



**LOW POWER RADIO
SUPPORTERS' KIT**

Low Power Radio Supporter's Kit

Low Power Radio, also known as Microradio, is a new radio service recently adopted by the Federal Communications Commission. Unlike the current, centrally-programmed stations that sound the same no matter where they are located, this service will be intensely local. A radio license will be available to community groups, high schools, labor unions, and churches, and anyone who would like to reach out to a small geographically-concentrated group of individuals.

The FCC's proposal is under attack from current broadcasters, large wealthy corporations, who fear competition and interference from these new stations. Therefore, to ensure that the new service moves forward, members of the public must demonstrate their support for it by contacting Congress and the press.

The attached resource kit includes information on the new service and how you can express your support. The kit contains:

1. A fact sheet on LPFM, "Low Power Radio Matters to All of Us," explaining why this service is so critical to promoting media diversity;
2. A fact sheet explaining how you can take action in support of low power radio;
3. A sample letter to Congress;
4. A two page explanation of the technical issues; and
5. A summary of the FCC's Low Power Radio Order.

If you have any questions about low power radio or about how to proceed, please contact Media Access Project at (202) 232 4300, or email at lpfm@mediaaccess.org. More updated information may be available on our website at www.mediaaccess.org.

Low Power Radio Matters to All of Us

What is Low Power Radio?

Low Power Radio, also known as Microradio, is a new radio service recently adopted by the Federal Communications Commission. Unlike the current, centrally-programmed stations that sound the same no matter where they are located, this service will be intensely local. A radio license will be available to community groups, high schools, labor unions, and churches, and anyone who would like to reach out to a small geographically-concentrated group of individuals.

How can we use Low Power Radio?

Organizations and individuals could use microradio stations in many ways. For example, a union could reach out to a plant or a small town to provide information to its members or potential members. Immigrant groups could broadcast in foreign languages and provide English-language instruction. Residents of a public housing project could share information regarding neighborhood services. Churches could broadcast religious services to homebound individuals in the local vicinity. Senior centers could reach their members who cannot travel to the center. City governments could transmit council meetings and mass transit updates. Groups that work with young people could operate a station, allowing teen-agers to run radio shows and simultaneously obtain technical and artistic training that will prepare them for a career in broadcasting. The possibilities are limited only by the creativity of the individuals using and listening to low power radio.

Why do we need Low Power Radio?

Over the last decade, a handful of large corporations, each owning hundreds of stations, have transformed radio from our most local medium, substituting national management for local decision-making, eliminating newscasts, and imposing bland cookie-cutter program formats. The media consolidation sweeping the country in all areas of communication increases the importance of independent radio outlets.

Media consolidation weakens our democracy.

Without locally owned and programmed outlets, citizens cannot learn about important issues in their communities, they do not know what questions are being discussed in their city council meetings, or being debated by the members of their local school boards. Without that basic information, citizens are unable to participate in civic life, and their views go unheeded by our elected leaders.

Media consolidation harms equal opportunity for all.

Concentrated ownership reinforces the economic barriers keeping women and minorities from entering the broadcast industry, both as professionals and as owners. Corporate consolidation also marginalizes certain Americans in other ways. Commercial radio is dependent on advertisers, who have been known to assume, as the FCC has recently

demonstrated, that Hispanic and African-American viewers and listeners are undesirable audiences. Because they cannot obtain advertising revenue for serving certain demographic groups, commercial stations frequently overlook these audiences. Corporate consolidation magnifies this problem because absentee owners are less likely to know the community they serve and thus are less likely to see beyond simplifying stereotypes when making programming decisions. Consequently, a listener will be lucky to find, in an entire week in any given city, more than a few hours of blues and jazz music, poetry rooted in a religious tradition, or foreign-language news.

Media consolidation weakens local communities.

As media becomes divorced from its local surroundings, the American people become more disenfranchised from our government and from our communities. Although the current community radio broadcasters are making tremendous and important efforts all across America, they cannot bring all the voices who wish to speak on the air, and, in many communities, no such stations have been established.

Who could be against Low Power Radio?

Unfortunately, almost everyone who has an FCC radio license now. Besides arguing that the current system does serve the needs of the American public, opponents claim that low power radio will interfere with current licensees and steal their listeners.

