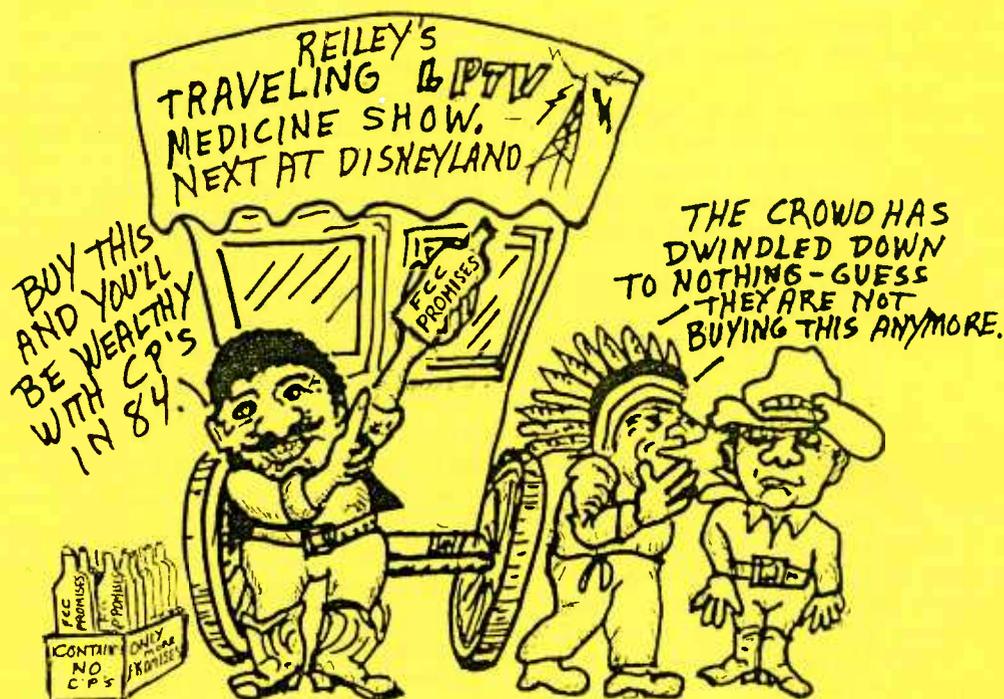


Lo-Power Community TV

January 1984



"We're looking at 1984 as being probably the biggest single year we'll ever have in low power television. This will be the year we clean out the house!"

FCC Mass Media Bureau Chief James C. McKinney

Promoters of the LPTV West that was postponed to March 27 and 28 have just recently mailed a postcard to their LPTV current's former mailing list with the above quote on the front. The back side quotes FCC Mass Media Bureau Chief McKinney as estimating the engineering review of the 12,000 applications will be finished and about 4,000 will be put on one massive cut-off list in late January. McKinney is quoted as saying, 'That means April or May' before we will be doing hundreds of applications a day.

This publication has been aware of the proposed 4,000 on a giant cut-off since an engineering meeting nearly a month ago where it was first proposed.

However, the Commission is still returning applications which have 30 days, legally, to be resubmitted for reconsideration. It would seem that until they are all returned and reconsidered, it would not be legal to consider their 12,000 engineering review completed.

The Commission has apparently set out to return 8,000 of the 12,000 filed on one pretense or another. Aided primarily by far tougher, staff-generated, interference standards then used in the interim processing, the final rules threw in totally unjustified, far more restrictive criteria not called for or justified in comments filed in the rulemaking.

So far, the promises made a year ago of processing 150 a day turned out to be returning 150 a day, still with no CP's.

The promoters of LPTV West found their LPTV East so poorly attended in late 1983 that there appeared to be more exhibitor and speaker badges than there were paid attendees. In order to hype interest in LPTV West, more FCC 'just around the corner' hype, designed to take the pressure off the FCC, and distributed to increase attendance at the LPTV West is falling on deaf ears. Like the little boy who cried wolf too often, nobody is moving this time until they see it.

If indeed 4,000 are put on cut-off in one big package, expect 6,000 or more to be filed against them. Since it took over a year to complete processing of 12,000, it would seem it would be nearly six months to process 6,000 new applications before they could have any lotteries in quantity. Judge from past experience.

Keep in mind there have been only 'hundreds' in cut-off from September 1983 on, and none of those few have yet made it to lottery five months later. There have been a few hundred in lotteries since September and you haven't even seen those winners come out as CP's yet.

Lots of talk, motions, actions, promises, etc., but still no CP's. Does that tell you anything?

If you are an ICTV member and want to file in certain cities, tell us where you want to file now, not after the large cut-off list comes out. We will then notify you when it is feasible to file there. Exclusives (file no one else in same town, same channel) are \$250 plus \$60 if we have to find the tower site. Non-exclusives (only in bigger cities) are \$125 in pooled filings of 6 or less. \$100 in large cities when we file 10 or less. Photocopying is extra.

If you are an ICTV member and want to file your own, we will help free of charge.

The people that were charging \$4,000 per application, who made up phony tower sites and used questionable engineering, lucked out. The FCC has returned most of these and when the applicants who paid \$4,000 for the application complain, they say they can't be held responsible because the FCC changed the rules. The poor applicant doesn't know if it was returned because the FCC changed the rules or because of total inadequacies of the filer. If the applicant wants them refiled for reconsideration, they charge them hundreds of dollars more to do that. The applicant is out his \$4,000 and has not even a lottery chance.

We filed hundreds of applications for ICTV members at \$250 each. We got many bounced because of change of the rules. Some bounced because the FCC data base did not have the stations they say are interfering even on the data base we were furnished with. We also had some returned because we goofed on the engineering or the typist typed one digit wrong in just one place on the engineering page and had it right 3 other places in the same application.

To analyze whether we goofed, whether it was a change of rules, faulty data base, etc., takes almost as much time as doing a new application. We have had over 30 returned that have been resubmitted that were FCC processing errors and should not have been returned. So, even though we charged only \$250 (not \$4,000), which is about what they cost us to do, we are replacing these one for one for our members at no charge other than photocopying and postage. If we filed some for you that were returned, we will now try and replace them for you at no charge (except photocopying and postage). However, you need to notify us **immediately** where you would desire replacements. We do not guarantee you these will stick because we are now very aware the FCC data base is not 100% complete and reliable, nor is the exact interference 100% calculable to the same figures they may be using. We use our best judgment.

Rumor has it that the FCC staff is attempting to finish a goal of returning 8,000 of the 12,000 LPTV applications, and then as soon as that is accomplished and those returned applications entitlement of 30 days to file for reconsideration has run out, the remaining 4,000 are then rumored to all be put on one big 30-day cut-off. After that, then the Commission would be able to sort out the 8,000 or more expected to be filed on those in about 6 months, and then 'maybe' some quantity could be put in lottery. This means another 8 months with little or no CP's.

In the meantime, the lottery dribbles along with very small monthly quantities, and the winners are still nearly all apparently held up by petitions to deny (or some other reason no CP's yet for lottery winners).

In this issue, is the proposed rule making change. You can file comments by sending 3 copies to the FCC and reference the rule making numbers. The NTA or some other group are expected to request an extension of time to file comments.

Next issue we hope to have room to do some success stories on low power stations on the air and how they are making money right from the start. (yes, it can be done).



Lo-Power Community Television magazine is published twelve times per year. Sample copies are \$5, subscriptions are \$50 per year. Intended to supply needed information on low power television at reasonable cost. Copyright 1984 Lo-Power Community Television, Harlan L. Jacobsen.

THE GREAT BOUNCE OF 1983

This office filed 130 applications on December 13th by shipping them in two boxes by two different reliable overnight, next day delivery carriers. These were due in the FCC office by the end of business hours on the 14th. Due to the U.S. Mail Christmas rush, we did not use Express Mail. We went with two carriers that have always been reliable in the past. We had an ICTV member from New York who had applications in the shipment fly down to D.C. on the 14th to ride herd and make sure both boxes got off the plane and to the Commission in time.

Totally unforeseen, unfortunately the U.S. Mail for Christmas was extremely large for that flight and having priority, bumped all other shipments. At noon on the 14th, we called and found out that our shipment had been bumped until the next flight and would not arrive in D.C. until after 5 p.m.

The New York member then went to the FCC office and wrote information relayed by phone in longhand and filed front pages only. He also tried to notify and arrange for the shipment to be accepted but was totally rebuffed. At our end, we got signed affidavits from both carriers saying everything possible was done and filed on the 15th along with the applications a motion for extension of time and an explanation of the delay. We received no word from the Commission, but merely received the applications back as too late for filing.

We have now filed an action for a reconsideration of the staff decision by the full commission on these 130, and the applicants involved here have all contacted their Congressmen for help. In that filing, we brought up denial of equal protection. The Constitution has a clause that says all laws shall apply to everyone equally. If they do not, courts will strike them down as unconstitutional. That is the system of checks and balances. We are considering, if the Commission still refuses to accept the applications within 2 weeks, going to court and requesting a stay of all cut-offs until this question is settled. With the present certain date requirement that applications be in their office by a specified time means the U.S. citizen in the Virgin Islands does not have the same time to file that the person in Washington, D.C. has because of shipping time. Also, the Virgin Islands (or Arizona, Alaska, etc.) have their rights to file jeopardized by the carriers actions which are completely out of their control. The Internal Revenue Service says everything must be postmarked by the 15th, not in their office by the 15th. All courts say the date that it is postmarked is the date it is considered legally filed. Not the FCC, though. This rule of theirs of a date certain in their office, therefore, does not treat all U.S. citizens equally and as such is patently unconstitutional. The Commission is a large part Washington, D.C. attorneys, and they like this rule, it gives them an edge.

On the January 16th cut-off, we have been told, a California filer had 30 arrive a day late and is in the same predicament. In an earlier 'Caldwell' case we cited, the FCC reversed the staff and accepted a late application that was delayed by a snow storm. The requirement being the delay was beyond the filer's control. In that action, one Commissioner said 30 days was ample time and they should have shipped it sooner. 30 days may be ample time, however, the 27 or fewer

days we get is not enough. In every cut-off since September, we have had people working overtime, weekends and still have had 15 to 35 applications that didn't get filed because we ran out of time. On the January 16th cut-off, for example, we had 20 completed but didn't get shipped because we ran out of time to copy them, and we had several more done that did not have time to be typed.

If you shipped a day sooner, what assurances does that give you? Your filing rights are still at the mercy of the carrier. If you file some several days early, they are copied and filed on top of you. In the 'Caldwell' case, some FCC member states that the Commission should consider a postmark rule. Indeed they should.

HOW TO GET A LICENSE IN 60 TO 90 DAYS

Want to go into LPTV broadcasting in as little as 90 days? Here are some CP's and licenses for sale, many immediately available:

- ☆ Pan handle of Texas; 3 in one town, each 100-watt UHF; city population, 8,000.
- ☆ 2 separate southern Texas towns, one with a population of 12,000 and the other 14,000; both 20-watt UHF's.
- ☆ 2 North Dakota VHF's; one serves population of 5,000--small towns and farmers, second serves 5,000--small towns and farmers plus 15 miles from 16,000 population; high antenna site.
- ☆ 4 10 watt VHF in Southern Utah, all in center of one town of 6,000.
- ☆ 3 VHF's Northern Utah; covers 8,000 rural plus portion of 27,000 city population; 1-watt VHF's, 2,000 foot mountain antenna site.
- ☆ 2 in Pennsylvania; 100-watt UHF's; all cover 100,000 population.
- ☆ 3 Oregon coast towns; one site with 3 10-watt UHF; population of 5,200 plus portion of nearby town of 10,000. Second site with 4 20-watt UHF; 7,500 population plus other small towns nearby. Third site with 4,000 in town, 21,000 in county; 4 20-watt UHF's. All 3 within an 80-mile stretch of coast.
- ☆ 2 Colorado towns of 12,000 and 10,000; both VHF, both on flatland areas.
- ☆ Arizona, 100-watt UHF; 22,000 people in coverage area.
- ☆ Hawaii, 1,000-watt UHF; covers 80,000 people on island with no local television.
- ☆ Alaska, 1,000-watt UHF, 175,000 population; highest income per family in U.S.

Some of these we have contracted to buy, and the FCC paperwork is in progress. Others have already been assigned that we bought last summer. Some need to be constructed right away, and we will be putting on the air as soon as FCC assignment approval is granted. Others are on the air as translators, some CP's we have not contracted for but are representing the sellers. If you are interested in any of these, contact us at once because, frankly, we cannot handle all of them.

If you have a CP about to expire, a translator you no longer need or know someone who does, let us know. We know many people interested in purchasing them in many areas. We will try and get you together. Call (602) 945-6746.

MESSAGES, INFORMATION AND/OR ENTERTAINMENT BUSINESS

When you go into LPTV, you may believe that you are going into the television broadcasting business, but in reality you need to consider that you are actually going into the information and message distributing business. OR, if you are going into STV, then you are basically going into the entertainment business, or you might split your day and be in all three.

The information you carry and sell is information primarily about your local communities. Just like a local newspaper that carries national syndicated articles, comics and other features produced nationally to attract and inform readers, you too, will carry nationally produced material that attracts viewers. Your business is still basically local information and messages, and that is what you get paid for. How well and how much local information and messages you carry and how many local people get these messages and information you deliver will determine how much financial revenue your LPTV station will generate.

A newspaper appeals and registers only through the visual, and different people have different levels of retention from visual information. Radio stations only deliver through the aural medium, and people have different levels of retention for aural information, also. With television, your viewers obtain information from visual and aural mediums, and the retention of the message is not doubled, it is squared. A message obtained from television is more valuable to the message sender (advertiser) because it is retained longer and makes a more indelible retained impression.

Your advertising message rates should be at least slightly higher than local radio station ad rates for the same coverage numbers. Cost of operation for LPTV can usually be under the cost of operating a radio station 24 hours a day in the same market.

Your competitors for information and message delivery are:

1. local radio
2. local newspapers
3. direct mail
4. cable system origination (only some areas)

If you go ad-supported, you might make an agreement to pick up number 4 from the local cable system, and you do production and insertion of commercials, etc., in their weather channel, sports, etc., and others that have local avails. In exchange, you agree to stay away from STV, and you may or may not pay the cable operator a percentage of the revenue from that source, depending on the size of the market. Many of the channels they carry allow 4 or more local commercials be inserted per hour per channel. Automatic equipment is available for this. You can then sell and produce ads and information announcements, not only for your LPTV channel but also for the cable channels. The cable system is often not geared up for or interested in doing these themselves.

The advantage you have over the local radio station is you deliver the advertisers' messages when the local people are at home and relaxed and receptive. Your message delivery again appeals to two senses and has much better retention value. You can target local audiences by having a program that appeals to certain target groups, and advertisers can put their messages in the programs that reach these specific target groups.

Local newspapers have advantages in carrying considerable data ads, such as grocery ads that carry large numbers of priced items. Chief advantage you have over newspapers is information you carry is much more timely since newspapers, on the average, have an ad lead time of at least 3 days from make up to reader. In other words, their information and messages are old. Yours can be only minutes old, and again, you appeal to two senses.

Direct mail's chief advantage is that it can cover a specific target audience. Advertisers believe that \$5 for a thousand impressions is a feasible rate. Direct mail costs are in the 25¢ per impression and up, or about \$250 per thousand.

Direct mail's advantage is you can hit a specific target group. If you are selling books on low power television, you want to reach only people interested in low power television. Therefore, the only medium feasible is a publication reaching just LPTV people, or direct mail.

Local advertisers may want to sell to farmers and should, therefore, advertise on your farm market report, targeting that audience. Your ad rate then should be comparable in per thousand as your competitors. You will still have the advantage because as a local LPTV station you appeal to two senses and you have lower overhead.

Summary

You can, as an LPTV station, compete hands down for the local information/message business because:

1. You can deliver a lower cost per thousand than any other local method.
2. Your message delivery has four times the impact and retention because television appeals to two senses; both sight and sound.
3. Your station consumes little or no raw material and can be automated to very little labor, hence a lower overhead per thousand messages delivered.
4. You can target specific audiences at specific times with specific programs, something regular committed network TV stations cannot do.

No Cut-Off List

This issue is being mailed January 21st, First Class, but we are putting them in an envelope this time in an attempt to expedite delivery. Last month we mailed by First Class, December 19th and included a copy to ourselves which we received 2 weeks later.

As of January 20th, there is no cut-off list, and no one at the FCC is saying when. Our guess is they are putting the 4,000 on cut-off about February 10th, in which case we will try to mail a magazine immediately. If before that, you should be on our cut-off mailing list if you want it promptly. Get your microfiche copy now which is as of the end of December, nearly caught up even on December filings. (Microfiche \$10 each by state/city or state/channel.) Read the microfiche at your local library if you don't have a reader.

Applications Filed on Cut-Offs Since September 1983 not Listed Previously

Many of you have had applications on cut-off and have been dying to find out if anyone filed on top of yours. We have used several different ways to find out who has filed what, none of which seems to get 100%. Now we find that they have darn near caught up the data base, and we can look up who has filed on the

recent cut-offs directly in that town. If they filed in some nearby town, we won't catch it by this method, but this may be a start since it does give you who filed directly on that town and what now appears on the data base as mutual exclusives directly in that town.

ARIZONA

Big Park Valley
53 .109kw Bell Rock TV Club, Inc. 10/11/83

Bisbee
64 1.78kw Charlie's TV's Company 11/04/83
64 1.40kw Focus Translators, Inc. 11/04/83

Bullhead City
09 .116kw Mohave County Broadcast 11/12/83

Douglas
03 .34kw LPTV Services 12/12/83
68 1.77kw Charlie's TV's Company 11/04/83
68 1.77kw Deloy Miller 11/04/83
68 1.00kw Focus Translators, Inc. 11/04/83

Flagstaff
22 1.97kw Hector Leal 12/19/83
22 1.96kw Rene Rodriguez 12/19/83
22 2.25kw LPTV Services 12/29/83
22 2.96kw FM Television, Limit 12/22/83
22 7.53kw Second Local Power 12/22/83
22 1.05kw Buenaventura, Incorp. 10/29/83

Navajo Comp Station
68 .239 El Paso Natural Gas 11/12/83

Nogales
60 4.38kw Deloy Miller 11/04/83

Parker
31 0.7kw Group Seven Commic. 12/02/83

CALIFORNIA

Barstow
35 .429kw Sani Barrios 11/28/83
35 100w Focus Translators, Inc. 11/28/83
35 4.49kw Morris Joe Dimsdale 12/14/83
35 3.75kw American Lo-Power TV 11/28/83
35 8.00kw K.B.L.A., Inc. 12/14/83
35 37.8kw LPTV Services, Inc. 11/28/83
43 3.72kw American Lo-Power TV 11/28/83
44 .429kw Saul R. Alaniz 11/28/83
44 4.15kw LPTV Services, Inc. 11/28/83
44 4.0kw K.B.L.A., Inc. 12/14/83
44 4.15kw LPTV Services, Inc. 11/28/83
44 4.0kw K.B.L.A., Inc. 12/14/83
44 .429kw Sylvia G. Franco 11/10/83
44 100w Focus Translators, Inc. 11/28/83

Calexico
32 1.18kw Mrs. Juanita T. Garz 12/01/83
32 1.18kw Leobardo Longoria 11/22/83
32 1.18kw Mr. Juan Villareal 12/01/83
32 1.18kw Raul Francisco Rivas 11/22/83
32 2.66kw Sara Diaz Warren 11/22/83
32 1.4kw Second Local Power T. 12/12/83
32 2.66kw V.C. Richards & M. F. 11/22/83
32 1.18kw Yolanda Reyes 11/22/83
32 21.8kw Latin American TV LT 12/01/83
32 1.18kw Richard Mendoza 12/01/83

Chico
36 17.2kw Island Television CO 12/16/83
36 18.9kw Lidia Broadcasting CO 11/10/83
36 4.49kw Morris Joe Dimsdale 11/22/83
36 37.1kw Nat'l Innovative Pro 11/22/83
36 18.9kw Raul Francisco Rivas 11/10/83
36 18.9kw Juan Villareal 11/10/83

Ridgecrest
19 1.73kw High Desert Broadcast 11/22/83
25 14.6kw Eddie Robinson 12/16/83
31 21.8kw Barstow Church of GO 11/28/83
31 100w Focus Translators, Inc. 11/28/83
31 0.24kw Lidia Broadcasting C 11/10/83

South Lake Tahoe
37 6.29kw Lidia Broadcasting C 11/10/83
37 6.29kw Sylvia G. Franco 11/10/83
44 16.5kw Ponyland Broadcasting 11/28/83
45 6.28kw Gloria Garcia 11/28/83
45 6.28kw Mr. Juan Villareal 12/22/83
45 5.4kw LPTV Services, Inc. 11/28/83

COLORADO

Craig
07 0.07 Deloy Miller 12/19/83

15 0.85kw Mountain TV Network 12/16/83
19 0.86kw Mountain TV Network 12/19/83
21 0.89kw Mountain TV Network 12/19/83

Del Norte
09 .009kw Parker Hill T.V. Ass. 10/20/83
11 .215kw Parker Hill TV Assoc. 10/20/83
13 .207kw Parker Hill TV Assoc. 10/20/83

Delta
35 4.22kw American Lo-Power TV 12/23/83

Denver
41 28.3kw Spanish International 12/16/83
47 34.6kw Nizel Communications 10/20/83

Lamar
33 .895kw Hector Leal 12/19/83
33 .895kw Rene Rodriguez 12/19/83

Rangely
66 4.38kw Deloy Miller 11/02/83
66 4.38kw Charlie's TV's Compa 11/28/83

Sterling
08 .175kw Rene Rodriguez 12/19/83
08 .175kw Hector Leal 12/19/83
11 .031kw Saul R. Alaniz 11/22/83
11 .042kw American Lo-Power TV 11/22/83

FLORIDA

Key West
28 10.9kw Focus Translators, Inc. 12/01/83
28 43.5kw Tel-Radio Communication 11/02/83
28 7.79kw LPTV Services, Inc. 11/02/83

Marco Island
24 62.4kw David R. Martin & DI 12/29/83

GEORGIA

Waycross
27 .466kw Rene Rodriguez 12/29/83
27 100w Russell Communications 12/29/83
27 .466kw Hector Leal 12/29/83
27 10.5kw American Christian T 12/29/83
31 1.21kw Russell Communications 12/16/83
33 1.21kw Jeffco Broadcasting 12/16/83
33 1.21kw Kentel 12/16/83
33 1.21kw Womens LPTV Network 12/16/83
33 1.21kw GenEric Television 12/16/83
33 1.21kw CBC TV 12/16/83
39 1.20kw Kentel 12/16/83
39 1.20kw GenEric Television 12/16/83
39 1.20kw Jeffco Broadcasting 12/16/83
39 1.20kw Womens LPTV Network 12/16/83
39 1.20kw CBC TV

HAWAII

Pearl City
44 14.4kw First Assembly of God 12/09/83

Pukalani
66 12.7kw Charleen Shero 10/27/83

Lihue
67 24.5kw Hawaii Public Broadcast 10/21/83

Mau
39 1.82kw Deloy Miller 11/02/83
39 1.82kw Charlie's TV's Company 11/02/83
39 9.4kw LPTV Services, Inc. 11/02/83
39 15.1kw First Assembly of God 11/02/83

Honolulu
44 27.3kw LPTV Services, Inc. 12/01/83
44 25.9kw American Christian 12/09/83
44 58.6kw Mountain Broadcasting 12/01/83

07 .065 George W.L. Krueger 11/29/83
" " Wendell Hope " "
" " Marceline M. Green " "
" " Harry R. Glidden " "
" " Donna Y. Flores " "
" " William M. Beardsley " "
" " Karen L. Clark " "
" " Woodrow Yasuhara " "
" " Malcolm B. Wright " "
" " Mary Lou Watumull " "
" " Faredah Shamsuddin WA " "
" " Samuel G.S. Tam " "
" " John L. Trusdell Jr. " "
" " Gary S. Viverios " "
" " Henry Suzuki " "
" " Roger M. Zupka " "
" " Roger D. Schmidt " "
" " Odelle Sapp " "
" " Edward Robello " "
" " Joseph W. Robinson " "
" " Lisa Savitski " "
" " Greg C.F. Lee " "
" " Mitsue Marakani " "
" " Maritess Cristobal " "
" " Lora L. Burbage " "
" " Klayton A. Ko " "
" " Herbert T. Matsumaga " "
" " Kent E. Matuhieu " "
" " Peter T. Mashimo " "
" " Joseph K. Malina " "
" " 0.08 Deloy Miller 11/02/83
" " .098 LPTV Services, Inc. 12/12/83
" " 0.30 Mountain Broadcasting 11/04/83
" " .065 Barbara Seleni 11/29/83
" " Rochelle K. Sepulved " "
" " Bruce Spencer " "
" " Terry Lee Stan Aka T " "

Hilo
44 2.56kw Charlie's TV's Company 11/13/83
44 20.3kw LPTV Services, Inc. 11/02/83
44 15.2kw First Assembly of God 11/08/83
44 2.56kw Deloy Miller 11/04/83

IDAHO

Twin Falls
14 12.7kw Inspiration TV of SO. 12/22/83
15 1.27kw Hector Leal 12/19/83
15 1.27kw Rene Rodriguez 12/19/83
15 2.1kw Womens LPTV Network 12/23/83
15 3.98kw American Lo-Power TV 12/23/83
15 29.5kw Second Local Power TV 12/22/83
16 1.21kw GenEric Television 12/23/83
16 12.7kw Inspiration TV of SO. 12/22/83
16 1.21kw The Little TV Station 12/23/83
16 50.2kw Low Power Technology 12/22/83
20 50.1kw Low Power Technology 12/22/83
20 1.21kw Bob Jacobucci 12/20/83
20 1.21kw Womens LPTV Network 12/23/83
20 3.96kw American Lo-Power TV 12/23/83
20 12.7kw Inspiration TV of SO. 12/22/83
21 29.4kw Second Local Power TV 12/22/83
21 1.21kw GenEric Television 12/22/83
22 50.1kw Low Power Technology 12/22/83
22 12.7kw Inspiration TV of SO. 12/22/83
23 1.20kw Womens LPTV Network 12/23/83
23 1.20kw Bob Jacobucci 12/20/83
23 3.95kw American Lo-Power TV 12/23/83
24 50.1kw Low Power Technology 12/22/83
24 12.7kw Inspiration TV of SO. 12/22/83
26 12.7kw Inspiration TV of SO. 12/22/83
28 1.20kw Bob Jacobucci 12/20/83
28 1.20kw Womens LPTV Network 12/23/83
29 1.20kw GenEric Television 12/23/83
29 30.5kw Second Local Power T 12/22/83
31 .636kw Linda D. Clevenger 11/18/83
33 12.1kw Kentel 11/28/83
33 12.1kw GenEric Television 11/28/83
33 12.1kw The Little TV Station 11/28/83
33 12.1kw Quanta Communication 12/14/83
33 12.1kw Womens LPTV Network 12/14/83
33 12.1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 11/28/83
36 1.19kw Bob Jacobucci 12/20/83
36 1.19kw Womens LPTV Network 12/23/83
38 1.19kw GenEric Television 12/23/83

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

FCC 93-593
34076

In the Matter of)
)
Low Power Television and Television) MM Docket No. 83-1350
Translator Service)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Adopted: December 14, 1983

Released: December 23, 1983

By the Commission:

Introduction and Background

1. The Commission submits for comment several proposals for changes in the processing procedures for low power television and television translator applications. These proposals include: (1) modification of the cut-off rules to provide for a "window" or date certain for filing applications; (2) elimination of the requirement of filing financial information or certification with applications; and (3) the designation of television translators or certain types of translators as a priority or separate class of service for processing purposes with low power television secondary to it. Since they affect basic processing procedures, the rule changes proposed would apply prospectively to new applications filed. All pending applications and applications which are mutually exclusive with them would be processed pursuant to the present rules. However, in the case of the financial requirements, since compliance is only monitored post-lottery, it would appear to be in the public interest to make the changes apply retroactively to all pending as well as new applicants.

2. The low power television service began with a Notice of Inquiry in 1978, 68 FCC 2d 1525 (1978). In September, 1980, the Commission established procedures for processing translator and low power television applications pending the outcome of the inquiry and rule making. Notice of Interim Processing, 45 FR 62004, published September 17, 1980. The Notice of Proposed Rule Making was adopted at about the same time. ^{1/} Under the interim processing rules, approximately 5,000 applications were received by April of 1981. Due to lack of computer capability necessary to process the applications, the Commission ordered a freeze on the acceptance of new applications, except for several specified exceptions. Order Imposing Freeze, 46 FR 2602, published May 11, 1981.

3. Upon the adoption of the Report and Order, 51 RR 2d 476, 47 FR 21468, published May 18, 1982 (hereinafter referred to as "LPTV Report and Order") applications were grouped into categories or "Tiers" based on location. Those applicants proposing to locate their transmitting antennas more than 55.5 miles from any of 212 ranked television markets were placed in Tier I. Tier II was defined as applicants proposing to locate their stations within 55.5 miles of the reference coordinates of ranked markets 101 through

^{1/} 45 FR 69178, published October 17, 1980.

212. Tier III included all remaining applicants proposing a station location within 55.5 miles of the reference coordinates of ranked markets one to 100, inclusive.

4. By the time the LPTV Report and Order was adopted, the Commission had received a total of 6,500 applications. Under the tiered system adopted in the LPTV Report and Order, applicants proposing to serve Tier I markets were exempted from the freeze. Thus, now an additional 5,500 Tier I applications have been filed bringing the total number of pending applications to 12,000. The need to reevaluate the Commission's processing procedures in view of the number of pending and anticipated applications precipitated a further freeze on the acceptance of new or major change low power television and television translator applications. See Order, FCC 83-423, adopted September 15, 1983.

5. The Commission has now conducted a review of its procedures for processing low power television and television translator applications with a view toward simplifying and expediting the procedures. The proposals set forth below are designed to meet this goal. The public is invited to comment on these proposals.

Modification of Cut-Off Rules Applicable To Low Power Television and Television Translator Applications

6. The Commission has under consideration a proposal to change the cut-off procedure for low power television and television translator applications. The proposal would establish a series of "windows", opening 30 days or less after Public Notice of the "window" is given. New applicants would then have a limited period, generally five work days or less, in which to file complete and sufficient applications. Acceptance of applications may or may not be restricted to certain tiers or other application groupings. After the limited "window" for filing has passed, new or major change applications in conflict with those already filed would not be accepted. After applications filed during a window are processed, another window will open for the filing of additional applications for channels that then remain available. Applications which are filed pursuant to the proposed rules, if adopted, would not be placed on an A cut-off list, subject to competing applications, as is the current practice. Instead, all applicants wishing to provide service to any community would need to file during the open window in order to be considered with any other mutually exclusive application filed during the same open window time period. The proposed changes would modify Section 73.3572 of the Commission's Rules. The applications would still appear on a lottery public notice pursuant to Section 73.3572(f)(2) or a pre-grant public notice pursuant to Section 73.3572(f)(4).

7. There is substantial precedent for the establishment of firm filing dates for applications. The Supreme Court in Ashbacker v. FCC, 326 U.S. 327, 333, n.9 (1945) recognized that the Commission could establish dates for the filing of conflicting applications. See also Radio Athens, Inc. v.

FCC, 401 F2d 398 (D.C. Cir. 1968). In Century Broadcasting Corp. v. FCC, 310 F2d 864, (D.C. Cir. 1962), the flexibility of the Commission in fashioning procedural "housekeeping" rules was recognized. The Courts have traditionally required the Commission's cut-off dates to "fairly advise prospective applicants of what is being cut-off by the notice." Ridge Radio Corp. v. FCC, 292 F2d 770, 773 (D.C. Cir. 1961). The proposed rules would comply with this requirement for equal and fair treatment, since all potential applicants would be given adequate notice of the opening of a filing window.

8. Similar open "window" or "date certain" application filing cut-off dates have been adopted for use by the Commission. In relation to applications for cellular communications systems, the Commission adopted a date certain by which all applications for cellular communications systems in the top thirty Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas had to be filed. Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reconsideration, 89 FCC 2d 58 (1982). The Commission subsequently extended this "date certain" one day filing period to markets 31-60 and markets 61-90. Memorandum Opinion and Order on Further Reconsideration, 90 FCC 2d 571 (1982).

9. Additionally, in the 900 MHz One-Way Paging Systems, First Report and Order, 89 FCC 2d 1337 (1982), the Commission established an initial 60 day "window" which began 90 days after the Report and Order was published in the Federal Register, in which applicants could file for 900 MHz paging authorizations. Upon reconsideration this window approach was extended to the three 900 MHz nationwide paging frequencies by Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reconsideration (Part 2), 53 RR 2d 1238 (1983), appeal docketed, sub nom., National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners v. FCC, No. 83-1485, D.C. Cir., May 5, 1983. After those applications were processed, the Common Carrier Bureau could reopen the "window" for additional filings for any remaining frequencies. In the Private Radio Bureau a "window" has also been used. See Second Report and Order in PR Docket No. 79-191, 90 FCC 2d 1281 (1982) at para. 205. Most recently in the Instructional Television Fixed Service - Multipoint Distribution Service Reallocation (ITFS-MDS) proceeding, General Docket No. 80-112, Report and Order, 48 FR 33873, adopted May 26, 1983, the Commission established a "date certain" application filing approach for the newly created multi-channel MDS systems. The date set was the 45th day after publication of the Order in the Federal Register. The Commission, by Public Notice released August 4, 1983, later clarified this Order to allow applications to be filed during a six day "window."

10. The "date certain" or "window" filing period eliminates the practice of "misappropriating information," which occurs when one applicant copies another applicant's proposals. Cellular Further Reconsideration, supra at n. 3. As stated in the ITFS-MDS Report and Order, supra at p. 33898:

Our experience with both MDS and the more recently authorized Digital Electronic Message Service (DEMS) has taught us that some applicants merely copy applications that have previously been filed and resubmit them with the names changed. We believe that this kind of activity does smack of the "land rush" or "gold rush" mentality that concerned many of the

commentators in this proceeding. Our experience with single channel MDS applications is that in many instances a local entity will perceive the need for service in its community and file the appropriate application only to have another entity file a competing application on the final day allowed by our Rules thereby delaying the introduction of service to the public. We do not believe that such activity is in the public interest.

11. These problems are also evident in the low power television and television translator service, where local entities will file for a service in their community only to have an average of four competing applications filed on the A cut-off date. This practice has seriously retarded the processing of applications and implementation of the low power television service.

12. Considering all of the foregoing, the Commission now seeks comments on whether it would be appropriate to use periodic "windows" for filing low power television and television translator applications. Comments are invited as to appropriate groupings for a given window period. Specifically, groupings by tier, geographic location, market size, and channel number should be addressed. Each of these approaches to segmenting the universe of potential applications appears to present problems due to the potential for creating a daisy chain effect or prejudicing other applicants. For instance, acceptance or grant of an application for a community in State A may prejudice or preclude consideration of an application in an adjacent community in State B. Likewise, acceptance or grant of an application for Channel A may prejudice or preclude consideration of an application on adjacent Channel B. In addition, specific comments are sought as to whether the procedure should allow for the unrestricted filing of applications nationwide during a "window" period. Comments are also invited as to any other procedures that would effectively expedite consideration of low power television and television translator applications.

Elimination of Financial Showing Required for Low Power Television and Television Translator Applications

13. The Commission is now proposing to eliminate the requirement that applicants for low power television and television translator authorizations file any information, or certification, concerning their financial qualifications. We believe that the public interest can be protected by strictly enforcing the one year construction period. Thus, the applicant would not need to have the financial ability at the time the application is filed. Financial ability will not be determined a priori.

14. The Commission historically has requested various types of information from broadcast applicants concerning their costs to construct and operate proposed stations and the financing available to meet these costs. These financial requirements have changed over the years based on the Commission's interpretation as to what is in the public interest, convenience or necessity. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, has been held to

provide judicially enforceable constraints on the Commission's exercise of authority as well as entitling the Commission to considerable judicial deference in determining what the public interest entails. Office of Communications of the United Church of Christ v. FCC, ___ F2d ___, 53 RR 2d 1371 (D.C. Cir. 1983); See also FCC v. WNCN Listeners Guild, 450 U.S. 582 (1981); FCC v. National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting, 436 U.S. 775 (1978); FCC v. WOKO, Inc., 329 U.S. 223 (1946). Pursuant to Section 308(b) "all applications for station licenses ... shall set forth such facts as the Commission by regulation may prescribe as to the citizenship, character, and financial, technical, and other qualifications of the applicant to operate the station...." 2/ (Emphasis added.) Thus, we believe that the Commission's inquiry into the financial qualifications of its applicants is discretionary. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit stated:

Also, the provisions of 47 U.S.C. 308(b) authorizing consideration of factors of 'citizenship, character, and financial, technical and other qualifications' is not violated because it does not require scrutiny of an applicant's financial fitness. That section leaves it within the discretion of the Commission to decide which facts relating to such factors it wishes to have set forth in applications. Since this leaves the Commission free to have no facts set forth on any of these matters, if it finds such action appropriate, it follows necessarily that the Commission is not required to consider financial fitness if it deems it irrelevant to its regulatory scheme. [National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners v. FCC, 525 F2d 630, 645 (D.C. Cir. 1976). (Hereinafter "NARUC I".)]

15. In NARUC I the court upheld the Commission's action in creating Specialized Mobile Radio Systems ("SMRS"), Cellular Radio Systems and reserving spectrum in the 900 MHz band for Land Mobile Service, Memorandum Opinion and Order in Docket No. 18262, 51 FCC 2d 945 (1975). In that docket the Commission had determined that competition would assure that the frequencies allocated for SMRS would best be utilized in the public interest. The Commission determined that its new SMRS rules did not violate the Communications Act. In meeting the obligations of Section 308(b), the Commission detailed all of the requirements for obtaining an authorization for an SMR system. Information was requested from applicants on legal, character, technical, operational and frequency loading factors. The Commission, however, did not require the applicants to show that they had the financial qualifications to construct the proposed facilities. Instead, strict construction deadlines for the authorized facilities were established. Authorized trunked SMR systems were required to begin construction within six months and complete construction within one year from the date of grant. Specific "loading" standards were set forth in the rules. If the licensee did not meet the construction or loading requirements the frequency would be made

2/ 47 U.S.C. §308(b)(1981)

available for use by other qualified applicants. "This method, in our view, is preferable to the examination of a financial statement to ensure the frequencies assigned will be used effectively. The Communications Act gives us ample flexibility in this area to adopt measures most conducive '...to the proper dispatch of [our] business and to the ends of justice.' Section 4(1) of the Act. See FCC v. Pottsville Broadcasting Co., 309 U.S. 134 (1940)." Memorandum Opinion and Order in Docket No. 18262, supra at 960. The Commission subsequently followed the reasoning of NARUC I in its decision to eliminate the financial qualifications requirement in the Public Mobile Radio Service under Part 22 of the Commission's Rules. Public Mobile Radio Service, 82 FCC 2d 152 (1980).

16. The Commission now requires that an applicant for a low power television or television translator construction permit certify that it is financially qualified. ^{3/} However, the Commission retained the option of requesting additional information if circumstances warranted. The Commission noted that in its experience, actual operation was rarely effectuated as itemized in the application which required a detailed listing of projected expenditures and sources of funds. The strict financial requirements therefore were of little help to the Commission in making a public interest determination. We also noted that our "get tough" policy on not extending construction permits for applicants who are either financially unwilling or unable to construct was being enforced. After consideration of all relevant factors we determined that use of the financial certification process would cause no significant harm when balanced against expedited processing and prompt institution of service to the public.

17. There are several reasons why elimination of financial information concerning low power television and television translator applications is particularly appropriate. First, a strict construction period of one year is applied to all low power television and television translator permittees. Therefore, a post-lottery enforcement mechanism is in place that will provide for the termination of authorizations won without appropriate financial backing. Second, because low power television is a new service, financial commitments may not be available until after construction permits are granted. Moreover, the financing actually used to construct the facility may, and often does, differ from that originally proposed. Finally, elimination of financial information in applications may also make it easier for minorities and women to enter this new service. Interested parties are invited to comment on this proposal.

3/ Financial certification was extended to Low Power Television service in LPTV Report and Order, supra.

Separation of Processing Procedures for Low Power Television and Television Translators

18. Television translator service was traditionally designed to "provide a means whereby the signals of television broadcast stations may be retransmitted to areas in which direct reception of such television broadcast stations is unsatisfactory due to distance or intervening terrain barriers". See Section 74.731 of the Commission's Rules. Translators are used by state public television and educational organizations to rebroadcast the signals of non-commercial television stations throughout their state jurisdictions. Further, television translators are used by full service stations to provide service to shadowed areas within the Grade B contour. Service to these areas may also be necessary to the economic viability of some of the full service television stations. Translators also act as an extension of the full service facilities by bringing that programming to the rural and underserved markets.

19. When the Commission established the low power television service, it hoped to balance two principal goals for television service. One of these goals was to recognize the contribution that the traditional translator had played in the past. Therefore we attempted not to adopt rules that would make translator service more difficult to provide, especially in isolated rural areas where the need for television service is greatest. A second goal was to provide maximum flexibility for new originating services to come into being, easily and at low cost, and to provide for expansion of existing translator service. Notice of Proposed Rule Making, supra at paragraph 6.

20. Among the 12,000 low power television applications that have been filed, there are only about 1,000 television translator applicants. Because both television translator and low power television applicants compete for the same frequencies, with the Low Power Television Report and Order and Lottery Report and Order the Commission effectively combined them for purposes of application processing. Although there is a legitimate technical basis for combining low power television and television translators, applicants for traditional translator service have now been delayed by the onslaught of thousands of applications for low power television. Based on the experience the Commission has gained since the implementation of the low power television rules, the Commission is seeking comment on whether the balance between the two goals needs some adjustment. The rules have created an environment of substantial flexibility for low power television applicants. However, this flexibility may be at the expense of our goal to provide conventional television service to isolated rural areas. Accordingly, a remedy may be required. Thus, while we recognize and still support the substantial interests in providing opportunities for entry by new telecommunications participants offering new local programming alternatives, we believe that we should at least ask in this notice whether an alternative processing scheme would better serve these goals. Therefore, we request comments on several alternatives directed toward reaching these goals and seek comment on whether any of these alternatives or any remedy at all is desirable.

21. First, unlike our present processing procedures, the window cut-off approach, which would not highlight any specific application, should diminish the likelihood of competing applications in unserved or underserved areas. Secondly, even in those instances where mutually exclusive applications are filed and the translator applicant loses in the lottery, in many cases the television translator applicant will be able to file a new application during a subsequent open window

after reengineering its proposed facilities to avoid conflict. If commentators do not believe that the window approach will be sufficient to meet our goals, other alternatives include according translators a higher priority than low power television stations. 4/ Pursuant to this proposal if a new or major change low power television application and a new or major change television translator application were mutually exclusive, the low power television application would not be accepted for filing. If there were mutually exclusive television translator applications the licensee would be determined by use of a lottery.

22. Other alternatives include giving a priority only to those television translators necessary to fill in a full service facility's city grade, Grade A or Grade B contours. Another option is to permit separate open filing windows for translators. Pursuant to this proposal there would be alternating filing windows for television translators and low power television applications.

23. With respect to the alternatives set forth above, it is important to recognize that many low power television stations actually function during part of their respective operations as translators. 5/ The low power television service was established to permit more flexible use of low cost television equipment in order to provide a variety of market driven program offerings. The proposed translator priority struction would prejudice these stations with resulting disadvantage to both services. For example, the proposal to define the change from a translator to a low power station as a major change increases the burdens on those translators wishing to become low power stations and to provide local programming. In order to avoid abuse of any priorities accorded to television translators, some means would be required to prohibit the filing of applications for translators that are intended for conversion to low power stations at a later date. Further, low power television provides a local origination service. It is not clear that the unmet needs for basic translators outweigh the benefits of a more flexible, market oriented low power television service. By awarding a blanket priority to television translators we may find ourselves authorizing the rebroadcast of the programs of a distant television station in a well-served market over programming tailored to the local community. Considering all of the foregoing, comments on the various alternatives proposed or any other possible alternatives are solicited. Adoption of the changes proposed herein may affect certain of the Commission's Rules, including Sections 73.3564, 73.3572, 73.3591 and 74.732.

4/ If television translators are made a priority class for processing purposes, any change from translator service to low power television service will then become an application for major change as defined in Section 73.3572 of the Commission's Rules.

5/ Section 74.701(f) of the Commission's Rules defines a low power television station as "A station authorized under the provisions of this Subpart that may retransmit the programs and signals of a television broadcast station and that may originate programming in any amount greater than 30 seconds per hour and/or operates a subscription service."

24. The rules proposed herein are intended to apply to the low power television and television translator service. While not the subject of this proceeding, the public may wish to file separate comments on the feasibility of the elimination of cut-off rules and financial qualifications in the other broadcast services. However, rule changes in the other broadcast services, if any, will be initiated through a separate notice of proposed rule making.

Administrative Matters.

25. Authority for this proposed rulemaking is contained in Section 1, 3, 4(1) and (j), 303, 308, 309 and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Pursuant to applicable procedures set forth in 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's Rules, interested parties may file comments on or before January 30, 1984 and reply comments on or before February 14, 1984. All relevant and timely comments will be considered by the Commission before final action is taken in this proceeding. In reaching its decision, the Commission may take into consideration information and ideas not contained in the comments provided that such information or a writing indicating the nature and source of such information is placed in the public file, and provided that the fact of the Commission's reliance on such information is noted in the Report and Order.

26. For purposes of this non-restricted notice and comment rulemaking proceeding, members of the public are advised that ex parte contacts are permitted from the time the Commission adopts a notice of proposed rulemaking until the time a public notice is issued stating that a substantive disposition of the matter is to be considered at a forthcoming meeting or until a final order disposing of the matter is adopted by the Commission, whichever is earlier. In general, an ex parte presentation is any written or oral communication (other than formal written comments/pleadings and formal oral arguments) between a person outside the Commission and a Commissioner or a member of the Commission's staff which addresses the merits of the proceeding. Any person who submits a written ex parte presentation must serve a copy of that presentation on the Commission's Secretary for inclusion in the public file. Any person who makes an oral ex parte presentation addressing matters not fully covered in any previously-filed written comments for the proceeding must prepare a written summary of that presentation on the day of oral presentation. That written summary must be served on the Commission's Secretary for inclusion in the public file, with a copy to the Commission official receiving the oral presentation. Each ex parte presentation described above must state on its face that the Secretary has been served, and must also state by docket number the proceeding to which it relates. See generally, Section 1.1231 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. 1.1231.

27. As required by Section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the FCC has prepared an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) of the expected impact of these proposed policies and rules on small entities. The IRFA is set forth in Appendix A. Written public comments are requested on the IRFA. These comments must be filed in accordance with the same filing deadlines as comments on the rest of the Notice, but they must have a separate

and distinct heading designating them as responses to the regulatory flexibility analysis. The Secretary shall cause a copy of this Notice, including the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, to be sent to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in accordance with Section 603(a) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. No. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, 50 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) (1981).

28. To file formally in this proceeding, participants must file an original and five copies of all comments, reply comments, and supporting documents. If participants want each Commissioner to receive a personal copy of their comments, an original plus eleven copies must be filed. Comments and reply comments should be sent to Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. Comments and reply comments will be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the Dockets Reference Room (Room 239) of the Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. For information on this proceeding, contact Larry A. Miller, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 632-3894.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

William J. Tricarico
Secretary

LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION TRANSLATOR
APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING AND
NOTIFICATION OF LOTTERY DATE TO AWARD CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

Report No.: NL-8-9 Modification
MX Case No.: L84-86,112
Lottery Session: 840127AA

Released: January 12, 1984

MX CASE NO.: L84-86							MX CASE NO.: L84-112																
				SELECTION	NUMBER					SELECTION	NUMBER												
		DIV		MIN. PROBABILITY	BLOCK			DIV		MIN. PROBABILITY	BLOCK												
BPTTL	810122IU NEW-T CHARLOTTE AMALIE AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK 2251 W. SILVER LAKE DR. LOS ANGELES CA 90039 REQ:CHAN. 43; ERP 20.5KV	VI	2	Y	0.352	000- 351	KT	830228IQ NEW-T IOLA WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA 301 N. WANAMAKER ROAD TOPEKA KS 66604 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 12.5KV	KS	3	N	0.222	000- 221										
BPTTL	810331IK NEW-T ST. THOMAS ISLAND TELEVISION CORPORATION 1132 CORTEZ BURLINGAME CA 94010 REQ:CHAN. 50; ERP 15.1KV	VI	1	Y	0.470	352- 821	BPTTL	830922SO NEW-T IOLA HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 8.18KV	KS	1	N	0.444	222- 665										
BPTTL	820430RW NEW-T CHARLOTTE AMALIE SOUTHWEST RADIO ENTERPRISES, INC. POST OFFICE BOX 35-460 MIAMI FL 33135 REQ:CHAN. 43; ERP 30.8KV	VI	2	N	0.176	822- 997	BPTTL	830923RY NEW-T LAWRENCE LOW POWER TECHNOLOGY, INC. 1245 PEARL STREET BOULDER CO 80302 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 10.6KV	KS	2	N	0.333	666- 998										
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3						SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998						NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3						SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999					

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

I. Reason for Action

In this proceeding, we seek to develop a record and to elicit comments on proposed rules. The proposed rules are part of the Commission's ongoing review and reevaluation of its rules and policies.

II. Objective

The proceeding will elicit comments on the public interest benefits and costs of the proposed rule changes in accordance with fulfilling the mandate of Section 308(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

III. Legal Basis

The legal basis for eliciting comments on these proposals to change our rules is found in Sections 4 and 303 of the Communications Act.

IV. Description, Potential Impact, and Number of Small Facilities Affected

The time and costs involved in proceedings concerning parties seeking authorizations for new low power television or television translator stations would be reduced. Small entities could benefit from not having to expend the time and incur the costs involved in the application stage relating to financial showings.

V. Recording, Record Keeping and Other Compliance Requirements

There is no additional impact.

VI. Federal Rules which Overlap, Duplicate or Conflict with the Proposed Rules

There is no overlap, duplication or conflict.

VII. Any Significant Alternative Minimizing Impact on Small Entities and Consistent with Stated Objectives

There is no significant alternative.

FCC TO HOLD LOW POWER TELEVISION LOTTERY
FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1984

The Federal Communications Commission will conduct a Lottery to determine a "tentative winner" in each of the proceedings listed in the attachment, on Friday, January 27, 1984 at 9:30 AM in Room 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

As indicated in the attachment each mutually exclusive LPTV applicant has already been assigned a number block, the size of which is determined by the total number of applicants in each proceeding and the applicable preference factors. (See prior notices REPORT NO. WL-8, WL-9, B-List Modified.)

At the lottery session, a separate random number will be drawn and applied to assigned number blocks for each proceeding held that day. The applicant within whose number block the random number falls is the winner.

The random number will be drawn from a raffle drum which contains capsules with the digits 0-9; each capsule contains one digit. One capsule is drawn for each digit, starting with the least significant digit. The capsule and digit are replaced in the drum. Drawing and replacement are continued until a single three digit (for proceedings with 20 or fewer applicants) or four digit (for more than 20 applicants) random number is generated.

Following the drawing, the Commission will issue a public notice announcing the tentative selections. Petitions to deny the application of the tentative selection will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days after the date of the notice.

For a more complete discussion of lottery procedures, see FCC INST 1159.1, released September 12, 1983. Additional information concerning the applicants or preferences for this lottery session may be obtained from Barbara Kreisman at (202) 632-3894. Procedural questions may be directed to Bill Tricerico at (202) 632-6410.

LOTTERY SESSION: 840127AA

Date: January 27, 1984

<u>MX CASE NO.</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>APPLICANT NAME/CITY OF LICENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER BLOCK ASSIGNMENT</u>
L84-5	BPTTL-820217TL	Malik-Harris/Aberdeen, WA	000-332
	BPTTL-820430SN	Response Broadcasting/Aberdeen, WA	333-998
L84-61	BPTTL-811211TV	Response Broadcasting/Eastsound & Ferndale, WA	000-499
	BPTTL-820126TZ	R&L Duthie/Friday Harbor, WA	500-999
L84-62	BPTTL-810406IN	Capital Development/Aberdeen, WA	000-398
	BPTTL-820423RO	Response Broadcasting/Aberdeen, WA	399-998
L84-63	BPTTL-810331IO	Island Television/St. Croix, VI	000-665
	BPTTL-810331S8	Caribbean Center/Chris & Frederiksted, VI	666-998
L84-64	BPTTL-810817IG	Atlantic and Caribbean Communications/Lihue, HI	000-265
	BPTTL-820318TX	El Dorado Home Cinema/Koloa, HI	266-465
	BPTTL-820319QG	Friends of Waipake/Lihue, HI	466-731
	BPTTL-820319TI	Linda D. Clevenger/Lihue, HI	732-997
L84-65	BPTT -820129TL	Quincy Valley T-V/Quincy, WA	000-332
	BPTTL-820324SV	Eddie Robinson/Grand Coulee, WA	333-998
L84-67	BPTTL-810115IS	Satellite Syndicated Systems/Honolulu, HI	000-229
	BPTTL-830218RZ	American Christian Television/Honolulu, HI	230-690
	BPTTL-830218TI	Channel America/Honolulu, HI	691-997
L84-68	BPTTL-830302YI	Phillips County TV Translator/Malta, MT	000-332
	BPTTL-830923TW	He's The One Broadcasting/Malta, MT	333-998
L84-71	BPTTL-800924IE	Applied Communications Technologies/Raleigh, NC	000-726
	BPTTL-801126IN	Graphic Scanning/Raleigh, NC	727-998
L84-72	BPTT -801201IL	Gunnison County Recreation/Jack's Cabin, CO	000-332
	BPTTL-830922SD	He's The One Broadcasting/Jack's Cabin, CO	333-998
L84-73	BPTTL-810903QC	Bernard Q. Petersen/Twin Falls, ID	000-198
	BPTTL-820319SH	Creative Broadcast Communications/Twin Falls, ID	199-731
	BPTTL-820319SV	Orion Broadcast Group/Twin Falls, ID	732-997
L84-112	BPTT -830228IQ	Washburn University of Topeka/Iola, KS	000-221
	BPTTL-830922SO	He's The One Broadcasting/Iola, KS	222-665
	BPTTL-830923RY	Low Power Technology/Lawrence, KS	666-998

<u>MX CASE NO.</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>APPLICANT NAME/CITY OF LICENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER BLOCK ASSIGNMENT</u>
L84-74	BPTT -820419SV	University of Utah/Manti & Ephraim, UT	000-135
	BPTT -830301SV	Piute County/Marysville, UT	136-316
	BPTTL-830309Z1	LocalVision/Richfield, UT	317-452
	BPTTL-830314X7	Mountain TV Network/Scipio, UT	453-815
	BPTTL-830923TU	He's The One Broadcasting/Manti, UT	816-996
L84-78	BPTT -800902IK	Neighborhood TV Company/Kansas City, KS & MO	000-073
	BPTTL-810112KD	Innovative Programming Network/Kansas City, MO	074-273
	BPTTL-810115IQ	Satellite Syndicated Systems/Kansas City, MO	274-347
	BPTTL-810116HL	Nolan Rd. Assembly of God/Kansas City, MO	348-447
	BPTTL-810116MM	LPTV/Kansas City, MO	448-547
	BPTTL-810116QK	J-Pax Broadcasters/Kansas City, KS & MO	548-696
	BPTTL-810119JJ	Television Concepts/Kansas City, KS & MO	697-796
	BPTTL-810217T4	Citizens Television System/Kansas City, KS & MO	797-896
	BPTTL-810217VA	Microband of America/Kansas City, MO	897-996
L84-79	BPTVL-811019TL	Clearvision Communications/Biloxi, MS	000-599
	BPTVL-820319QT	Tel-Radio Communications/Biloxi, MS	600-999
L84-81	BPTVL-811230TV	Southwest Community TV/Clovis, NM	000-156
	BPTVL-820423RW	Russell Communications/Clovis, NM	157-366
	BPTVL-820423SC	Nathan R. Berke/Clovis, NM	367-576
	BPTVL-820423SJ	BT Broadcasting Company/Clovis, NM	577-997
L84-82	BPTTL-811130TY	Stauffer Communications/Maryville, MO	000-332
	BPTTL-820316TX	Frank Merenghi/Maryville, MO	333-998
L84-83	BPTT -820409SV	North American Communication/Devils Lake, ND	000-061
	BPTTL-820617SQ	Blacks Desiring Media/Grand Forks, ND	062-186
	BPTTL-830218RT	Mountain TV Network/Devils Lake, ND	187-436
	BPTTL-830218SX	Mountain TV Network/Devils Lake, ND	437-686
	BPTTL-830218TA	Park Newspapers of Devils Lake/Devils Lake, ND	687-748
	BPTTL-830218YL	Mountain TV Network/Devils Lake, ND	749-998
L84-84	BPTT -8009021L	Neighborhood TV Company/Louisville, KY	000-141
	BPTTL-810114IE	Innovative Programming Network/Louisville, KY	142-521
	BPTTL-810116HY	Constance J. Wodlinger/Louisville, KY	522-711
	BPTTL-810116QH	J-Pax Broadcasters/Louisville, KY	712-996
L84-100	BPTTL-820302TS	Response Broadcasting/Twin Falls, ID	000-271
	BPTTL-830215VV	Eddie Robinson/Twin Falls, ID	272-452
	BPTTL-830217WD	Wexler, Reynolds, Harrison & Schule/Twin Falls, ID	453-633
	BPTTL-830218SK	Mountain TV Network/Twin Falls, ID	634-996
L84-101	BPTTL-810508IK	Summit Communications/Twin Falls, ID	000-332
	BPTTL-811008TS	Orion Broadcast Group/Twin Falls, ID	333-998
L84-102	BPTT -811120TZ	Futura Communications/Twin Falls/Jerome, ID	000-271
	BPTTL-820312TN	James Farmer/Twin Falls, ID	272-998
L84-103	BPTTL-810312KD	William E. Powell/Victoria, TX	000-399
	BPTTL-811007TZ	Presidio Enterprises/Victoria, TX	400-799
	BPTTL-811008TR	Tel-Radio Communications/Victoria, TX	800-999

<u>MX CASE NO.</u>	<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>APPLICANT NAME/CITY OF LICENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER BLOCK ASSIGNMENT</u>
L84-105	BPTT -8009021G BPTTL-810115JJ BPTTL-810116LD BPTTL-810116PQ BPTTL-810119IS	Neighborhood TV Company/St. Louis, MO Christian Board of Publication/St. Louis, MO J-Pax Broadcasters/St. Louis, MO Sue Ann Tustison/St. Louis, MO HLD&M Communications/St. Louis, MO	000-118 119-278 279-517 518-677 678-997
L84-106	BPTTL-8011211M BPTTL-830923TK	Communications Engineering/Fallon, NV He's The One Broadcasting/Fallon, NV	000-332 333-998
L84-107	BPTT -810123JP BPTTL-830923TS	Television Improvement Association/Ukiah, CA He's The One Broadcasting/Ukiah, CA	000-332 333-998
L84-108	BPTTL-830225XK BPTTL-830923TQ	Navajo Community College/Shiprock, NM He's The One Broadcasting/Shiprock, NM	000-599 600-998
L84-109	BPTT -830228RC BPTTL-830922SG BPTTL-830923TC	Regents of UNM Board of Education/Farmington, NM He's The One Broadcasting/Farmington, NM N & K LPTV/Farmington, NM	000-199 200-599 600-999
L84-85	BPTT -8008181B BPTTL-810121JJ	Barbara Smith/Charleston, SC Tel-Radio Communications/Charleston, SC	000-799 800-999
L84-86	BPTTL-810122IU BPTTL-810331IK BPTTL-820430RW	American Television Network/Charlotte Amalie, VI Island Television/St. Thomas, VI SW Radio Enterprises/Charlotte Amalie, VI	000-351 352-821 822-997
L84-87	BPTVL-810303JD BPTVL-830923TX	State of Alaska/Yakutat, AK He's The One Broadcasting/Yakutat, AK	000-332 333-998
L84-88	BPTVL-810303ET BPTVL-830923TY	State of Alaska/Akhiok, AK He's The One Broadcasting/Akhiok, AK	000-332 333-998
L84-90	BPTT -801120IK BPTTL-830311X5 BPTTL-830311Z5 BPTTL-830922SL	B. & J. Communications/Lihue, HI Mountain TV Network/Lihue, HI Mountain TV Network/Lihue, HI He's The One Broadcasting/Lihue, HI	000-129 130-476 477-823 824-996
L84-91	BPTTL-830225XM BPTTL-830923TZ	Navajo Community College/Chinle, AZ He's The One Broadcasting/Chinle, AZ	000-599 600-998
L84-92	BPTTL-830225XL BPTTL-830923TR	Navajo Community College/Tsaile, AZ He's The One Broadcasting/Tsaile, AZ	000-499 500-999
L84-94	BPTTV-801120IQ BPTVL-830922SA	Robert A. Jones/Hanalei, HI He's The One Broadcasting/Hanalei, HI	000-427 428-998
L84-95	BPTTL-810114KX BPTTL-810409YT	Entertainment Systems/Charleston, SC Island Telecasters/Hilton Head Island, SC	000-570 571-998
L84-99	BPTVL-810218IO BPTVL-810313IV BPTVL-810401ID BPTVL-810409IG BPTTV-810604IE BPTTV-811215TZ	Taft Broadcasting/Oshkosh, WI Frederic Bruce Poneman/Milwaukee, WI Local Service Television/Milwaukee, WI Figgie Communications/Milwaukee, WI Nationwide Communications/Fond Du Lac, WI WFRV Television/Fond Du Lac, WI	000-110 111-332 333-554 555-776 777-887 888-998

THE BARGAIN CHANNEL

You have national and regional messages to carry, political paid messages, but your main stay and bread and butter will be local information and messages. Right now, we have several multiple (3 to 4 channels each) former translator licenses, and if we wind up putting them on as LPTV ourselves, we plan to run one channel full time as the 'Bargain Channel'. On this channel on the hour and half hour, we will only take local businesses commercials that offer 15% or more off their normal price. The rest of the day's programming will consist of full motion video of different classifications of for sale items. For example, from 12 p.m. to 1 p.m. we will show full motion real estate showings of East side houses for sale. 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., West side. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., North side and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., South side homes for sale. From 4 to 4:30 p.m. we will show Chevrolets and other GM cars individuals have for sale; 4:30 to 5 p.m., Ford cars; 5 to 5:30 p.m., full motion video of Chrysler and American Motors cars; 5:30 to 6:30 p.m., imports; 6:30 to 7:30 p.m., household goods for sale; 7:30 to 8 p.m., jobs open--full motion video of where the job is along with full motion video of people seeking jobs during that period. One minute to the hour we will do announcements of things going on today or tonight in the community. At 8 to 8:30 p.m. we will do full motion video of houses and apartments for rent. 8:30 to 9:30 p.m., local miscellaneous for sale and services described and shown. At 9:30 we will go to a satellite feed such as SPN until 7 a.m. when we will recycle starting with jobs at 7 a.m. The rest will rerun until noon, where we start over. We update, put in new ads immediately as they are received and drop ads as soon as sold or filled. Newspaper readers do not know if the job has been filled or sold, but viewers know if it is still running, it is still available.

