§ 73.813 Determination of antenna height above average terrain (HAAT).

HAAT determinations for LPFM stations will be made in accordance with the procedure detailed in §73.313(d) of this part.

§ 73.816 Antennas.

(a) Permittees and licensees may employ nondirectional antennas with horizontal only polarization, vertical only polarization, circular polarization or elliptical polarization.

(b) Directional antennas generally will not be authorized and may not be utilized in the LPFM service, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c)(1) Public safety and transportation permittees and licensees, eligible pursuant to §73.853(a)(2), may utilize directional antennas in connection with the operation of a Travelers’ Information Service (TIS) provided each LPFM TIS station utilizes only a single antenna with standard pattern characteristics that are predetermined by the manufacturer. Public safety and transportation permittees and licensees may not use composite antennas (i.e., antennas that consist of multiple stacked and/or phased discrete transmitting antennas).

(2) LPFM permittees and licensees proposing a waiver of the second-adjacent channel spacing requirements of §73.807 may utilize directional antennas for the sole purpose of justifying such a waiver.

(d) LPFM TIS stations will be authorized as nondirectional stations. The use of a directional antenna as provided for in paragraph (c) of this section will not be considered in the determination of compliance with any requirements of this part.

§ 73.825 Protection to reception of TV channel 6.

(a) 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 full power TV Channel 6 stations.

(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 6.

§ 73.827 Interference to the input signals of FM translator or FM booster stations.

(a) Interference to the direct reception of the input signal of an FM translator station. This subsection applies when an LPFM application proposes to operate near an FM translator station, the FM translator station is receiving its primary station signal off-air and the LPFM application proposes to operate...