These claims are misplaced. First, the FCC has adopted an extremely conservative, safe proposal. According to a technical study submitted to the FCC by Media Access Project, less than 1.6% of listeners who receive a new service will experience interference. Those listeners may be able to resolve any problems by retuning their radios. Second, low power radio will serve the listeners the current broadcasters have ignored. In areas where broadcasters provide a truly local service, it is likely that the demand for low power radio stations will be small. Moreover, the current coterie of community broadcasters can find new sources of support and patronage by furnishing expertise and assistance to new low power radio broadcasters.

For further information contact:

**Cheryl A. Leanza,
Media Access Project
(202) 232-4300**



TAKE ACTION IN SUPPORT OF LOW POWER RADIO!

Call and Fax Letters to Your Representatives

Despite the overwhelming public support shown for low power radio at the Federal Communications Commission, deep-pocketed broadcasters are sparing no effort in putting pressure on members of Congress to kill low power radio. *Your senators need to hear from you that you support low power radio!*

Congress is currently considering legislation that would end the FCC's new low power radio service. This bill, entitled the "Radio Preservation Act of 1999," would reverse the FCC's decision to establish a low power radio service and prevent the FCC from considering the issue again in the future. H.R. 3439 has passed the House of Representatives and will soon be considered in the Senate.

The most important thing you can do in support of low power radio is to fax letters and make telephone calls to members of the Senate and urge them to oppose H.R. 3439 and S. 2068.

Please call and fax letters to members of Congress and urge them to support low power radio by opposing H.R. 3439 and S. 2068. Be sure to mention if you are a constituent of the representative's district, or live in the representative's state. A sample letter is included in this kit.

If you are not sure who your representatives are, a few websites can help you find out: Contacting the Congress (www.visi.com/juan/congress), House of Representatives (www.house.gov), or Senate (www.senate.gov) web sites. If you prefer, you can instead call the House Operator at (202) 225 3121 or the Senate Operator at (202) 224 3121 to find out who represents you.

The National Association of Broadcasters, which represents existing licensees who will face competition from the new low power radio service, has been making misguided and misleading claims about interference that low power radio will cause. A two-page refutation of these claims as well as more background information about low power radio is available in this kit.

Meet with Representatives and Senators

Also consider meeting with your representatives or their staff to encourage them not to support this bill. Members of Congress return to their districts frequently, and typically use these visits to meet with their constituents and learn what is important to them. Call their offices request a meeting with the representative or a member of their staff. Bring along the letter you wrote in support of low power radio, and talk about what you would like to do with a low power station or what programming you can't get on the radio now.

It's not difficult to lobby your representatives. Just remember your ABC's when contacting members of Congress and their staff members: be Accurate, Brief and Courteous. Members of Congress and their staff are usually delighted to meet with their constituents, as long as this simple rule is followed. No matter what the result of the meeting, remember to send a note thanking your Congressperson for meeting with you.

Contact the Press

Another important step you can take in support of low power radio is to contact the press. Consider writing a letter to the editor of your local newspapers. You can expand upon our sample letter, describing specifically what you would do with a low power station or what you think is missing from the radio dial in the absence of low power radio.

Let us know of your Efforts

We want to know about the press coverage that this issue is receiving and what Congress is hearing. Please let us know about your successful efforts to promote low power radio. You can reach us by e-mail at lpfm@mediaaccess.org.

September __, 2000

[Your Senator]

[Address]

Washington, DC **[zip code]**

Re: S 3020

Dear Senator _____:

I am **[state your name and personal interest in the issue OR your name and title in the organization you are representing]**. I/we have recently become aware of S. 3020, titled the "Radio Broadcasting Preservation Act of 2000," introduced on September 7, 2000 by Senator Rod Grams. I/we strongly urge you to oppose these bill actively, or any amended version of it. This bill is beign presented as a compromise, but it is not. It is identical to the legislation passed in the House, which was opposed by all low power radio supporters.

Senator Grams's bill is a serious betrayal of the public trust. For over a year, the Federal Communications Co

LOW POWER RADIO: TECHNICALLY SOUND AND VASTLY POPULAR



The National Association of Broadcasters ("NAB") has led a scare campaign against low power radio. On January 20, 2000, after a year of intensive analysis, the Federal Communications Commission created a new low power radio service. The House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection recently held a hearing addressing the technical aspects of the FCC's low power radio service. Significant misinformation is being delivered to members of Congress and the public by opponents to low power radio. This information sheet addresses technical and other issues.

