MM 99-25

[redacted]

RECEIVED

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL OCT 12 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

To the Office of the Secretary:

Federal Communications Commission
Regarding Docket 99-25 - New FM Allocations
Submitted by RadioTour, P.O. Box 199 , Kilauea , Hawaii
March 21,1999

Where are America's value systems? Our democratic values are in our public institutions. Our public institutions represent America's national values, annealed over two hundred years. They are what makes America the envy of the world - our public systems work fairly and equitably.

Site Broadcasting

FM site broadcasts are repeating short (200' to 500') broadcasts that are physically grounded to specific locations to deliver public service messages. A public service assumption always underlies a broadcast in the RadioTour system. RadioTour considers military bases(our defense), grade schools(our kids) , parks(our recreation) , historical sites(our heritage) , hospitals(our health system) , Veteran's Center(our obligations) , Toll Booths(our economy) , Truck Weigh Station(our regulations) , Gas Plazas(our lunch) , Visitor's Centers(our public attractions), Memorials(our values) , Libraries(our knowledge) , Fire Stations(our life) , Cooperative Extension Services (our food chain) , Police Stations(our safety) , Zoos(our experiences) , Fairs(our fun), Refuse Stations(our garbage), Recreation Areas (our freedom), DOT Emergency Phone sites(our service) and even Disney(our fantasies) , all should be able access an FM frequency in the airspace over their physical terrain to deliver appropriate public information to a known traveler at a known location. This system is especially applicable to the disabled and the blind.

SITE BROADCASTS ALWAYS HAVE A DEFINED local MISSION. Each public site has it's own informational values which are a vital part of the web of democracy that America has created.

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

The FCC already has an FM broadcast system that is open, completely fair, non-competitive, public and private, territorially based , digital and high fidelity called Part 15 FM which can also serve the special needs of churches, religious groups, community groups based around a community center, minority groups at their place of meeting, as well civic and non-profit groups of all stripes ; no exclusions - no one left out with nobody's airspace violated forever.

FM is the media of choice. American government facilities should have first priority, but at least some access, to the public airwaves, if there is a proven benefit for the commonweal. RadioTour has delivered the proof in RadioTour/Hawaii. There is a need for a single FM frequency for public site broadcasts for traveler convenience. This premise was already established on the AM side for good reason.

Within existing Part 15 FM rules, regulations and technical standards the FCC has empowered every public institution in America to deliver their message , in their own time, on the most ubiquitous mass media for vehicles , FM radio. Responsibilities must be linked to rights in a democracy. Repeating public information site broadcasts are totally different from regular radio stations. Site broadcasting is using radio for communications , rather than principally as an advertising vehicle. Factual broadcasts need to be available to travelers on the FM band. There is no substitute for 24 hour a day repeating FM broadcasts.

Democracy needs to be renewed for each generation. It is a necessary precursor for consumer based capitalism. We can't play ignorant about the value of a common FM frequency; multiple stations using a single frequency. Give site broadcasting another look before making up your minds about America's radio policies- forever(with protection guarantees). Allow for Part 15 FM site broadcasts to survive on one frequency

The FCC needs to allow the State of Hawaii to designate an FM frequency(Channel) for public site broadcasts. SITE BROADCASTING IS GOOD FOR REGULAR RADIO STATIONS. It makes the traveler turn on their radio to hear the information. When the Part 15 station is out of range, the

traveler tunes to another radio station since the radio. This fact has been established through Lihue Airport rental car test in 1994 by the Aloha Lei Network in Hawaii.

Part 15 FM is open to the public, everyone , every business , every public institution. How can the FCC have authorized it without providing for a frequency on which the public can use it? In Hawaii there are 55 "quiet spots on the dial" that could be used as universal frequencies in the State of Hawaii. RadioTour would like the FCC to allow the Governor of the State of Hawaii to designate a universal Part 15 FM frequency for the State, and not violate that covenant.

Hawaii has already approved the RadioTour/Hawaii frequency designation logo for State of Hawaii Transportation Department display on State roads. Hawaii has no AM traveler information stations and is therefore able to develop an entirely FM traveler information system. Part 15 FM is strong enough for most DOT applications , and certainly for Emergency Phone Site broadcasts, airport broadcasts , Truck Weigh Station instructions and Visitor Information Centers. This is perhaps the nation's last opportunity to explore FM for public site broadcasts.

