



ARLINGTON INDEPENDENT

MEDIA

WERA Policy Handbook **Revision date: November 2019**

Section I: General Information

A. Arlington Independent Media

WERA is a project of Arlington Independent Media (AIM) a 501(c)3 non-profit organization whose mission is to promote and facilitate free speech by providing access to established and emerging media. A fifteen-member board of directors governs the organization, makes policy, charts the strategic direction of the corporation, and is responsible for the financial and overall health of the organization. The board hires and supervises an executive director who hires and supervises a staff.

AIM provides a media training, production, and distribution facility to the public in fulfillment of the Arlington County cable franchise agreements' public access requirements. AIM's funding comes from a combination of grants made by Arlington County as pass-through payments from the two cable franchise holders; payments made by members for goods and services; and both monetary and in-kind support from the community.

AIM offers a full range of both basic and advanced classes in audio, video, and other digital media. Students who achieve course certification are permitted to use the AIM production facilities for non-commercial, community-based content production. Their programs are placed on AIM's Verizon and Comcast cable channels; on the AIM website; on the AIM YouTube channel; or on WERA-LP 96.7 FM and the wera.fm website.

Certified producers pay small fees to use most facilities and equipment. These fees can largely be offset by spending "volunteer credits" that are earned by volunteering to help other producers complete their projects. There is no fee for the use of the cable channels, the web site, or the radio station. The free speech, media training, and production opportunities offered at AIM have resulted in the production of tens of thousands of hours of high quality community content. AIM has been named America's best community media center 10 times since 1991 including 4 times in the last 10 years.

B. Low Power FM in Arlington

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) created the Low Power FM (LPFM) radio service in January 2000. LPFM stations are authorized for noncommercial educational broadcasting only (no commercial operation) and operate with an effective radiated power (ERP) of 100 watts (0.1 kilowatts) or less, with maximum facilities of 100 watts ERP at 30 meters (100 feet) antenna height above average terrain (HAAT). The approximate service range of a 100-watt LPFM station is 5.6 kilometers (3.5 miles radius). LPFM stations are not protected from interference that may be received from other classes of FM stations. A construction permit is required before an LPFM station can be constructed or operated.

In early 2012 a small group of Arlington residents approached Arlington Independent Media to ask if AIM would consider being the non-profit partner in an application to the FCC for a low power FM construction permit. In 2013, the board of directors granted the Executive Director the authority to expend the necessary funds to hire an engineer and put together an application.

In June of 2014, The FCC issued AIM a construction permit to build a low power FM radio station to operate at 96.7 MHz. The AIM board of directors voted to build station WERA-LP with funds provided by franchise agreement capital grants, member donations, and underwriting. In 2014 and 2015 audio and radio production and transmitting facilities were constructed and tested with audio training and production beginning in April 2015 and radio training and broadcasting starting in November and December 2015 respectively.

In 2014, the AIM board of directors established the WERA Committee as a permanent standing committee of the board and charged it with researching and recommending policy for WERA. In 2015, the board of directors also established the Program Advisory and Review Council (PARC) and charged them with reviewing and approving program applications received from the public. In March 2015, the board of directors adopted “WERA’s mission is to enlighten, enrich, and entertain Arlington’s diverse community by promoting and facilitating independent radio production” as the official mission statement of WERA-LP.

WERA launched on December 6, 2015 and began programming 24 hours per day, seven days a week with a mix of music, talk, and news. The WERA.FM website went live the same evening with information and promotional material, downloadable audio files, and a live stream of WERA content. Volunteer producers from the Arlington, Virginia community and surrounding area create the majority of content found on WERA. The WERA signal, broadcasting at 96.7 MHz from the top of 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, reaches all of Arlington and portions of Washington, D.C., and Alexandria and Fairfax County, Virginia. The WERA signal covers an area populated by more than 700,000 people.

C. WERA Governance

WERA is a project of **Arlington Independent Media** and is governed by the **AIM board of directors**, which oversees its actions and fiscal affairs, sets long-term policy direction, and establishes strategic goals and objectives.

The **WERA committee** is a standing committee of the AIM board, made up of AIM board members and other interested community members and is charged with making recommendations to the AIM board of directors on policy and strategic goals relating to WERA.