Media Access Project ("MAP") has advised a wide-ranging group of churches, community groups, schools, artists, and others who fervently support low power radio. A partial list of those supporters is also attached.

The NAB is wrong that low power radio will harm current broadcasts. At worst, for 100 watt stations, *less than 1.6 percent* of the people receiving a new low power radio station will experience any difficulty hearing a current station. With 1-100 watt stations, *for every 64 to 680 listeners served, only one listener may experience interference.* Many of these listeners will be able to adjust their radios by moving or rotating them, and will continue to receive the current stations *in addition* to the new low power station. These numbers apply only under worst-case conditions— when the listener experiencing interference has an inexpensive radio and is satisfied with only one or two full-power stations. In other situations, the numbers of people experiencing interference are much lower.

The NAB's audio simulation of the impact of low power radio is not accurate. No FM radio signal would ever sound like the NAB's simulation. This simulation was produced on a computer, and did not use real radio signals. The NAB never presented the simulation for analysis by other engineers — it was not submitted as part of the public FCC record. When the simulation was played in public for the first time at the Subcommittee hearing, the validity of this simulation was strongly criticized by other engineers present. In reality, radio signals experience the "capture effect." Interference between two stations would never produce the sounds on the NAB's simulation.

Under the NAB's analysis, radios today do not work. As demonstrated before the FCC, many radios cannot meet the reception standards proposed by the NAB. Thus, *defying common sense*, the NAB alleges that most consumers are not satisfied with the radios they own today. The only way the NAB could attack low power radio was to create standards that are impossible for most ordinary radios to meet. In other words, *the NAB opposes low power radio because small clock radios do not sound like expensive high fidelity sound systems*, something no consumer would expect.

The NAB incorrectly claims that low power radio will harm radio's transition to digital radio. The two companies performing research and development on digital radio, Lucent Digital Radio and USADR, stated in the FCC's official proceeding that they had *no objection* if the FCC removed "third adjacent" protection. This is exactly what the FCC did.

The NAB's technical analysis before the FCC was not sound. As part of the FCC proceeding, MAP hired an expert engineer to review the information submitted by the NAB and others. This analysis showed that the NAB's studies were invalid. The experts the NAB hired to refute MAP's study could find *nothing* wrong with its analysis. The NAB resorted to accusing MAP's expert of "bias" because he recommended the FCC move ahead on low power radio.

The protection standards favored by the NAB could not be applied to current radio stations. If the FCC were to apply the level of protection favored by the NAB to all radio stations, some radio stations would be taken off the air. The NAB cannot justify why a more restrictive level of protection is not

acceptable for its members, but should be imposed on new stations.

The NAB falsely alleges that the FCC did not fully consider the technical issues. The FCC conducted an extensive proceeding. The FCC conducted its own technical studies. It delayed the proceeding by more than seven months to accommodate additional technical submissions by the broadcast industry. Some more responsible broadcasters focused their concerns on the areas that were accommodated by the FCC. The FCC significantly scaled back its original proposal when adopting its final decision. The technical submissions in support of low power radio would have justified an even greater change in technical standards than ultimately adopted by the FCC.

Radio Reading Service signals are protected. Signals for radio reading services, also known as reading for the blind, are transmitted *within* the full-power signal that the FCC protected. Full-power broadcasters that transmit radio reading services have the same recourse presently available to combat interference with these signals.

Existing transmitters are protected. Translators that provide small towns with access to a national service, such as National Public Radio, will not be moved or eliminated because of low power radio.

Small-market commercial broadcasters are not jeopardized. The low power service is completely non-commercial. It will not dilute the commercial advertising market. Existing commercial stations *may* feel the prick of competition to provide more innovative programming.

The NAB argument that low power radio will add new "interference" to the airwaves is a red herring. If this argument were sufficient, communications technology must be frozen in time. Any new service, including cellular telephones, digital radio and television, and new hand-held wireless devices add more signals to our airwaves. The right question is how to maximize a scarce resource — the spectrum — to provide *more* services and sources of information to the American people. In every area of communications policy, the FCC has been prodded by Congress to increase competition, provide avenues for new entrants, and maximize the number of uses for our valuable spectrum. The FCC's low power radio service does just that.

