This paper presents an encoding scheme for dual level access to digital video broadcasting network. The broadcast signal is generated by adding small information into the main data in such a way that the resultant signal can be broadcast via the existing channel without requiring extra bandwidth. At the receiver end, the received signal can be decoded into two different sets of data, giving two different levels of access. We investigate the possibility of employing the scheme for practical use by simulating its operations with a DVB system, in which the output signal generated from the scheme is broadcast through an AWGN channel. The scheme's performance is then examined to determine how well it performs in the presence of noise. Based on the simulation results, the possibility of using the scheme in practice is discussed.