The **Program Advisory Review Council (PARC)** is an independent committee, appointed by the AIM board president, and charged with review and evaluation of program proposals for live and pre-recorded programming for WERA.

The **AIM/WERA staff** is responsible for day-to-day station operations. The staff maintains all equipment and facilities, ensures the station is programmed, provides training to community members, and facilitates the production of programming.

D. Arlington County Government

The **Arlington County Government** is a partner with Arlington Independent Media in providing the community with independent media. A significant portion of the funds that go to WERA facilities and operations come from the franchise agreements between Arlington County and the cable television providers in Arlington. In addition, the Arlington County **Office of Emergency Management (OEM)** partners with WERA to provide the community with information during times of declared emergency.

E. WERA Programming

WERA programming reflects the diverse interests of the Arlington community. Most of the programs found on 96.7 FM begin as proposals made to the PARC by members of the public who wish to produce content for the station. The PARC reviews the proposals and accepts, rejects, or suggests changes to them. Once a proposal is accepted, the producer meets with the WERA radio coordinator to sign a program contract and establish a broadcast time.

Programs can be live on the air or pre-recorded and can be produced at the WERA facilities or at other production locations.

WERA seeks programs that fulfill the core ideals of:

- Service
- Enrichment
- Localism
- Diversity
- Innovation
- Community

Programs found on WERA can be news, arts and culture, music, or interview and talk shows. They can be live in-studio, live on-site, or pre-recorded programs.

The station encourages producers to consider weekly re-occurring half-hour to two-hour programs, but WERA will also air some longer or shorter series, limited duration series, and one-off documentaries and features. AIM's audio production studio can accommodate small musical, comedic, and dramatic performances as well as four-person panel discussions or interviews. The WERA radio studio is large enough to conduct one-on-one interviews, phone-in talk shows, DJ shows, and the like.

F. WERA Underwriting

Underwriting is defined as money, goods or services provided by individuals, businesses or non-profit organizations in general support of WERA. WERA follows all FCC rules regarding underwriting and acknowledges all such gifts on the air using specially phrased pre-recorded announcements. WERA staff coordinates the solicitation of underwriters and produces the on-air acknowledgements. Hosts may be required to play tags at specific times.

Section II: Regulatory Authorities

Federal Communication Commission (FCC)

The following is a brief discussion of the Federal Communications Commission and some of its rules and regulations concerning broadcast radio stations. We offer this information to the interested member as a helpful way of understanding the authorities and regulating bodies behind WERA.

The FCC was created by Congress in the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of "regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex, a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communications service.

The Communications Act authorizes the FCC to "make such regulations not inconsistent with law as it may deem necessary to prevent interference between stations and to carry out the provisions of [the] Act." It directs the FCC to base its broadcast licensing decisions on the determination of whether those actions will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

The FCC is the licensing authority for WERA-LP 96.7 FM. The FCC has a special class of radio licenses called Low Power FM Radio (LPFM) intended to create opportunities for new voices to be heard on the radio. These licenses are granted only to:

A government or non-profit educational institution, like a public or private school or state or private university

A non-profit organization, association or entity with an educational purpose, like a community group, public service or public health organization, disability service provider or faith-based organization

A government or non-profit entity providing local public safety or transportation service, like a volunteer fire department, local government or state transportation authority

In addition, applicants for LPFM licenses must be based in the community in which they intend to broadcast. An organization is considered community-based if:

It is physically headquartered or has a campus within 10 miles of the proposed transmitting antenna

Seventy-five percent of its governing board resides within 10 miles of the proposed transmitting antenna

It is a non-profit or governmental public safety organization that intends to broadcast within the area of its jurisdiction

The following section details some of the Commission's regulations and requirements that affect AIM and WERA. Please note that the following information is provided for those who are interested in knowing the regulatory background and context for WERA policy and procedure. Not every item that is discussed below has a direct corollary in WERA policy and not every policy can be traced directly to an FCC regulation. Nevertheless, we feel it's important for producers to have a basic understanding of the commission and its policies and regulations. For a full discussion of the WERA policies and procedures that are based on these regulations, please see Section III: WERA Operational Policies and Procedures.

