

(b) At any time before the requirements of paragraph (a) become effective, any existing Class D station may file a construction permit application on FCC Form 340 to change channel in the manner described above which shall be subject to the same requirements. In either case, any license granted shall specify that the station's license is for a Class D (secondary) station.

(c) Except in Alaska, no new Class D applications nor major change applications by existing Class D stations are acceptable for filing except by existing Class D stations seeking to change frequency. Upon the grant of such application, the station shall become a Class D (secondary) station.

(d) Class D noncommercial educational (secondary) stations (see §73.506(a)(2)) will be permitted to continue to operate only so long as no interference (as defined in §73.509) is caused to any TV or commercial FM broadcast stations. In the event that the Class D (secondary) station would cause interference to a TV or commercial FM broadcast station after that Class D (secondary) station is authorized, the Class D (secondary) station must cease operation when program tests for the TV or commercial FM broadcast station commence. The Class D (secondary) station may apply for a construction permit (see §73.3533) to change to another frequency or antenna site where it would not cause interference (as defined in §73.509). If the Class D (secondary) station must cease operation before the construction permit is granted, an application for temporary authorization (pursuant to §73.3542) to operate with the proposed facilities may be submitted; where appropriate, such temporary authorization can be granted.

[43 FR 39716, Sept. 6, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 48226, Aug. 17, 1979; 47 FR 28388, June 30, 1982; 50 FR 8326, Mar. 1, 1985]

§ 73.513 Noncommercial educational FM stations operating on unreserved channels.

(a) Noncommercial educational FM stations other than Class D (secondary) which operate on Channels 221 through 300 but which comply with §73.503 as to licensing requirements and the nature

of the service rendered, must comply with the provisions of the following sections of subpart B: §§73.201 through 73.213 (Classification of FM Broadcast Stations and Allocations of Frequencies) and such other sections of subpart B as are made specially applicable by the provisions of this subpart C. Stations in Alaska authorized before August 11, 1982, using Channels 261–300 need not meet the minimum effective radiated power requirement specified in §73.211(a). In all other respects, stations operating on Channels 221 through 300 are to be governed by the provisions of this subpart and not subpart B.

(b) When a noncommercial educational applicant is among mutually exclusive applications for an unreserved FM channel, the mutually exclusive applications will be considered pursuant to Subpart I—Competitive Bidding Procedures and not Subpart K—Application and Selection Procedures On Reserved Noncommercial Educational Channels.

[47 FR 30068, July 12, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 36378, June 8, 2000]

§ 73.514 Protection from interference.

Permittees and licensees of NCE FM stations are not protected from interference which may be caused by the grant of a new LPFM station or of authority to modify an existing LPFM station, except as provided in subpart G of this part.

[65 FR 67299, Nov. 9, 2000]

§ 73.515 NCE FM transmitter location.

The transmitter location shall be chosen so that, on the basis of effective radiated power and antenna height above average terrain employed, a minimum field strength of 1 mV/m (60 dBu) will be provided over at least 50 percent of its community of license or reach 50 percent of the population within the community.

[65 FR 79779, Dec. 20, 2000]

§ 73.525 TV Channel 6 protection.

The provisions of this section apply to all applications for construction permits for new or modified facilities for a NCE-FM station on Channels 200–220 unless the application is accompanied