

**Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Amendments of Parts 73 and 74 to Improve the Low Power FM Radio Service Technical Rules	)	MB Docket No. 19-193
	)	
Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative	)	MB Docket No. 17-105

**COMMENTS OF  
NEW JERSEY BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION**

The New Jersey Broadcasters Association (“NJBA”), hereby files comments in response to the Commission’s Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, released July 30, 2019 (“*NPRM*”), concerning proposals to improve the low power FM (“LPFM”) service. NJBA’s comments herein reflect the concerns that NJBA previously expressed in its September 2018 comments filed in the Commission’s *AM Revitalization* proceeding regarding the need to adhere to the obligations of secondary broadcast services – such as the LPFM service – specifically, the obligation that secondary services not interfere with full power radio broadcast stations.<sup>1</sup> In effect, the abundance of FM translators has created “holes” in the audiences of full power radio broadcast stations by causing interference to those stations.

This unreasonable interference also compromises the integrity of the Emergency Alert System (“EAS”) since many if not all LPFMs do not have the equipment necessary to receive, propagate, and broadcast critical EAS messaging. This is particularly worrisome precisely

---

<sup>1</sup> See generally Comments of New Jersey Broadcasters Association, MB Docket No. 18-119 (filed Sept. 5, 2018). The NJBA respectfully, but fervently, requests that the FCC take legislative notice of “Local Community Radio Act of 2010” and the statutory protections afforded full power commercial radio stations set forth therein (A copy of the Act is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference).

because of New Jersey’s uniquely high population density and its broadcast audience’s reliance on local radio for emergency information, AMBER Alerts, severe weather warnings, and other important local news and information. This is especially evident in densely populated areas of the country such as New Jersey. Due to this interference, many listeners of full power stations may be deprived the service provided by their local full service stations, and therefore simply tune into the plethora of other non-broadcast programming sources available to the public today – rather than taking the time to file interference complaints against these interfering translators. Similarly, NJBA is greatly concerned that the changes to LPFM engineering requirements proposed in the *NPRM* will further exacerbate these dangerous “holes” in full power station audiences.

**I. GENERAL CONCERNS REGARDING EXPANSION OF THE LPFM SERVICE**

NJBA believes that the Commission must keep in mind that LPFMs were originally positioned as a *secondary*, noncommercial radio service with a *community focus*<sup>2</sup> in adopting its proposals, which may expand the service capabilities of LPFMs beyond their original purpose. The need for further expansion and competition from LPFM services is dubious at best – given that the radio broadcasting industry has already been subjected to increased competition from the recently-enacted FM translator rule changes, digital media, satellite radio, podcasts, Internet, and other media sources.

Moreover, the changes proposed in the *NPRM* will likely only serve to increase interference with full power stations – which, given the plethora of other media sources, will very likely cause their listeners to tune into a different media outlet if and when interference by

---

<sup>2</sup> See generally *Creation of a Low Power Radio Service*, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd. 2205 (2000) (“*LPFM Order*”).

LPFMs occurs. Radio broadcasters are now faced with the ongoing issue of FM translator interference to their full power station, and the future landscape will be riddled with ongoing attempts to eliminate those interference issues. The proposed LPFM initiative will only compound the FM translator issues in which LPFM services could be allowed to increase their physical contour footprints under these rules as contemplated.

NJBA is concerned that any weakening of the protections enjoyed by full power services from secondary services such as LPFM would: (1) substantially create an impairment on those licenses and permits in derogation of Section 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; (2) cause confusion in the marketplace among listeners affected by interference from LPFM stations; and (3) possibly interfere with life-saving AMBER Alerts and EAS messaging. Accordingly, when it comes to balancing the equities, the FCC must ensure that the balance falls on the side of full power broadcast licensees, whose station licenses and construction permits were granted under a licensing regime in which they were promised – and therefore should be accorded – full protection from secondary service interference. Likewise, NJBA believes the Commission should consider improvements to the New Jersey Class A FM broadcast stations by allowing them to increase power from 3 kW to 6 kW, which will mitigate the existing power inequities. These inequities threaten the survival of Class A FM broadcasters – coupled with the ongoing allowances given translators and the rules being now contemplated for LPFM's.