FCC Regulations

The First Amendment, as well as Section 326 of the Communications Act, prohibits the Commission from censoring broadcast material and from interfering with freedom of expression in broadcasting. The Constitution's protection of free speech includes programming that may be objectionable to many viewers or listeners. Thus, the FCC cannot prevent the broadcast of any particular point of view. In this regard, the Commission has observed that "the public interest is best served by permitting free expression of views." However, the right to broadcast material is **not absolute**. There are some restrictions on the material that a licensee can broadcast.

A. Broadcast Journalism

The First Amendment and the Communications Act bar the FCC from telling station licensees how to select material for news programs, or prohibiting the broadcast of an opinion on any subject. Nevertheless, there are two issues related to broadcast journalism that are subject to Commission regulation: hoaxes and news distortion.

Hoaxes - The broadcast by a station of false information concerning a crime or catastrophe violates the FCC's rules if:

- 1) The station licensee knew that the information was false;
- 2) Broadcasting the false information directly causes substantial public harm, and;
- 3) It was foreseeable that broadcasting the false information would cause such harm.

In this context, a “crime” is an act or omission that makes the offender subject to criminal punishment by law, and a “catastrophe” is a disaster or an imminent disaster involving violent or sudden events affecting the public. The broadcast must cause direct and actual damage to property or to the health or safety of the general public, or diversion of law enforcement or other public health and safety authorities from their duties, and the public harm must begin immediately.

If a station airs a disclaimer before the broadcast that clearly characterizes the program as fiction and the disclaimer is presented in a reasonable manner under the circumstances, the program is presumed not to pose foreseeable public harm.

News Distortion - The Commission often receives complaints concerning broadcast journalism, such as allegations that stations have aired inaccurate or one-sided news reports or comments, covered stories inadequately, or overly dramatized the events that they cover. The FCC generally will not intervene in such cases because it would be inconsistent with the First Amendment to replace the journalistic judgment of licensees with our own. However, broadcast licensees may not intentionally distort the news: the FCC has stated that “rigging or slanting the news is a most heinous act against the public interest.”

B. Objectionable Programming

The Supreme Court has held that the government may curtail speech if it is both:

- 1) Intended to incite or produce “imminent lawless action;” and
- 2) Likely to “incite or produce such action.”

Even when this legal test is met, any review that might lead to a curtailment of speech, is generally performed by the appropriate criminal law enforcement authorities, not by the FCC.

C. Obscene, Indecent, or Profane Programming.

The FCC is generally prohibited from regulating broadcast content, the courts have held that the FCC’s regulation of obscene, indecent, and profane programming is constitutional, because of the compelling societal interests in protecting children from potentially harmful programming and supporting parents’ ability to determine the programming to which their children will be exposed at home.

Obscene Content

It is a violation of federal law to air obscene programming at any time. Congress has given the FCC the responsibility for administratively enforcing the law that governs these types of broadcasts. Among other things, the FCC has authority to issue civil monetary penalties, revoke a license, and deny a renewal application. In addition, a federal district court may impose fines and/or imprisonment for up to two years on those who are convicted of criminal violations of the law.

Obscene material defined:

To be obscene, the material must have all of the following three characteristics:

- 1) The material, as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;
- 2) The material must depict or describe, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by applicable law, and;
- 3) The material, taken as a whole, must lack serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

Indecent Content

Indecent material defined:

The FCC has defined broadcast indecency as "language or material that, in context, depicts or describes, in terms patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards for the broadcast medium, sexual or excretory organs or activities." Indecent programming contains patently offensive sexual or excretory material that does not rise to the level of obscenity.

The courts hold that indecent material is protected by the First Amendment and cannot be banned entirely. FCC rules prohibit indecent speech on broadcast radio and television between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., when there is reasonable risk that children may be in the audience.

Profane Content

Profane material defined:

Profane language is defined as language that is both "so grossly offensive to members of the public who actually hear it as to amount to a nuisance" and is sexual or excretory in nature or derived from such terms. This includes references to oral sex, anal sex, or masturbation and other sexual slang.