If you can see and hear about a car for sale, you are far more likely to respond than from a printed ad. We believe alpha numeric TV text is wasting your channel's potential even though it is cheaper, and you are back at the newspaper level as far as competition is concerned. With full video motion your message and information carrying ability is far superior. The new Panasonic 8950 recorders will search and find pre-recorded stops so if you have a tape of cars for sale, it can be set up to find and only run those you designate as still for sale. You shoot a house, car with commercial, etc., once and no dubbing or labor intensive work is required to schedule it.

You can offer \$7 for shooting the spot if they come to you, \$15 if you go to them. \$10 for running until it sells or 6 times (3 days), whichever comes first. \$17 total cost to the seller to sell the car or you can run it another 6 times for \$8 more if it doesn't sell right away.

The newspaper takes 2 or 3 days before the ad comes out. 'In today (the ad), on TV today' can be your slogan.

DON'T BUY A NEW HOME UNTIL YOU'VE CHECKED WITH YOUR TV.

Thanks to the new Home Channel, you'll be able to tour new and resale homes without ever leaving your chair.

Every half hour, you'll see many different homes including Coventry Homes, Marchal Builders, Realty Executives and Centennial Homes.

Top-to-bottom, front-to-back, inside and out. All in a matter of minutes, every minute of the day. You'll save valuable time, energy and money.

Tune in to Channel 36. The Home Channel--and possibly your next home--will be yours for the viewing.

THE HOME CHANNEL

A Service of R/G Cable
For Information Call 271-8080

JANUARY 15, 1984

The above ad regarding the local real estate channel is currently appearing in a Phoenix publication. The channel is run by the local daily newspaper.

SUMMARY UPDATE

In case you just tuned in to the low power scene, here is a summary:

1. For the last 3 years, the FCC has had various freezes, tiers, etc., to slow down filing of applications but still got 12,000 and have licensed practically none in the 3 years.

2. In September 1983, they put on a total freeze--no new applications anywhere.

3. You can now file on top of any that come up on cut-off (can file for 30 days), any channel in any town that would interfere with the cut-off channel and town, and is available where you file (up to 100 miles away).

4. Now the FCC is proposing to change the system with no more cut-offs and a certain period to file certain places and then close that area off for good. You can file your feelings about this (see rulemaking elsewhere this issue). This could go into effect as early as April. Send them 3 copies of your comments. Some groups are asking for extended time to file comments.

5. In the meantime, they propose soon to be putting all of those applications on file now on one or two large 30-day cut-offs.

6. No cut-off list in this magazine because they do not seem to be saying when the next one is coming out.

7. If you want the cut-offs mailed First Class the day we get them, we charge \$5 per month. Express Mail, add \$10.

8. Good luck, keep taking youth pills if you are waiting for a license.

FILING ON CUT-OFFS NOW

We never believed in filing on cut-offs and never did except for one member who was primarily after VHF's and they were disappearing. Then the Commission put on a total freeze on filing and started larger cut-off lists. This meant that when your earlier applications came up on cut-off, you were going to get clobbered with applications on top since now the FCC was forcing all filings to be on top of cut-offs. Example, my channel 11 Sterling, Colorado application where I was the original and only applicant, now by one well-known filer, several minority names were filed on top and I have one chance in 28 in the lottery. Therefore, your odds have also been lowered, and the only way to recoup is to file on top of cut-offs in other cities nearby.

If you want in a big city and you do not file on this 4,000 cut-off list supposedly coming out soon with 30 days to file, you will be forever locked out of big cities because believe me, they are nearly all going to go with this 4,000.

There were 35 filed on channel 7 in Honolulu, Hawaii on cut-off, see this and last issue filings. 30 were apparently the same filing but were filed over and over with 30 different names.

In filing on the 4,000, you will find some cities where tremendous numbers are filed and others are ignored totally, so there is no way to predict. You just play the odds.

ICTV

Independent Community Television Alliance

- Local Power Hot Line -- 50 hours a week
 - Subscription -- Monthly Lo-Power magazine
 - Co-op Group Purchases of Equipment
 - Expedited Washington Research Information
 - Collective Lobbying for the Little Guy in LPTV
 - Washington Follow-up on Applications
 - Verbal Phone Access to Commission Data Base -- 6 Days a Week
 - Use of Instructional 'How To' Videotapes (1 week free)
- Members pay only for shipping, handling, and record keeping

Below is my application for membership in ICTV. I have deducted \$ _____ for which I have already paid Lo-Power Publishing for publications and enclose a check for \$ _____, the two totalling \$250.00 for my one-year membership.

Independent Community Television Alliance

HARD COPY OF DATA BASE \$10.00 PER STATE

California and Texas \$15.00

We can produce for you hard copies of the FCC Dec. data base at \$10.00 per state with an additional \$5.00 charge for Texas and California. This will tell you who is still on the data base after returns. It will enable you to tell who is thru cut-off (directly) by two dates on the right hand column. Check the most recent date against that month's cut-off list in this magazine. Those mutually exclusive and cut-off indirectly you have to figure out somehow on your own and is not supplied by the commission in any form. We are not sure they know themselves.

This is one of the reasons the commission has to return many applications is because many filed that are mutually exclusive with something cut-off indirectly by something else on cut-off are not identifiable.

THE LATEST.....

Two new developments expected out soon. Proposals for low power FM and in April, some ruling on standards for stereo TV. Those of you currently or planning to run video clips (such as MTV) will receive a big boost eventually from the coming stereo TV boom.

Membership Information



The LPTV Association That Works

☆ WE DO A COMPLETE FCC APPLICATION FOR YOU! ☆
7432 E. DIAMOND, SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85257

Membership Application

Individual(s) to contact: _____
Name Position

Company _____

Address _____

City State Zip Code

Thomson-LGT has taken the guesswork, and the headaches, out of starting an LPTV station. As a total systems company, we offer single source responsibility for all the TV equipment you need to get on the air. From transmitters and translators, to towers, to complete studios, with pre- and on-site engineering. We also have equipment leasing programs.

Leave it to the company that's manufactured over 15,000 LPTV transmitters for nearly 100 countries. Leave it to Thomson-LGT.



"Only Thomson-LGT could accommodate Channel 23's tight time frame. They actually delivered their equipment ahead of schedule. And they spoke language that I could understand. I would not hesitate to buy more equipment from Thomson-LGT."

*Kenny Belford, President
Channel 23
Woodward, Oklahoma*

Ten sales offices coast-to-coast to serve you.

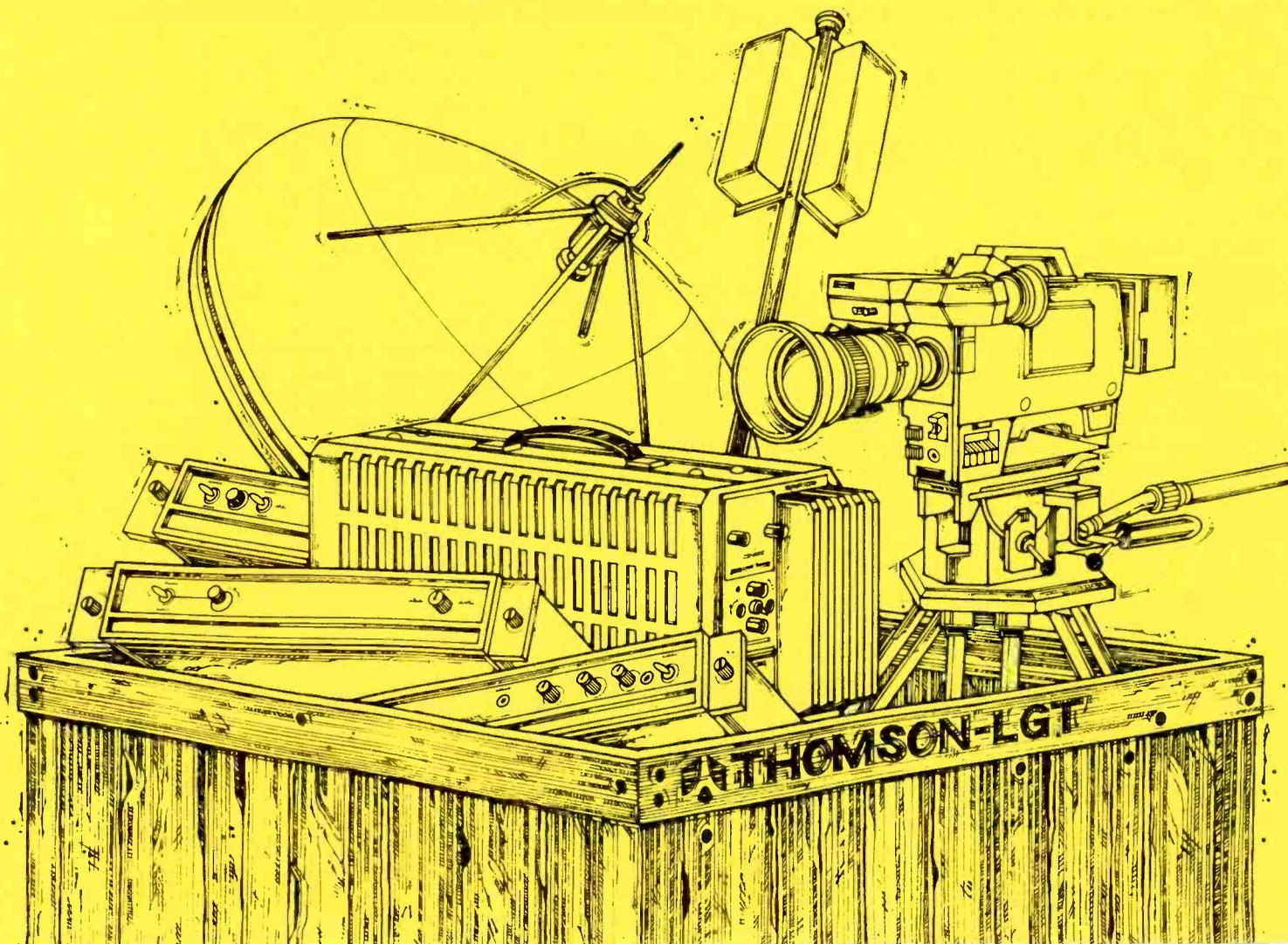
MARCOM
Scotts Valley, CA 95066, (408) 438-4273
MARCOM
Seattle, WA 98144, (206) 722-2636
MARCOM
Woodland Hills, CA 91364, (213) 703-0381
DIDIER/DENVER
Evergreen, CO 80439, (303) 674-6000
PARCOM
Southlake, TX 76092, (817) 481-7221
EMMONS ASSOCIATES
Burnsville, MN 55337, (612) 890-8920
DYER ELECTRONICS
Novi, MI 48050, (313) 349-7910
RALPH L. HUCABY
Nashville, TN 37215, (615) 373-0231
NORTHEAST BROADCAST LAB. INC.
South Glens Falls, N.Y. 13801, (518) 793-2181
WILTRONIX, INC.
Washington Grove, MD 20880, (301) 258-7676
SOUTHERN COASTAL
MARKETING SERVICES, INC.
Pineville, NC 28134, (704) 889-4508
BEATTIE & ASSOCIATES
Tallahassee, FL 32308, (904) 893-1382



THOMSON-LGT

37 Brownhouse Road, Stamford, CT 06902
Telephone (203) 965-7131, TWX (710) 474-3346

**Everything you need for an LPTV facility.
In one convenient package.**



Lo-Power Community TV
7432 East Diamond
Scottsdale, AZ 85257

FIRST CLASS

Do you want to sell your CP??

Many people have a CP, but are not ready for one reason or another to put it on. The commission has made it clear that they have been extending the early grants but there will be very few extensions hereafter. It takes approximately 60 to 90 days to transfer a CP. Therefore, if a purchaser is to have at least 90 days left to put it on the air, you need to seriously consider selling your CP if you are not ready to put it on at the 6 month point. There is no longer any FCC limitation on the amount you can

be paid.

If you are looking to get your feet wet in LPTV and do not want to continue waiting-waiting, we know of CP's and translator licenses available. Let us know what you are interested in and we will try to get you together with license and CP holders. There is no reason to let a CP go unused. Sell it if necessary and put one on later when you are ready. There are many people that are ready to go now. Lets get you together.



I C T V

Independent Community Television 7432 E. Diamond Scottsdale, AZ 85257 (602)945-6746

Lo-Power Community TV

February 1984

The Big Cut-Off List Is Out

(Inside)

Inside is the big cut-off list. Expect 8,000 to 16,000 filed against these by March 8th.

Unrelated to the big list, here is news on more gimmicks. Now they are filing even on cities not on the cut-off list by filing on cut-off on ghost channels, and it all is supposedly legal.

Here is the way it works: Town **A** is on cut-off. Somebody may file on town **B** on the cut-off mutual exclusive because it would interfere with **A**. Even if you don't know that someone will file **B** for sure, you go ahead and file town **C** that would interfere with **B** saying that **B** is probably going to be filed so you have to file on **C** now or forever be out of luck on **C**. Got it?

Next twist on the same gimmick: say town **A** is on cut-off. You file **B** for one entity and file **C** for another entity. On the cut-off list, **A** interferes with **B**, town **B** interferes with both **A** and **C**. (Theoretically, you could file clear across the country on any cut-off using this technique; file **ABCDEFGG**, etc.)

Later, you withdraw application **B** and then **C** is immediately licensable. Or you sit tight and go through lottery. If **A** wins, your **B** is out but **C** is also licensable along with **A**. If **B** wins, **A** and **C** are out. So if you file both **B** and **C** under two different entities, you can't lose (unless others do the same).

This is where the Commission gets this big can of worms, by the way they set up the rules. The Commission is now considering rulemaking (another can of fresh worms), special rules for expediting translators. I agree translators got the short end in this low power processing debacle because of the way the Commission stalled around for years before even starting to work. However, more gimmicks now is just going to screw everything up further. For example, which is more important to the public interest? That the Salt Lake City, Utah, big station is seen 250 miles away or having a local low power station with the same network programming and local programming? Actually, with satellite reception of the network program, now available picture quality even off the network would be far better with local origination instead of repeated.

The real question in my view is should the big metropolitan stations be given a preference or processing expediting in spreading out clear across the state (repeated with translators) or should a local station have preference when it can now reproduce the same network better? The Communications Act of 1934 (setting up the FCC) clearly says local broadcasting shall have preference. If you put on anything local, you are LPTV. If you just repeat some big station, you are a translator and would get a preference.

We all realize the present Commission stance is all for the politically powerful present 'in' big broadcasters to move further and further out and control more and more of what your state viewers see.

Diversity of voices is just a buzz word, not something they are actually after. The present Commission, when taking over, said 'DBS (nationwide broadcasting by biggest select few) should have high priority' and that 'LPTV (local broadcasting) would have low priority'. Would you like to see the quote? It is true and still is, they have done just what they said.

Another irony now is that several lottery winners are finding petitions to deny by full service stations who have one viewer say at 180 miles out that is on a high point and wants to keep getting the long distance station that runs wrestling (and he likes wrestling). The Commission set up the rules so that the full power station has priority and it is more important that this one viewer get his wrestling, long distance, full power station. It is more important than the 25,000 local people having a neighborhood community TV station with snow-free reception. If you don't think that your LPTV license can be promptly canceled on that basis, reread the rules. Local low power community TV has no clout or priority at all. The deck in the final LPTV rules is stacked completely for the big stations, no matter how far they are away. Again, we say reread the rules and get prepared to have your new LPTV license canceled by this big station priority even after you win it. It is happening right now.

At press time, still no word on the full Commission deciding whether to accept the 130 applications this office filed in December that arrived one day late due to two carriers having all overnight deliveries on one flight bumped by U.S. Mail (Christmas rush) priorities. McKinney has written our Congressman, and a decision is expected soon. We had planned a class action federal lawsuit, if we lost, on behalf of all those here and other applicants that have had their rights jeopardized by this rule of day certain instead of a postmark rule such as courts use to make it fair for everyone. This contemplated court action, however, could affect processing since further processing jeopardizes the rights of those in that filing.

ICTV members--contact us if you want to lease any make of transmitter for 10% of list down. You can quit the lease anytime if you sell the station or want to buy a transmitter.

Right now, licenses are like land next to a growing city. You don't have to do much with it and you'll still make a buck because the demand (new networks need outlets) will come out to you. If you just get it on, rebroadcast a free or low cost satellite program source and contract local commercial sales, production and insertion to someone local. That income percentage you receive should pay your transmitter lease payments and tower rent. Like buying an orange grove here and just holding onto it, the crop just pays the interest and taxes. You make a big buck when the town moves out to you and buys your orange grove for building development. So those of you not into heavy involvement in managing TV stations, this may be your mode.

Several LPTV networks in the works have already bit the dust because of the FCC 3-year failure to license any quantity of CP's. New ones will spring up.

If you took the final LPTV rules and used them for the present translators on the air, probably 1/3 to 1/2 would not have been licensable. Translators extended the big broadcasters' coverage. LPTV grants mean competition for the present big broadcasters. Therefore, the present Commission apparently instituted far more restrictive interference LPTV licensing rules to cut down the number and competition for the 'ins'. The 'ins' are very happy with the present Commission.

If you want to file anywhere, remember with this large cut-off, most of the prime channel availabilities will be gone. It is now or never on many.

Once again, we are filing exclusives only in cities under 150,000 for \$250 each (plus \$60 for tower site location if we have to obtain it).

Pooled applications are \$125 each when we file 6 people or less of the same application in the same city. \$100 each if we do 10 people or less. Example: Channel 7 in Honolulu had 43 (so far) filed against it in the November cut-off (the largest filing on one to date). We filed 6 pooled applications for 6 people at \$125 each. If you had filed an exclusive for \$310 and we had taken no other applicants, you would have had one shot in 38 at \$310 instead of one shot in 43 for \$125. Some of the other 5 we left out might have had someone else file their applications, so you might have been back to the same odds for \$310, even with an exclusive. So \$125 pooled are a good buy. Remember, many of these people paid \$4,000 for the original application.

One of the LPTV consultants that filed suit against several dozen applicants that didn't pay up their application bills have found these applicants filing countersuits against the defective and fraudulent applications being filed.

A party involved in one of these countersuits filed for over a million dollars punitive damages for defective and fraudulent applications, called last week and told us that one of these countersuing applicants succeeded in getting the court to not only cancel the back unpaid part due but also had the over \$20,000 already paid ordered totally refunded. Another party has a similar countersuit before the same judge in about 2 weeks, according to this applicant.

Clarification: YOU CANNOT SELL YOUR CP FOR MORE THAN YOU INVESTED IN IT. You are required to send a justification of the amount of your sale price when you file assignment papers. YOU CAN PAY OFF A MUTUAL EXCLUSIVE ANY AMOUNT TO GET OFF. That doesn't make sense, but that's the rule. The same people are still filing just to be paid off and will undoubtedly be on this cut-off like flies. An example is one of our applications way out in the country on a mountain top where we filed for tremendous antenna gain (power) to get to the two served cities. Our application was copied and filed in longhand, and for tower site data, (no permission from tower owner) it references our application saying, 'for tower site data, see application number so and so'. They just marked an omni antenna on theirs. Result, we registered a complaint to deaf ears that there was absolutely no population in the area their application would serve. It was a strike (application filed to be paid off), pure and simple. Here is the irony, ours was bounced for so much ERP, it interfered with other translators a long way away. Several of their copied strike applications like this are still in and have tower site data referenced to our applications which are no longer on file.

We usually file elaborate antenna system engineering to get maximum coverage. The copiers just write 'omni' because they do not care about coverage, they only want to be paid off, and they are too lazy to even copy elaborate antenna arrays. Result, our large coverage area often ran into interfering with others under the new interference rules, and theirs are still in.



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APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING AND
NOTIFICATION OF LOTTERY DATE TO AWARD CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

Released: January 27, 1984

Report No.: NL-10
MX Case No.: L84-58,59,75,89,97,104,110,114-116
Lottery Session: 840228AA

MX CASE NO.: L84-58

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER	
				PROBABILITY	BLOCK	
BPTT	800908IT NEW-T LAKEWOOD FRONT RANGE EDUCATIONAL MEDIA CORP. P.O. BOX 427 BROOMFIELD CO 80020 REQ:CHAN. 41; ERP 8.40KW	CO	3	N	0.031	000- 030
BPTTL	801117IK NEW-T DENVER DOMSAT OF COLORADO 29201 TELEGRAPH RD.S#L8 SOUTHFIELD MI 48024 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP 8.18KW	CO	2	N	0.047	031- 077
BPTTL	801202JK NEW-T DENVER CONSTANCE J. WODLINGER 6439 WENONGA ROAD SHAWNEE MISSION KS 66208 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP .039KW	CO	1	N	0.063	078- 140
BPTTL	810112JC NEW-T DENVER NATIONAL INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING 30 FAGAN DRIVE HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP 10.2KW	CO	1	Y	0.126	141- 266
BPTTL	810116RA NEW-T DENVER CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. 86 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK NY 10024 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 4.09KW	CO	1	Y	0.126	267- 392
BPTTL	810122IJ NEW-T DENVER KRAVETZ MEDIA CORPORATION 6214 S. KRAMERIA STREET ENGLEWOOD CO 80111 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP 20.5KW	CO	1	N	0.063	393- 455
BPTTL	810126IJ NEW-T DENVER HAPPY CHURCH INC. 455 S. PLATTE RIVER DR. DENVER CO 80223 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP 16.0KW	CO	1	N	0.063	456- 518
BPTTL	810217EX NEW-T DENVER SPURGEON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC. 18000 W. BELLEVIEW AVE. MORRISON CO 80465 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP 12.8KW	CO	1	N	0.063	519- 581

MX CASE NO.: L84-114

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER	
				PROBABILITY	BLOCK	
BPTTL	820316TZ NEW-T STRONG CITY, ET AL NORTHFORK TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM 1905 PALO DURO DR B#397 MEMPHIS TX 79245 REQ:CHAN. 36; ERP .205KW	OK	3	N	0.200	000- 199
BPTTL	831012ST NEW-T STRONG CITY DELOY MILLER P.O. BOX 478 LIVINGSTON TN 38570 REQ:CHAN. 36; ERP 2.30KW	OK	1	N	0.400	200- 599
BPTTL	831012TX NEW-T STRONG CITY CHARLIE'S TV'S COMPANY 2500 LEGION DRIVE KNOXVILLE TN 37920 REQ:CHAN. 36; ERP 2.30KW	OK	1	N	0.400	600- 999

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000

MX CASE NO.: L84-115

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER	
				PROBABILITY	BLOCK	
BPTT	820504TN NEW-T ELK CITY, ET AL NORTHFORK TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM 1905 PALO DURO DR B#397 MEMPHIS TX 79245 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP .970KW	OK	3	N	0.200	000- 199
BPTTL	831012SV NEW-T ELK CITY DELOY MILLER P.O. BOX 478 LIVINGSTON TN 38570 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 2.28KW	OK	1	N	0.400	200- 599
BPTTL	831012TV NEW-T ELK CITY CHARLIE'S TV'S COMPANY 2500 LEGION DRIVE KNOXVILLE TN 37920 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 2.28KW	OK	1	N	0.400	600- 999

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER	
				PROBABILITY	BLOCK	
BPTTL	800408IM NEW-T KANSAS CITY COMMUNITY TELEVISION NETWORK, INC. 1730 M STREET N.W. #708 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 32; ERP 21.1KW	MO	1	Y	0.235	000- 234
BPTT	801009II NEW-T INDEPENDENCE BOGNER ANTENNA CORP. 401 RAILROAD AVENUE WESTBURY NY 11590 REQ:CHAN. 32; ERP 1.18KW	MO	2	N	0.088	235- 322
BPTTL	801117IM NEW-T KANSAS CITY DOMSAT OF MISSOURI, INC. 29201 TELEGRAPH RD. #L6 SOUTHFIELD MI 48034 REQ:CHAN. 25; ERP 7.30KW	MO	2	N	0.088	323- 410
BPTTL	801216IK NEW-T KANSAS CITY GRAPHIC SCANNING CORPORATION P.O. BOX 191 PASADENA MD 21122 REQ:CHAN. 25; ERP 1.07KW	MO	1	N	0.117	411- 527
BPTTL	810107ID NEW-T KANSAS CITY CONTEMPORARY COMMUNICATIONS CORP. 145 HUGENOT STREET NEW ROCHELLE NY 10801 REQ:CHAN. 32; ERP 9.3 KW	MO	1	N	0.117	528- 644
BPTTL	810116QJ NEW-T KANSAS CITY CITIZEN TELEVISION CORPORATION 735 W. WATER STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53202 REQ:CHAN. 32; ERP 10.6KW	MO	1	N	0.117	645- 761
BPTTL	810217B7 NEW-T KANSAS CITY SATELLITE ENTERTAINMENT NETWORK, INC 712 HAVERFORD AVENUE PACIFIC PALISADES CA 90272 REQ:CHAN. 32; ERP 21.8KW	MO	1	N	0.117	762- 878
BPTTL	810217OV NEW-T KANSAS CITY INTERNATIONAL UNION, ET AL 8000 E. JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT MI 48214 REQ:CHAN. 32; ERP 21.1KW	MO	1	N	0.117	879- 995

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 8 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99995

MX CASE NO.: L84-58

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER	
				PROBABILITY	BLOCK	
BPTTL	810217MQ NEW-T ENVER LPTV, INC. 1737 DESALES ST NW #300 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 62; ERP 13.1KW	CO	1	N	0.063	582- 644
BPTTL	810217RP NEW-T DENVER FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. ONE COMMERCE PLACE #825 NASHVILLE TN 37239 REQ:CHAN. 54; ERP 12.2KW	CO	2	Y	0.095	645- 739
BP.	810217ZX NEW-T DENVER SATELLITE ENTERTAINMENT NETWORK INC. CENTURY PK E #1615 LOS ANGELES CA 90067 REQ:CHAN. 40; ERP 44.5KW	CO	1	N	0.063	740- 802
BPTTL	810312JS NEW-T DENVER MIZEL COMMUNICATIONS 3600 S. YOSEMITE, #1040 DENVER CO 80237 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP 34.6KW	CO	1	Y	0.126	803- 928
BPTTL	810318IT NEW-T BOULDER BOULDER TELECASTERS 7007 SOUTH I-35 OKLAHOMA CITY OK 73149 REQ:CHAN. 47; ERP 21.4KW	CO	1	N	0.063	929- 991

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 13 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99997

MX CASE NO.: L84-89

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER	
				PROBABILITY	BLOCK	
BPTVL	811230TT NEW-T SNYDER SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV P.O. BOX 1 LOVINGTON NM 88260 REQ:CHAN. 07; ERP .104KW	TX	2	N	0.272	000- 271
BPTVL	820423TF NEW-T SNYDER BT BROADCASTING COMPANY 5113 CHOWAN AVENUE ALEXANDRIA VA 22312 REQ:CHAN. 07; ERP .155KW	TX	1	Y	0.727	272- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

MX CASE NO.: L84-75

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER
			PROBABILITY	BLOCK
BPTTL 810116JK NEW-T DENVER, ET AL SATELLITE SYNDICATED SYSTEMS, INC. P.O. BOX 470681 TULSA OK 74147 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 41.7KW	CO	2	N 0.130	000- 129

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER
			PROBABILITY	BLOCK
BPTTL 820302TU NEW-T TWIN FALLS RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION 1640 FIFTH STREET #203 SANTA MONICA, CA 90401 REQ:CHAN. 41; ERP 22.0KW	ID	2	Y 0.299	000- 298

BPTTL 8102170A NEW-T CHEYENNE WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE 16075 W. BELLEVUE AVE. MORRISON CO 80465 REQ:CHAN. 43; ERP .842KW	WY	2	N 0.130	130- 259
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BPTTL 820615QD NEW-T TWIN FALLS LINDA D. CLEVENGER ROUTE 2, BOX 44A JEFFERSON CITY TN 37760 REQ:CHAN. 27; ERP .635KW	ID	1	N 0.200	299- 498
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BPTTL 810317JC NEW-T LOVELAND LOVELAND TELEVISION COMPANY 7007 SOUTH I-35 OKLAHOMA CITY OK 73149 REQ:CHAN. 43; ERP 21.4KW	CO	1	N 0.173	260- 432
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BPTTL 830215VV NEW-T TWIN FALLS EDDIE ROBINSON 1101 W AVENUE D LOVINGTON MN 88260 REQ:CHAN. 41; ERP 3.61KW	ID	1	N 0.200	499- 698
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BPTTL 810331OL NEW-T CHEYENNE NORTH AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK 2251 WEST SILVER LAKE DR LOS ANGELES CA 90039 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 12 KW	WY	2	Y 0.260	433- 692
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BPTTL 830218ST NEW-T TWIN FALLS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. SAMPLER SQ. #12 BOX 1 MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 41; ERP 2.9 KW	ID	2	Y 0.299	699- 997
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BPTTL 820430SH NEW-T CHEYENNE ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC.; BLDG.A 10200 E GIRARD B-A #309 DENVER CO 80231 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 6.54KW	WY	1	N 0.173	693- 865
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

MX CASE NO.: L84-110

BPTTL 820430TJ NEW-T CHEYENNE SOUTHWEST RADIO ENTERPRISES, INC. P.O. BOX 35460 MIAMI FL 33115 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 12.9KW	WY	2	N 0.130	866- 995
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	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER
			PROBABILITY	BLOCK
BPTTL 820616TH NEW-T FOXHOME JOANN P. HOTZ WESTRIDGE MALL FERGUS FALLS MN 56537 REQ:CHAN. 28; ERP 4.05KW	MN	1	N 0.363	000- 362

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 6 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99997

MX CASE NO.: L84-97

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER
			PROBABILITY	BLOCK
BPTTL 810107IQ NEW-T ANCHORAGE SUMMIT COMMUNICATIONS, INC. 63 SKAGIT KEY BELLEVUE WA 98006 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 20.1KW	AK	3	N 0.117	000- 116

BPTTL 820623A9 NEW-T DETROIT LKS/ROCHERT PARK RAPIDS ENTERPRISE, INC. P.O. BOX 836, 511 WASH. DETROIT LAKES MN 56501 REQ:CHAN. 28; ERP 14.5KW	MN	2	N 0.272	363- 634
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BPTTL 830922ST NEW-T ANCHORAGE SECOND LOCAL POWER TELEVISION INC. 2102-A GALLOW'S ROAD VIENNA VA 22180 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 29.4KW	AK	2	N 0.176	117- 292
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BPTTL 830923TB NEW-T FARGO ROBERT H. HANSON P.O. BOX 26327 TEMPE AZ 85282 REQ:CHAN. 28; ERP 9.82KW	ND	1	N 0.363	635- 997
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

BPTTL 830922SU NEW-T ANCHORAGE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. 6350 WEST FREEWAY DRIVE FORT WORTH TX 76150 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 10.6KW	AK	3	Y 0.235	293- 527
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LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION TRANSLATOR
APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING AND
NOTIFICATION OF LOTTERY DATE TO AWARD CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

Report No.: NL-10
MX Case No.: L84-60,66,76,77,80,96,98,111,113
Lottery Session: 840228AA

Released: January 30, 1984

BPTTL 830923TF NEW-T ANCHORAGE N & K LPTV, INC. 3550 BISCATNE BLVD. #700 MIAMI FL 33137 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 10.1KW	AK	1	N 0.235	528- 762
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MX CASE NO.: L84-60

BPTTL 830923TM NEW-T ANCHORAGE HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 18.7KW	AK	1	N 0.235	763- 997
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 5 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

MX CASE NO.: L84-116

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION	NUMBER
			PROBABILITY	BLOCK
BPTTL 810331FP NEW-T CARLSBAD CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS P.O. BOX 33946 WASHINGTON DC 20006 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 3.02KW	NM	1	Y 0.421	000- 420

BPTVL 810522ID NEW-T ABERDEEN PAYNE BROADCASTING COMPANY 420 LEON DRIVE SPARTA TN 38583 REQ:CHAN. 03; ERP .066KW	WA	1	N 0.181	000- 180
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BPTTL 831007QN NEW-T CARLSBAD SECOND LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. 2102-A GALLOW'S ROAD VIENNA VA 22180 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 19.9KW	NM	2	N 0.157	421- 577
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BPTVL 810714IB NEW-T ABERDEEN THE DAILY CHRONICLE, INC. CRN OF PEARL & MAPLE ST. CENTRALIA WA 98535 REQ:CHAN. 03; ERP .063KW	WA	1	N 0.181	181- 361
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BPTTL 831012RT NEW-T CARLSBAD CHARLIE'S TV'S COMPANY 2500 LEGION DRIVE KNOXVILLE TN 37920 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 1.78KW	NM	1	N 0.210	578- 787
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BPTVL 810904TI NEW-T CENTRALIA, ET AL GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY P.O. BOX 11411 TACOMA WA 98411 REQ:CHAN. 03; ERP 1.69KW	WA	3	N 0.090	362- 451
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BPTTL 831012SX NEW-T CARLSBAD DELOY MILLER P.O. BOX 478 LIVINGSTON TN 38570 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 1.78KW	NM	1	N 0.210	788- 997
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BPTVL 810909QE NEW-T HOQUIAM DELOY MILLER P.O. BOX 478 LIVINGSTON TN 38570 REQ:CHAN. 03; ERP .063KW	WA	1	N 0.181	452- 632
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

BPTVL 811008TH NEW-T COSMOPOLIS HIGHLINE'S INSPIRATIONAL SIGNAL TV 16625 FIRST AVENUE S. SEATTLE WA 98148 REQ:CHAN. 03; ERP .263KW	WA	1	N 0.181	639- 813
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BPTVL 811008TN NEW-T CENTRALIA HIGHLINE'S INSPIRATIONAL SIGNAL TV 16625 FIRST AVENUE, S. SEATTLE WA 98148 REQ:CHAN. 03; ERP .236KW	WA	1	N 0.181	814- 994
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 6 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99995

DIV MIN. PROBABILITY NUMBER BLOCK

BPTT	8007101A NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS ANTOINETTE C. & DAVID M. GIBBONS 4940 N. 36TH STREET ARLINGTON VA 22207 REQ:CHAN. 57; ERP 1.22KW	MN	2	N	0.046	000- 045
BPTT	800902IE NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.29KW	MN	2	N	0.046	046- 091
BPTT	800918IA NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY TELEVISION NETWORK, INC. 1730 N STREET N.W. #708 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 64; ERP 1.22KW	MN	1	Y	0.125	092- 216
BPTTL	810112JV NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL NATL. INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING NETWORK 30 FAGAN DRIVE HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.09KW	MN	1	Y	0.125	227- 341
BPTTL	810116LC NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL J-PAX BROADCASTERS, INC. 7 SILVIA COURT MORAGA CA 94556 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.29KW	MN	2	Y	0.093	342- 434
BPTTL	810116PO NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL TELEVISION CONCEPTS 2129 SAN MARCOS PLACE CLAREMONT CA 91711 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.29KW	MN	1	N	0.062	435- 496
BPTTL	810116QB NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL NETWORK INC. 268 RUMSON ROAD N.E. ATLANTA GA 30305 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP .940KW	MN	1	Y	0.125	497- 621
BPTTL	810116T3 NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL CITIZEN TELEVISION CORPORATION 735 NORTH WATER STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53202 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 2.1 KW	MN	1	N	0.062	622- 683

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 12 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99996

MX CASE NO.: L84-66

DIV MIN. PROBABILITY NUMBER BLOCK

BPTT	800915IH NEW-T HONOLULU NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 54; ERP 1.29KW	HI	2	N	0.130	000- 129
BPTT	810217MB NEW-T HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL NETWORK, INC. 268 RUMSON ROAD N.E. ATLANTA GA 30305 REQ:CHAN. 54; ERP 2.16KW	HI	1	Y	0.347	130- 476
BPTTL	810217SS NEW-T HONOLULU VISION UNLIMITED, INC. 17403 HARVARD AVENUE CLEVELAND OH 44128 REQ:CHAN. 54; ERP 1.29KW	HI	1	Y	0.347	479- 823
BPTTL	810217WR NEW-T HONOLULU MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA 655 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10017 REQ:CHAN. 54; ERP 14.9KW	HI	1	N	0.173	824- 996

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

DIV MIN. PROBABILITY NUMBER BLOCK

BPTTL	810331QS NEW-T COOS BAY NORTH AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK 2251 WEST SILVER LAKE DR LOS ANGELES CA 90039 REQ:CHAN. 46; ERP 19.4KW	OR	2	Y	0.171	000- 170
BPTTL	830217VA NEW-T COOS BAY LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. 2102-A GALLOWS ROAD VIENNA VA 22180 REQ:CHAN. 46; ERP 17.1KW	OR	2	N	0.085	171- 255
BPTTL	830217WE NEW-T COOS BAY JAMES PATRICK DEVANEY 642 SILVER SPUR ROAD ROLLING HILLS ESTATE CA 90274 REQ:CHAN. 46; ERP 19.4KW	OR	1	N	0.114	256- 369
BPTTL	830217XQ NEW-T COOS BAY LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS 5918 WELBORN DRIVE WOOD ACRES MD 20816 REQ:CHAN. 46; ERP 5.64KW	OR	1	N	0.114	370- 483
BPTTL	830218RK NEW-T SPRINGFIELD LOURDES RIVERA 151 WEST SAINT JAMES ST. SAN JOSE CA 95110 REQ:CHAN. 46; ERP 10.3KW	OR	1	Y	0.228	484- 711
BPTTL	830218YJ NEW-T COOS BAY MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. SAMPLER SQUARE BOX 1 #12 MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 39; ERP 1.78KW	OR	2	Y	0.171	712- 882
BPTTL	830218YR NEW-T COOS BAY CHANNEL AMERICA, INC. 450 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10022 REQ:CHAN. 46; ERP 19.4KW	OR	1	N	0.114	883- 996

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 7 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99996

MX CASE NO.: L84-111

DIV MIN. PROBABILITY NUMBER BLOCK

BPTT	810217GJ NEW-T ST. PAUL COWLES MEDIA COMPANY 329 PORTLAND AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.28KW	MN	3	N	0.031	684- 714
BPTTL	810217RT NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. ONE COMMERCE PLACE #825 NASHVILLE TN 37239 REQ:CHAN. 64; ERP 1.29KW	MN	2	Y	0.093	715- 807
BPTTL	810217U6 NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL CITIZENS TELEVISION SYSTEM, INC. P.O. BOX 12038 WASHINGTON DC 20005 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.29KW	MN	1	N	0.062	808- 869
BPTTL	810217YL NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL NATL. COMMUNICATIONS AFFILIATES OF MN 12300 EDISON WAY GARDEN GROVE CA 92641 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 2.03KW	MN	1	Y	0.125	870- 994
BPTTL	801229IP NEW-T TULSA NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 65; ERP 1.29KW	OK	2	N	0.041	000- 040
BPTT	801107IG NEW-T EDMOND TULSA TV 41 P.O. BOX 470684 TULSA OK 74147 REQ:CHAN. 65; ERP 12.5KW	OK	2	N	0.041	041- 081
BPTT	801119IJ NEW-T PONCA CITY SCRIPPS-HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY 3701 SOUTH PEDORIA STREET TULSA OK 74105 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 11.2KW	OK	3	N	0.027	082- 108
BPTTL	601229IO NEW-T OKLAHOMA CITY MR. J. MCCARTHY MILLER 606 SILVER SHORE DRIVE PENSACOLA FL 32507 REQ:CHAN. 64; ERP 10.2KW	OK	1	N	0.054	109- 162
BPTTL	801229IP NEW-T TULSA MR. J. MCCARTHY MILLER 606 SILVER SHORE DRIVE PENSACOLA FL 32507 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 10.2KW	OK	1	N	0.054	163- 216
BPTTL	801229IQ NEW-T OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNICATORS OF OKLAHOMA CITY 6735 YUCCA STREET LOS ANGELES CA 90028 REQ:CHAN. 65; ERP 10.2KW	OK	1	N	0.054	217- 270
BPTTL	601229IU NEW-T TULSA COMMUNICATORS OF TULSA 6735 YUCCA STREET LOS ANGELES CA 90028 REQ:CHAN. 65; ERP 10.3KW	OK	1	N	0.054	271- 324
BPTTL	810114IS NEW-T OKLAHOMA CITY RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC P.O. BOX 9090 TYLER TX 75711 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 9.84KW	OK	3	N	0.027	325- 351
BPTTL	810114JP NEW-T WICHITA COMMUNICATORS OF WICHITA 6735 YUCCA STREET LOS ANGELES CA 90028 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 18.5KW	KS	1	N	0.054	352- 405
BPTTL	810114LH NEW-T JOPLIN RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. P.O. BOX 9090 TYLER TX 75711 REQ:CHAN. 57; ERP 9.95KW	MO	3	N	0.027	406- 432



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
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Washington, D.C. 20554

2198

News media information 202/254-7674. Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/632-0002.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR AND LOW POWER TELEVISION APPLICATIONS
ACCEPTED FOR FILING: CUT-OFF DATE FOR FILING CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS

Report No. 83-7

CUT-OFF DATE: March 8, 1984

Released: February 7, 1984

The Commission has accepted for filing the applications listed in the appendix. 1/ Unless conflicting applications are filed, the applications on the list will be considered available for processing on March 8, 1984. The Commission will also consider additional applications in conflict with those on the list; that is, "mutually exclusive" applications. Such additional applications must be complete and sufficient, and tendered for filing at Commission headquarters in Washington, D.C., no later than the close of business March 8, 1984. 2/ Conflicting applications tendered after that date will be returned as unacceptable for filing.

Due to the "daisy chain" situation common in low power television and television translator processing, there may be a small percentage of applications on this list which subsequent detailed processing may reveal are timely filed with applications previously cut-off. APPLICATIONS FILED AGAINST APPLICATIONS LATER IDENTIFIED AS PREVIOUSLY CUT-OFF MUST BE DISMISSED. Further, it should be noted that this list was prepared prior to entry of all data from applications filed in response to the most recent cut-off lists. Despite the inconvenience to the public that may result from the preparation and filing of applications that may be dismissed in view of this fact, we believe that the public interest will be better served by going forward with this list at this time, rather than delaying the processing of the bulk of the listed applications. 3/

Any inquiries regarding the foregoing should be directed to Keith Larson of the LPTV Branch at (202) 632-7698.

1/ The appendix does not indicate the extent to which the listed applications are already mutually exclusive. Commission Rules prohibit an applicant from filing an application which is directly mutually exclusive with another application by that applicant or its principals.

2/ Note: Commission Rules and Policy require that an applicant have reasonable assurance of the availability of the proposed antenna site when the application is filed. At a minimum, reasonable assurance requires some indication by the property owner to that applicant that the owner is favorably disposed toward making the site available. A mere possibility that the site will be available is not sufficient. The availability of the site to another applicant does not constitute reasonable assurance for all applicants.

3/ This list includes Tier II and III applications that were filed before implementation of the tiered processing system.

This cut-off list is available by computer in state, city, channel order. Order by phone and we will send it express mail with one day delivery, \$45 postpaid. Members of ICTV pay \$18 plus \$12.80 postage. Call (602) 945-6746.

You really won't know what you're doing without it!

AA	PPPP	PPPP	EEEE	M	N	DDDD	TTTT	E	X
A	P	P	E	M	N	D	T	E	X
A	P	P	E	M	N	D	T	E	X
AAAA	PP	PP	EEEE	M	N	DD	TT	E	X
A	P	P	E	M	N	D	T	E	X
A	P	P	E	M	N	DD	TT	E	X

- BPTTV-810312N2 NEW-T ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA
JOHN R. FOWLEY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .009 KW
- BPTTV-8103231W K100M RIVERSIDE, WASHINGTON
TV RECEPTION DIST. OF OKANOGAN CTY.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .001 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .002 KW
- BPTTV-810330BA NEW-T COLUMBIA, MISSOURI
RICHARD E. KOENIG
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .071 KW
- BPTTV-810409YR NEW-T NASHVILLE(W. MEADE), TENNESSEE
REEL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .260 KW
- BPTTV-8112281M K10GG EMPIRE, NEVADA
GYPSUM COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .027 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .166 KW
- BPTTV-820322T0 K07AP PRESCOTT, ARIZONA
PRESCOTT AREA ANTENNA TV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .146 KW
- BPTTV-820324TY NEW-T BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY
REEL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .120 KW
- BPTTV-820405T0 K13HM ENTERPRISE, ETC., UTAH
WASHINGTON COUNTY TELEVISION DEPT.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .014 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .081 KW
- BPTTV-820405TF K07ED ENTERPRISE, ETC., UTAH
WASHINGTON COUNTY TELEVISION DEPT.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .012 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .081 KW
- BPTTV-820419SU NEW-T COUNCIL, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .055 KW
- BPTTV-820430SA NEW-T BEND, OREGON
AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .059 KW
- BPTTV-820430SD NEW-T BUFFALO, TEXAS
AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .032 KW
- BPTTV-820430SD NEW-T UVALDE, TEXAS
AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .052 KW
- BPTTV-820519TY K04GN JUDITH GAP, ETC., MONTANA
JUDITH GAP TRANSLATOR DISTRICT
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: .111 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .099 KW
- BPTTV-820524T0 NEW-T MESQUITE, NEVADA
VIRGIN VALLEY TELEVISION CORP.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .005 KW
- BPTTV-820602TV NEW-T CLARKS POINT, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .043 KW
- BPTTV-820608TX NEW-T SAMAK, UTAH
SUMMIT COUNTY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .050 KW
- BPTTV-820806TV K12DD WESTPORT, ETC., WASHINGTON
TRANS-TEL-CO, INC.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .070 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .350 KW
- BPTTV-820806TX K10EK WESTPORT, ETC., WASHINGTON
TRANS-TEL-CO, INC.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .070 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .350 KW
- BPTTV-820811TL NEW-T BIEBER, ETC., CALIFORNIA
INTER-MOUNTAIN TV CLUB
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6
ERP: .052 KW
- BPTTV-820811TM NEW-T FALL RIVER MILLS, ETC., CALIFORNIA
INTER-MOUNTAIN TV CLUB
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .066 KW
- BPTTV-820811TN NEW-T FALL RIVER MILLS, CALIFORNIA
INTER-MOUNTAIN TV CLUB
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .033 KW
- BPTTV-821129TY K0BHT SILT, ETC., COLORADO
GARFIELD COUNTY
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .018 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .050 KW
- BPTTV-821229TY K0BAK PORT ORFORD, ETC., OREGON
NORTH CURRY RECREATION, INC.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .044 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .169 KW
- BPTTV-821230TZ NEW-T LOWER PICEANCE CREEK, COLO.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY TV ASSOCIATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .008 KW
- BPTTV-830204TP NEW-T HANNA, ETC., UTAH
DUCHESNE COUNTY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .137 KW
- BPTTV-830204TR K09MO HANNA, ETC., UTAH
DUCHESNE COUNTY
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .013 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .137 KW
- BPTTV-8302100J NEW-T MCGRATH, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .051 KW
- BPTTV-830216XK NEW-T PLATINUM, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5
ERP: .050 KW
- BPTTV-830216XL NEW-T TELLOA, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .055 KW
- BPTTV-830216XM NEW-T LIME VILLAGE, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .054 KW
- BPTTV-830216XN NEW-T MOSQUITO LAKE, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .050 KW
- BPTTV-830217IE NEW-T NOME, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .539 KW
- BPTTV-830217IH NEW-T ALAKANUK, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: .050 KW
- BPTTV-830217IJ NEW-T PLATINUM, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .057 KW
- BPTTV-830217IJ NEW-T MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .060 KW
- BPTTV-830217IL NEW-T MARSHALL, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .059 KW
- BPTTV-830218S1 K09S0 SPARREVOHN, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .055 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5
ERP: .532 KW
- PTTV -8302181P NEW-T COLD BAY, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: 0.51 KW
- IVL -830802JU NEW-T RAWLINS, WYOMING
RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .304 KW
- BPTTV-800909IA NEW-T DALLAS, TEXAS
JEFFREY D. NIGHTBYRD
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .027 KW; HAAT: 30 FT
- BPTTV-800909IE NEW-T AUSTIN, TEXAS
BYRD BROADCASTING, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .025 KW; HAAT: 85 FT
- BPTTV-800915I0 NEW-T RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
VGH COMM. INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .002 KW; HAAT: 183 FT
- BPTTV-801009IB NEW-T LEMAY, MISSOURI
DOUBLE HELIX CORP.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .058 KW; HAAT: 44 FT
- BPTTV-801020TF NEW-T BELL CREEK, MONTANA
POWDER RIVER COUNTY TV BOARD
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .043 KW
- BPTTV-801030IC NEW-T MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA
ST. BD. OF DIRS. FOR EDUC'L. TV
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .077 KW
- BPTTV-801105IA NEW-T PUNTA GORDA, FLORIDA
CALDOSA TELEVISION CORP.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .056 KW; HAAT: 165 FT
- BPTTV-801124IM NEW-T SHERIDAN, ARKANSAS
GLENDA A. KASSIS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5
ERP: .004 KW
- BPTTV-801125IA NEW-T KLAMATH RIVER ACRES, OREGON
OREGON BROADCASTING CO.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .072 KW; HAAT: 20 FT
- BPTTV-801203IB NEW-T CAMDEN, ETC., SOUTH CAROLINA
CAPITAL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .060 KW
- BPTTV-8101165B NEW-T BUTTE MEADOWS, CALIFORNIA
BUTTE MEAD.-JUNIOR IMPROVE. ASSN.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: .004 KW
- BPTTV-810129IR K12EE BLUE MOUNTAIN, ETC., COLORADO
RIO BLANCO COUNTY TV ASSOCIATION
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .009 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .009 KW
- BPTTV-81021720 NEW-T ABSAROKEE, MONTANA
ABSAROKEE COMMUNITY T.V. CLUB, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .050 KW
- BPTTV-810217IE NEW-T BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA
RJR COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .871 KW
- BPTTV-810302IR NEW-T LLOYD, MONTANA
BEAR PAW TV CLUB
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .002 KW
- BPTTV-810303GS NEW-T ELMO, ETC., MONTANA
BLACKTAIL TV TAX DISTRICT
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .036 KW
- BPTTV-810310JU W05AU BAT CAVE, ETC., NORTH CAROLINA
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 5
ERP: .015 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5
ERP: .015 KW

8303142Z	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.48 KW	BPTTL-830315M1	NEW-T HARRISON, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 1.46 KW	BPTTL-830314V5	NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .666 KW
8303142Z	NEW-T AUGUSTA, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 0.61 KW	BPTTL-830315M2	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830314V6	NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .748 KW
8303142Z	NEW-T AUGUSTA, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 0.60 KW	BPTTL-830315M3	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-830314V8	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.51 KW
830315LA	NEW-T EWA, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-830315M4	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.70 KW	BPTTL-830314V9	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 0.50 KW
830315LC	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830315M5	NEW-T HARRISON, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 1.57 KW	BPTTL-830314W9	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.61 KW
830315LE	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830315NA	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830314X4	NEW-T SPEARMAN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.69 KW
830315LF	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-830315NG	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830314X5	NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.68 KW
830315LM	NEW-T MARYSVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 0.75 KW	BPTTL-830315NH	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 0.80 KW	BPTTL-830314X6	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 3.07 KW
830315LJ	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830315NK	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 37 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-830314X7	NEW-T SCIPID, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.86 KW
830315LN	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830315NL	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.69 KW	BPTTL-830314Y3	NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 0.87 KW
830315LO	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.71 KW	BPTTL-830315NN	NEW-T EWA, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.89 KW	BPTTL-830314Y6	NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.95 KW
830314UL	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.27 KW	BPTTL-830315LS	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830314T0	NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.91 KW
830314UN	NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .653 KW	BPTTL-830315LT	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 0.85 KW	BPTTL-830314TT	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 3.12 KW
830314UO	NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .639 KW	BPTTL-830315LV	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.86 KW	BPTTL-830314TU	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 3.17 KW
830314UP	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.5 KW	BPTTL-830315LX	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830314TV	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .891 KW
830314UO	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 0.53 KW	BPTTL-830315LY	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 0.75 KW	BPTTL-830314TW	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .883 KW
830314UR	NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.3 KW	BPTTL-830315LZ	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.73 KW	BPTTL-830314TX	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .905 KW
830314US	NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.42 KW	BPTTL-830315MB	NEW-T MARYSVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830314TZ	NEW-T AUGUSTA, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.55 KW
830314UT	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 0.52 KW	BPTTL-830315MC	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-830314U2	NEW-T MONTICELLO, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.30 KW
830314UU	NEW-T TILLAMOOK, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .763 KW	BPTTL-830315MD	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-830314U3	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.51 KW
830314UY	NEW-T TILLAMOOK, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .728 KW	BPTTL-830315ME	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-830314U8	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.90 KW
830314V4	NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .785 KW	BPTTL-830315MG	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.72 KW	BPTTL-830314UK	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.31 KW

BPTTL-830314R	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 3.32 KW	BPTTL-830314SK	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 0.53 KW	BPTTL-830314M6	NEW-T PRICE, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.71 KW
BPTTL-830314RZ	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 3.54 KW	BPTTL-830314SL	NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COLORA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830314M7	NEW-T PRICE, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 0.69 KW
BPTTL-83031453	NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830314SS	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .593 KW	BPTTL-830314N2	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.87 KW
BPTTL-83031454	NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.97 KW	BPTTL-830314SV	NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 0.78 KW	BPTTL-830314N3	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.87 KW
BPTTL-83031455	NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830314SW	NEW-T PADEN, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .593 KW	BPTTL-830314N4	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.86 KW
BPTTL-83031456	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: .984 KW	BPTTL-830314TD	NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COLORA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.4 KW	BPTTL-830314N5	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 0.97 KW
BPTTL-83031457	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 1.00 KW	BPTTL-830314TF	NEW-T AUGUSTA, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 0.60 KW	BPTTL-830314N7	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 0.85 KW
BPTTL-8303145C	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 3.30 KW	BPTTL-830314TH	NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61. ERP: 0.77 KW	BPTTL-830314N8	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 0.98 KW
BPTTL-8303145F	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 0.51 KW	BPTTL-830314TJ	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 3.50 KW	BPTTL-830314P5	NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.72 KW
BPTTL-8303145G	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.51 KW	BPTTL-830314TO	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 0.53 KW	BPTTL-830314P6	NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 0.75 KW
BPTTL-8303145J	NEW-T WEATHERFORD, OKLAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .668 KW	BPTTL-830314TP	NEW-T SPEARMAN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .666 KW	BPTTL-830314P7	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.3 KW
BPTTL-830314M2	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.98 KW	BPTTL-830314A4	NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COLORA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 1.30 KW	BPTTL-830314P8	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.62 KW
BPTTL-830314M3	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-830314A5	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .972 KW	BPTTL-83031404	NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .552 KW
BPTTL-830314M5	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 2.98 KW	BPTTL-830314A6	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-83031405	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.93 KW
BPTTL-830314M6	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 3.03 KW	BPTTL-830314A7	NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW	BPTTL-83031407	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.93 KW
BPTTL-830314M7	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 3.02 KW	BPTTL-830314B5	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.4 KW	BPTTL-83031408	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-830314M8	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 3.46 KW	BPTTL-830314B6	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.43 KW	BPTTL-830314R3	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.93 KW
BPTTL-83031413	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .639 KW	BPTTL-830314B7	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.42 KW	BPTTL-830314R5	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 0.92 KW
BPTTL-83031415	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .664 KW	BPTTL-830314C2	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.91 KW	BPTTL-830314R6	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.71 KW
BPTTL-83031419	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW	BPTTL-830314C4	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830314R9	NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 0.88 KW
BPTTL-830314J2	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 0.85 KW	BPTTL-830314D3	NEW-T SPEARMAN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .798 KW	BPTTL-830314RT	NEW-T AUGUSTA, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.56 KW
BPTTL-830314J4	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .972 KW	BPTTL-830314D6	NEW-T MONTICELLO, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 1.47 KW	BPTTL-830314RV	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 3.60 KW

EP TTL-830608JG	NEW-T SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA HUACHUCA HERALD, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.01 KW	BP TTL-830504A9	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 5.10 KW	BP TTL-830509A6	NEW-T BOOKER, ETC., TEXAS C.L. & O. TRANSLATOR SYS., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .924 KW
BP TTL-830609JC	NEW-T ALPINE, TEXAS GLENDA INGRAM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 1.26 KW	BP TTL-830504B2	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 4.20 KW	BP TTL-830509A7	NEW-T PERRYTON, ETC., TEXAS C.L. & O. TRANSLATOR SYS., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .854 KW
BP TTL-830609JD	NEW-T GLENTANA, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 3.83 KW	BP TTL-830504B3	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 4.03 KW	BP TTL-830513IG	NEW-T BETHEL, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.23 KW
EP TTL-830609JE	NEW-T GLENTANA, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 3.83 KW	BP TTL-830504B4	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 3.92 KW	BP TTL-830516IO	NEW-T ROLLETE, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA FULL GOSPEL BUSN. FELLOWSHIP ETC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.11 KW
BP TTL-830609JF	NEW-T GLENTANA, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 3.83 KW	BP TTL-830504B5	NEW-T GLASGOW, MONTANA MATLOCK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.88 KW	BP TTL-830516IE	NEW-T ROLLETE, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA FULL GOSPEL BUSN. FELLOWSHIP ETC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.12 KW
BP TTL-830609JG	NEW-T GLENTANA, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 3.83 KW	BP TTL-830504B6	NEW-T GLASGOW, MONTANA MATLOCK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.86 KW	BP TTL-830516IH	NEW-T ROLLETE, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA FULL GOSPEL BUSN. FELLOWSHIP ETC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.13 KW
BP TTL-830609CN	NEW-T RIPON, WISCONSIN STV OF OSHKOSH, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 16.7 KW	BP TTL-830505A2	NEW-T HENRYETTA, OKLAHOMA RETFERFORO PUBLICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 11.5 KW	BP TTL-830516II	NEW-T ROLLETE, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA FULL GOSPEL BUSN. FELLOWSHIP ETC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.13 KW
BP TTL-830617IO	NEW-T ELLENVILLE, NEW YORK OLEG R. MATIASH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 7.42 KW	EP TTL-830506IA	NEW-T MARTINSBURG, WEST VIR LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 10.4 KW	BP TTL-830518A2	NEW-T EL DORADO, ETC., KANSAS FLINT HILLS BROADCAST NETWORK INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 13.9 KW
BP TTL-830621IO	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO RUSSEL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 51.2 KW	BP TTL-830506IB	NEW-T MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 18.1 KW	BP TTL-830518A5	NEW-T EL DORADO, ETC., KANSAS FLINT HILLS BROADCAST NETWORK INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 20.9 KW
BP TTL-830621IE	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO RUSSEL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 51.6 KW	BP TTL-830509A3	NEW-T CUSTER CITY, OKLAHOM SOUNDS ETC., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 15.1 KW	BP TTL-830523IE	NEW-T SOMMERVILLE, TEXAS MR. DDYLE GROCE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.12 KW
BP TTL-830621IH	NEW-T PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA ERIC JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 11.5 KW	BP TTL-830509A5	NEW-T CANADIAN, ETC., TEXAS C.L. & O. TRANSLATOR SYS., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 728 KW	BP TTL-830523IG	NEW-T ALPINE, TEXAS MRS. KAY NETTSCHE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.26 KW
BP TTL-830523IO	NEW-T VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO EASTERN SATELLITE SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.44 KW	BP TTL-830531IO	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAK KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 11.4 KW	BP TTL-830503IL	NEW-T SCOBEEY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 3.83 KW
BP TTL-830527A3	NEW-T MOSCOW, IDAHO WEXLER, REYNOLDS, HARRISON & SCHULE, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 2.75 KW	BP TTL-830531IR	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAK JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.3 KW	BP TTL-830503IM	NEW-T SCOBEEY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 3.83 KW
BP TTL-830527A5	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA WEXLER, REYNOLDS, HARRISON & SCHULE I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 11.3 KW	BP TTL-830531IS	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKO ERIC JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 11.2 KW	BP TTL-830503IN	NEW-T SCOBEEY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 3.83 KW
BP TTL-830531IB	NEW-T SWINK, COLORADO VALLEY WIDE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 16.1 KW	BP TTL-830601JD	NEW-T HUTCHINSON, MINNESOTA NORTH AMERICAN BROADCASTING CDM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 7.9 KW	BP TTL-830503IO	NEW-T SCOBEEY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 3.83 KW
BP TTL-830531IC	NEW-T SWINK, COLORADO VALLEY WIDE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 16.1 KW	BP TTL-830606IA	NEW-T MURRAY, NEBRASKA PAGE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .062 KW	BP TTL-830503IP	NEW-T SANDPOINT, IDAHO STATESMAN-EXAMINER, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.8 KW
BP TTL-830531ID	NEW-T SWINK, COLORADO VALLEY WIDE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 16.0 KW	BP TTL-830606JC	NEW-T RIO GRANDE, PUERTO RIC MR. ANGEL F. GINORRIA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.17 KW	BP TTL-830503IO	NEW-T GREEN RIVER, WYOMING TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.70 KW
BP TTL-830531II	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 12.0 KW	BP TTL-830607IA	NEW-T FORT LEONARD WOOD, MIS MRS. MARILYN CAMERON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 1.66 KW	BP TTL-830503IU	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 3.83 KW
BP TTL-830531IJ	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA ERIC JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.9 KW	BP TTL-830607IF	NEW-T SURFSIDE BEACH, SOUTH I CHARLES AND PAMELA LITTLE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 11.7 KW	BP TTL-830503IV	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 3.83 KW
BP TTL-830531IK	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 12.0 KW	BP TTL-830608JO	NEW-T SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA HUACHUCA HERALD, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.01 KW	BP TTL-830503IX	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 3.83 KW
EP TTL-830531ID	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 11.5 KW	BP TTL-830608JE	NEW-T SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA HUACHUCA HERALD, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.01 KW	BP TTL-830503IV	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 3.83 KW
BP TTL-830531IP	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.5 KW	BP TTL-830608JF	NEW-T SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA HUACHUCA HERALD, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.01 KW	BP TTL-830504A5	NEW-T ENID, OKLAHOMA ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 4.90 KW