## **II. RESPONSE TO *NPRM***

Nevertheless, in an effort to comply with the Commission's request for comment regarding the specific proposals in the *NPRM* regarding modifications to the current LPFM engineering rules, NJBA is providing its comments below:

A. **LPFMs should not be Granted Expanded Usage of Directional Antennas**

NJBA is opposes the Commission’s proposal to expand LPFM usage of directional antennas. Section 73.816 of the Commission’s rules currently prohibits LPFM stations from using composite or customized directional antennas, and restricts usage of off-the-shelf directional antennas to certain LPFM licensees and permittees.<sup>3</sup> In the *NPRM*, the Commission proposes revising Section 73.816 to permit LPFM stations to use both off-the-shelf and composite directional antennas upon a satisfactory engineering showing.<sup>4</sup>

NJBA, however, believes that permitting LPFM stations to use directional antennas could interfere with the signal patterns of co-channel and first-adjacent full power FM stations. The very nature of directional antennas conflicts with the original purpose for the LPFM service – i.e., reaching smaller, community-oriented audiences in highly-localized areas.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, the Commission has prohibited LPFM stations from using composite antennas as such antennas are considered to be “too complex for the LPFM service.”<sup>6</sup> REC Networks actually submits in its petition at the basis of the *NPRM* that enabling LPFM stations to use directional antennas would allow them to reach *more* listeners.<sup>7</sup> That goal, however, is directly at odds with the original purpose of the LPFM service.

---

<sup>3</sup> 47 C.F.R. § 73.816.

<sup>4</sup> *NPRM* ¶ 6.

<sup>5</sup> *See LPFM Order*, 15 FCC Rcd. at 2208 ¶ 4 (“Our goal in creating a new LPFM service is to create a class of radio stations designed to serve very localized communities or underrepresented groups within communities.”).

<sup>6</sup> *NPRM* ¶ 4 (citing *Creation of Low Power Radio Service*, Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reconsideration, 15 FCC Rcd. 19208, 19227-28, ¶¶ 50 & 53 (2000)).

<sup>7</sup> *See id.* ¶ 5 (citing REC Petition for Rulemaking at 22-23, RM No. 11810 (rec’d June 13, 2018)).

NJBA believes that the Commission cannot grant LPFMs *carte blanche* to use directional antennas. Instead, the FCC must only permit usage of directional antennas by LPFM stations on a case-by-case basis – if at all. In doing so, the Commission must evaluate how LPFM usage of directional antennas would affect adjacent or co-channel full power stations operating in crowded markets such as Philadelphia, New York City, and New Jersey. Furthermore, NJBA questions whether LPFM licensees generally have the requisite technical and financial abilities necessary for designing, constructing, and maintaining *either* off-the-shelf or composite directional antennas.<sup>8</sup> The very essence of the noncommercial nature of the LPFM service calls into question LPFM licensee’s ability to create, monitor, and maintain such equipment. Accordingly, NJBA opposes the Commission’s proposal to expand usage of directional antennas among LPFM stations.

**B. Granting LPFMs some Relief from the Television Channel 6 (TV 6) Protection Rules is Feasible**

NJBA does not oppose providing LPFMs with some relief from the Television Channel 6 (“TV6”) protection rules. Section 73.525 of the Commission’s rules requires LPFM stations operating on FM reserved band channels 201-220 to protect full power television, low power television (LPTV), Class A television, and TV translator stations operating on TV6.<sup>9</sup> In the *NPRM*, the Commission proposed: (1) elimination of TV6 protection requirements entirely on July 13, 2021; and (2) institution of a waiver process prior to that date which would allow LPFM stations to seek exemption from the TV6 protection rules before they are permanently eliminated.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> *Cf. NPRM* ¶ 4.

<sup>9</sup> 47 C.F.R. § 73.525.

<sup>10</sup> *NPRM* ¶ 8.