Part 15 FM is called Low Power FM already. The FCC can authorize Part 15 FM Tier 2 , a One Tenth (1/10) Watt licensed transmitter. In the site broadcasting world that the FCC seeks to address in 99-25 , this is a big gun in a small package. This signal will also be more than adequate for the benificiaries mentioned in 99-25.

Sell cyberstation licenses to make money. No territory , but the station is approved for broadcasting as a radio station on a cable system or satellite program : no ground at all. The FCC can authorize unlimited numbers of Cyberstations for delivery via cable systems and satellites.

The cable industry should gladly let the FCC license their prospective users to assure credentials and huddle under the FCC's R&R. This will give new representation to the public through the core urban cable systems, and rurally through the satellite systems , where you want more

diversity that is locally inspired. This should be a pot of gold for the FCC and the cable and satellite companies. Cable, network and satellite companies need this kind of massive product input to glean and rotate stories with enough interest to warrant national pickup by the networks . Only the cable companies and the satellite companies have the capacity to feed themselves. Don't take it out on the public by depriving them of access to the most prevalent local mass media, FM radio.

The FCC can license a whole new station category, Cyberstations. The FCC can certify the Cyberstation Applicant for cable transmission and the cable company assigns them a frequency, or time slot in a frequency, for the cable company can resell station allocations to the highest bidders. The FCC should outlaw virtual stations. If you give a license for an area, the holder should have local programming, an office and a studio. This make stations more viable for sweat equity broadcasters interested in the community's values and tastes, while pushing the virtual stations into the Cyberstation category. Let them compete for cable radio space and mandate cable systems to carry locally allocated "Cyberstations" representing the various special interests noted in Docket 99-25, and any entrepenaur with an idea.

The FCC doesn't care how cable feeds itself, or how much money they make from all ends of the business. We are on the path of conflict-to-resolution by media exposure as our principal mode of problem solving, but we need to leven that with correct information at appropriate locations to inform an educated citizenry.

What the public needs is the return of an FM frequency for legitimate public Part 15 FM site information, just like Dick Tracy had. All of your 99-25 beneficiaries can be covered - all of them - every one of them - one way or the other , by Cyberstations or 1/10th Watt Site broadcast stations. Once the public has taken to the media by establishing designated frequencies, there will be additional value to private Part 15 FM station owners, who can compatibly share the same frequency.

To summarize, the FCC should reserve an FM frequency(Channel) for site broadcasts, or allow the States to do so. Secondly, the FCC should consider a 1/10th Watt FM signal as being a powerhouse for site broadcasting; by public facilities, and private or non-profit organizations , and particularly the stated beneficiaries of 99-25 who are local groups. Want to generate money? Sell Cyberstation licenses for cable and satellite deployment only. A Cyberstation license is very valuable because it will allow the owner to approach any cable or satellite network and negociate arrangements that could be national in scope. This deepens the pool of broadcasters who could rise to national prominence.

Save a piece of the real FM spectrum for real people at real sites to use when they need it for practical purposes. It is not too much to ask at this time in the FM spectrum. Authorizing the State of Hawaii to legitimize site broadcasting in the State will enable Hawaii to model FM site broadcast usage for the nation, and for international countries seeking ways to broadcast factual information to visitors and locals.

Old thinking associates media with fixed sites. New thinking acknowledges the educational needs of society at certain designated locations, to reiterate for generations the values , rights and responsibilities of a democratic society.

Respectfully submitted,

Joel Lawrence Efrein March 21, 1999

Hawaii
Slippery Slide Falls
P.O. Box 199
Kilauea, Hawaii 96754

RadioTour™ U.S.A.

New York
P.O. Box 165
Loch Sheldrake,
New York 12759

To: George Brinn
From: Joel Efrein

Dear George,

This seems like a prearranged scam to give out 60 more mega stations in the vain hope that this will correct the imbalance in broadcasting. More gorillas.