D. Safe Harbor

"Safe harbor" defined:

The time period between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., local time is defined by the FCC as "safe harbor." During this time period, the FCC allows stations to air indecent and/or profane material. However, no obscene programming may be aired at this or any time

WERA producers are prohibited from airing recorded material containing profane or indecent language at any time, to include the "F-Word" and "S-Word".

DISCLAIMER

If you intend to air material with profane content during safe harbor, you must include the following disclaimer at the top of each hour: "The following program may contain content some may find offensive. Listener discretion is advised."

E. Legal I.D.

In addition to having the right to punish the use of certain types of speech on the air (obscene, indecent, and profane) the FCC also has the right to compel certain types of speech. For example, the FCC requires that each station identify itself by its call letters and location at least once each hour.

F. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

Another example of the FCC compelling speech is the Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters to make their communications facilities available to the President during a National emergency. The system may also be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as AMBER alerts and severe weather warnings targeted to specific geographical regions or areas.

Section III: WERA Operational Policies and Procedures

The following section details the policies and procedures that affect WERA producers, volunteers, hosts, and guests.

A. Producer Responsibilities

The producer assumes full responsibility for the content of program material that they create for air on WERA. The producer agrees to indemnify and hold WERA and Arlington Independent Media harmless from any and all liability or claims arising out of the content of their program.

The producer agrees to abide by all the rules, regulations, and requirements of the Federal Communications Commission, WERA and Arlington Independent Media.

The producer understands that WERA-LP 96.7 FM reserves the right to reject programming for failure to adhere to FCC requirements, failure to meet technical standards, or failure to comply with the terms of their contract.

The producer agrees to obtain the necessary certification training on all equipment and facilities before attempting to reserve or use them. The producer also agrees to use only volunteers who are certified on the equipment and facilities that will be used.

B. Fair Use

WERA producers should not use other people's content without permission. The exception to this rule is when the use falls under "fair use."

The Copyright Act gives copyright holders the exclusive right to works for a limited time period. "Fair use" is a limitation on this right. Fair use allows people other than the copyright owner to copy portions of works, even when the copyright holder has not given permission or objects.

Whether a use is fair will depend on the specific facts of the use. Note that attribution is not a factor when determining fair use. Fair use is decided by the courts on a case-by-case basis after balancing the four factors listed in section 107 of the Copyright Act. Those factors are:

- (1) The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes and the transformative quality - Is the new work the same as the copyrighted work, or have you transformed the original work, using it in a new and different way?
- (2) The nature of the copyrighted work - A particular use is more likely to be considered fair when the copied work is factual rather than creative.
- (3) The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole. How much of the copyrighted work did you use in the new work?
- (4) The effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

Producers should remember that they are responsible for the content of their programs and they are responsible for obtaining permission to use material that is covered by copyright. All producers should be very certain that their use of copyrighted work falls under the "fair use" guidelines if they have not obtained permission.

C. Program Length and Required Breaks

In order to allow for underwriting credits, station and program promotions and IDs, WERA programs are asked not to exceed a total of 26 minutes for a half hour slot, and 52 minutes for an hour slot.

Live programs longer than a single half hour slot, must make the last 4 minutes of every half hour available to WERA for underwriting credits, news spots, sweepers, program promotions, etc.

Pre-recorded programs longer than a single half hour slot, must submit program as separate 26 minute segments labeled A, B, C, D, etc.

WERA producers are required to make official identification (legal ID) announcements hourly - as close to the top of the hour as possible, at a natural programming break (like the end of a song), and when they sign on and off the air. There is an accepted five-minute window before and after the top of the hour for the ID in order to avoid interruption of songs or other pre-recorded material.

The legal ID is **WERA-LP, Arlington**. Nothing should be said between WERA-LP and Arlington. You may say 96.7FM, Radio Arlington, or other station slogans before or after the legal ID.

If you are live in the booth you may either say the legal ID or use a pre-recorded clip. Pre-recorded programs that will span the top of an hour must include a legal ID.

Although legal I.D.s are only required by the FCC at the top of each hour, it is good practice to say WERA and 96.7 frequently within a show. Good times for I.D.s are when coming out of a music block, after a newscast, or after a funding credit. At times other than the hourly legal ID, you can call the station WERA without the LP.