NJBA believes that LPFM stations should be able to seek a waiver of the FCC's TV6 protection rules *only* where the LPFM station can demonstrate that there would be no interference to a nearby radio station. Furthermore, NJBA is concerned that the 26 LPTV stations currently using their signals as virtual radio stations at 87.7 MHz could be detrimentally affected by the FCC's proposed elimination of the TV6 protection requirements in their entirety given that such stations are "specifically designed to serve diverse audiences" not currently served by traditional AM/FM outlets.<sup>11</sup> Without such interference protections, these stations' ability to serve their audiences could be negatively affected by the unwarranted expansion of LPFM service. Accordingly, NJBA believes that granting LPFM stations some relief from the TV6 protection rules should only if interference protections to existing radio stations can be ensured.

**C. Interference Protection Requirements must be Adopted with any Changes to the "Minor Change" Definition for LPFM Station Relocations**

NJBA opposes redefining "minor changes" for purposes of expanding the ability of LPFM stations to relocate as proposed in the *NPRM*. Section 73.870(a) of the Commission's rules provides that an LPFM station may relocate its transmitter site outside of a filing window if the change is "minor" – i.e., a move of 5.6 kilometers or less.<sup>12</sup> In the *NPRM*, the Commission proposed to amend the "minor change" definition for LPFM station relocations to one which either: (1) does not exceed 5.6 kilometers; or (2) involves overlapping 60 dB $\mu$  contours of LPFM station's existing and proposed facilities.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> *See id.* at ¶ 13.

<sup>12</sup> 47 C.F.R. § 73.870(a).

<sup>13</sup> *NPRM* ¶ 15.

While NJBA is not entirely opposed to redefining LPFM station relocations as proposed in the *NPRM*, NJBA believes that any redefinition of “minor changes” for purposes of LPFM station relocations must exclude *any* relocations that could potentially affect full power stations and their 45 dBμ contour listening audiences. The inclusion of such a restriction would ensure that the modification of the “minor change” definition for LPFM station relocations conforms with the intrinsic secondary nature of the LPFM service. Accordingly, NJBA supports redefinition of “minor change” for purposes of LPFM station relocations only if protections to full power radio audiences are simultaneously implemented.

**D. Cross-Ownership of LPFM/FM Booster Stations should not be Permitted without Considering its Effect on Class A FM Broadcast Stations**

NJBA opposes permitting the cross-ownership of LPFM and FM booster stations without considering the implications of such a rule change on Class A FM broadcast stations. Section 73.860 of the Commission’s rules prohibits licensees of LPFM stations from also owning non-LPFM stations, including FM booster stations – subject to limited exceptions.<sup>14</sup> The Commission, however, has occasionally granted waivers allowing LPFM stations to use FM booster stations for filling in terrain-associated gaps in service.<sup>15</sup> Additionally, in 2012, the Commission declined to authorize LPFM cross-ownership of FM booster stations on a non-waiver basis because “there would be few situations in which an LPFM station could operate a booster without causing interference to its own signal.”<sup>16</sup> Nevertheless, the Commission

---

<sup>14</sup> 47 C.F.R. § 73.860.

<sup>15</sup> *NPRM* ¶ 17 (citing 47 C.F.R. § 74.1201(h)).

<sup>16</sup> *Id.* (citing *Creation of a Low Power Radio Service*, Fifth Order on Reconsideration and Sixth Report and Order, 27 FCC Rcd. 15402, 15452, n.333 (2012)).

proposed in the *NPRM* to permit cross-ownership of LPFM and FM booster stations by any means currently authorized by Section 74.1231(i) – i.e., on a non-waiver basis.<sup>17</sup>

NJBA believes that, in most areas of the country, the advantages to LPFM stations in using FM boosters are outweighed by the potential for interference to Class A FM broadcast stations. For example, LPFM stations in New Jersey do not need FM boosters to offset terrain-associated gaps that may be experienced in mountainous areas of Arizona or California. Indeed, the Commission noted in the *NPRM* that the proposed rule would only “affect a *limited number* of LPFM stations . . . [to] improve LPFM reception in areas with irregular terrain . . . .”<sup>18</sup> In flatter, densely populated areas such as New Jersey, however, increasing LPFMs’ access to FM booster stations would negatively affect Class A FM broadcast stations due to the lower power such stations are already disadvantaged to possess.

