
201	140	136
202	138	134
203	137	133
204	136	133
205	135	132
206	133	131
207	133	131
208	133	131
209	133	131
210	133	131
211	133	131
212	132	131
213	132	131
214	132	130
215	131	130
216	131	130
217	131	130
218	131	130
219	130	130
220	130	130

(b) LPFM stations will be authorized on Channels 201 through 220 only if the pertinent minimum separation distances in the following table are met with respect to all low power TV, TV translator, and Class A TV stations authorized on TV Channel Six.

FM Channel Number	Class LP100 to LPTV Channel 6 (km)	Class LP10 to LPTV Channel 6 (km)
201	98	93
202	97	92
203	95	91
204	94	91
205	93	90
206	91	90
207	91	89
208	91	89
209	91	89
210	91	89
211	91	89
212	90	89
213	90	89
214	90	89
215	90	89
216	89	89
217	89	89
218	89	89
219	89	89
220	89	88

A new Section 73.827 is added, as follows

§ 73.827 Interference to the Input Signals of FM Translator or FM Booster Stations.

(a) An authorized LPFM station will not be permitted to continue to operate if an FM translator or FM booster station demonstrates that the LPFM station is causing actual interference to the FM translator or FM booster station's input signal, provided that the same input signal was in use at the time the LPFM station was authorized.

(b) Complaints of actual interference by an LPFM station subject to subsection (a) must be served on the LPFM licensee and the Federal Communications Commission, attention Audio Services Division. The LPFM station must suspend operations upon the receipt of such complaint unless the interference has been resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant on the basis of suitable techniques. Short test transmissions may be made during the period of suspended operation to check the efficacy of remedial measures. An LPFM station may only resume full operation at the direction of the Federal Communications Commission. If the Commission determines that the complainant has refused to permit the LPFM station to apply remedial techniques that demonstrably will eliminate the interference without impairment of the original reception, the licensee of the LPFM station is absolved of further responsibility for the complaint.

Section 73.854 is modified as follows:

§ 73.854 Unlicensed operations.

No application for an LPFM station may be granted unless the applicant certifies, under penalty of perjury, to one of the following statements:

(a) Neither the applicant, nor any party to the application, has engaged in any manner including individually or with persons, groups, organizations or other entities, in the unlicensed operation of any station in violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. Section 301.

(b) To the extent the applicant or any party to the application has engaged in any manner, individually or with other persons, groups, organizations or other entities, in the unlicensed operation of a station in violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. Section 301, such an engagement:

- (1) ceased voluntarily no later than February 26, 1999, if not previously directed by the FCC to cease operation; or
- (2) ceased operation within 24 hours of being directed by the FCC to terminate unlicensed operation of any station but in no event later than February 26, 1999.

Section 73.855 is modified as follows:

§ 73.855 Ownership Limits

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (b)(4) of this section, nationwide ownership limits will be phased in according to the following schedule:
 - (4) Not-for-profit organizations and governmental entities with a public safety purpose may be granted multiple licenses only if:
 - (i) one of the multiple applications is submitted as a priority application, and;
 - (ii) the remaining non-priority applications do not face a mutually exclusive challenge.

Section 73.860 is modified as follows:

§ 73.860 Cross Ownership

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this subsection, no license for an LPFM station shall be granted to any party if the grant of such authorization will result in the same party holding an attributable interest in any other non-LPFM broadcast station, including any FM translator or low power television station, or any other media subject to our broadcast ownership restrictions.
- (b) A party with an attributable interest in a broadcast radio station must divest such interest prior to the commencement of operations of an LPFM station in which the party also holds an interest unless such party is a college or university that can certify that the existing broadcast radio station is not student run. This exception applies only to parties that;
 - (i) are accredited educational institutions, and;
 - (ii) own attributable interest in non-student run broadcast stations;
 - (iii) apply for an authorization for an LPFM station that will be managed and operated on a day-to-day basis by students of the accredited educational institution; and
 - (iv) do not face competing applications for the LPFM authorization.

Section 73.870 is modified as follows:

§ 73.870 Processing of LPFM Broadcast Station applications.

* * * * *

(c) Applications subject to subsection (b) that fail to meet the Section 73.807 minimum distance separations with respect to all applications and facilities in existence as the date of the pertinent Public Notice in subsection (b), other than to LPFM station facilities proposed in applications filed in the same window, will be dismissed without any opportunity to amend such applications.