BPTTL-830415E2	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 12.8 KW	BPTTL-830331N7	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 8.72 KW	EPPTL-830404JW	NEW-T CHEBANSE, ILLINOIS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 18.3 KW
BPTTL-830415E7	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 12.2 KW	BPTTL-830331N8	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 8.71 KW	BPTTL-830405I2	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 12.5 KW
BPTTL-830415E9	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 12.3 KW	BPTTL-830331P5	NEW-T WARRENSBURG, NEW YOR CONTROL DESIGN SERVICE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 6.94 KW	BPTTL-830405JB	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 12.6 KW
BPTTL-830415F3	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 12.4 KW	BPTTL-830331P7	NEW-T SAULT STE. MARIE, MI KOENIG BROADCAST GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 5.16 KW	EPPTL-830405JF	NEW-T DARBY, MONTANA BITTERROOT ELECTRIC TV COOPERATIVE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.15 KW
EPPTL-830418LM	NEW-T NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI COMMONWEALTH VENTURE SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 18.4 KW	BPTTL-830331Q4	NEW-T ALGONA, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 17.4 KW	BPTTL-830406A2	NEW-T ANCHORAGE, ALASKA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TELEVISION SYSTEM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 10.4 KW
BPTTL-830418LN	NEW-T NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI COMMONWEALTH VENTURE SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 18.0 KW	BPTTL-830404JG	NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 21.4 KW	BPTTL-830412A2	NEW-T SMITH, NEVADA JOHN F. CRAVEN, III REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 0.22 KW
BPTTL-830420IA	NEW-T PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 34.2 KW	BPTTL-830404JH	NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 20.6 KW	BPTTL-830412A4	NEW-T LAUGHLIN, NEVADA JOHN F. CRAVEN, III REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.12 KW
BPTTL-830420IC	NEW-T PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 32.5 KW	BPTTL-830404JQ	NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 20.4 KW	BPTTL-830412A5	NEW-T LAUGHLIN, NEVADA JOHN F. CRAVEN, III REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.12 KW
BPTTL-830420IO	NEW-T PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 31.8 KW	BPTTL-830404JP	NEW-T PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-830412A6	NEW-T LAUGHLIN, NEVADA JOHN F. CRAVEN, III REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 1.12 KW
BPTTL-830427IP	NEW-T MELBOURNE, FLORIDA MARKETGRAPHICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 8.03 KW	BPTTL-830404JW	NEW-T PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-830412A9	NEW-T DATHENS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA SUNNYvale REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.12 KW
BPTTL-830427IO	NEW-T MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CARO MARKETGRAPHICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 13.0 KW	BPTTL-830404JX	NEW-T CHEBANSE, ILLINDIS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 19.3 KW	BPTTL-830412B1	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 12.9 KW
BPTTL-830503IA	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331C8	NEW-T CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCASTING GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 5.93 KW	BPTTL-830331M4	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 12.9 KW
BPTTL-830503IB	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331C9	NEW-T SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH KOENIG BROADCASTING GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 5.05 KW	BPTTL-830331M6	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 12.8 KW
BPTTL-830503IC	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331Q3	NEW-T DUBUQUE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 10.9 KW	BPTTL-830331I7	NEW-T DENNISON, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 11.4 KW
BPTTL-830503ID	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331Q5	NEW-T FOND OU LAC, WISCONSII LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 5.00 KW	BPTTL-830331J7	NEW-T MACKINOW, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCAST GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 5.94 KW
BPTTL-830503IE	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331Q8	NEW-T FOND OU LAC, WISCONSII LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 5.20 KW	BPTTL-830331J8	NEW-T LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCAST GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 5.66 KW
BPTTL-830503IF	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331F2	NEW-T DUBUQUE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 11.1 KW	BPTTL-830331J9	NEW-T DUBUQUE, IOWA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 10.4 KW
BPTTL-830503IG	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331F3	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 11.5 KW	BPTTL-830331L3	NEW-T ESTHERVILLE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 3.83 KW
BPTTL-830503IH	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331F6	NEW-T AYSRHIRES, IOWA MORRIS DURNELL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.24 KW	BPTTL-830331L4	NEW-T ESTHERVILLE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 3.87 KW
BPTTL-830503II	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331F9	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 12.7 KW	BPTTL-830331M3	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.91 KW
BPTTL-830503IJ	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331G2	NEW-T COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 12.7 KW	BPTTL-830331M8	NEW-T AYSRHIRES, IOWA MORRIS DURNELL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 1.24 KW
BPTTL-830503IK	NEW-T SCOBAY, ETC., MONTANA NEMONT CABLEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 3.83 KW	BPTTL-830331G4	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 12.5 KW	BPTTL-830331N4	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 8.71 KW

BPTTL-830809JP	NEW-T KAILUA, HAWAII LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-830804JQ	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-830802JO	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 17.9 KW
BPTTL-830809JQ	NEW-T KAILUA, HAWAII LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 10.9 KW	BPTTL-830804JQ	NEW-T PARIS, TEXAS LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 11.9 KW	BPTTL-830802JR	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 18.1 KW
BPTTL-830809JR	NEW-T KAILUA, HAWAII LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-830804JR	NEW-T REDFIELD, TEXAS LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 0.14 KW	BPTTL-830802JS	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 12.8 KW
BPTTL-830809JS	NEW-T PEARL CITY, HAWAII LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-830804JU	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-830802JT	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 12.8 KW
BPTTL-830809JT	NEW-T PEARL CITY, HAWAII LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 11.4 KW	BPTTL-830804JY	NEW-T REDFIELD, TEXAS WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.14 KW	BPTTL-830802JU	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 12.6 KW
BPTTL-830809JU	NEW-T KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 10.1 KW	BPTTL-830804JZ	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS KERMIT C. ASHBY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-830802JV	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 12.8 KW
BPTTL-830809JW	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 9.24 KW	BPTTL-830805JE	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 9.38 KW	BPTTL-830802JW	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 12.6 KW
BPTTL-830809LC	NEW-T CLEMONT, GEORGIA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 26.5 KW	BPTTL-830805JF	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 9.17 KW	BPTTL-830802JX	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 12.6 KW
BPTTL-830841JC	NEW-T BRECKENRIDGE, COLORADO ZLTV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.17 KW	BPTTL-830805JG	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 9.56 KW	BPTTL-830804JG	NEW-T REDFIELD, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.15 KW
BPTTL-830811JE	NEW-T RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 12.6 KW	BPTTL-830805JL	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 24.0 KW	BPTTL-830804JN	NEW-T REDFIELD, TEXAS JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 0.14 KW
BPTTL-830819LA	NEW-T EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA TELECRAFTER BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.76 KW	BPTTL-830805JL	NEW-T COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 24.0 KW	BPTTL-830804JP	NEW-T NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 0.15 KW
BPTTL-830819LB	NEW-T EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA TELECRAFTER BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.76 KW	BPTTL-830805JM	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 23.9 KW	BPTTL-830727OL	NEW-T BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA BOGALUSA DAILY NEWS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 2.57 KW
BPTTL-830819LC	NEW-T EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA TELECRAFTER BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.76 KW	BPTTL-830805JN	NEW-T COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 23.9 KW	BPTTL-830728ON	NEW-T FAIRBANKS, ALASKA AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 21.8 KW
BPTTL-830823JU	NEW-T SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-830805JP	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 24.8 KW	BPTTL-830729UE	NEW-T GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 26.5 KW
BPTTL-830823JK	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.76 KW	BPTTL-830805JQ	NEW-T COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 24.8 KW	BPTTL-830802JA	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 18.1 KW
BPTTL-830823JL	NEW-T LEWISTON, IOWA LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.30 KW	BPTTL-830805JQ	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 24.1 KW	BPTTL-830802JC	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 18.2 KW
BPTTL-830823JM	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.69 KW	BPTTL-830805JO	NEW-T COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 24.1 KW	BPTTL-830802JF	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 17.9 KW
BPTTL-830823JN	NEW-T BRADFORD, PENNSYLVANIA LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 8.28 KW	BPTTL-830805JR	NEW-T COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 23.9 KW	BPTTL-830802JI	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 18.1 KW
BPTTL-830823JY	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 8.22 KW	BPTTL-830808LG	NEW-T ENID, OKLAHOMA MRS. MARILYN CAMERON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 11.2 KW	BPTTL-830802JK	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 34 KW
BPTTL-830830JC	NEW-T SEDALIA, MISSOURI CROSSROAD COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 35.3 KW	BPTTL-830809JL	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 12.3 KW	BPTTL-830802JN	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 18.2 KW
BPTTL-830830JM	NEW-T ABILENE, KANSAS CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 35.7 KW	BPTTL-830809JN	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-830802JO	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 12.6 KW
BPTTL-830831JC	NEW-T LIBERAL, KANSAS CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 36.7 KW	BPTTL-830809JN	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 12.0 KW	BPTTL-830802JP	NEW-T CODY, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 18.1 KW

BPTTL-8307221C	NEW-T BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA WEXLER REYNOLDS, HARRISON+SCHULE, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.4 KW	BPTTL-830727PT	NEW-T EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS EFFINGHAM BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.97 KW	BPTTL-830621IK	NEW-T THE DALLES, OREGON KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 13.1 KW
BPTTL-8307221H	NEW-T ARROYO GRANDE, CALIFORNIA ERWIN SCALA BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 8.03 KW	BPTTL-830727PU	NEW-T ALPINE, TEXAS LOW POWER TECHNOLOGY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-830621IM	NEW-T GARDEN CITY, KANSAS LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 10.2 KW
BPTTL-8307221I	NEW-T ARROYO GRANDE, CALIFORNIA ERWIN SCALA BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 7.96 KW	BPTTL-830727PV	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 17.7 KW	BPTTL-830621IN	NEW-T GARDEN CITY, KANSAS KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 10.3 KW
BPTTL-830725PB	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-830727PW	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 18.0 KW	BPTTL-830621IO	NEW-T GARDEN CITY, KANSAS ERIC JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 10.3 KW
BPTTL-830725PC	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-830727PX	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-830621IP	NEW-T GARDEN CITY, KANSAS WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 10.4 KW
BPTTL-830725PE	NEW-T LUFKIN, TEXAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 10.1 KW	BPTTL-830727PY	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-830621IS	NEW-T STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 67.6 KW
BPTTL-830725PF	NEW-T LUFKIN, TEXAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 10.1 KW	BPTTL-830727P2	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-830621IT	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 11.6 KW
BPTTL-830725PG	NEW-T LUFKIN, TEXAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-830727QA	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 17.7 KW	BPTTL-830621IW	NEW-T STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 68.3 KW
BPTTL-830725PJ	NEW-T CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY BROADCASTING INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 3.66 KW	BPTTL-830727QB	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-830621IX	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 11.5 KW
BPTTL-830725RO	NEW-T FORT PIERCE, FLORIDA RO-MAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-830727QC	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 18.0 KW	BPTTL-830621JD	NEW-T BRAINERD, MINNESOTA BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .560 KW
BPTTL-830725RQ	NEW-T SEBRING, FLORIDA RO-MAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 6.10 KW	BPTTL-830727QD	NEW-T ALPINE, TEXAS JEFFREY NIGHTBYRD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-830621JI	NEW-T KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 88.1 KW
BPTTL-8306241C	NEW-T PARIS, TEXAS TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 8.72 KW	BPTTL-8307141B	NEW-T ALMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO CHANNEL AMERICA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.48 KW	BPTTL-830621JL	NEW-T SANDUSKY, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCAST GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 11.3 KW
BPTTL-8306271A	NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZONA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 1.74 KW	BPTTL-8307141D	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS CHANNEL AMERICA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 4.71 KW	BPTTL-830621JN	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 51.7 KW
BPTTL-8306271C	NEW-T BAD AXE, MICHIGAN MR. ED REILING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .010 KW	BPTTL-8307141E	NEW-T SAULT STE. MARIE, MI KOENIG BROADCAST GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 5.40 KW	BPTTL-830621JO	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 51.1 KW
BPTTL-8306281C	NEW-T MUNCIE, INDIANA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 33.7 KW	BPTTL-830715A3	NEW-T FREDERICKSBURG, TEXA DR TERRY PETERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.57 KW	BPTTL-830621JT	NEW-T FORT PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOT- RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 11.5 KW
BPTTL-8307011A	NEW-T NEW ULM, MINNESOTA RONALD J. MALIK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 0.25 KW	BPTTL-830715A6	NEW-T NEWPORT, OREGON S.V. ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 4.1 KW	BPTTL-830621JV	NEW-T FORT PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOT- KENTEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.5 KW
BPTTL-830708E3	NEW-T WILLMAR, MINNESOTA JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 11.5 KW	BPTTL-830715A7	NEW-T ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON S.V. ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 4.24 KW	BPTTL-830621KA	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS ERIC JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 11.5 KW
BPTTL-83071108	NEW-T BRANSON, MISSOURI CHRISTIANS INCORP. FOR CHRIST, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.91 KW	BPTTL-830718A4	NEW-T WILLISTON, NORTH DAK WILLISTON DAILY HERALD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-830621L6	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 11.6 KW
BPTTL-83071109	NEW-T HARRISON, ARKANSAS CHRISTIANS INCORP. FOR CHRIST, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 2.47 KW	BPTTL-830718A5	NEW-T WILLISTON, NORTH DAK WILLISTON DAILY HERALD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-830621M2	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 11.7 KW
BPTTL-830711E4	NEW-T PECOS, TEXAS MRS. ROSALIE WESTER GRADD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-830718A6	NEW-T WILLISTON, NORTH DAK WILLISTON DAILY HERALD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-830621M3	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 11.6 KW
BPTTL-83071309	NEW-T MURPHY, NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.10 KW	BPTTL-830718A8	NEW-T WILLISTON, NORTH DAK WILLISTON DAILY HERALD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-830621M4	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 11.6 KW
BPTTL-830713E3	NEW-T SPARTA, NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.09 KW	BPTTL-8307200L	NEW-T KENAI, ALASKA TELE-VU REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.33 KW	BPTTL-830621M8	NEW-T HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 7.19 KW

BPTTL-830901LK	NEW-T WOODSTON, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-830901JW	NEW-T GORHAM, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 7.55 KW	BPTTL-830831JD	NEW-T LIBERAL, KANSAS CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 35.9 KW
BPTTL-830902JC	NEW-T CEDAR, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-830901JX	NEW-T BUNKER HILL, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 7.51 KW	BPTTL-830831JF	NEW-T LIBERAL, KANSAS CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 35.3 KW
BPTTL-830906IH	NEW-T GLASGOW, MONTANA TELECRAFTER BROADCASTING CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 1.34 KW	BPTTL-830901JY	NEW-T ANTONINO, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 12.0 KW	BPTTL-830831JH	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 35.4 KW
BPTTL-830908JF	NEW-T FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSI BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 16.2 KW	BPTTL-830901JZ	NEW-T WOODSTON, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 12.0 KW	BPTTL-830831JI	NEW-T MCCOOK, NEBRASKA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 35.7 KW
BPTTL-830908JI	NEW-T FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSI BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 16.6 KW	BPTTL-830901LA	NEW-T CATHERINE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.17 KW	BPTTL-830831JU	NEW-T MCCOOK, NEBRASKA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 35.5 KW
BPTTL-830911PO	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINI CBC TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 15.9 KW	BPTTL-830901LB	NEW-T BUNKER HILL, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 7.40 KW	BPTTL-830831JM	NEW-T MCCOOK, NEBRASKA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 35.8 KW
BPTTL-830911PZ	NEW-T BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA LPTV SERVICES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 37.8 KW	BPTTL-830901LO	NEW-T GORHAM, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 7.38 KW	BPTTL-830831JR	NEW-T HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 35.9 KW
BPTTL-830912JC	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 9.12 KW	BPTTL-830901LG	NEW-T PLAINVILLE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 4.44 KW	BPTTL-830831JS	NEW-T HURDN, SOUTH DAKOTA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 35.9 KW
BPTTL-830912JO	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.136 KW	BPTTL-830901LH	NEW-T CATHERINE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.18 KW	BPTTL-830831JT	NEW-T HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 35.7 KW
BPTTL-830912JE	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 9.00 KW	BPTTL-830901LI	NEW-T WOODSTON, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 11.9 KW	BPTTL-830831JU	NEW-T HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 35.4 KW
BPTTL-830912JF	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 9.10 KW	BPTTL-830901LJ	NEW-T WOODSTON, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-830831JV	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 35.4 KW
BPTTL-830912JG	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 9.15 KW	BPTTL-830901LJL	NEW-T CEDAR, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 11.6 KW	BPTTL-830831JW	NEW-T SEDALIA, MISSOURI CROSSROAD COMMUNICATIONS CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 36.2 KW
BPTTL-830912JK	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 9.16 KW	BPTTL-830901JM	NEW-T PLAINVILLE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 4.26 KW	BPTTL-830831JX	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 36.7 KW
BPTTL-830915JM	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA CBC TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 16.0 KW	BPTTL-830901JN	NEW-T PLAINVILLE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 4.52 KW	BPTTL-830831LB	NEW-T DODGE CITY, KANSAS CROSSROADS COMMUNICATIONS CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 35.7 KW
BPTTL-830915JI	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 16.1 KW	BPTTL-830901JO	NEW-T CEDAR, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-830901JD	NEW-T CATHERINE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.18 KW
BPTTL-830915JU	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 16.1 KW	BPTTL-830901JP	NEW-T GORHAM, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 7.68 KW	BPTTL-830901JE	NEW-T CATHERINE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 1.17 KW
BPTTL-830915JK	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 16.3 KW	BPTTL-830901JQ	NEW-T BUNKER HILL, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 7.47 KW	BPTTL-830901JF	NEW-T CATHERINE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.16 KW
BPTTL-830915JL	NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 31.3 KW	BPTTL-830901JR	NEW-T CEDAR, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-830901JG	NEW-T ANTONINO, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 11.7 KW
BPTTL-830915JM	NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 31.0 KW	BPTTL-830901JS	NEW-T BUNKER HILL, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 7.62 KW	BPTTL-830901JH	NEW-T GORHAM, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.71 KW
BPTTL-830915JN	NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 30.8 KW	BPTTL-830901JT	NEW-T PLAINVILLE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 5.07 KW	BPTTL-830901JI	NEW-T BUNKER HILL, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 7.42 KW
BPTTL-830915JO	NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 30.9 KW	BPTTL-830901JU	NEW-T CEDAR, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-830901JJ	NEW-T ANTONINO, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 11.9 KW
BPTTL-830915JQ	NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 30.4 KW	BPTTL-830901JV	NEW-T PLAINVILLE, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 5.14 KW	BPTTL-830901JK	NEW-T ANTONINO, KANSAS WIRELESS CABLE BROADCASTING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 11.7 KW

TL-830328F4	NEW-T MAMY, LOUISIANA EAST TOLEDO COMMUNICATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 22.7 KW	BPTTL-830328E3	NEW-T BURAS, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.21 KW	BPTTL-830328M2	NEW-T HILU, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 0.82 KW
TL-830328F5	NEW-T BAYFIELD, COLORADO MARVIN L. CONRAD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 1.19 KW	BPTTL-830328E8	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.70 KW	BPTTL-830328N0	NEW-T MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 0.89 KW
TL-830328F6	NEW-T RICHFIELD, UTAH CHANNEL AMERICA INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.42 KW	BPTTL-830328F2	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830328NE	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII MARGO KROST REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 2.20 KW
TL-830328F9	NEW-T ATHENS, GEORGIA CHANNEL AMERICA INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .004 KW	BPTTL-830328F3	NEW-T BURAS, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.24 KW	BPTTL-830328NG	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 12.7 KW
TL-830329H7	NEW-T ENID, OKLAHOMA FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 13.3 KW	BPTTL-830328F4	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.69 KW	BPTTL-830328A2	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .753 KW
TL-830329H8	NEW-T FLORENCE, ALABAMA JEAN M. IKEZOE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 43.9-KW	BPTTL-830328F6	NEW-T BURAS, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTTL-830328A3	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .781 KW
TTL-830329H9	NEW-T HUMSOLDT, IOWA CHRISTENSEN BROADCASTING CO., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.05 KW	BPTTL-830328F9	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .887 KW	BPTTL-830328A4	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .788 KW
TTL-830330IM	NEW-T WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, ACCESS RUTLAND, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 16.4 KW	BPTTL-830328G9	NEW-T BURAS, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.19 KW	BPTTL-830328A6	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .795 KW
TTL-830330IN	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS EAGLE PASS NEWS GUIDE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 8.95 KW	BPTTL-830328H9	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .923 KW	BPTTL-830328A8	NEW-T BURAS, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.26 KW
TTL-830330ID	NEW-T MORGANTON, NORTH CAROL JAMES BROWN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 37.9 KW	BPTTL-830328I4	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .639 KW	BPTTL-830328A9	NEW-T BURAS, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.25 KW
TTL-830330IO	NEW-T OKMULGEE, OKLAHOMA THE MORRIS NEWS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 40.8 KW	BPTTL-830328J7	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .85 KW	BPTTL-830328B3	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 0.90 KW
TTL-830324O2	NEW-T PUKALANI, HAWAII CHARLEEN SHERD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 12.7 KW	BPTTL-830331A2	NEW-T CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS JENNIFER J FROST & LILIAS MORRISO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 39.7 KW	BPTTL-830328JW	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 12.8 KW
TTL-830324O4	NEW-T TELLURIDE, COLORADO AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.28 KW	BPTTL-830331A7	NEW-T BRENHAM, TEXAS BONNIE LEE BLUM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 11.4 KW	BPTTL-830328JZ	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 0.01 KW
TTL-830324E4	NEW-T PLANADA, CALIFORNIA AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 24.7 KW	BPTTL-830331A8	NEW-T BRENHAM, TEXAS BONNIE LEE BLUM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 11.4 KW	BPTTL-830328LA	NEW-T ULUPALAKUA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.44 KW
TTL-830325A2	NEW-T SCOTTSDLUFF, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 6.03 KW	BPTTL-830331B3	NEW-T VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY KELLY GUGLIELMI REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 28.8 KW	BPTTL-830328LC	NEW-T ULUPALAKUA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.45 KW
TTL-830325A3	NEW-T SCOTTSDLUFF, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 5.96 KW	BPTTL-830331B4	NEW-T CHRISTIANSTED, VIRGIN KELLY GUGLIELMI REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 8.7 KW	BPTTL-830328LD	NEW-T ULUPALAKUA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.45 KW
TTL-830325A4	NEW-T SCOTTSDLUFF, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 5.88 KW	BPTTL-830331B6	NEW-T BRENHAM, TEXAS BONNIE LEE BLUM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.9 KW	BPTTL-830328LF	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 0.01 KW
TTL-830325A5	NEW-T SCOTTSDLUFF, NEBRASKA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 6.22 KW	BPTTL-830331B7	NEW-T BRENHAM, TEXAS BONNIE LEE BLUM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-830328LG	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.01 KW
TTL-830325A6	NEW-T SCOTTSDLUFF, NEBRASKA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 6.07 KW	BPTTL-830331C2	NEW-T LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCASTING GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 5.65 KW	BPTTL-830328LJ	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 12.9 KW
TTL-830325A8	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA GILA COUNTY TRANSLATORS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 373 KW	BPTTL-830331C3	NEW-T ST. IGNACE, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCASTING GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 6.63 KW	BPTTL-830328LK	NEW-T RANDALL, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.73 KW
TTL-830325A9	NEW-T COOLIDGE, ETC., ARIZON GILA COUNTY TRANSLATORS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 366 KW	BPTTL-830331C4	NEW-T ST. IGNACE, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCASTING GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 6.64 KW	BPTTL-830328LO	NEW-T RANDALL, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 781 KW
TTL-830325B4	NEW-T SCOTTSDLUFF, NEBRASKA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 6.24 KW	BPTTL-830331C6	NEW-T CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN KOENIG BROADCASTING GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 5.92 KW	BPTTL-830328LT	NEW-T RANDALL, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 727 KW

BPTTL-830317NC	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW	BPTTL-830322LV	NEW-T RANDALL, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.76 KW	BPTTL-83032110	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .937 KW
BPTTL-830317NE	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .969 KW	BPTTL-830322LW	NEW-T RANDALL, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .767 KW	BPTTL-8303211R	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW
BPTTL-830317NG	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .883 KW	BPTTL-830322MA	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 1.46 KW	BPTTL-8303211S	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .885 KW
BPTTL-830317NH	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .956 KW	BPTTL-830322MB	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.31 KW	BPTTL-830321IT	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .867 KW
BPTTL-830317NI	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 0.85 KW	BPTTL-830322MC	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.34 KW	BPTTL-830321IV	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.00 KW
BPTTL-830317PT	NEW-T LEBANON, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .735 KW	BPTTL-830322ME	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 1.27 KW	BPTTL-8303211Y	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.02 KW
BPTTL-830317PV	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 0.71 KW	BPTTL-830322MG	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.36 KW	BPTTL-830321J5	NEW-T JACKSON, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.38 KW
BPTTL-830317QA	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .737 KW	BPTTL-830322MH	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-830321JA	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .903 KW
BPTTL-830317QL	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .872 KW	BPTTL-830322MJ	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 1.43 KW	BPTTL-830321JB	NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .954 KW
BPTTL-830317QM	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .869 KW	BPTTL-830322ML	NEW-T EUREKA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-830321JI	NEW-T JACKSON, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 1.28 KW
BPTTL-830318I3	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .869 KW	BPTTL-830322MW	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.84 KW	BPTTL-830321JK	NEW-T JACKSON, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 1.35 KW
BPTTL-8303221S	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII MARGO KROST REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 2.15 KW	BPTTL-8303221S	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII MARGO KROST REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 2.15 KW	BPTTL-830318J9	NEW-T CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 0.77 KW
BPTTL-8303221T	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-8303221T	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-830318JB	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.57 KW
BPTTL-8303221U	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 12.8 KW	BPTTL-8303221U	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 12.8 KW	BPTTL-830318J0	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 0.66 KW
BPTTL-8303221V	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-8303221V	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-830318JE	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 0.66 KW
BPTTL-8303221W	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-8303221W	NEW-T HALEAKALA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTTL-830318JF	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 0.66 KW
BPTTL-8303221Y	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-8303221Y	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830318JG	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 2.11 KW
BPTTL-8303221Z	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-8303221Z	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830318JH	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 2.16 KW
BPTTL-830322JA	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830322JA	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830318J1	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 2.29 KW
BPTTL-830322JF	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830322JF	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830318J2	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 2.21 KW
BPTTL-830322JG	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 0.82 KW	BPTTL-830322JG	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 0.82 KW	BPTTL-830318JK	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII CHARLEEN SHERO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 2.06 KW
BPTTL-830322J1	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII MARGO KROST REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-830322J1	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII MARGO KROST REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-830318JL	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII CHARLEEN SHERO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 2.06 KW

TTL-82061756	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 8.77 KW	BPTTL-820617U7	NEW-T MASSENA, NEW YORK BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 5.53 KW	BPTTL-820618TY	NEW-T MOUNT PLEASANT, TEXAS PALMER MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 8.84 KW
TTL-8206175U	NEW-T PULLMAN, WASHINGTON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 6.06 KW	BPTTL-820617V2	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 6.03 KW	BPTTL-820621TV	NEW-T SANDPOINT, IDAHO SATESMAN - EXAMINER, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.45 KW
TTL-8206175N	NEW-T KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 6.88 KW	BPTTL-820617V3	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 6.39 KW	BPTTL-820622TO	NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII MARKETGRAPHICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 21.1 KW
PTTL-8206175R	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, NORTH BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 7.07 KW	BPTTL-820617V4	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 7.37 KW	BPTTL-820622TI	NEW-T GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA MARKETGRAPHICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 10.1 KW
PTTL-8206175S	NEW-T RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 699 KW	BPTTL-820617V5	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 5.93 KW	BPTTL-820622TO	NEW-T ATHENS, GEORGIA MARKETGRAPHICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 5.23 KW
PTTL-8206175T	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, NORTH BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 7.10 KW	BPTTL-820617V8	NEW-T MASSENA, NEW YORK BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 5.88 KW	BPTTL-820622TV	NEW-T RDANOKE RAPIDS, NORTH CAROLINA MARKETGRAPHICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 6.37 KW
BPTTL-8206175V	NEW-T MASSENA, NEW YORK BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 5.49 KW	BPTTL-820617W2	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 9.42 KW	BPTTL-820623A2	NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII DANIEL LAMAUITE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 20.7 KW
BPTTL-8206175X	NEW-T CAPTAIN COOK, HAWAII BIG ISLAND TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 10.9 KW	BPTTL-820617W5	NEW-T ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 6.02 KW	BPTTL-820623A4	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII RAFIUDIN RAPHAEL LESLIE TULL GRINAGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 10.9 KW
BPTTL-820617T3	NEW-T BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 10.8 KW	BPTTL-820617W6	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 7.25 KW	BPTTL-820623A5	NEW-T CROSSETT, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 34.4 KW
BPTTL-820617T7	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 5.81 KW	BPTTL-820617W7	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 5.98 KW	BPTTL-820623A7	NEW-T LEESVILLE, LOUISIANA JIM MERRITT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 19.5 KW
BPTTL-820617T8	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 5.92 KW	BPTTL-820617W8	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 6.27 KW	BPTTL-820623B0	NEW-T HOUSTON, MISSOURI ROBERT L. DAVIS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 8.51 KW
BPTTL-820617T9	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 6.14 KW	BPTTL-820617X2	NEW-T KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 6.84 KW	BPTTL-82062303	NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO PAYVISION COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 5.34 KW
BPTTL-820617TJ	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-820617X3	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 7.12 KW	BPTTL-82062304	NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO PAYVISION COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 3.98 KW
BPTTL-820617TK	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, NORTH BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 7.29 KW	BPTTL-820617X4	NEW-T BUCYRUS, OHIO BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 10.7 KW	BPTTL-82062305	NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO PAYVISION COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 2.65 KW
BPTTL-820617TN	NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 7.01 KW	BPTTL-820617X7	NEW-T SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA HUACHUCA HERALD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .956 KW	BPTTL-82062307	NEW-T DKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA H. R. MADRAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 5.26 KW
BPTTL-820617TD	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-820617Y2	NEW-T UNION CITY, TENNESSEE FUTURES TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 17.2 KW	BPTTL-820623E5	NEW-T PRYOR, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 3.64 KW
BPTTL-820617TS	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 7.48 KW	BPTTL-820617Y3	NEW-T REDFIELD, SOUTH DAKOTA KAERCHER PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 9.31 KW	BPTTL-820623E6	NEW-T SANFORD, ALABAMA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 6.97 KW
BPTTL-820617TW	NEW-T REDFIELD, SOUTH DAKOTA HOMETOWN T.V., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 7.29 KW	BPTTL-8206185U	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ AND LEONARD TIBBETS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .053 KW	BPTTL-820623E7	NEW-T HOPE HILLS, NORTH CAROLINA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 5.67 KW
BPTTL-820617TY	NEW-T SHELDON, ETC. (MN) MARVIN DYKSTRA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 8.82 KW	BPTTL-820618TK	NEW-T MOUNT PLEASANT, TEXAS PALMER MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 8.80 KW	BPTTL-820623E8	NEW-T MONTICELLO, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 2.80 KW
BPTTL-820617U3	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 5.76 KW	BPTTL-820618TN	NEW-T OUBOUQUE, IOWA FM TELEVISION, LIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 6.23 KW	BPTTL-820623E9	NEW-T EVERGREEN, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .683 KW
BPTTL-820617U5	NEW-T CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-820618TP	NEW-T ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA FM TELEVISION, LIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 7.10 KW	BPTTL-820623F2	NEW-T EVERGREEN, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .683 KW
BPTTL-820617U6	NEW-T SCOBEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 6.45 KW	BPTTL-820618TO	NEW-T CHISHOLM, MINNESOTA FM TELEVISION, LIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 40.5 KW	BPTTL-820623F3	NEW-T LOUISVILLE, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 13.4 KW

BPTTL-830321JP	NEW-T JACKSON, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.4 KW	BPTTL-83032589	NEW-T SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 5.98 KW	BPTTL-83032384	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.95 KW
BPTTL-830321JQ	NEW-T JACKSON, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.43 KW	BPTTL-830325C2	NEW-T DUBUQUE, IOWA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 10.9 KW	BPTTL-83032385	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .728 KW
BPTTL-830321JS	NEW-T JACKSON, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 1.47 KW	BPTTL-830325C3	NEW-T DUBUQUE, IOWA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 10.9 KW	BPTTL-83032386	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .713 KW
BPTTL-830321LH	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .889 KW	BPTTL-830325C4	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 3968 KW	BPTTL-83032388	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.98 KW
BPTTL-830321LI	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .987 KW	BPTTL-830325C5	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .38 KW	BPTTL-830323C5	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.86 KW
BPTTL-830321LJ	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830325C6	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 39.2 KW	BPTTL-830323C6	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.7 KW
BPTTL-830321LK	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .954 KW	BPTTL-830325C8	NEW-T ABILENE, KANSAS LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 69.1 KW	BPTTL-830323C7	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 688 KW
BPTTL-830321LM	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .885 KW	BPTTL-830328E4	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS CHANNEL AMERICA INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.2 KW	BPTTL-830323C8	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW
BPTTL-830321LP	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830328E5	NEW-T ASPEN, COLORADO CHANNEL AMERICA INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 377 KW	BPTTL-830323D3	NEW-T BURWELL, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .66 KW
BPTTL-830321LS	NEW-T POPLAR, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .924 KW	BPTTL-830328E6	NEW-T JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA CHANNEL AMERICA INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .004 KW	BPTTL-830323D4	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .784 KW
BPTTL-830322IO	NEW-T ATHENS, GEORGIA AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 0.75 KW	BPTTL-830328E7	NEW-T NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS CHANNEL AMERICA INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 3.48 KW	BPTTL-830323E2	NEW-T MONROE, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .723 KW
BPTTL-830318JM	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII CHARLEEN SHERO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 2.06 KW	BPTTL-830323I8	NEW-T GLOBE, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .956 KW	BPTTL-830318IL	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.74 KW
BPTTL-830318JN	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 2.11 KW	BPTTL-830323I9	NEW-T JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS BLANCO CABLEVISION CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 40.6 KW	BPTTL-830318IM	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 0.74 KW
BPTTL-830318JO	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII K SANDOVAL BURKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 2.11 KW	BPTTL-830324A2	NEW-T PUKALANI, HAWAII CHARLEEN SHERO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 12.7 KW	BPTTL-830318IO	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 1.5 KW
BPTTL-830318JP	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 2.26 KW	BPTTL-830324A3	NEW-T PARIS, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.79 KW	BPTTL-830318IR	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.55 KW
BPTTL-830318JQ	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 2.20 KW	BPTTL-830324A4	NEW-T PARIS, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.75 KW	BPTTL-830318IT	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.36 KW
BPTTL-830318JR	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.61 KW	BPTTL-830324A7	NEW-T PARIS, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 0.79 KW	BPTTL-830318IU	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.35 KW
BPTTL-830318JU	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830324B6	NEW-T OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 0.79 KW	BPTTL-830318IV	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.38 KW
BPTTL-830318JV	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.54 KW	BPTTL-830324B7	NEW-T OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 0.71 KW	BPTTL-830318I2	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .972 KW
BPTTL-830318JX	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-830324B8	NEW-T OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830318J3	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.66 KW
BPTTL-830318JY	NEW-T DUBOIS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-830324C3	NEW-T OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830318J7	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.73 KW
BPTTL-830318LO	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830324C8	NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.53 KW	BPTTL-830318J8	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 0.75 KW

BPTTL-83031817	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .953 KW	BPTTL-830317M	NEW-T RIPON, WISCONSIN COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 22.3 KW	BPTTL-830315PK	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .934 KW
BPTTL-83031818	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .94 KW	BPTTL-830317M	NEW-T OUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.73 KW	BPTTL-830315PM	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .903 KW
BPTTL-83031819	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .95 KW	BPTTL-830317MR	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .795 KW	BPTTL-830315PN	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .867 KW
BPTTL-8303181B	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.62 KW	BPTTL-830317MS	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .792 KW	BPTTL-830315PO	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .969 KW
BPTTL-8303181C	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.62 KW	BPTTL-830317MT	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .777 KW	BPTTL-830315PP	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .988 KW
BPTTL-8303181D	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.61 KW	BPTTL-830317MU	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .747 KW	BPTTL-830315PT	NEW-T EWA, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .917 KW
BPTTL-8303181E	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.60 KW	BPTTL-830317MV	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-830315PW	NEW-T MARYSVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .662 KW
BPTTL-8303181G	NEW-T BAY LAKE, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.6 KW	BPTTL-830317MX	NEW-T DUGWAY, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .784 KW	BPTTL-830315PX	NEW-T HARRISON, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.34 KW
BPTTL-8303181H	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.71 KW	BPTTL-830317MY	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .887 KW	BPTTL-830315PY	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 1.01 KW
BPTTL-8303181J	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 0.64 KW	BPTTL-830317NA	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .988 KW	BPTTL-830315PZ	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.03 KW
BPTTL-8303181K	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-830317NB	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .901 KW	BPTTL-830315OA	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .983 KW
BPTTL-830317LF	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .885 KW	BPTTL-830315OB	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .907 KW	BPTTL-830315MH	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 0.66 KW
BPTTL-830317LG	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .852 KW	BPTTL-830315OE	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .953 KW	BPTTL-830315MI	NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.91 KW
BPTTL-830317LU	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830315OK	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.71 KW	BPTTL-830315MJ	NEW-T LINCOLN, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.58 KW
BPTTL-830317LK	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .924 KW	BPTTL-830315OL	NEW-T EWA, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830315MK	NEW-T HARRISON, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.59 KW
BPTTL-830317LM	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .867 KW	BPTTL-830315OM	NEW-T EWA, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830315ML	NEW-T MARYSVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 0.79 KW
BPTTL-830317LO	NEW-T BLOSSOM, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .764 KW	BPTTL-830315ON	NEW-T EWA, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830315MM	NEW-T HARRISON, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.57 KW
BPTTL-830317MA	NEW-T LEBANON, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .772 KW	BPTTL-830315RO	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-830315MN	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 0.72 KW
BPTTL-830317MC	NEW-T LEBANON, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .755 KW	BPTTL-830315RR	NEW-T KAIM, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .917 KW	BPTTL-830315MO	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.71 KW
BPTTL-830317MD	NEW-T LEBANON, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .769 KW	BPTTL-830317LA	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .889 KW	BPTTL-830315MP	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 0.72 KW
BPTTL-830317ME	NEW-T LEBANON, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .797 KW	BPTTL-830317LC	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .954 KW	BPTTL-830315MO	NEW-T MARYSVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.71 KW
BPTTL-830317MF	NEW-T LEBANON, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .725 KW	BPTTL-830317LE	NEW-T DILLON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830315MS	NEW-T HARRISON, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.48 KW

BPTTL-830314J5	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .823 KW	BPTTL-8303146R	NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .533 KW	BPTTL-8303146A	NEW-T PRICE, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.65 KW
BPTTL-830314J8	NEW-T LAS VEGAS, NEW MEX MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .581 KW	BPTTL-8303146S	NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.52 KW	BPTTL-8303146E	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-830314J9	NEW-T LAS VEGAS, NEW MEX MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .551 KW	BPTTL-8303146U	NEW-T GOLDSBORO, WASHING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.70 KW	BPTTL-8303146F	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 0.95 KW
BPTTL-830314K6	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-8303147C	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 0.85 KW	BPTTL-8303146H	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .881 KW
BPTTL-830314K8	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-8303147D	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-8303146I	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.65 KW
BPTTL-830314L5	NEW-T SPEARMAN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.70 KW	BPTTL-8303147E	NEW-T WEATHERFORD, OKLAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-8303146J	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.66 KW
BPTTL-830314L7	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.00 KW	BPTTL-8303147G	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 3.13 KW	BPTTL-8303146K	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 0.71 KW
BPTTL-830314L8	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 0.85 KW	BPTTL-8303147I	NEW-T SPEARMAN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-8303146L	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 0.63 KW
BPTTL-830314L9	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-8303147J	NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: .771 KW	BPTTL-8303146M	NEW-T SCIPID, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 0.87 KW
BPTTL-830314M2	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-8303147K	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 3.44 KW	BPTTL-8303146N	NEW-T SCIPID, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW
BPTTL-830314M4	NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-8303147L	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 3.08 KW	BPTTL-8303146O	NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .525 KW
BPTTL-830314E6	NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-8303147M	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 2.97 KW	BPTTL-8303145C	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .883 KW
BPTTL-830314F7	NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW	BPTTL-8303147P	NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-8303145D	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.40 KW
BPTTL-830314E8	NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.96 KW	BPTTL-8303147Q	NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-8303145H	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.62 KW
BPTTL-830314E9	NEW-T SCIPID, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.98 KW	BPTTL-8303147R	NEW-T SPEARMAN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .724 KW	BPTTL-8303145I	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.60 KW
BPTTL-830314F3	NEW-T SCIPID, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 0.85 KW	BPTTL-8303147S	NEW-T SPEARMAN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .713 KW	BPTTL-8303145O	NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 1.36 KW
BPTTL-830314F5	NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .763 KW	BPTTL-8303147T	NEW-T GOLDSBORO, WASHING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 0.72 KW	BPTTL-8303145R	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .872 KW
BPTTL-830314F7	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 3.27 KW	BPTTL-8303147W	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-8303145T	NEW-T HYANNIS, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .918 KW
BPTTL-830314F8	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 3.26 KW	BPTTL-8303147Y	NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 0.79 KW	BPTTL-8303145W	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 1.01 KW
BPTTL-830314F9	NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 3.22 KW	BPTTL-8303148B	NEW-T ASHTON, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-8303145X	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.99 KW
BPTTL-830314G8	NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .612 KW	BPTTL-830314A2	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 0.53 KW	BPTTL-8303145Y	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .675 KW
BPTTL-830314G9	NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-830314A3	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .905 KW	BPTTL-830314G0	NEW-T SCIPID, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 1 KW

BPTTL-801121IF	NEW-T MERCURY, ETC., NEVADA COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 3.25 KW	BPTTL-801204IH	NEW-T COLUMBUS, OHIO TRANSLATOR TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 21.6 KW	BPTTL-801231IM	NEW-T TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA MARANATHA BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 16.9 KW
BPTTL-801121JO	NEW-T LUBBOCK, TEXAS GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-801204IN	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 25.4 KW	BPTTL-801231IO	NEW-T TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA NSM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 16.9 KW
BPTTL-801126IM	NEW-T WEST CHICAGO, ILLINOIS GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 9.9 KW	BPTTL-801204JC	NEW-T NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 9.84 KW	BPTTL-8101071N	NEW-T SALEM, OREGON STERLING RECREATION ORGANIZATION CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .472 KW
BPTTL-801202IC	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA C.R.J., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 1.2 KW	BPTTL-801205IF	NEW-T DAYTON, OHIO GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-8101081A	NEW-T JACKSON, MICHIGAN ENTERTAINMENT SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.06 KW
BPTTL-801202IE	NEW-T FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA J. RODGER SKINNER, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 70.3 KW	BPTTL-801205IJ	NEW-T RICHMOND, VIRGINIA GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-8101081T	NEW-T IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO PEYTON BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.10 KW
BPTTL-801202IF	NEW-T KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI EL CAMINO DE SANTE FE TV COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 8.12 KW	BPTTL-801205IM	NEW-T ROCHESTER, NEW YORK GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-8101091O	NEW-T MEDFORD, OREGON RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 9.95 KW
BPTTL-801202IN	NEW-T ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-801205IP	NEW-T ALBANY, NEW YORK GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-8101091P	NEW-T COLUMBIA, MISSOURI RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 9.95 KW
BPTTL-801202IT	NEW-T MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 20.3 KW	BPTTL-801205IS	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.09 KW	BPTTL-8101091X	NEW-T SPOKANE, WASHINGTON RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: .995 KW
BPTTL-801202IZ	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, ETC., MINNEAPOLIS B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-801212ID	NEW-T REDOING, CALIFORNIA BETHEL ASSEMBLY OF GOD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.21 KW	BPTTL-8101091B	NEW-T BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .995 KW
BPTTL-801202JB	NEW-T FORT WORTH, TEXAS B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 21.0 KW	BPTTL-801212IF	NEW-T LUBBOCK, TEXAS OJO PRESTO TELEVISION COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 16.9 KW	BPTTL-8101091C	NEW-T LANSING, MICHIGAN RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .995 KW
BPTTL-801204IG	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA TRANSLATOR TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 17.0 KW	BPTTL-801212IH	NEW-T SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH LAGO SALADO TELEVISION COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-8101091F	NEW-T ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 9.95 KW
BPTTL-8011121T	NEW-T GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 2.6 KW	BPTTL-8012161L	NEW-T CANTON, ETC., OHIO GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 2.2 KW	BPTTL-8101121F	NEW-T CASCO, MAINE SAMAHO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 14.9 KW
BPTTL-8011121U	NEW-T PUEBLO, COLORADO BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 21.6 KW	BPTTL-8012191C	NEW-T BEACHWOOD, OHIO JAGOLE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.28 KW	BPTTL-8101121I	NEW-T COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 9.95 KW
BPTTL-8011131S	NEW-T ROCHESTER, NEW YORK BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.67 KW	BPTTL-8012221W	NEW-T SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH DOMSAT OF UTAH, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 9.60 KW	BPTTL-8101121J	NEW-T BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .995 KW
BPTTL-8011131U	NEW-T LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 9.96 KW	BPTTL-8012241I	NEW-T COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROL MR. J. MC CARTHY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-8101121O	NEW-T TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.41 KW
BPTTL-8011131V	NEW-T ROANOKE, VIRGINIA BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 7.98 KW	BPTTL-8012241K	NEW-T COLUMBUS, GEORGIA MR. J. MC CARTHY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-8101121P	NEW-T WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 9.95 KW
BPTTL-8011171E	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 9.96 KW	BPTTL-8012291I	NEW-T ALBANY, GEORGIA MR. J. MC CARTHY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 14.9 KW	BPTTL-8101121R	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 14.1 KW
BPTTL-8011171L	NEW-T INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA DOMSAT OF INDIANA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 12.1 KW	BPTTL-8012291K	NEW-T AUGUSTA, GEORGIA MR. J. MC CARTHY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 10.2 KW	BPTTL-8101121U	NEW-T LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 24.5 KW
BPTTL-8011181X	NEW-T SPOKANE, WASHINGTON JOSEPH R. MILLNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 2.08 KW	BPTTL-8012291S	NEW-T JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA COMMUNICATORS OF JACKSONVILLE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-8101121X	NEW-T BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 9.84 KW
BPTTL-8011191A	NEW-T VIRGINIA BEACH, ETC., VIRGINIA RESORT MOVIE NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 26.3 KW	BPTTL-8012291V	NEW-T INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1 KW	BPTTL-8101121Y	NEW-T CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 9.96 KW
BPTTL-8011201I	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 21.1 KW	BPTTL-8012311C	NEW-T CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 10.1 KW	BPTTL-8101121B	NEW-T WICHITA, KANSAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 9.84 KW
BPTTL-8011201J	NEW-T LARAMIE, WYOMING KIMMARK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.10 KW	BPTTL-8012311K	NEW-T PORTLAND, MAINE RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-8101121JL	NEW-T PHOENIX, ARIZONA NAT'L INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 2.78 KW

BPTT-821112TR	NEW-T LA SAL, UTAH ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 17.2 KW	BPTT-830301JC	NEW-T COLSTRIP, MONTANA DUEL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 0.73 KW	BPTT-83052510	K55BV BOISE CITY, OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA EDUCATIONAL TV AUTHORITY HAS: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .100 KW (CP) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.07 KW
BPTT-821112TS	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 28.0 KW	BPTT-830301JD	NEW-T ROSEBUD CREEK VALLEY, MONTANA DUEL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 0.12 KW	BPTT-83052618	K73BF RURAL BEAVER CO. ETC, UTAH KSL, INCORPORATED HAS: CHANNEL NO. 73 ERP: 7.48 KW (LIC) (RURAL BEAVER CO. ECT, UTAH) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 13.3 KW
BPTT-821112TT	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 28.4 KW	BPTT-830301JF	NEW-T BIRNEY, ETC., MONTANA DUEL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 11.1 KW	BPTT-8305271L	NEW-T LA GRANDE, OREGON BLUE MT. TRANSLATOR DISTRICT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .814 KW
BPTT-821112TU	NEW-T ASPEN, COLORADO ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTT-830301JM	NEW-T MUDDY CREEK VALLEY, E. MONTANA DUEL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 0.14 KW	BPTT-8306101D	K41AA NEVADA TEST SITE, NEVADA COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .076 KW (CP) (NEV TEST SITE, NEVADA) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .322 KW
BPTT-821112TZ	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 7.30 KW	BPTT-830301JI	NEW-T ASHLAND, ETC., MONTANA DUEL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.23 KW	BPTT-8306101E	K35AA NEVADA TEST SITE, NEVADA COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .077 KW (LIC) (NEV TEST SITE, NEVADA) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .322 KW
BPTT-830111TV	NEW-T CAMBRIDGE, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 28.9 KW	BPTT-830301JL	NEW-T BUSBY, MONTANA DUEL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTT-8306101F	K38AA NEVADA TEST SITE, NEVADA COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .076 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .322 KW
BPTT-830114TX	K78AU MAUPIN, OREGON MAUPIN TELEVISION CORPORATION HAS: CHANNEL NO. 78 ERP: .145 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .490 KW	BPTT-830301JN	NEW-T CIRCLEVILLE, ETC., UTAH PIUTE COUNTY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .230 KW	BPTT-8306101G	K38AA NEVADA TEST SITE, NEVADA COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .076 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .322 KW
BPTT-830124TZ	NEW-T BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO BOUNDARY COUNTY TV TRANSLATOR D REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .523 KW	BPTT-830301JQ	NEW-T PRATT, KANSAS SMOKY HILLS PUBLIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .616 KW	BPTT-8306201D	K700B CLARENDON, TEXAS DONLEY COUNTY UHF TV, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 70 ERP: 126 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.01 KW
BPTT-830126TU	K70CV ROCKAWAY, ETC., OREGON NORTH TILLAMOOK CTY. TV TRANSL. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 70 ERP: 2.12 KW (LIC) (ROCKAWAY, OREGON) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 2.12 KW	BPTT-830401A9	K64BB LA GRANDE, ETC, OREGON BLUE MOUNTAIN TELEVISION ASSOCIATION HAS: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .726 KW (LIC) (LA GRANDE, ETC., OREGON) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.05 KW	BPTT-8306201F	K74CJ CLARENDON, TEXAS DONLEY COUNTY UHF TV, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 74 ERP: 126 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .1 KW
BPTT-8302101W	NEW-T PARLIN, ETC., COLORADO GUNNISON CTY. METRO. RECREATION I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .037 KW	BPTT-830401B3	K68AH LA GRANDE, ETC., OREGON BLUE MOUNTAIN TELEVISION ASSOCIATION HAS: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .624 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTT-8306241A	NEW-T DOVE CREEK, ETC., COLORADO MONTEZUMA DOLORES CTY. METRO. REC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 1.76 KW
BPTT-8302100K	NEW-T KODIAK, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .828 KW	BPTT-830401B7	K40AK ELGIN, OREGON BLUE MT. TRANSLATOR DISTRICT HAS: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .816 KW (CP) (RURAL ELGIN, ETC., OREGON) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTT-830811JM	NEW-T BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA NORTH PLATTE TELEVISION INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 7.94 KW
BPTT-8302100M	NEW-T PARLIN, ETC., COLORADO GUNNISON CTY. METRO. RECREATION I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .037 KW	BPTT-830401I8	W63AB MANSFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA NORTHEASTERN PENNA. EDUC'L TV ASSOC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 30.4 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 3.08 KW	BPTT-830815JL	NEW-T LEXINGTON, NEBRASKA NORTH PLATTE TELEVISION INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.86 KW
BPTT-8302100N	NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO SAWTOOTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.12 KW	BPTT-8304142Z	NEW-T PORTALES, NEW MEXICO KOAT TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .251 KW	BPTT-830815JN	NEW-T THEDFORD, NEBRASKA NORTH PLATTE TELEVISION INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 0.91 KW
BPTT-830216XH	NEW-T PINETOP, ARIZONA SOUTHWEST VIDEO PRODUCTIONS, IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .920 KW	BPTT-8304261C	K78BR LONE PINE, CALIFORNIA LONE PINE TELEVISION, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 78 ERP: 1.50 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: .902 KW	BPTT-830815JO	NEW-T CHEYENNE INDIAN RES., MONTANA DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 21.0 KW
BPTT-8302181D	K13TP CRAIG, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .054 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .630 KW	BPTT-8304271J	NEW-T BILLINGS, MONTANA KOUS-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 0.56 KW	BPTT-8308231T	K708M HOOD RIVER, OREGON COLUMBIA GORGE TV INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 70 ERP: 1.27 KW (LIC) (HOOD RIVER, ETC., OREGON) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.26 KW
BPTT-8302181R	K61AN KASLOF, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .350 KW (LIC) (STERLING, ETC., ALASKA) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 0.08 KW	BPTT-8305021D	NEW-T CRESTED BUTTE SOUTH, COLORADO GUNNISON CTY. METRO. RECREATION DIST. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.17 KW	BPTT-830915JP	NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA CBC TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 30.3 KW
BPTT-8302181S	K67AU STERLING, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .213 KW (LIC) (STERLING HWY, ALASKA) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 0.09 KW	BPTT-8305091E	NEW-T LA GRANDE, OREGON BLUE MT. TRANSLATOR DISTRICT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .814 KW	BPTTL-8011121D	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA ACS ENTERPRISES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 10.6 KW
BPTT-8302281K	NEW-T EMPORIA, KANSAS WASHEBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 12.6 KW	BPTT-8305091F	NEW-T LA GRANDE, OREGON BLUE MT. TRANSLATOR DISTRICT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .814 KW	BPTTL-8011121P	NEW-T ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO CHRISTIAN COMMUNICATORS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 1.37 KW
BPTT-830301JA	NEW-T COLSTRIP, MONTANA DUEL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTT-8305201E	NEW-T ALVA, OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA EDUC'L TV AUTHORITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 7.68 KW	BPTTL-8011121S	NEW-T COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 20.7 KW
		BPTT-8305201G	NEW-T LOVELOCK, NEVADA PAGE ENTERPRISES, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 3.78 KW		

BPTT-810331HP	NEW-T RENO, NEVADA FAMILY TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 12.5 KW	BPTT-820707TP	NEW-T RURAL JACKSON COUNTY, COLORADO JACKSON COUNTY, COLORADO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .014 KW	BPTT-8210151R	NEW-T HAVRE, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 6.21 KW
BPTT-810331MW	NEW-T READING, CALIFORNIA FAMILY TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 12.2 KW	BPTT-820712II	K28AD MONTRORSE, COLORADO PIKES PEAK BROADCASTING COMPANY HAS: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 27.6 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 27.6 KW	BPTT-821015TS	NEW-T IMPERIAL, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 29.1 KW
BPTT-810331OT	NEW-T EUGENE, OREGON FAMILY TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 12.1 KW	BPTT-820812TZ	K70EH CORVALLIS, ETC., OREGON KING BROADCASTING COMPANY HAS: CHANNEL NO. 70 ERP: 3.0 KW (LIC) (CORVALLIS, OREGON) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 1.62 KW	BPTT-821015TT	NEW-T LA JUNTA, COLORADO ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 6.05 KW
BPTT-810331RA	NEW-T SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CALIFORNIA FAMILY TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 9.8 KW	BPTT-820816TW	NEW-T BENTONVILLE, ETC., ARKANSAS DZARK TELEVISION COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 8.33 KW	BPTT-821015TU	NEW-T LA JUNTA, COLORADO ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 6.33 KW
BPTT-810331RB	NEW-T SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA FAMILY TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 13.3 KW	BPTT-820830TU	NEW-T SALMON, IDAHO SALMON TELEVISION TRANSLATOR DIST REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .360 KW	BPTT-821015TV	NEW-T STANTON, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 7.24 KW
BPTT-810401IH	NEW-T RICHMOND, KENTUCKY KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC'L. TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.34 KW	BPTT-820917TR	K09GZ SUTTON, ALASKA MIDNIGHT SUN BROADCASTERS, INC HAS: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .006 KW (LIC) (SUTTON, ALASKA) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .077 KW	BPTT-821015TX	NEW-T BIG SPRINGS, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 17.2 KW
BPTT-810406IV	NEW-T PADUCAH, KENTUCKY KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC'L. TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTT-821001TW	W64AR IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN U.P. TV SYSTEMS, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .815 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .619 KW	BPTT-821015TY	NEW-T LA JUNTA, COLORADO ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 6.20 KW
BPTT-810409YO	NEW-T GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN FULL GOSPEL BUS.MEN'S FELLOWSHIP IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.57 KW	BPTT-821001TX	W75AE IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN U.P. TV SYSTEMS, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 75 ERP: .631 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .686 KW	BPTT-821015TZ	NEW-T HAVRE, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 6.29 KW
BPTT-810717JH	NEW-T FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA HUBBARD BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.51 KW	BPTT-821001TZ	W774A IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN U.P. TV SYSTEMS, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 77 ERP: .631 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .642 KW	BPTT-821112RO	NEW-T PENDROY, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 17.3 KW
BPTT-820323TW	NEW-T EMPORIA, KANSAS KSM COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 11.4 KW	BPTT-821007TD	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 14.4 KW	BPTT-821112RR	NEW-T PENDROY, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 17.2 KW
BPTT-820324TZ	NEW-T JACKSON, WYOMING FUTURA COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 2.42 KW	BPTT-821007TT	NEW-T OUBOUQUE, IOWA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 6.33 KW	BPTT-821112RR	NEW-T LA SALLE, UTAH ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 17.5 KW
BPTT-820430ST	NEW-T CRYSTAL RIVER, FLORIDA WTSP-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 1.67 KW	BPTT-821007TT	NEW-T OUBOUQUE, IOWA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 6.33 KW	BPTT-821112RU	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 7.22 KW
BPTT-820609TY	NEW-T INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 11.4 KW	BPTT-821015SU	NEW-T HAVRE, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 6.11 KW	BPTT-821112RV	NEW-T CAMBRIDGE, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 28.8 KW
BPTT-820615TJ	NEW-T ELK CITY, ETC., OKLAHOMA NORTHFORK TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .970 KW	BPTT-821015SV	NEW-T STANTON, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 7.22 KW	BPTT-821112RW	NEW-T CAMBRIDGE, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 28.8 KW
BPTT-820615TL	NEW-T ERICK, OKLAHOMA NORTHFORK TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: .815 KW	BPTT-821015SW	NEW-T STANTON, NEBRASKA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 7.05 KW	BPTT-821112TE	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 7.04 KW
BPTT-820618TS	NEW-T ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO TELEMUNDO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 6.75 KW	BPTT-821015TK	NEW-T KALISPELL, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 27.7 KW	BPTT-821112TF	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 17.3 KW
BPTT-820618TT	NEW-T SABANA GRANDE, ETC., PUERTO RICO TELEMUNDO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 8.33 KW	BPTT-821015TL	NEW-T KALISPELL, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 28.2 KW	BPTT-821112TK	NEW-T EVANSTON, WYOMING ARAPAHOE VALLEY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 29.6 KW
BPTT-820618TU	NEW-T ENSENADA, ETC., PUERTO RICO TELEMUNDO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 3.58 KW	BPTT-821015TM	NEW-T KALISPELL, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 28.8 KW	BPTT-821112TL	NEW-T SAN MATEO, NEW MEXICO ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 40.6 KW
BPTT-820622SP	K69AA AURORA, ETC., UTAH UNITED TELEVISION, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 4.41 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 11.5 KW	BPTT-821015TD	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 23.7 KW	BPTT-821112TN	NEW-T SAN MATEO, NEW MEXICO ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 40.5 KW
BPTT-820623OX	NEW-T SEBRING, FLORIDA FAMILY TELEVISION CORPORATION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 768 KW	BPTT-821015TP	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 22.8 KW	BPTT-821112TO	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 17.4 KW
BPTT-820707TO	NEW-T RURAL JACKSON CTY SW. COL JACKSON COUNTY, COLORADO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .014 KW	BPTT-821015TP	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 22.8 KW	BPTT-821112TP	NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 40.6 KW
		BPTT-821015TO	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 23.9 KW	BPTT-821112TO	NEW-T LA SALLE, UTAH ARAPAHOE COUNTY T.V. CLUB REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 17.5 KW

BPTT-801029ID	NEW-T AUGUSTA, GEORGIA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTT-801202JN	NEW-T DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA JAMES K. SMITH & HOPE S. SMITH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 2.06 KW	BPTT-810225IB	NEW-T LINCOLN, NEBRASKA FULL GOSPEL BUS. MEN'S FELLOWSHIP INT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 3.09 KW
BPTT-801029IE	NEW-T NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTT-801216IC	W744V ROCKFISH VALLEY, VIRGINIA CENTRAL VA. EDUC'L. TV CORPORATION HAS: CHANNEL NO. 74 ERP: .020 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .315 KW; HAAT: 70 FT	BPTT-810226IA	NEW-T ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA CAROLINA CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .002 KW
BPTT-801029IF	NEW-T RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.29 KW	BPTT-810105ID	NEW-T JACKSON, MICHIGAN CHANNEL 41, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 5.48 KW	BPTT-810227IJ	NEW-T ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS KXEL BROADCASTING CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .129 KW
BPTT-801029II	NEW-T EVANSVILLE, INDIANA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .934 KW	BPTT-810113IA	NEW-T CASCO, MAINE SAMMO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 14.9 KW	BPTT-810309IM	NEW-T PADONIA, COLORADO DELTA COUNTY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 2.23 KW
BPTT-801104IG	NEW-T EDGARTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS REGIONAL T.V., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .768 KW	BPTT-810114LU	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTT-810309IP	NEW-T DELTA, ETC., COLORADO DELTA COUNTY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.06 KW
BPTT-801105IB	NEW-T EAST LAS VEGAS, NEVADA BOGNER BROADCAST EQUIPMENT CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 4.93 KW	BPTT-810116NJ	NEW-T BOULDER, COLORADO COUNCIL FOR PUBLIC TV, CH 6, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.30 KW	BPTT-810310IP	NEW-T TUCSON, ARIZONA KOOL RADIO-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 4.06 KW
BPTT-801105ID	NEW-T PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA BOGNER BROADCAST EQUIPMENT CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .677 KW	BPTT-810116ON	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.14 KW	BPTT-810310JD	NEW-T JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 13.2 KW
BPTT-801107IM	NEW-T LORAIN, ETC., OHIO NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.05 KW	BPTT-810116OS	NEW-T DALLAS, TEXAS CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 3.10 KW	BPTT-810311JC	NEW-T ATHENS, GEORGIA CAROLINA CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 7.73 KW
BPTT-801107IN	NEW-T ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTT-810116OU	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTT-810311JF	NEW-T CHICO, ETC., CALIFORNIA BUTTE TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 2.08 KW
BPTT-801107IP	NEW-T EUGENE, OREGON NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .912 KW	BPTT-810116RO	NEW-T SAN DIEGO, ETC., CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 1.09 KW; HAAT: 60 FT	BPTT-810311JL	NEW-T GALESBURG, ILLINOIS KXEL BROADCASTING CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 12.8 KW
BPTT-801112IC	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK BOGNER BROADCAST EQUIPMENT CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.48 KW	BPTT-810116RG	NEW-T SYRACUSE, NEW YORK CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 4.76 KW	BPTT-810311JD	NEW-T AUGUSTA, GEORGIA WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 12.8 KW
BPTT-801113IC	NEW-T ROANOKE, VIRGINIA NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 2.39 KW	BPTT-810116RO	NEW-T PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.43 KW; HAAT: 280 FT	BPTT-810311JP	NEW-T COLUMBUS, GEORGIA WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.9 KW
BPTT-801113ID	NEW-T ELWOOD, INDIANA WORD OF JOY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .986 KW	BPTT-810122JE	NEW-T RIO BLANCO VLY, ETC., COI RIO BLANCO COUNTY TV ASSOCIATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .630 KW	BPTT-810312N3	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA FELTNER BROADCASTING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTT-801114HG	NEW-T NORFOLK, ETC., VIRGINIA BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTT-8101237Y	NEW-T GRAINOLA, OKLAHOMA KOTV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 11.1 KW	BPTT-810312N5	NEW-T CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA FELTNER BROADCASTING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 2.12 KW
BPTT-801114IP	NEW-T COLUMBUS, OHIO MINTELCO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.1 KW	BPTT-8101237Z	NEW-T PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA KOTV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTT-810312N6	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS FELTNER BROADCASTING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .991 KW
BPTT-801114TX	NEW-T DUNCAN, OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA EDUCATIONAL TV AUTHORITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 6.89 KW	BPTT-810129IO	NEW-T DANVILLE, ILLINOIS KXEL BROADCASTING CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 13.3 KW	BPTT-810319IU	NEW-T OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA GREAT LAKES COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 2.52 KW
BPTT-801118IK	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA BOGNER BROADCAST EQUIPMENT CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .902 KW	BPTT-810203JC	NEW-T LAS VEGAS, NEVADA SPRINGFIELD TELEVISION CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 9.4 KW	BPTT-810319IK	NEW-T WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA GREAT LAKES COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 3.19 KW
BPTT-801120IR	NEW-T CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON B. & J. COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .810 KW	BPTT-810213JL	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS CATHOLIC VIEWS BROADCASTS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.18 KW; HAAT: 80 FT	BPTT-810319IL	NEW-T JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK GREAT LAKES COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 1.20 KW
BPTT-801121JK	NEW-T BILLINGS, MONTANA BOGNER BROADCAST EQUIPMENT CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.57 KW	BPTT-810219JI	NEW-T PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 127 KW	BPTT-810324JR	NEW-T HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 10.1 KW
BPTT-801121JL	NEW-T WICHITA, KANSAS BOGNER BROADCAST EQUIPMENT CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 987 KW	BPTT-810219JU	NEW-T SAVANNAH, GEORGIA WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTT-810324JV	NEW-T ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA MISSISSIPPI TELECASTING CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 10.8 KW
BPTT-801124IJ	NEW-T YAKIMA, WASHINGTON E. & J. COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .810 KW	BPTT-810224IC	NEW-T MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE FULL GOSPEL BUS. MEN'S FELLOWSHIP INT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 191 KW	BPTT-810326JI	NEW-T FORT WALTON, FLORIDA WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 10.8 KW
BPTT-801201JK	NEW-T ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI TRANSLATOR TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 33.7 KW			BPTT-810326JK	NEW-T PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI WCCB-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 10.2 KW