This is an obvious oversight on part of the Commission as it only serves to compound the increased threat of interference to other radio broadcasters enabled by the LPFM rule changes proposed in the *NPRM*. Instead, cross-ownership of LPFM and FM booster stations should only be permitted *if* Class A FM broadcast stations are *also* permitted to increase their power levels from 3 kW to 6 kW to combat the potential infringement on their listening contours enabled by such a proposed rule. Accordingly, NJBA believes that the Commission should permit cross-ownership of LPFM and FM booster stations only after the potential for interference with full power and Class A FM broadcast stations is fully considered.

---

<sup>17</sup> *Id.* ¶ 18. *See also* 47 C.F.R. § 74.1231.

<sup>18</sup> *NPRM* ¶ 18 (emphasis added).



## CONCLUSION

NJBA believes that the expansion of LPFM service through the proposed rules in the *NPRM* is contrary to the limited, secondary nature of that broadcast service. For this reason, NJBA generally opposes any modification of the existing LPFM service rules that would increase the potential for interference to other full power radio broadcast stations – especially in densely populated areas of the country such as New Jersey. Such interference may also create a public safety hazard by compromising the integrity of the EAS. Nevertheless, to the extent the Commission chooses to adopt such rule changes, it must also adopt explicit protections for full power radio broadcast stations and more importantly Class A FM broadcast stations.

Respectfully submitted,

**NEW JERSEY BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION**

/s/Paul S. Rotella  
Paul S. Rotella, Esq.  
President and CEO  
7 Centre Drive, Suite 12  
Monroe Township, NJ 08331

Dated: October 21, 2019

111<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6533

---

## AN ACT

To implement the recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission report to the Congress regarding low-power FM service, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Local Community  
3 Radio Act of 2010”.

4 **SEC. 2. AMENDMENT.**

5 Section 632 of the Departments of Commerce, Jus-  
6 tice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Ap-  
7 propriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–553; 114 Stat.  
8 2762A–111), is amended to read as follows:

9 “SEC. 632. (a) The Federal Communications Com-  
10 mission shall modify the rules authorizing the operation  
11 of low-power FM radio stations, as proposed in MM Dock-  
12 et No. 99–25, to—

13 “(1) prescribe protection for co-channels and  
14 first- and second-adjacent channels; and

15 “(2) prohibit any applicant from obtaining a  
16 low-power FM license if the applicant has engaged  
17 in any manner in the unlicensed operation of any  
18 station in violation of section 301 of the Commu-  
19 nications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301).

20 “(b) Any license that was issued by the Federal Com-  
21 munications Commission to a low-power FM station prior  
22 to April 2, 2001, and that does not comply with the modi-  
23 fications adopted by the Commission in MM Docket No.  
24 99–25 on April 2, 2001, shall remain invalid.”.

1 **SEC. 3. MINIMUM DISTANCE SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Communications  
3 Commission shall modify its rules to eliminate third-adjacent  
4 minimum distance separation requirements between—  
5

6 (1) low-power FM stations; and

7 (2) full-service FM stations, FM translator stations,  
8 and FM booster stations.

9 (b) RESTRICTION.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Communications  
11 Commission shall not amend its rules to reduce  
12 the minimum co-channel and first- and second-adjacent  
13 channel distance separation requirements in effect  
14 on the date of enactment of this Act between—

15 (A) low-power FM stations; and

16 (B) full-service FM stations.

17 (2) WAIVER.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Federal Communications  
19 Commission may grant a waiver of the second-adjacent  
20 channel distance separation requirement to  
21 low-power FM stations that establish, using  
22 methods of predicting interference taking into  
23 account all relevant factors, including terrain-sensitive  
24 propagation models, that their pro-  
25

1 posed operations will not result in interference  
2 to any authorized radio service.