The NAB considers any spectrum that is not controlled by its members to be a threat, and thus seeks to kill this service. Do not be fooled by hearing only one side of the story. The groups who support low power radio cannot match the immense resources of the broadcast industry, but they are numerous and spread all over the country.

A list of individuals and groups that support low power radio is attached. Many additional individuals and local organizations filed in support of low power radio at the FCC. These statements of support are available in the FCC's public record. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Media Access Project at (202) 232-4300. For additional information on Media Access Project and low power radio, see our web site at: www.mediaaccess.org.

Media Access Project is a twenty-seven year old non-profit, public interest, telecommunications law firm that represents the public before the Federal Communications Commission and in the courts.

**Low Power Radio Concerns Addressed:
National Public Radio Receives Full and Fair
Response from the FCC**



The Federal Communications Commission took considerable care to adopt a conservative, carefully crafted low power radio service. Despite this care, National Public Radio alleged that the FCC insufficiently protected current broadcasts from interference. **On September 28, 2000, the FCC definitively addressed these concerns.**

- **The FCC grandfathered all reading for the blind services.**
 - The FCC's prior interference rules will apply to radio reading services for the visually impaired. Thus, no low power radio stations will be authorized on a channel third adjacent to a radio reading service.
 - New reading for the blind services will be taken into account when the FCC designates the next series of application windows.
- **The FCC created a clear, fair complaint procedure to address the remote possibility that significant interference occurs.**
 - The process is initiated if the lesser of 30 individuals or 1% of the full power stations' audience experience interference.
 - The low power station is specifically obligated to address any complaints. If they are not addressed, the FCC must address the problem within 90 days.
 - The FCC specifically reserves the right to alter or withdraw low power radio licenses if interference is not resolved through other means.
 - This procedure is unique among broadcast services at the FCC, and holds low power radio stations to a standard not applied to any other service.
- **The FCC protected the signals that supply translators which extend public radio signals into rural or hard-to-reach areas.**
 - Low power radio stations will be required to shut down immediately if a translator demonstrates that a low power station interferes with its input signal.
- **NPR stations' special characteristics are taken into account.**
 - The FCC's conservative spacing criteria automatically places fewer low power stations in the non-commercial band only where there is room for them.
 - The nuanced sounds from "lightly processed" signals offered by many NPR affiliates are only detectable in the highest quality equipment—the equipment that will have no problem with low power radio signals.

Summary of Eligibility Requirements and Application Procedure for New FCC Low Power Radio Licenses

by Cheryl A. Leanza, *Esq.*, Deputy Director (February 7, 2000)

On January 20, 2000, the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") adopted an order that created a new low power radio service. This summary contains a brief overview of the eligibility and application procedures in that order. Specific operating rules also will apply to organizations that become low power broadcasters. These rules must be followed, and will be covered in succeeding summaries. (Specific questions about how the FCC's decision applies to you should be addressed to an experienced telecommunications attorney or member of the FCC staff. This summary does not constitute legal advice and is prepared for the convenience of the public.)

In order to transmit a radio broadcast over the air, members of the public must obtain a license from the FCC. The FCC issues licenses based on a number of criteria, including the power -- or electric wattage -- of the broadcast signal. It is illegal to broadcast without a license. An organization that has a license from the FCC is called a "licensee" and must comply with the FCC's rules. If a licensee violates the FCC's rules, it may have to pay fines or may lose its license. Broadcast licenses last 8 years, and most broadcasters can expect to receive renewal, except in the case of egregious violations of the FCC's rules.

Two classes of low power radio service.

The FCC adopted two new classes of service. LP100 stations must be between 50 watts and 100 watts. LP100 service will reach approximately a 7 mile diameter. LP10 stations will be between 1 watt and 10 watts, and will reach a diameter of about 2 to 4 miles.¹ The low power service will be noncommercial, but stations may be located anywhere on the FM band, not just on the lower portion where virtually all noncommercial stations are now.

Who is eligible for a low power license?

Noncommercial educational non-profit organizations. Individuals may not obtain low power licenses. The FCC decided that the new low power service should be noncommercial. Therefore, to obtain a low power radio license, an organization must meet the legal requirements for "noncommercial educational" licensees. A licensee may be a governmental or private educational institution, such as a public school or university or a private school.