These 60 stations will be a death knell for site broadcasting. Attached is a few DOT examples of good field usage of a single FM frequency.

I spoke with Mary H. I believe she understands.

* Emergency Phone Site broadcasts in Hawaii
* Entranceway broadcasts at DOT facilities
* Orientation and direction from parking lots
* Park n' Ride information
* Traffic broadcasts retrofited to overhead traffic lights (Part 15 FM broadcasts are compatible and can be strung like beads in "running networks" on a single frequency.)
* Cellphone/solar powered telecommunications interactive transmitters at remote locations for live , pre-recorded or uploaded messages
* Highway emergency broadcasts (Part 15 FM is portable, too). Precise instructions on a universal DOT FM frequency from the transmitters that are part of the emergency light display.
* Toll booth broadcasts
* Gas Plaza broadcasts
* Emergency pulloff broadcasts
* Dump site broadcasts
* Truck weigh station broadcasts
* Public Works broadcasts to commemorate and explain projects
* National Networking of compatible users. **Only by being on the same frequency nationwide, or statewide, is it convenient for travelers.**
* Part 15 FM broadcasts relate to travelers at known locations.
* Broadcasts in foreign languages at selected locations such as the Mexican-American border, Canadian border, etc.
* Broadcasts at rental car agency lots to patrons giving safety advice
* No Parking broadcasts, so a motorist will know where to go to park.
* Airport broadcasts from each terminal area in a "running network" as will be demonstrated in the Lihue Airport broadcasts in this proposal.
* DOT Buildings "talk" parked visitors about their offices
* Interpretive broadcasts at public Places of Interest about our heritage
* Fixed Signs can speak. Very small (lunchbox sized) transmitters are the key.
* Mandated Highway Safety information
* 24 hours a day information and advice
* Scenic areas can benefit from increased awareness of our surroundings.
* Ecological and environmental information can be disseminated to the public.
* Broadcasts of current law reduce ignorance.
* Broadcasts at Refuse transfer stations
* Scenic Byway programs
* Historical and commemorative broadcasts
* Highway restrooms and truck pulloffs
* Visitor Information Centers (24 hr. information)
* PromulgateGovernment programs and benefits
* Motor Vehicle bureau parking lots(directions and information)
* Internal Broadcasts by DOT facilities to their parking lots to advise employees of policies, notices,work changes, seasonal information, etc. to ensure promulgation of directives and notices.
* Roadside businesses cans share a single frequency with DOT
* Keep Out broadcasts
* Broadcasts at DOT facilities in general .
* BLIND AND HANDICAPPED CAN LISTEN IN VEHICLE

RECEIVED

OCT 12 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

The Significance of Public Site Broadcasts in a Democracy

Public facilities are the repository of our social values in a democracy. These institutions have been granted the powers to provide standard services to our citizenry that reflects equality under the law. Providing information about our public institutions and their service functions to the public enables a citizen to participate in the democratic process by being aware of the rights and responsibilities inherent in their American heritage.

It is incumbent upon our society to favor our governmental institutions with access to the public airwaves to disseminate public service information that enables the proper functioning of democracy by educated citizens. It is at the significant sites where the government is interacting with it's citizenry that democracy manifests itself as a helpful agent. At these junctures established public agencies can aid and enable the proper functioning of society. The government has an obligation to be of service and promote policies and circumstances that create the commonweal of interest for which democracy is noted.

There can not be a higher function of government then providing information that consistently regenerates the mores and values of society. There is no denying that communications is the final bastion of universal human values and social relationships and that while every society can be defined by it's main trends in communication, the social nature of humans is the most fundamental philosophical premise for communications policy. The central issue of social development is not the well being or self fulfillment of individuals (or corporations) but rather the relationship structure that fashions the common matrix of our ethical, moral and social dealings with each other. This moral heritage is often enshrined, and only deliverable, aurally ; Man's basic communications media. This alone should vouchsafe the public interest in FM frequency allocations. But even Part 15 is dead to the public if there are no frequency allocations dedicated to public use. If a fundamental value of American communications media is to provide a global protonorm of universal ethics, defined as truthfulness in media and caveat emptor, still there is the public interest that must be considered.