3 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—

4 (i) SUSPENSION.—Any low-power FM  
5 station that receives a waiver under sub-  
6 paragraph (A) shall be required to suspend  
7 operation immediately upon notification by  
8 the Federal Communications Commission  
9 that it is causing interference to the recep-  
10 tion of an existing or modified full-service  
11 FM station without regard to the location  
12 of the station receiving interference.

13 (ii) ELIMINATION OF INTER-  
14 FERENCE.—A low-power FM station de-  
15 scribed in clause (i) shall not resume oper-  
16 ation until such interference has been  
17 eliminated or it can demonstrate to the  
18 Federal Communications Commission that  
19 the interference was not due to emissions  
20 from the low-power FM station, except  
21 that such station may make short test  
22 transmissions during the period of sus-  
23 pended operation to check the efficacy of  
24 remedial measures.

1 (iii) NOTIFICATION.—Upon receipt of  
2 a complaint of interference from a low-  
3 power FM station operating pursuant to a  
4 waiver authorized under subparagraph (A),  
5 the Federal Communications Commission  
6 shall notify the identified low-power FM  
7 station by telephone or other electronic  
8 communication within 1 business day.

9 **SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF RADIO READING SERVICES.**

10 The Federal Communications Commission shall com-  
11 ply with its existing minimum distance separation require-  
12 ments for full-service FM stations, FM translator stations,  
13 and FM booster stations that broadcast radio reading  
14 services via an analog subcarrier frequency to avoid poten-  
15 tial interference by low-power FM stations.

16 **SEC. 5. ENSURING AVAILABILITY OF SPECTRUM FOR LOW-  
17 POWER FM STATIONS.**

18 The Federal Communications Commission, when li-  
19 censing new FM translator stations, FM booster stations,  
20 and low-power FM stations, shall ensure that—

21 (1) licenses are available to FM translator sta-  
22 tions, FM booster stations, and low-power FM sta-  
23 tions;

24 (2) such decisions are made based on the needs  
25 of the local community; and

1 (3) FM translator stations, FM booster sta-  
 2 tions, and low-power FM stations remain equal in  
 3 status and secondary to existing and modified full-  
 4 service FM stations.

5 **SEC. 6. PROTECTION OF TRANSLATOR INPUT SIGNALS.**

6 The Federal Communications Commission shall mod-  
 7 ify its rules to address the potential for predicted inter-  
 8 ference to FM translator input signals on third-adjacent  
 9 channels set forth in section 2.7 of the technical report  
 10 entitled “Experimental Measurements of the Third-Adja-  
 11 cent Channel Impacts of Low-Power FM Stations, Volume  
 12 One—Final Report (May 2003)”.

13 **SEC. 7. ENSURING EFFECTIVE REMEDIATION OF INTER-**  
 14 **FERENCE.**

15 The Federal Communications Commission shall mod-  
 16 ify the interference complaint process described in section  
 17 73.810 of its rules (47 CFR 73.810) as follows:

18 (1) With respect to those low-power FM sta-  
 19 tions licensed at locations that do not satisfy third-  
 20 adjacent channel spacing requirements under section  
 21 73.807 of the Commission’s rules (47 CFR 73.807),  
 22 the Federal Communications Commission shall pro-  
 23 vide the same interference protections that FM  
 24 translator stations and FM booster stations are re-  
 25 quired to provide as set forth in section 74.1203 of

1 its rules (47 CFR 74.1203) as in effect on the date  
2 of enactment of this Act.

3 (2) For a period of 1 year after a new low-  
4 power FM station is constructed on a third-adjacent  
5 channel, such low-power FM station shall be re-  
6 quired to broadcast periodic announcements that  
7 alert listeners that interference that they may be ex-  
8 perienceing could be the result of the operation of  
9 such low-power FM station on a third-adjacent  
10 channel and shall instruct affected listeners to con-  
11 tact such low-power FM station to report any inter-  
12 ference. The Federal Communications Commission  
13 shall require all newly constructed low-power FM  
14 stations on third-adjacent channels to—

15 (A) notify the Federal Communications  
16 Commission and all affected stations on third-  
17 adjacent channels of an interference complaint  
18 by electronic communication within 48 hours  
19 after the receipt of such complaint; and

20 (B) cooperate in addressing any such in-  
21 terference.