* * * * *

Section 73.872 is modified as follows:

§ 73.872 Selection procedure for mutually exclusive application.

- (3) Local program origination. The applicant must pledge to originate locally at least eight hours of programming per day. For purposes of this criterion, local origination is the production of programming, *by the licensee*, within ten miles of the coordinates of the proposed transmitting antenna.

Section 73.877 is modified as follows:

§ 73.877 Station Logs for LPFM stations.

The (a) is removed at the outset of that paragraph, although the content of “(a)” remains, and the numbers are changed to letters.

Section 73.1660 is modified as follows:

§73.1660 Acceptability of broadcast transmitters.

(a)(1) An AM, FM, or TV transmitter shall be verified for compliance with the requirements of this part following the procedures described in Part 2 of the FCC rules.

(a)(2) An LPFM transmitter shall be certified for compliance with the requirements of this part following the procedures described in Part 2 of the FCC rules.

(b) * * * * *

Part 74 of Title 47 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

PART 74 – EXPERIMENTAL RADIO, AUXILIARY, SPECIAL BROADCAST AND OTHER PROGRAM DISTRIBUTIONAL SERVICES

1. The authority citation for Part 74 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334, 336

2. Section 74.1204 Subpart L in Part 74, is modified as follows:

§74.1204 Protection of FM broadcast, FM Translator and LP100 stations.

(a) An application for an FM translator station will not be accepted for filing if the proposed operation would involve overlap of predicted field contours with any other authorized commercial or noncommercial educational FM broadcast stations, FM translators, and Class D (secondary) noncommercial educational FM stations; or if it would result in new or increased overlap with an LP100 station, as set forth below:

(1) * * *

(2) * * *

(3) * * *

(4) LP100 stations (Protected Contour: 1 mV/m)

Frequency separation	Interference contour of proposed translator station	Protected contour of LP100 LPFM station
Cochannel	0.1 mV/m (40 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu)
200 kHz	0.5 mV/m (54 dBu)	1 mV/m (60 dBu)

Note: For the purposes of determining overlap pursuant to this subsection, LPFM applications and permits that have not yet been licensed must be considered as operating with the maximum permitted facilities. All LPFM TIS stations must be protected on the basis of a nondirectional antenna.

* * * * *

Appendix B
SUPPLEMENTAL FINAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA),¹⁵⁷ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Notice)* and a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) was incorporated in the *Report and Order*.¹⁵⁸ The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *Notice* and the *Report and Order*, including comment on the IRFA and FRFA. No comments were received in response to the IRFA and the one comment received in response to the FRFA is addressed below. This present Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (Supplemental FRFA) conforms to the RFA.¹⁵⁹

Need for, and Objectives of, the *Memorandum Opinion and Order*

In the *Report and Order*, the Commission adopted a 100-watt class (LP100) and a 10-watt class (LP10) of small radio stations. Because of the predicted lower construction and operational costs of LPFM stations as opposed to full power facilities, the Commission expects that small entities would be expected to have few economic obstacles to becoming LPFM licensees. Therefore, as discussed in the *Report and Order* and the FRFA, this new service may serve as a vehicle for small entities and under-represented groups (including women and minorities) to gain valuable broadcast experience and to add their voices to their local communities. The Commission received petitions for reconsideration of the *Report and Order* that requested reconsideration of a variety of issues. This *Memorandum Opinion and Order* resolves those issues.

We do not change most of the determinations made in the *Report and Order*. We do, however, adopt the following few changes. We adopt complaint and license modification procedures to ensure that if any unexpected, significant 3rd adjacent channel interference problems are caused by the operation of a particular LPFM station, it can be resolved expeditiously. We modify the spacing standards adopted in the *Report and Order* to require that LPFM stations operating on 3rd adjacent channels protect stations operating radio reading services and we increase the flexibility of the ownership rules for certain specific types of applicants.

Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the FRFA

J. Rodger Skinner (Skinner), who submitted one of the original Petitions for Rulemaking regarding

¹⁵⁷ See 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, see 5 U.S.C. § 601 *et seq.*, has been amended by the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-121, 110 Stat. 847 (1996) (CWAAA). Title II of the CWAAA is the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA).

¹⁵⁸ Creation of a Low Power Radio Service, MM Docket No. 99-25, *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 14 FCC Rcd 2471, 2530-2534 (1999) (*Notice*); *Report and Order*, 15 FCC Rcd 2205, Appendix C (2000).