Public and private partnerships

The unique nature of the RadioTour's public and private partnership in the public interest provides on-site information to citizens regarding specific site issues and general information of value , concern or interest: each broadcast is unique. To support this broadcast system RadioTour enables private businesses to show their interest and support in the public facility by enabling the facility to disseminate it's information to the public in accordance with it's mandates.

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

To the Office of the Secretary:

Federal Communications Commission
Regarding Docket 99-25 - New FM Allocations
Submitted by RadioTour, P.O. Box 199 , Kilauea , Hawaii
` March 21,1999

Where are America's value systems? **Our democratic values are in our public institutions. Our public institutions represent America's national values, annealed over two hundred years. They are what makes America the envy of the world - our public systems work fairly and equitably.**

Site Broadcasting

FM site broadcasts are repeating short (200' to 500') broadcasts that are physically grounded to specific locations to deliver public service messages. A public service assumption always underlies a broadcast in the RadioTour system. RadioTour considers military bases(our defense), grade schools(our kids) , parks(our recreation) , historical sites(our heritage) , hospitals(our health system) , Veteran's Center(our obligations) , Toll Booths(our economy) , Truck Weigh Station(our regulations) , Gas Plazas(our lunch) , Visitor's Centers(our public attractions), Memorials(our values) , Libraries(our knowledge) , Fire Stations(our life) , Cooperative Extension Services (our food chain) , Police Stations(our safety) , Zoos(our experiences) , Fairs(our fun), Refuse Stations(our garbage), Recreation Areas (our freedom), DOT Emergency Phone sites(our service) and even Disney(our fantasies) , all should be able **access an FM frequency in the airspace over their physical terrain to deliver appropriate public information to a known traveler at a known location.** This system is especially applicable to the disabled and the blind.

SITE BROADCASTS ALWAYS HAVE A DEFINED local MISSION. **Each public site has it's own informational values which are a vital part of the web of democracy that America has created. The FCC already has an FM broadcast system that is open, completely fair, non-competitive, public and private, territorially based , digital and high fidelity called Part 15 FM which can also serve the special needs of churches, religious groups, community groups based around a community center, minority groups at their place of meeting, as well civic and non-profit groups of all stripes ; no exclusions - no one left out with nobody's airspace violated forever.**

FM is the media of choice. American government facilities should have first priority, but at least some access, to the public airwaves, if there is a proven benefit for the commonweal. RadioTour has delivered the proof in RadioTour/Hawaii. There is a need for a single FM frequency for public site broadcasts for traveler convenience. This premise was already established on the AM side for good reason. Within existing Part 15 FM rules, regulations and technical standards the FCC has empowered every public institution in America to deliver their message , in their own time, on the most ubiquitous mass media for vehicles , FM radio. Responsibilities must be linked to rights in a democracy. Repeating public

information site broadcasts are totally different from regular radio stations. Site broadcasting is using radio for communications , rather than principally as an advertising vehicle. Factual broadcasts need to be available to travelers on the FM band. There is no substitute for 24 hour a day repeating FM broadcasts.

Democracy needs to be renewed for each generation. It is a necessary precursor for consumer based capitalism. We can't play ignorant about the value of a common FM frequency; multiple stations using a single frequency. Give site broadcasting another look before making up your minds about America's radio policies- forever(with protection guarantees). Allow for Part 15 FM site broadcasts to survive on one frequency

The FCC needs to allow the State of Hawaii to designate an FM frequency(Channel) for public site broadcasts. SITE BROADCASTING IS GOOD FOR REGULAR RADIO STATIONS. It makes the traveler turn on their radio to hear the information. When the Part 15 station is out of range, the traveler tunes to another radio station . This fact has been established through Lihue Airport rental car tests in 1994 by the Aloha Lei Network in Hawaii.

Part 15 FM is open to the public, everyone , every business , every public institution. How can the FCC have authorized it without providing for a frequency on which the public can use it? In Hawaii there are 55 "quiet spots on the dial" that could be used as universal frequencies in the State of Hawaii. RadioTour would like the FCC to allow the Governor of the State of Hawaii to designate a universal Part 15 FM frequency for the State, and not violate that covenant.

