



## Audio Division

### Low Power FM (LPFM) Channel Finder

(202)-418-2700

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Sat Jun 22 17:13:36 2013

EXCLUDES intermediate frequency (I.F.) spacings  
INCLUDES second-adjacent channel spacings

Input options:

Latitude, Longitude: 33° 49' 49", 116 57' 14"

Google Map: [5.6 km radius \(approximate 60 dBu service contour coverage\)](#)



**CONDITIONAL.** The requested latitude and longitude meet the PROPOSED LPFM spacing requirements for one or more intermediate frequency (I.F.) channels.

These proposed spacing rules are not yet in effect.

#### Channels Available for LPFM LP100 Stations [Channels 201 to 300, [corresponding to 88.1 to 107.9 MHz](#)]

Channel 223 ---- 92.5 MHz  
Channel 231 ---- 94.1 MHz

This analysis does not determine whether an LPFM station at this location and channel might receive interference within its 60 dBu LPFM service contour from FM broadcast stations already operating or authorized in the band from fully spaced locations. LPFM stations must accept all such interference.

Because the FM database constantly changes, there is no guarantee that channels represented as "available" will be technically acceptable at the time of application filing.

### Available Channels Interference Analysis

This section considers the acceptable LPFM-use channels listed above, and determines which of these channels will be less likely to suffer interference from existing or authorized stations. This analysis only considers spacing, and assumes that the interfering stations are operating with the [reference facilities for the FM station's class](#). While helpful, the results shown below should not take the place of a thorough analysis of all options by a broadcast consulting engineer.

If interference is possible, the following table will contain:

- Call Sign of the interfering station
- Channel of that station
- Channel relationships: Same channel OR First-adjacent channel OR Second-adjacent channel
- Actual separation (in km)
- Minimum Separation for no interference within the 60 dBu contour

(based on reference facilities and flat terrain)

Channel 223

Channel 231

KMYI 231 Same channel (cochannel) 113.3 km actual 143.0 km for no interference

A simple test for potential interference is to tune a radio to the channel or frequency under consideration, while at the proposed transmitter site. If a station can be heard, you should expect that coverage from an LPFM station may be diminished. Interference to the LPFM station could occur at some future date should the listed FM station increase its facilities to the maximums permitted for the station's class.

### AM Stations Within 3.2 km

Use this button to check for AM stations within 3.2 km [2 miles] of the coordinates specified above. If a *nondirectional* AM station appears within **0.8** km of these coordinates, or a *directional* AM station appears within **3.2** km, the LPFM applicant is responsible for measures to protect the AM station from changes in its operation caused by the LPFM antenna-supporting tower structure. See [47 CFR 73.1692](#). LPFM applicants should be aware that remediation may be costly if it becomes necessary to mitigate the impact on the AM station.

AM Stations within 3.2 km

'No records found' indicates that the coordinates are not within 3.2 km of an AM station.

### Airports Within 8 km (5 Miles)

The tool below allows you to check for airports within 8 km of the proposed station's coordinates. If you get a FAIL message, or if your proposed tower or supporting structure will be greater than 200 feet (61 meters) at ANY location, then you MUST obtain clearance from the FAA using [FAA Form 7460-1](#), and the FAA-approved structure must be registered with the FCC via the [Antenna Structure Registration \(ASR\)](#) system.

The [FAA's Form 7460-1](#) and FCC antenna structure registration both require coordinates in the NAD83 coordinate system. To convert from NAD27 coordinates (used for broadcast station analyses) to NAD83 coordinates, you may use the [National Geodetic Survey's](#) conversion program at: <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/nadcon.prl>.

Convert 33° 49' 49", 116° 57' 14" to NAD83

Once you have obtained the converted coordinates, copy them down and enter them into the FCC's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's

## [TOWAIR Query](#)

If the proposed structure does not pass the TOWAIR test, you will need to request FAA clearance and register the antenna structure with the FCC once clearance is obtained from the FAA.

### New LPFM Channel Finder Analysis?

**NAD 27 Coordinates** (degrees, minutes, seconds latitude and longitude)

**FM Station Latitude**

**FM Station Longitude**







- ☒ Results only  
☐ Show List of Stations Considered

#### Special search options:

*Second adjacent channels:* An LPFM application must satisfy minimum distance separation requirements to stations operating on and applications proposing operations on second-adjacent channels. The *Local Community Radio Act* authorizes the Commission to waive the second-adjacent channel protection requirement and the Commission has under consideration proposed waiver standards.

☒ Consider 
 ☐ Don't consider 
 Second-adjacent channel spacings

*Intermediate Frequency (I.F.) channels:* An LPFM application must satisfy minimum distance separation requirements to stations operating on and applications proposing operations on intermediate frequency (IF) channels. The Commission has under consideration a proposal to eliminate this requirement for LPFM applications proposing operations at less than 100 watts effective radiated power.

☒ Consider 
 ☐ Don't consider 
 I.F. channel spacings



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