BPTTL-8302231A	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 13.9 KW	BPTTL-8302231Y	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .38 KW	BPTTL-830223UT	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .33 KW
BPTTL-8302231Y	NEW-T FALLON, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .4 KW	BPTTL-830223TZ	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: .40 KW	BPTTL-830223UU	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .56 KW
BPTTL-8302232A	NEW-T CARSON CITY, NEVADA PUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 7.93 KW	BPTTL-830223UA	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .38 KW	BPTTL-830223UW	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .56 KW
BPTTL-830223UB	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 6.75 KW	BPTTL-830223UB	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .50 KW	BPTTL-830223UY	NEW-T BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 7.09 KW
BPTTL-830223UC	NEW-T RICHFIELD, UTAH JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .71 KW	BPTTL-830223UC	NEW-T HARRISON, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .71 KW	BPTTL-830223VY	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .59 KW
BPTTL-830223UF	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .34 KW	BPTTL-830223UF	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .18 KW	BPTTL-830223VZ	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .34 KW
BPTTL-830223UL	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .16 KW	BPTTL-830223UL	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .60 KW	BPTTL-830224RA	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .69 KW
BPTTL-830223UN	NEW-T GOLDEN GATE, FLORIDA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .16 KW	BPTTL-830223UN	NEW-T POTTSI, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .70 KW	BPTTL-830224RC	NEW-T PRAIRIE CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .28 KW
BPTTL-830223UO	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: .16 KW	BPTTL-830223UO	NEW-T HARRISON, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .60 KW	BPTTL-830224RD	NEW-T PRAIRIE CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .24 KW
BPTTL-830223UR	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .16 KW	BPTTL-830223UR	NEW-T POTTSI, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .70 KW	BPTTL-830224RH	NEW-T BAY CITY, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .28 KW
BPTTL-830223US	NEW-T CARSON CITY, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .79 KW	BPTTL-830223US	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .50 KW	BPTTL-830224RY	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA LPTV COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 20.4 KW
BPTTL-830224RH	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA ILM ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 6.42 KW	BPTTL-830224RL	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .40 KW	BPTTL-830224RZ	NEW-T JESUP, GEORGIA JESUP BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 2.02 KW
BPTTL-8302242A	NEW-T JACKSON, TENNESSEE OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 9.3 KW	BPTTL-830224RM	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .38 KW	BPTTL-830224RH	NEW-T COOS BAY, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 1.78 KW
BPTTL-8302242C	NEW-T CARSON CITY, NEVADA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 9.3 KW	BPTTL-830224RN	NEW-T WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .65 KW	BPTTL-830224RZ	NEW-T DEMOCRAT, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.78 KW
BPTTL-8302242E	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .11 KW	BPTTL-830224RS	NEW-T STUTTGART, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .48 KW	BPTTL-830224RZ	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, ETC., WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 2.9 KW
BPTTL-8302242G	NEW-T CRIVITZ, WISCONSIN SATELLITE TV OF CRIVITZ, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 34.8 KW	BPTTL-830224RU	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .28 KW	BPTTL-830224RZ	NEW-T POTTSI, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .69 KW
BPTTL-8302242H	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 6.77 KW	BPTTL-830224RY	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .21 KW	BPTTL-830224RZ	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .34 KW
BPTTL-8302242I	NEW-T BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA THE BAINBRIDGE POST-SEARCH LIGHT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 34.3 KW	BPTTL-830224RZ	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: .7 KW	BPTTL-830224S	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .37 KW
BPTTL-8302242J	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 5.59 KW	BPTTL-830224SA	NEW-T DECATUR CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .56 KW	BPTTL-830224TV	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .36 KW
BPTTL-8302242K	NEW-T BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA THE BAINBRIDGE POST-SEARCH LIGHT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .34 KW	BPTTL-830224SB	NEW-T WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .70 KW	BPTTL-830224TW	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .33 KW
BPTTL-8302242L	NEW-T FESTUS, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.95 KW	BPTTL-830224SO	NEW-T PRAIRIE CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .37 KW	BPTTL-830224U	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .39 KW
BPTTL-8302242M	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .16 KW	BPTTL-830224SE	NEW-T PRAIRIE CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .37 KW	BPTTL-830224U	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .39 KW

PTVL-821216T0	NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS EDWARD F. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .118 KW	BPTVL-8305021B	NEW-T ORLEAN'S, ETC., MASSACHUSETTS LOUIS MAISEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: 0.02 KW	BPTVL-830805JK	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: 0.06 KW
PTVL-821216T9	NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS EDWARD F. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .063 KW	BPTVL-830504A2	NEW-T ENID, OKLAHOMA ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: 0.08 KW	BPTVL-830819LD	NEW-T HORNBECK, LOUISIANA GEORGE E. BARRETT, EDWARD DUNN, ETC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .869 KW
PTVL-821228T0	NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .050 KW	BPTVL-830509A2	NEW-T CUSTER CITY, ETC., OKLAHOMA SOUNDS ETC., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .227 KW	BPTVL-830823JG	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: 0.08 KW
PTVL-821228TX	NEW-T BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .049 KW	BPTVL-830510A2	NEW-T APPALACHICOLA, ETC., FLORIDA FRANKLIN COUNTY NEWS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .090 KW	BPTVL-830823JI	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS LPTV SERVICES INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: 0.08 KW
PTVL-830117T7	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON STATESMAN-EXAMINER, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .045 KW	BPTVL-8305250B	NEW-T MUSCLE SHOALS, ALABAMA VIKKI MITCHELL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: 0.03 KW	BPTVL-8309061J	NEW-T KALISPELL, MONTANA SAGE PUBLISHING CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .122 KW
PTVL-8302171F	NEW-T MOSQUITO LAKE, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .056 KW	BPTVL-8305311G	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA JEFFCO BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: 0.20 KW	BPTVL-830908JC	NEW-T BRAINERD, MINNESOTA BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: 0.06 KW
PTVL-8302171K	NEW-T LINE VILLAGE, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .054 KW	BPTVL-8305311H	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: 0.21 KW	BPTVL-830915JV	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: 0.10 KW
PTVL-83021810	K090T COLD BAY, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .051 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .517 KW	BPTVL-8305311L	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: 0.19 KW	BMPTTV-8201131B	K12AK CRESTED BUTTE, ETC., COLORADO GUNNISON CTY. METRO. RECREATION DIST HAS: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .010 KW (LIC) (CRESTED BUTTE, ECT., COLORADO) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .005 KW
PTVL-830309PY	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MATLOCK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .41 KW	BPTVL-8305311M	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: 0.20 KW	BMPTTV-82052810	W07BJ ITHACA, NEW YORK WENV, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .007 KW; HAAT 100 FT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .060 KW
PTVL-830309PZ	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA MATLOCK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .44 KW	BPTVL-83062111	NEW-T PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .104 KW	BMPTTV-820617X6	K095B ASHFORD, WASHINGTON PIERCE CTY TV RECEPT IMPROVE DIST HAS: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .052 KW (LIC) (ASHFORD ELBE MINERAL, WASHINGTON) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .052 KW
PTVL-8306221A	NEW-T ST. IGNACE, MICHIGAN MIGHTY MAC BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: 0.08 KW	BPTVL-8306211JG	NEW-T BRAINERD, MINNESOTA BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .274 KW	BPTT-8010211I	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .991 KW
PTVL-83070809	NEW-T WILLMAR, MINNESOTA WOMENS LPTV NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: 0.21 KW	BMPTTV-820914TU	K09PZ BOZEMAN, MONTANA HARRISCOPE BROADCASTING CORPORATION HAS: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .968 KW (CP) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .685 KW	BPTT-8010211J	NEW-T CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 2.13 KW
PTVL-830708E2	NEW-T WILLMAR, MINNESOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: 0.21 KW	BMPTTV-8304041Y	K090X KETCHIKAN, ALASKA RAINBIRD COMMUNITY BROADCASTING CORP HAS: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .133 KW (CP) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: 0.13 KW	BPTT-8010211K	NEW-T BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.10 KW
PTVL-830708E7	NEW-T KINGSTON, MISSISSIPPI RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: 0.19 KW	BMPTVL-830222JU	K03FY CHUATHBALUK, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .041 KW (CP) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .052 KW	BPTT-8010211L	NEW-T GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 4.0 KW
PTVL-8307141A	NEW-T MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH C. CHANNEL AMERICA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: 0.04 KW	BPTT-79060710	K56AU COLUMBIA, ETC., MISSOURI NEW WAVE CORPORATION HAS: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 11.5 KW (LIC) (COLUMBIA, MISSOURI) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 11.5 KW	BPTT-8010211M	NEW-T WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.21 KW
PTVL-83072210	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTT-8006191L	K63BE GOODLETT, ETC., TEXAS COPPER BREAKS TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM HAS: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .200 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .200 KW	BPTT-8010231D	NEW-T DELTA, COLORADO CHRISTIAN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.08 KW
PTVL-8307270E	NEW-T ALPINE, TEXAS JEFFREY NIGHTBYRD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .005 KW	BPTT-8009151M	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA RONALD D. AND ARTELIA G. FLEMING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.0 KW	BPTT-8010271F	NEW-T OGDEN, UTAH NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.11 KW
PTVL-830729UH	NEW-T YARMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS WEXLER, REYNOLDS, HARRISON+SCHULE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: 0.05 KW	BPTT-8010091K	NEW-T KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .896 KW	BPTT-8010271G	NEW-T DULUTH, MINNESOTA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .908 KW
PTVL-830804JK	NEW-T PARIS, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: 0.18 KW	BPTT-8010091N	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.05 KW	BPTT-8010271K	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .908 KW
PTVL-830805UH	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS GENERIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: 0.05 KW	BPTT-8010271L	NEW-T PENSACOLA, FLORIDA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .827 KW	BPTT-8010271N	NEW-T ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 1.01 KW
PTVL-830805JI	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: 0.05 KW	BPTT-8010271M	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA NEIGHBORHOOD TV CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.15 KW		

BPTVL-810409JL	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA MICHAEL CHARLES DIMICK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-820126TY	NEW-T CHIGNIK LAKE, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .043 KW	BPTVL-820428TM	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .059 KW
BPTVL-810409JM	NEW-T ORLANDO, FLORIDA MICHAEL CHARLES DIMICK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-820216TU	NEW-T CONCORDIA, KANSAS DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .032 KW	BPTVL-820507IZ	NEW-T SAFFORD, ARIZONA HARLAN L. JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .287 KW
BPTVL-810409JO	NEW-T EUGENE, OREGON MICHAEL CHARLES DIMICK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: 0.02 KW	BPTVL-820304TS	NEW-T SILVER CITY, ETC., NEW HARLAN L. JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: 1.84 KW	BPTVL-820511TZ	NEW-T PARKER, ARIZONA HALL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .063 KW
BPTVL-810409JT	NEW-T BOISE, IDAHO MICHAEL CHARLES DIMICK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-820304TT	NEW-T WILEY, COLORADO HARLAN L. JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .038 KW	BPTVL-820517TY	NEW-T TYEE, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .055 KW
BPTVL-810409JV	NEW-T DAVENPORT, IOWA MICHAEL CHARLES DIMICK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-820309TY	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA MC BRIDE AND PHILLIPS O/B AS OPEC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .049 KW	BPTVL-820528TT	NEW-T MORRIS, MINNESOTA EJ MORRISON T/A MORRIS SUN & TRIBUNE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .021 KW
BPTVL-810409JZ	NEW-T BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI DON O. MURPHY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .028 KW	BPTVL-820319OR	NEW-T RIOCREST, CALIFORNIA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .063 KW	BPTVL-820607TR	NEW-T SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA THE SUN NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .047 KW
BPTVL-810409KB	NEW-T TUPELO, MISSISSIPPI EMMETT W. CARR REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .009 KW	BPTVL-820319PU	NEW-T WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .019 KW	BPTVL-820607TY	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .018 KW
BPTVL-810409WR	NEW-T JACKSON, TENNESSEE ROY J. BONDS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .117 KW	BPTVL-820319SN	NEW-T CRYSTAL RIVER, FLORIDA CHANNEL NINE OF ORLANDO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .063 KW	BPTVL-820607TZ	NEW-T LAKE HAVASU CITY, ARIZONA RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .063 KW
BPTVL-810904OH	NEW-T BEND, OREGON KBND, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .073 KW	BPTVL-820319SW	NEW-T TYLER, TEXAS ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .02 KW	BPTVL-820615RH	NEW-T CHATHAM, ETC MASSACHUSETTS LOUIS MAISEL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .190 KW
BPTVL-810904OM	NEW-T NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS TEL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PRDP, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .050 KW	BPTVL-820319TN	NEW-T CHILDRESS, TEXAS LONGHORN BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .071 KW	BPTVL-820616PN	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA KWHW RADIO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .022 KW
BPTVL-810904OV	NEW-T ELK CITY, OKLAHOMA ELK CITY COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .048 KW	BPTVL-820326TW	NEW-T MITCHELL-WOODSOCKET, SOUTH HARLAN L. JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .620 KW	BPTVL-820616RW	NEW-T BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI KUHLMANN BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .026 KW
BPTVL-810904OZ	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS CYPRESS CATHEDRAL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .108 KW	BPTVL-820329TZ	NEW-T WYNNBURG, TENNESSEE JOSEPH H. HARPOLE SR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-820618SS	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .059 KW
BPTVL-810904RS	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS DEL RIO PRODUCTIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-820405ST	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .121 KW	BPTVL-820618TA	NEW-T KERRVILLE, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .121 KW
BPTVL-810904SE	NEW-T LUFKIN, TEXAS CYPRESS CATHEDRAL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .194 KW	BPTVL-820412SR	NEW-T FULTON, KENTUCKY JOSEPH H. HARPOLE SR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-820621TW	NEW-T MONTICELLO, ETC ARKANSAS DELOY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .123 KW
BPTVL-810904SF	NEW-T LUFKIN, TEXAS ATTWAY BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .038 KW	BPTVL-820413ST	NEW-T KWETHLUK, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .055 KW	BPTVL-820622SG	NEW-T ROSEAU, MINNESOTA JOHN W. BOLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .019 KW
BPTVL-810904TU	NEW-T VERO BEACH, FLORIDA CYPRESS CATHEDRAL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .190 KW	BPTVL-820413SU	NEW-T COUNCIL, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .055 KW	BPTVL-820622SR	NEW-T WARROAD, MINNESOTA JOHN W. BOLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .019 KW
BPTVL-810909OP	NEW-T SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO DELOY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .049 KW	BPTVL-820419ST	NEW-T EMPORIA, ETC., KANSAS RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .021 KW	BPTVL-820622SS	NEW-T BAUDETTE, MINNESOTA JOHN W. BOLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .019 KW
BPTVL-811008TO	NEW-T TYLER, TEXAS TYLER COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .018 KW	BPTVL-820422SU	NEW-T SHOW LOW, ARIZONA THE SUN NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .088 KW	BPTVL-820622ST	NEW-T PARK RAPIDS, MINNESOTA JOHN W. BOLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .028 KW
BPTVL-811116TZ	NEW-T STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS WOODSON NEWSPAPERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .099 KW	BPTVL-820428ST	NEW-T NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .059 KW	BPTVL-820622TE	NEW-T MELBOURNE, FLORIDA MARKETGRAPHICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .050 KW
BPTVL-811125TY	NEW-T GREAT FALLS, MONTANA COMMUNICATIONS INVESTMENT CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .030 KW	BPTVL-820428SX	NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, ETC., TX RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .061 KW	BPTVL-820626TZ	NEW-T MARATHON, FLORIDA MARK S. MANAFD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .313 KW
BPTVL-811229TO	NEW-T KWIGILLINGOK, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .055 KW	BPTVL-820428TO	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .059 KW	BPTVL-820629TY	NEW-T NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA HUACHUCA HERALD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .163 KW

BPTVL-8102261J	NEW-T PEORIA, ILLINOIS AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .018 KW	BPTVL-8103051A	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .06 KW	BPTVL-810313JM	NEW-T AUDUBON, NEW JERSEY FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .016 KW
BPTVL-8102261J	NEW-T TULSA, OKLAHOMA AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .027 KW	BPTVL-8103051D	NEW-T LAWTON, OKLAHOMA LAWTON T.V. SERVICE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .031 KW	BPTVL-810313J0	NEW-T ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .016 KW
BPTVL-8102261K	NEW-T FRESNO, CALIFORNIA AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .018 KW	BPTVL-8103051H	NEW-T AMES, IOWA TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .223 KW	BPTVL-8103171T	NEW-T VAN WINKLE, MISSISSIPPI GEORGE STARKE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .02 KW
BPTVL-8102261L	NEW-T DES MOINES, IOWA AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .018 KW	BPTVL-8103051I	NEW-T MANHATTAN, KANSAS TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .283 KW	BPTVL-810317JH	NEW-T JUPITER, FLORIDA NEW FLORIDA B/CING. CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .019 KW
BPTVL-8102261M	NEW-T SOUTH BEND, INDIANA AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-8103051N	NEW-T PADUCAH, KENTUCKY HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: 0.05 KW	BPTVL-81031810	NEW-T JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI DON D. MURPHY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .053 KW
BPTVL-8102261N	NEW-T LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-8103061B	NEW-T PENSACOLA, FLORIDA ATTAWAY BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .053 KW	BPTVL-8103201J	NEW-T BUCKROE BEACH, VIRGINIA GEORGE STARKE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: 0.25 KW
BPTVL-8102261O	NEW-T AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: 0.03 KW	BPTVL-8103061C	NEW-T MONROE, LOUISIANA ATTAWAY BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .037 KW	BPTVL-8103271A	NEW-T EDGEWOOD, FLORIDA GEORGE STARKE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: 1.66 KW
BPTVL-810227JB	NEW-T OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .068 KW	BPTVL-8103061E	NEW-T LONGVIEW, TEXAS ATTAWAY BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .055 KW	BPTVL-810327JC	NEW-T CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS GEORGE STARKE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: 2.04 KW
BPTVL-8103021M	NEW-T SARASOTA, FLORIDA NEIGHBORHOOD B/CING. SERVICES, IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .031 KW	BPTVL-8103061F	NEW-T AUSTIN, TEXAS ATTAWAY BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .035 KW	BPTVL-810330A0	NEW-T JENNINGS, LOUISIANA CHARLES CHATELAIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .032 KW
BPTVL-810303GG	NEW-T STUART, FLORIDA NEW FLORIDA B/CING. CO., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-8103101D	NEW-T JENNINGS, ETC. LOUIS JENNINGS B/C CO., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .012 KW	BPTVL-810331HJ	NEW-T JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK JAMES BROADCASTING CO., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .078 KW
BPTVL-810303GK	NEW-T NAPLES, FLORIDA NEW FLORIDA B/CING. CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-8103111E	NEW-T NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE CENTER B/C CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .170 KW	BPTVL-8103310F	NEW-T ORLANDO, FLORIDA FRANK DABBY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .031 KW
BPTVL-810303GL	NEW-T WOODSTOCK, ETC., VIRGINI RUAROH ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .048 KW	BPTVL-8103111U	NEW-T ORLANDO, FLORIDA THE NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .079 KW	BPTVL-810331V2	NEW-T TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA LEOPOLD F. MOWATT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .018 KW
BPTVL-8103031E	NEW-T MONROE, ETC., LOUISIANA HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: 1.59 KW	BPTVL-8103121C	NEW-T MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .212 KW	BPTVL-8104021B	NEW-T PARIS, TENNESSEE CARROLL BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .052 KW
BPTVL-8103041G	NEW-T PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .346 KW	BPTVL-8103121R	NEW-T ORLANDO, FLORIDA FIGGIE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .027 KW	BPTVL-8104021J	NEW-T SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA ATTAWAY BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .097 KW
BPTVL-8103041H	NEW-T FORT MYERS, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .048 KW	BPTVL-8103131I	NEW-T LAKEWOOD, OHIO FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-8104031H	NEW-T MOBILE, ALABAMA METRO TELEVISION OF FLA., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .017 KW
BPTVL-8103041K	NEW-T NAPLES, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .201 KW	BPTVL-8103131J	NEW-T OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAH FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-8104031I	NEW-T TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA METRO TELEVISION OF FLA., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .016 KW
BPTVL-8103041N	NEW-T CLEARWATER, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .064 KW	BPTVL-8103131T	NEW-T BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNI SEATTLE COMMUNITY TELEVISION, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .176 KW	BPTVL-8104031K	NEW-T OOTHAN, ALABAMA GRAPEVINE COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .017 KW
BPTVL-8103041O	NEW-T OCALA, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .161 KW	BPTVL-8103131U	NEW-T MOBILE, ALABAMA FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-81040310	NEW-T PENSACOLA, FLORIDA METRO TELEVISION OF FLA., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .017 KW
BPTVL-8103041V	NEW-T MELBOURNE, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .132 KW	BPTVL-8103131V	NEW-T MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .017 KW	BPTVL-8104061T	NEW-T CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE JOE F. BRYANT, M. D. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .075 KW
BPTVL-8103041X	NEW-T PENSACOLA, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .031 KW	BPTVL-8103131W	NEW-T MADISON, WISCONSIN FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .018 KW	BPTVL-8104081C	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO EDUC'L. TV ASSN. OF METRO. CLEVELAND REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .086 KW
BPTVL-8103041Y	NEW-T WINTER PARK, FLORIDA POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .157 KW	BPTVL-8103131X	NEW-T ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-8104091K	NEW-T RICHMOND, VIRGINIA MICHAEL CHARLES DIMICK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .018 KW
		BPTVL-8103131Y	NEW-T AKRON, OHIO FREDERIC BRUCE PONEMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .016 KW		

BPTTV-830225XF	NEW-T PITTSFIELD, MAINE COLBY-BATES-BOWDOIN EDUC'L TELE CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .060 KW	BPTVL-8101161P	NEW-T NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT THE NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALITION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: 0.17 KW	BPTVL-8102171B	NEW-T PARMA, ETC., OHIO N E OHIO BROADCASTING CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .025 KW
BPTTV-8302281L	KO4LY ADAK, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .043 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .43 KW	BPTVL-8101161X	NEW-T HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT THE NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALITION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .068 KW	BPTVL-810217J2	NEW-T BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA LOUISIANA NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .019 KW
BPTTV-830404JX	NEW-T HINTO, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: 0.05 KW	BPTVL-810116N5	NEW-T DALLAS, TEXAS TYLER COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .320 KW	BPTVL-810217JK	NEW-T SALEM, INDIANA SALEM TELECASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .263 KW
BPTTV-8304121I	NEW-T SCHROON LAKE, NEW YORK TOWN OF SCHROON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: 0.01 KW	BPTVL-810116P5	NEW-T JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE JOHNSON CITY LOCAL TELEVISION, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .280 KW	BPTVL-810217JW	NEW-T EVANSVILLE, INDIANA HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .069 KW
BPTTV-8304141M	KOSEJ JACK'S CABIN, COLORADO GUNNISON COUNTY TELEVISION, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .002 KW (LIC) (JACKS CABIN, COLORADO) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .024 KW	BPTVL-8101261D	NEW-T HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT METROMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .053 KW	BPTVL-810217JX	NEW-T GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .077 KW
BPTTV-8305021K	KO9CZ RED RIVER, NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY TV ASSN. COOP. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .013 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: 7.0 KW	BPTVL-8102041I	NEW-T SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA STANLEY T. DECK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .363 KW	BPTVL-810217NC	NEW-T MADISON, ETC., MISSISSIPPI MADISON COUNTY TELEPAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .016 KW
BPTTV-8305021L	KOBES RED RIVER, NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY TV ASSN. COOP HAS: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .012 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: 7.0 KW	BPTVL-8102051A	NEW-T HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS ATTAWAY BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .005 KW	BPTVL-810217OM	NEW-T NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE TV BD. OF BRENTWOOD ASSEMBLY OF GOD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .019 KW
BPTTV-8308181A	NEW-T BUSBY, MONTANA DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .008 KW	BPTVL-8102061G	NEW-T BOSSIER CITY, ETC., LOUISIANA EARLY D. MONROE, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .198 KW	BPTVL-810217ON	NEW-T EVANSVILLE, INDIANA LIFE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .019 KW
BPTTV-8308181B	NEW-T MUDDY CREEK, MONTANA DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .008 KW	BPTVL-8102111D	NEW-T MADISON, WISCONSIN CENTER CITY BROADCASTING, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .082 KW	BPTVL-810217OD	NEW-T WICHITA, KANSAS CALVARY TEMPLE ASSEMBLY OF GOD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .043 KW
BPTTV-8308181C	NEW-T BUSBY, MONTANA DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .008 KW	BPTVL-8102131E	NEW-T MONROE, LOUISIANA LAWRENCE SMITH COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: 2.03 KW	BPTVL-810217SE	NEW-T MOUNT PLEASANT, TEXAS LOGOS CHRISTIAN CENTER, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .073 KW
BPTTV-8308181D	NEW-T LAME DEER, MONTANA DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .006 KW	BPTVL-8102131J	NEW-T ODESSA, TEXAS MID-CITIES CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .132 KW	BPTVL-810217TZ	NEW-T FRESNO, CALIFORNIA CINEMA EDUCATION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .030 KW
BPTTV-8308181E	NEW-T MUDDY CREEK, MONTANA DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .008 KW	BPTVL-810217EB	NEW-T HUTCHINSON, KANSAS HOWARD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .067 KW	BPTVL-810217WF	NEW-T FORT MYERS, FLORIDA A-T-O COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .148 KW
BPTVL-8011191B	NEW-T NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE MILLARO V. OAKLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .083 KW	BPTVL-810217FG	NEW-T HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT SALVATORE MINNITI & LUCIO C. RUZZIER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .057 KW	BPTVL-8102181D	NEW-T OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .040 KW
BPTVL-8011241C	KOBGO RIVERTON, ETC., WYOMING RIVERTON FREMONT TV CLUB, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .043 KW (LIC) (RIVERTON, ETC., WYOMING) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .441 KW	BPTVL-810217FB	NEW-T WICHITA, KANSAS HOWARD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .031 KW	BPTVL-8102181U	NEW-T SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .048 KW
BPTVL-8012301B	NEW-T FRESNO, CALIFORNIA CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTING, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .203 KW; HAAT: 363 FT	BPTVL-810217FZ	NEW-T BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI TELEPAY OF MISSISSIPPI REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-8102231F	NEW-T TEMPLE, TEXAS KTEM RADIO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .059 KW
BPTVL-8012301C	NEW-T VISALIA, CALIFORNIA CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .213 KW	BPTVL-810217G2	NEW-T NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE MINDRITY ENTREPRENEURS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .074 KW; HAAT: 175 FT	BPTVL-8102251G	NEW-T DONELSON, TENNESSEE GREAT SOUTHERN B/CING. CO., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: .102 KW
BPTVL-8101091JL	NEW-T AUGUSTA, MAINE METROMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .066 KW	BPTVL-810217G6	NEW-T FORT PIERCE, ETC., FLORIDA NEIGHBORHOOD B/CING. SERVICES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .172 KW	BPTVL-8102261E	NEW-T ALBANY, NEW YORK AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .017 KW
BPTVL-8101141I	NEW-T FRESNO, CALIFORNIA NAT'L INNOVATIVE PROG. NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .053 KW	BPTVL-810217G7	NEW-T PENSACOLA, FLORIDA NEIGHBORHOOD BROADCASTING SERVICE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .077 KW	BPTVL-8102261F	NEW-T WICHITA, KANSAS AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .018 KW
BPTVL-8101141C	NEW-T GOLETA, ETC., CALIFORNIA NOAH & DANYEL BEN SHEA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .113 KW; HAAT: 83 FT	BPTVL-810217HK	NEW-T JEFFERSONVILLE, ETC., INDIAN JOHN W. SMITH O/B AS RADIOMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .083 KW	BPTVL-8102261G	NEW-T BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .016 KW
		BPTVL-810217H1	NEW-T ST LOUIS, MISSOURI BRONCO BROADCASTING CO., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .224 KW	BPTVL-8102261H	NEW-T GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .016 KW

PTTL-810112UC	NEW-T KEOKUK, IOWA WORLD OUT REACH FOR DELIVERANCE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .650 KW	BPTTL-810114KY	NEW-T COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA ENTERTAINMENT SYSTEMS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 10.6 KW	BPTTL-810116NG	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO DOMSAT OF OHIO, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 6.20 KW
PTTL-810113IH	NEW-T ODESSA, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810114LE	NEW-T ABILENE, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-8101160J	NEW-T LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA SIGHT & SOUND SYSTEMS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 6.4 KW
PTTL-810113II	NEW-T SYRACUSE, NEW YORK RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810114LG	NEW-T PADUCAH, KENTUCKY RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-8101160W	NEW-T FORT WORTH, TEXAS VENTURES IN COMMUNICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 21.0 KW
PTTL-810113IK	NEW-T TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-810114LU	NEW-T LINCOLN, NEBRASKA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 9.84 KW	BPTTL-810116P2	NEW-T ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 10.5 KW
PTTL-810113IO	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810114LN	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810116PB	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA CITIZENS TELEVISION SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 10.6 KW
PTTL-810113IP	NEW-T SIOUX CITY, IOWA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-810114LO	NEW-T FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810116PF	NEW-T SIOUX CITY, IOWA NEAR NORTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 1.13 KW
PTTL-810113JO	NEW-T GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-810114LP	NEW-T EVANSVILLE, INDIANA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-810116PH	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI NEAR NORTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 800 KW
PTTL-810113JB	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .009 KW	BPTTL-810116EO	NEW-T TRENTON, NEW JERSEY THE NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALITION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 9.14 KW	BPTTL-8101160C	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNITY TELECOMM DEVELOP FOUND REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 5.87 KW
PTTL-810113JD	NEW-T OMAHA, NEBRASKA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .009 KW	BPTTL-810116EQ	NEW-T BALTIMORE, MARYLAND THE NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALITION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 37.7 KW	BPTTL-810116R9	NEW-T DES MOINES, IOWA NEAR NORTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 758 KW
PTTL-810113JF	NEW-T WAUSAU, WISCONSIN RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810116FN	NEW-T TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA NEAR NORTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 2.45 KW	BPTTL-810116R0	NEW-T KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE SUR ESTE BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.00 KW
PTTL-810114IC	NEW-T CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY CBS-TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.17 KW	BPTTL-810116FP	NEW-T MUNCIE, INDIANA NEAR NORTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 2.25 KW	BPTTL-810116S8	NEW-T RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA CITIZEN TELEVISION CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 8.0 KW; HAAT: 310 FT
TL-810114ID	NEW-T ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810116FV	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA MINORITY ENTREPRENEURS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 11.2 KW	BPTTL-810116U4	NEW-T FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA SATELLITE SYNDICATED SYSTEMS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 65.5 KW; HAAT: 160 FT
TL-810114IR	NEW-T ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 9.84 KW	BPTTL-810116FY	NEW-T COLUMBUS, OHIO INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL NETWORK, IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 10.6 KW	BPTTL-810116U9	NEW-T LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 10.3 KW
TL-810114JA	NEW-T OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND OCEAN CITY TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 9.56 KW	BPTTL-810116ID	NEW-T ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA SIGHT & SOUND SYSTEMS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 6.16 KW	BPTTL-810116V4	NEW-T JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 10.2 KW
TL-810114JU	NEW-T CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .20 KW	BPTTL-810116IG	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK COMMUNITY TELECOMM. DEVELOP. FOUND. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 10.3 KW	BPTTL-810116V6	NEW-T PORTLAND, OREGON AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 5.21 KW
TL-810114JK	NEW-T GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN COMMUNICATORS OF GREEN BAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 9.06 KW	BPTTL-810116JH	NEW-T TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA NORTH FLORIDA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 16.9 KW	BPTTL-810116X2	NEW-T MIDLAND, TEXAS SUNSET BROADCASTING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 797 KW; HAAT: 500 FT
TL-810114JM	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA COMMUNICATORS OF MONTGOMERY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 9.04 KW	BPTTL-810116JP	NEW-T PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMPAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-810119IG	NEW-T MONETT, MISSOURI MONETT COMMUNICATIONS, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 16.7 KW
TL-810114JN	NEW-T SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA COMMUNICATORS OF SHREVEPORT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 16.3 KW	BPTTL-810116JX	NEW-T WILLOUGHBY, OHIO SATELLITE SYNDICATED SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 3.5 KW	BPTTL-810119IN	NEW-T QUINCY, ETC., ILLINOIS W. CENT. ILL. EDUC. & TELECOMM. CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 22.0 KW; HAAT: 495 FT
TL-810114JD	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 1.07 KW	BPTTL-810116JZ	NEW-T TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-810119WR	NEW-T ESCONDIDO, ETC., CALIFORNIA LUPIAN-WARREN-BARNARD PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 2.25 KW
TL-810114KB	NEW-T DULUTH, MINNESOTA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 1.16 KW	BPTTL-810116LS	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS EL VISITANTE DEL BARRIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 18.6 KW	BPTTL-810121J1	NEW-T LAREDO, TEXAS SWC NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 2.07 KW; HAAT: 319 FT
TL-810114KC	NEW-T BANGOR, MAINE RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-810116MY	NEW-T PHOENIX, ARIZONA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-810121JA	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS SWC NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 1.73 KW
TL-810114KS	NEW-T TERRE HAUTES, INDIANA RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 9.95 KW	BPTTL-810116N9	NEW-T ATLANTA, GEORGIA HISPANIC B/CING. COOP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 13.7 KW	BPTTL-810121J2	NEW-T BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS SWC NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.64 KW; HAAT: 440 FT

BPTTL-8101271G	NEW-T AMARILLO, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 14.9 KW	BPTTL-810127J1	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 1.05 KW	BPTTL-8102131L	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 10.6 KW
BPTTL-8101271H	NEW-T LUBBOCK, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 7.4 KW; HAAT: 294 FT	BPTTL-810127JN	NEW-T HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 736 KW; HAAT: 380 FT	BPTTL-8102131M	NEW-T LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 7.32 KW
BPTTL-8101271O	NEW-T PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 14.8 KW	BPTTL-810127JP	NEW-T YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 10.3 KW	BPTTL-8102131R	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 10.4 KW
BPTTL-8101271S	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 14.8 KW	BPTTL-810127JO	NEW-T NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 7.4 KW	BPTTL-8102131S	NEW-T TEXARKANA, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 10.4 KW
BPTTL-8101271T	NEW-T HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 7.00 KW	BPTTL-810127JS	NEW-T JACKSON, TENNESSEE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 5.20 KW	BPTTL-8102131U	NEW-T COLUMBUS, GEORGIA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 10.6 KW
BPTTL-8101271V	NEW-T LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-810127JT	NEW-T ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-8102131X	NEW-T COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 10.3 KW
BPTTL-8101271Y	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-81012911	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS MR. J. MC CARTHY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 9.04 KW	BPTTL-810217A4	NEW-T PADUCAH, KENTUCKY O. L. TURNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 30.8 KW
BPTTL-8101271A	NEW-T ABILENE, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 5.18 KW	BPTTL-8101291M	NEW-T KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI MEDIA ACCESS PROJECT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 6.44 KW; HAAT: 1222 FT	BPTTL-810217A8	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK WORLD PLAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 748 KW
BPTTL-8101271C	NEW-T PADUCAH, KENTUCKY AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 10.6 KW	BPTTL-810129W6	NEW-T ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI MEDIA ACCESS GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-810217A1	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 12.0 KW
BPTTL-8101271D	NEW-T CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 14.9 KW	BPTTL-8101301A	NEW-T ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI GRACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTREACH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 20.8 KW	BPTTL-810217A4	NEW-T BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 13.5 KW
BPTTL-8101271E	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 10.5 KW; HAAT: 364 FT	BPTTL-8101301B	NEW-T MANHATTAN, KANSAS FULL GOSPEL BUS. MEN'S FELLOWSHIP INT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 3.04 KW; HAAT: 300 FT	BPTTL-810217AM	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 13.0 KW
BPTTL-8101271E	NEW-T MCALLEN, ETC., TEXAS SVC NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 683 KW	BPTTL-8102021A	NEW-T BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA ICBC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .020 KW; HAAT: 60 FT	BPTTL-810217AN	NEW-T HARLINGEN, TEXAS CLEAR CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 13.5 KW
BPTTL-8101271V	NEW-T EUREKA, CALIFORNIA NORTH AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-8102021B	NEW-T CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA ICBC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 26.8 KW; HAAT: 350 FT	BPTTL-810217AS	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA CONTINENTAL SATELLITE CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 7.48 KW; HAAT: 180 FT
BPTTL-8101271H	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS EPTV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 4.14 KW; HAAT: 288 FT	BPTTL-8102021O	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA ICBC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .008 KW; HAAT: 700 FT	BPTTL-810217CH	NEW-T PHOENIX, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN VIDEO RESOURCE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.96 KW
BPTTL-8101271O	NEW-T MOBILE, ALABAMA COMMUNICATORS OF MOBILE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 9.04 KW; HAAT: 501 FT	BPTTL-8102041D	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.42 KW; HAAT: 755 FT	BPTTL-810217EA	NEW-T ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 12.2 KW
BPTTL-8101271P	NEW-T AMARILLO, TEXAS B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 21.9 KW	BPTTL-8102041G	NEW-T CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.07 KW; HAAT: 272 FT	BPTTL-810217EC	NEW-T LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA KIPP PRITZLAFF REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 26.0 KW
BPTTL-8101271S	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 9.03 KW	BPTTL-8102041J	NEW-T ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA MR. J. MC CARTHY MILLER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.44 KW	BPTTL-810217EO	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK CAPITAL CITIES COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 21.0 KW
BPTTL-8101271T	NEW-T SPOKANE, WASHINGTON B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 1.53 KW; HAAT: 50 FT	BPTTL-8102061B	NEW-T ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA CORNERSTONE B/CING. CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 2.1 KW; HAAT: 205 FT	BPTTL-810217F2	NEW-T AUGUSTA, GEORGIA MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 22.2 KW
BPTTL-8101271J	NEW-T BALTIMORE, ETC., MARYLAND UNIV. OF MARYLAND - BALTIMORE COUNTY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 10 KW; HAAT: 250 FT	BPTTL-8102061E	NEW-T BALTIMORE, MARYLAND LOCAL BROADCASTING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.1 KW	BPTTL-810217FD	NEW-T ATHENS, GEORGIA SUNBELT TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 16 KW
BPTTL-8101271G	NEW-T TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA INNER CITY BROADCASTING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 7.47 KW; HAAT: 275 FT	BPTTL-8102061F	NEW-T LAFAYETTE, INDIANA FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 16.8 KW	BPTTL-810217FE	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO NATIONALITY B/CING. NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 2.01 KW
BPTTL-8101271B	NEW-T WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-8102131F	NEW-T EL DORADO, ARKANSAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-810217FF	NEW-T TAMPA, FLORIDA CONSTANCE J. WOOLINGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 20.7 KW
BPTTL-8101271F	NEW-T ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 7.4 KW; HAAT: 1003 FT	BPTTL-8102131I	NEW-T COLUMBUS, OHIO AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 9.7 KW		

PTTL-810217FX	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 11.0 KW	BPTTL-810217NT	NEW-T HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT GREENBURGER/ACTION RIGHTS ASSOCIATE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 986 KW	BPTTL-810217TS	NEW-T WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA SUR ESTE BROADCASTING CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.21 KW
PTTL-810217GV	NEW-T STEUBENVILLE, OHIO ZIFF-DAVIS BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 6.66 KW	BPTTL-810217NZ	NEW-T COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.28 KW	BPTTL-810217TT	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA SUR ESTE BROADCASTING CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.15 KW
3PTTL-810217HU	NEW-T CREVE COEUR, MISSOURI CAPITAL BROADCASTING ASSOC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: .978 KW	BPTTL-810217OC	NEW-T LUBBOCK, TEXAS WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTTL-810217TV	NEW-T BUFFALO, NEW YORK DILLOY ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 17.1 KW
3PTTL-810217HO	NEW-T RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA MOONSHADOW BROADCASTING CO., INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .891 KW	BPTTL-810217OD	NEW-T AMARILLO, TEXAS WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTTL-810217UL	NEW-T ROCHESTER, NEW YORK MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 12.7 KW
3PTTL-810217HY	NEW-T FLINT, MICHIGAN ZIFF-DAVIS BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 21.3 KW	BPTTL-810217OF	NEW-T GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.30 KW	BPTTL-810217UM	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 59.1 KW
3PTTL-810217IS	NEW-T MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA MOUNTAIN BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 3.9 KW	BPTTL-810217OG	NEW-T RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTTL-810217UR	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 5.86 KW
3PTTL-810217IT	NEW-T EL DORADO, ARKANSAS IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 18.0 KW	BPTTL-810217OH	NEW-T CASPER, WYOMING WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 989 KW	BPTTL-810217V6	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA SOUTHERN WOMEN'S VOICE, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.40 KW
3PTTL-810217IV	NEW-T DES MOINES, IOWA CONTINENTAL SATELLITE CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 7.39 KW	BPTTL-810217OK	NEW-T NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA WESTERN BIBLE COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .989 KW	BPTTL-810217VJ	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 10.6 KW
BPTTL-810217J9	NEW-T SPRING CITY, PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSE BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .866 KW	BPTTL-810217PH	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ EVANGELISTIC ASSN. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.13 KW	BPTTL-810217W4	NEW-T TOPEKA, KANSAS KANSAS STATE NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 9.35 KW
BPTTL-810217JE	NEW-T WACO, TEXAS CONTINENTAL SATELLITE CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 6.53 KW	BPTTL-810217Q4	NEW-T ELKINS PARK, PENNSYLVANIA FAITH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 25.6 KW	BPTTL-810217WJ	NEW-T SPOKANE, WASHINGTON VENTURES IN COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 20.8 KW
BPTTL-810217JW	NEW-T JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA CONTINENTAL SATELLITE CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 25.9 KW	BPTTL-810217Q5	NEW-T SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 37 ERP: 53.6 KW	BPTTL-810217XZ	NEW-T DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA AMERICAN BLACK VOICE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 1.00 KW
BPTTL-810217KC	NEW-T ALBANY, NEW YORK HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.12 KW	BPTTL-810217QC	NEW-T ASHLAND, VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .984 KW	BPTTL-810217YB	NEW-T RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA CAPITAL CITIES COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 13.1 KW
BPTTL-810217KR	NEW-T WICHITA, KANSAS CITIZEN TELEVISION CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-810217QH	NEW-T GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.16 KW	BPTTL-810217YZ	NEW-T DENVER, COLORADO TV BD. 1ST ASBLY. OF GOD CHURCH, W.H. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 34.3 KW
BPTTL-810217LC	NEW-T WICHITA, KANSAS VENTURES IN COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.09 KW	BPTTL-810217QV	NEW-T SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 18.1 KW	BPTTL-810217Z3	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS SPECIFIC BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 2.35 KW
BPTTL-810217LE	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA VENTURES IN COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.04 KW; HAAT: 550 F	BPTTL-810217RG	NEW-T LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN TEL RADIO COMM. PROPERTIES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-810217Z4	NEW-T NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE WORLD PLAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .774 KW
BPTTL-810217LK	NEW-T ATTICA, ETC., NEW YORK THE JAMEL NETWORK CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 1.4 KW	BPTTL-810217RI	NEW-T BURLINGTON, VERMONT TEL RADIO COMM. PROPERTIES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .976 KW	BPTTL-810217Z6	NEW-T ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA WORLD PLAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .765 KW
BPTTL-810217LL	NEW-T ROCHESTER, NEW YORK THE JAMEL NETWORK CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-810217SD	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.25 KW	BPTTL-810217Z2	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS SATELLITE ENTERTAINMENT NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 21.2 KW
BPTTL-810217LV	NEW-T ORLANDO, FLORIDA MINORITY ENTREPRENEURS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 1.73 KW	BPTTL-810217SE	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .858 KW	BPTTL-8102181A	NEW-T KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI KINETICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 12.6 KW
BPTTL-810217M3	NEW-T ROANOKE, VIRGINIA ALBRITTON COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 36.2 KW	BPTTL-810217T9	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS SARA DIAZ WARREN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 8.75 KW	BPTTL-8102181I	NEW-T GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN KINETICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.37 KW
BPTTL-810217MK	NEW-T COLUMBUS, INDIANA BROADCAST COMM., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-810217TB	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA WGHP-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 13.3 KW	BPTTL-8102191C	NEW-T BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA INNER CITY BROADCASTING CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 35.5 KW
BPTTL-810217MU	NEW-T COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 9.04 KW	BPTTL-810217TG	NEW-T CHERRY HILL, NEW JERSEY NEW JERSEY TELEVISION CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 19.9 KW	BPTTL-8102191G	NEW-T LINCOLN, NEBRASKA HIGHLIGHT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 11.3 KW
BPTTL-810217NO	NEW-T NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS GREENBURGER/ACTION RIGHTS ASSOCIATE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .868 KW	BPTTL-810217TO	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI COMMUNITY TELECOMM. DEVELOP. FOUND. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 6.11 KW	BPTTL-8102191O	NEW-T JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA HIGHLIGHT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 15.6 KW

TTL-810215JC	NEW-T LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY HIGHLIGHT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 10.8 KW	BPTTL-8103021J	NEW-T LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-810312JV	NEW-T SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .002 KW
TTL-810219JE	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS INNER CITY BROADCASTING CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 2.03 KW	BPTTL-8103021N	NEW-T WEST CHICAGO, ILLINOIS COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 1.57 KW	BPTTL-810312KC	NEW-T PAIGE, TEXAS WILLIAM E. POWELL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .020 KW
TTL-810219JF	NEW-T TULSA, OKLAHOMA RIVERSIDE TELEVISION OF TULSA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 21.9 KW	BPTTL-8103021O	NEW-T DAYTON, OHIO COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-810312M4	NEW-T LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .020 KW
TTL-810219JH	NEW-T NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS LIFE BROADCASTING SERVICE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 52.6 KW	BPTTL-8103041R	NEW-T ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI POWELL BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .937 KW	BPTTL-810312M5	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .063 KW
PTTL-810220IG	NEW-T SOUTH SHORE, ETC., CALIF. K. A. SANCHEZ BUENO COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .987 KW	BPTTL-8103051D	NEW-T PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 13.6 KW	BPTTL-8103131F	NEW-T PALATKA, FLORIDA PENTECOSTAL REVIVAL ASSOC., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .490 KW
PTTL-810223IC	NEW-T CREVE COEUR, MISSOURI GRO ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 16.2 KW	BPTTL-8103101C	NEW-T GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE C. PHILIP BEAL-TELEVISION UNLIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 2.13 KW	BPTTL-8103131M	NEW-T FLINT, MICHIGAN WORLD PLAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .757 KW
IP TTL-8102231O	NEW-T WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS WICHITA FALLS BROADCASTERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 19.2 KW	BPTTL-8103111C	NEW-T TULSA, ETC., OKLAHOMA KMAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 19.7 KW	BPTTL-8103131E	NEW-T DYER/BLOOM TOWNSHIP, INDIANA HOWARD LP TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 13 KW
3PTTL-8102231H	NEW-T ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 9.33 KW	BPTTL-8103111N	NEW-T SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS THE NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALITION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 7.29 KW	BPTTL-8103131U	NEW-T TUCSON, ARIZONA MINTELCO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 1.01 KW
3PTTL-8102231J	NEW-T AUSTIN, TEXAS AUSTIN TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 13.7 KW	BPTTL-8103111O	NEW-T LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS THE NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALITION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 10 KW	BPTTL-8103131S	W654J ANGELICA, ETC., NEW YORK BOCES OF CATTARAUGUS ALLEGANY COUNTY HAS: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.82 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 100 KW; HART: 414 KW
3PTTL-8102231L	NEW-T FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS FAYETTEVILLE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .021 KW	BPTTL-8103111K	NEW-T HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA C. PHILIP BEAL-TELEVISION UNLIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 4.80 KW	BPTTL-8103161B	NEW-T BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM TELEVISION CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .11 KW
BPTTL-8102231T	NEW-T JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA COMMUNITY TELEVISION ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 5.16 KW	BPTTL-8103121E	NEW-T LAS VEGAS, NEVADA DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .504 KW	BPTTL-8103161C	NEW-T STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.24 KW
3PTTL-8102241H	NEW-T AMARILLO, TEXAS SWC NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .905 KW	BPTTL-8103121E	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .861 KW	BPTTL-8103161D	NEW-T INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA TRUSTEES OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 5.52 KW
3PTTL-8102241J	NEW-T SAN ANGELO, TEXAS SWC NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 2.20 KW	BPTTL-8103121J	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .009 KW	BPTTL-8103161E	NEW-T KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI PUBLIC TELEVISION 19, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 13.0 KW
3PTTL-8102241K	NEW-T LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 14.3 KW	BPTTL-8103121K	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .012 KW	BPTTL-8103161F	NEW-T OCHLOCHNEE, GEORGIA MARANATHA BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 10.5 KW
3PTTL-8102241L	NEW-T ODESSA, TEXAS SWC NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 763 KW	BPTTL-8103121N	NEW-T TOLEDO, OHIO MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .068 KW	BPTTL-8103161I	NEW-T SYRACUSE, NEW YORK ROY H. PARK B/C OF SYRACUSE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 3.51 KW
3PTTL-8102251F	NEW-T PORTLAND, OREGON CASCADE BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 1.23 KW	BPTTL-8103121O	NEW-T FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: .011 KW	BPTTL-8103161J	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA ROY H. PARK B/CING. OF MINNESOTA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 3.19 KW
BPTTL-8102261T	NEW-T ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO SWC NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 2.56 KW	BPTTL-8103121U	NEW-T BALTIMORE, MARYLAND MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .011 KW	BPTTL-8103171W	NEW-T ALBANY, GEORGIA ALBANY TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 14.4 KW
BPTTL-8102261U	NEW-T LUBBOCK, TEXAS SWC NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-8103121V	NEW-T LINCOLN, NEBRASKA MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 10.7 KW	BPTTL-8103181D	NEW-T PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA MILLARD V. OAKLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .975 KW
BPTTL-8102271U	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS T.V. TOWER VENTURE, LTD. PARTNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 2.05 KW	BPTTL-8103121X	NEW-T CHICAGO, ILLINOIS B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.6 KW	BPTTL-8103181F	NEW-T SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA MILLARD V. OAKLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .979 KW
BPTTL-8102271J	NEW-T TULSA, OKLAHOMA HIGHLIGHT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 13.0 KW	BPTTL-8103121B	NEW-T BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS B.S. GRIMM & COMMUNICATORS OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .002 KW	BPTTL-8103181H	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA MILLARD V. OAKLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 925 KW
BPTTL-8103021D	NEW-T INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA CARTER BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-8103121J	NEW-T NAPLES, FLORIDA BERNARD L. TURNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .010 KW	BPTTL-8103181J	NEW-T INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA MILLARD V. OAKLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .901 KW
BPTTL-8103021E	NEW-T ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA MIT, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 7.42 KW	BPTTL-8103121P	NEW-T COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO MIZEL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .044 KW		

BPTTL-810318IM	NEW-T MANASSAS, VIRGINIA MID ATLANTIC VIDEO ASSOCIATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.20 KW	BPTTL-810330AU	NEW-T JACKSON, TENNESSEE JACKSON LOCAL TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 15.8 KW	BPTTL-810330FF	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO GAYLORD BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 304 KW
BPTTL-810318IU	NEW-T PUEBLO, COLORADO ROCKY MTN. B/CTERS. OF PUEBLO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 21.7 KW	BPTTL-810330II	NEW-T ATHENS, TENNESSEE THREE M BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 17.2 KW	BPTTL-810330IF	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 1.29 KW
BPTTL-810318JA	NEW-T MARION, OHIO CENT. OHIO ASSN. OF CHRIST. B/CTERS. I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .129 KW	BPTTL-810330IK	NEW-T CARMEL, INDIANA CHOATE, TURNER & VISHNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 31.4 KW	BPTTL-810330IG	NEW-T MACON, GEORGIA GEORGE W. TAYLOR, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 12.2 KW
BPTTL-810318JH	NEW-T FORT MYERS, FLORIDA E. O. RODEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .018 KW	BPTTL-810330JB	NEW-T PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA CLEVELAND ASSOCIATES CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 1.05 KW	BPTTL-810330IH	NEW-T SAVANNAH, GEORGIA SUNBELT TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 4.21 KW
BPTTL-810318JK	NEW-T FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMPAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .002 KW	BPTTL-810330JC	NEW-T COLUMBUS, OHIO CLEVELAND ASSOCIATES CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.26 KW	BPTTL-810330II	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .14 KW
BPTTL-810319IF	NEW-T EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.14 KW	BPTTL-810330JW	NEW-T RANCHO SANTE FE, ETC., CA HERBERT I. COHEN & JEROME L. SCHWART REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 2.87 KW	BPTTL-810330IY	NEW-T SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.02 KW
BPTTL-810319IG	NEW-T ANCHORAGE, ALASKA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 17.8 KW	BPTTL-810331EL	NEW-T COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CENTER, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 22.9 KW	BPTTL-810331HF	NEW-T OMAHA, NEBRASKA JAMES P. SMITH & HOPE S. SMITH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .099 KW
BPTTL-810324IO	NEW-T LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS NEIGHBORHOOD TELEVISION NETWORK, IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 10.6 KW	BPTTL-810331ES	NEW-T BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA CHOATE, TURNER & VISHNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 30.8 KW	BPTTL-810331HG	NEW-T HAMPTON, VIRGINIA ATLANTIC & CARIBBEAN COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 44.1 KW
BPTTL-810324IS	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS NEIGHBORHOOD TELEVISION NETWORK, IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .1 KW	BPTTL-810331FC	NEW-T CINCINNATI, OHIO GAYLORD BROADCASTING CO. OF OHIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-810331HR	NEW-T OMAHA, NEBRASKA GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: .978 KW
BPTTL-810324IU	NEW-T AMARILLO, TEXAS NEIGHBORHOOD TELEVISION NETWORK, IN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 21.2 KW	BPTTL-810331FD	NEW-T ZANESVILLE, OHIO GAYLORD BROADCASTING CO. OF OHIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-810331HT	NEW-T DES MOINES, IOWA GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 14.9 KW
BPTTL-810324IX	NEW-T COLUMBIA, MISSOURI TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-810331FE	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, OHIO GAYLORD BROADCASTING CO. OF OHIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .357 KW	BPTTL-810331IH	NEW-T GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO SMALL MALIK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .18 KW
BPTTL-810324IY	NEW-T COLUMBUS, OHIO COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMPAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-810326IX	NEW-T LAWTON, OKLAHOMA FRONTIER COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-810331IR	NEW-T EUREKA, CALIFORNIA RONALD J. MALIK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .15 KW
BPTTL-810324JH	NEW-T GADSDEN, ALABAMA ANTHONY JAY FANT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.30 KW	BPTTL-810326JB	NEW-T ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA FRONTIER COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-810331IT	NEW-T SPOKANE, WASHINGTON AMERICAN TELE-LINK SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 15.1 KW
BPTTL-810324JI	NEW-T WEST CHICAGO, ILLINOIS MINORITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .1 KW	BPTTL-810326JC	NEW-T BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA FRONTIER COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-810331IY	NEW-T MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA BARBARA J. WARD & HORACE WARD, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 9.96 KW
BPTTL-810324JU	NEW-T WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA MINORITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 1.52 KW	BPTTL-810326JE	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS WICS-TV CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 12.7 KW	BPTTL-810331JB	NEW-T SYRACUSE, NEW YORK CITIZENS TELEVISION SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 995 KW
BPTTL-810324JL	NEW-T PEORIA, ILLINOIS MINORITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 17.6 KW	BPTTL-810326TZ	NEW-T OGDEN, UTAH UNIVERSITY OF UTAH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 4.53 KW	BPTTL-810331JI	NEW-T EL PASO, TEXAS GWENDOLYN MAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .998 KW
BPTTL-810324JN	NEW-T RICHMOND, VIRGINIA MINORITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-810327A2	NEW-T MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA MONETA ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 3.44 KW	BPTTL-810331JK	NEW-T MADISON, WISCONSIN TELTRON, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 4.55 KW
BPTTL-810324JD	NEW-T BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS MINORITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 2.4 KW	BPTTL-810327ID	NEW-T CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA MONETA ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: .889 KW	BPTTL-810331JL	NEW-T ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA TELTRON, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 5.93 KW
BPTTL-810325IY	NEW-T TROY, OHIO TON CABLE NEWS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.36 KW	BPTTL-810327IM	NEW-T AMARILLO, TEXAS T.V. TOWER VENTURE, LTD. PARTNERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 21.4 KW	BPTTL-810331JO	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TELTRON, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 5.93 KW
BPTTL-810325IL	NEW-T SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 10.4 KW	BPTTL-810327IS	NEW-T MUNCIE, INDIANA TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-810331JV	NEW-T VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA E. WARREN DENTON, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 2.05 KW
BPTTL-810325IN	NEW-T PORTLAND, OREGON CARTER BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 1.07 KW	BPTTL-810327IU	NEW-T MONTEZUMA, IOWA MONTEZUMA MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 19.7 KW	BPTTL-810331JY	NEW-T SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI QUEEN CITY COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 1.35 KW
BPTTL-810326IE	NEW-T OUNCAN, OKLAHOMA FRONTIER COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-810330AG	NEW-T GASPEN, ALABAMA WALKER TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .879 KW	BPTTL-810331KC	NEW-T SAVANNAH, GEORGIA SAVANNAH SUNBELT TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 30.5 KW