Hawaii has already approved the RadioTour/Hawaii frequency designation logo for State of Hawaii Transportation Department display on State roads. Hawaii has no AM traveler information stations and is therefore able to develop an entirely FM traveler information system. Part 15 FM is strong enough for most DOT applications , and certainly for Emergency Phone Site broadcasts, airport broadcasts , Truck Weigh Station instructions and Visitor Information Centers. This is perhaps the nation's last opportunity to explore FM for public site broadcasts.

Part 15 FM is called Low Power FM already. The FCC can authorize Part 15 FM Tier 2 , a One Tenth (1/10) Watt licensed transmitter. In the site broadcasting world that the FCC seeks to address in 99-25 , this is a big gun in a small package. This signal will also be more than adequate for the benificiaries mentioned in 99-25.

Sell cyberstation licenses to make money. No territory , but the station is approved for broadcasting as a radio station on a cable system or satellite program : no ground at all. The FCC can authorize unlimited numbers of Cyberstations for delivery via cable systems and satellites. The cable industry should gladly let the FCC license their prospective users to assure credentials and huddle under the FCC's R&R. This will give new representation to the public through the core urban cable systems, and rurally through the satellite systems , where you want more diversity that is locally inspired. This should be a pot of gold for the FCC and the cable and satellite companies. Cable, network and satellite companies need this kind of massive product input to glean and rotate stories with enough interest to warrant national pickup by the networks . Only the cable companies and the satellite companies have the capacity to feed themselves. Don't take it out on the public by depriving them of access to the most prevalent local mass media, FM radio.

The FCC should outlaw virtual stations. If you give a license for an area, the holder should have local programming, an office and a studio. This make stations more viable for sweat equity broadcasters interested in the community's values and tastes, while pushing the virtual stations into the Cyberstation category. Let them compete for cable radio space and mandate cable systems to carry locally allocated "Cyberstations" representing the various special interests noted in Docket 99-25, and any entrepenaur with an idea.

The FCC doesn't care how cable feeds itself, or how much money they make from all ends of the business. We are on the path of conflict-to-resolution by media exposure as our principal mode of problem solving, but we need to leven that with correct information at appropriate locations to inform an educated citizenry. What the public needs is the return of an FM frequency for legitimate public Part 15 FM site information, just like Dick Tracy had. All of your 99-25 beneficiaries can be covered - all of them - every one of them - one way or the other , by Cyberstations or 1/10th Watt Site broadcast stations. Once the public has taken to the media by establishing designated frequencies, there will be additional value to private Part 15 FM station owners, who can compatibly share the same frequency.

To summarize, the FCC should reserve an FM frequency(Channel) for site broadcasts, or allow the States to do so. Secondly, the FCC should consider a 1/10th Watt FM signal as being a powerhouse for site broadcasting; by public facilities, and private or non-profit organizations , and particularly the stated beneficiaries of 99-25, who are local groups. Want to generate money? Sell Cyberstation licenses for cable and satellite deployment only. A Cyberstation license is very valuable because it will allow the owner to approach any cable or satellite network and negociate arrangements that could be national in scope. This deepens the pool of broadcasters who could rise to national prominence.

Save a piece of the real FM spectrum for real people at real sites to use when they need it for practical purposes. It is not too much to ask at this time in the FM spectrum. Authorizing the State of Hawaii to legitimize site broadcasting in the State will enable Hawaii to model FM site broadcast usage for the nation, and for international countries seeking ways to broadcast factual information to visitors and locals.

New thinking acknowledges the educational needs of society at certain designated locations to reiterate for generations the values , rights and responsibilities of a democratic society.

