

ORIGINAL ORIGINAL

From: joseph dalessandro <jdman@magpage.com>
To: C BUSH <Cbush@fcc.gov>, CWRIGHT <cwright@fcc.gov>, ...
Date: Fri, Jul 23, 1999 12:38 PM
Subject: License

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09-25

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AUG 12 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

To: The FCC Honorable Chairman Kennard and
Commissioners:
Ed Frits of The NAB:
Honorable Congress of The United States:

The Main Objective of the Communications Act's are
"COMMUNITY INTEREST
FIRST, BEFORE A FCC LICENSE WILL BE GRANTED"
The NAB and The FCC
Have used
improperly, misapplied, and treated badly the
Communications Acts, Against
the Communities of the United States.

The Communications Act
Philosophical and Legal Foundations of Commercial Radio

The basic landmark agreement between commercial radio
and the people of the
United States was
established in the Communications Act of 1934 and has
become the unifying
thread of all
telecommunications laws since then. The basic agreement was
actually
established in the years before.

This important law established basic philosophical
principles:
The airways are public property.
Commerical broadcasters are liscensed use the airways.
The main condition for use will be whether the broadcaster
served "the
public community interest, convenience,
and necessity."

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Sooner or later a Person like myself will win a Major
Court
Battle which will destroy The NAB and The FCC.

"Community Interest"

A group of people living together and having
interests,work,etc., in

common,and a right or claim to something,a share in
something,anything in
which one participates or has a share.

Approve FCC Docket MM 99-25, and get
this
overwith

In my Community a Engineering study was conducted,i have
these frequincey
Available
two.250 watt ERP
six.100 watt ERP
nine.10 watt ERP
they are all free of interfearence to the
only 2

FM stations in my area.

i could go to Court with a Civil Rights Lawyer and win
a
License,with this info.

Dear Senators and Congressman:

Date: July 13,1999
From: Mr.Joseph D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes,Delaware 19958
302-945-1554
Subject:Member # 8512 7568 1596 4858
To Chairman Kennard,and Commissioners,and the FCC:

i put into action by Freedom of Expression,and Freedom of
Speech threw freedom of
Expression:

I Exercise,my rights under the
Communications Acts,Of 1927 & 1934,&
1996 to Operate,A FM Radio Communication Station,at 50
Watts of ERP POWER,to be
approved to meet all Communication,Acts of 1927 & 1934,&

1996 By a Licensed
Communications Engineer:

Insert:the Communications Act's Of 1927 & 1934,& 1996
Which Where Established for
the American People,All The People,not Just The Rich and
Wealthy,Radio
Conglomerates,The NAB,or Investment Firms.The Act's
where created for all people to
have an Opportunity,to Compete,on a JUST AND
HONEST,PRINCIPAL
FOUNDATION.The FCC has Taken the Communications
Act's of 1927 & 1934,& 1996
and used it with Total Disregard Aganist 99.9 % of the
Peoples Democracy.

Insert:Application for Broadcast License
To Chairman Kennard:,and The FCC Commissioner's

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph L. D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes, Delaware 19958
Phone 302-945-1554

We exercise and or put in to action our Legal, and Civil
Rights, and abide by the Law Of
a free Democracy, Governed by and for the people, with fair,
responsible, and, accountable
representation by our Elected Officials, and Independent
Government Branches as noted
The FCC, ..:

1. From the Bill of Rights: "Congress shall make no law
respecting
an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise
thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the
press..."

2. Article 19: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion
and
expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions
without
interference and to seek, receive and impart information and
ideas
through any media and regardless of frontiers."

We Request a Immediate FM frequency Broadcast License
and or, Freedom to deviate from abuse of liberty. :, and civil
rights, under the Democracy
that we live in and under.