¹⁵⁹ See 5 U.S.C. § 604.

LPFM on February 5, 1998, contends in his Comments that the *Report and Order's* FRFA analysis was flawed in claiming that the institution of LPFM service would "create significant opportunities for new small businesses."¹⁶⁰ Skinner argues that the rejection of commercial service, the imposition of 3rd adjacent channel separations and the refusal to include 1000 watt stations undercut the Commission's expectation of new stations in the LPFM service. His argument, however, that the alternative resolutions he proposes were not considered and their rejection explained is mistaken. Both the *Report and Order* and the *Memorandum Opinion and Order* address each issue that he raises. In instituting this new LPFM service and in determining the rules that will govern it, we were concerned with the impact of our rules on small businesses, and took many steps to ensure the availability of this service to new entities. For instance, we adopted strict ownership limitations, made electronic filing voluntary, and refrained from main studio requirements for LPFM stations.¹⁶¹ At the same time, we explicitly weighed the best manner in which to achieve our goals in protecting existing service and creating this service against the benefits of commercial service, less stringent interference protection and higher power limits. Skinner's argument that small local businesses will be deprived of a potential economical advertising outlet also is insufficient to outweigh the reasons for our determination to make LPFM a strictly noncommercial service.

Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which Rules Will Apply

The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that will be affected by the rules.¹⁶² The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction."¹⁶³ In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act.¹⁶⁴ A small business concern is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the Small Business Administration (SBA).¹⁶⁵ A small organization is generally "any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field."¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁰ Skinner Petition at 3.

¹⁶¹ See *Report and Order* Appendix C.

¹⁶² 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

¹⁶³ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

¹⁶⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of "small business concern" in 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to the RFA, the statutory definition of a small business applies "unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register." 5 U.S.C. § 601(3).

¹⁶⁵ Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632 (1996).

¹⁶⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

Nationwide, as of 1992, there were approximately 275,801 small organizations.¹⁶⁷ “Small governmental jurisdiction” generally means “governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than 50,000.”¹⁶⁸ The Census Bureau estimates that this ratio is approximately accurate for all governmental entities. Thus, of the 85,006 governmental entities, we estimate that 81,600 (91 per cent) are small entities.

The SBA defines a radio broadcasting station that has \$5 million or less in annual receipts as a small business.¹⁶⁹ A radio broadcasting station is an establishment primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.¹⁷⁰ Included in this industry are commercial, religious, educational, and other radio stations.¹⁷¹ The 1992 Census indicates that 96 percent (5,861 of 6,127) radio station establishments produced less than \$5 million in revenue in 1992.¹⁷² Official Commission records indicate that 11,334 individual radio stations were operating in 1992.¹⁷³ As of September 30, 1999, Commission records indicate that 12,615 radio stations were operating, of which 7,832 were FM stations.¹⁷⁴

The rules will apply to a new category of FM radio broadcasting service. It is not known how many entities may seek to obtain a low power radio license. Nor do we know how many of these entities will be small entities. We note, however, that in the eighteen months since we issued the *Notice*, the Commission’s LPFM website has received approximately 100,000 hits, demonstrating the interest of individuals and groups in operating such a facility. In addition, we expect that, due to the small size of low power FM stations, small entities would generally have a greater interest than large ones in acquiring them.

Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements

¹⁶⁷ 1992 Economic Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 6 (special tabulation of data under contract to Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration).

¹⁶⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹⁶⁹ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, SIC code 4832.

¹⁷⁰ 1992 Census, Series UC92-S-1, at Appendix A-9.

¹⁷¹ *Id.* The definition used by the SBA also includes radio broadcasting stations which also produce radio program materials. Separate establishments that are primarily engaged in producing radio program material are classified under another SIC number, however. *Id.*

¹⁷² The Census Bureau counts radio stations located in the same facility as one establishment. Therefore, each co-located AM/FM combinations counts as one establishment.

¹⁷³ FCC News Release, No. 31327 (Jan. 13, 1993).

¹⁷⁴ FCC News Release, "Broadcast Station Totals as of September 30, 1999" (Nov. 22, 1999).

Most of the provisions of the *Report and Order* are unchanged by the *Memorandum Opinion and Order*. As noted in the *Report and Order*, the new service will require the collection of information for the purposes of processing applications for (among other things) initial construction permits, assignments and transfers, and renewals. We will also require lower power radio stations to comply with some of the reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of full power radio broadcasters.