Respectfully submitted,

Joel Lawrence Efrein March 21, 1999

[redacted] MM 99-25 RECEIVED

FEB 17 4 48 PM '99

CITY OF FERNDALE

RESOLUTION

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

Moved by Councilman Porter, seconded by Councilwoman Kulick, to adopt the following Resolution:

For many years, low power radio stations filled a unique niche in the communications needs of local communities. These operations, which used less than 100 watts of power, were licensed as Class D FM stations; and

In 1978, the Federal Communications Commission made a policy decision to stop licensing low power radio stations. This decision was based on concerns that low power radio stations were a hindrance to the orderly development of FM radio and a potential impediment to the efficient operation of facilities serving greater numbers of people; and

In recent years, the rate of consolidation in the radio broadcast market has increased. As a result, far fewer locally based radio stations have programming that serves their communities. These concerns have prompted many people to promote a change in FCC policies. A petition of rulemaking , which proposes the reestablishment of low power FM broadcast services, is currently under consideration; and

Allowing low power FM radio to return to the airwaves will achieve several worthwhile goals in communications options open to people in our country. These community radio services will increase the local presence in the media, increase diversity of ownership, provide more choices to the public, offer new opportunities in business, and promote communications that better reflect the character and needs of our communities.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, Ferndale's elected officials, encourage the Federal Communications Commission to restore approval for low power FM radio broadcasting.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Federal Communications Commission.

AYES: Council Members Porter, Paczkowski, Warshay, Kulick; Mayor Goedert
NAYS: None
MOTION CARRIED

I, Lee Ann O'Connor, Clerk of the City of Ferndale, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and compared copy of a Resolution duly made and passed by the Ferndale City Council at a meeting held January 25, 1999.

Lee Ann O'Connor

Lee Ann O'Connor, City Clerk

RECEIVED

OCT 12 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

MM 99-25 UUD

CITY OF GROSSE POINTE WOODS

20025 Mack Plaza Drive
Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236-2397

Telephone
(313) 343-2440
FAX (313) 343-2785

RECEIVED
JUN 28 2 09 PM '99

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

[redacted]

CERTIFIED RESOLUTION

Motion by Granger, supported by Dickinson, that the City Council concur with the recommendation of the Committee-of-the-whole in the excerpt of minutes dated June 14, 1999, regarding local community radio and that the following resolution be adopted:

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1999
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WHEREAS, in 1978, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) ended its licensing of low power radio stations (Class D broadcasting licenses to stations to less than 100 watts) reducing overall the number of locally-based radio stations in service to local communities;

WHEREAS, re-legalization of low power radio stations would serve to increase local media presence and ownership, promote small business development and broadcast entrepreneurship, increase community choice and allow for communication services that are responsive to the needs of local communities;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan, urges the Federal Communication Commission to restore approval for low power FM radio Broadcasting by adopting petition FM 9242.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be Sent to the Federal Communications Commission, Federal and State congressional legislators.

Motion carried by the following vote:

Yes	Chylinski, Dansbury, Dickinson, Fahrner, Granger, Novitke, Steiner
No:	None
Absent:	None

I hereby certify the foregoing constitutes a true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Grosse Pointe Woods, Wayne County, Michigan, at a regular meeting held on June 21, 1999, and that said meeting was conducted and public notice of said meeting was given pursuant to and in full compliance with the Open Meetings Act, being Act 267, Public Acts of Michigan, 1976, and that the minutes of said meeting were kept and will be, or have been, made available as required by said Act.

Louise S. Warnke
City Clerk
Date: 6/23/99

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1999
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MM 99-25

RECEIVED
MAR 12 5 47 PM '99

CITY OF HAMTRAMCK COUNCIL RESOLUTION
IN SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY RADIO

Resolution by Councilmember Kwik.

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

WHEREAS, "community radio" allows for a small geographic area, such as Hamtramck, to have its own voices on the air, including community-related discussions and locally produced music; and

WHEREAS, community radio has been illegal since the 1970s; and

WHEREAS, starting and operating a modern-day radio station is prohibitively expensive (hundreds of thousands of dollars) for an individual or small business; however, the technology exits where a small radio station can be started and operated for aonly a few thousand dollars; and

WHEREAS, hundreds of community radio stations have been operating over the past several years to support local musicians and local talent; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission is currently in the process of accepting public input on the re-legalization of community radio, Mass Media Bureau's Docket No. 99-25; and

WHEREAS, MM Docket No. 99-25 will not interfere with existing broadcasters, nor even reserve a portion of the broadcast spectrum for community service, but will simply allow community groups and business owners to apply for broadcast licenses, a right currently enjoyed by only the most wealthy and powerful groups in our society; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Music is Class campaign is actively involved in creating an awareness of the great music being produced in our state; and