1. License A.88.3 FM Frequency, 24 hours per day 50 Watts.
to be Non-Commercial, and Educational, to play music, and

teach about,Black
American Rythem & Blues Doo-WOP Music,which is an
American Cultural,A Music
Art Form,and A Part of American Heritage,which was abused
and Denied Air Play
During the 1950's because the Boys and Girls and i mean
Pre-Teenagers and
Teenagers,where Black,and the Radio Station back then
where Predominately
White,you know what it is 1998 and it still the same as a
matter of knowlege
it is worse extent.:

2.License B.88.3 FM Frequincey.Special Event License 6
Hours per-week 24 hours
per-month for 1 year.Non-Commercial,Educational same As
Above
for License A.

Date: 6/23/99
From: Mr.Joseph D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes,Delaware 19958
302-945-1554

Subject:Member # 8512 7568 1596 4858 ACLU

Subject:Member People For the American Way
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036

To:

The FCC Honorable Chairman Kennard and
Commissioners:
Ed Frits of The NAB:
Honorable Congress of The United States:

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2. License B.88.3 FM Frequency. Special Event License 6 Hours per-week 24 hours per-month for 1 year. Non-Commercial, Educational same As Above for License A.

Date: 6/23/99
From: Mr. Joseph D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes, Delaware 19958
302-945-1554

Subject: Member # 8512 7568 1596 4858 ACLU

Subject: Member People For the American Way

2000 M Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036

ORIGINAL

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

From: joseph dalessandro <jdman@magpage.com>
To: C BUSH <Cbush@fcc.gov>, CWRIGHT <cwright@fcc.gov>, ...
Date: Thu, Jul 29, 1999 7:20 PM
Subject: No Interference!

VERY HOT NEWS FOR FCC DOCKET MM 99-25 LPFM COMMUNITY RADIO SERVICE

Dear Honorable Congress:
Dear Honorable Chairman Kennard Of The FCC:
Dear Honorable Commissioners Of The FCC:

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AUG 12 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

From: Prometheus Radio Project <pete_tridish@hotmail.com>
> To: microradio@tao.ca
> Subject: STUDY FINDS CLEAR SIGNALS FOR COMMUNITY RADIO
> Date: Thursday, July 29, 1999 6:05 PM
>
> For Immediate Release:
>
> Committee on Democratic Communications
> National Lawyers Guild
> 558 Capp Street
> San Francisco, CA 94110
> 415.522.9814
> fax 415.362.4119
>
> STUDY FINDS CLEAR SIGNALS FOR COMMUNITY RADIO
>
> Low Power FM advocates release study showing interference concerns to
be
> unwarranted
>
> Cambridge, MA - According to a technology study released today by a
> consortium of LPFM advocates, implementation of a Low Power FM
("LPFM")
> radio service will not lead to a significant increase in interference
with
> current, full-power stations.
>
> The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is currently considering
the
> creation of a new, low power radio service. As part of its Notice of
> Proposed Rulemaking, the FCC requested studies of commercially
available
> radio receivers to examine whether more stations could be supported on
the
> dial without increased interference. The possibility that new, low
power
> radio stations could interfere with full power stations currently in
> operation has been the most significant argument impeding adoption of
the
> new service by the FCC.
>
> In response to the FCC's request for additional research, a receiver
> engineering study was conducted by Broadcast Signal Lab, LLP. The

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study

was

> commissioned by a coalition of LPFM advocates including the National Lawyers

> Guild Committee on Democratic Communications, the Media Access Project,

the

> Microradio Empowerment Coalition, the Prometheus Radio Project, the Minority

> Media and Telecommunications Council, and others.

>

> Highlights of the study include:

>

> 10 commonly available radio receivers were exposed to incrementally greater

> levels of potentially conflicting signals, simulating the conditions that

> would result from the presence of LPFM stations on the dial. The results

> suggested that there was room to relax current FCC interference rules.

>

> Full power radio stations are currently permitted to create "blanket"

> interference within a specified geographic radius near the transmission

> site, known as the blanketing area. LPFM signals were shown to create only

> minimal interference within several hundred feet of the transmitters, with

> many receivers showing no interference even within that small radius.

>

> Any interference within this small blanketing area is easily remedied by

low

> cost filters, which all radio stations (including the potential LPFM

> stations) are already required to provide to listeners encountering

> interference problems in that zone.