BPTTL-810331M	NEW-T RICHMOND, VIRGINIA NATIONAL CLIENTS COUNCIL, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 21.4 KW	BPTTL-810331Y	NEW-T WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA WILLIAMSBURG COLONIAL TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 48.9 KW	BPTTL-810409JT	NEW-T FORT COLLINS, COLORADO TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 18.4 KW
BPTTL-810331N2	NEW-T RENO, NEVADA J. B. TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 11 KW	BPTTL-810331Y8	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS SOUTH TEXAS EDUC'L. B/CING. COUNCIL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 3 KW	BPTTL-810409IU	NEW-T ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 4.25 KW
BPTTL-810331N4	NEW-T GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 9.06 KW	BPTTL-810331Z6	NEW-T PHOENIX, ARIZONA PHOENIX ACORN TV IN ACTION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .723 KW	BPTTL-810409IV	NEW-T OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN STATE OF WISC. - EDUC'L. COMM. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 8.96 KW
BPTTL-810331N5	NEW-T DAVENPORT, IOWA INTERNATIONAL UNION, UAW, LPTV PROJECT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 10.2 KW	BPTTL-810401IC	NEW-T DAYTON, OHIO GAYLORD BROADCASTING CO. OF OHIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .471 KW	BPTTL-810409JC	NEW-T FORT WAYNE, INDIANA TRAN-STAR, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 1.92 KW
BPTTL-810331N2	NEW-T ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 2.05 KW	BPTTL-810402IO	NEW-T SPOKANE, WASHINGTON SUMMIT COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .713 KW	BPTTL-810409JU	NEW-T CINCINNATI, OHIO TRAN-STAR, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.97 KW
BPTTL-8103310A	NEW-T LAREDO, TEXAS CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.31 KW	BPTTL-810403IG	NEW-T PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA GRAY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 15.5 KW	BPTTL-810409JE	NEW-T TOLEDO, OHIO TRAN-STAR, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 1.97 KW
BPTTL-8103310E	NEW-T DECATUR, ILLINOIS CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 17.2 KW	BPTTL-810403IL	NEW-T EL DORADO, ARKANSAS GRAY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 14.8 KW	BPTTL-810409JU	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO STORER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .771 KW
BPTTL-8103310H	NEW-T SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH ISLAND TELEVISION CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 18.4 KW	BPTTL-810406IF	NEW-T FINDLAY, OHIO CHARLES HUTCHINSON AND RICHARD RIGGS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.09 KW	BPTTL-810409JX	NEW-T MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI NEW SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 11.9 KW
BPTTL-8103310V	NEW-T REDDING, CALIFORNIA NORTH AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 21.1 KW	BPTTL-810406IH	NEW-T BROOKSIDE, MISSOURI ROYAL VISION ASSOC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 764 KW	BPTTL-810409JU	NEW-T DDESSA, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOODTON & FUGITT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-810331P9	NEW-T LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 4.1 KW	BPTTL-810407IC	NEW-T CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .010 KW	BPTTL-810409UK	NEW-T SAN ANGELO, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOODTON & FUGITT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.29 KW
BPTTL-810331PF	NEW-T DDESSA, TEXAS GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 2.12 KW	BPTTL-810407II	NEW-T LUBBOCK, TEXAS T.V. TOWER VENTURE, LTD. PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 5.3 KW	BPTTL-810409UL	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOODTON & FUGITT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 1.36 KW
BPTTL-810331PT	NEW-T DUBUQUE, IOWA GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 11.5 KW	BPTTL-810407IJ	NEW-T WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS T.V. TOWER VENTURE, LTD. PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 21.4 KW	BPTTL-810409VO	NEW-T AKRON, OHIO MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 15.2 KW
BPTTL-810331PU	NEW-T ABILENE, TEXAS GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 18.8 KW	BPTTL-810407IK	NEW-T DDESSA, TEXAS T.V. TOWER VENTURE, LTD. PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 4.04 KW	BPTTL-810409VQ	NEW-T PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA KTUL-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.32 KW
BPTTL-81033104	NEW-T WARRENTON COUNTY, ETC, VIRGINIA NORTHERN VIRGINIA BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .020 KW	BPTTL-810408IO	NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII WESTERN TELESTATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-810409VR	NEW-T COLUMBUS, OHIO TRAN-STAR, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.97 KW
BPTTL-81033106	NEW-T EUGENE, OREGON QUE TELEVISION PRODUCTION INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 9.84 KW	BPTTL-810408IE	NEW-T MARION, OHIO CHARLES HUTCHINSON AND RICHARD RIGGS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 1.09 KW	BPTTL-810409VS	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA S. R. GRANITE & A. L. KRELOFF REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 10.6 KW
BPTTL-81033108	NEW-T HARLINGEN, TEXAS CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.25 KW	BPTTL-810408IG	NEW-T PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA WWSM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 8.81 KW	BPTTL-810409VT	NEW-T ROME, GEORGIA TV LOCAL, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .8 KW
BPTTL-810331R4	NEW-T MEDFORD, OREGON QUE TELEVISION PRODUCTION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 9.84 KW	BPTTL-810408IL	NEW-T WADENA, MINNESOTA MIDWEST RADIO-TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.53 KW	BPTTL-810409VU	NEW-T VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA THE TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 10.2 KW
BPTTL-810331S5	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO CONTINENTAL SATELLITE CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .770 KW	BPTTL-810408IN	NEW-T EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN MIDWEST RADIO-TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.51 KW	BPTTL-810409VV	NEW-T WAUSAU, WISCONSIN STATE OF WISC. - EDUC'L. COMM. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 6.78 KW
BPTTL-810331U3	NEW-T PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS GREENBURGER ACTON RIGHTS ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.10 KW	BPTTL-810408IO	NEW-T ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA MIDWEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 14.6 KW	BPTTL-810409VW	NEW-T SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA MIDWEST RADIO-TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 16.7 KW
BPTTL-810331U5	NEW-T PUEBLO, COLORADO RONALD J. MALIK REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 17 KW	BPTTL-810408IP	NEW-T DULUTH, MINNESOTA MIDWEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-810409VX	NEW-T FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA MIDWEST RADIO-TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-810331V5	NEW-T TULSA, OKLAHOMA AMERICAN TELE-LINK SYSTEMS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 15.6 KW	BPTTL-810409IB	NEW-T CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE T.V. LOCAL, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 8 KW	BPTTL-810409VZ	NEW-T LAKE CITY, FLORIDA GAINESVILLE TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 1.07 KW
BPTTL-810331W8	NEW-T ATHENS, GEORGIA ATHENS BROADCASTING CENTER, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 23.1 KW	BPTTL-810409IS	NEW-T CEDAR FALLS, IOWA TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 15.7 KW	BPTTL-810409WB	NEW-T WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS PRESIDIO ENTERPRISES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 6.53 KW

TL-810409UM	NEW-T BIG SPRING, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOOTTON & FUGIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTTL-810409XE	NEW-T WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA STORER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 26.7 KW	BPTTL-8203245N	NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 16.1 KW
TL-810409UP	NEW-T WAUSAU, WISCONSIN MIDWEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.62 KW	BPTTL-810409XF	NEW-T SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA KTBS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 8.31 KW	BPTTL-8203245T	NEW-T ORDFIND, IOAHO EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 13.4 KW
TL-810409UO	NEW-T MASON CITY, IOWA MIDWEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 21.6 KW	BPTTL-810409XG	NEW-T ROANOKE, ETC., VIRGINIA APACHE COMMUNICATIONS ASSOC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 6.8 KW	BPTTL-8203245U	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 8.26 KW
TL-810409UR	NEW-T LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN MIDWEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 10.7 KW	BPTTL-810409XI	NEW-T ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI COMM. SYS. ASSO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .998 KW	BPTTL-8203245Y	NEW-T OTHELLO, WASHINGTON EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 18.7 KW
FTL-810409US	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA MIDWEST RADIO-TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 10.8 KW	BPTTL-810409XL	NEW-T DALTON, GEORGIA PARK NEWSPAPERS OF GEORGIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .805 KW	BPTTL-8203247D	NEW-T PECOS, TEXAS EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 8.29 KW
FTL-810409UU	NEW-T LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN STATE OF WISC. - EDUC'L. COMM. BO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 6.72 KW	BPTTL-810409XM	NEW-T FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA R. H. PARK B/CING. OF VIRGINIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .778 KW	BPTTL-8203247E	NEW-T GUNNISON, COLORADO EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 16.5 KW
TTL-810409UV	NEW-T TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM TELEVISION CORPORATIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 8.0 KW	BPTTL-810409XP	NEW-T ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO TODD, BRANTON, WOOTTON & FUGIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .936 KW	BPTTL-8203247K	NEW-T LAKE HAVASU CITY, ARIZONA EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 14.7 KW
TTL-810409VE	NEW-T GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA ROY H. PARK BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-810409XS	NEW-T TOWSON, MARYLAND MINORITY BROADCAST SER., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 13.3 KW	BPTTL-8203247D	NEW-T HAYRE, MONTANA EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .800 KW
*TTL-810409VF	NEW-T KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA ROY H. PARK BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 10.2 KW	BPTTL-810409XZ	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO TRAN-STAR, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.97 KW	BPTTL-8203247R	NEW-T GUYMON, OKLAHOMA EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 10.2 KW
*TTL-810409VL	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-810409YD	NEW-T MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA MIDWEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-8203247V	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 8.22 KW
PTTL-810409VN	NEW-T PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA R. H. PARK B/CING. OF VIRGINIA, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .998 KW	BPTTL-810409YK	NEW-T EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN STATE OF WISC. - EDUC'L. COMM. BO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .351 KW	BPTTL-8203257V	NEW-T SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO RURAL TELEVISION SYSTEM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 530 KW
TTL-810409WH	NEW-T AUSTIN, MINNESOTA MIDWEST RADIO-TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 14.5 KW	BPTTL-8106011A	NEW-T SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH UNIVERSITY OF UTAH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 3.8 KW	BPTTL-8203257W	NEW-T DEMING, NEW MEXICO RURAL TELEVISION SYSTEM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .530 KW
*TTL-810409WI	NEW-T WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON & FUGIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 7.46 KW	BPTTL-8201187J	NEW-T DEMING, NEW MEXICO KEN AND WALT GREEN, PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 2.21 KW	BPTTL-8203257X	NEW-T ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO RURAL TELEVISION SYSTEM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 530 KW
*TTL-810409WJ	NEW-T ABILENE, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOOTTON & FUGIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 9.02 KW	BPTTL-8203037M	NEW-T FRANKLIN, WEST VIRGINIA SHENANDOAH VALLEY LPTV COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 11.6 KW	BPTTL-8203267V	NEW-T PAYSON, ARIZONA ROUNDUP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 10.2 KW
*TTL-810409WK	NEW-T WACO, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOOTTON & FUGIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 9.84 KW	BPTTL-8203037S	NEW-T STAUNTON, VIRGINIA SHENANDOAH VALLEY LPTV COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-8203267X	NEW-T HUMBOLDT, TENNESSEE FUTURES TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 8.16 KW
PTTL-810409WM	NEW-T SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA KCST-TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 1.34 KW	BPTTL-8203097D	NEW-T PETERSBURG, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .126 KW	BPTTL-8203317X	NEW-T FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS WAYNE COUNTY PRESS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 11.4 KW
PTTL-810409WO	NEW-T ATLANTA, GEORGIA STORER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 7.42 KW	BPTTL-8203157D	NEW-T MANTO, NORTH CAROLINA L. F. AMBURN, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-8204077R	NEW-T CORTEZ, COLORADO COLLIS MICHAEL CALLIHAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .100 KW
PTTL-810409WP	NEW-T LUBBOCK, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOOTTON & FUGIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 6.19 KW	BPTTL-8203157D	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS SEATON PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 9.29 KW	BPTTL-8204077S	NEW-T SOUTH STREATOR, ILLINOIS G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN AND C.R. RAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .811 KW
PTTL-810409WU	NEW-T AMARILLO, TEXAS TODD, BRANTON, WOOTTON & FUGIT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 9.96 KW	BPTTL-8203187T	NEW-T MARATHON, FLORIDA TRANS AMERICA BROADCASTING CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 36.1 KW	BPTTL-8204077U	NEW-T CANTON, NEW YORK G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN AND C.R. RAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .920 KW
PTTL-810409WX	NEW-T CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .9 KW	BPTTL-8203187V	NEW-T PALERMO, CALIFORNIA EL DORADO HOME CINEMA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.00 KW	BPTTL-8204147Z	NEW-T PRINCETON, MISSOURI GREEN HILL LPTV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .655 KW
PTTL-810409WY	NEW-T KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA THE B & B PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 5.65 KW	BPTTL-8203197V	NEW-T GUYMON, OKLAHOMA DONREY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 8.4 KW	BPTTL-8204147A	NEW-T WEATHERFORD, OKLAHOMA WEATHERFORD NEWS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 20.3 KW
PTTL-810409XB	NEW-T VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA APACHE COMMUNICATIONS ASSOC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 15.0 KW	BPTTL-8203247U	NEW-T HOBART, OKLAHOMA EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 17.1 KW	BPTTL-8204147H	NEW-T FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA MENOCCINO PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.43 KW

BPTTL-8206165V	NEW-T LIMA, OHIO TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 2.03 KW	BPTTL-82061749	NEW-T SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 6.88 KW	BPTTL-8206170A	NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII MISSIONARY BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 20.3 KW
BPTTL-8206165W	NEW-T COOKEVILLE, TENNESSEE TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 7.04 KW	BPTTL-820617K5	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 7.29 KW	BPTTL-8206170B	NEW-T TORRINGTON, WYOMING WESTERN PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 822 KW
BPTTL-820616TC	NEW-T ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 10.2 KW	BPTTL-820617M9	NEW-T EDWARDS, CALIFORNIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 8.12 KW	BPTTL-8206170F	NEW-T CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 6.00 KW
BPTTL-820616TF	NEW-T WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 2.03 KW	BPTTL-820617N3	NEW-T VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 13.1 KW	BPTTL-8206170G	NEW-T CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 6.21 KW
BPTTL-820616TG	NEW-T CORTEZ, COLORADO COLORADO ETHNIC PRODUCTIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .019 KW	BPTTL-82061703	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 7.19 KW	BPTTL-8206170J	NEW-T PULLMAN, WASHINGTON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 5.92 KW
BPTTL-820616TJ	NEW-T FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.00 KW	BPTTL-82061708	NEW-T SEARCY, ARKANSAS INDEPENDENT SATELLITE SYSTEM, II REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 14.3 KW	BPTTL-8206170D	NEW-T ORTONVILLE, MINNESOTA KAERCHER PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 9.18 KW
BPTTL-820616TN	NEW-T FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA BUENAVENTURA, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.05 KW	BPTTL-8206170M	NEW-T NAALEHI, HAWAII GOOD NEWS BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-820617R2	NEW-T MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS RUPERT E. PHILLIPS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 6.88 KW
BPTTL-820616TO	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 8.82 KW	BPTTL-8206170N	NEW-T MONTICELLO, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 2.77 KW	BPTTL-820617RB	NEW-T CLARK, SOUTH DAKOTA HOMETOWN T.V., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.13 KW
BPTTL-820616TY	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 10.6 KW	BPTTL-8206170T	NEW-T MASSENA, NEW YORK BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 5.58 KW	BPTTL-820617RD	NEW-T NORTH CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE NORTHEAST COMMUNICATION CORP. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 29.4 KW
BPTTL-820617A5	NEW-T JACKSON, MINNESOTA WORTHINGTON DAILY GLOBE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 16.8 KW	BPTTL-8206170V	NEW-T BRADFORD, PENNSYLVANIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 7.30 KW	BPTTL-820617RE	NEW-T CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.09 KW
BPTTL-820617B6	NEW-T KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 6.52 KW	BPTTL-8206170Y	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 7.02 KW	BPTTL-820617RF	NEW-T ANTLERS, OKLAHOMA GEORGE B AND JOHN CARL MILL REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 6.93 KW
BPTTL-820617B9	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 7.15 KW	BPTTL-820617P3	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 7.40 KW	BPTTL-820617RI	NEW-T BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI SOUTHWEST PUBLISHERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 16.5 KW
BPTTL-820617C4	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 7.19 KW	BPTTL-820617P4	NEW-T CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 5.95 KW	BPTTL-820617PJ	NEW-T MILBANK, SOUTH DAKOTA KAERCHER PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 9.22 KW
BPTTL-820617D3	NEW-T CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 7.29 KW	BPTTL-820617P5	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.10 KW	BPTTL-820617RK	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA ALLIANCE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 10.1 KW
BPTTL-820617D5	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 7.49 KW	BPTTL-820617P8	NEW-T PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 10.9 KW	BPTTL-820617RL	NEW-T ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO ANGEL F. GINDRIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 14.4 KW
BPTTL-820617E3	NEW-T EUREKA SPRINGS, ARKANSAS TIER III MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 27.9 KW	BPTTL-820617P9	NEW-T PULLMAN, WASHINGTON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 6.20 KW	BPTTL-820617RO	NEW-T WINODM, MINNESOTA WORTHINGTON DAILY GLOBE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 9.14 KW
BPTTL-820617E9	NEW-T HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO EASTERN SATELLITE SERVICES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.17 KW	BPTTL-820617P0	NEW-T LOGAN, UTAH BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 7.40 KW	BPTTL-820617R0	NEW-T MOUNT PLEASANT, TEXAS PALMER MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 10.0 KW
BPTTL-820617F3	NEW-T BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .834 KW	BPTTL-820617PP	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 7.05 KW	BPTTL-820617RR	NEW-T CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS CLARKSVILLE TIMES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.96 KW
BPTTL-820617F5	NEW-T CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 1.15 KW	BPTTL-820617PS	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 7.40 KW	BPTTL-820617RW	NEW-T SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA WESTERN PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 10.3 KW
BPTTL-820617F6	NEW-T BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .857 KW	BPTTL-820617PU	NEW-T OUBOUQUE, IOWA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 6.29 KW	BPTTL-820617S2	NEW-T MELBOURNE, FLORIDA NORMAN S. GRUDMAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 9.22 KW
BPTTL-820617G3	NEW-T WAILUKU, HAWAII GOOD NEWS BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .221 KW	BPTTL-820617PV	NEW-T WEBSTER, SOUTH DAKOTA HOMETOWN T.V., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 7.25 KW	BPTTL-820617S4	NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII HAWAII LPTV COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 26.3 KW
BPTTL-820617H6	NEW-T FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 16.7 KW	BPTTL-820617Q2	NEW-T PULLMAN, WASHINGTON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 5.91 KW	BPTTL-820617S5	NEW-T BELGRADE, ETC., MONTANA TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .609 KW

BPTVL-820616SK	NEW-T ALAMOSA, COLORADO BUENAVENTURA, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .041 KW	BPTVL-820820TT	NEW-T FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS PAYNE BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .067 KW	1PTVL-821006TY	NEW-T GARDEN CITY, KANSAS HARRIS ENTERPRISES, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .086 KW
BPTVL-820616TB	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PRDP., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .079 KW	BPTVL-820902SO	NEW-T UVALDE, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .026 KW	BPTVL-821007TM	NEW-T FALFURRIAS, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .025 KW
BPTVL-820617PB	NEW-T MOUNTAIN VIEW, ARKANSAS STONE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .054 KW	BPTVL-820902SR	NEW-T WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .044 KW	BPTVL-821020TO	NEW-T LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .025 KW
BPTVL-820617OL	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .053 KW	BPTVL-820902ST	NEW-T UVALDE, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-821020TU	NEW-T FALFURRIAS, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .025 KW
BPTVL-820617OS	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .111 KW	BPTVL-820902SW	NEW-T ALAMOSA, COLORADO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-821021TZ	NEW-T KLANOCK, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .055 KW
BPTVL-820617RS	NEW-T ROSEBURG, OREGON NEWS - REVIEW PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .033 KW	BPTVL-820907TO	NEW-T HYANNIS, MASSACHUSETTS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-821026TX	NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA SODAK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .056 KW
BPTVL-820617RC	NEW-T MANTEO, NORTH CAROLINA J.J. FROST & MRS. LILLIAS J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .068 KW	BPTVL-820921OY	NEW-T EAST MILLINDCKET, MAINE THE TV BD. OF CALVARY TEMPLE CHURCH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .194 KW	BPTVL-821026TY	NEW-T ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA SODAK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .056 KW
BPTVL-820617SB	NEW-T RUTLAND, VERMONT ACCESS RUTLAND, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .075 KW	BPTVL-820921RC	NEW-T CRYSTAL RIVER, FLORIDA GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESOURCE CEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .063 KW	BPTVL-821101RW	NEW-T HONDLULU, HAWAII NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: 11 KW
BPTVL-820617SC	NEW-T LEBANON, KENTUCKY CENTRAL KENTUCKY COMMUNICATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .061 KW	BPTVL-820921RF	NEW-T PRICHARD, ALABAMA GEORGE STARKE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .398 KW	BPTVL-821115TZ	NEW-T MELBOURNE, FLORIDA LARRY WAYNE BESSINGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: 076 KW
BPTVL-820617SY	NEW-T SPENCER, IOWA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .051 KW	BPTVL-820921SK	NEW-T WARROAD, MINNESOTA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-821206TS	NEW-T ELKO, NEVADA FORWARD BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3 ERP: 193 KW
BPTVL-820617Y7	NEW-T LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA LOCK HAVEN BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .113 KW	BPTVL-820921SN	NEW-T ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-821213TU	NEW-T VERNON, ETC., TEXAS A. J. MAYS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: 690 KW
BPTVL-820701TC	NEW-T SUNRAY, ETC., TEXAS SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .152 KW	BPTVL-820921TA	NEW-T BAUOETTE, MINNESOTA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-830322JB	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: 0.02 KW
BPTVL-820701TR	NEW-T FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS MIDSOUTH BROADCASTERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .118 KW	BPTVL-820921TD	NEW-T KERRVILLE, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-830322JC	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: 0.02 KW
BPTVL-820708TV	NEW-T BLADENBORO, ETC., NORTH CAR THE NEWS REPORTER CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .066 KW	BPTVL-820921TO	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-830322JD	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6 ERP: 0.02 KW
BPTVL-820712TY	NEW-T WARDELL, ETC., MISSOURI MIDSOUTH BROADCASTERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: .067 KW	BPTVL-820921TR	NEW-T KERRVILLE, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-830322JE	NEW-T HILO, HAWAII SUZI MURAYAMA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: 0.02 KW
BPTVL-820715TN	NEW-T FAJARDO, PUERTO RICO MR. FERDINAND GONZALEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .053 KW	BPTVL-820921TZ	NEW-T ROSEAU, MINNESOTA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-83032406	NEW-T MERCED, CALIFORNIA AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: 0.07 KW
BPTVL-820715TO	NEW-T CAROLINA, PUERTO RICO MR. FERDINAND GONZALEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .053 KW	BPTVL-820924TG	NEW-T PONCE, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-830325E7	NEW-T SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: 0.10 KW
BPTVL-820716TZ	NEW-T UVALDE, TEXAS CARLOS ORTIZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .053 KW	BPTVL-820924TK	NEW-T ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-83033116	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, ETC., OHIO LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: 0.14 KW
BPTVL-820723TT	NEW-T MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA TELEVISION UNLIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .259 KW	BPTVL-820924TN	NEW-T CAROLINA, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9 ERP: .025 KW	BPTVL-83033196	NEW-T BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA CONTROL DESIGN SERVICE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: 0.64 KW
BPTVL-820803TW	NEW-T FALFURRIAS, TEXAS PENA-TV-COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .032 KW	BPTVL-820924TZ	NEW-T FAJARDO, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .016 KW	BPTVL-83041228	NEW-T SANDPOINT, IDAHO STATESMAN-EXAMINER, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: 0.07 KW
BPTVL-820803TX	NEW-T FALFURRIAS, TEXAS PENA-TV-COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .032 KW	BPTVL-820927TW	NEW-T MANSFIELD, OHIO AMOS COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12 ERP: .098 KW	BPTVL-83041229	NEW-T NORTH ROCKLTON, OHIO DANIEL P. DALESSANDRO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10 ERP: 91.3 KW
BPTVL-820806TZ	NEW-T WAYCROSS, GEORGIA TELETRONICS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .020 KW	BPTVL-821004TO	NEW-T FAIRMOUNT, NORTH DAKOTA STEVEN C. NELSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8 ERP: .095 KW	BPTVL-830426SV	NEW-T HOLLY SPRINGS, N NORTH MISSISSIPPI ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2 ERP: 97.9 KW

BPTTL-8204145M	NEW-T PRINCETON, MISSOURI GREEN HILL LPTY. INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .649 KW	BPTTL-820611TK	NEW-T PECOS, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .010 KW	BPTTL-820615TG	NEW-T JACKSON, TENNESSEE ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 3.47 KW
BPTTL-8204165V	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON HYDESERT COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONIC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .547 KW	BPTTL-820611TD	NEW-T TYLER, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .008 KW	BPTTL-820615TI	NEW-T HAZLEHURST, GEORGIA STONE BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .014 KW
BPTTL-820423RR	NEW-T SYLVESTER, GEORGIA BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .821 KW	BPTTL-820611TQ	NEW-T TAHOE CITY, CALIFORNIA TAHOE DAILY TRIBUNE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 21.0 KW	BPTTL-820615TU	NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .729 KW
BPTTL-820423SU	NEW-T BRYAN, TEXAS BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.17 KW	BPTTL-820611TX	NEW-T SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS RICHARD C. WESSELL, SR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 16.5 KW	BPTTL-820615TZ	NEW-T PORTLAND, INDIANA LINDA A. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .676 KW
BPTTL-820423SW	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 1.27 KW	BPTTL-820614TQ	NEW-T SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA SOUTH COAST COMMUNITY TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.94 KW	BPTTL-820616PZ	NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 2.68 KW
BPTTL-820428OL	NEW-T HOBART, OKLAHOMA BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .683 KW	BPTTL-820615PJ	NEW-T SULPHUR SPRINGS, ETC., ARK A.M.D. BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 4.6 KW	BPTTL-820616OH	NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO TIPECANOE BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.24 KW
BPTTL-820428RJ	NEW-T TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCE, NEW BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .766 KW	BPTTL-820615PT	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .720 KW	BPTTL-820616QL	NEW-T MONTICELLO, INDIANA TIPPECANOE BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 16.7 KW
BPTTL-820428RK	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.25 KW	BPTTL-820615PU	NEW-T STREATOR, ILLINOIS LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .667 KW	BPTTL-820616OM	NEW-T VICTORIA, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-820430TF	NEW-T RIDGECREST, CALIFORNIA ARNOLD N. APPELBAUM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 9.34 KW	BPTTL-820615QC	NEW-T PORTLAND, INDIANA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .675 KW	BPTTL-820616OP	NEW-T WAYCROSS, GEORGIA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 10.5 KW
BPTTL-820504TO	NEW-T MONTEVIDEO, MINNESOTA HOMETOWN T.V., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 19.5 KW	BPTTL-820615OH	NEW-T PONTIAC, ETC., ILLINOIS LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 559 KW	BPTTL-820616OR	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.05 KW
BPTTL-820512TZ	NEW-T OTTUMWA, IOWA LEE ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .899 KW	BPTTL-820615OK	NEW-T BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .734 KW	BPTTL-820616OW	NEW-T FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .000 KW
BPTTL-820521TH	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .616 KW	BPTTL-820615OM	NEW-T RENSSELAER, INDIANA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .714 KW	BPTTL-820616OY	NEW-T SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, ILL. RICHARD C. WESSELL, SR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 16.0 KW
BPTTL-820521TK	NEW-T LA GRANDE, OREGON TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 1.09 KW	BPTTL-820615OD	NEW-T KEY WEST, FLORIDA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .725 KW	BPTTL-820616RI	NEW-T BRIDGEHAMPTON, NEW YORK RAYMOND WESNOFSKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 14.5 KW
BPTTL-820521TL	NEW-T BAKER, OREGON TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 2.48 KW	BPTTL-820615RK	NEW-T PERRY, FLORIDA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .781 KW	BPTTL-820616RM	NEW-T VICTORIA, TEXAS RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .010 KW
BPTTL-820521TO	NEW-T MOSES LAKE, WASHINGTON TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.08 KW	BPTTL-820615RO	NEW-T THOMASVILLE, ALABAMA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .732 KW	BPTTL-820616RO	NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO ANIMAS MINORITY BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 2.68 KW
BPTTL-820521TO	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.90 KW	BPTTL-820615RU	NEW-T PORTLAND, INDIANA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .675 KW	BPTTL-820616RR	NEW-T CARIBOU, ETC., MAINE SACO RIVER COMMUNICATIONS CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 2.37 KW
BPTTL-820524TU	NEW-T BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.07 KW	BPTTL-820615SB	NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .729 KW	BPTTL-820616RU	NEW-T WINSTON, OREGON CASCADE PACIFIC TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.46 KW
BPTTL-820602TO	NEW-T BEATRICE, MISSISSIPPI GEORGE COUNTY TIMES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 34.4 KW	BPTTL-820615SE	NEW-T SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .697 KW	BPTTL-820616SB	NEW-T RIVERTON, WYOMING RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .723 KW
BPTTL-820602TU	NEW-T IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN IRONWOOD RANGE SUPER STATION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 14.4 KW	BPTTL-820615SJ	NEW-T TIFTON, GEORGIA LINDA D. CLEVENGER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .634 KW	BPTTL-820616SU	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA BUENAVENTURA, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.07 KW
BPTTL-820604TV	NEW-T CRESAPTOWN, MARYLAND DERRICK COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 3.08 KW	BPTTL-820615SU	NEW-T JACKSON, TENNESSEE ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 3.58 KW	BPTTL-820616SL	NEW-T SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO BUENAVENTURA, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.27 KW
BPTTL-820604TZ	NEW-T OTTUMWA, IOWA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 6.85 KW	BPTTL-820615SZ	NEW-T SAVANNAH, TENNESSEE JERRY R. THOMPSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 5.77 KW	BPTTL-820616SR	NEW-T BRIDGEHAMPTON, NEW YORK RAYMOND WESNOFSKE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .014 KW
BPTTL-820608TT	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA TELECRAFTER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 2.54 KW	BPTTL-820615TC	NEW-T CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND LAWRENCE A. SMITH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .010 KW	BPTTL-820616ST	NEW-T PALESTINE, TEXAS TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP. CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 8.16 KW

BPTTL-820623PZ	NEW-T SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 9.29 KW	BPTTL-820623J8	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA FM TELEVISION, LIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 6.71 KW	BPTTL-820623TW	NEW-T TILLAMOOK, OREGON NEWS - REVIEW PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 14.5 KW
BPTTL-8206230B	NEW-T HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO EASTERN SATELLITE SERVICE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.17 KW	BPTTL-820623M5	NEW-T JESUP, GEORGIA MR. MADRAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 8.01 KW	BPTTL-820625T2	NEW-T GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .001 KW
BPTTL-8206230C	NEW-T CAGUAS, PUERTO RICO MR. ANGEL F. GINDRIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-820623H9	NEW-T TRINIDAD, COLORADO SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 8.06 KW	BPTTL-820629T2	NEW-T HELENA, ARKANSAS MIDSOUTH BROADCASTERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .725 KW
BPTTL-8206230I	NEW-T ENID, OKLAHOMA FM TELEVISION, LIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-820623J2	NEW-T CROSSETT, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 35.7 KW	BPTTL-820701TE	NEW-T HAUGEN, ETC., WISCONSIN STEVEN C. LUTZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 2.87 KW
BPTTL-8206230J	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: .558 KW	BPTTL-820623I9	NEW-T KAWALEIGH(MARSHL IS.) MR. AL SHIPLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 8.31 KW	BPTTL-820701TG	NEW-T BYER, ETC., OHIO LEWIS E. DAVIS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 10.9 KW
BPTTL-8206230K	NEW-T MONROEVILLE, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .683 KW	BPTTL-820623J2	NEW-T MAJURO(MARSHALL IS.) MR. AL SHIPLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.04 KW	BPTTL-820701TH	NEW-T FRIONA, TEXAS SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 2.03 KW
BPTTL-8206230L	NEW-T JACKSON, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .727 KW	BPTTL-820623J4	NEW-T TRUK (CAROLINE IS.) MR. AL SHIPLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.04 KW	BPTTL-820701TI	NEW-T ST. GEORGE, UTAH SPECTRUM PRESS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 7.24 KW
BPTTL-8206230M	NEW-T MONROEVILLE, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .744 KW	BPTTL-820623J6	NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO PAYVISION COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 348 KW	BPTTL-820701TJ	NEW-T VERNAL, UTAH SPECTRUM PRESS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 6.03 KW
BPTTL-8206230O	NEW-T LOUISVILLE, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.36 KW	BPTTL-820623J7	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 2.09 KW	BPTTL-820701TN	NEW-T CEDAR VALE, ETC., KANSAS WINFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 396 KW
BPTTL-8206230Q	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .539 KW	BPTTL-820623J8	NEW-T CRESCENT CITY, CALIF. NEWS REVIEW/PUBLIC-TELEVISION CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 89 ERP: 148 KW	BPTTL-820701TP	NEW-T SHELDOON, IOWA WORTHINGTON DAILY GLOBE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 18.8 KW
BPTTL-8206230T	NEW-T SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO PAYVISION COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 6.26 KW	BPTTL-820623J8	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 2.98 KW	BPTTL-820701TO	NEW-T ALLENDORF, ETC., IOWA WASHINGTON DAILY GLOBE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 17.1 KW
BPTTL-8206230V	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .591 KW	BPTTL-8206230U	NEW-T WINDWARD SIDE, HAWAII MR. AL SHIPLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 8.99 KW	BPTTL-820623SO	NEW-T ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 11.4 KW
BPTTL-8206230Z	NEW-T ZEBULON, KENTUCKY EDWARD F. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 7.44 KW	BPTTL-820623RD	NEW-T HOPE MILLS, NORTH CAROLINA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 6.46 KW	BPTTL-820623SR	NEW-T ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 9.20 KW
BPTTL-820623PD	NEW-T PRYOR, OKLAHOMA RETFERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 3.67 KW	BPTTL-820623RM	NEW-T KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 5.85 KW	BPTTL-820623ST	NEW-T ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 11.3 KW
BPTTL-820623PE	NEW-T ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO MR. ANGEL F. GINDRIO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 14.4 KW	BPTTL-820623RP	NEW-T CROSSETT, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 34.6 KW	BPTTL-820623SU	NEW-T ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA WILLIAMS BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .606 KW
BPTTL-820623PF	NEW-T SANFORD, ALABAMA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 5.68 KW	BPTTL-820623RO	NEW-T FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 7.29 KW	BPTTL-820623TD	NEW-T SANFORD, ALABAMA DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 5.42 KW
BPTTL-820623PH	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.99 KW	BPTTL-820623RT	NEW-T SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO ROBERTO LUNA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .881 KW	BPTTL-820623TL	NEW-T PRYOR, OKLAHOMA RETFERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 3.64 KW
BPTTL-820623PI	NEW-T BATESVILLE, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .633 KW	BPTTL-820623RU	NEW-T CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO CARLSBAD PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 9.77 KW	BPTTL-820623TO	NEW-T PRYOR, OKLAHOMA RETFERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 3.67 KW
BPTTL-820623PL	NEW-T WINDWARD SIDE, HAWAII PAUL YEMPUKU REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 8.99 KW	BPTTL-820623SA	NEW-T KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 2.90 KW	BPTTL-820623TP	NEW-T FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA E. WARREN DENTON, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 38.4 KW
BPTTL-820623PM	NEW-T GEORGIANA, ALABAMA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 7.34 KW	BPTTL-820623SF	NEW-T BETSY LAYNE, KENTUCKY MR. DEWEY LEE ADKINS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.30 KW	BPTTL-820623TO	NEW-T BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA WILLIAMS BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 7.25 KW
BPTTL-820623PN	NEW-T MONTICELLO, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 2.70 KW	BPTTL-820623SN	NEW-T PALAU (CAROLINE IS.) MR. AL SHIPLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.04 KW	BPTTL-820623TR	NEW-T CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO CARLSBAD PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 5.67 KW
BPTTL-820623PY	NEW-T HILLSBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 6.89 KW	BPTTL-820623SO	NEW-T PONAPE(CAROLINE IS.) MR. AL SHIPLEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.04 KW	BPTTL-820623TU	NEW-T ELKO, NEVADA TAMOE DAILY TRIBUNE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 8.61 KW

1P TTL-820716TL	NEW-T LEXINGTON, OHIO EDWARD F. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 6.75 KW	BPTTL-820727TY	NEW-T MARSHALL, MINNESOTA OGDEN CABLE CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 8.3 KW	BPTTL-820817TT	NEW-T WESTWOOD, CALIFORNIA WILLIAM M. HOLDINGHAUSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 7.27 KW
1P TTL-820716TM	NEW-T WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA COURLEY, BALFOUR, RUBINSTEIN, ET REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 6.99 KW	BPTTL-820729TZ	NEW-T CLEAR SPRING, MARYLAND CLEAR SPRING BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 2.72 KW	BPTTL-820817TU	NEW-T CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI ACTION COMMUNICATION CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 7.22 KW
1P TTL-820716TO	NEW-T CAMDEN, TENNESSEE FUTURES TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .978 KW	BPTTL-820730TB	NEW-T TRAFFIC, VIRGINIA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 11.6 KW	BPTTL-820817TV	NEW-T EASTLAND, TEXAS MICROMEEDIA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 11.9 KW
BPTTL-820716TP	NEW-T MANSFIELD, OHIO PAMELA D. BLOW REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .611 KW	BPTTL-820730TC	NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA SKAGIT VALLEY PUBLISHING COMPAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 7.19 KW	BPTTL-820818TZ	NEW-T PERRY, FLORIDA KENNETH B. DARBY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 2.87 KW
BPTTL-820716TY	NEW-T SAN GERMAN, PUERTO RICO ARACELIS ORTIZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .026 KW	BPTTL-820730TD	NEW-T MARBLE FALLS, TEXAS HAWKINS BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 40.9 KW	BPTTL-820820TR	NEW-T SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA TRACY CORPORATION III REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 19.8 KW
BPTTL-820722TT	NEW-T COOKEVILLE, TENNESSEE WALLS NEWSPAPERS CONSULTANTS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 8.72 KW	BPTTL-820730TR	NEW-T CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE WILLIAM T. CONNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .559 KW	BPTTL-820820TY	NEW-T GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLORADO DENNIS H. OWEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .628 KW
BPTTL-820722TU	NEW-T COOKEVILLE, TENNESSEE WALLS NEWSPAPERS CONSULTANTS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 8.98 KW	BPTTL-820730TV	NEW-T JAMESTOWN, TENNESSEE WILLIAM T. CONNER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .629 KW	BPTTL-820820TZ	NEW-T RARDEN, ETC., OHIO G.E. BARRETT, E.C. OUNN AND C.R. RAY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 2.09 KW
BPTTL-820723TU	NEW-T ACKERMAN, MISSISSIPPI ACKERMAN CABLE TV COMPANY, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 2.90 KW	BPTTL-820805TM	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA DENISON NEWSPAPERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 5.72 KW	BPTTL-820824SW	NEW-T VALDOSTA, GEORGIA COMPLEXICABLE LPTV REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 29.0 KW
BPTTL-820723TV	NEW-T ACKERMAN, MISSISSIPPI ACKERMAN CABLE TV COMPANY, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 2.79 KW	BPTTL-820805TX	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA DENISON NEWSPAPERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 5.98 KW	BPTTL-820824SY	NEW-T KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON KLAMATH PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 5.56 KW
BPTTL-820723TW	NEW-T ACKERMAN, MISSISSIPPI ACKERMAN CABLE TV COMPANY, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 2.83 KW	BPTTL-820805TZ	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA DENISON NEWSPAPERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 5.64 KW	BPTTL-820824SZ	NEW-T VINCENNES, INDIANA BURT JOHANNINGSMEIER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5 ERP: .991 KW
BPTTL-820723TZ	NEW-T ACKERMAN, MISSISSIPPI ACKERMAN CABLE TV COMPANY, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 2.81 KW	BPTTL-820811TO	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 27.5 KW	BPTTL-820824TD	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 11.6 KW
BPTTL-820701TS	NEW-T BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS MIDSOUTH BROADCASTERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 22.2 KW	BPTTL-820811TR	NEW-T DUBLIN, GEORGIA COURIER HERALD PUBLISHING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-820824TI	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 27.8 KW
BPTTL-820701TZ	NEW-T LEAD HILL, ETC., ARKANSAS ROBERT M. WHITE, II REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 41.6 KW	BPTTL-820811TS	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 27.6 KW	BPTTL-820824TJ	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 11.3 KW
BPTTL-820702TO	NEW-T FULDA, ETC., MINNESOTA WORTHINGTON DAILY GLOBE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 39.5 KW	BPTTL-820811TT	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 28.6 KW	BPTTL-820824TK	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 11.7 KW
BPTTL-820702TT	NEW-T BURLINGTON, ETC., ILLINOIS DAILY GATE CITY CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 2.03 KW	BPTTL-820811TV	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 29.2 KW	BPTTL-820824TP	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 11.8 KW
BPTTL-820702TU	NEW-T SOUTHPORT, ETC., TENNESSEE MIDSOUTH BROADCASTERS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 2.67 KW	BPTTL-820811TW	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 28.0 KW	BPTTL-820824TR	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 11.4 KW
BPTTL-820702TY	NEW-T ST. PAULS, ETC., NORTH CAROLINA L. F. AMBURN, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 29.1 KW	BPTTL-820811TY	NEW-T BLYTHE (PARKER, AZ.) BLYTHE RADIO, INCORPORATED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 22.3 KW	BPTTL-820824TV	NEW-T KAILUA KONA, HAWAII NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 11.4 KW
BPTTL-820708TU	NEW-T BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA FM TELEVISION, LIMITED REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-820813TU	NEW-T REEDER, NORTH DAKOTA NIGHTWOOD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 13.3 KW	BPTTL-820824TY	NEW-T SALEM, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 7.35 KW
BPTTL-820708TV	NEW-T BAGDAD, ETC., CALIFORNIA HI-DESERT PUBLISHING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 29.1 KW	BPTTL-820813TV	NEW-T ELGIN, NORTH DAKOTA NIGHTWOOD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-820824TF	NEW-T WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 7.99 KW
BPTTL-820708TY	NEW-T LEMMON, SOUTH DAKOTA NIGHTWOOD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .010 KW	BPTTL-820813TX	NEW-T REEDER, NORTH DAKOTA NIGHTWOOD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 13.0 KW	BPTTL-820827TU	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING CO. OF ALTON, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 27.8 KW
BPTTL-820716TB	NEW-T ZEBULON, KENTUCKY EDWARD F. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 7.20 KW	BPTTL-820813TY	NEW-T LEMMON, SOUTH DAKOTA NIGHTWOOD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-820827TV	NEW-T ELK CITY, OKLAHOMA JOSEPH W. TILTON & RONDA L. SMELTON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 5.46 KW
BPTTL-820716TJ	NEW-T LEXINGTON, OHIO EDWARD F. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-820813TZ	NEW-T ELGIN, NORTH DAKOTA NIGHTWOOD, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 10.1 KW	BPTTL-820830TW	NEW-T WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON WESCOAST BROADCASTING CO. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .784 KW

BPTTL-820830TX	NEW-T MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE PAYNE BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 2.03 KW	BPTTL-820913TO	NEW-T SHELTON, IOWA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 37 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921PD	NEW-T GOLDEN, COLORADO NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 55.5 KW
BPTTL-820902SL	NEW-T HOPE, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 37.8 KW	BPTTL-820913TR	NEW-T CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI DELTA PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-820921PI	NEW-T MC ALLEN, TEXAS AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .696 KW
BPTTL-820902SU	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820913TT	NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING EDDIE ROBINSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 7.04 KW	BPTTL-820921PK	NEW-T EVANSVILLE, INDIANA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 10.4 KW
BPTTL-820902SY	NEW-T HOPE, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 40.5 KW	BPTTL-820913TY	NEW-T SUPERIOR, ETC., ARIZONA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921PL	NEW-T GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 10.2 KW
BPTTL-820902TH	NEW-T HOPE, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 40.5 KW	BPTTL-820914TV	NEW-T FERRIDAY, LOUISIANA FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 16.7 KW	BPTTL-820921PW	NEW-T ENID, OKLAHOMA FRONTIER COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.32 KW
BPTTL-820902TJ	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 6.93 KW	BPTTL-820917TO	NEW-T LUGUILLO, PUERTO RICO TELEMUNDO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.18 KW	BPTTL-820921OB	NEW-T CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 10.5 KW
BPTTL-820902TL	NEW-T HOPE, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 40.3 KW	BPTTL-820917TT	NEW-T DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE ROBERT H. FOSTER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 25.3 KW	BPTTL-820921OE	NEW-T CINCINNATI, OHIO AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 14.8 KW
BPTTL-820902TM	NEW-T PAMPA, TEXAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-820917TZ	NEW-T SALEM, ILLINOIS SALEM BROADCASTING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-820921OF	NEW-T ROANOKE, VIRGINIA AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 10.5 KW
BPTTL-820902TX	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820920TS	NEW-T ALCOA, TENNESSEE ALCOA 1ST BAPTIST CHURCH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .906 KW	BPTTL-820921OG	NEW-T RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA HARLAN L. JACOBSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 25.5 KW
BPTTL-820902TY	NEW-T HOPE, ARKANSAS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 40.4 KW	BPTTL-820920TV	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TRI-COUNTY BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .561 KW	BPTTL-820921OJ	NEW-T CLEVELAND, OHIO NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 356 KW
BPTTL-820902TE	NEW-T DEL RID, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921L2	NEW-T CLOVERDALE, CALIFORNIA RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATI REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 28.6 KW	BPTTL-820921OP	NEW-T PERRY, FLORIDA R. H. FACKELMAN AND KENNETH B. SMITH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 7.93 KW
BPTTL-820902TF	NEW-T WAYCROSS, GEORGIA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921RH	NEW-T LANSING, MICHIGAN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 10.3 KW	BPTTL-820921TJ	NEW-T BRECKENRIDGE, COLORADO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820902TG	NEW-T ASHLAND, OHIO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921RK	NEW-T SYRACUSE, NEW YORK AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, I REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 9.72 KW	BPTTL-820924SS	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820902TH	NEW-T FLORENCE, ETC., ARIZONA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921RN	NEW-T FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE HARPEH COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 1.08 KW	BPTTL-820924S2	NEW-T CDOKEVILLE, TENNESSEE OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820902TJ	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921RR	NEW-T MISSION HILLS, ETC., ASSOC. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF TV B/ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.97 KW	BPTTL-820924TA	NEW-T INGRAM, TEXAS JACK CLARKE, III REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 37.1 KW
BPTTL-820902TL	NEW-T CARIBOU, MAINE OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921SG	NEW-T SANPOINTE, IDAHO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820924TB	NEW-T INGRAM, TEXAS JACK CLARKE, III REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 36.8 KW
BPTTL-820902TM	NEW-T HANCOCK, MICHIGAN OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921SH	NEW-T YAUCO, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820924TD	NEW-T SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820902TP	NEW-T ROME, GEORGIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 7.19 KW	BPTTL-820921SU	NEW-T GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820924TL	NEW-T ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820902TR	NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTANA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921SS	NEW-T MAYAGUEZ, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820924TM	NEW-T ENSENADA, ETC., PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820902TX	NEW-T IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921ST	NEW-T SAN GERMAN, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820924TP	NEW-T EMPORIA, KANSAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820902TZ	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820921TB	NEW-T MARSHALL, MINNESOTA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820924TR	NEW-T SABANA GRANDE, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 4.59 KW
BPTTL-820913TP	NEW-T WEST RIVERTON, WYOMING RIVERTON FREMONT TV CLUB, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.39 KW	BPTTL-820921TE	NEW-T LEMMON, SOUTH DAKOTA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 4.59 KW	BPTTL-820924TY	NEW-T ARECIBO, PUERTO RICO OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 4.59 KW

BPPTL-820927TX	NEW-T AMOS COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 2.2 KW	MANSFIELD, OHIO	BPPTL-821020TM	NEW-T GODD NEWS BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 21.2 KW	LIIHUE, HAWAII	BPPTL-821025RR	NEW-T THELMA W. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 7.09 KW	HALLS SPUR, GEORGIA
BPPTL-820930TX	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 1.17 KW	GUAYAMA, PUERTO RICO	BPPTL-821020TO	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 4.59 KW	ELGIN, NORTH DAKOTA	BPPTL-821025RY	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 8.94 KW	LENOX PARK, IOWA
BPPTL-820930TZ	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 3.45 KW	HUMBOLDT, IOWA	BPPTL-821020TP	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 4.59 KW	ELGIN, NORTH DAKOTA	BPPTL-821025SC	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 9.21 KW	OAK GROVE, DELAWARE
EPPTL-821004TT	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 4.59 KW	EAGLE PASS, TEXAS	BPPTL-821020TV	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 4.59 KW	REEDER, NORTH DAKOTA	BPPTL-821025SF	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 10.2 KW	OAK GROVE, DELAWARE
BPPTL-821004TY	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 19.9 KW	BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA	BPPTL-821020TW	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 4.59 KW	SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBRASKA	BPPTL-821025SJ	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 4.59 KW	HAZLEHURST, GEORGIA
BPPTL-821006TX	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 7.55 KW	HAYS, KANSAS	BPPTL-821020TZ	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 4.59 KW	REEDER, NORTH DAKOTA	BPPTL-821025SM	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 4.59 KW	CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO
BPPTL-821006TZ	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 7.73 KW	BURLINGTON, IOWA	BPPTL-821022TV	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 9.40 KW	GREENWICH, ILLINOIS	BPPTL-821025SO	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 4.59 KW	WINSTON, OREGON
BPPTL-8210075Y	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 34.9 KW	OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI	BPPTL-821022TZ	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 6.42 KW	MARSHALL, MINNESOTA	BPPTL-821025SS	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 4.59 KW	JACKSON, WYOMING
BPPTL-8210075Z	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 41.0 KW	SEDALIA, MISSOURI	BPPTL-821025OU	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 8.13 KW	LENOX PARK, IOWA	BPPTL-821025SX	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 4.59 KW	LA GRANDE, OREGON
BPPTL-821007TK	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 4.59 KW	LEHMOM, SOUTH DAKOTA	BPPTL-821025OX	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 28.4 KW	CLINTON, NORTH CAROLINA	BPPTL-821025TF	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 4.59 KW	LAKE CITY, OREGON
BPPTL-821007TW	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 41.0 KW	HYANNIS, MASSACHUSETTS	BPPTL-821025RA	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 7.10 KW	SESSOMS, GEORGIA	BPPTL-821025TU	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 4.59 KW	WALDEN, WASHINGTON
BPPTL-821013TY	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 8.61 KW	SALEM, ILLINOIS	BPPTL-821025RB	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 7.24 KW	SESSOMS, GEORGIA	BPPTL-821025TS	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 4.59 KW	BAKER, OREGON
BPPTL-821015SL	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 13.6 KW	HOBBS, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RC	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 7.29 KW	SESSOMS, GEORGIA	BPPTL-821025TT	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 4.59 KW	ELK CITY, OKLAHOMA
BPPTL-821015SM	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 13.1 KW	HOBBS, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RF	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 9.98 KW	GROVE HILL, ALABAMA	BPPTL-821025TU	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 9.71 KW	GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA
BPPTL-821015SX	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 19.2 KW	CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RG	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.93 KW	COLERAINE, MINNESOTA	BPPTL-821025TV	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 29.3 KW	CLINTON, NORTH CAROLINA
BPPTL-821015SY	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 19.6 KW	CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RH	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.25 KW	GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA	BPPTL-821025TX	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 4.59 KW	WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA
BPPTL-821015TB	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 14.7 KW	HOBBS, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RI	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 2.27 KW	MARATHON, FLORIDA	BPPTL-821025TY	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 4.59 KW	ERICK, OKLAHOMA
BPPTL-821015TC	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 13.6 KW	HOBBS, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RJ	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 12.6 KW	VANDALIA, ILLINOIS	BPPTL-821025TZ	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 7.24 KW	HALLS SPUR, GEORGIA
BPPTL-821015TD	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 14.1 KW	HOBBS, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RK	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 14.6 KW	JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS	BPPTL-821027TO	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 41.2 KW	SICKLES, OKLAHOMA
BPPTL-821015TE	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 19.9 KW	CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RL	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 7.14 KW	SESSOMS, GEORGIA	BPPTL-821027TS	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 40.5 KW	SICKLES, OKLAHOMA
BPPTL-821015TH	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 19.7 KW	CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RN	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 10.4 KW	GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA	BPPTL-821027TU	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 40.9 KW	WILLOWOOD, NEW JERSEY
BPPTL-821015TI	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 13.5 KW	HOBBS, NEW MEXICO	BPPTL-821025RO	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 7.11 KW	HALLS SPUR, GEORGIA	BPPTL-821027TV	NEW-T REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 40.2 KW	WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI

TTL-821222TT	NEW-T LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 17.4 KW	BPTTL-830107TV	NEW-T ANDALUSIA, ALABAMA EARL W. CRAVENS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 28.1 KW	BPTTL-830204TW	NEW-T MCCOOL, ETC., MISSISSIPPI STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 39.5 KW
TTL-821222TV	NEW-T CROFTON, NEBRASKA SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 7.29 KW	BPTTL-830107TY	NEW-T VERO BEACH, FLORIDA EARL W. CRAVENS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-830204TX	NEW-T MCCOOL, ETC., MISSISSIPPI STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 38.1 KW
TTL-821222TV	NEW-T CROFTON, NEBRASKA SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 7.40 KW	BPTTL-830111TX	NEW-T CALUMET, ETC., MICH DR. BERNARD LAFAYETTE, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.24 KW	BPTTL-830204TY	NEW-T MCCOOL, ETC., MISSISSIPPI STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 37.8 KW
TTL-821222TX	NEW-T INDIANOLA, NEBRASKA SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 7.02 KW	BPTTL-830113TV	NEW-T EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 28.2 KW	BPTTL-830204TZ	NEW-T PHILIP, SOUTH DAKOTA BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .749 KW
PTTL-821222TY	NEW-T INDIANOLA, NEBRASKA SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.04 KW	BPTTL-830113TY	NEW-T MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH LEWIS JEROME MCLESKEY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 11.4 KW	BPTTL-830207TV	NEW-T MOSCOW, IDAHO RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 2.72 KW
PTTL-821222TZ	NEW-T INDIANOLA, NEBRASKA SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 7.44 KW	BPTTL-830118TN	NEW-T MUNCIE, INDIANA STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 28.8 KW	BPTTL-830214OZ	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 10.5 KW
PTTL-821227TV	NEW-T LAKE SHASTINA, ETC., CALIF CHARLES L. PARROTT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 2.89 KW	BPTTL-830118TO	NEW-T WESTWOOD, CALIFORNI STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 6.80 KW	BPTTL-830214PA	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 10.8 KW
PTTL-821227TW	NEW-T LAKE SHASTINA, ETC., CALIF CHARLES L. PARROTT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 2.75 KW	BPTTL-830118TS	NEW-T WESTWOOD, CALIFORNI STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 7.20 KW	BPTTL-830214PB	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 10.9 KW
PTTL-830104TA	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON STATESMAN - EXAMINER, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .838 KW	BPTTL-830118TT	NEW-T WESTWOOD, CALIFORNI STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-830214PE	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 10.3 KW
PTTL-830104TF	NEW-T DOVER, DELAWARE SHUTTLE COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.10 KW	BPTTL-830118TW	NEW-T BEDFORD, INDIANA STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 6.33 KW	BPTTL-830214PI	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 10.7 KW
BPTTL-830104TH	NEW-T WINSLOW, ARIZONA KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-830118TX	NEW-T BEDFORD, INDIANA STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 6.46 KW	BPTTL-830214RO	NEW-T OTTAWA, ILLINOIS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 7.66 KW
BPTTL-830104TI	NEW-T WINSLOW, ARIZONA KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-830214VH	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH C ILM ASSOCIATES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 6.42 KW	BPTTL-830218SP	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA CARTER BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 7.27 KW
BPTTL-830104TO	NEW-T DOUGLAS, ARIZONA KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830214ZA	NEW-T JACKSON, TENNESSEE OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 9.3 KW	BPTTL-830218SR	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA JENIFER J FROST + LILLIAS J MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 6.50 KW
BPTTL-830104TR	NEW-T DOUGLAS, ARIZONA KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830214ZC	NEW-T CARSON CITY, NEVADA OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 9.3 KW	BPTTL-830218SV	NEW-T JONESBORO, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.78 KW
BPTTL-830104TS	NEW-T DOUGLA, ARIZON KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830214ZF	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, ETC., N LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 11 KW	BPTTL-830218SW	NEW-T ROSEAU, ETC., MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 2.2 KW
BPTTL-830104TT	NEW-T DOUGLAS, ARIZONA KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830214ZJ	NEW-T CRIVITZ, WISCONSIN SATELLITE TV OF CRIVITZ, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 34.8 KW	BPTTL-830218SY	NEW-T FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA JOY BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 107 KW
BPTTL-830104TW	NEW-T NORTH FORT RILEY, KANSAS KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 21.2 KW	BPTTL-830214ZK	NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CA N + K LPTV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 6.77 KW	BPTTL-830218TO	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, ETC., WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 2.9 KW
BPTTL-830104TZ	NEW-T LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE KATHERINE ESTES WILKERSON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 38.9 KW	BPTTL-830214ZL	NEW-T BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA THE BAINBRIDGE POST-SEARCH LI REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 34.3 KW	BPTTL-830218TF	NEW-T COOS BAY, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.78 KW
BPTTL-830106TW	NEW-T ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 17.7 KW	BPTTL-830214ZM	NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS CJM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 5.59 KW	BPTTL-830218TL	NEW-T MANASSA, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 2.2 KW
BPTTL-830107TD	NEW-T PEOUOT LAKES, MINNESOTA JEAN M. IKEZOE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 1.30 KW	BPTTL-830214ZN	NEW-T BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA THE BAINBRIDGE POST-SEARCH LI REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 34 KW	BPTTL-830218TN	NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, ETC., WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 2.9 KW
BPTTL-830107TE	NEW-T MOBRIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA CREATIVE BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 12.4 KW	BPTTL-830214ZO	NEW-T FREDUS, MISSOURI COZZIN COMMUNICATIONS CORPORA REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .195 KW	BPTTL-830218TV	NEW-T SCIPLO, ETC., UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 2.9 KW
BPTTL-830107TI	NEW-T ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON EARL W. CRAVENS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-830218TZ	NEW-T CARSON CITY, NEVADA RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 43.1 KW		

L-830224SF	NEW-T PRAIRIE CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .34 KW	BPTTL-83022E	K5500 SEWARD, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .084 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.25 KW	LPTTL-830224TJ	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .63 KW
L-830224SG	NEW-T POTOSI, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830228PF	NEW-T JASPER, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .72 KW	BPTTL-830224TU	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .61 KW
L-830224SH	NEW-T POTOSI, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .65 KW	BPTTL-830228PI	NEW-T JORDAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .13 KW	BPTTL-830224TL	NEW-T BEAVER, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .71 KW
L-830224SI	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .44 KW	BPTTL-830228PJ	NEW-T JORDAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .13 KW	BPTTL-830224TM	NEW-T BEAVER, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .71 KW
TL-830224SM	NEW-T STUTTGART, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .44 KW	BPTTL-830228PK	NEW-T JASPER, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .69 KW	BPTTL-830224TN	NEW-T BEAVER, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .72 KW
TL-830224SO	NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .58 KW	BPTTL-830228PM	NEW-T JASPER, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .69 KW	BPTTL-830224TP	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .61 KW
TL-830224SS	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .34 KW	BPTTL-830228PO	NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .33 KW	BPTTL-830224TR	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .65 KW 51
TL-830224ST	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .37 KW	BPTTL-830228PP	NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .39 KW	BPTTL-830224TS	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .33 KW 46
TL-830224SV	NEW-T PRAIRIE CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .44 KW	BPTTL-830228PQ	NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .38 KW	BPTTL-830224TT	NEW-T BEAVER, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .70 KW 33
TL-830224SZ	NEW-T POTOSI, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .68 KW	BPTTL-830228PR	NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .40 KW	BPTTL-830224TB	NEW-T BEAVER, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .70 KW 31
TTL-830224TA	NEW-T WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .64 KW	PTTL-830224VK	NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .38 KW	BPTTL-830224TV	NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .38 KW
TTL-830224UF	NEW-T LUANA, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .50 KW	BPTTL-830224VN	NEW-T STUTTGART, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .56 KW	BPTTL-830224PY	NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .61 KW
TTL-830224UL	NEW-T STUTTGART, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .53 KW	BPTTL-830224VR	NEW-T BAY CITY, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .20 KW	BPTTL-830224PZ	NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .56 KW
TTL-830224UO	NEW-T BAY CITY, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .43 KW	BPTTL-830224VT	NEW-T BAY CITY, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .16 KW	BPTTL-830228QC	NEW-T LA GRANGE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: .61 KW
TTL-830224US	NEW-T PRAIRIE CITY, MISSOURI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .30 KW	BPTTL-830224VX	NEW-T STUTTGART, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .56 KW	BPTTL-830228QD	NEW-T LA GRANGE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .68 KW
TTL-830224UW	NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .49 KW	BPTTL-830224WS	NEW-T BEAVER, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .74 KW	BPTTL-830228QE	NEW-T LA GRANGE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .68 KW
TTL-830224UX	NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .45 KW	BPTTL-830224WT	NEW-T BEAVER, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .67 KW	BPTTL-830228QG	NEW-T LA GRANGE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .72 KW
TTL-830224UY	NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .44 KW	BPTTL-830224WX	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .67 KW	BPTTL-830228QI	NEW-T LA GRANGE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .59 KW
TTL-830224VB	NEW-T STUTTGART, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .52 KW	BPTTL-830225SU	NEW-T EAST GRAND FORKS TELECRATER CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .076 KW 43	BPTTL-830228QH	NEW-T JORDAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .14 KW
TTL-830224VO	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .64 KW	BPTTL-830225SV	NEW-T WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA NATIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 4.00 KW 44	BPTTL-830228QJ	NEW-T JORDAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .13 KW
TTL-830224VE	NEW-T MOAB, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .64 KW	BPTTL-830225SW	K5500 NENANA, ALASKA STATE OF ALASKA HAS: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .086 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.40 KW 55	BPTTL-830228QK	NEW-T JORDAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .13 KW
PTTL-830224VF	NEW-T STUTTGART, ARKANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .47 KW				

BPTTL-830312L2	NEW-T OKANOGAN, ETC., WAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830312VY	NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZONA KOEING BROADCAST GROUP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.76 KW	BPTTL-830312W0	NEW-T BOWMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .953 KW
BPTTL-830312L9	NEW-T QUANAH, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .52 KW	BPTTL-830312VZ	NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZONA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 1.74 KW	BPTTL-830312W1	NEW-T TYRO, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .715 KW
BPTTL-830312M2	NEW-T BROOKING, ETC., ORE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .971 KW	BPTTL-830312WA	NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZONA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.74 KW	BPTTL-830312X0	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .714 KW
BPTTL-830312M4	NEW-T HAZEN, ETC., NORTH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .77 KW	BPTTL-830312WB	NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZONA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.74 KW	BPTTL-830312XB	NEW-T CORSICANA, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .53 KW
BPTTL-830312M6	NEW-T HAZEN, ETC., NORTH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .756 KW	BPTTL-830312WF	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 8.38 KW	BPTTL-830312XF	NEW-T KERRVILLE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .521 KW
BPTTL-830312UA	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, TE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .589 KW	BPTTL-830312WJ	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOT LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 55.3 KW	BPTTL-830312XM	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .717 KW
BPTTL-830312U8	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, TE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .673 KW	BPTTL-830312WK	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOT LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 63.8 KW	BPTTL-830312XN	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .729 KW
BPTTL-830312UC	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, TE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .585 KW	BPTTL-830312WL	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOT LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 4.97 KW	BPTTL-830312XU	NEW-T EDMONT, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .983 KW
BPTTL-830312UE	NEW-T EDMONT, SOUTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830312WM	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOT LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 62.0 KW	BPTTL-830312YC	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .764 KW
BPTTL-830312UK	NEW-T COLOME, SOUTH DAKOT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.86 KW	BPTTL-830312WN	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOT LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 59.4 KW	BPTTL-830312YD	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .666 KW
BPTTL-830312UO	NEW-T BROADUS, ETC., MONT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .918 KW	BPTTL-830312WP	NEW-T BOWMAN, ETC., NORTH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-830312YE	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .662 KW
BPTTL-830312UW	NEW-T JUNCOS, PUERTO RI EASTERN SATELLITE SERVICES REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.17 KW	BPTTL-830312YL	NEW-T ALAMOGOROD, ETC., N MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .987 KW	BPTTL-8303142B	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.50 KW
BPTTL-830312UX	NEW-T VAIL, COLORADO AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .814 KW	BPTTL-830312YN	NEW-T RUGBY, ETC., NORTH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: .617 KW	BPTTL-8303142C	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 0.54 KW
BPTTL-830312VG	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 36.6 KW	BPTTL-830312YR	NEW-T BROADUS, ETC., MONT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .887 KW	BPTTL-8303142D	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 0.89 KW
BPTTL-830312VH	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 30.8 KW	BPTTL-830312YV	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, ETC. MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .592 KW	BPTTL-8303142E	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.97 KW
BPTTL-830312VI	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 25.7 KW	BPTTL-830312YZ	NEW-T COLOME, ETC., SOUTH I MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .853 KW	BPTTL-8303142F	NEW-T GOVE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW
BPTTL-830312VK	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 34.6 KW	BPTTL-830312ZA	NEW-T OKANOGAN OMAK, WASHI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.86 KW	BPTTL-8303142G	NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .523 KW
BPTTL-830312VL	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 29.5 KW	BPTTL-830312ZN	NEW-T RUGBY, ETC., NORTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .57 KW	BPTTL-8303142H	NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.55 KW
BPTTL-830312VM	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 29.1 KW	BPTTL-830312ZU	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH D MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .705 KW	BPTTL-8303142I	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 0.61 KW
BPTTL-830312VP	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 35.1 KW	BPTTL-830312ZV	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH D MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .676 KW	BPTTL-8303142J	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.58 KW
BPTTL-830312VO	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 37.2 KW	BPTTL-830312ZY	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC., MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .887 KW	BPTTL-8303142K	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 0.57 KW
BPTTL-830312VR	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 36.1 KW	BPTTL-8303142A	NEW-T DENISON, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.50 KW	BPTTL-8303142R	NEW-T PADEN, OKLAHOMA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 6.11 KW