The portions of the *Report and Order* that were altered by the *Memorandum Opinion and Order* follow: (1) radio reading services will be protected on the 3rd adjacent channel, (2) corrections were made to the spacing table, (3) a complaint procedure was added, (4) transportation entities will be permitted to hold multiple stations in certain instances, and (5) an ownership exception was created for university-licensees of low power radio stations. We do not anticipate that these changes will result in any changes to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements of LPFM licensees.

Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

The RFA requires agencies to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance rather than design standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.¹⁷⁵

The Commission believes that the LPFM service is likely to create significant opportunities for new small businesses. None of the changes made by the *Memorandum Opinion and Order* alter that belief. This *Memorandum Opinion and Order* alters the LPFM rules by allowing an expedited complaint process, creating additional interference protection for radio reading services, and increasing flexibility for specific licensees (university and public safety entities). The Commission believes that none of these revisions will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. However, in an abundance of caution we will examine any potential impact to potential LPFM licensees.

The Commission does not anticipate that LPFM service will cause interference to existing stations. Due to concern expressed by parties about potential interference, however, the Commission has adopted complaint and license modification procedures to ensure that if any unexpected, significant 3rd adjacent channel interference problems are caused by the operation of a particular LPFM station, they can be resolved expeditiously. We believe this process will assist small entities by providing resolution to problems without delays and the potential for incurring legal and consulting expenses.

The Commission offered additional protection to the radio reading services, pending its analysis of a Commission study conducted to assess radio reading service's performance as compared with other receivers. While awaiting the results of the study, the Commission will not license LPFM stations on 3rd adjacent channels to existing stations with radio reading services. Because radio reading services provide such a valuable service, we have modified the rules to assure that interference to radio reading services does not occur. The only other alternative considered would have been to leave the rules as originally

¹⁷⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)-(4).

drafted in the *Report and Order*. We decided against that alternative until such a time as the Commission can confirm that no unacceptable interference would occur.

The Commission makes a few other changes to the *Report and Order*. We allow transportation and public safety entities to hold multiple LPFM stations in certain instances and create an ownership exception for university-licensees of low power radio stations. Petitioners showed the Commission that these exceptions were merited based on the specific circumstances of these potential licensees. The only other alternative was to leave the rules as adopted in the *Report and Order*; to do so would not have accounted for the beneficial service, and unique circumstances, of particular applicants.

Report to Congress

The Commission will send a copy of the *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, including this Supplemental FRFA, in a report to be sent to Congress pursuant to the SBREFA.¹⁷⁶ In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, including the Supplemental FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the *Memorandum Opinion and Order* and Supplemental FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the Federal Register.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

¹⁷⁷ See 5 U.S.C. § 604(b).

Appendix C
Filing Schedule

The country has been divided into five groups of states accepting LPFM applications. The FCC has accepted applications from the first and second groups of states:

1st: Alaska, California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Mariana Islands, Maryland, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah

2nd: Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Virginia, Wyoming.

The remaining three groups of states' LPFM applications are anticipated to be accepted as follows:

3rd: American Samoa, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Missouri, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin (Public Notice October 2000; filing window: November 2000)

4th: Arizona, Florida, Iowa, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, West Virginia (Public Notice January 2001; filing window: February 2001)

5th: Alabama, Arkansas, Guam, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Washington (Public Notice April 2001; filing window: May 2001)

Appendix D
Existing Stations With Radio Reading Services¹⁷⁸

<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Licensee City, State</u>
KANU-FM	Lawrence, KS
KANZ-FM	Garden City, KS
KAPC-FM	Butte, MT
KAUS-FM*	Austin, MN
KAXE-FM	Grand Rapids, MN
KBHE-FM*	Rapid City, SD
KBPR-FM	Brainerd, MN
KBSX-FM	Boise, ID
KCCM-FM*	Moorhead, MN
KCHO-FM	Chico, CA
KCND-FM	Bismarck, ND
KCRB-FM*	Bemidji, MN
KCSD-FM*	Sioux Falls, SD
KCSM-FM	San Mateo, CA
KCUR-FM	Kansas City, MO
KDPR-FM	Dickinson, ND
KDSD-FM*	Pierpont, SD
KERA-FM	Dallas, TX
KESD-FM*	Brookings, SD
KFAE-FM	Richland, WA
KFJM-FM*	Grand Forks, ND

¹⁷⁸ The information in this Appendix was provided by National Public Radio. Stations identified by an asterisk (*) are non-NPR stations identified by the International Association of Audio Information Services (IAAIS) as providing radio services.