>

> A typical 50,000 watt full-power station is permitted a blanketing area

of

> 9150 feet around its transmitter. A 100 watt community station, by contrast,

> would be allowed a blanketing area of 401 feet.

>

> "The National Association of Broadcasters has consistently used buzzwords

> like interference to scare the American public and hide their opposition

to

> increasing the number of voices available over the airwaves" said Alan

Korn,

> an attorney with the National Lawyers Guild Committee for Democratic

> Communications. "Our study shows that opening the airwaves to the public

> with LPFM will cause far less interference than that caused by existing

full

> power stations. These results confirm that the only interference the NAB

is

> really concerned with is interference with their monopoly over the radio

> dial."

>

> "It's good to be able to lay this interference issue to rest" says Jeremy

> Lansman, owner of KYES TV in Anchorage. "It is now more clear than ever

> that LPFM will create far less interference than many already licensed

radio

> stations do. The listening public will only benefit from the many

> innovative new stations that will emerge in this wave of licensing.

What

the

> NAB fears is economic competition from low power signals, not the noise."

>

> Full copies of the Broadcast Signal Lab study and its executive summary

are

> available on-line at

> <https://gullfoss.www.fcc.gov/cgi-bin/ws.exe/prod/ecfs/comsrch.htm>,

> Enter "99-25" in the field "docket #." Enter "National Lawyers Guild"

in

> the field "filed on behalf of" You can also receive the study by sending

> an e-mail to: aakorn@igc.org. Copies of the executive summary may also

be

> obtained by fax by leaving a message with the National Lawyers Guild

> Committee on Democratic Communications at (415) 522-9814.

>

>

> For additional information, please contact:

>

> Jeremy Lansman, Radio Engineer, owner of broadcast station KYES,

> jeremydl@kyes.com; (907) 727-5959

> Alan Korn Attorney, National Lawyers Guild Committee on Democratic

> Communications, aakorn@igc.org; (415) 362-5700

> Pete triDish, Prometheus Radio Project,

> petetridish@hotmail.com, (215) 476-2385

> Cheryl A. Leanza, Deputy Director of Media Access Project,

> cleanza@essential.org, (202) 232-4300.

>

> ---end---

Date: 7/28/99
From: Mr. Joseph D'Alessandro
94 Angola Estates
Lewes, Delaware 19958
302-945-1554

Subject: Member # 8512 7568 1596 4858 ACLU

Subject: Member People For the American Way
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20036

Subject Member: REFORM PARTY
P.O. Box 9
Dallas, Texas 75221
Democratic Party:
Republican Party:

ORIGINAL

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

From: Tiana Crecca <YodaGuppy@aol.com>
To: ROUTE_A.GWIA1("fcomments@casiotone.radparker.com")
Date: Sun, Aug 1, 1999 12:03 AM
Subject: In Support of the MEC Letter on MM Docket No. 99-25

09-25

This email was submitted by Tiana Crecca (YodaGuppy@aol.com)
on Saturday, July 31, 1999 at 23:03:34

address: 189 S. Harrison St.

city: Princeton

state: NJ

zip: 08540

Submit: Send to FCC

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AUG 12 1999
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

To: The Honorable William E. Kennard Chairman
Commissioner Gloria Tristani
Commissioner Michael Powell
Commissioner Susan Ness
Commissioner Harold Furchgott-Roth

Federal Communications Commission
The Portals
455 Twelfth Street S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

cc: President Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Vice President Al Gore
cc: Microradio Empowerment Coalition
cc: Americans for Radio Diversity

MM Docket No. 99-25
Regarding The Creation of Low Power FM Licenses: RM-9242, RM-9208

Dear Honorable Chairman Kennard,

We are writing to commend you and the Federal Communications Commission for taking action on an issue of great importance to us - ending the 21-year ban on community access to the airwaves. We have become increasingly concerned about the growing concentration of the media in our country and are pleased that the Commission is responding to public outcry to increase opportunities for local communities to use our radio airwaves.

One of the fundamental tenets of our democracy is to ensure that diverse interests have opportunities to express themselves, not merely to be the recipients of what a handful of other people tell them. It is a nonnegotiable component of our right to a free press and free speech.