BPTTL-830309P6	NEW-T FALLON, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 1.36 KW	BPTTL-830309O0	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .079 KW	BPTTL-830309RF	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .693 KW
BPTTL-830309P7	NEW-T FALLON, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-830309O6	NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZ LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.73 KW	BPTTL-830309RM	NEW-T BATTLVIEW, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .617 KW
BPTTL-830309P8	NEW-T GODORICH, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .714 KW	BPTTL-830309O8	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 28.3 KW	BPTTL-830309RI	NEW-T BATTLVIEW, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .612 KW
BPTTL-830309P9	NEW-T GODORICH, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .728 KW	BPTTL-830309O1	NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .937 KW	BPTTL-830309RJ	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .972 KW
BPTTL-830309PA	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .787 KW	BPTTL-830309O2	NEW-T QUANAH, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .583 KW	BPTTL-830309RK	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .869 KW
BPTTL-830309PC	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .679 KW	BPTTL-830309O3	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .654 KW	BPTTL-830309RM	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .883 KW
BPTTL-830309PE	NEW-T HAWTHORNE, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .887 KW	BPTTL-830309O0	NEW-T GODORICH, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: .794 KW	BPTTL-830309RN	NEW-T LEADVILLE, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .968 KW
BPTTL-830309PF	NEW-T HAWTHORNE, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .94 KW	BPTTL-830309O9	NEW-T CHATEAU, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830309RO	NEW-T LEADVILLE, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-830309PI	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .669 KW	BPTTL-830309O5	NEW-T CHATEAU, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 1.37 KW	BPTTL-830309R1	NEW-T LEADVILLE, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .682 KW
BPTTL-830309PK	NEW-T CARRIZO SPRINGS, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: .662 KW	BPTTL-830309O7	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: .771 KW	BPTTL-830309RT	NEW-T MOSES LAKE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.58 KW
BPTTL-830309PN	NEW-T MC ALESTER, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 16.7 KW	BPTTL-830309O4	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .774 KW	BPTTL-830309RU	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .535 KW
BPTTL-830309PO	NEW-T MC ALESTER, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 16.7 KW	BPTTL-830309O6	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .761 KW	BPTTL-830309RV	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .531 KW
BPTTL-830309PQ	NEW-T MC ALESTER, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 16.5 KW	BPTTL-830309O8	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .785 KW	BPTTL-830309RW	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .54 KW
BPTTL-830309PS	NEW-T EUFAULA, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 6.9 KW	BPTTL-830309O9	NEW-T RUGBY, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: .619 KW	BPTTL-830309RX	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.02 KW
BPTTL-830309PT	NEW-T EUFAULA, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 7.3 KW	BPTTL-830309O1	NEW-T RUGBY, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: .607 KW	BPTTL-830309RY	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .934 KW
BPTTL-830309PU	NEW-T CHECOTAH, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 7.2 KW	BPTTL-830309O2	NEW-T VAN HORN, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .917 KW	BPTTL-830309S3	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .488 KW
BPTTL-830309PX	NEW-T TAHLEQUAH, OKLAHOMA RETHERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 26.5 KW	BPTTL-830309O5	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-830309S4	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .484 KW
BPTTL-830309O2	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830309O7	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.42 KW	BPTTL-830309S5	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .481 KW
BPTTL-830309O6	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .545 KW	BPTTL-830309O9	NEW-T CHATEAU, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.41 KW	BPTTL-830309S6	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .491 KW
BPTTL-830309O9	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .537 KW	BPTTL-830309O5	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .65 KW	BPTTL-830309S7	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .795 KW
BPTTL-830309O4	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .063 KW	BPTTL-830309RC	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .715 KW	BPTTL-830309S8	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .614 KW
BPTTL-830309O8	NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .063 KW	BPTTL-830309RO	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .715 KW	BPTTL-830309S9	NEW-T BUREAU OF WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .63 KW

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BPTTL-830311JC	NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-830311JR	NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.00 KW	BPTTL-830311KG	NEW-T VERNON, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW
BPTTL-830311JO	NEW-T BEAVER, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830311JT	NEW-T FALLS CITY, NEBR MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 0.97 KW	BPTTL-830311KI	NEW-T LIHUE, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.90 KW
BPTTL-830311JE	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 1.27 KW	BPTTL-830311JZ	NEW-T FALLS CITY, NEBR MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830311KJ	NEW-T KINGMAN, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.67 KW
BPTTL-830311JF	NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-830311K2	NEW-T GRANGEVILLE ECT.. MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830311KL	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 0.85 KW
BPTTL-830311JI	NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.97 KW	BPTTL-830311K3	NEW-T GRANGEVILLE ECT.. MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-830311KM	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.74 KW
BPTTL-830311JU	NEW-T MANY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.77 KW	BPTTL-830311K6	NEW-T GRANGEVILLE ECT.. MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-830311KN	NEW-T KINGMAN, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 0.72 KW
BPTTL-830311JK	NEW-T LEESVILLE, LOUI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830311K8	NEW-T KINGMAN, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-830311KR	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW
BPTTL-830311JL	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.52 KW	BPTTL-830311K9	NEW-T KINGMAN, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830311KS	NEW-T RAWLINS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.98 KW
BPTTL-830311JN	NEW-T FALLS CITY, NEBR MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.98 KW	BPTTL-830311KB	NEW-T MCARTHUR ETC., IDA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.91 KW	BPTTL-830311KU	NEW-T BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 0.63 KW
BPTTL-830311JO	NEW-T LEESVILLE, LOUIS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830311KE	NEW-T MCARTHUR ETC., IDA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830311L2	NEW-T KINGMAN, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.65 KW
BPTTL-830311JQ	NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.99 KW	BPTTL-830311KF	NEW-T BEAVER, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830311L3	NEW-T KINGMAN, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.66 KW
IPPTL-830311NO	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.86 KW	BPTTL-830311L4	NEW-T CLAYTON, NEW MEXIC MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-830311M5	NEW-T CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.33 KW
IPPTL-830311NP	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830311L6	NEW-T CLAYTON, NEW MEXIC MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-830311M7	NEW-T RATON, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.38 KW
IPPTL-830311NS	NEW-T GRANTS, NEW MEXIC MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 1.03 KW	BPTTL-830311L7	NEW-T CLAYTON, NEW MEXIC MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.34 KW	BPTTL-830311M8	NEW-T RATON, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.38 KW
IPPTL-830311NT	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.91 KW	BPTTL-830311L8	NEW-T CLAYTON, NEW MEXIC MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 1.30 KW	BPTTL-830311MA	NEW-T GRANTS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.41 KW
PTTL-830311NU	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830311LA	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830311MD	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.35 KW
PTTL-830311NV	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .934 KW	BPTTL-830311LB	NEW-T MANY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .823 KW	BPTTL-830311ME	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .656 KW
PTTL-830311NX	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.34 KW	BPTTL-830311LN	NEW-T RAWLINS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830311MH	NEW-T RATON, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.37 KW
PTTL-830311PA	NEW-T BEAVER, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .918 KW	BPTTL-830311L5	NEW-T LIHUE, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.91 KW	BPTTL-830311N4	NEW-T RAWLINS, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.03 KW
PTTL-830311PB	NEW-T LEESVILLE, LOUISI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.91 KW	BPTTL-830311LX	NEW-T LIHUE, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW	BPTTL-830311NG	NEW-T GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.47 KW
PTTL-830311PE	NEW-T MANY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.86 KW	BPTTL-830311LZ	NEW-T GRANTS, NEW MEXIC MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830311N7	NEW-T KINGMAN, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.65 KW
PTTL-830311PF	NEW-T LEESVILLE, LOUIS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 0.89 KW	BPTTL-830311M2	NEW-T CLAYTON, NEW MEXI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.31 KW	BPTTL-830311NH	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.36 KW

BPTTL-830311PG	NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-830311RG	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830311SU	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .853 KW
BPTTL-830311PM	NEW-T MCARTHUR ECT., ID MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.97 KW	BPTTL-830311RI	NEW-T SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830311SV	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .836 KW
BPTTL-830311PS	NEW-T SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830311RN	NEW-T SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.86 KW	BPTTL-830311TY	NEW-T FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.98 KW
BPTTL-830311PV	NEW-T CIRCLEVILLE, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 3.37 KW	BPTTL-830311RR	NEW-T WHITE SULPHUR SPRING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 2.97 KW	BPTTL-830311U3	NEW-T TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCE, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .668 KW
BPTTL-830311PW	NEW-T CIRCLEVILLE, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 3.53 KW	BPTTL-830311RS	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .639 KW	BPTTL-830311U4	NEW-T TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCE, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .654 KW
BPTTL-830311PX	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830311RT	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .741 KW	BPTTL-830311V5	NEW-T WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 3.04 KW
BPTTL-830311PZ	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.47 KW	BPTTL-830311RU	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .726 KW	BPTTL-830311V9	NEW-T INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .583 KW
BPTTL-830311QA	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-830311RV	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .714 KW	BPTTL-830311W4	NEW-T PAGE, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .887 KW
BPTTL-830311QB	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 1.45 KW	BPTTL-830311RW	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .705 KW	BPTTL-830311W5	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .724 KW
BPTTL-830311QC	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 1.45 KW	BPTTL-830311RX	NEW-T HOBBS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .653 KW	BPTTL-830312A3	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .891 KW
BPTTL-830311QD	NEW-T RATON, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.40 KW	BPTTL-830311S0	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .703 KW	BPTTL-830312A4	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .905 KW
BPTTL-830311QE	NEW-T WHITE SULPHUR SPRING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 3.12 KW	BPTTL-830312B3	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 1.46 KW	BPTTL-830312G6	NEW-T VIDALIA, GEORGIA JOHN F. MORGAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 3.87 KW
BPTTL-830311QH	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 0.71 KW	BPTTL-830312G7	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.31 KW	BPTTL-830312G9	NEW-T COLOME, ETC., SOUTH OAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .841 KW
BPTTL-830311QJ	NEW-T LIHUE, HAWAII MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-830312B5	NEW-T THE DALLES, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-830312H6	NEW-T EDELMONT, ETC., SOUTH OAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.03 KW
BPTTL-830311QK	NEW-T MANY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.81 KW	BPTTL-830312B9	NEW-T GOODRICH, ETC., NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .783 KW	BPTTL-830312H9	NEW-T THE DALLES, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .679 KW
BPTTL-830311QL	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-830312C5	NEW-T QUANAH, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .592 KW	BPTTL-830312I5	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH OAKOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 56.1 KW
BPTTL-830311QS	NEW-T BEAVER, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW	BPTTL-830312C6	NEW-T BONILLA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .498 KW	BPTTL-830312I9	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 62.9 KW
BPTTL-830311QX	NEW-T RATON, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 1.36 KW	BPTTL-830312O6	NEW-T QUANAH, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .511 KW	BPTTL-830312J5	NEW-T YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 58.6 KW
BPTTL-830311QY	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.73 KW	BPTTL-830312O8	NEW-T VAN HORN, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .966 KW	BPTTL-830312J6	NEW-T HOBART, OKLAHOMA RETFERD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 28.9 KW
BPTTL-830311RO	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830312O9	NEW-T PORT ANGELES, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-830312J8	NEW-T HAYWARD, WISCONSIN B & K PRODUCTIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 0.79 KW
BPTTL-830311RE	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830312E6	NEW-T THE DALLES, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.72 KW	BPTTL-830312J9	NEW-T TYRO, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .795 KW
BPTTL-830311RF	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830312F2	NEW-T BROOKINGS, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830312K3	NEW-T TYRO, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: .781 KW

BPTTL-83030907	NEW-T RUGBY, NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.59 KW	BPTTL-83030906	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .58 KW	BPTTL-83030908	NEW-T SEASIDE, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .751 KW
BPTTL-83030908	NEW-T BATTLEVIEW, ETC., NORTH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .609 KW	BPTTL-83030907	NEW-T BROOKINGS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .867 KW	BPTTL-83030909	NEW-T OKANOGAN, ETC., WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-83030909	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .971 KW	BPTTL-8303090A	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .74 KW	BPTTL-830309M2	NEW-T OKANOGAN, ETC., WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .956 KW
BPTTL-830309E2	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .954 KW	BPTTL-8303090B	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .653 KW	BPTTL-830309M3	NEW-T MOSES LAKE, ETC., WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .574 KW
BPTTL-830309E3	NEW-T OUANAH, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .552 KW	BPTTL-8303090C	NEW-T KERRVILLE, TEXAS MR. ARTHUR BYERLY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.14 KW	BPTTL-830309M4	NEW-T OKANOGAN, ETC., WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .872 KW
BPTTL-830309E4	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .652 KW	BPTTL-8303090E	NEW-T HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS MRS. MARILYN CAMERON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 1.09 KW	BPTTL-830309M5	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.42 KW
BPTTL-830309E5	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .633 KW	BPTTL-8303090J	NEW-T FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA SIERRA VALLEY COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .995 KW	BPTTL-830309M7	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.45 KW
BPTTL-830309E6	NEW-T PORT ANGELES, ETC., WAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .852 KW	BPTTL-8303090P	NEW-T MOSCOW, IDAHO IMPRINIS CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 8.45 KW	BPTTL-830309M8	NEW-T COLVILLE, ETC., WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.42 KW
BPTTL-830309E8	NEW-T FALLON, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.42 KW	BPTTL-8303090S	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC., MONT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .883 KW	BPTTL-830309N2	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.40 KW
BPTTL-830309E9	NEW-T FALLON, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.45 KW	BPTTL-8303090T	NEW-T KERRVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .552 KW	BPTTL-830309N3	NEW-T HAZEN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 751 KW
BPTTL-830309F2	NEW-T GODDRICH, ETC., NORTH D MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: 798 KW	BPTTL-8303090V	NEW-T BROADUS, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .872 KW	BPTTL-830309N4	NEW-T CHOTEAU, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .42 KW
BPTTL-83030914	NEW-T COLONE, ETC., SOUTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .892 KW	BPTTL-8303090V	NEW-T BROADUS, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .883 KW	BPTTL-830309N5	NEW-T CHOTEAU, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.35 KW
BPTTL-83030913	NEW-T COLONE, ETC., SOUTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: .883 KW	BPTTL-8303090X	NEW-T BROADUS, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .85 KW	BPTTL-830309N6	NEW-T CHOTEAU, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.32 KW
BPTTL-83030915	NEW-T EDMONT, ETC., SOUTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-8303090Y	NEW-T BROADUS, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .94 KW	BPTTL-830309N8	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .953 KW
BPTTL-83030916	NEW-T EDMONT, ETC., SOUTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-8303090K4	NEW-T CORSICANA, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .577 KW	BPTTL-830309N9	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .605 KW
BPTTL-83030917	NEW-T EDMONT, ETC., SOUTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .998 KW	BPTTL-8303090K7	NEW-T BOWMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-83030902	NEW-T MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .53 KW
BPTTL-83030918	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .572 KW	BPTTL-8303090K8	NEW-T KERRVILLE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .533 KW	BPTTL-83030905	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .903 KW
BPTTL-83030919	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .601 KW	BPTTL-8303090K8	NEW-T HAZEN, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 749 KW	BPTTL-83030906	NEW-T TYRO, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .664 KW
BPTTL-8303091A	NEW-T CORSICANA, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .528 KW	BPTTL-8303090K9C	NEW-T GODDRICH, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .776 KW	BPTTL-83030908	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 889 KW
BPTTL-8303091B	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .575 KW	BPTTL-8303090L3	NEW-T BOWMAN, ETC., NORTH DAKOT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-830309P2	NEW-T GODDRICH, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 37 ERP: 741 KW
BPTTL-8303091D	NEW-T TONOPAH, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .677 KW	BPTTL-8303090L5	NEW-T TYRO, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 713 KW	BPTTL-830309P4	NEW-T FALLON, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .83 KW
BPTTL-8303091F	NEW-T TONOPAH, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 688 KW	BPTTL-8303090L5	NEW-T TYRO, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 771 KW	BPTTL-830309P5	NEW-T FALLON, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .95 KW

BPTTL-8303095B	NEW-T WOLF POINT, MONTANA MATLOCK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .934 KW	BPTTL-8303095C	NEW-T MOSCOW, IDAHO MATLOCK COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.21 KW	BPTTL-8303095D	NEW-T PULLMAN, WASHINGTON AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.31 KW	BPTTL-8303095E	NEW-T PULLMAN, WASHINGTON AMERICAN TRANSLATOR DEVELOPMENT, REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.28 KW	BPTTL-8303095F	NEW-T HAYWARD, WISCONSIN B-K PRODUCTIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .781 KW	BPTTL-8303095G	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH D MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .611 KW	BPTTL-8303095H	NEW-T BROAOUS, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: .905 KW	BPTTL-8303095I	NEW-T EGEHOMT, ETC., SOUTH C MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-8303095J	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .772 KW	BPTTL-8303095K	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .75 KW	BPTTL-8303095L	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: .761 KW	BPTTL-8303095M	NEW-T FORMAN, ETC., NORTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .689 KW	BPTTL-8303095N	NEW-T TONOPAH, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .7 KW	BPTTL-8303095O	NEW-T BOWMAN, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .1 KW	BPTTL-8303095P	NEW-T KERRVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .611 KW	BPTTL-8303095Q	NEW-T MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .564 KW	BPTTL-8303095R	NEW-T BOWMAN, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: .984 KW	BPTTL-8303095S	NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .867 KW	BPTTL-8303095T	NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .871 KW	BPTTL-8303095U	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, ETC., KA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 1.01 KW	BPTTL-8303095V	NEW-T KERRVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .572 KW	BPTTL-8303095W	NEW-T STILLWATER, ETC., OKLAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .52 KW	BPTTL-8303095X	NEW-T VANHORN, TX MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .903 KW	BPTTL-8303095Y	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, ETC., TE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.4 KW	BPTTL-8303095Z	NEW-T CHOTEAU, ETC., MONTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-8303096A	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.31 KW	BPTTL-8303096B	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-8303096C	NEW-T BATTLEVIEW, ETC., NOI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .638 KW	BPTTL-8303096D	NEW-T SANTA ROSA, ETC., NEI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .891 KW	BPTTL-8303096E	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, ETC., MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .61 KW	BPTTL-8303096F	NEW-T BROOKINGS, ETC., ORE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: .852 KW	BPTTL-8303096G	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .666 KW	BPTTL-8303096H	NEW-T QUANAH, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .59 KW	BPTTL-8303096I	NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .854 KW	BPTTL-8303096J	NEW-T QUANAH, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .601 KW	BPTTL-8303096K	NEW-T SEASIDE, ETC., OREGO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .714 KW	BPTTL-8303096L	NEW-T SEASIDE, ETC., OREGO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .689 KW	BPTTL-8303096M	NEW-T BROOKINGS, ETC., ORE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .998 KW	BPTTL-8303096N	NEW-T BROOKINGS, ETC., ORE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .92 KW	BPTTL-8303096O	NEW-T SANTA ROSA, ETC., NE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .85 KW	BPTTL-8303096P	NEW-T GOODRICH, ETC., NOR MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .787 KW	BPTTL-8303096Q	NEW-T BATTLEVIEW, ETC., NE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .627 KW	BPTTL-8303096R	NEW-T DKANOGAN OMAK, WASH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 0.94 KW	BPTTL-8303096S	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC. MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .923 KW	BPTTL-8303096T	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .748 KW	BPTTL-8303096U	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .74 KW	BPTTL-8303096V	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .724 KW	BPTTL-8303096W	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .987 KW	BPTTL-8303096X	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .966 KW	BPTTL-8303096Y	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 1.06 KW	BPTTL-8303096Z	NEW-T REVA, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 1.04 KW	BPTTL-8303097A	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 0.74 KW	BPTTL-8303097B	NEW-T SEASIDE, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-8303097C	NEW-T MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .581 KW	BPTTL-8303097D	NEW-T MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .572 KW	BPTTL-8303097E	NEW-T DEL RIO, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .872 KW	BPTTL-8303097F	NEW-T TONOPAH, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-8303097G	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .969 KW	BPTTL-8303097H	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-8303097I	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .592 KW	BPTTL-8303097J	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .645 KW	BPTTL-8303097K	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .649 KW	BPTTL-8303097L	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .589 KW	BPTTL-8303097M	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .659 KW	BPTTL-8303097N	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .585 KW	BPTTL-8303097O	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: .601 KW
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BPTTL-83022805	NEW-T JOROAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .14 KW	BPTTL-8303077B	NEW-T CUT BANK, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-8303082H	NEW-T MEDICINE LODGE, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .917 KW
BPTTL-8302280V	NEW-T JASPER, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: .61 KW	BPTTL-8303077D	NEW-T CUT BANK, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.37 KW	BPTTL-8303083H	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 1.50 KW
BPTTL-830228RL	NEW-T JOROAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .12 KW	BPTTL-8303077E	NEW-T CUT BANK, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-8303084H	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.46 KW
BPTTL-830228RN	NEW-T JOROAN, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: .12 KW	BPTTL-8303077G	NEW-T CUT BANK, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-8303086H	NEW-T BEEVILLE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .58 KW
BPTTL-830228RO	NEW-T JASPER, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .60 KW	BPTTL-8303077H	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.42 KW	BPTTL-8303087H	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 1.57 KW
BPTTL-8303015U	NEW-T SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAK WILLIAM M. BYRNE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-8303077M	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-83030812	NEW-T BEEVILLE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .531 KW
BPTTL-8303015K	NEW-T MANTEO, NORTH CAROLIN CMM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-8303077D	NEW-T FISHER, MINNESOTA RURAL COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-83030815	NEW-T MEDICINE LODGE, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .983 KW
BPTTL-8303015L	NEW-T MANTEO, NORTH CAROLIN CMM, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-8303077Q	NEW-T FISHER, MINNESOTA RURAL COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-83030817	NEW-T UVALDE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .85 KW
BPTTL-8303015O	NEW-T QUARTZSITE, ARIZONA LPTV BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .024 KW	BPTTL-8303077R	NEW-T FISHER, MINNESOTA RURAL COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-83030819	NEW-T MEDICINE LODGE, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.00 KW
BPTTL-8303015R	NEW-T QUARTZSITE, ARIZONA LPTV BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .024 KW	BPTTL-8303077S	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.37 KW	BPTTL-8303082J	NEW-T MEDICINE LODGE, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 1.06 KW
BPTTL-8303015S	NEW-T QUARTZSITE, ARIZONA LPTV BROADCASTING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .023 KW	BPTTL-8303077U	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.40 KW	BPTTL-8303083J	NEW-T DEMOCRAT, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .533 KW
BPTTL-8303024D	NEW-T SWAINSBORO, GEORGI JOHN F. MORGAN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 2.02 KW	BPTTL-83030809	NEW-T DEMOCRAT, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .554 KW	BPTTL-83030835	NEW-T MEDICINE LODGE, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.02 KW
BPTTL-8303021A	NEW-T CENTER, TEXAS RO-MAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 8.21 KW	BPTTL-8303080E4	NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESOURCE ETC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 21.1 KW	BPTTL-83030836	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.50 KW
BPTTL-830302K2	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.54 KW	BPTTL-8303080E7	NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 1.12 KW	BPTTL-83030837	NEW-T DEMOCRAT, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13 ERP: .511 KW
BPTTL-830302YF	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON STATESMAN-EXAMINER, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .800 KW	BPTTL-8303080E8	NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.12 KW	BPTTL-8303083K3	NEW-T BEEVILLE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .552 KW
BPTTL-8303075S	NEW-T CUT BANK, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.33 KW	BPTTL-8303080E9	NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.11 KW	BPTTL-8303083K5	NEW-T UVALDE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .918 KW
BPTTL-8303075T	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.43 KW	BPTTL-8303080F2	NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.11 KW	BPTTL-8303083L4	NEW-T FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESRCE CNTR INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.44 KW
BPTTL-8303075U	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.31 KW	BPTTL-8303080F4	NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 1.10 KW	BPTTL-8303083L5	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESRCE CNTR INC REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 7.02 KW
BPTTL-8303075V	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.4 KW	BPTTL-8303080E6	NEW-T BEEVILLE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .55 KW	BPTTL-8303083M3	NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZONA LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.75 KW
BPTTL-8303075W	NEW-T BAKER, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.27 KW	BPTTL-8303080G7	NEW-T UVALDE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .972 KW	BPTTL-8303083M5	NEW-T MUNCIE, INDIANA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 17.1 KW
BPTTL-8303075X	NEW-T FISHER, MINNESOTA RURAL COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 17.9 KW	BPTTL-8303080G6	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 1.52 KW	BPTTL-8303083M6	NEW-T SEDAN, KANSAS SAR SHAGE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 10.2 KW
BPTTL-8303075Z	NEW-T CUT BANK, ETC., MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.43 KW	BPTTL-8303080G9	NEW-T UVALDE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .969 KW	BPTTL-8303083M7	NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 1.11 KW

PTTL-830308N4	NEW-T DEMOCRAT, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .57 KW	BPTTL-830309C3	NEW-T BONILLA, SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830309F4	NEW-T EDGEWORTH, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.02 KW
PTTL-830308N7	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 1.45 KW	BPTTL-830309C5	NEW-T PORT ANGELES, WASHING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.91 KW	BPTTL-830309F5	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .763 KW
PTTL-830308N9	NEW-T MEDICINE LODGE, ETC., KAN MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .954 KW	BPTTL-830309C6	NEW-T JOHN DAY, ETC., DREGO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .654 KW	BPTTL-830309F6	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.4 KW
3PTTL-830308P2	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.37 KW	BPTTL-830309C7	NEW-T VAN HORN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .95 KW	BPTTL-830309F7	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 1.43 KW
BPTTL-830308P8	NEW-T PRESCOTT, ARIZONA GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESRCE CNTR II REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 8.77 KW	BPTTL-830309C8	NEW-T TYRD, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .785 KW	BPTTL-830309F8	NEW-T COLOME, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: .895 KW
BPTTL-830308O2	NEW-T SHERIDAN, WYOMING FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 14.1 KW	BPTTL-830309C9	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .595 KW	BPTTL-830309F9	NEW-T COLOME, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .901 KW
BPTTL-830308O5	NEW-T LUVERNE, MINNESOTA DWEN VAN ESSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 30.8 KW	BPTTL-830309O2	NEW-T CHAMBERLAIN, SOUTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 0.75 KW	BPTTL-830309G2	NEW-T COLOME, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .909 KW
BPTTL-830308O7	NEW-T BEEVILLE, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: .611 KW	BPTTL-830309O3	NEW-T RUGBY, NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 0.60 KW	BPTTL-830309G7	NEW-T SANTA ROSA, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .956 KW
BPTTL-830308R3	NEW-T FISHER, MINNESOTA RURAL COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 17.1 KW	BPTTL-830309D4	NEW-T DUANAH, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .533 KW	BPTTL-830309G8	NEW-T SANTA ROSA, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .953 KW
BPTTL-830308YB	NEW-T ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA DWEN VAN ESSEN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 28.6 KW	BPTTL-830309D5	NEW-T BURNS, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.37 KW	BPTTL-830309G9	NEW-T SANTA ROSA, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .972 KW
BPTTL-830308YC	NEW-T WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA WORTHINGTON DAILY GLOBE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 13.6 KW	BPTTL-830309D6	NEW-T RUGBY, ETC., NORTH DA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.59 KW	BPTTL-830309G0	NEW-T GALLUP, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .907 KW
BPTTL-830308YE	NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.18 KW	BPTTL-830309A8	NEW-T PORT ANGELES, ETC., W MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .889 KW	BPTTL-830309I1	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.02 KW
BPTTL-830308ZG	NEW-T UVALDE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830309A9	NEW-T PORT ANGELES, WASHING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830309I4	NEW-T JUNCTION CITY, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .98 KW
EPPTL-830308ZX	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 1.41 KW	BPTTL-830309B2	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.54 KW	BPTTL-830309I8	NEW-T VAN HORN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: .954 KW
BPTTL-830309O4	NEW-T TYRD, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .688 KW	BPTTL-830309B4	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 1.49 KW	BPTTL-830309I9	NEW-T SANTA ROSA, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .918 KW
BPTTL-830309ZG	NEW-T PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830309B5	NEW-T VAN HORN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .871 KW	BPTTL-830309I9	NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .903 KW
BPTTL-830309YR	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .668 KW	BPTTL-830312C4	NEW-T LEADVILLE, ETC., COLI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 1.02 KW	BPTTL-830309I9	NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: .875 KW
BPTTL-830309A2	NEW-T COLVILLE, ETC., WASHINGTO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTTL-830309B6	NEW-T VAN HORN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: .889 KW	BPTTL-830309I9	NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: .934 KW
BPTTL-830309A4	NEW-T VAN HORN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .885 KW	BPTTL-830309B7	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.50 KW	BPTTL-830309J2	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .59 KW
BPTTL-830309A5	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: .73 KW	BPTTL-830309B8	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 1.47 KW	BPTTL-830309J3	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: .592 KW
BPTTL-830309A6	NEW-T LIBERAL, ETC., KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: .666 KW	BPTTL-830309B9	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.27 KW	BPTTL-830309J4	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .636 KW
BPTTL-830309A7	NEW-T PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .81 KW	BPTTL-830309C2	NEW-T VAN HORN, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: .924 KW	BPTTL-830309J5	NEW-T SISSETON, ETC., SOUTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .583 KW

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PPTL-821027Z	NEW-T PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY CARROLL KNICELY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 40.5 KW	BPTTL-821112RY	NEW-T MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 28.6 KW	BPTTL-821122TS	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 1.31 KW
IPPTL-8211010U	NEW-T MAYAGUEZ, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-821112SG	NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 26.7 KW	BPTTL-821122TT	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 12.8 KW
JPPTL-8211010V	NEW-T MAYAGUEZ, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-821112SU	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 21.8 KW	BPTTL-821122TV	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.35 KW
SPPTL-8211010W	NEW-T HERSCHER, ILLINOIS NIKITA MAGGOS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 32 KW	BPTTL-821112SK	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 21.6 KW	BPTTL-821122TX	NEW-T HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 5.2 KW
BPTTL-821101RD	NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO TRI-COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 41.7 KW	BPTTL-821112SL	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 21.0 KW	BPTTL-821122TY	NEW-T BUFFALO, WYOMING WYOMING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 4.35 KW
BPTTL-821101RJ	NEW-T MARICAO, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66 ERP: 13.9 KW	6PTTL-821112SN	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 20.3 KW	BPTTL-821123TU	NEW-T EAST BERNSTADT, KENTUCKY CREATIVE BRDADCAST COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 8.0 KW
BPTTL-821101RM	NEW-T ELBERTON, GEORGIA JAMES BROWN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 7.34 KW	BPTTL-821112SP	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 10.9 KW	BPTTL-821123TV	NEW-T LIVE OAK, FLORIDA FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 12.0 KW
BPTTL-821101RR	NEW-T MORGANTON, NORTH CARO JAMES BROWN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 41.2 KW	BPTTL-821112SQ	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 20.0 KW	BPTTL-821123TX	NEW-T NICHOLLS, GEORGIA FORWARD BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 11.5 KW
BPTTL-821102TZ	NEW-T AVON PARK, FLORIDA ATLANTIC SANDBLASTING & COATING REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 10.0 KW	BPTTL-821112SR	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-821123TZ	NEW-T MASSENA, NEW YORK ARTIS P. MEBANE, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 1.0 KW
BPTTL-821105TD	NEW-T PRICE, UTAH RAYMOND A WINDBUSH REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 6.47 KW	BPTTL-821112SS	NEW-T POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 19.8 KW	BPTTL-821124SA	NEW-T ASHLAND, OHIO ASHLAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 2.35 KW
BPTTL-821105TF	NEW-T BAYARD, NEW MEXICO JAMES FARMER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-821112ST	NEW-T SULLIVAN, MISSOURI TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 8.37 KW	BPTTL-821124SB	NEW-T TRAFFIC, VIRGINIA THELMA W ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 11.4 KW
BPTTL-821105TS	NEW-T LONDON, KENTUCKY JEAN M. IKEZOE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 8.7 KW	BPTTL-821112SU	NEW-T GREAT BEND, KANSAS TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 32.9 KW	BPTTL-821124SG	NEW-T LULA, GEORGIA THELMA W ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.10 KW
BPTTL-821105TY	NEW-T O'NEILL, NEBRASKA JEAN M. IKEZOE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 8.86 KW	BPTTL-821112SV	NEW-T DETROIT LAKES, MINNESO TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 40.3 KW	BPTTL-821124SH	NEW-T HOUSTON, FLORIDA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 35.2 KW
BPTTL-821105TY	NEW-T LIVINGSTON, MONTANA ARTIS P. MEBANE, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 1.3 KW	BPTTL-821112SX	NEW-T HAYS, KANSAS TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 97.2 KW	BPTTL-821124SI	NEW-T HOUSTON, FLORIDA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 35.7 KW
BPTTL-8211085D	NEW-T LIVE OAK, FLORIDA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRIS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 37.5 KW	BPTTL-821112SY	NEW-T FORT MORGAN, COLORADO TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 15.3 KW	BPTTL-821124SL	NEW-T HOUSTON, FLORIDA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 37.2 KW
BPTTL-8211085P	NEW-T LIVE OAK, FLORIDA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRIS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 37.1 KW	BPTTL-821112SZ	NEW-T OODGE CITY, KANSAS TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 8.19 KW	BPTTL-821124SM	NEW-T RAINSWOOD, VIRGINIA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 6.94 KW
BPTTL-8211085O	NEW-T GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CARO LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 1.5 KW	BPTTL-821112TA	NEW-T GAROEN CITY, KANSAS TELEMEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 9.03 KW	BPTTL-821124SR	NEW-T ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA THELMA W ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 11.9 KW
BPTTL-8211085S	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 1.16 KW	BPTTL-821122TG	NEW-T ST. GEORGE, UTAH FREDA A. BROWN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 13.3 KW	BPTTL-821124ST	NEW-T BRANCHVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINE THELMA W ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 11.2 KW
BPTTL-8211085A	NEW-T GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CARO LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 1.6 KW	BPTTL-821122TH	NEW-T COOY, WYOMING FREDA A. BROWN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 11.6 KW	BPTTL-821124SU	NEW-T BRANCHVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINE THELMA W ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 11.2 KW
BPTTL-821108TO	NEW-T CAPE COD, MASSACHUSET J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRIS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 37.8 KW	BPTTL-821122TI	NEW-T GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL BLACK WOMEN'S NETWORK OF N. J. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 10.8 KW	BPTTL-821124SV	NEW-T HOPE MILLS, NORTH CAROLINE THELMA W ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 11.2 KW
BPTTL-821108TW	NEW-T MANSFIELD, OHIO LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 13.6 KW	BPTTL-821122TJ	NEW-T WESTERNPORT, MARYLAND BLACK WOMEN'S NETWORK OF N. J. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 4.5 KW	BPTTL-821124TD	NEW-T CRYSTAL RIVER, FLORIDA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 11.9 KW
BPTTL-821109TX	NEW-T CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 10.1 KW	BPTTL-821122TK	NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 1.26 KW	BPTTL-821124TL	NEW-T WYD CASTLE, NORTH CAROLINE THELMA W ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 6.93 KW

BPTTL-821124TR	NEW-T RUTLAND, FLORIDA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 28.0 KW	BPTTL-8212145C	NEW-T ROANOKE RAPIDS, NORTH CAR LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 9.70 KW	OR. BERNARD LAFAYETTE, JR REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.35 KW	
BPTTL-821124TV	NEW-T BUCK, NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 6.13 KW	BPTTL-8212145O	NEW-T ROANOKE RAPIDS, NORTH CAR LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 16.0 KW	BPTTL-821217TZ	NEW-T AULTSHIRE, INDIANA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 11.7 KW
BPTTL-821124TY	NEW-T BUCK, NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY TELEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 7.24 KW	BPTTL-8212145G	NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 27.7 KW	BPTTL-821221TT	NEW-T GOLD BEACH, ETC., OREGON R AND B VAN LEER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .063 KW
BPTTL-8211305V	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 11.2 KW	BPTTL-8212145K	NEW-T MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 6.26 KW	BPTTL-821221TV	NEW-T OMAK, ETC., WASHINGTON THE OMAK CHRONICLE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.25 KW
BPTTL-8211305W	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 11.3 KW	BPTTL-8212145M	NEW-T WEST BURLINGTON, IOWA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 28.0 KW	BPTTL-821221TW	NEW-T RIVERSIDE, ETC., WASHIN THE OMAK CHRONICLE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 1.49 KW
BPTTL-8211305X	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 11.4 KW	BPTTL-8212145N	NEW-T WEST BURLINGTON, IOWA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 28.9 KW	BPTTL-821221TX	NEW-T ELLISFORD, ETC., WASHIN THE OMAK CHRONICLE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.2 KW
BPTTL-8211305Y	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 11.5 KW	BPTTL-8212145O	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 16.4 KW	BPTTL-821221TY	NEW-T ELLISFORD, ETC., WASHIN THE OMAK CHRONICLE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.19 KW
BPTTL-8211305Z	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 11.6 KW	BPTTL-8212145P	NEW-T BURLINGTON, IOWA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 17.4 KW	BPTTL-8212225U	NEW-T MONTEREY, TENNESSEE DAVID S. HOCHSTIM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: 24.5 KW
BPTTL-821130TA	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 11.7 KW	BPTTL-821214TA	NEW-T CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 40.6 KW	BPTTL-8212225W	NEW-T MONTEREY, TENNESSEE DAVID S. HOCHSTIM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 23.7 KW
BPTTL-821130TB	NEW-T MANTED, NORTH CAROLINA J. J. FROST AND MS. L. J. MORRISON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 11.8 KW	BPTTL-821214TB	NEW-T CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 42.6 KW	BPTTL-8212225X	NEW-T MONTEREY, TENNESSEE DAVID S. HOCHSTIM REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 24.9 KW
BPTTL-821130TC	NEW-T AGUADILLA, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.81 KW	BPTTL-821214TC	NEW-T FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 42.8 KW	BPTTL-821222TG	NEW-T ESCANABA, MICHIGAN EDWARD F. ANGLIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 32.3 KW
BPTTL-821130TE	NEW-T SAN GERMAN, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: .566 KW	BPTTL-821214TD	NEW-T FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 42.6 KW	BPTTL-821208TW	NEW-T VIDALIA, GEORGIA CONNER COMMUNICATIONS, A PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 1.03 KW
BPTTL-821130TF	NEW-T SAN GERMAN, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .547 KW	BPTTL-821214TE	NEW-T FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 42.7 KW	BPTTL-821208TX	NEW-T VIDALIA, GEORGIA CONNER COMMUNICATIONS, A PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.02 KW
BPTTL-821130TG	NEW-T PONCE, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: 23.8 KW	BPTTL-821214TM	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 56.7 KW	BPTTL-821208TY	NEW-T VIDALIA, GEORGIA CONNER COMMUNICATIONS, A PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .987 KW
BPTTL-821130TH	NEW-T PONCE, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 24.5 KW	BPTTL-821214TN	NEW-T VANDALIA, ILLINOIS OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 54.4 KW	BPTTL-821208TZ	NEW-T VIDALIA, GEORGIA CONNER COMMUNICATIONS, A PARTNERSHIP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .990 KW
BPTTL-821130TI	NEW-T PONCE, PUERTO RICO LUIS JIMENEZ REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 25.1 KW	BPTTL-821214TO	NEW-T MANSFIELD, OHIO OGDEN LEISURE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 40.9 KW	BPTTL-821210TY	NEW-T LIVE OAK, FLORIDA MORRIS JOE DIMSDALE, JR REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 6.36 KW
BPTTL-821130TP	NEW-T COLMESNEIL, ETC., TEXA ARLIE D. PATTON REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 9.35 KW	BPTTL-821214TS	NEW-T BEDFORD, INDIANA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 6.72 KW	BPTTL-821210TY	NEW-T LIVE OAK, FLORIDA MORRIS JOE DIMSDALE, JR REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 6.71 KW
BPTTL-821130TZ	NEW-T KILLINGTON, VERMONT SHERBURNE CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: .897 KW	BPTTL-821214TT	NEW-T BEDFORD, INDIANA LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 4.83 KW	BPTTL-821210TZ	NEW-T LIVE OAK, FLORIDA MORRIS JOE DIMSDALE, JR REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: 6.83 KW
BPTTL-821206TL	NEW-T KEY WEST, FLORIDA JEAN M. IKEZOE REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-821214TV	NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 9.84 KW	BPTTL-821213TR	NEW-T ST. PAULS, NORTH CAROLINA KANNAPOLIS PUBLISHING COMPANY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 21.8 KW
BPTTL-821206TM	NEW-T BLACKBOCK, MINNESOTA DR. BERNARD LAFAYETTE, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 8.2 KW	BPTTL-821214TV	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS HARTE-HANKE LP TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 7.67 KW	BPTTL-821213TS	NEW-T HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 26.2 KW
BPTTL-821206TV	NEW-T KEY WEST, FLORIDA CREATIVE BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-821214TV	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS HARTE-HANKE LP TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 7.67 KW	BPTTL-821213TS	NEW-T HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 26.2 KW
BPTTL-821206TY	NEW-T KEY WEST, FLORIDA FREDA A. ERDWIN REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 10.5 KW	BPTTL-821216TV	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS HARTE-HANKE LP TV, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 7.67 KW	BPTTL-821213TS	NEW-T HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 26.2 KW

FL-830309VB	NEW-T QUANAH, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .599 KW	BPTTL-830309Y0	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: .68 KW	BPTTL-830310I0	NEW-T PIOCHE, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.66 KW
FL-830309VE	NEW-T MOSES LAKE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 0.61 KW	BPTTL-830309Y0	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .703 KW	BPTTL-830310IX	NEW-T PIOCHE, ETC., NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.71 KW
FL-830309VH	NEW-T JOHN DAY, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .729 KW	BPTTL-830309Y5	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .724 KW	BPTTL-830310IY	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 0.95 KW
FL-830309VL	NEW-T MANGUM, OKLAHOMA RETFERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 8.1 KW	BPTTL-830309YW	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .64 KW	BPTTL-830310JC	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.98 KW
FL-830309VM	NEW-T MANGUM, OKLAHOMA RETFERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.5 KW	BPTTL-830309YX	NEW-T FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: .623 KW	BPTTL-830310JD	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 0.99 KW
FL-830309VN	NEW-T MANGUM, OKLAHOMA RETFERFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 8.24 KW	BPTTL-830309Z1	NEW-T RICHFIELD, UTAH LOCALVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 2.93 KW	BPTTL-830310JE	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 0.92 KW
FL-830309VP	NEW-T HAYWARD, WISCONSIN B & K PRODUCTIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: 7.05 KW	BPTTL-830309Z3	NEW-T MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: .521 KW	BPTTL-830310JF	NEW-T PIOCHE, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 0.74 KW
FL-830309VR	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .744 KW	BPTTL-830309Z4	NEW-T VIRGINIA CITY, ETC., MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .85 KW	BPTTL-830310T2	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.87 KW
FL-830309VS	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .728 KW	BPTTL-830309Z5	NEW-T BATTLEVIEW, ETC., ND MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 6.21 KW	BPTTL-830310T3	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 8.34 KW
FL-830309VT	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .713 KW	BPTTL-830309Z8	NEW-T BROOKINGS, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830310T5	NEW-T TUCUMCARI, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 37 ERP: 0.90 KW
FL-830309VU	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: .751 KW	BPTTL-830309Z9	NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 901 KW	BPTTL-830310T0	NEW-T PIOCHE, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 0.77 KW
FL-830309WE	NEW-T MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .593 KW	BPTTL-830309XU	NEW-T ESTELLINE, ETC., TEX MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .585 KW	BPTTL-830309ZC	NEW-T BROOKINGS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .983 KW
FL-830309WF	NEW-T MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .638 KW	BPTTL-830309XD	NEW-T SEASIDE, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: .748 KW	BPTTL-830309ZD	NEW-T BROOKINGS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .937 KW
FL-830309WJ	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830309X0	NEW-T SEASIDE, ETC., OREGO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: .737 KW	BPTTL-830309ZL	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 1.33 KW
FL-830309WK	NEW-T BURNS, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830309XU	NEW-T HAZEN, ETC., NORTH D. MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: .744 KW	BPTTL-830309ZN	NEW-T EAGLE PASS, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.3 KW
FL-830309WN	NEW-T OKANOGAN OMAK, WASHINGT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830309XV	NEW-T HAZEN, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: .737 KW	BPTTL-830309Z0	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: .785 KW
FL-830309WO	NEW-T OKANOGAN OMAK, WASHINGT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.98 KW	BPTTL-830309XW	NEW-T HAZEN, ETC., NORTH DAK MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: .731 KW	BPTTL-830309ZR	NEW-T WISHEK, ETC., NORTH DAKOTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: .703 KW
FL-830309WP	NEW-T OKANOGAN OMAK, WASHINGT MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830309XZ	NEW-T ALPINE, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15 ERP: .638 KW	BPTTL-830309Z5	NEW-T DEL RIO, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: .969 KW
FL-830309WR	NEW-T JOHN DAY, ETC., OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: .714 KW	BPTTL-830309Y2	NEW-T LEADVILLE, ETC., COL MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: .872 KW	BPTTL-830309ZT	NEW-T DEL RIO, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: .891 KW
FL-830309WW	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 1.38 KW	BPTTL-830309Y6	NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 1.3 KW	BPTTL-830309ZV	NEW-T DEL RIO, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: .918 KW
FL-830309WX	NEW-T DEL RIO, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: .887 KW	BPTTL-830309Y9	NEW-T OKANOGAN OMAK, WASHI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 0.88 KW	BPTTL-830310IC	NEW-T TAOS, ETC., NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: .918 KW
FL-830309WY	NEW-T DEL RIO, ETC., TEXAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .883 KW	BPTTL-830309YN	NEW-T LAMAR, ETC., COLORAD MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: .664 KW	BPTTL-830310IP	NEW-T WAUTOMA, WISCONSIN MORCOM VIDEO, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 12.2 KW

BPTTL-830310TP	NEW-T JOHN DAY, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.73 KW	BPTTL-830311E2	NEW-T AJO, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.87 KW	BPTTL-830311I6	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 0.98 KW
BPTTL-830310T5	NEW-T PIOCHE, NEVADA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64 ERP: 0.78 KW	BPTTL-830311E4	NEW-T AJO, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW	BPTTL-830311I7	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.95 KW
BPTTL-830311A3	NEW-T TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCE, MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830311E6	NEW-T AJO, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830311I8	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.95 KW
BPTTL-830311A4	NEW-T TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830311E7	NEW-T AJO, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.93 KW	BPTTL-830311I9	NEW-T FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 0.95 KW
BPTTL-830311A6	NEW-T TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-830311E8	NEW-T AJO, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40 ERP: 0.95 KW	BPTTL-830311IH	NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 1.03 KW
BPTTL-830311A7	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.78 KW	BPTTL-830311F3	NEW-T AJO, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830311II	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.65 KW
BPTTL-830311A8	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.84 KW	BPTTL-830311F5	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830311IK	NEW-T MCARTHUR ETC., IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 0.88 KW
BPTTL-830311A9	NEW-T WHITE SULPHUR SPRING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 3.08 KW	BPTTL-830311E8	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 0.72 KW	BPTTL-830311IL	NEW-T MCARTHUR ETC., IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 0.88 KW
BPTTL-830311B2	NEW-T WHITE SULPHUR SPRING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 3.07 KW	BPTTL-830311G2	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-830311IN	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 0.69 KW
BPTTL-830311B3	NEW-T WHITE SULPHUR SPRING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 3.13 KW	BPTTL-830311G3	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.73 KW	BPTTL-830311IO	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.67 KW
BPTTL-830311B4	NEW-T WHITE SULPHUR SPRING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27 ERP: 3.02 KW	BPTTL-830311G5	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830311II	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 1.43 KW
BPTTL-830311B5	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830311G6	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830311IV	NEW-T LEESVILLE, LOUISIANA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.97 KW
BPTTL-830311B6	NEW-T SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.90 KW	BPTTL-830311G7	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830311IW	NEW-T CENTRAL, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 0.87 KW
BPTTL-830311B9	NEW-T MCARTHUR, ETC., IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: .923 KW	BPTTL-830311G8	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830311IX	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 1.30 KW
BPTTL-830311C5	NEW-T GRANTS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21 ERP: 1.34 KW	BPTTL-830311G9	NEW-T OGALLALA, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830311IY	NEW-T LAKEVIEW, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 1.30 KW
BPTTL-830311C8	NEW-T GRANTS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.35 KW	BPTTL-830311H4	NEW-T VERNON, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.69 KW	BPTTL-830311J2	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 1.01 KW
BPTTL-830311C9	NEW-T VERNON, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.65 KW	BPTTL-830311H5	NEW-T VERNON, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 0.69 KW	BPTTL-830311J3	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 1.04 KW
BPTTL-830311D2	NEW-T VERNON, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830311H6	NEW-T VERNON, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.67 KW	BPTTL-830311J4	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 1.05 KW
BPTTL-830311D3	NEW-T VERNON, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 0.66 KW	BPTTL-830311H8	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38 ERP: 0.7 KW	BPTTL-830311J5	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.98 KW
BPTTL-830311D6	NEW-T GRANGEVILLE ETC., IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35 ERP: 1.41 KW	BPTTL-830311I2	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.69 KW	BPTTL-830311J6	NEW-T STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 1.05 KW
BPTTL-830311D7	NEW-T GRANGEVILLE ETC., IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 1.37 KW	BPTTL-830311I3	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.70 KW	BPTTL-830311J9	NEW-T GRANGEVILLE ETC., IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29 ERP: 1.35 KW
BPTTL-830311D9	NEW-T AJO, ARIZONA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.86 KW	BPTTL-830311I4	NEW-T COUNCIL, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.68 KW	BPTTL-830311JA	NEW-T TETERVILLE, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36 ERP: 0.72 KW

BMPTT-830428IU NEW-T VICTORIA, TEXAS
 SOUTH TEXAS PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYST
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16
 ERP: 21.4 KW

BMPTTL-820707TY K18AG LIBBY, MONTANA
 TELECRAFTER CORPORATION
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 18
 ERP: 1.45 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
 ERP: 1.06 KW

BMPTTL-820707TZ K18AJ KALISPELL, MONTANA
 TELECRAFTER CORPORATION
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 18
 ERP: 2.97 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
 ERP: .942 KW

BMPTTL-821012TX KO2KU BETHEL, ALASKA
 STATE OF ALASKA
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 2
 ERP: .043 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
 ERP: 1.22 KW

BMPTTL-821012TY K1100 PILOT STATION, ALASKA
 STATE OF ALASKA
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 11
 ERP: .054 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
 ERP: .163 KW

BMPTTL-821124TF K43AJ MOUNTAIN HOME, ARKANSAS
 BAXTER BROADCASTING, INC.
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 43
 ERP: 10.9 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43
 ERP: 9.46 KW

BMPTTL-830228IO K17AF DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA
 STATE OF ALASKA
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 17
 ERP: .137 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17
 ERP: 1.01 KW

BMPTTL-830228IG K15AI VALDEZ, ALASKA
 STATE OF ALASKA
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 15
 ERP: .120 KW (LIC)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
 ERP: 1.25 KW

BPTTL-830207TS NEW-T MOSCOW, IDAHO
 RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34
 ERP: 3.168 KW

BPTT-820920TT NEW-T SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
 B & J COMMUNICATIONS
 CHANNEL NO. 35
 REQ: ERP: 0.810 KW

BPTT-830324IM NEW-T MELBOURNE-PALM BAY, FLORIDA
 COWLES BROADCASTING, INC.
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40
 ERP: .337 KW

BMPTTL-830228IT K24AG TRAPPER CREEK, ALASKA
 STATE OF ALASKA
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 24
 ERP: .4 KW (LIC)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24
 ERP: 1.31 KW

BMPTTL-830307TF K18AH HAVRE, MONTANA
 TELECRAFTER CORPORATION
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 18
 ERP: 1.02 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
 ERP: 1.08 KW

BMPTTL-830706TC NEW-T RIVERSIDE, WASHINGTON
 THE OMAK CHRONICLE INC
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
 ERP: 1.79 KW

BMPTT-810803JA W29AB Ocala, FLORIDA
 WTOG-TV, INC.
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 29
 ERP: .015 KW (LIC)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29
 ERP: 15.9 KW

BMPTT-820201JU W58AL OTSELIC, ETC., NEW YORK
 BOCES, SOLE SUPERVISORY DISTRICT
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 58
 ERP: 164 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58
 ERP: 284 KW

BMPTT-820323TX K67BZ WALKER, MINNESOTA
 LEECH LAKE TV CORPORATION
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 67
 ERP: .100 KW (LIC)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67
 ERP: .815 KW

BMPTT-820325TZ K55CE CAPULIN & DES MOINES, NEW MEXICO
 REGENTS OF UNIV. OF NM - ALBUQUERQUE
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 55
 ERP: 1.09 KW (LIC)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54
 ERP: 1.09 KW

BMPTT-820621TU K60BS LAKE HAVASU CITY, ARIZONA
 MOHAVE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 60
 ERP: 1.38 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
 ERP: 1.16 KW

BMPTT-820707TW K60BM WALDEN, COLORADO
 JACKSON COUNTY, COLORADO
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 60
 ERP: .744 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60
 ERP: .665 KW

BMPTT-821129TZ W56BF IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN
 U.P. TV SYSTEMS, INC.
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 56
 ERP: .826 KW (CP)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57
 ERP: .826 KW

BMPTT-830228IN K16AF TRAPPER CREEK, ALASKA
 STATE OF ALASKA
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 16
 ERP: .355 KW (LIC)
 (TRAPPER CREEK, ETC., ALASKA)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16
 ERP: 1.31 KW

BMPTT-830401BS K44AL ELGIN, OREGON
 BLUE MT. TRANSLATOR DISTRICT
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 44
 ERP: .816 KW (CP)
 (RURAL ELGIN, ETC., OREGON)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
 ERP: 1.15 KW

BMPTT-830401BG K46AG ELGIN, OREGON
 BLUE MT. TRANSLATOR DISTRICT
 HAS: CHANNEL NO. 46
 ERP: .816 KW (CP)
 (RURAL ELGIN, ETC., OREGON)
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
 ERP: 1.15 KW

BPTTL-830945JS NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA
 WOMENS LPTV NETWORK
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22
 ERP: 31.0 KW

BPTTL-830915JT NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA
 GENERIC TELEVISION
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34
 ERP: 16.0 KW

BPTTL-830915JU NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA
 JEFFCO BROADCASTING
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
 ERP: 15.9 KW

BPTTL-830915JW NEW-T BOZEMAN, MONTANA
 KENTEL
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24
 ERP: 16.1 KW

BPTTL-830915JX NEW-T HAYWARD, WISCONSIN
 COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
 ERP: 2.46 KW

BPTTL-830915JY NEW-T HAYWARD, WISCONSIN
 COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50
 ERP: 2.33 KW

BPTTL-830915JZ NEW-T HAYWARD, WISCONSIN
 COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52
 ERP: 2.14 KW

BPTTL-830915LA NEW-T HAYWARD, WISCONSIN
 COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS INCORPORATED
 REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48
 ERP: 2.43 KW

BPTTL-8303144J NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 0.88 KW

BPTTL-8303144K NEW-T MONTICELLO, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62 ERP: 1.54 KW

BPTTL-8303144L NEW-T MONTICELLO, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 1.37 KW

BPTTL-8303144P NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.52 KW

BPTTL-8303144R NEW-T BUENA VISTA, COI MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 1.47 KW

BPTTL-8303144T NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW

BPTTL-8303144U NEW-T CEDARDALE, OKLA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .688 KW

BPTTL-8303144W NEW-T HAMILTON, MONTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65 ERP: 3.56 KW

BPTTL-8303144X NEW-T SCIPID, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 0.96 KW

BPTTL-8303144Z NEW-T RED LODGE, MONTA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 3.23 KW

BPTTL-8303145A NEW-T PRICE, UTAH MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.71 KW

BPTTL-8303142V NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.71 KW

BPTTL-8303142W NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: 0.74 KW

BPTTL-8303142Y NEW-T GARNETT, KANSAS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 0.72 KW

BPTTL-8303143D NEW-T LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .600 KW

BPTTL-8303143E NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 0.86 KW

BPTTL-8303143F NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.98 KW

BPTTL-8303143G NEW-T OSBORN, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46 ERP: 0.96 KW

BPTTL-8303143J NEW-T KEMMERER, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.90 KW

BPTTL-8303143K NEW-T KEMMERER, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 0.90 KW

BPTTL-8303143L NEW-T KEMMERER, WYOMING MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 0.91 KW

BPTTL-8303143U NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 0.51 KW

BPTTL-8303181Z NEW-T PAGOSA SPRINGS, COLORADO ARAPAHOE SILENT MAJORITY, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 7.39 KW

BPTTL-8303121R NEW-T CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA DEL NORTE CABLEVISION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 0.69 KW

BPTTL-8303121TS NEW-T COLVILLE, WASHINGTON COLVILLE TV CABLE CO., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: .7 KW

BPTTL-8303121TX NEW-T HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS ED W. DOZIER REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 65.5 KW

BPTTL-8303121TZ NEW-T BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI KUHLMANN BROADCASTING CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.07 KW

BPTTL-8303125TZ NEW-T BEDFORD, INDIANA SCHURZ COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 17.1 KW

BPTTL-8303131TY NEW-T MCMINNVILLE, TENNESSEE MIZER BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 18.7 KW

BPTTL-8303131TV NEW-T OMAHA, WASHINGTON CREATIVE BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.3 KW 14

BPTTL-8303017Y NEW-T MACHIAS, MAINE ARTIS P. MEGANE, JR. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14 ERP: 1.3 KW 14

BPTTL-830303TY NEW-T ALBANY, KENTUCKY TWIN LAKES COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24 ERP: 11.7 KW 24

BPTTL-8303204TV NEW-T MCCORD, MISSISSIPPI STANLEY G. EMERT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16 ERP: 41.5 KW 16

BPTTL-8303143V NEW-T STORM LAKE, IOWA MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60 ERP: 0.53 KW

BPTTL-8303143X NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 0.86 KW

BPTTL-8303143Y NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 0.91 KW

BPTTL-8303143Z NEW-T WEISER, IDAHO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17 ERP: 0.87 KW

BPTTL-8303144A NEW-T TILLAMOOK, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .677 KW

BPTTL-8303144B NEW-T TILLAMOOK, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: .688 KW

BPTTL-8303144C NEW-T TILLAMOOK, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .75 KW

BPTTL-8303144D NEW-T TILLAMOOK, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 0.68 KW

BPTTL-8303144G NEW-T HEPPNER, OREGON MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: .542 KW

BPTTL-8303144H NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 1.00 KW

BPTTL-8303144I NEW-T LIMON, COLORADO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32 ERP: 0.92 KW

TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS: 3395

FFFF	CCCC	CCCC	
F	C	C	
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LOTTERY WINNERS

Below are listed the tentative winners of the January 27, 1984 public lottery. Petitions to deny the selected party must be on file with the Commission not later than 15 days from the release date of this public notice (January 30). The selected parties may file opposition within 15 days of the filing of the petition. Absent the filing of petitions to deny and upon determining that the selectees are otherwise qualified, grant of construction permits to the selectees listed below will be made 30 days from the release date of this public notice:

Response Broadcasting--Ch. 27 & 55, Aberdeen, WA, and Ch.18, Eastsound/Ferndale, WA; Atlantic and Caribbean Communications--Ch. 24, Lihue, HI; Quincy Valley TV--Ch.21, Quincy, WA; American Christian Television--Ch. 50, Honolulu, HI; Phillips County TV Translator--Ch. 15, Malta, MT; Applied Communications Technologies--Ch. 68, Raleigh, NC; He's The One Broadcasting--Ch. 65, Jack's Cabin, CO; Orion Broadcast Group--Ch. 49, Twin Falls, ID; Mountain TV Network--Ch. 19, Scipio, UT; J-Pax

Broadcasters--Kansas City, KS & MO; Clearvision Communications--Ch. 2, Biloxi, MS; Southwest Community TV--Ch. 9, Clovis, NM; Frank Merenghi--Ch. 20, Maryville, MO; North American Communications--Ch. 22, Devils Lake, ND; J-Pax Broadcasters--Ch. 66, Louisville, KY; Barbara Smith--Ch. 69, Charleston, SC; Island Television--Ch. 50, St. Thomas, VI; State of Alaska--Ch. 9, Yakutat, AK; State of Alaska--Ch. 9, Akhiok, AK; Mountain TV Network--Ch. 29, Lihue, HI; Navajo Community College--Ch. 51, Chinle, AZ; Navajo Community College--Ch. 40, Tsaile, AZ; He's The One Broadcasting--Ch. 10, Hanalei, HI; Taft Broadcasting--Ch. 8, Oshkosh, WI; Orion Broadcast Group--Ch. 38, Twin Falls, ID; William E. Powell--Ch. 44, Victoria, TX; Christian Board of Publication--Ch. 56, St. Louis, MO; He's The One Broadcasting--Ch. 59, Fallon, NV; He's The One Broadcasting--Ch. 49, Ukiah, CA; Navajo Community College--Ch. 48, Shiprock, NM; Washburn University of Topeka--Ch. 30, Iola, KS; N & K LPTV-- Ch. 55, Farmington, NM.

January 29, 1984 FCC Data Base on Microfiche
\$10 Postpaid (ICTV Members \$5)

This is how you tell what is already licensed, cut off, and applied for.

Lo-Power Community TV
7432 East Diamond
Scottsdale, AZ 85257

WHAT'S YOUR GUESS?

What will happen on this list? Will all be filed on? One leading paper production (no engineering) firm has been reported to have hired 15 new people this week.

Others are talking thousands of filings on everything. Most mass filers plan no engineering, just an omni on all, never mind the worthless tower location, the coverage or service to the public, just get it filed.

So it is possible this filing total could go to 20,000. However, many professional filers have been off of low power for a while and could take a while to gear up.

The channel 7 in Honolulu (Oct. cut off) has now gotten up to 47 applicants according to the Jan. 29th Data Base. One church looking to get a permit is considering filing in the names of each member

of the congregation. This is why we hated to see a lottery system, it becomes a big farce. If you are on this cut-off list, you are probably going to get mass filed on top of it. The Public Notice saying the assumption you can use a tower because someone else can is not good enough, probably will not chicken out the tower fakers. It may help.

Keep in mind however, the filers that do these phoney tower site applications delay you for a year with having to file petitions to deny, etc. after they win it. Their game is to be paid off or swap you, you get off and give them one and they get off one for you. That way the Commission never finds out they have a phoney tower site.