KGAC-FM*	St. Peter, MN
KGNU-FM	Boulder, CO
KGPR-FM	Great Falls, MT
KHCC-FM	Hutchinson, KS
KHKE-FM	Ceder Falls, IA
KHPR-FM	Honolulu, HI
KIOS-FM	Omaha, NE
KJJK-FM*	Fergus Falls, MN
KJZZ-FM	Phoenix, AZ
KLCD-FM*	Decorah, IA
KLSE-FM*	Rochester, MN
KMPR-FM	Minot, ND
KMUW-FM	Wichita, KS
KNAA-FM	Show Low, AZ
KNAQ-FM	Flagstaff, AZ
KNAU-FM	Flagstaff, AZ
KNOW-FM	St. Paul, MN
KNPR-FM	Las Vegas, NV
KOPB-FM	Portland, OR
KPBS-FM	San Diego, CA
KPBX-FM	Spokane, WA
KPPR-FM	Williston, ND
KPRJ-FM	Jamestown, ND
KPSD-FM*	Faith, SD
KPUB-FM	Prescott, AZ
KQMN-FM*	Thief River Falls, MN
KQSD-FM*	Lowry, SD
KRCC-FM	Colorado Springs, CO
KRIC-FM	Rexburg, ID
KRNW-FM	Chillicothe, MO
KRPS-FM	Pittsburg, KS
KRSU-FM*	Appleton, MN

KRSW-FM	Worthington-Marshall, MN
KSJR-FM*	Collegeville, MN
KSKA-FM	Anchorage, AK
KSUI-FM	Iowa City, IA
KTEP-FM	El Paso, TX
KTPR-FM	Fort Dodge, IA
KTSD-FM*	Reliance, SD
KUAC-FM	Fairbanks, AK
KUAT-FM	Tucson, AZ
KUCV-FM	Lincoln, NE
KUFM-FM	Missoula, MT
KUFN-FM	Hamilton, MT
KUHF-FM	Houston, TX
KUHM-FM	Helena, MT
KUKL-FM	Kalispell, MT
KUND-FM	Grand Forks, ND
KUOW-FM	Seattle, WA
KUSD-FM	Vermillion, SD
KUSU-FM	Logan, UT
KUT-FM	Austin, TX
KVCR-FM	San Bernardino, CA
KXCV-FM	Maryville, MO
WABE-FM	Atlanta, GA
WABR-FM	Tifton, GA
WACG-FM	Augusta, GA
WAMC-FM	Albany, NY
WATD-FM*	Marshfield, MA
WBCL-FM*	Ft. Wayne, IN
WBEZ-FM	Chicago, IL
WBHM-FM	Birmingham, AL
WBLU-FM	Grand Rapids, MI
WBLV-FM	Twin Lake, MI

WBRU-FM*	Providence, RI
WCBU-FM	Peoria, IL
WCNY-FM	Syracuse, NY
WCPN-FM	Cleveland, OH
WCVE-FM	Richmond, VA
WDAQ-FM*	Danbury, CT
WDCO-FM	Cochran, GA
WDET-FM	Detroit, MI
WDPG-FM*	Greenville, OH
WDPR-FM*	West Carrollton, OH
WDUQ-FM	Pittsburgh, PA
WEPR-FM	Greenville, SC
WERS-FM*	Boston, MA
WESM-FM	Princess Anne, MD
WETA-FM	Washington, DC
WFAE-FM	Charlotte, NC
WFAL-FM	Falmouth, MA
WFCR-FM	Amherst, MA
WFDD-FM	Winston-Salem, NC
WFSS-FM	Fayetteville, NC
WFSU-FM	Tallahassee, FL
WFYI-FM	Indianapolis, IN
WGCU-FM	Fort Myers, FL
WGGL-FM*	Houghton, MI
WGTE-FM	Toledo, OH
WGUC-FM	Cincinnati, OH
WHAI-FM*	Greenfield, MA
WHIL-FM	Mobile, AL
WHMC-FM	Conway, SC
WHQR-FM	Wilmington, NC
WHRV-FM	Norfolk, VA
WHUS-FM*	Storrs, CT