22 (3) Low-power FM stations on third-adjacent  
23 channels shall be required to address complaints of  
24 interference within the protected contour of an af-  
25 fected station and shall be encouraged to address all



1 other interference complaints, including complaints  
2 to the Federal Communications Commission based  
3 on interference to a full-service FM station, an FM  
4 translator station, or an FM booster station by the  
5 transmitter site of a low-power FM station on a  
6 third-adjacent channel at any distance from the full-  
7 service FM station, FM translator station, or FM  
8 booster station. The Federal Communications Com-  
9 mission shall provide notice to the licensee of a low-  
10 power FM station of the existence of such inter-  
11 ference within 7 calendar days of the receipt of a  
12 complaint from a listener or another station.

13 (4) To the extent possible, the Federal Commu-  
14 nications Commission shall grant low-power FM sta-  
15 tions on third-adjacent channels the technical flexi-  
16 bility to remediate interference through the coloca-  
17 tion of the transmission facilities of the low-power  
18 FM station and any stations on third-adjacent chan-  
19 nels.

20 (5) The Federal Communications Commission  
21 shall—

22 (A) permit the submission of informal evi-  
23 dence of interference, including any engineering  
24 analysis that an affected station may commis-  
25 sion;

1 (B) accept complaints based on inter-  
2 ference to a full-service FM station, FM trans-  
3 lator station, or FM booster station by the  
4 transmitter site of a low-power FM station on  
5 a third-adjacent channel at any distance from  
6 the full-service FM station, FM translator sta-  
7 tion, or FM booster station; and

8 (C) accept complaints of interference to  
9 mobile reception.

10 (6) The Federal Communications Commission  
11 shall for full-service FM stations that are licensed in  
12 significantly populated States with more than  
13 3,000,000 population and a population density  
14 greater than 1,000 people per one square mile land  
15 area, require all low-power FM stations licensed  
16 after the date of enactment of this Act and located  
17 on third-adjacent, second-adjacent, first-adjacent, or  
18 co-channels to such full-service FM stations, to pro-  
19 vide the same interference remediation requirements  
20 to complaints of interference, without regard to  
21 whether such complaints of interference occur within  
22 or outside of the protected contour of such stations,  
23 under the same interference complaint and remedi-  
24 ation procedures that FM translator stations and  
25 FM booster stations are required to provide to full-

1 service stations as set forth in section 74.1203 of its  
2 rules (47 CFR 74.1203) as in effect on the date of  
3 enactment of this Act. Notwithstanding the provi-  
4 sions of section 74.1203, no interference that arises  
5 outside the relevant distance for the full-service sta-  
6 tion class specified in the first column titled “re-  
7 quired” for “Co-channel minimum separation (km)”  
8 in the table listed in section 73.807(a)(1) of the  
9 Commission’s rules (47 CFR 73.807(a)(1)) shall re-  
10 quire remediation.

11 **SEC. 8. FCC STUDY ON IMPACT OF LOW-POWER FM STA-**  
12 **TIONS ON FULL-SERVICE COMMERCIAL FM**  
13 **STATIONS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Communications  
15 Commission shall conduct an economic study on the im-  
16 pact that low-power FM stations will have on full-service  
17 commercial FM stations.

18 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
19 of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications  
20 Commission shall submit a report to the Committee on  
21 Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and  
22 the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House  
23 of Representatives on the study conducted under sub-  
24 section (a).

1           (c) LICENSING NOT AFFECTED BY STUDY.—Nothing  
2 in this section shall affect the licensing of new low-power  
3 FM stations as otherwise permitted under this Act.

          Passed the House of Representatives December 17,  
2010.

Attest:

*Clerk.*

111<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

---

---

**H. R. 6533**

**AN ACT**

To implement the recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission report to the Congress regarding low-power FM service, and for other purposes.