D. Technical Requirements

New original material should be recorded and submitted as:

- .WAV files
- Linear PCM
- 48KHz sample rate / 16 bit depth
- Mono or Stereo as determined by the source audio (please note that true monophonic sources should be recorded and saved as mono to conserve library space).

WERA has the ability to convert files from other formats, but please export to these file specifications whenever possible.

Use of a loudness meter is recommended. Programs should average -16 LUFS.

E. Content Restrictions

Only non-commercial programming is permitted. Programs may not contain advertising for products or services. Programs may not feature specific products or services in exchange for cash or in-kind goods and services. Programs may not contain "calls to action" in exchange for cash or in-kind goods and services. Sponsorship of individual programs is possible but must follow strict AIM guidelines, which are detailed below.

WERA programs may not contain any obscene material at any time (see the definition of obscenity above). Violation of this policy is an extremely serious offense and may result in suspension or termination (see below for a more detailed discussion of violations).

A live host or guest may never use profane language on the air (see the definition of profanity above). Programs in the "safe harbor" period (see the definition of "safe harbor"

above) may contain profanity from pre-recorded sources such as records and CDs. However, we urge all producers to use caution and discretion, even during safe harbor. Never forget that this is a community radio station with a diverse audience that may include children, even during safe harbor hours.

WERA programs may never contain indecent material (see the definition of indecency above).

F. Station Scheduling and Repeat Broadcasts

Pre-recorded programs must be delivered to WERA at least 72 hours prior to scheduled airtime. Exceptions will be made to accommodate news, live, and other time sensitive programs. Exceptions must be coordinated with staff.

Scheduled air times of radio programs for WERA will be determined by staff, in concert with the program producer, and reflected in the producer's contract. Determinations will be made according to availability within the programming schedule, which consists of predetermined hours of live and pre-recorded programming; and suitability of the program for time of day/night.

WERA may repeat programs at later dates as the topic and timeliness of the content and program schedule permits.

G. Program Sponsorship

WERA program producers may seek sponsorship for their program(s). Sponsorships may take the form of in-kind donations of products or services or cash contributions to help offset the cost of production. In exchange for this support the business may receive a 15 second sponsorship tag at both the beginning and end of the program. The credit may mention, but may not promote, any specific products or services. Promotional wording is that which includes prices, inducements to buy, comparisons or calls to action.

Sponsorship contributions may be used to offset the costs of production including, equipment fees, training, food for talent and crew, necessary production supplies (equipment, drives, software), or transportation costs only and may not provide a salary for the producer.

AIM will act as fiscal agent for all program sponsorship. All program sponsorship funds must be paid to AIM and will be disbursed to the program producer.

All promotional materials donated by a sponsoring business must be distributed and not hoarded by the producer.

H. Phone Calls

All callers must be clearly informed in advance if their call will be put on the air live or recorded for future broadcast. An exception is made if the show is typically features call-ins, the caller is initiating the call, and it is obvious that the call will be recorded and broadcast. Answering an incoming phone call in the on air studio with "Hi, you're on the air at WERA" will satisfy this requirement.

If you are planning to take calls during a live show, it is a best practice to screen your calls, advise callers that they are going to be broadcast and quickly explain FCC rules about obscene and indecent content and ask them not to use profanity.

WERA requires call in programs to utilize a broadcast delay, to prevent profanity or other unacceptable material from being accidentally broadcast.

I. Station Logs

As a licensed broadcaster, WERA is required to maintain an official station log, which details operation of the stations broadcast. A log entry must be made anytime WERA signs off or on the air or when the station experiences any broadcast outages due to equipment malfunction, repair or replacement. WERA shall comply with all applicable rules governing logging and operation of the Emergency Alert System.

The station log, along with the red FCC notebook, is located in the broadcast booth. Station logs and records need to be available for FCC inspection and duplication at any time. This book is not to be removed from the broadcast booth.

Normally only staff or other persons they designate will make entries in this log. Each log entry will have the time, date, and full name of the person making the entry. Please check with staff before making any type of entry in the log.

J. Political File

WERA keeps and permits public inspection of a complete and orderly record (political file), of all requests for broadcast time made by a candidate, or by a campaign official on behalf of a candidate, for public office, together with an appropriate notation showing the disposition (outcome) of the request.