WARNING-

We have checked this list over and there are many many on here that have already been cut-off. Filing on those will be a waste of time and money. There

is no easy way to tell and there are many we don't know about probably in the same category. We are only speaking here of what we know of earlier recent filings.

SAMPLE OF ALPHABETICAL LIST

LONDON	KY	CH. 24
JEAN M IKEZOE		ERP. 008.700 KW
LOUISVILLE	KY	CH. 54
COMMUNITY SERVICE TELEVISION COMPANY		ERP. 001.060 KW
LOUISVILLE	KY	CH. 60
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM INC		ERP. 010.300 KW
LOUISVILLE	KY	CH. 62
HIGHLIGHT BROADCASTING COMPANY		ERP. 010.800 KW
MAYFIELD	KY	CH. 9
DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE		ERP. .212 KW
OWENSBORO	KY	CH. 12
DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE		ERP. .068 KW
PADUCAH	KY	CH. 10
HOWARD LP TELEVISION INC		ERP. 000.050 KW
PADUCAH	KY	CH. 55
KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC'L TV		ERP. 001.150 KW

AVAILABLE FROM SCOTTSDALE VIA EXPRESS MAIL.

PADUCAH	KY	CH. 58
RESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT INC		ERP. 009.950 KW
PADUCAH	KY	CH. 63
O L TURNER		ERP. 030.800 KW
PIKEVILLE	KY	CH. 14
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION INC		ERP. 034.200 KW
PIKEVILLE	KY	CH. 43
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION INC		ERP. 032.500 KW
PIKEVILLE	KY	CH. 68
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION INC		ERP. 031.800 KW
PINEVILLE	KY	CH. 31
CARROLL KNICELY		ERP. 040.500 KW
RICHMOND	KY	CH. 66
KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC'L TV		ERP. 001.340 KW
ZEBULON	KY	CH. 16
EDWARD F ANGLIN		ERP. 007.440 KW
ZEBULON	KY	CH. 32
EDWARD F ANGLIN		ERP. 007.200 KW
ALEXANDRIA	LA	CH. 47
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM INC		ERP. 010.400 KW
ALEXANDRIA	LA	CH. 52
MISSISSIPPI TELECASTING CO INC		ERP. 010.800 KW
ALEXANDRIA	LA	CH. 52
SIGHT & SOUND SYSTEMS		ERP. 006.160 KW
BATON ROUGE	LA	CH. 13
AMEREX OIL ASSOCIATES INC		ERP. .016 KW
BATON ROUGE	LA	CH. 13
LOUISIANA NETWORK INC		ERP. .019 KW
BOGALUSA	LA	CH. 14
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK INC		ERP. 000.630 KW
BOGALUSA	LA	CH. 64
BOGALUSA DAILY NEWS INC		ERP. 002.570 KW
BOSSIER CITY	LA	CH. 9
EARLY D MONROE JR		ERP. .199 KW
BURAS	LA	CH. 24
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK INC		ERP. 001.190 KW
BURAS	LA	CH. 30
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK INC		ERP. 001.230 KW
BURAS	LA	CH. 34
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK INC		ERP. 001.210 KW

Thomson-LGT has taken the guesswork, and the headaches, out of starting an LPTV station. As a total systems company, we offer single source responsibility for all the TV equipment you need to get on the air. From transmitters and translators, to towers, to complete studios, with pre- and on-site engineering. We also have equipment leasing programs.

Leave it to the company that's manufactured over 15,000 LPTV transmitters for nearly 100 countries. Leave it to Thomson-LGT.



"Only Thomson-LGT could accommodate Channel 23's tight time frame. They actually delivered their equipment ahead of schedule. And they spoke language that I could understand. I would not hesitate to buy more equipment from Thomson-LGT."

*Kenny Belford, President
Channel 23
Woodward, Oklahoma*

Ten sales offices coast-to-coast to serve you.

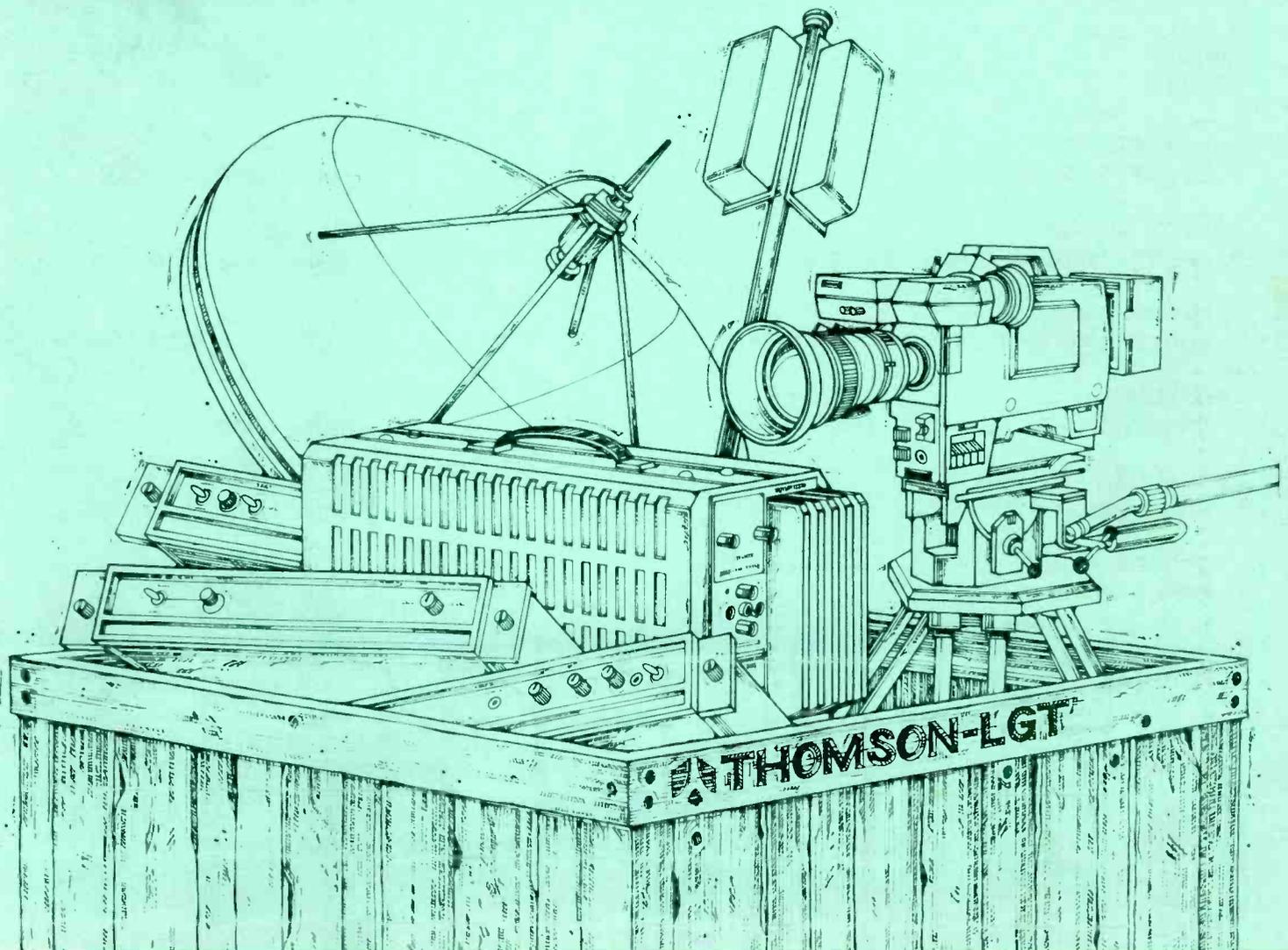
MARCOM
Scotts Valley, CA 95066, (408) 438-4273
MARCOM
Seattle, WA 98144, (206) 722-2636
MARCOM
Woodland Hills, CA 91364, (213) 703-0381
DIDIER/DENVER
Evergreen, CO 80439, (303) 674-6000
PARCOM
Southlake, TX 76092, (817) 481-7221
EMMONS ASSOCIATES
Burnsville, MN 55337, (612) 890-8920
DYER ELECTRONICS
Novi, MI 48050, (313) 349-7910
RALPH L. HUCABY
Nashville, TN 37215, (615) 373-0231
NORTHEAST BROADCAST LAB. INC.
South Glens Falls, N.Y. 13801, (518) 793-2181
WILTRONIX, INC.
Washington Grove, MD 20880, (301) 258-7676
SOUTHERN COASTAL
MARKETING SERVICES, INC.
Pineville, NC 28134, (704) 889-4508
BEATTIE & ASSOCIATES
Tallahassee, FL 32308, (904) 893-1382



THOMSON-LGT

37 Brownhouse Road, Stamford, CT 06902
Telephone (203) 965-7131, TWX (710) 474-3346

**Everything you need for an LPTV facility.
In one convenient package.**



Lo-Power Community TV



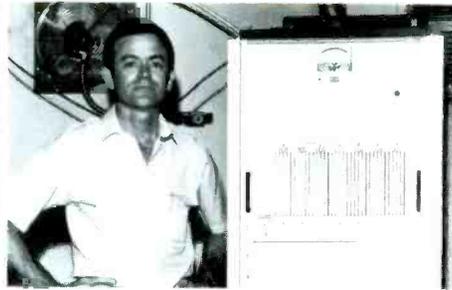
RANDY L. SWINGLE
General Manager



March 1984

Thomson-LGT has taken the guesswork, and the headaches, out of starting an LPTV station. As a total systems company, we offer single source responsibility for all the TV equipment you need to get on the air. From transmitters and translators, to towers, to complete studios, with pre- and on-site engineering. We also have equipment leasing programs.

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*Kenny Belford, President
Channel 23
Woodward, Oklahoma*

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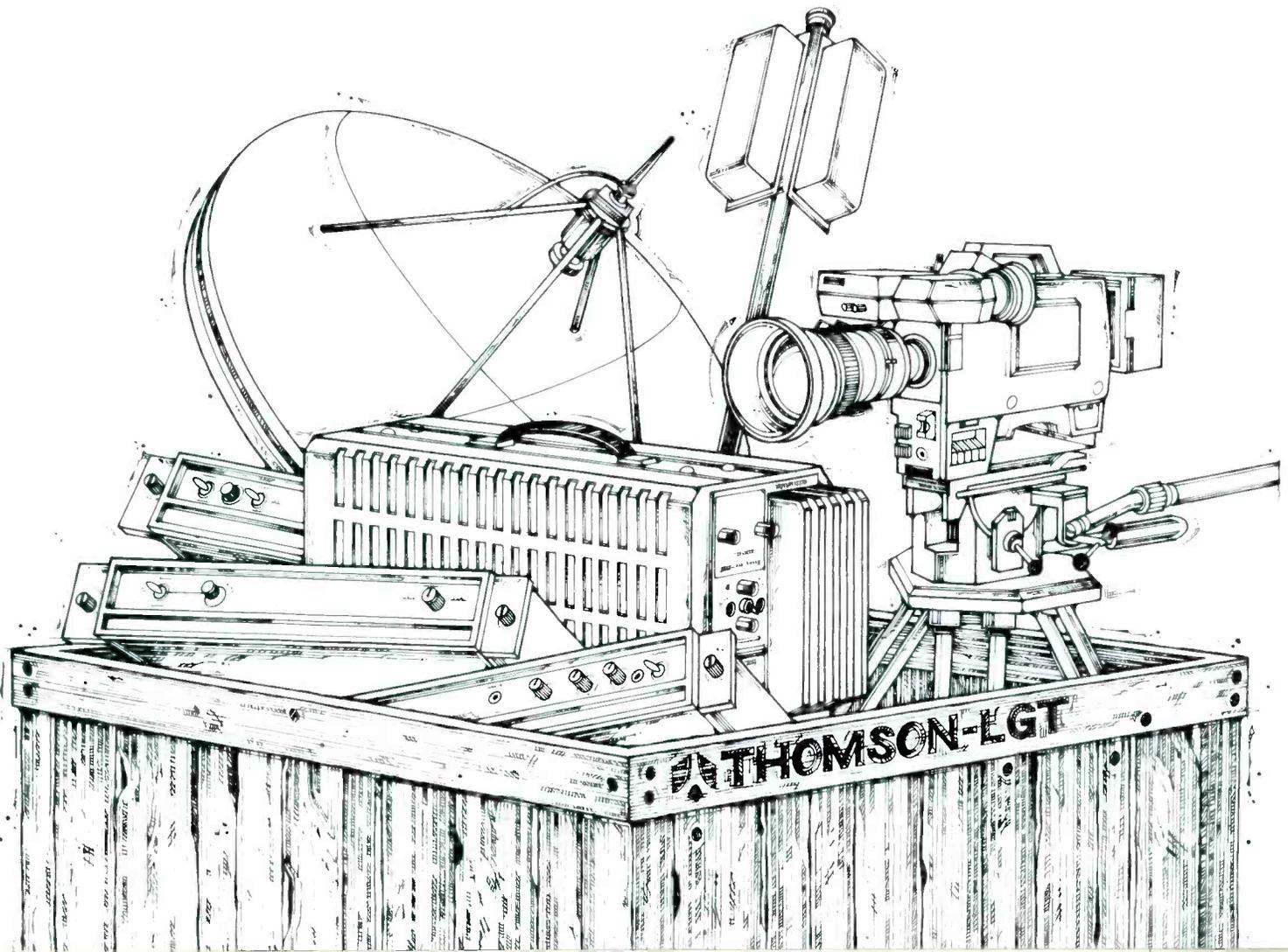
MARCOM
Scotts Valley, CA 95066, (408) 438-4273
MARCOM
Seattle, WA 98144, (206) 722-2636
MARCOM
Woodland Hills, CA 91364, (213) 703-0381
DIDIER/DENVER
Evergreen, CO 80439, (303) 674-6000
PARCOM
Southlake, TX 76092, (817) 481-7221
EMMONS ASSOCIATES
Burnsville, MN 55337, (612) 890-8920
DYER ELECTRONICS
Novi, MI 48050, (313) 349-7910
RALPH L. HUCABY
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Pineville, NC 28134, (704) 889-4508
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Tallahassee, FL 32308, (904) 893-1382



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37 Brownhouse Road, Stamford, CT 06902
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**Everything you need for an LPTV facility.
In one convenient package.**



24,000 LPTV REPORTED FILED

In the January issue we advised our readers that about 4,000 were coming in cut-off in early February and that they should figure out where they wanted to file and start work. 3 days after the list actually came out Feb. 7, we mailed the magazine including that entire cut-off list, at no extra charge to our subscribers. 4 days after it came out many ICTV members and readers were mailed a computer print out of the entire list in order by state and channel.

The result, it looks likenowthat ICTV members and this magazine readers (actually a small number) filed nearly 60% of the 24,000 applications filed on that cut-off.

We know that from tabulating the number filed here for ICTV members and from all of those that called in for one reason or another reported how many they filed on their own. Also, the major filers for other people and themselves read this publication.

We have manuals, etc. on filings and a good number of our members have learned to file their own applications, some still require just a little help on engineering, etc. from this office. It would seem from past tabulations and what is still known about previous filings that 25% or more of the filings now on file are ICTV members and this magazines readers.

The Commission staff keep saying that was the entire file of channels that have not been cut-off, and there will be no more cut-off lists.

We do not believe that, since our observations (we have no way of knowing for sure which are in daisy chains) indicate there are many that are isoated enough to not be in daisy chain but were not on that cut-off list.

Our guess, there are as many as 500 to 2,000 that still need to be put on cut-off. When, nobody knows.

Another guess, 60 days to punch in these new applications filed March 8th in the FCC computer. Expect as many as 1/3 of the 24,000 to be returned because the cut-off list contained as many as 20% on the list that had been previously cut-off and should not have been on the list, and will be returned thru no fault of the filers who had little or no way of knowing which they were.

Also, many interfering channels interacting nearby had been cut-off unknown to applicants and if you didn't copy and file the same (or less) power, antenna and orientation as the original applicant, then some of those applications will be bounced.

With what was still left on file, deducting those returned from this cut-off filing expect less then 24,000 total to be left at the Commission after the smoke clears.

We also believe the final count may be revised down from the 24,000 figure being quoted currently.

EDWARD LEAVING APPLICATION BUSINESS

Broadcasting Magazine March 12, reports that Edward M. Johnson has sold his interest in Edward M. Johnson and Associates to his attorney Stanley G. Emert Jr., what Johnson intimated was around 4 million dollars. The firm name has been changed to Omni Communications. According to Broadcasting, Johnson is quoted 'There is a time to get in and a time to get out'.

Several months ago Lo-Power Community TV was informed that Johnson had sued approximately 48 clients who had failed to pay him in full for LPTV applications. Most filed counter suits. In the Ambrin case the judge ruled that the client not only did not have to pay the balance due, but that Johnson had to refund the amount already paid.

The real clincher came when Edward Anglin, defendant in a more recent case (Civ-3-83, 292 Knoxville Federal Court) the judge ruled in a 30 page decision that Anglin not only did not owe the \$14,000 balance, but that the \$12,000 previously paid was to be refunded by Johnson as well as \$3,500 out of pocket expenses and \$5,000 punitive damages for fraud.

In a seperate article in March 12 Broadcasting quotes FCC Mass Media Bureau Chief McKinney-

"McKinney also criticized firms that run advertisements Encouraging people to file competing applications and offering to do it for a fee. Deregulation has made it easy to file applications, he said, and there are 'people who will take advantage of deregulation to line their own pockets', asked to name a firm, McKinney said E. M. Johnson Associates".

In an unrelated matter, your editor still has suit against Johnson and Owen Broadcasting in an Arizona State Court in a matter of Johnson and Owen copying and filing applications on top of to be paid off, under Arizona racketeering laws. Previously, ruled no jurisdiction because the defendants never set foot in Arizona. That decision has been appealed.

Recently your editor filed an additional suit in Arizona State Court against Edward Johnson and his brother William for libel. Edward M. Johnson had sent his brother to Arizona to get information on your editor who was saying things about him in this magazine. When information on the racketeering case was sent to broadcast publications, the Johnsons caused to be published and sent a derogatory memo to the publications about your editor here, evidently to discredit the suit and its source.

Very libelous, are the coments we get from attorneys on its content so we filed suit recently in Arizona Court, for libel. Incidentally, only FCC Week and LPTV Reporter carried news of the racketeering suit against Johnson after the memo.

SUBSCRIBE NOW



Lo-Power Community Television magazine is published 12 times per year. Sample copies are \$5, subscriptions \$50 per year. Intended to supply needed information on low power television at reasonable cost. Copyright ©1983 by **Lo-Power Community Television Publishing**.

Postmaster, send address changes to **7432 East Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257. (602) 945-6746.**

FCC PICKS 19 FIRMS IN 5TH LPTV LOTTERY

The FCC, in its fifth lottery to pick LPTV licensees, have issued tentative licenses to 19 companies seeking the exclusive awards.

While the selection process is weighted in favor of applicants not holding other television property and those with minority ownership, slightly less than half of those given a statistical edge walked away winners. The winning applicants were: Norfolk TV Translator System in Strong City, OK; Black Coalition for Media Diversity in Clinton, OK; Happy Church in Denver, CO; Sun Publishing in Denison, IA; BT Broadcasting in Snyder, TX; American TV Network for Durango, CO; Deloy Miller for Aberdeen, WA; North American TV Network in Coos Bay, OR; Vision Unlimited in Honolulu, HI; Linda Clevenger in Twin Falls, ID; Frontier Gulf Broadcasting in Atlanta, GA; N&K Low Power Television in Anchorage, AK; Joann Hotz in Foxhome, MN; Second Local Power TV in Carlsbad, NM; J-Pax Broadcasters in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN; Loveland TV in Loveland, CO; Domsat of Oklahoma in Oklahoma City, OK; Charlie's TV Company in Elk City, OK; and International Union in Kansas City, MO.

Several large television companies lost their bids, which can be appealed by petition, including American Television and Communications Corporation, Gaylord Broadcasting and Satellite Syndicated Systems.

SORRY-WE DIDN'T GET ALL OF YOUR REQUESTS FILED ON THE MARCH 8th CUT-OFF

Two issues ago when we told you about the large cut-off list coming out soon, we said let us know **now** what cities you want filed, not after the list comes out. Well, needless to say, many waited until not only till the list was out but there was only a week to go or even less. We managed to get some of those last minute requests filed because a few worked in on some towns we had already worked up. Nevertheless, many were disappointed that we didn't get their last minute town filed for them, and we are sorry we didn't get them done, too.

About 60% of the reported 24,000 filed were filed by ourselves and ICTV members filing their own, some with our help, and our magazine subscribers together equaled about 15,000 (that we know about).

Latest word is that about 24,000 were filed on that 3,400 March 8 cut-off list. We believe nearly 20% of that list was previously cut off or unuseable (unlicensable) for one reason or another. For example, towns that had channels on this March 8 list that our known filings cut off 3 months ago. Also towns that we had 2 or 3 on this March 8 cut-off in our name that had been previously returned to us by the FCC as interfering which we filed away as unworkable (not worth resubmitting). Here they appeared as cut-off in our name. They were not even still on file let alone qualified for cut-off. Other examples were channels on this cut-off that have a full service station on the same channel in the same city, etc. In a nutshell, people that filed on those channels wasted their time and money. We are sure we did not catch all of these, and we filed on some that were not legit but what we are saying is, it used to be if they were put on cut-off, you could be sure they were going to fly. The fact that your application was on that last cut-off, however,

does not mean beans. It was a mess somebody threw together to hurriedly.

With a reported 24,000 filed, evidently the 'put 'em all on at once' did not cut the numbers of filings down. What we hope, however, that it did was concentrate on most of those 24,000 on the large cities, leaving most of the rurals licensable without going through lotteries.

Evidently, the March 8 cut-off Public Notice warning that you had to have tower site permission did not slow up many who continued to file away with stolen tower sites (from the original applications), and others gleaned strictly from the government's tower data base, still not bothering to find out who owns the tower or to get permission. We obtain tower site location permission for members and clients for \$60, if we do not already have it for a city (no charge if we already have it).

One of the 'make-a-buck' filers did a mailing offering a \$1,000 discount (off of their \$4,000 per channel filing price) if you had your own tower site.

A full service UHF station in the Oregon area has filed a petition for the FCC to keep out (or some such) low power TV grants in the area, saying they will be forced off the air if they have to compete with low power, etc. We will see if the 'let the marketplace' decide policy holds up for the present commission's action on this matter.



LISTS OF NEW APPLICANTS TOO LONG-USE THE FICHE

Normally we have been carrying everything available filed with the FCC LPTV in the last 30 days. Due to the large quantity (24,000) filed on the last cut-off, we will not be carrying that list. If there is enough interest we will print it at extra cost.

The cheapest way to see what was filed on top of your applications is to obtain a copy of the microfiche complete FCC data base. We get it up dated every 2 weeks normally. After 30 days the March 8th filings should start appearing. \$10 for microfiche filed either state/city/channel or state/channel. State which one you want (most people get state/city and it comes out more often). If you do not have a microfiche reader, you can usually read them on the machines at your local library.

THE 1/2 AND 3/4 INCH PROGRAM

Interested in joining? Research finds that the low power small town broadcaster needs the following:

1. Lower no cost programming that attracts viewers.
2. Programming that you can fill in with and attract regular viewers as secondary to local programming (local has time priority).
3. A method of putting programming where you want it time wise without a lot of labor or deterioration.
4. A formula or method of getting a large % of viewers without a lot of capital risk.

Viewers with cable systems, multiple channel choice, do what is called channel hopping and have little or no loyalty and many change channels when commercials come on - with their push button wireless remote.

A LPTV station tied to a satellite network that puts the right programs on at the right time in the Eastern time zone means they are 2 hours off of programming right in the Western LPTV station. When you need to go to local evening news at 6 or before, they are already starting the evening's good movie. Bicycling tapes around is cumbersome and the picture quality is not as good as off the satellite.

Therefore, it appears tape is a poor way to go but it has some advantage. Here is an example: many good shows are available on barter (barter means there are commercials built in and if you leave them in, the syndicator will likely allow you to run the program free). Many barter shows are distributed by satellite but are often at the same time and on a different satellite than what you want to carry at that time. Many good barter shows are 2 inch tape. If one central point could negotiate for free use of these programs for 10 to 100 LPTV stations at one time the barter people would be interested because they only have to ship it once and deal with one party where as the individual LPTV stations do not have enough viewers to make it worth while to deal and ship to individual stations. The one central party could then pay to have it taped on 1/2 and 3/4 inch and bicyclize it along with several others to LPTV stations. Programs such as "At the Movies", "The Farm Report", "I Dream of Jeanie", cartoon, etc., etc. and many good shows with high ratings such as the Richard Simmons Show have all been on barter (hundreds of others).

Here is an example of how you use that. Here is our tentative "radio-video" station for 10,000 people in Trinidad, CO. In the AM we would use SPN video music announced with weather, time station break, etc. superimposed automatically until 10 am. Then we start running 4 1/2 minutes of local news at 5 min. to ten, just when the networks go to commercials we do a 4 1/2 min of local newscast followed by 30 second spot. We then go to national headline news off the satellite for 5 min., furnished free for broadcast of built in commercials. Then follow that with 2 minutes of local weather, sports and announcements. We now have the viewer trapped too far in to tune in something else in progress so at 7 after we start a 30 minute barter show off of the tape that runs 28 minutes. This takes us to 35 minutes after the hour. We do one music video clip and then we do a 30 second local highlights of something and follow with a local 30 second commercial. We are

now at 38 past the hour, too late for the viewer to switch to something already in progress. We then switch to a video clip on tape or Country Western Network until 5 to the hour again, putting on one more local 30 second spot at the same time the networks do on the quarter hour. That way if the viewer leaves as they only have commercials to go to.

If one central point put video clips (available in 3/4 from record companies) on 1/2 inch that could be played in a local mix (beta Hi Fi or VHS Hi Fi stereo) with C&W clips, contemporary music and light rock mixture along with a local announcer pattern and info just like a radio station except the announcer is a camera. This along with our automated 30 second superimposed (by Heath Kit digital weather device) over the picture every 15 minutes we become a true local station that the locals tune to every minute they are not engrossed in a network program or when the biggies go to 5 minutes of commercials.

The next reason for one central group point is to transfer 2 inch produced commercials to 3/4 and half inch tape once and dupe off good copies for LPTV stations to use. Let us say the Lenox Furnace Company has some great commercials about their new fuel efficient furnace on 2 inch tape. Your salesman calls on the local Lenox furnace dealer and he is interested in running some TV spots with you for Lenox furnaces and the factory will pay for half of his ad cost. However, since the nationally produced commercial is not in a form you can use, so you loose the sale. If it was available on half or 3/4 inch you could just use your local character generator or a slide on the end of the spot to identify the local dealer. The National Ad agencies will cooperate since they only have to bother once.

If you are interested in getting together a group to cooperatively do this sort of thing, drop us a line, we think there is a big need. We'll call it the 1/2 or 3/4 inch LPTV Group. Contact Harlan at (602) 945-6746 maybe you want to be the one that does this distribution and format conversion.

REMEMBER BEMIDJI Ch. 26?

You haven't heard much about K26A, the first Low Power station in Bemidji since it was reported being transferred (graduating) to a full power station.

However, Cablevision magazine in Jan. reporting on subscription TV reports on Bemidji as still a low power station with 1,800 subscribers to STV paying \$49 hook up, and \$15.85 per month. The publication says that the station is still carrying select TV and with an adult Tier at \$6.00 additional.

John Boler builder of the station had reported earlier that over 80% of subscribers were going for the additional Tier.

At that quoted figure, gross monthly billing would be about \$37,170 monthly, \$446,040 annually. The station covers about 62,000 people including coverage of LPTV channel 18 in Grand Rapids, MN, which repeats the programming. Boler had been running ad supported until 7pm and STV 7pm to 1 am, so he had ad income in addition.



PUBLIC NOTICE

2784

-Promotion

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

News media information 202/254-7674 Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/632-0002
Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Released: March 7, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

- BPTTL-82043ORS
Southwest Radio Enterprises, Inc.
Waycross, Georgia Channel 55
- BPTTL-810116U7
James H. Joynt d/b/a
Sight and Sound
Corpus Christi, Texas Channel 50
- BPTVL-820402SR
Harlan L. Jacobsen
Cleveland-Media, ND Channel 10
- BPTVL-810303JI
State of Alaska
Whittier, Alaska Channel 9
- BPTTL-830217WD
Wexler, Reynolds,
Harrison & Schule, Inc.
Twin Falls, Idaho Channel 45
- BPTVL-820413SM
State of Alaska
Point Lay, Alaska Channel 9
- BPTVL-820616TV
State of Alaska
McKinley Park, Alaska Channel 3
- BPTTV-820616OK
State of Alaska
McKinley Park, Alaska Channel 10

-FCC-

Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Released: February 21, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

- BPTTV-820519TZ
Ojibwa Community College
and Learning Center
Baraga, Michigan Channel 2
- BPTTL-810910QB
Sammy J. Parker d/b/a
WHL-TV Company
Murray, Kentucky Channel 38
- BPTTL-820617QE
Bill R. Wright
Greenville, Texas Channel 47
- BPTT-820414RU
Elko Television District
Wells, Metropolis &
Clover Valley, Nevada Channel 58

-FCC-

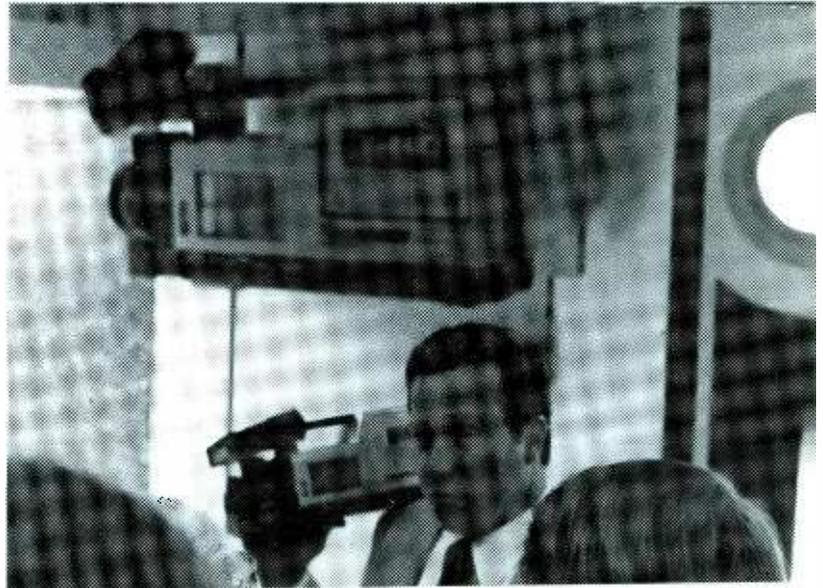
The new list of FM stations available soon under the docket 8950 is out.

This will be a large rush in late fall. The list just released says what frequencies are going to be available in what communities. If you are interested in one of them you need to notify the Commission. If no response, they may reassign them to different towns.

Copies of the 684 locations and frequencies available are on stock here and available for \$10, postpaid. The Commission is currently working on a treaty with Mexico to add 400 new AM's in the United States. We think you should pay attention because FM and/or AM may be feasible in the same town with the same LPTV staff you plan.

Another way to make a buck in a small town you might keep in mind, if you have a store front location is to be in the VCR movie tape rental business. You can promote new movie tapes on your station.

VCR's are being bought at a rapid rate and the ideal way to watch a movie is when you want to. If company shows up or you get a phone call, the movie waits for you before proceeding. So you could be in the TV station ad supported business and STV at the same time.



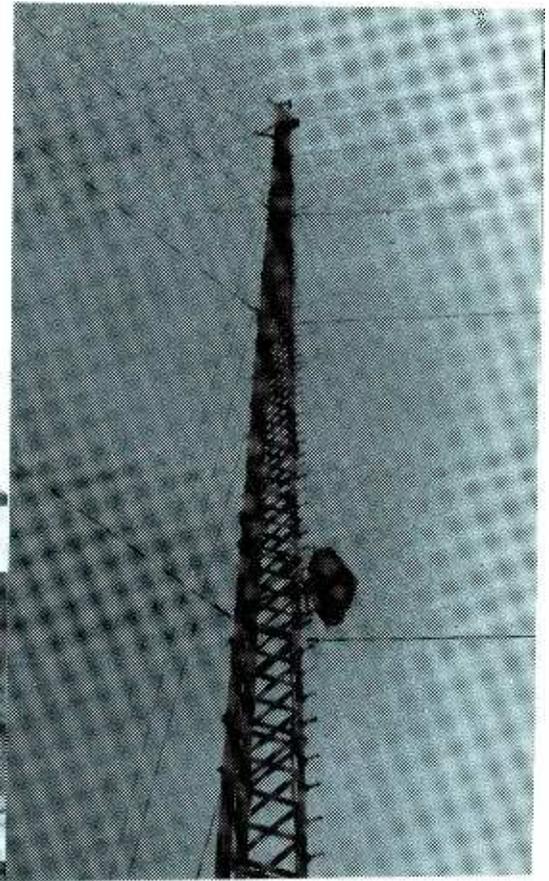
Kodak was showing their new 1/4 quarter inch TV cameracorder at the consumer show. The camera and recorder weigh in at just 5.3 lbs. including batteries that operate it for about an hour. This recorder is using the new 1/4" standard and Sony and others will soon be out with quarter inch, quality is as good as VHS and Beta half inch. The 1/4 tapes will be interchangeable from one model to the other.

Kodak cameracorders are made in Japan.

Communi**TV51**

SERVING THE ILLINOIS VALLEY

W51AF



So far, there really has not been a clear demonstration of a non-locally operated, non-newspaper owned or non-local broadcaster going out and building a new LPTV station in an average community with good cable coverage and making a go of it right from the start (at least one that we could do a good story on).

This month we believe we are reporting a landmark story on a LPTV station, ad supported in a non-major market and operating successfully in the black right from the start by an absentee CP holder.

The Bemidji station was a good story, but hardly typical with a \$600,000 investment, and 28 employees part ad supported, and part STV.

There have been the text alpha numeric operations in Montana and Wyoming, newspaper operated stations and the very small town operations, many of which were not talking or releasing any accurate data on how they were doing. Others were offended when we even asked for their rate card, etc., etc. and it's hard to do a straight story on the facts when they are not readily available.

Rick Hutcheson, operating as Local Power Television, put the LaSalle-Peru, limited partnership, Channel 51 reported on here on the air as his first of several permits he now has granted, and available for construction.

Currently working on putting together financing with a local limited partnership group for his next Low Power grant on the air in Ottumwa, Iowa, Rick reported on the phone that the Ch. 51 LaSalle operation had over \$40,000 worth of ad sales contracts for the first 13 weeks signed up before going on the air Feb. 1.

That sounded exciting, finally as one concrete example that LPTV was not only viable but potentially operationally ad supported and sound right from the start. Nearly every major market full service station

currently on the air, (now clearing as an average over 1 million dollars a year profit) lost money in their first year of operation. We wanted tangible evidence a LPTV station would be not only eventually profitable but in the black from the start.

We have long maintained that by their very nature, with proper management there was no reason why a LPTV station can not make a profit from the first day, and be exceptionally profitable after a year or two of operation.

Hutcheson chose Randy Swingle from a wide range of applicants to manage the LaSalle, ILL Ch. 51. Swingle comes from a broadcasting background having previously experienced putting on the air himself a small market FM station, as well as other broadcast experiences.

Having not only broadcasting and broadcasting sales experience, but having been thru a start up before, Randy probably had an unusual combination of experience and proven track record we are not all going to be able to find in a manager for our stations. However, Rick Hutcheson and Randy Swingle both seem totally willing and committed to sharing their knowledge and experience freely with the LPTV industry, of the Ch. 51 start up. So we and our future local station managers can all learn from their experience and expertise.

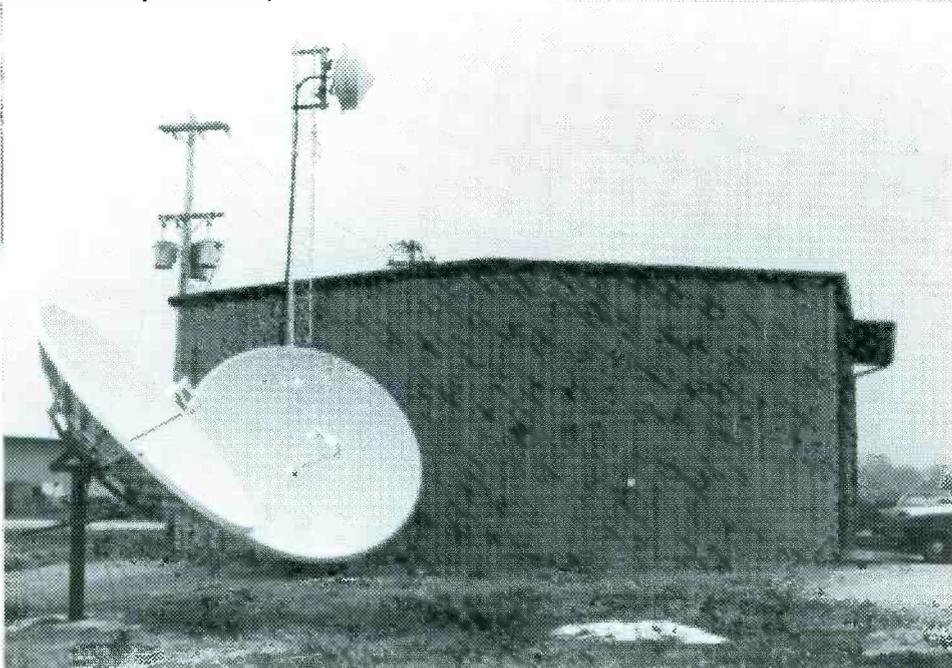
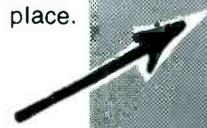
Our interview and video tape and photo of Ch. 51's start up contain a wealth of concrete information on a LPTV success story that can be of great aid in getting financing for your station.

The 1/2 inch video tape (several hours) of the Ch. 51 story is available for free loan to ICTV members \$5.00 handling and shipping (you must return in one week). If you do not have the time, or access to a VHS 1/2 inch VCR and would like the entire recording

on audio cassette, that you can listen to while driving etc., then order the "audio only" version. We have that available for \$12.00 including shipping, this is not a rental, you keep the audio tape, for non-members and \$6.00 for ICTV members.

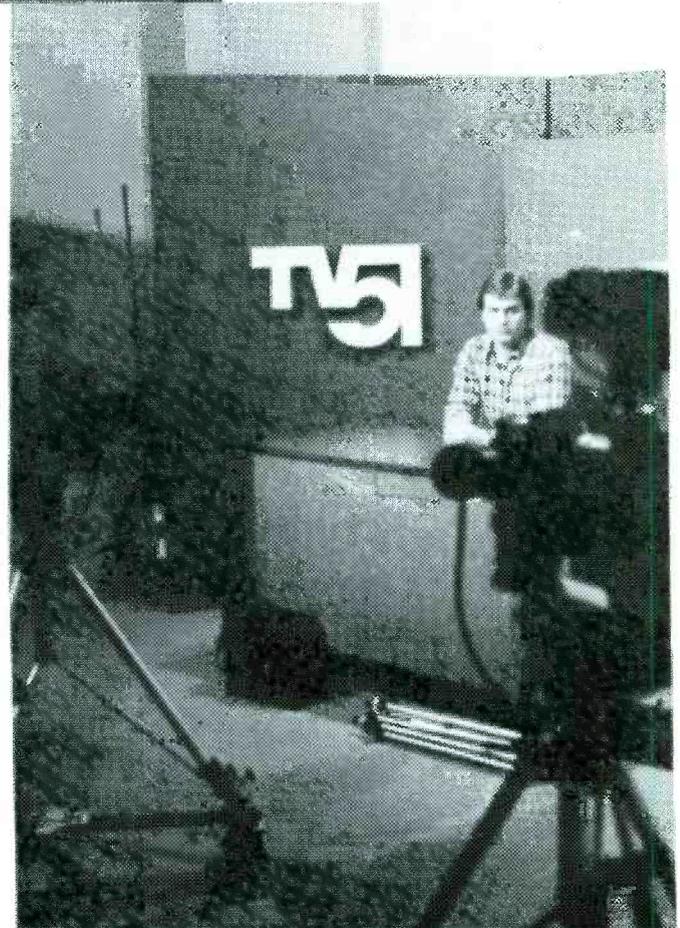
We guarantee you the wealth of information in these tapes, (both audio and VCR) is worth hundreds of times the price. TV VCR 1/2 inch VHS tape, the Ch. 51 story including full color video is \$60.00 purchase plus \$5.00 shipping and handling. As usual, if not satisfied return the tape within 10 days and we will refund your money.

Channel 51's Bogner antenna is shown here with the arrow. Tower was formerly a full service station. Full service antenna still in place.



Pictured above is the two 12 foot dishes obtained from Blonder Tongue. Only one dish was in use currently. The weather was sleeting the day we were there and they were out chipping ice off the active dish because it was starting to effect reception of their JPD programming. The power company was also off a few times because of the sleet.

The building pictured above was formerly a diesel engine repair shop and is on the outskirts of Ogelsby, ILL. The building has line of sight to the transmitter site over 4 miles away, necessary for the studio to transmit microwave link. Approximately 40 by 50, the building contains 2,000 square feet. The channel 51 entire building was rewired and numerous 30 AMP breakers were added for the studio. Swingle estimates \$5,000 to \$6,000 rewiring cost. The building was fully carpeted. The news set is also carpeted. The studio area is approximately 18x24.

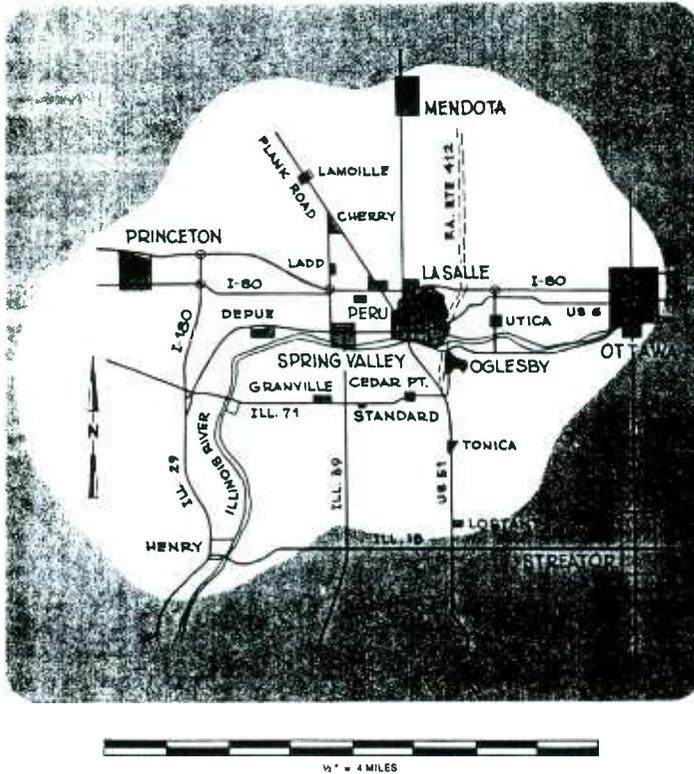


As a subscriber to the magazine serving low power community television, you will discover a continuing source of priceless information and new ways to capitalize on the opportunities that will present themselves in the coming months. You will be a witness to one of the major growth industries of the '80s, and you will have the best seat in the house.

Sample copy; \$5, postpaid. Yearly (12 Issues)

subscription; \$50

AREA COVERAGE DIAGRAM



FREQUENCY

UHF Chan. 51
692-698 MHZ

EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER

18.2 KW

HOURS OF OPERATION

24 Hours

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 115,950
Total Homes 43,725
Total TV Homes 43,575

DATA AS OF JAN 84



Demographic Characteristics of the Channel 51 Proposed Marketing Area (La Salle, Putnam and Bureau Counties)

	Population (000)	Households (000)	Retail Sales (\$000,000)	Effective Buying Income (\$000,000)
1980	154.4	57.0	\$ 689.7	\$1,236.5
1982	154.6	58.3	828.0	1,480.2
1983	154.7	59.0	909.0	1,635.0
1987	155.4	61.8	1,375.0	2,511.0
1992	156.0	65.6	2,237.7	4,309.9
Average Annual Compound Growth Rate:				
1980-1983	.06%	1.2%	9.6%	9.8%
1982-1987	.10	1.2	10.7	11.1
1987-1992	.08	1.2	10.2	11.4
1982-1992	.09	1.2	10.5	11.3

Source: Sales and Marketing Management, 1982 Forecaster's Handbook.



RATE CARD #1

Effective: JAN. 1, 1984

30 SECOND AD RATES *			GRID			
Time:	From	To	I	II	III	IV
	7 AM	9 AM	\$26	22	18	16
	9 AM	3 PM	22	18	14	12
	3 PM	7 PM	32	28	24	22
	7 PM	11 PM	26	22	16	14

* Rates do not apply to Local News, Sports or Special Events.

TERMS: 10% discount for payment in full in advance of start of monthly schedule.
Billing issued on First of month, due on Tenth.
5% Postmarked by Tenth / Net 30th of month.
Past Due accounts charged 2% per month service charge.

PROGRAM RATES *

60 Minutes	\$150	10 Minutes	\$60
30 Minutes	100	5 Minutes	50
15 Minutes	75	2 Minutes	40

* Rates shown are for Time only. Production additional.

TERMS: 10% discount for payment in full in advance of programs.
Billing issued on First of month, due on Tenth.
5% Postmarked by Tenth / Net 30th of month.
Past Due accounts charged 2% per month service charge.

60 SECONDS - Twice 30 Second Rates

10 SECONDS - One-half of 30 Second Rate (when available)

- All rates shown are NET to station.
- Add 20% to applicable rates to schedule Exact Specified Times.
- Production charges quoted on the basis of requirements of AD.

- All rates shown are NET to station.
- Program times subject to availability.
- Production charges quoted on the basis of program requirements.
- CHURCHES and other NON-PROFIT organizations: TV-51 will video tape programs in station studio . . . using one stationary camera . . . at a time specified by station. Additional camera or editing time will be available at \$25 per program, for up to 1 (one) hour.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 815/883-3501



PRODUCTION RATE CARD #1

Effective: JAN. 1, 1984

ELECTRONIC FIELD PRODUCTION

Includes camera, operator
¾" video tape recorder, operator.
On-location time only. \$50 per Hour

STUDIO PRODUCTION

Includes cameras, recorders,
equipment operators.
In-studio time only. \$40 per Hour

POST PRODUCTION

Editing, insertion of Chyron
graphics \$20 per Hour

SLIDES

35 mm - on-location stills \$20 per Hour
35 mm - in-studio stills or
from prepared art work \$15 per Hour
Per Slide (in addition to time) \$5 each

ART WORK

Materials at Cost plus 15%, Time \$25 per Hour

MILEAGE

Outside La Salle-Peru area \$.25 per Mile

SIMPLE AUDIO CHANGE

Voice track only \$10

VIDEO TAPE DUPLICATION

¾" tape only. Includes
cassette and box. 10 Minutes \$30
20 Minutes \$40
30 Minutes \$50
60 Minutes \$70

CREATIVE ASSISTANCE

Includes copywriting, instructions,
consultation. No Charge

OTHER SERVICES

"Outside Services" not shown, Rental
Equipment, Special materials, billed
at Cost Plus 15%.

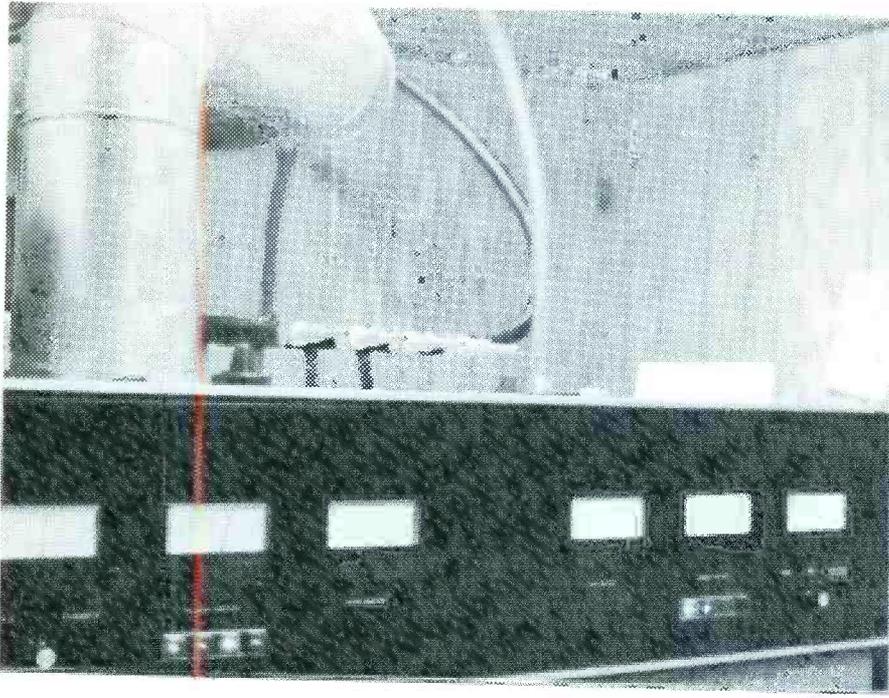
TIME COMPUTATION

Minimum charge 1-Hour of applicable rate.
After First Hour, additional time charged
in minimum ½-Hour increments.

All rates shown are NET to station.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 815/883-3501





A building was abandoned and the roof has rotted at the base of the former full service station tower, so channel 51 has constructed a building within the building to house their 1000 watt EMCEE transmitter. We couldn't get far enough from the transmitter to get a good picture, but shown above is the cooling air duct work that constantly expels air cooled by the 2 transmission tubes. Manager Swingle estimates about \$200 a month electricity costs for the transmitter at 16 hours a day operation level. Air entering the building within a building passes thru a filter. The 1 and 3/8 inch transmission cable is pressurized for the 380 run up the tower.

One of the local programs promoted for several days in advance with spots was one hour long and entitled - "TV 51 is asking for it".

A one time, call in show asking the community what they wanted to see on channel 51 brought in 250 phone calls which was the maximum that could be handled in that period of time.

Some of the calls, station manager Swingle said, were for certain series now off the air such as Gun-smoke, but many were good concrete suggestions for local programming and the called in ideas will prove valuable. Interestingly enough no complaints about programming were called in.

Station management plans to do more and more local programming as ad sales and production people progress.

The community seems to be getting involved and looking on Channel 51 as their TV station. There are UHF stations at Peoria received in the area, and many rural residents have tall towers with large antennas with rotators. Those without rotators are not all yet aware that if their UHF antenna was pointed at the Channel 51 area, they could also pick it up many miles out.

The channel 51 building has a conference room with several tapes of success stories for different types of businesses using television. Different literature on how to use TV advertising for each category of business is on hand at the station, such as a pamphlet why real estate should be using TV advertising. The tapes, the handout literature and considerable training assistance was obtained from the television Bureau of Advertising at an on going cost of about \$200 per month. The bureau also runs sales training seminars around the country, which can be attended at extra cost. Station manager Swingle plans to send all 3 sales people to the one coming up soon in Chicago.

The station currently employs 11 full time people three of which are full time in sales. All three have had previous sales experience of some type.

Station manager Randy Swingle also doubles as sales manager.

Started out on salary, the sales force will be converted totally to commission on sales.

Swingle believes in a policy of letting accounts know the station expects to be paid for their commercials and has a schedule of operations to be sure accounts are paid. Since salesmen are compensated on the amount collected (not the amount sold) they have an interest in seeing their accounts pay up. Statements are sent on the first offering a 5% discount if paid in full by the 10th.

If not paid by the 15th the salesman involved contacts the account and asks if everything regarding

the invoice is in order. If any problems with the billing are causing a hold up of payment they are cleared up at that time. Some committment is requested as to when it will be paid.

If not paid by the 25th the salesmen call and say that they need to come by to pick up a check for the account. At the end of 30 days if still not paid they ask to come by for a check and remind the account that as of tomorrow a 2% interest charge is assessed. After 60 days Swingle plans referring the unpaid accounts to a collection firm.

Traditional broadcasting accounts were called on first, such as banks, department stores, auto dealers, restaurants, etc.

The news staff at channel 51 consists of one full time person, a personable young lady well known and well liked in the community. News covered consists of full motion coverage of a good number of events happening in the community, including on camera interviews of people in the news.

Newscasts including commercials, runs 30 minutes twice daily Monday thru Friday. No news is carried on weekends. Local weather information is obtained from a private weather service and is broadcast at other times of the day and including weekends. The weather map has a plastic surface and the vinyl letters and figures stick to it. The news shows are very well done, production looks very professional and is well received in the community. We questioned the early time placement, but was made aware it was necessary for them to be off at that time because of some of JPD's most popular programming coming on at 5:30 and 6:00 pm. The recorded news show (even the 5:00 pm news is recorded a little earlier) is repeated again at 10:30 pm. News competition includes a local daily newspaper that has a large reporting staff and an FM radio station owned by the same entity.

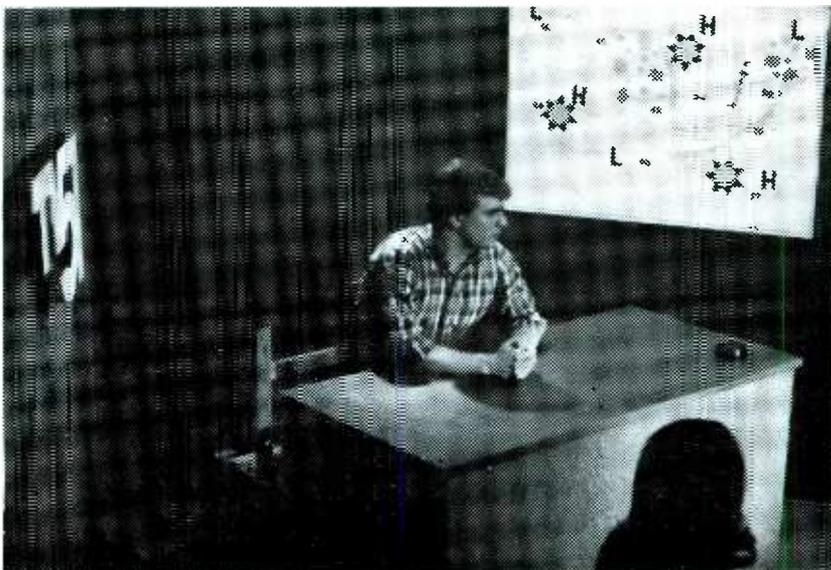
Ch. 51 STATISTICS

1. 1,000 watt EMCEE transmitter.
2. 380 AMSL on a tower location 150 ft. (estimated) above average terrain.
3. BOGNER slot array directional antenna fed by 1' 5/8 pressurized Andrew Cable.
4. Microwave link 4 1/2 miles studio to transmitter.
5. Eleven full time employees.
6. 123,000 people in coverage area.
7. Over 80% cable penetration of total population, despite many rural viewers, including a local 35 channel system.
8. On the local cable system plus 2 other smaller systems in out lying towns.
9. One full time newsperson doing 5 local news shows a week.
10. All local spots produced by staff and production cost charged to advertisers at approximately \$120 ea.
11. Viewers calling in and responding from 35 and 40 miles out despite rolling terrain of the area.



Photo above is front reception office.

John Biggs - local contract engineer left and Cindy Simmons office mgr. right



The news set, above was being set up for a commercial with one of the production people acting as a model for setup here. Background and counter are all carpeted.

Production facilities at Channel 51 can do just about any type of commercial production outside of computer effects.

The station has a slide machine and a dedicated camera connected to the SEG. No motion picture film was contemplated and no 16mm film chain was in the equipment stack.

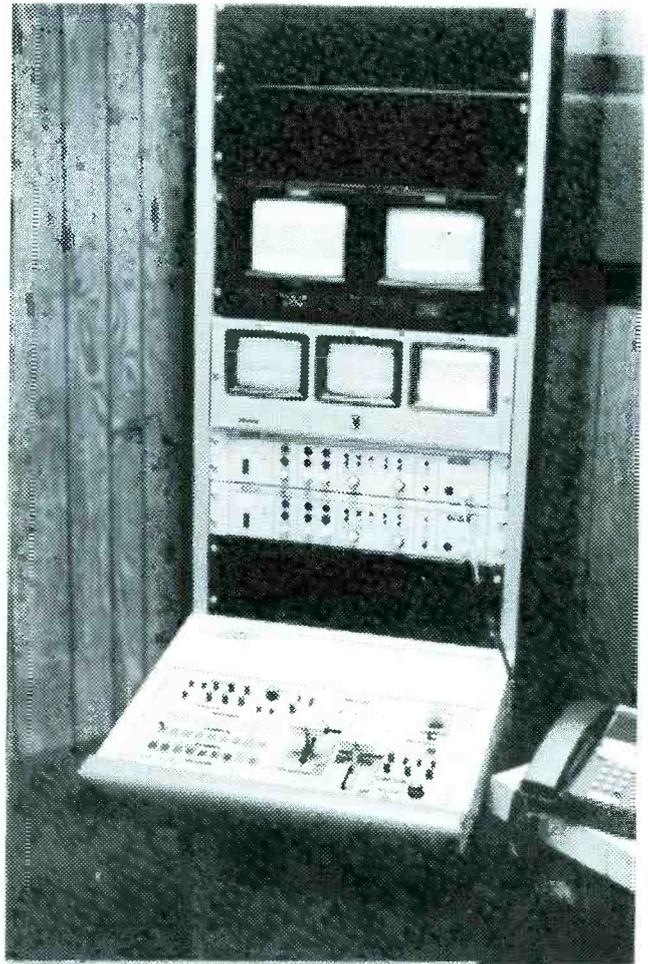
The only other thing we suggested that might be added later was a computer generated graphics system (you will then need an artist). Otherwise, just about everything you could ask for is at Channel 51.

Top row of two color monitors in the right photo is one monitor for preview and the other is a program monitor. Second row B&W monitors; the right hand monitor is for the character generator. The other two left are monitors of the two studio cameras. Two rows of controls below the 3 monitors are camera controls for the two Hitachi FP15 studio cameras.

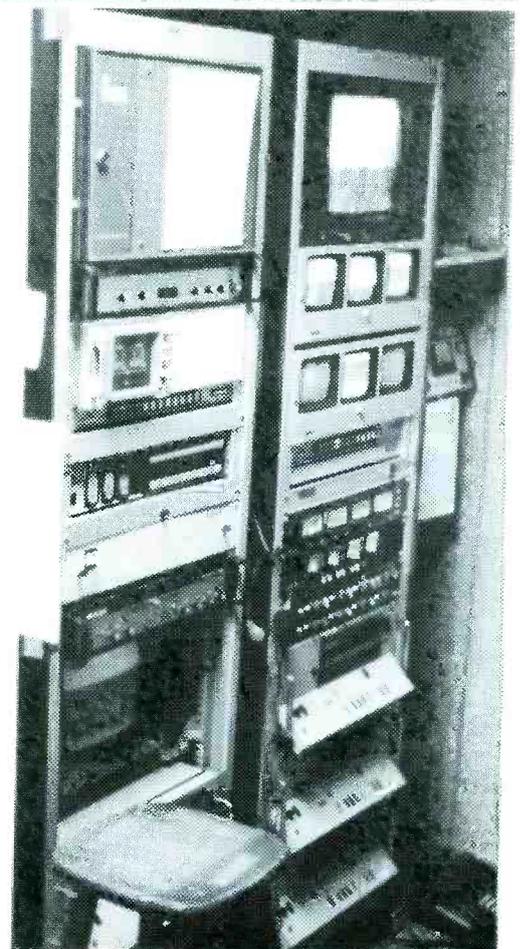
The special effects generator bottom is a JV (with internal chroma key capability). The news set has a removeable blue background for use with chroma key effects.

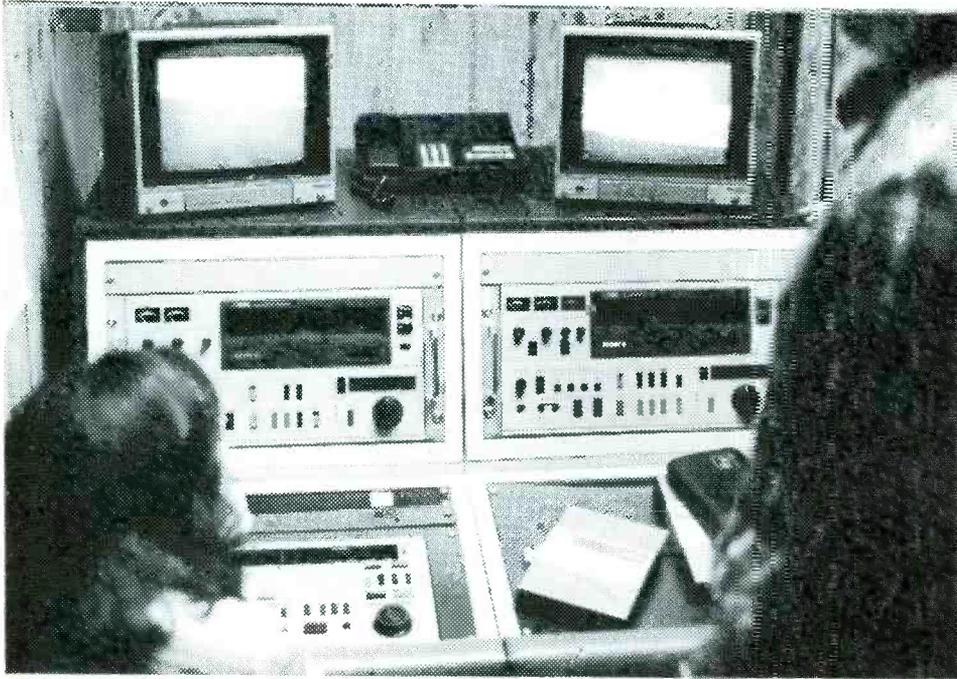
Chroma key allows a person speaking in the studio in front of the blue background to be put in front of a slide, etc. of city hall, park, used cars, etc. The appearance is they are in that picture since the SEG drops the blue and inserts the other cameras pictures wherever blue appears.

3/4 inch tape deck and monitor in photo below are used for taping studio productions. Right hand device is audio control. Top devices (left) in lower right photo is the - 6 GHz 1/2 watt microwave STL. The narrow device below that with 6 small knobs is a microtime - Time Base Corrector and Frame Store device (\$14,000 list price).



This locks the different sync from satellite, recorders, studio cameras, character generator, etc. all together on out going so there is no picture roll, etc. when changing. Randy Swingle said that this device was necessary because the cable system put their channel 51 on channel 4 which happens to be their main cable system control channel. Therefore, channel 51 has to maintain the exact standards of a full service station.





The Sony 3/4 editor left is the backbone of the station according to Swingle. He says some LPTV stations operate without one, but he doesn't know how. The unit is used primarily for commercial production and some news tape editing and is in use several hours daily.