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Radio is perhaps the most qualified of any media outlet to provide community access. It is a relatively inexpensive medium to produce and is well-suited to cover community issues and local culture. Unfortunately, over the past three years the U.S. radio broadcasting industry has experienced an unprecedented wave of consolidation and mergers. As a result, the electronic medium best suited to inexpensive, local programming has become arguably the most regimented and centralized of our major media. Even a multimillionaire would have trouble entering the radio broadcasting industry today, because economies of scale (permitted by deregulation) demand that a firm own numerous stations in several markets to be even remotely competitive. As for the person of average means, their lot is limited to being a passive consumer of an increasingly monopolistic industry that has less and less competitive pressure to heed the diverse, local needs of listeners. And, for poor people and others who are considered unimportant to the advertising community, radio increasingly has little to offer. Again, the great tragedy of this situation is that radio is the ideal medium to provide an accessible local service for democratic communications of interest and value to the entire population.

Awarding licenses for new low power FM radio stations would empower local communities with a new public forum to express its many voices, cultures, ideas, and needs. Low power radio stations would create much needed public fora for a variety of groups - including community activists, youth, ethnic and linguistic minorities, the religious community, local artists and cultural associations - and provide a forum for dialogue and debate about important local and public interest issues. These kinds of stations would strengthen community identity in urban neighborhoods, rural towns and other communities which are currently too small to win attention from "mainstream", profit-driven media.

The strong interest in independent radio stations shows that the creation of low power radio service would have wide public support. The tremendous demand for microradio is demonstrated by the emergence of a national Free Radio Movement, widespread civil disobedience, constitutional challenges of the Commission's aggressively enforced 21-year ban, as well as the proliferation of unlicensed community radio stations supported by local government, whose operators broadcast at the risk of financial losses, seizure of property, arrest, and in some cases, imprisonment.

In addition, the Commission has stated that in the last year alone, 13,000 people inquired regarding the possibility of obtaining a license for low power broadcasting in their communities. In support with the efforts of the Microradio Empowerment Coalition (mec@tao.ca) and Americans for Radio Diversity (ard@radparker.com), we urge you to legalize microradio in order to benefit non-commercial community groups whose interest in microradio is to communicate, to educate, and to inform, not to make money. We are confident you agree that broad

citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, we urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

1. Microradio licenses should be awarded for non-commercial use only. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate with their neighbors, not make profit from them.
2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
4. The Commission should NOT diminish new low-power stations to "secondary status." It would be a tragedy to take away licenses from low-power community stations just because the Commission subsequently granted a power increase to a pre-existing station or granted a new high power license somewhere nearby.
5. The Commission should grant full amnesty for the microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines. Their property should be returned. They should be granted equal opportunity in applying for and receiving new licenses.
6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
7. LPFM must be protected and maintained in the future as radio makes the transition from analog to digital broadcasting.
8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.
9. Stations should be locally programmed. However recorded materials such as music, poetry, documentaries, features etc. may be used. Sharing of program materials and resources among micro and community stations is strongly encouraged. No more than 20% of air time from off-site feeds or syndicated tapes.
10. Licenses should be awarded to unincorporated non-commercial associations, and non-profit organizations.
11. Within two years new spectrum space (including any future digital spectrum space) should be allocated for continued

expansion of microradio broadcasters so that any community group that wishes to broadcast has access to available spectrum space (frequencies). Further, all manufacturers of consumer radio receivers for sale in the United States should be required to include this spectrum set aside for microradio broadcasters.

12. Licensing fees should be affordable to all communities.

Again, we commend Chairman Kennard and the Commission for your willingness to address these issues. We are hopeful that the creation of a new class of low power FM radio licensing becomes a reality during the Chairman's present term. We look forward to working on making the airwaves more accessible for our local communities.

Signed,

MEC Honorary Chair:

Robert W. McChesney, Madison

Steering Committee:

Sara Zia Ebrahimi, Philadelphia

Diane Fleming, Philadelphia

Peter Franck, San Francisco

Amanda Huron, Washington, D.C.

