

## **TELEVISION BAND REPACKING AND EFFECTS ON PUBLIC RADIO STATIONS**

### **Q. What is TV band repacking?**

**A.** The FCC completed a spectrum incentive auction on March 30, 2017 to repurpose existing television broadcast spectrum for other non-broadcasting wireless uses. The auction encouraged television licensees to bid on surrendering their licenses, moving from UHF to a VHF channel, or sharing a channel with stations in exchange for cash. The goal was to free a large, contiguous spectrum space for wireless carriers at the top of the band while condensing remaining television broadcasters into a smaller band at the lower end of the spectrum.

The first phase of the auction began on March 28, 2016 and ended on February 10, 2017 with bids totaling \$19.6 billion for 84 megahertz of spectrum. The second phase of the auction - for the assignment of frequencies within the spectrum - ended on March 30, 2017. This phase added another \$136 million in bids to bring the final auction take to about \$19.8 billion. The next step is for the FCC to announce new channel assignments. That's expected to happen within the next few weeks. Repacking, or relocation, of station channels in a smaller part of the spectrum is scheduled to take 39 months. The repack will require some television stations to change channels and their transmission facilities. This will mean updating or replacing transmission equipment and possibly upgrading or replacing towers. These changes could mean broadcast service disruptions for those television stations as well as for radio stations that may be near or share space on a transmission tower.

### **Q. Does the TV band repacking affect public radio stations?**

**A.** There was no reallocation or reuse of radio's broadcasting spectrum involved in this auction. However, television spectrum repacking could affect stations because of the location of the public radio stations' transmitter antennas. Public radio stations could be affected even if they are not dual licensees (TV and radio) because they might be located on or share a tower owned by a television licensee involved in the repacking.

### **Q. How many public radio stations are affected?**

**A.** One study by a CPB contractor, Meintel, Sgrignoli & Wallace LLC, has found that 304 CPB-eligible radio stations are within 250 meters of a full-power or Class A television station that may be repacked. Of those, 191 CPB-eligible public radio stations are on the same tower as a Class A television station.

### **Q. How could public radio stations be affected?**

**A.** Stations could be affected in a few different ways: The most dramatic would be a requirement to go off air, to operate under reduced power or, to lose antenna location and be forced to change towers. Other possible actions could be the need to relocate and/or redirect public radio station antennas.

The potential effect on stations could be compared to a tenant renting an apartment in a building that is sold. A tenant may remain without any changes to rent and services; rent may increase and services might change; the new owner might decide to convert the rental apartments to condos; the new owner might decide to raze the building or make a major renovation, which could displace tenants permanently or temporarily.

In every case, potential changes to radio stations are specific to each station and the relationship its broadcasting operations have with television stations that are altering their broadcast activities.

The PRSS is closely monitoring this situation and will be prepared to offer further guidance as the totality of this situation becomes clearer.

**Q. Can you provide more specifics about direct and indirect impacts on public radio stations?**

**A.** Different radio stations likely may be affected in different ways; some examples include:

- Temporary interruptions:
  - Stations on shared towers may need to reduce power during rigging operations because of work done on TV equipment.
  - Stations may face temporary removal of the FM antenna to accommodate construction or installation of a new DTV antenna on the tower.
  - Electrical upgrades may be required on towers, which could affect power to the FM transmitters on towers shared with TV stations.
  - Station transmission lines may need to be relocated to accommodate new structural loads on the tower or changes in routing.
  - The height or location of the station FM antenna may need to change to accommodate changes on the tower.
  - TV station licensees auctioning spectrum may sell the station, decommission equipment and remove equipment from the tower, affecting radio transmissions.
  - Some TV stations may build temporary facilities to accommodate construction of their DTV facilities in order to meet the FCC's timeline, and require temporary locations on the tower affecting radio stations' transmissions.
  - Some changes on a tower may not happen at the same time meaning that radio stations could be affected more than once.
- Permanent changes:
  - DTV changes may change the tower structural load, forcing FM antennas off the current tower and to a new tower.
  - Structural changes may mean some towers need to be replaced, meaning public radio stations will need a new transmitter location.
  - Some TV licensees may give up their TV station in the auction, decommission and remove their equipment, and sell the tower.

**Q. Is there funding available to help public radio stations with any changes?**

**A.** No. The FCC has said there will be no cost reimbursement for radio stations unless it is stipulated in contracts with the tower owner. Television stations will be eligible for reimbursement provided they submit detailed construction plans and cost estimates to the FCC.

**Q. What is the timeline for this?**

**A.** The first phase of the spectrum auction ended on February 10, 2017. The second phase of auction - for the assignment of frequencies within the spectrum - ended on March 30, 2017. The next step is for the FCC to begin assigning channels. That's expected to happen within the next few weeks. Then, the FCC will give television stations 39 months to complete the repacking process.

**Q. Where can public radio stations get more information?**

**A.** Stations should first determine if they are affected by determining which DTV stations may be on their towers and whether their locations on the towers could affect their transmissions. Public radio stations also should investigate which TV stations could be affected by the repacking, which are winners in the spectrum auction and their plans.

**Q. Can you point to additional information?**

**A.** Attached is *A Report to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting Regarding Potential Impacts to Public Radio Transmission Facilities from TV Band Repacking* by Meintel, Sgrignoli & Wallace LLC, a consulting firm engaged by CPB. CPB asked MSW to study the possible impact of the TV-band repacking to public radio station transmitter facilities. The document includes lists of stations that may be affected.

CPB provides additional details, with videos, at <http://www.cpb.org/spectrum> . CPB also issued a white paper, which is posted at: <http://www.cpb.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/CPB-White-Paper-on-Spectrum-Auction-and-Repacking-Process.pdf>

The FCC provides additional details, including updates on the auction at: <https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/fcc-initiatives/incentive-auctions>

**Q. How much money was raised by the spectrum auction?**

**A.** According to the FCC, the auction yielded about \$19.8 billion.

**Q. Will public radio stations receive any funds from the spectrum auction?**

**A.** No funds from the auction of television broadcasting spectrum will be received by radio stations.

Public television stations – like public radio stations – are licensed to entities such as universities and community organizations. In some cases, the license holder of a public television station also holds the license to a public radio station. For example, of the 264 NPR Member organizations that are licensees of public radio stations, 80 are joint licensees. These license holders, not the stations, participated in the auction. The license holder, not the station, will reap the financial returns from the auction.

In aggregate, the auction proceeds are significant. However, these financial returns do not belong to the public television stations whose spectrum was auctioned, or in the case of joint licensees, to the public radio stations affiliated with those licensees. The proceeds belong to the licensees only. Each licensee determines how best to use those financial returns. In some cases a licensee may choose to reinvest in the stations they license. Others may choose to invest the resources elsewhere.

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