as soon as possible. Time sheets are due every two weeks and must be completed in blue or blank ink only. An electronic time sheet is available on the intranet if you are not physically able to come to the station to complete one. If you miss a time sheet you can still turn it in late, but you won’t be paid until the next pay date.

PARKING
All staff should obey NC State University parking regulations. If you do not have a University parking pass you will need to use the Dan Allen Pay Lot or park in a lot after enforcement hours have ended. WKNC does not provide any parking passes for employee use and any parking tickets you receive while working at WKNC are your own responsibility. NC State does have modified enforcement during University holidays and breaks, which are always indicated on the transportation website. The Wolfline also has a stop in front of Witherspoon if you wish to utilize public transportation.

STUDENT MEDIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS AND MINUTES
The WKNC general manager represents the station on the Student Media Board of Directors and submits a written report on station activities for each meeting, held regularly through the fall and spring semesters. These are public meetings and all staff are welcome and encouraged to attend - especially if you are interested in becoming general manager one day yourself. Information and meeting minutes are online at studentmedia.dasa.ncsu.edu.
How to Board Op a Sports Broadcast

Step One: Get to the studio early!
WKNC airs all NC State women’s basketball and baseball games and select NC State hockey games. Each game has a 15 minute pre-game show. That means if a game is scheduled to start at 7 p.m., the actual broadcast starts at 6:45 p.m. You need to show up at the station at 6:15 p.m., which is 30 minutes before the pre-game, to make sure everything is set for the broadcast. Once you get to the studio, text the program, director, general manager and adviser.

Step Two: Check the cue speaker.
As soon as you get to the station, let the DJ(s) know when the game broadcast will begin and that they and any guests need to be out of the main studio five minutes prior. Put the channel with the sports feed in cue and listen to make sure there is audio. If you don’t hear anything, check the volume on the cue speaker. If you still don’t hear anything, call Learfield Sports Master Control in Winston-Salem immediately at 336-464-1793. (Back-up number is 573-893-7477 in Jefferson City, Missouri). Tell them who you are (WKNC at NC State) and what the problem is. Ask them to connect to WKNC via our Comrex. Do not let them off the call until you can hear the feed.

Step Three: Sign in to the operating log and intranet.
Do so just as you would as if were coming into your regular shift.

Step Four: Back time to the start of the broadcast.
Listen for the time checks on the sports feed so you know exactly when the broadcast will start. Find songs of the appropriate length to end exactly as the game starts. Just fading out halfway through a song is sloppy and sounds bad.

Step Five: Hit exit on the dump button before the game starts.
We want our listeners to hear game action as it is taking place rather than eight seconds later, so we don’t use the delay during sports broadcasts.

Step Six: Start the game!
Turn on the sports channel and move the slider up to an appropriate level. Make sure you timed out music correctly. If for any reason the broadcast is delayed (which can often happen with baseball), make an announcement on air every 5-10 minutes indicating when the broadcast is expected to begin. Text again to say the game has started.

Step Seven: Cue up a song just in case
Sometimes we lose the sports feed. If that happens, start a song so there is some audio playing. Then call Learfield Sports Master Control immediately at 336-464-1793.

Step Eight: Update Spinitron
Write “NC State Baseball” (or Women’s Basketball or Hockey) as the artist and “vs. Opponent” as the title.

Step Nine: Mark DA breaks on the game log.
Mark down the time that each break plays on the game log, along with the announcements aired.

Step Ten: Play Legal ID at top of the hour.
The announcer will call for station identification near the top of the hour. Have legal ID to play (or just say it yourself).

Step Eleven: Normalize the studio.
Air the entire game AND post-game. At the end of the game hit build on the dump button. Sign the game log correctly. Make sure AudioVAULT is back in automation mode and auto segue is pressed. Sign out of the logs.

Problems with the feed? Call Learfield Sports Master Control immediately at 336-464-1793.
# TIME SHEET

Please complete in blue or black ink. Time sheets completed in pencil will be returned.

**Employee Name** _______________________________  **Student ID No.** ____________

**Pay Period Start** _______________  **End** _______________  **Time Sheet Due** _______________  **Pay Day** _______________

During this pay period, have you worked for any other NC State University department or other state government agency?  [ ] No  [ ] Yes: ____________________________

**Immediate Supervisor at Student Media** __________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type of Project</th>
<th>Description, Headline or Assignment Title</th>
<th>Flat Rate Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/12</td>
<td>EOT Story</td>
<td>Source: Mike Taylor, Red Cross blood donation manager</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length: 7:05</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2/20</td>
<td>EOT Story</td>
<td>Story: Alternative Service Break trips</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sources: Adam Culley, NC State CSLEPS assistant director</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leli Jones, ASB team leader</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Curtiss Duncan, ASB team member</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length: 12:40</td>
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**Front Page Total** $15  
**Back Page Total** $0  
**GRAND TOTAL :** $15

**Employee Signature** _______________________________  **Date** _______________

**Editor/Manager/Adviser** _______________________________  **Date** _______________  **Adviser Initials** __________

All staff members paid by flat rate must complete and sign time sheets in order to be paid. Time sheets should be turned in within the same pay period as the work is completed. Anyone except the editors and the top managers appointed by the board must have their time sheets signed by the appropriate editor(s)/manager(s). Media advisers will sign top editors' and managers' time sheets. Time sheets will not be processed without the proper authorization.

Incomplete or inaccurate time sheets WILL BE RETURNED, potentially delaying payment.

Flat rate pay time sheets must reflect the specific project by the type of assignment (ex: photo assignment, podcast, news article, opinion column) and the assignment description, title or headline (ex: Women’s Soccer vs. ECU, Student Body President profile) so the nature of the project is clear.
# ON-AIR STUDIO CHECKLIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>INSTRUCTOR</th>
<th>EVALUATOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logs and Procedures</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Demonstrate signing on and off duty in the operating log</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrate how to do a Legal ID at the top of the hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrate how to set up and log a .00 or .20 break</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Explain wknc.org's intranet features</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Demonstrate how to enter tracks played not from AudioVAULT into Spinitron</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Audio Board</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identify functions of all channels on the audio board</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrate appropriate meter levels</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Explain difference between air monitor and program monitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Explain how a laptop (or other device) could be brought up through the board</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AudioVAULT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Demonstrate switching between automation and manual mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrate sorting carts by title, artist and length</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrate pulling up carts from specific tabs</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Demonstrate how carts can be arranged to play continuously in manual mode</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Demonstrate starting and pausing carts</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Demonstrate using the preview button to audition a cart</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Explain the necessity of clicking auto segue when running in automation mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Explain the purpose of the GTL Simple</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CD Players</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cue CD to prepare for playback</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrate how to play a cued track on air</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrate how to switch the time display mode and playback mode</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Explain the procedure for doing an on-air giveaway</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explain why WKNC does not allow live phone conversations (except during talk shows)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstrate how the dump button works</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Explain how to check the Wolfpack Sports schedule</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Do an air break</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Demonstrate returning studio to a 'normalized state' upon completion of shift</td>
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</tbody>
</table>