WHEREAS, it is the Campaign's belief that community radio will be a boon to local economies, including the local music industry, by creating a demand for locally produced music that will benefit musicians, artists, manufacturers, record stores, music stores, and recording studios; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Music is World Class campaign recently gathered 3,000 letters in support of HR379 and SR234, resolutions in the Michigan House and Senate in favor of community radio; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Music is World Class campaign is asking cities and the State of Michigan to urge the FCC to re-legalize community radio via non-binding Council resolutions; and

WHEREAS, the cities of Detroit, Ferndale, and Hazel Park have already passed non-binding, City Council resolutions supporting the adoption by the Federal Communications Commissions of MM Docket No. 99-25;

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

P.O. Box 737 • 123 Capote
Ignacio, CO 81137

KSUT

Four Corners Public Radio

phone: 970-563-0255
fax: 970-563-0399

All around the Four Corners on the FM dial:
Durango 90.1/89.5 • Ignacio/Bayfield 91.3 • Mancos/Cortez 89.5 • Dolores 91.9
Pagosa Springs/Farmington 105.3 • Gallup KGLP 91.7

[redacted]

MM 99-25

July 2, 1999

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1999
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FCC
Secretary
Filing Counter TW-A325
445 12th Street NW
Washington DC 20554

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

Dear Madame Secretary:

This letter is to inform the commission of low power operation for 10 consecutive days. We are operating at 86 watts ERP. We are licensed for 430 watts ERP. The main transmitter has been sent to factory for repair.

Sincerely,

Scott D. Henning
Chief Operator
KSUT

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL [redacted]

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Common Council of the City of Hamtramck go on record in support of community radio and urge the Federal Communications Commission to adopt MM Docket No. 99-25; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Federal Communications Commission, to the Honorable Representative Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick, and to the Michigan Music is World Class Campaign.

RECEIVED

OCT 12 1999

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Supported by Councilmember Boluk.

Carried by the following vote:

Yeas: Councilmembers Boluk, Kwik, Phillips, Wozniak and Witkowski.

Nays: None.

Absent: None.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I HEREBY CERTIFY That the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Hamtramck at a regular meeting held in the Council Chambers located at 3401 Evaline Street, in said City upon Tuesday the 2nd day of March, 1999, at 7:00 o'clock p.m.

ETHEL FIDDLER, CMC/AAE
City Clerk
ROBERT J. CWIERTNIEWICZ
Deputy City Clerk

I hereby approve the foregoing resolution.

Gary Zych, Mayor

Date approved by Mayor: 3.4.99

03029911

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

MM 99-25

RECEIVED

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

In the Matter of Petition for a Microstation Radio Broadcasting Service DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL
RM No.9208
Proposal for Creation of the Low Power FM (LPFM) Broadcast Service
RM No.9242

[redacted]

COMMENTS OF KGRR-FM, Dubuque, IA

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1999
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3/3/99

Paul Hemmer
President, General Manager
2115 JFK Road
Dubuque, IA 52002

Dear Friends in Broadcasting:

I am writing today in regard to the proposed rulemaking and the possibility of new low-power FM service. I am a small market broadcaster who put everything I own on the line to obtain a construction permit and build this radio station in 1994. My background includes 39 years in this market as a broadcast personality.

A typical work day begins at 4:30am when I get up and head to the radio station to begin a live airshift from 5am to 9am. After getting off the air I work with the sales department in preparing presentations, make calls on clients, serve on the boards of numerous civic organizations, make regular trips to the transmitter 6 miles outside of town to check the technical aspect of the operation, etc. My day generally ends at 5pm, but often includes evening community meetings, late night trips to the transmitter, etc. My salary is $30,000 a year.

My wife works at the front desk answering the phone, enters client orders, prepares daily program logs, handles the bookkeeping and also serves on numerous civic boards and non-profit agencies. She makes $16,000.

Our son is the Program Director, who spends 8-10 hours a day working on music, program plans, assists with several community groups, too, and all of this for $20,000.