WHYY-FM	Philadelphia, PA
WICN-FM	Worcester, MA
WIGH-FM*	Lexington, TN
WIPA-FM	Pittsfield, IL
WIRR-FM*	Virginia-Hibbing, MN
WITF-FM	Harrisburg, PA
WIUM-FM	Macomb, IL
WIUW-FM	Warsaw, IL
WJCT-FM	Jacksonville, FL
WJFF-FM*	Jeffersonville, NY
WJMJ-FM*	Hartford, CT
WJSP-FM	Warm Springs, GA
WJWV-FM	Fort Gaines, GA
WJWJ-FM	Beaufort, SC
WKAR-FM	East Lansing, MI
WKCR-FM*	New York, NY
WKSB-FM*	Williamsport, PA
WLCA-FM*	Godfrey, IL
WLJK-FM	Aiken, SC
WLRH-FM	Huntsville, AL
WLRN-FM	Miami, FL
WLTR-FM	Columbia, SC
WMAB-FM	Mississippi State, MS
WMAE-FM	Booneville, MS
WMAH-FM	Biloxi, MS
WMAO-FM	Greenwood, MS
WMAU-FM	Bude, MS
WMAV-FM	Oxford, MS
WMAW-FM	Meridian, MS
WMFE-FM	Orlando, FL
WMHT-FM	Schenectady, NY
WMJQ-FM*	Buffalo, NY

WMPN-FM	Jackson, MS
WMRA-FM	Harrisonburg, VA
WNCW-FM	Spindale, NC
WNGU-FM	Dahlonega, GA
WNHU-FM*	West Haven, CT
WNIJ-FM	Rockford, IL
WNIN-FM	Evansville, IN
WNSC-FM	Rock Hill, SC
WNXT-FM*	Portsmouth, OH
WODE-FM*	Easton, PA
WOI-AM	Ames, IA
WOI-FM	Ames, IA
WOSU-FM	Columbus, OH
WPKN-FM*	Bridgeport, CT
WPPR-FM	Demorest, GA
WQCS-FM	Fort Pierce, FL
WQUB-FM	Quincy, IL
WRBH-FM*	New Orleans, LA
WRJA-FM	Sumter, SC
WRHV-FM	Poughkeepsie, NY
WSCD-FM*	Duluth, MN
WSCI-FM	Charleston, SC
WSIU-FM	Carbondale, IL
WSLU-FM	Canton, NY
WSVH-FM	Savannah, GA
WTEB-FM	New Bern, NC
WTHN-FM*	Ellenville, NY
WTSU-FM	Montgomery/Troy, AL
WUAL-FM	Tuscaloosa, AL
WUFT-FM	Gainesville, FL
WUGA-FM	Athens, GA
WUIS-FM	Springfield, IL

WUKY-FM	Lexington, KY
WUNC-FM	Chapel Hill, NC
WUNV-FM	Albany, GA
WUSF-FM	Tampa, FL
WVIA-FM	Scranton, PA
WVIK-FM	Rock Island, IL
WVLC-FM*	Mannsville, KY
WVTF-FM	Roanoke, VA
WVTR-FM	Marion, VA
WVTU-FM	Charlottesville, VA
WWTW-FM	Charlottesville, VA
WWET-FM	Valdosta, GA
WWGC-FM	Carrolton, GA
WXVS-FM	Waycross, GA
WXXI-FM	Rochester, NY
WYMS-FM*	Milwaukee, WI
WYPL-FM*	Memphis, TN
WYSU-FM	Youngstown, OH
WZIP-FM*	Akron, OH
WZRU-FM	Roanoke Rapids, NC

Appendix E
Petitioners in the Creation of Low Power FM Radio Station
"Report & Order"
MM 99-25

Petition for Reconsideration:

1. Amherst Alliance
2. Black, David S.
3. Bowles, Kenneth W.
4. Camarillo, Michael
5. Colorado Christian University
6. Fox, Craig L.
7. Jurison, Alan W.
8. Lawson, James W. and Larry Langford, Jr.
9. Lohnes and Culver
10. Minority Media and Telecommunications Council
11. National Public Radio, Inc.
12. National Translator Association
13. New York State Thruway Authority
14. Schellhardt, Don
15. Skinner, Rodger
16. TRA Communications Consultants, Inc.
17. United Church of Christ, et al. (UCC)

Oppositions to Petitions for Reconsideration:

18. National Public Radio
19. United Church of Christ et al. (UCC)

Reply to Opposition to Petitions for Reconsideration:

1. National Public Radio