In addition, a low power licensee may be a private, not-for-profit organization with an educational purpose. The FCC does not require a licensee to obtain tax-exempt status from the IRS (known as 501(c)(3) status), but obtaining that status may assist an organization in demonstrating that it is a non-profit to the FCC, and, it may assist the organization in other ways. (For example, the organization will not have to pay federal taxes and some foundations or lenders will not give money to an organization that does not have 501(c)(3) status.)

¹ The distance a station will be able to reach is dependent upon both the power of the signal (wattage) and the height of the antenna. The FCC will allow low power broadcasters to vary the wattage and the height, but in no event may a signal reach farther than the authorized wattage and an antenna of 30 meters HAAT. HAAT is a technical term that stands for "Height Above Average Terrain," this is a special technical measure of height that does not always equal a standard measurement. The FCC intends to release software for the public's use to assist low power applicants in measuring HAAT.

The definition of "educational purpose" is very broad. An organization's purpose may be to educate the public about virtually any issue. For example, an acceptable purpose might be: to educate the Jonesville community about current political issues, or to educate the migrant worker community about issues important to it. A licensee must show how the programming it will air will further its educational objective.

No control by full power licensees. An organization that has a full power license (such as a current broadcaster) cannot receive a low power license. Someone who works for or manages a full-power radio station may not be on the board of directors or otherwise control an organization with a low power license. This does not mean that a low power organization may not obtain help and advice from full-power broadcasters, but it does mean that a person involved in full-power broadcasting should not be able to directly control what the low power radio station does. Applicants should be careful when they organize their non-profits and assign responsibility and authority to act to certain individuals, it may be very important to seek advice from an attorney.

The low power licensee must be local. In order to apply within the first two years of the service, an organization must either have its headquarters or campus within 10 miles of the low power radio station's antenna, or, 75 percent of its board members must live within 10 miles of the station's antenna. (Public safety organizations must be located in the same jurisdiction that authorized them, thus a state public safety entity may be located anywhere in that state.) After two years, low power licensees don't have to be local, but license applicants that are local will be preferred over applicants that aren't (see below).

No ownership of two stations at first, and no ownership of two stations that overlap. For the first two years of the service, no organization may have two low power licenses. (During the third year, the FCC will allow organizations to obtain up to five licenses, and after the fourth year, the maximum is 10 licenses.) No single organization may ever own licenses within 7 miles of one another.

Local chapters of national organizations. If your organization is part of a national organization, but has a distinct local office and local mission from the national organization, it will not be counted as the same organization when the FCC decides whether the organization owns more than one license.

Previously unlicensed broadcasting. If an organization was on the air without a license (this is sometimes called "pirate" radio), or an organization that is controlled by individuals that were on the air without a license, it must certify one of two statements to be eligible for a low power license. It must state either: that is voluntarily ceased operating no later than February 26, 1999, or, that it ceased operating within 24 hours of the time the FCC directed it to stop broadcasting. Applicants must not lie to the FCC. The FCC will conduct random audits of licensees. Anyone organization that lies about unlicensed broadcasting will likely lose its license if the FCC discovers the lie. Similar to full power broadcasters, individuals who were unlicensed broadcasters can give help and advice to low power applicants, but they cannot control a low power licensee.

Application Procedures

Application dates/deadlines. The FCC has not yet announced the application dates. The FCC has stated it hopes applications will be filed in May, 2000. Applications will accepted only during a "window" that lasts for five days. Applicants cannot apply before or after the window. The FCC will announce the window dates at least 30 days before it occurs. The best way to learn when the FCC announces the dates will be to check the FCC's web site at <http://www.fcc.gov.mmb.lpfm>. The first window will be for LP100 stations only, LP10 stations will be available in the second window.

Application Form. The FCC is working on an electronic application form that would be available on the

FCC's web site. This form will not be mandatory, and might not be available for the first application window. The electronic form will be preferable because it will be designed to assist applicants in discovering whether they have made an error completing the application. The application form will consist of two parts -- a seven-page series of yes/no questions and information blanks, and worksheets that will help applicants answer the questions correctly. If applicants do not use an electronic form, they can use a paper form and mail it into the FCC.

Determining where licenses are available. Applicants will have to submit an application for a specific open location. This means applicants must select both the frequency (the number on the dial) and the physical location for an antenna. Not all frequencies or geographic locations are available. Because of spectrum congestion, for example, there may be several locations in the south side of a city, but none on the east side. Some cities, like New York City, do not have any low power licenses available. The FCC will issue charts that will estimate the number of stations in many large cities. In addition, available frequency changes with every modification by current full-power broadcasters. Applicants should update any information they receive on available frequencies before they apply.