Alan Korn, San Francisco

Greg Ruggiero, New York City

Noam Chomsky--Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Howard Zinn--Professor Emeritus, Boston University

Nancy Kranich--Librarian

Ron Daniels--Executive Director, Center for Constitutional Rights

George Gerbner--Founder, Cultural Environment Movement

Edward Herman--Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

Janine Jackson--Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting

Herbert Schiller--Professor Emeritus, University of California, San Diego

Juliet Schor--Harvard University

Mark Crispin Miller--New York University

Laura Flanders--national producer for Pacifica Radio

David Barsamian--Director, Alternative Radio

Stuart Ewen -- Author

Elaine Bernard--Harvard Trade Union Program

Al Lewis--Organizer ("Grandpa" from the Munsters)

Dee Dee Halleck--Deep Dish TV

Ben Bagdikian--University of California, Berkeley

Loretta Ross--Executive Director, National Center for Human Rights Education

David C. Korten, Author, and Chair of the Positive Futures Network,
publishers of YES Magazine

Carl Jensen--Founder, Project Censored

Ellen Braune--Publicist

Jamie Love--Director, Consumer Project on Technology

Efia Nwangaza -- Attorney/Coordinator, Greenville Malcolm X Grassroots
Movement for Self Determination

Dan Simon--Founder, Seven Stories Press

Gary Ruskin--Director, Commercial Alert

Barbara Ehrenreich--Author
Gloria Steinem--Ms.
Mumia Abu-Jamal--Journalist
Kurt Vonnegut-- Author

ORIGINAL

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

From: John Timothy Walton Mouw <DCBikeboy@aol.com>
To: ROUTE_A.GWIA1("fcomments@casiotone.radparker.com")
Date: Sat, Jul 31, 1999 11:53 PM
Subject: In Support of the MEC Letter on MM Docket No. 99-25

This email was submitted by John Timothy Walton Mouw (DCBikeboy@aol.com) on Saturday, July 31, 1999 at 22:53:43

comments: Our community would really benefit from having something that's local to our area.

address: 36719 Jackson Avenue

city: Dade City

state: FL

zip: 33525

Submit: Send to FCC

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In addition, the Commission has stated that in the last year alone, 13,000 people inquired regarding the possibility of obtaining a license for low power broadcasting in their communities. In support with the efforts of the Microradio Empowerment Coalition (mec@tao.ca) and Americans for Radio Diversity (ard@radparker.com), we urge you to legalize microradio in order to benefit non-commercial community groups whose

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12. Licensing fees should be affordable to all communities.

Again, we commend Chairman Kennard and the Commission for your willingness to address these issues. We are hopeful that the creation of a new class of low power FM radio licensing becomes a reality during the Chairman's present term. We look forward to working on making the airwaves more accessible for our local communities.

Signed,

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Sara Zia Ebrahimi, Philadelphia
Diane Fleming, Philadelphia
Peter Franck, San Francisco
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Laura Flanders--national producer for Pacifica Radio
David Barsamian--Director, Alternative Radio
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Al Lewis--Organizer ("Grandpa" from the Munsters)
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Dan Simon--Founder, Seven Stories Press
Gary Ruskin--Director, Commercial Alert
Barbara Ehrenreich--Author
Gloria Steinem--Ms.
Mumia Abu-Jamal--Journalist
Kurt Vonnegut-- Author

ORIGINAL**EX PARTE OR LATE FILED**

From: Marissa Danielle Crecca <ilikeblue@hotmail.com>
To: ROUTE_A.GWIA1("fcomments@casiotone.radparker.com")
Date: Sat, Jul 31, 1999 11:16 PM
Subject: In Support of the MEC Letter on MM Docket No. 99-25

This email was submitted by Marissa Danielle Crecca (ilikeblue@hotmail.com)
 on Saturday, July 31, 1999 at 22:16:58

comments: Greetings, This letter is terrific!! I was thinking earlier about why folks go down so hard for being pirates, I personally like and respect them. I've been founding my own spot on the air for a few months, (I'm not on yet) but I totally support it!! I enjoy creativity highly find the airwaves to be a sensational form of expression through sound and voices. I enjoy the freedom to express issues that can actually benefit and activate momentum in the community!! Share the Air. Much Love and Luck.