The file will include the date of the request, name of person making the request, name of the candidate, nature of the request (what were they requesting) and decision made by WERA. Recording in the political file, is a responsibility of staff. WERA volunteers should not make notations in the political file.

It is not required for individual producers to make an entry in the political file for programming they produce that features a political candidate, or for news, interview or current affairs programs, or coverage of public meetings, debates or discussions where the candidate does not control the program or announcement.

K. FCC Inspections and Tests

WERA makes the station available for inspection by representatives of the FCC during the station's business hours, and at any time it is in operation. Station records and logs shall be made available for inspection or duplication at the request of the FCC or its representatives.

An AIM staff person or designated volunteer will be on premises at all times that live broadcasting is taking place.

WERA-LP participates in the EAS by receiving, logging and in some cases originating and forwarding EAS tests and emergency message. EAS readiness is a high priority for the FCC.

The station's EAS decoder monitors other radio stations and official government sources for EAS tests and activations. It records EAS messages and will automatically take over WERA program audio to play the recorded message over the air.

EAS tests occur weekly, monthly and at other times and are normally scheduled in advance.

If government authorities activate the EAS for an actual emergency, they will broadcast an Emergency Action Notification (EAN). Listen carefully to any instructions in the EAN message.

WERA is required to make the FCC EAS Handbook available in the broadcast booth. It is located in the red FCC book.

L. General Comportment

WERA producers and volunteers are expected to act professionally at all times and must treat all other staff, members, producers, volunteers, and guests with respect and courtesy.

The following are prohibited:

- Unauthorized guests in the studio
- Food or drink in the studio
- Failure to follow WERA or AIM policies, rules or guidelines
- Arriving late or not showing to a scheduled program
- Missing pre-recorded program delivery dates
- Copying of WERA media without permission
- Leaving broadcast booth messy or improperly set-up
- Disturbing program producers or show hosts during their air-time
- Opening the door after hours for anyone without the express permission of staff or designate.

Section IV: Violations Policy

All WERA staff and volunteers must be aware of and abide by all WERA policy and FCC regulations. Failure to comply with FCC regulations can lead to serious consequences, including fines and the loss of WERA's broadcast license.

Violations are separated in to two categories: Major and Minor Violations (described below). Penalties for violations of WERA policy or FCC rules and regulations will be based on the severity of the violation. Some violations may also carry legal penalties.

In cases of minor violations, the following procedures will be followed:

First violation – producer is given a documented verbal warning describing the details of the violation and corrective measures to prevent future violations.

Second violation – producer is given a written warning describing the details of the violation and corrective measures to prevent future violations. Additionally, producer will be placed on probation for a period of one month.

Third violation – producer is given written notification of suspension of all programs on the station, for a one-month period. Notification will describe details of the violation(s) and date of resumption of program.

Fourth violation – producer is given written notification that all contracts with WERA, will be terminated for a period not to exceed one year. During this time producer may not be considered for any program spots on WERA.

In cases of major violations, the producer may be subject immediate suspension of program, pending review of the violation. This suspension may result in termination of contract with WERA for a one-year period.

Minor violations are defined as any minor incident(s) that do not significantly affect the WERA broadcast process. Minor violations consist of, but are not limited to:

- Unauthorized guests in the studio
- Food or drink in the studio
- Failure to follow WERA or AIM policies, rules or guidelines
- Arriving late or not showing to a scheduled program
- Missing pre recorded program delivery dates
- Copying of WERA media without permission
- Leaving broadcast booth messy or improperly set-up
- Disturbing program producers or show hosts during their air-time

Major violations are defined as incidents that have the potential to result in FCC inspections, public issues, government or law involvement, fines against the station, and act that may negatively affect WERA's ability to broadcast. Major violations consist of, but are not limited to:

- Use of FCC prohibited material
- Abusive or discriminatory behavior toward anyone due to gender, race, religion, creed, political affiliation, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or nationality.
- Copyright infringement
- Advertising the sale of a commercial product or service in exchange for something of value (payola or plugola)
- Making prank calls on the air
- Recording and/or broadcasting individuals without their knowledge
- Creating hoaxes or transmitting false information
- Theft or improper use or handling of station equipment
- Destruction of stations equipment or facilities