The FCC is developing software for its web site that will help applicants determine where licenses are available. It does not yet know when this software will be available, although the FCC plans to have it available at least 30 days before the filing window. In addition, although the software will be as user-friendly as possible, some broadcast engineering knowledge may be necessary to use it. Applicants do not have to wait for the FCC's software. Broadcast engineers can also analyze a specific city using the information available in the FCC's order and on its web site to determine where frequencies are available. You may want to seek volunteer assistance or pay a broadcast engineering firm to determine which licenses are available in your area.

Granting Licensees

Once an application is filed, the FCC must decide whether it can grant a license. (Applications that are incorrect technically or for other reasons will not be granted.) There are two parts to this process.

Petitions to Deny. First, the FCC must give members of the public a chance to challenge a licensee (this is called a "Petition to Deny"). Once an applicant is tentatively picked to receive a license, the FCC makes a special announcement that gives members of the public the chance to argue that the proposed licensee is, for example, lying about its application. If, after 30 days, no one comes forward, then the FCC is free to grant the license.

Not enough licenses. The second part of granting licenses is more complicated. If there are not enough licenses for all the applicants, the FCC must pick among the applicants. The FCC will first identify which applications conflict with each other -- these are called mutually exclusive applications. The FCC will give each applicants points (described below) to determine who should receive the license. The FCC will announce the list of mutually exclusive applicants, and their point totals, including tied applicants. Applicants can cooperate with each other to remove the conflicts in two ways. First, if *all* the mutually exclusive applicants agree, virtually any proposal to allocate the licenses can be submitted to the FCC. Second, any number of tied applicants can pool their points if they agree to a time-sharing proposal that grants at least 10 hours per week to each applicant. Applicants will have 30 days, measured from the day the FCC makes the announcement, to submit their written time-sharing agreement to the FCC. The FCC will put the announcement on its web site. It may or may not give applicants individual notice.

Point system for preferred characteristics. The FCC will evaluate applicants according to three criteria -- they will assign points for these criteria, the applicant with the most points will receive the license. Applicants will receive one point for each of the following three criteria: (1) "established community presence" -- the

applicant must certify that it met the FCC's "local" criteria for the last two years (headquarters, campus, or 75% of board within 10 miles of the proposed antenna); (2) the applicant pledges to operate at least 12 hours per day; (3) the applicant pledges it will broadcast at least 8 hours per day of programming that was produced within 10 miles of the antenna.

Strategy in case of many applicants and point ties. The FCC will allow applicants that tie to pool their points together. This means if you think you and another organization will want to work together, it is important for each applicant to apply separately first to the FCC, and then submit a time-sharing agreement later. Since applicants will only have 30 days to submit an agreement, however, this means groups should work to establish sharing agreements in advance.

Last resort tie-breaker. If applicants are tied and there are eight or fewer applicants, the FCC will divide the eight-year license term into equal parts, and give each applicant one of the parts. After 8 years, the license will again be available to the public. If there are more than eight applicants, the FCC will divide the license term among the eight applicants with the longest "established community presence," as defined above.

Rules that Apply After a License is Granted

Constructing the antenna. Once the FCC decides an applicant will get a license, the applicant must build its antenna and facilities within 18 months. Until the applicant finishes building the antenna, the applicant will have a "construction permit." Once the antenna is finished, the applicant notifies the FCC and can obtain the license and begin broadcasting.

Other obligations. All noncommercial stations must be on the air 36 hours per week, at least 5 hours each day for 6 days -- but educational institutions are not required to operate on Saturday or Sunday. The licenses cannot be transferred to another entity, they must be returned to the FCC. Low power licensees must purchase emergency alert system decoder equipment and transmit notices to the public.

FCC broadcast licensees have many additional obligations, too lengthy to elaborate here. These obligations include, for example, specific rules prohibiting obscenity, governing treatment of political candidates, and disallowing broadcast of hoaxes. These obligations will be the subject of future summaries.

Media Access Project ("MAP") is a non-profit, public interest law firm that represents the public before the Federal Communications Commission and in the courts. MAP is providing legal support to the National Microradio Implementation Project of the UCC Office of Communication, Inc., among others. MAP's web site is www.mediaaccess.org.