address: 810 Ashley Ave.

city: Brielle

state: NJ

zip: 08730

Submit: Send to FCC

RECEIVED

AUG 12 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

To: The Honorable William E. Kennard Chairman
 Commissioner Gloria Tristani
 Commissioner Michael Powell
 Commissioner Susan Ness
 Commissioner Harold Furchgott-Roth

Federal Communications Commission
 The Portals
 455 Twelfth Street S.W.
 Washington, DC 20554

cc: President Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Vice President Al Gore
 cc: Microradio Empowerment Coalition
 cc: Americans for Radio Diversity

MM Docket No. 99-25
 Regarding The Creation of Low Power FM Licenses: RM-9242, RM-9208

Dear Honorable Chairman Kennard,

We are writing to commend you and the Federal Communications Commission for taking action on an issue of great importance to us - ending the 21-year ban on community access to the airwaves. We have become increasingly concerned about the growing concentration of the media in our country and are pleased that the Commission is responding to public outcry to increase opportunities for local communities to use our radio airwaves.

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One of the fundamental tenets of our democracy is to ensure that diverse interests have opportunities to express themselves, not merely to be the recipients of what a handful of other people tell them. It is a nonnegotiable component of our right to a free press and free speech.

Radio is perhaps the most qualified of any media outlet to provide community access. It is a relatively inexpensive medium to produce and is well-suited to cover community issues and local culture. Unfortunately, over the past three years the U.S. radio broadcasting industry has experienced an unprecedented wave of consolidation and mergers. As a result, the electronic medium best suited to inexpensive, local programming has become arguably the most regimented and centralized of our major media. Even a multimillionaire would have trouble entering the radio broadcasting industry today, because economies of scale (permitted by deregulation) demand that a firm own numerous stations in several markets to be even remotely competitive. As for the person of average means, their lot is limited to being a passive consumer of an increasingly monopolistic industry that has less and less competitive pressure to heed the diverse, local needs of listeners. And, for poor people and others who are considered unimportant to the advertising community, radio increasingly has little to offer. Again, the great tragedy of this situation is that radio is the ideal medium to provide an accessible local service for democratic communications of interest and value to the entire population.

Awarding licenses for new low power FM radio stations would empower local communities with a new public forum to express its many voices, cultures, ideas, and needs. Low power radio stations would create much needed public fora for a variety of groups - including community activists, youth, ethnic and linguistic minorities, the religious community, local artists and cultural associations - and provide a forum for dialogue and debate about important local and public interest issues. These kinds of stations would strengthen community identity in urban neighborhoods, rural towns and other communities which are currently too small to win attention from "mainstream", profit-driven media.

The strong interest in independent radio stations shows that the creation of low power radio service would have wide public support. The tremendous demand for microradio is demonstrated by the emergence of a national Free Radio Movement, widespread civil disobedience, constitutional challenges of the Commission's aggressively enforced 21-year ban, as well as the proliferation of unlicensed community radio stations supported by local government, whose operators broadcast at the risk of financial losses, seizure of property, arrest, and in some cases, imprisonment.

In addition, the Commission has stated that in the last year alone, 13,000 people inquired regarding the possibility of obtaining a license for low power broadcasting in their

communities. In support with the efforts of the Microradio Empowerment Coalition (mec@tao.ca) and Americans for Radio Diversity (ard@radparker.com), we urge you to legalize microradio in order to benefit non-commercial community groups whose interest in microradio is to communicate, to educate, and to inform, not to make money. We are confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, we urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

1. Microradio licenses should be awarded for non-commercial use only. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate with their neighbors, not make profit from them.
2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
4. The Commission should NOT diminish new low-power stations to "secondary status." It would be a tragedy to take away licenses from low-power community stations just because the Commission subsequently granted a power increase to a pre-existing station or granted a new high power license somewhere nearby.
5. The Commission should grant full amnesty for the microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines. Their property should be returned. They should be granted equal opportunity in applying for and receiving new licenses.
6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
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