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

As a family, and as a radio station, we are a part of just about everything that goes on in town. We still editorialize on issues. We do hundreds of public service announcements each month. We donate time and money to various charities ranging from sponsorship of a high school jazz festival to an annual Alumni Basketball Tournament. The greater tri-state area knows that they can count on The Hemmer Family and KGRR to "be there" when we're needed. We believe it's our obligation as broadcasters and I'm proud to carry on a tradition that was established by "mom & pop" stations like ours decades ago.

We are fortunate to be blessed with dedicated, loyal staff who also work hard. Our Arbitron ratings show us to be #2 in our target demo of 25-49. Yet, we struggle each month to pay the bills, purchase mandated equipment such as the EAS system, run a good technical operation and keep up with our loan payments to the bank.

As small market broadcaster, I'm not a rich man. When these huge consolidation deals came along, they did not put millions of dollars into the pockets of broadcasters, such as myself, in small markets. The deals affected broadcasting in large and medium markets. But back in the small markets of this country, the broadcaster spends his week getting the news out, keeping his equipment in compliance, running public service and public affairs programming, trying to find employees and make payroll. He may make a good wage, but he is no millionaire.

This brings me to the crux of my thoughts. I know that the last thing people want to read from a broadcaster concerning this matter is about the economics. In my small town we do a lot for our community, and most small market broadcasters do. The majority of us go above and beyond what could reasonably be expected of any small business.

It's obvious that the people looking to start LPFM's are looking for a way to make money. Therefore they will need to sell commercial time. I have seen some of their hate filled letters which infer that all of us broadcasters are "Fat Cats" who have done nothing but "take" from our communities.

With microstations gathering small audiences, the advertising has a chance of being less effective, thus turning advertisers off to radio as an advertising medium. When this happens, we as small market broadcasters are in a situation where we must cut our expenses in order to make ends meet. The areas that will get cut first in any business are the areas that are considered non-essential, and this would seriously curtail what a small market broadcaster could do for and with him community.

We have not yet seen the full engineering on the proposal for low power FM service. But here is where my concern lies. When looking at markets 1 through 5 (which more than likely have more population that all of the small markets combined) I see that only a handful of stations are possible. But when I look down to smaller communities I see the possibility of dozens of stations ranging from 10 to 1000 watts.

I agree that there is a need for access to the spectrum. But YOU created the problem by allowing the purchase of multiple radio stations by large companies and the creation of monopolies in places like Dubuque where one large company owns 5 of the 8 radio stations that serve our town. They've successfully argued that there are more than 8 stations that serve Dubuque, but your method of determining that is seriously flawed. That's for another discussion.

Turning the FM spectrum into a "Citizens Band" fiasco isn't going to solve the problem. Perhaps a return to some mandated "public affairs programming" is in order. Or, perhaps this idea would make sense. I would like to propose is that ONE community access radio station be licensed to a locale. Community groups could create a Citizens Radio Council which would apply for the license, obtain "grant" funding or use their existing operating budgets to fund such an operation with volunteer help, etc. While this would not give everyone who wants access exactly what they want, it would give them a forum and that is what these proposals are all about. It would make it easy on the FCC to take care of compliance issues, licensing and fee structure while still giving the would be broadcasters a place to try out their ideas.

I have worked in this market for my entire professional career with people who are good neighbors. The small market broadcaster is a person who does great things to help a community. I don't want to see this disappear. I know that the staff of the FCC is busy, working under tremendous economic and time constraints. But I invite you to come to see what small market radio is all about and how multiple LPFM stations could destroy what we have worked so hard to achieve.

Come to Dubuque and see for yourself what WE do for our community. See how efficiently we operate, in compliance with the FCC rules and regulationsand in still operate in the Public Interest, Convenience and Necessity. We serve the community far better than some amateur with a little transmitter, cd player and amplifier can - no matter how good their intentions. Check us out. Check out other small market broadcasters and, then go back and make your decisions on LPFM.

Respectfully submitted

KGRR-FM

Paul Hemmer
President / General Manager, Morning Man, Public Affairs Director, Public Service Director, part time engineer and the guy who carries out the garbage every Tuesday morning.