Photo right was shot off our TV screen in Scottsdale from the 1/2 inch video tape shot at channel 51 with our under \$1,000 camera, a Panasonic 3230.

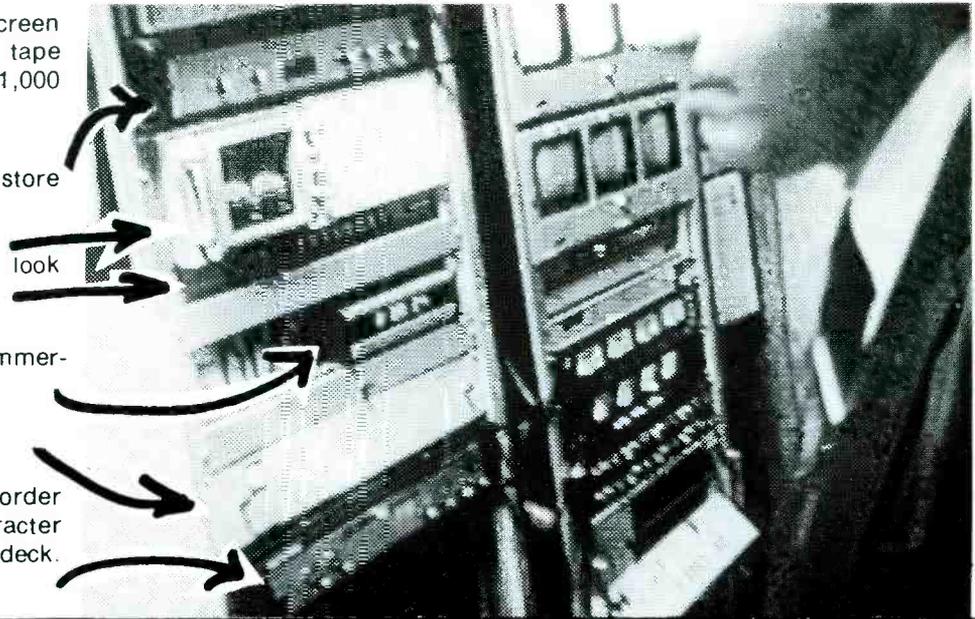
Time base corrector and frame store before microwave to transmitter.

Scope with switches below to look at set up of each program source.

Digital time clock for synching commercials with network.

Character generator component.

Time base corrector for tape recorder below it. This TBC allows the character generator to genlock with the tape deck.



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If you would prefer paper copies off the microfiche, we can print any city or state area for \$5. first page and 50¢ a page there after. Phone orders accepted. orders shipped same day

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B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
N	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
G	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
O	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75

Bingo board showing numbers called is fastened on the wall in the studio in preparation for the beginning of the bingo program starting in April. Once a week is planned initially.

Local Bingo Starts in April

On the schedule for introduction in April is local Bingo with a \$5,000 top prize and a weekly \$100 and \$50 prize. Already in the selling process, advertisers on the program also give out the cards each week and generate traffic. Swingle says they have, up to this point, been selling spots and not selling a specific program (spots run on a certain place or program are normally at an extra charge), but Bingo sponsors are sold a package participation in this Bingo show. Channel 51 has purchased several pieces of equipment from a Bingo supplier, one of which is pictured here. The supplier also furnishes the cards (different color each week) with a serial number on each card so the winner need only give the serial number of his card on the phone while they can check to see if he is indeed a winner. The company also supplies an insurance policy on the \$5,000 prize. Requiring a card to be covered completely in only 45 draws (or some such), the Bingo supplier has worked out the odds of this happening in 13 weeks of programs and charges the station between \$400 and \$500 for the policy to pay the winner \$5,000 if one should cover a card in that many draws on any of the 13 programs. The \$100 and \$50 prizes will be derived weekly from the sponsors' higher ad rates for this program. Interest and sales on this 'coming up' program are reported to be high.

The station manager states they are also working on a crossword puzzle contest for future use where viewers again pick up the weekly crossword card at sponsoring merchants. At various times during the day clues for the words to be filled in on the card will be given. The words on the crossword will be something from programming and commercials seen on Channel 51. An example: #5 across is the name of the ranch on **Bonanza**. The answer, 'Ponderosa'. Those that watch the program on Channel 51 will know that and be able to fill in that word. First person to complete the crossword and call in would be the winner. This rewards regular viewers who know the words from watching Channel 51 shows and encourages viewing Channel 51 during the weeks of the contests in order to hear the clues. It could also result in viewers calling other residents (friends) to see if they have heard any clues the caller has missed. This should help keep Channel 51 on everyone's mind when it comes to TV viewing in the La Salle area. It may also put more pressure on outlying cable systems to carry the station.

Professional Help in Getting Set Up

In setting up the station, Grace Mattingly's company helped design the layout. They also did a week of training for Channel 51's production personnel. Most production people were also college graduates in TV production but said they learned more in that week than they had previously learned in college. During the next 6 weeks, the production crew rushed to get all of the commercials produced before the February 1st start-up that the sales force had sold and scheduled.

Currently broadcasting 16 hours a day, the station is working on a method of getting the station monitored during the other 8 hours. Someone has to monitor the station and be able to shut down the transmitter by remote control. This evidently is a requirement when you have STL microwave (studio to transmitter link microwave).

Mr. Swingle stated they have not had much interest in religious broadcasts locally other than one church that was interested in doing a regular program live. Due to the location of the studio and the several towns in the market, live shows would be difficult to do.

Self-Promotion

The station runs many self-promotion spots, including a good one on the value of advertising on Channel 51.

Another twist we liked was running a list of all of their sponsors scrolling up on the screen; sponsors that made their local station possible. Channel 51 also runs spots on upcoming programs and calls attention to their shows at other times of the day. JPD leaves them several minutes of time for local commercials and self-promoting spots.

The station plans to donate air time for local fund-raising events and currently does PSA's (public service announcements).

When sustaining programming is needed and when JPD is not on, they go to the country music channel (on the same satellite). They had planned to use the music channel from SPN in the morning but were unable to clear it because of cable coverage in the area. They were still working on carrying CNN headline news but were held up with the same problem.

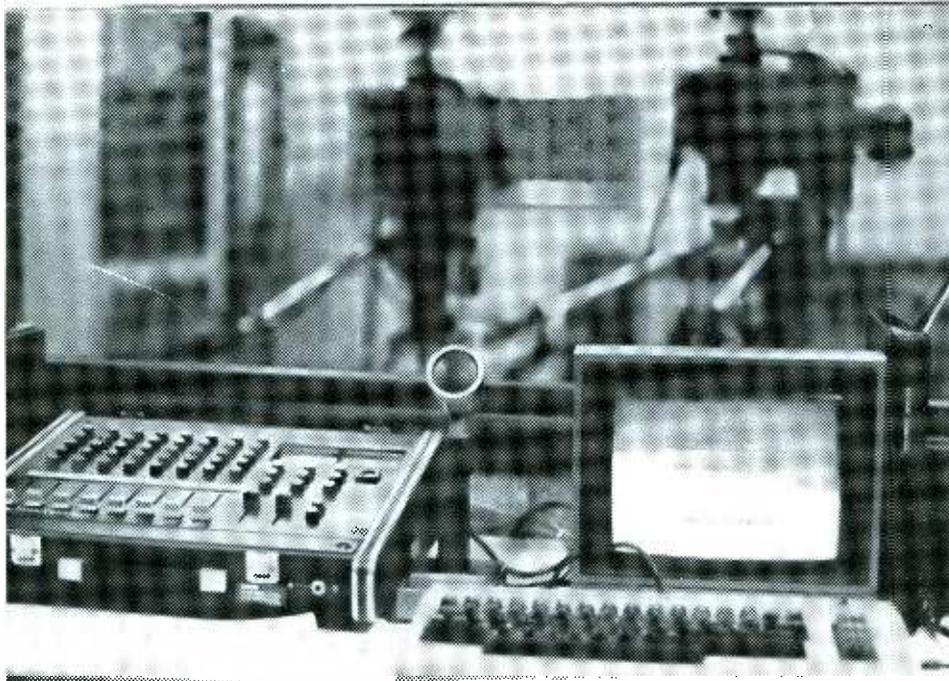


Photo left includes an audio panel (left) and a chyron character generator (right), that is connected with a Commodore Computer. Several colors, type styles and sizes are available. It is connected as one input to the SEG. Setting up the character generated pages was slow to operate they complained, but a new program coming soon would improve that.

Do you want to sell your CP??

Many people have a CP, but are not ready for one reason or another to put it on. The commission has made it clear that they have been extending the early grants but there will be very few extensions hereafter. It takes approximately 60 to 90 days to transfer a CP. Therefore, if a purchaser is to have at least 90 days left to put it on the air, you need to seriously consider selling your CP if you are not ready to put it on at the 6 month point.

If you are looking to get your feet wet in LPTV and do not want to continue waiting-waiting, we know of CP's and translator licenses available. Let us know what you are interested in and we will try to get you together with license and CP holders. There is no reason to let a CP go unused. Sell it if necessary and put one on later when you are ready. There are many people that are ready to go now. Lets get you together.



Independent Community Television
7432 E. Diamond Scottsdale, AZ 85257 (602)945-6746



Setting up to do a commercial for a home and carpet cleaner. He was making a spot for spring cleaning.

Sleet storm made use of his truck in the spot unfeasable. Spring flower slide was substituted.



PROGRAMMING GRID

PROGRAM SCHEDULE: EFFECTIVE MARCH 12, 1984

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
7:00	AT HOME WITH BIBLE	HANNA BARBERA CARTOONS					CARTOONS
7:30	HUMAN DIMENSIONS						
8:00	COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION	COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION					FUNNY CO.
8:30	U.S. FARM REPORT						SHARI LEWIS
9:00	COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION						CARTOONS
9:30	COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION						CARTOONS
10:00	COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION	THE DORIS DAY SHOW					ROLLER SUPERSTARS
10:30		DARK SHADOWS					
11:00		COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION					COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION
11:30	MATINEE MOVIE	THE MATINEE MOVIE					COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION
NOON		THAT'S LIFE					
1:30	INVADERS	THE MOD SQUAD					MARTIAL ARTS
2:00							THEATRE
2:30	BILL BURRUDS WORLD OF TRAVEL	THE CISCO KID					HIGH CHAPARAL
3:00		MY FAVORITE MARTIAN					
3:30	COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION	HERE'S LUCY					U.S. FARM REPORT
4:00		LET'S MAKE A DEAL (COMING SOON CNN HEADLINE NEWS)					
4:30		TV 51 LOCAL NEWS - WEATHERCAST					
5:00	ERIC SEVARIED'S CHRONICLE	PITFALL					C.M.T.V.
5:30		BONANZA					I SPY
6:00	GRAND OLD COUNTRY						
6:30	SUNDAY MOVIE	THE PRIME TIME MOVIE					SATURDAY MOVIE
7:00							
7:30							
8:00							
8:30							
9:00	SUPER CHARGERS	BILL COSBY	TWO RONNIES	COMEDY SHOP	MORECAMBE & WISE	COMEDY SHOP	CELEBRITY BOWLING
9:30		DOCTOR WHO					
10:00	COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION	TAKE MY WORD FOR IT					COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION
10:30		TV 51 LOCAL NEWS - WEATHERCAST					

BOUNCED APPLICATIONS ON THE MARCH 8th CUT-OFF

Expect to get 20% of your applications returned on the March 8th cut-off. There is a large % on that list that were previously cut-off, and a large % that never should have still been in there files let alone on cut-off.

In our filings we filed for channels in many cases other than those in cut-off. An example, would be if channel 30 was on cut-off we often filed for channel 29 - 30 and 37. Now that increased your odds, not necessarily because you filed 3 times but if any of those three won, then all 3 won or if others were on the same channel, had two more shots in the lottery. Now your odds are much better, but there is also an inherent risk that means a much larger percentage of those will be returned. In our example, filing 29 - 31 and 37, 28 - 33 - 36 and 38 may have already been thru a cut-off channel (that interferes with some other town in a daisy chain 2 or 3 hundred miles long) therefore, those in such a situation (untectable by us at filing) will be bounced.

REGARDING STEREO LPTV

We are ordering all of our LPTV transmitters stereo capable hereafter and suggest you do likewise. Also all of our recorders, audio panels, cameras, cables, etc. are also only being ordered in stereo.

Stereo TV is expected to be cleared by the Commission in April. Expect to see stereo reception boxes (and sets) available shortly thereafter. If you are the first stereo TV station in your area you will have an advantage. All of the music channels, rock, country, western, etc. are all available off the satellites (and many non-music channels also) right now in stereo. You might just as well start out in stereo and plan for it, and promote it. Cable systems will have a problem passing the proposed stereo system and may have to put one channel on their FM distribution.

The new Panasonic 3230 cameras we are using have stereo mikes built right in them (each channel picks up more from one side then the other) Japanese broadcasters have had stereo TV for some time and comments are the viewers particularly like sports (of all things) in stereo, since they get the play by play on one channel and crowd noise on the other channel.

We presently like the Panasonic (half inch 8950) stereo recorder and can hardly wait for an industrial VHS Hi Fi deck to be available. Once VHS Hi Fi is out in industrial you will in affect have 4 channels (tracks) available. The two Hi Fi tracks are written (recorded) at the same speed as the video and have a tremendous dynamic and frequency range (better then any recording you ever heard) exceeded only slightly by the digital compact discs. At the same time you will be able to use the standard slow tracks across the bottom for turning recorders controls, etc. off and on, as a control track. The stereo output box (for present TV sets) on top of the TV set will feed one or both channels to your stereo sound system. New sets coming out will have the decoder built in the set and including the extra speakers in the set with an optional feed for your stereo.

If you buy stereo cameras, sound and recording equipment, you can go stereo immediately on local

programming and since most satellite channels are already stereo you need only invest a couple hundred bucks, etc. extra for a satellite stereo decoding receiver. Cabling, etc. costs only a few dollars more with the extra channel built in. If you convert to stereo later you will have to junk all of you earlier cabling, etc. So we say go stereo when you build it.

Because of FCC's ineptitude in picking the best technical system in the past engineering matters as a standard, the Commission has been coping out on choosing one engineering system lately, in this and similar stations in picking one system as an industry standard. (Example cop out, AM stereo where they allowed all systems).

This time the industry has gotten together and settled on the Zenith DBX system and recommended it to the Commission, but the FCC is reported to be not excluding others but okaying this as the main stereo TV system. The industry is expected to all jump on that band wagon.



FCC WINTER '84 TELEPHONE BOOK

\$1.00 post paid.

Listed in the directory are departments, and a listing by alphabetical order of personnel at the Commission.

ICTV

Membership Information

Independent Community Television Alliance

- Local Power Hot Line - 50 hours a week.
- Subscription - Monthly Lo Power Magazine
- Co-Op Group Purchases of Equipment
- Expedited Washington Research Information
- Collective Lobbying for the Little Guv in LPTV.
- Washington Follow-up on Applications
- Verbal Phone Access to Commission Data Base - 6 Days a Week
- Use of Instructional "How To" Video Tapes (1 week) Members pay only for shipping, handling, record keeping.

INSTRUCTIONAL "HOW TO" VIDEO TAPES AVAILABLE
(Use for one week; members pay only for shipping, handling, record-keeping.)

- ★ Techniques of Using One Camera
- ★ Shooting Home Video--The Basics
- ★ Subscription TV
- ★ World's Smallest Full Service TV Station
- ★ Miles City, Montana Story--Film Clips
- ★ The New Mavica 'Still Camera'
- ★ Shooting Sports Action
- ★ Videotape Production
- ★ Getting the Most out of Home Video
- ★ How to Shoot a Wedding
- ★ Visits and Interviews with Stations on the Air, Including some of their Production.
- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Dallas, TX
- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Las Vegas, NV
- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Washington, D.C.
- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Phoenix, AZ
- ★ Crash Course on How to File; Scottsdale, AZ

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LOANED TWO WEEKS FREE TO MEMBERS

- ★ Video User's Handbook
- ★ Creating Effective TV Commercials
- ★ Color TV Studio Design and Operation
- ★ Videotape Production/Communication Techniques
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•••WE DO A COMPLETE RURAL AREA VHF LPTV FCC APPLICATION FOR YOU!
•Members Price: \$250 Non-Members: \$450

FREE APPLICATION ASSISTANCE HOTLINE FOR MEMBERS - 6 DAYS A WEEK

ICTV

Below is my application for membership in ICTV. I have deducted \$ _____ for which I have already paid Lo-Power Publishing for publications and enclose a check for \$ _____ the two totalling \$250.00 for my one-year membership.

Independent Community Television Alliance

7432 E. DIAMOND, SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85257

Membership Application

Individual(s) to contact: _____
Name _____ Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ () _____

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NASD & SIPC

LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV

April 1984



Pictured above is the ½ inch Beta editing system in use at Channel 63 in Almagordo, NM.

The Low Power station in Almagordo, NM, operated as a Christian station, recently paid off the last of its indebtedness after less than 18 months of operation. The station's costs were over \$100,000 to build.

\$40,000 of the construction and start up costs were traded out. The last 7,000 of indebtedness was recently paid off when a local utility rented tower and shack space on the mountain for their two way radio and paid \$7,200 for a years rental in advance.

Thomson-LGT has taken the guesswork, and the headaches, out of starting an LPTV station. As a total systems company, we offer single source responsibility for all the TV equipment you need to get on the air. From transmitters and translators, to towers, to complete studios, with pre- and on-site engineering. We also have equipment leasing programs.

Leave it to the company that's manufactured over 15,000 LPTV transmitters for nearly 100 countries. Leave it to Thomson-LGT.



"Only Thomson-LGT could accommodate Channel 23's tight time frame. They actually delivered their equipment ahead of schedule. And they spoke language that I could understand. I would not hesitate to buy more equipment from Thomson-LGT."

*Kenny Belford, President
Channel 23
Woodward, Oklahoma*

Ten sales offices coast-to-coast to serve you.

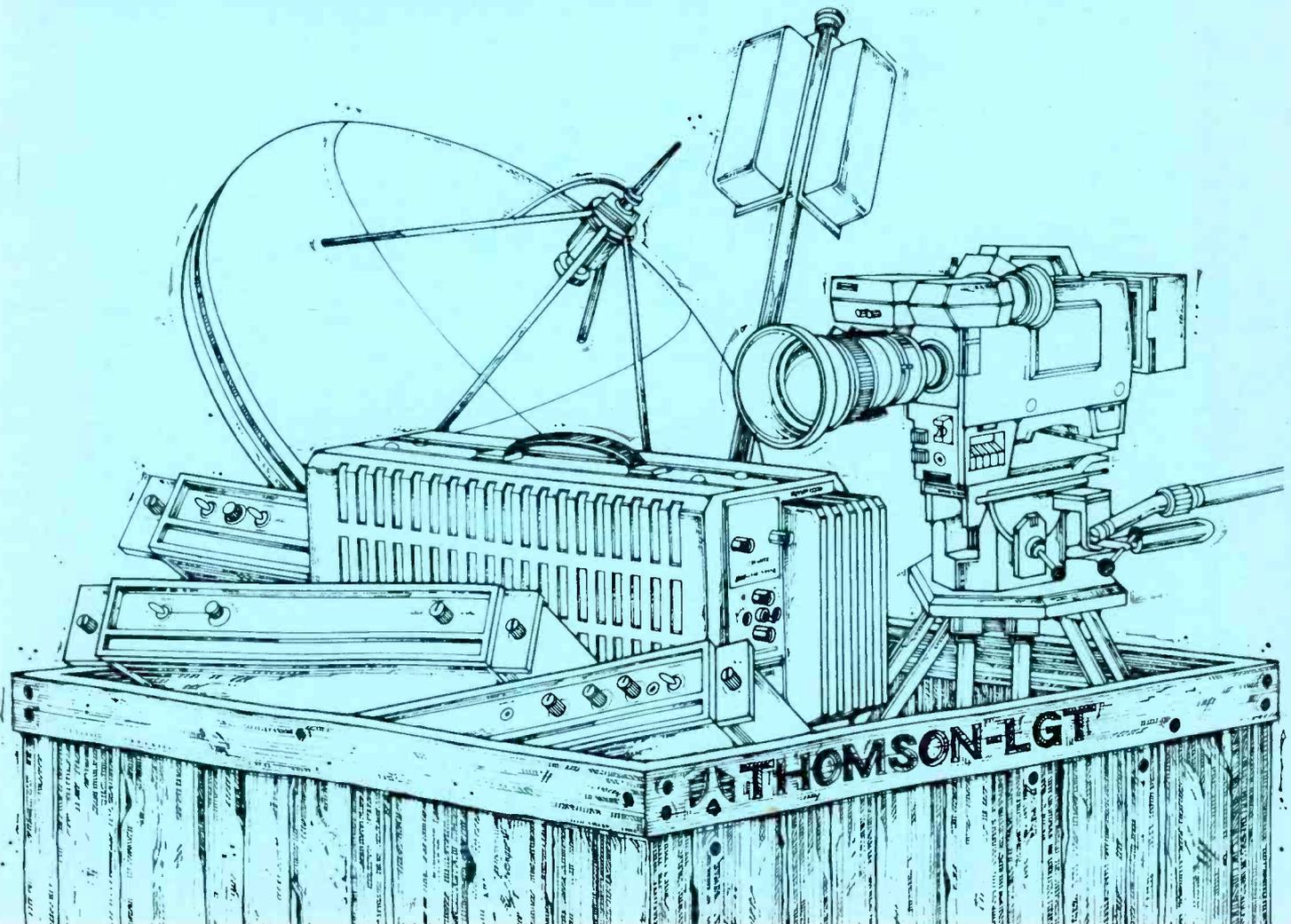
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**Everything you need for an LPTV facility.
In one convenient package.**



Low Power Technology of Boulder, CO (who furnished us with the article below), has netted \$2.189 million on an initial public offering of 25 million units of its common stock. Jeffrey Nightbyrd is President, Jeremy Lansman is Vice President and Lorenzo Milane is Chairman.

The firm has a quantity of LPTV applications. As part of a settlement agreement the firm will own 25% of a LPTV station in Biloxi, MS. Several other grants are imminent according to the firm.

This is the first LPTV firm we have reported on that has gone public. Low Power appears to be "hot" in financial circles at the moment.

BUSINESS

Los Angeles Times

Monday, April 2, 1984

LOW-POWER TV BOOSTERS PLUG INTO THE FUTURE

By DAVID CROOK,
Times Staff Writer

John Reilly, executive director of the New York-based Institute for Low Power Television, has visions of megawealth. He is an applicant for a new TV station to serve the Northern California cities of Chico and Oroville.

"(As investments,) TV licenses in this country traditionally have outperformed real estate," he said during a breakfast interview. "In television, it's almost impossible to lose money, even if the station itself is losing money."

He estimated that newspapers, radio stations and one existing TV station in the Chico-Oroville area receive more than \$20 million a year in advertising revenue. "If we could get 10% of that, we'd be doing very well," Reilly said. "One million (dollars) a year is all that we need."

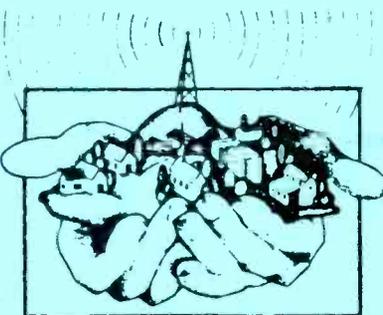
He has applied for 44 other stations in the country.

Reilly and nearly 500 other people were at the Disneyland Hotel last week for a two-day conference on low-power television, the first new over-the-air commercial-TV service authorized by the Federal Communications Commission since the early 1950s.

Most of those on hand, like Reilly,

were applicants for low-power stations in small towns throughout the country. Most, too, had their own visions of making millions in the new medium. One session was described in the conference brochure like this:

"Started in July of 1982 in a community of 28,000 and using a building bartered from the local church in return for broadcasting Sunday services, Channel 63 (in



KURZ & KURZ

Alamogordo, N.M.) was in the black after five months on the air. . . . Find out how they did it!"

Low-power stations, as the name suggests, are broadcast TV stations operating at a fraction of the transmitting power of traditional stations. Low-power VHF stations (Channels 2 to 13) are limited to 10 watts of power, and their signals seldom reach farther than 10 or 15 miles from their transmission tower. KABC (Channel 7) Los Angeles, in

contrast, broadcasts with 159 kilowatts of power and reaches, as the slogan says, "from the desert to the sea."

A typical low-power station can be built for less than \$300,000, while major stations sell these days for a quarter of a billion dollars.

Profit margins of 30% or more are not at all uncommon at traditional stations, and there is a brisk, lucrative trade in TV licenses. According to *Broadcasting* magazine, the average price for a TV station increased nearly 400% from 1972 to 1982—from just more than \$4 million per station to more than \$17 million.

More than 100 low-power stations are operating in the continental United States, and another 200 are in Alaska. For now, low power is principally a small-town phenomenon, but there are applications at the FCC for stations to serve suburban and inner-city areas.

It's not difficult to see why the FCC's 38-person low-power TV staff has been swamped by more than 25,000 low-power applications.

The need for low-power TV has come about because of a 1952 FCC decision that seriously misread one of the fundamental changes in society after World War II—the population shift from big cities to suburbs.

At the dawn of the age of commercial TV, just as suburbs began to mushroom on the urban fringes, the commission developed a nationwide table of TV frequency allocations.

Please see *LOW-POWER*, Page 10

LOW-POWER TV

Continued from Page 1

The vast majority of those frequencies were assigned to big cities. The combination of population shifts and TV channels concentrated in big cities resulted in vast numbers of people with little or no local TV service.

San Francisco, with a current population of less than 700,000, was assigned nine commercial TV channels; Orange County, with a population of more than 2 million, was given two. Under the 1952 allocation structure, the entire state of New Jersey was assigned only one commercial VHF (channels 2-13) frequency, and that station later moved to New York City.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, demographers noticed yet another population shift developing. Rural areas (called C and D counties in TV parlance) started growing at rates far greater than either big cities or suburbs (A and B counties). Suddenly, the villages and hamlets of the 1950s were becoming the small cities of the 1980s.

If these new population centers were to have any local TV service at all, the FCC decided, it would be necessary either to redraw the entire allocation table or to shoehorn smaller, less powerful stations into the gaps of the existing frequency table. The commission took the latter route, and low-power TV was born.

"We're witnessing a shift back to an earlier era, the re-establishment of smaller cities," Reilly said. "You get the feeling that there's a lot of excitement in moving back to that kind of area."

Much of the growth in rural areas has been attributed to so-called "urban refugees," young, affluent, well-educated people who have chosen to live outside urban areas because of the quality of life that small towns can offer. A recent article in *Scientific American* noted the "small segments of urban culture" springing up in the countryside.

Low-power pioneers such as Reilly are betting that these transplanted urbanites will demand local TV just like they were accustomed to having in the cities.

James Patrick Devaney, who is trying to forge his Palos Verdes-based JPD Television Network into a national low-power program service, calls this new rural audience a "disenfranchised element of society."

Along with his wife, Susan, Devaney is building a very commercial, very traditional-looking national network service with a heavy emphasis on innocuous, if hardly current, entertainment programming. Their network, based in Palos Verdes, already has 16 affiliated stations on the air—including stations in Mountain Home, Ark. (1980 population, 7,447), Junction City, Kan. (19,305) and Bruce, Miss. (2,208)—and expects to have a total of 30 stations operating by June.

Aside from local news and sports for towns that have never had local programs of any kind, most of the JPD affiliates' schedules are far from radical. The network's stable of programs includes movies and ancient reruns of "Bonanza," "Here's Lucy," "My Favorite Martian" and other shows that have run on big-city independent stations for years.

"We're looking for a safe programming environment for the advertiser," Devaney said in an interview. "We're still trying to sell low power. We sure don't want to come up and sell a new program concept, too."

"In an embryonic industry, we didn't want to be too controversial or break new ground."

Jeffrey Nightbyrd of Boulder, Colo., is taking a different tack. "I want to change TV. I don't want to put on reruns of 'MASH,'" he said. "Most people are putting on pretty standard television, I don't think you have to do that."

"It's like the fellow
who used to shoe horses,
he may have loved it,
but he had better
learn about carburetors."

—Jeffrey Nightbyrd
President, Low Power Technology

He sees low power as an alternative TV service comparable to the weekly newspapers that sprang up in the 1960s and '70s in major cities. Nightbyrd was one of the founders of the Austin (Tex.) *Sun* and helped in establishing the *L.A. Weekly*.

"With a full-power station, you have to be at the Sears or K-Mart level to advertise on television," Nightbyrd said. With low-power stations, on the other hand, advertising costs can be brought down to levels far more agreeable to local businesses, he added. He called this the "decentralizing effect . . . a force that undercuts mass marketing."

He estimated that a local business could purchase 20 30-second commercials on a low-power TV station for the same price as a full-page advertisement in a weekly newspaper.

Nightbyrd's company, Low Power Technology Inc., has become the first low-power firm to offer its stock publicly. The company last month raised more than \$2 million in its first public stock offering, and by this fall Nightbyrd expects to open stations in college towns around the country, including Lawrence, Kan., Columbia, Mo., and Tallahassee, Fla.

Nightbyrd believes that low power will break the grip of local newspapers on their small-town audiences and advertisers, just as big-city TV stations led to the demise of hundreds of big-city newspapers.

"Trying to raise money to start a newspaper is like pulling boar's teeth," Nightbyrd said. "Raising money for TV . . . well, everybody thinks TV makes money."

Nightbyrd has taken his views on the lecture circuit, telling newspaper publishers that their business is going to be seriously threatened by the growth of low power unless they rethink the essence of what they do. He thinks that local publishers should start their own local TV stations.

"If you see yourself as somebody putting ink on tree bark," Nightbyrd tells publishers, "you're going to say goodbye to your business. You've got to view yourselves as data-gathering centers."

If publishers don't see themselves as sources of information that can be presented in any number of media, Nightbyrd believes, "they're going to be out of business in 20 years."

"It's like the fellow who used to shoe horses," Nightbyrd said. "He may have loved it, but he had better learn about carburetors."

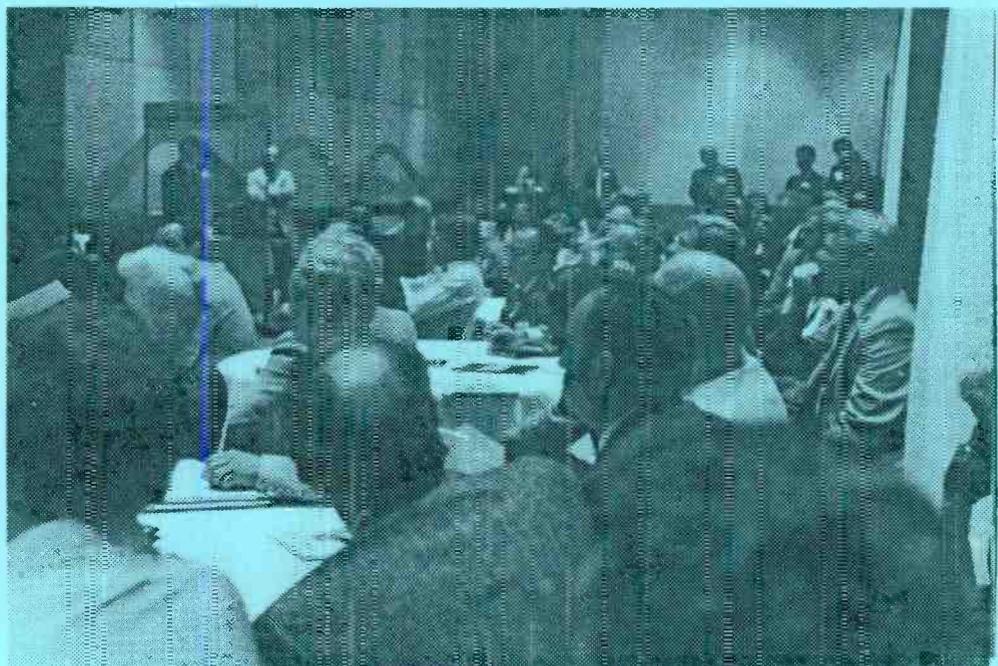


Barbra Kriesman, is shown above responding to a Low Power question at the recent LPTV West recently held in Anaheim, CA. The Commission personnel in attendance spoke on two separate sessions and answered questions. Those in attendance became aware that there were no easy answers to expediting processing. Also still unclear was how the new processing windows would be handled, with methodology apparently still completely up in the air. June is the guess for timing on adoption of the new method. Also up in the air are decision on whether financial qualifications will be dropped and a proposed processing preference for translators be installed.

Kriesman said there seemed to be some preference by rural people to obtain the 3 major net-

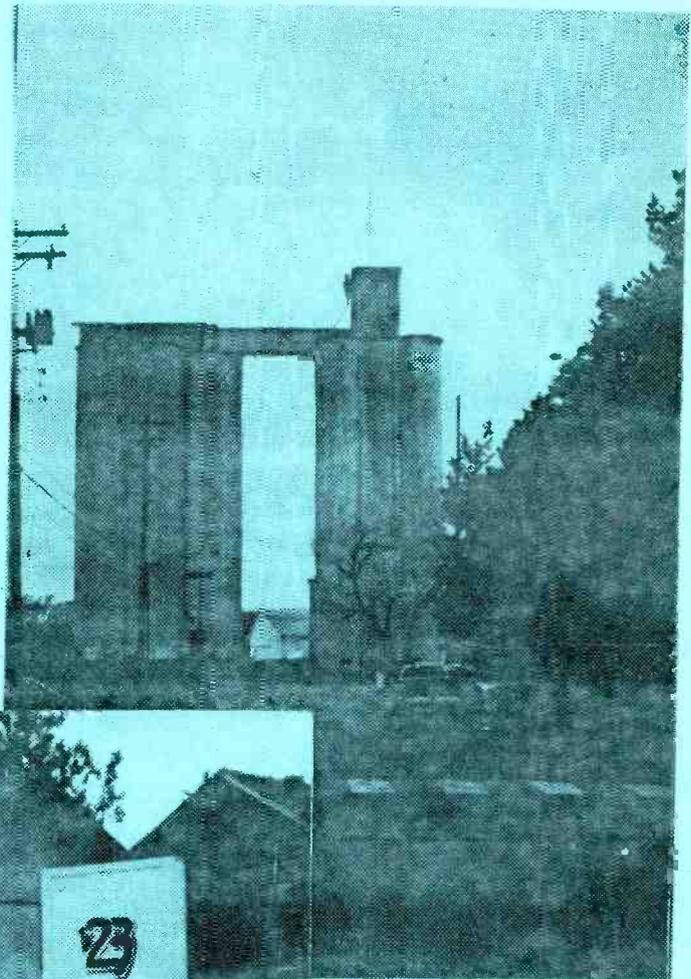
works as priority over local LPTV. Editors Note: No one brought up that translator users have had over 30 years to get those in place and there should be little urgency now. Also, apparently not considered is the 3 Networks programming is now available off satellite and whether it is better that a local LPTV station have direct Network affiliation and run a perfect picture off the satellite or is it better to be a translator on the tail end of several translator repeats with snowy and degraded pictures from a full service station (often 100 to 200 miles away) with other than the Network feed absolutely no programming or news of local interest. LPTV West was rather poorly attended (our guess 250), but those in attendance were mostly serious applicants.

Photo right is of attendees at the FCC session shown above. Seminar sessions included several people now on the air, explaining how they operate and showing tapes of some of their programs. Next convention of interest is the NAB (National Association of Broadcasters) who have several LPTV sessions planned. NAB meets in Las Vegas April 29 to May 2. If you do not have room reservations, you had better hurry. Also airline reservations on those dates will be booked up.



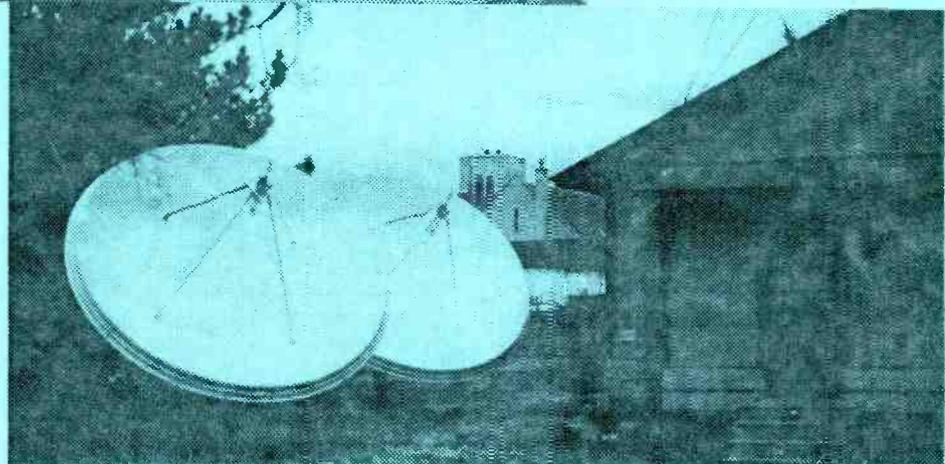
K23AD Woodward, OK

K23AD, Woodward, OK, came on the air May 9, 1983 to serve a population of about 15,000 Oklahomans. Broadcasting from the top of a 150 foot grain elevator the 30 foot mast holds an SL-8 Scala omni antenna. The station operates with a 100 watt Thomson Transmitter and the modulator is at the studio and feeds thru nearly 3 blocks of coaxial cable strung on utility poles to the grain elevator. Final stage of the transmitter is located at the grain elevator.



The production facilities are operated from a house located at 1325 9th St. in Woodward. Telephone: (405) 256-8823

Two satellite dishes and receivers are used to pick up JPD and other satellite fed programming.



One minute of local news briefs are broadcast every hour. They are prerecorded in 3 separate tape sessions from the studio set shown at right and require about one hour of production time. Two Panasonic 3 tube cameras are used both for studio and field production.



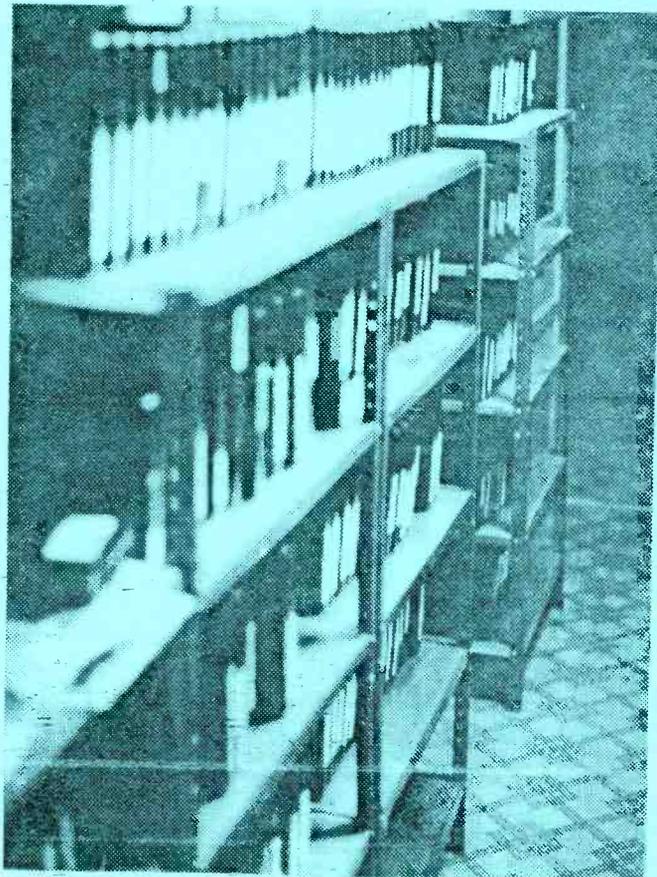
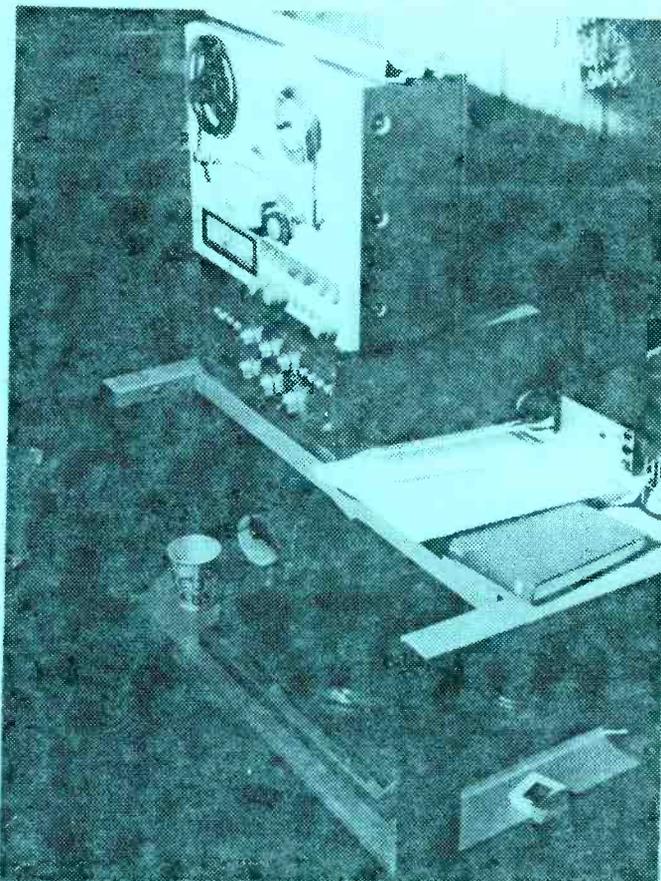
The time base corrector is shown in this photo just left of the 9 on the clock. Three monitors are to preview the 3 - 3/4 inch decks below, one of which is viewable here.

A local magazine format program named "Inside Woodward" a taped community show is shown at 9 pm on Wed. and repeated at 12 noon on Saturday. Channel 23 was just now going on the local cable system after nearly a year of operation and will be seen on a basic tier. The station employs eleven

full time people. Station management seems pleased with the JPD programming saying the JPD network has delivered everything they promised.

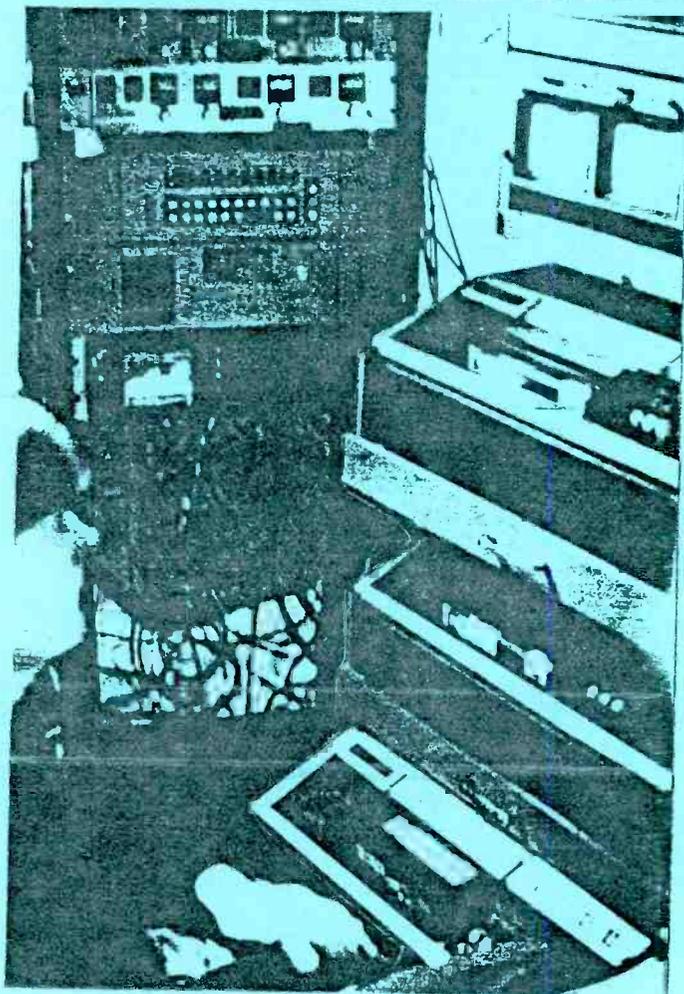
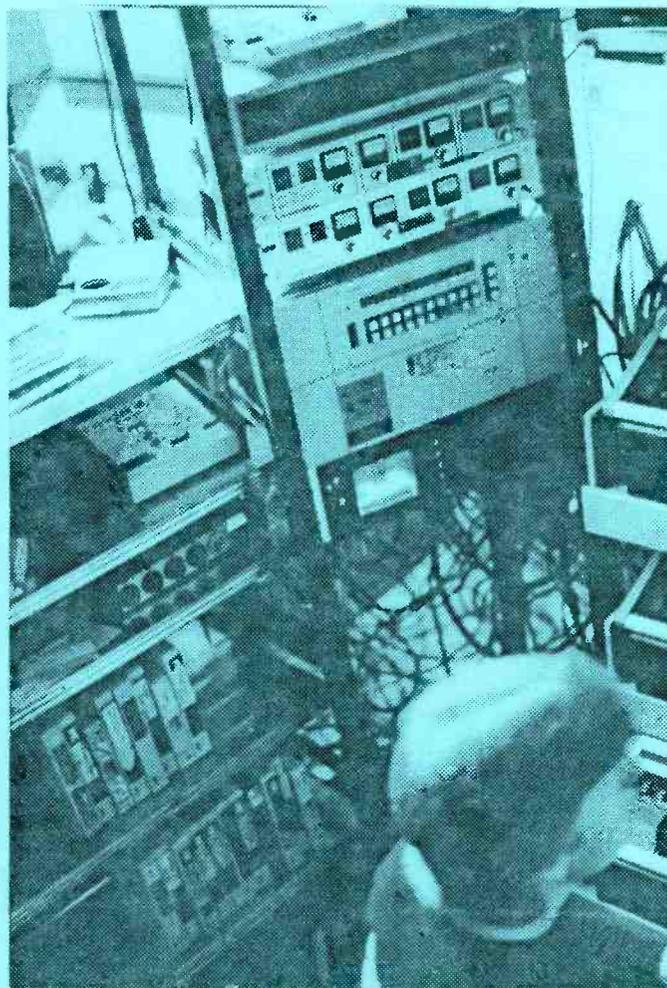
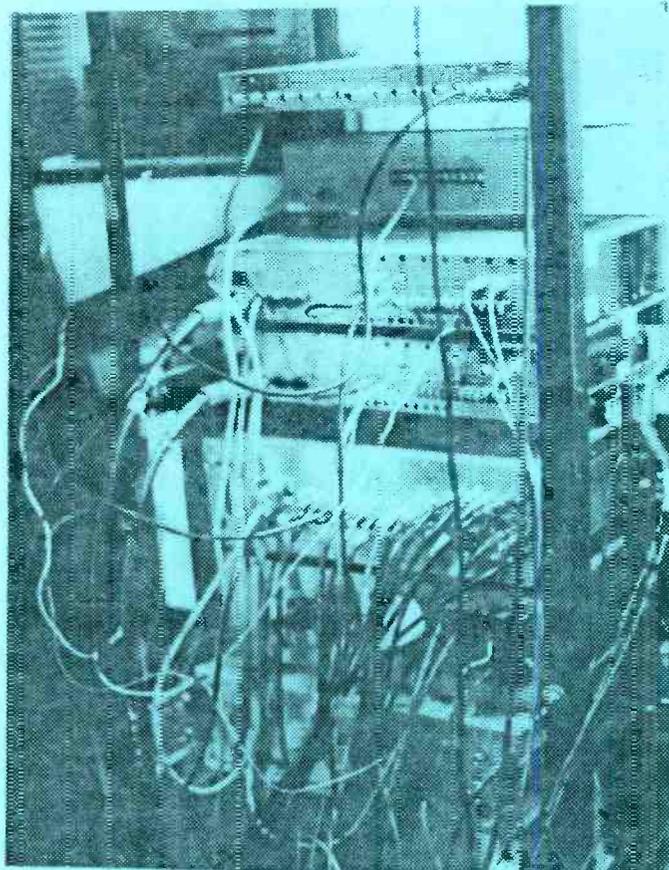
The station acts as a ticket agent for Oklahoma City concerts etc. Tickets are often given away as prizes in local contests.

Audio production equipment is shown in photo at right. Local commercials are written by the staff, produced with the aid of the editor and Texscan character generator.



A large inventory of $\frac{3}{4}$ tapes are on hand at Channel 23, which include programming on $\frac{3}{4}$ inch supplied by a now defunct low power program network.

Local sports are broadcast on a tape delay basis and have been a popular part of Channel 23 local programming.



Upper left photo shows the rear view of equipment shown in the rack in right top photo, top equipment right, with all the dials, are two satellite receivers. Switcher personnel are in full time attendance from 6:30 am to 12:00 pm and switch program sources and stick in local commercials at pre designated spots, by using the 3 - 3/4 inch tape decks shown far right in top right and bottom photo. All local production is on 3/4 inch including commercials.

When questioned about using automated insertion, Kenny Belford, President of Channel 23, said that cue tones on the satellites were spasmodic, would often insert a commercial right in the middle of a program etc. So they considered handling insertion manually as a necessity of low power operation.

One of the major costs of LPTV operation is labor. About the only place labor can be cut extensively is in switching. Cable systems use automated commercial insertion on several satellite channels, but we have yet to visit a LPTV station using automation.

Due to close quarters, we had to shoot two photos to get the editing room.



The Panasonic editor controller is shown here, center. Two $\frac{3}{4}$ editing decks are shown left, one above the other. The Texscan Character Generator is shown at right. Ken said that the $\frac{3}{4}$ decks had a lot of technical outages and despite having 5 decks, they had on at least one occasion gotten down to only two operational, with the rest back in Oklahoma City for repairs. A time base corrector is used on the final processing before broadcasting. It is occasionally removed from that function and used with the editors shown above when producing commercials or local shows with the editor.

Late News

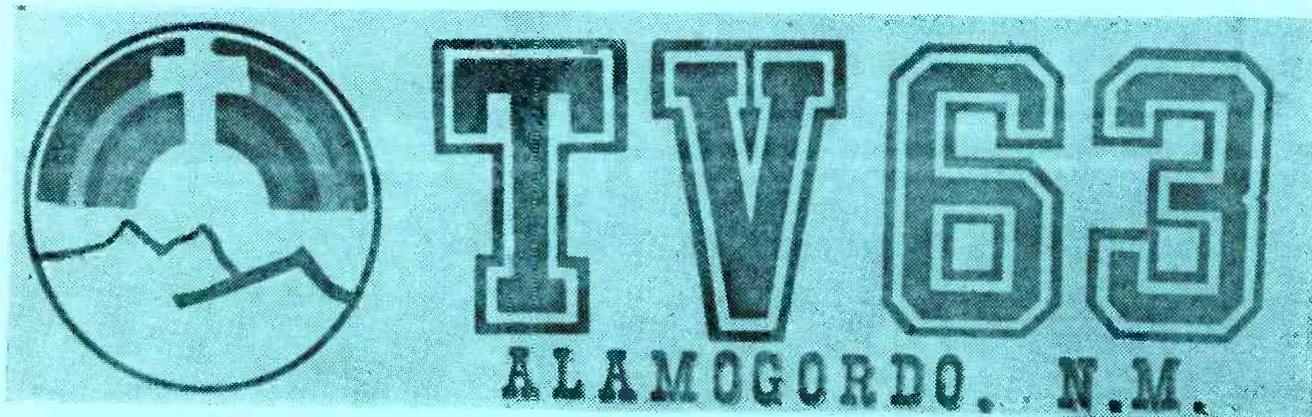
The FCC has approved stereo for television along the same lines as we predicted last month in our article on stereo TV.

Stereo TV may become the biggest thing to hit television since color. Many TV manufacturers will have stereo equipped sets on the market by Christmas. The little black boxes to adapt your present home stereo to use the new Zenith DBX system should be available before fall. The Zenith DBX system recommended by the industry will be protected by the FCC but not guaranteed exclusively.

The Zenith DBX system not only has a second channel of standard audio but provides a third channel for another language, etc.

The FCC ruling also allows additional channels of audio for other uses, including delivery of data, paging, etc. Some engineers tell us you can squeeze in from 10 to 20 additional audio type channels which will not affect your standard TV broadcast, including the new stereo sound.

What the Commission has done is not only allowed you to go stereo but to carry additional subcarriers (leased out) with practically no regulation. These can add income that may exceed your main channel income. Do not forget you can also carry several similar channels during the blanking interval (25 unused lines below the picture that do not show).



Bumper sticker above in several colors advertises the Alamosordo Christian station, now in operation nearly 18 months.



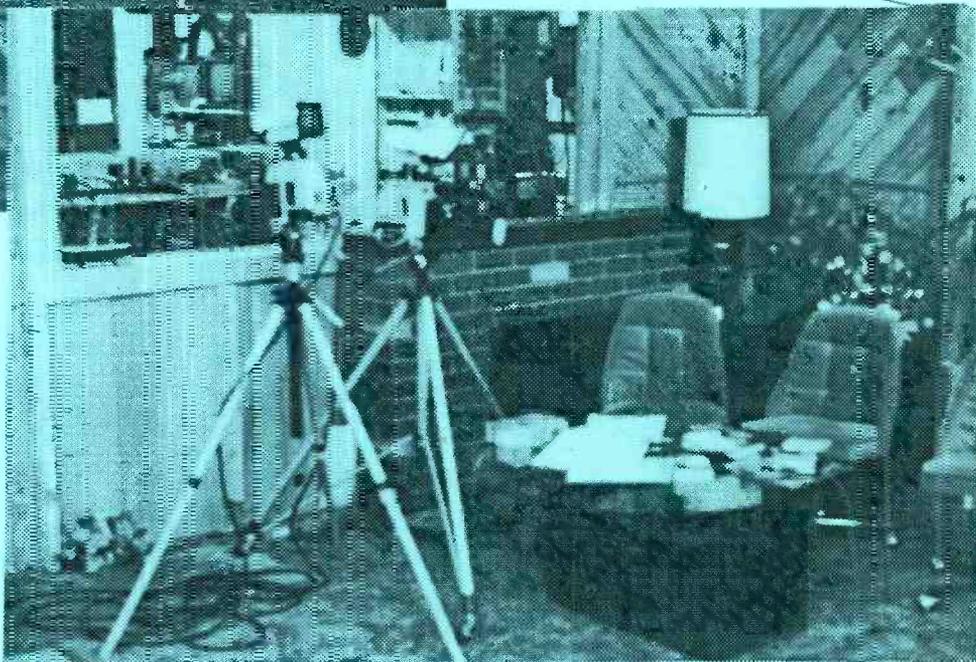
Pictured above is another view of the Beta 1/2-inch editor. This is a standard home Beta. There is a difference between broadcast 1/2-inch that you will see at the NAB showings. These machines use standard consumer 1/2-inch tape, but broadcast 1/2-inch is a different standard--the tapes run at eight times the speed of consumer and industrial 1/2-inch. Channel 23 in Alamosordo uses the standard 1/2-inch consumer-industrial method. Programs, commercials, etc., received on 3/4-inch are dubbed to 1/2-inch Beta. All editing at Channel 23 is on Beta 1/2-inch.

We did an article on Alamosordo's first LPTV station shortly after they came on the air over a year ago, and having a chance to stop in again, I popped in to see what was new. Biggest changes were in the control room where a new audio panel had been added. The camera controls and special effects generator (Panasonic 4600) were boxed up for using on remotes and the editor was close in for the switcher to work on editing when not switching. Also new was a patch panel with cords that allowed connecting any arrangement of recorders, etc., to the switching setup.



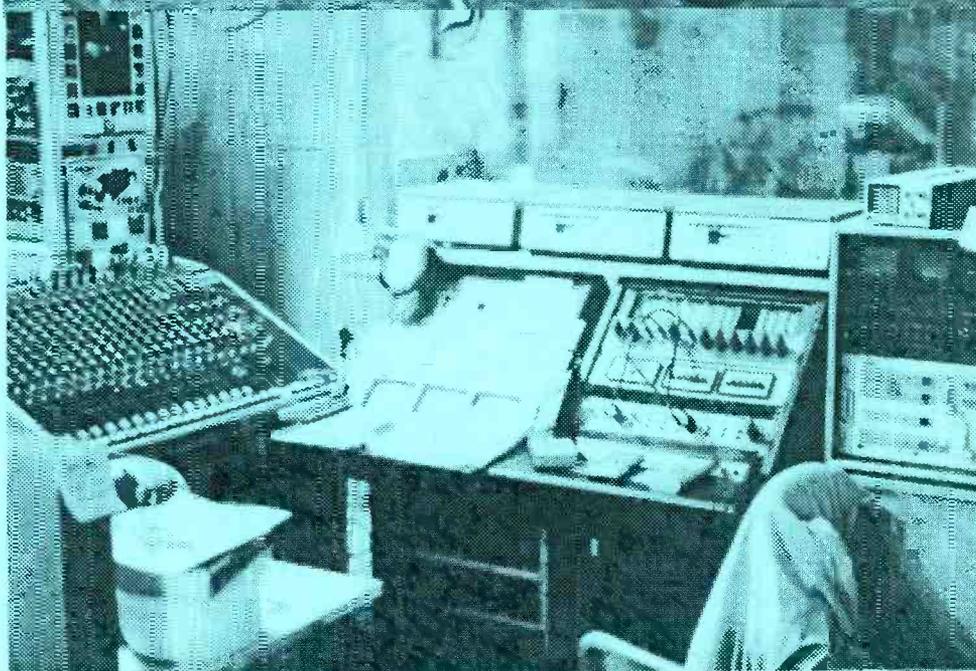
The set had been changed so we took some new photos. A black drape on a track around the right side was not photographed. Gone was the studio couch, previously part of the studio.

Control room, viewable in this shot, through the window left. Fireplace is moveable.

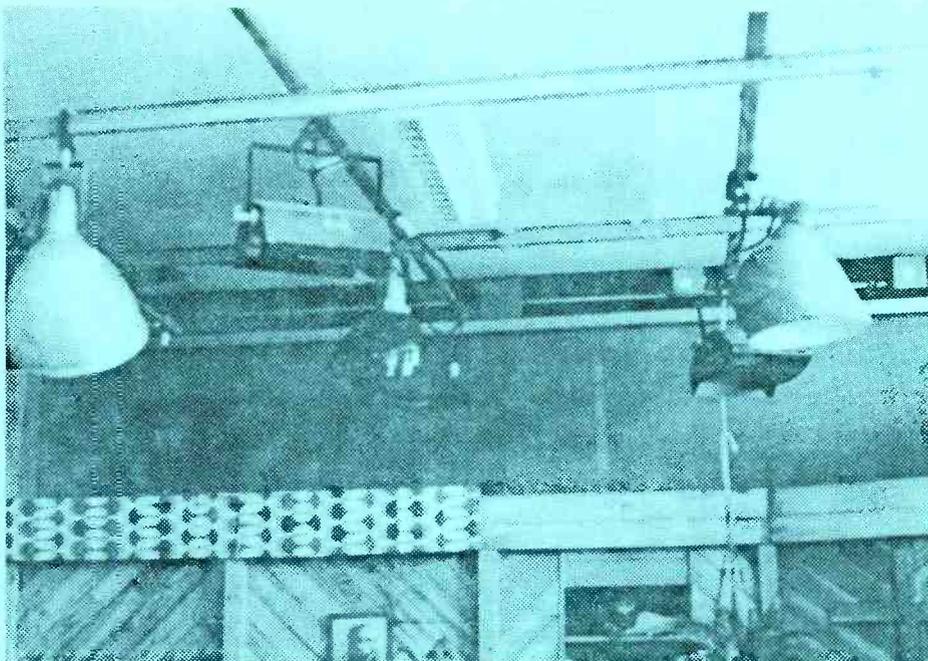


Control room photo shows the new audio control at left, patch panel middle right, and boxed camera controls and SEG, far right.

Top row of three tape decks are Beta 1/2-inch. Wave form monitor, far right top.



Ceiling grid of studio lights was photographed right. Room has a high ceiling. House used as a studio is traded out for broadcast time with nearby church for 11 A.M. church broadcast every Sunday produced by the church.



Channel 63 is now producing a local news show that is run in conjunction with INN News off the satellite. A new news set was built just for the program.

MOP UP CUTOFF LIST COMING OUT?

Speculation continues as to when the 'mop up' cut-off list (Barbara Kreisman mentioned it at LPTV West) will be out, and even if there will be one is still anyone's guess. Our estimates are there are somewhere between 500 and 1500 still to be put on cut-off that, for one reason or another, did not make the last list. This number could be cut considerably by the MX situation with the March 8 new filings. Best guess is, all personnel are being used to enter in the computer the 23,000 filed on the last cut-off, and the final cut-off list will not be put out until that is completed and processed to see how many still to be put on one last cut-off are eliminated by being MX in daisy chains, etc., with the new filings of March 8. Another guesstimate would be that it will be mid-May at the earliest before that is completed.

The March 8 cut-off list was put out hastily and many, many were on that list that had been on cut-off previously in the two preceding cut-offs but were not processed in time to have the MX situations recognized and those pulled from the list. The Commission is now having to return all of those filed on March 8 on channels that should not have been on that cut-off list. Look for at least 2,000 of the 23,000 March 8 filings to be returned right off for that reason alone. This was a total waste of time and money for the applicants and needless paper handling for the Commission, and they now recognize this. We doubt, therefore, that the next list will be put out until the entire March 8 filings are processed to completion.

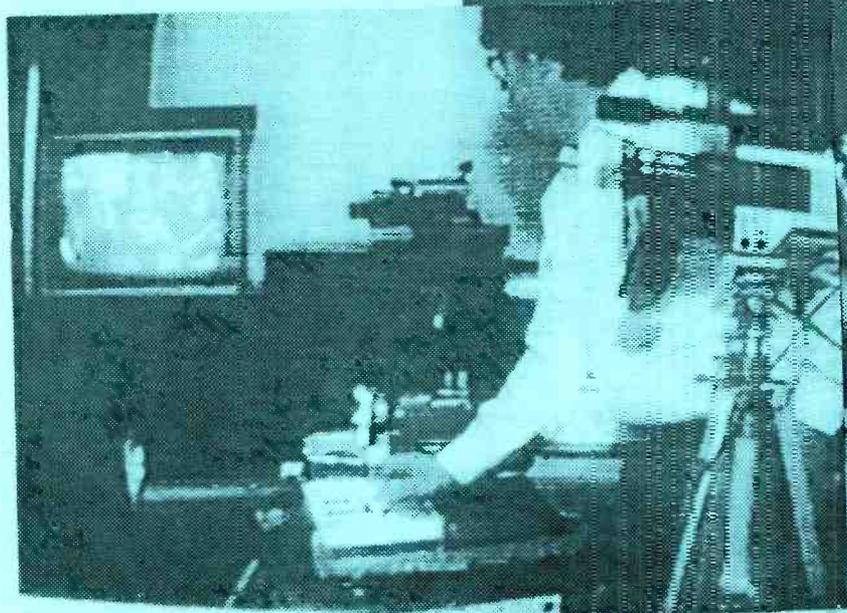
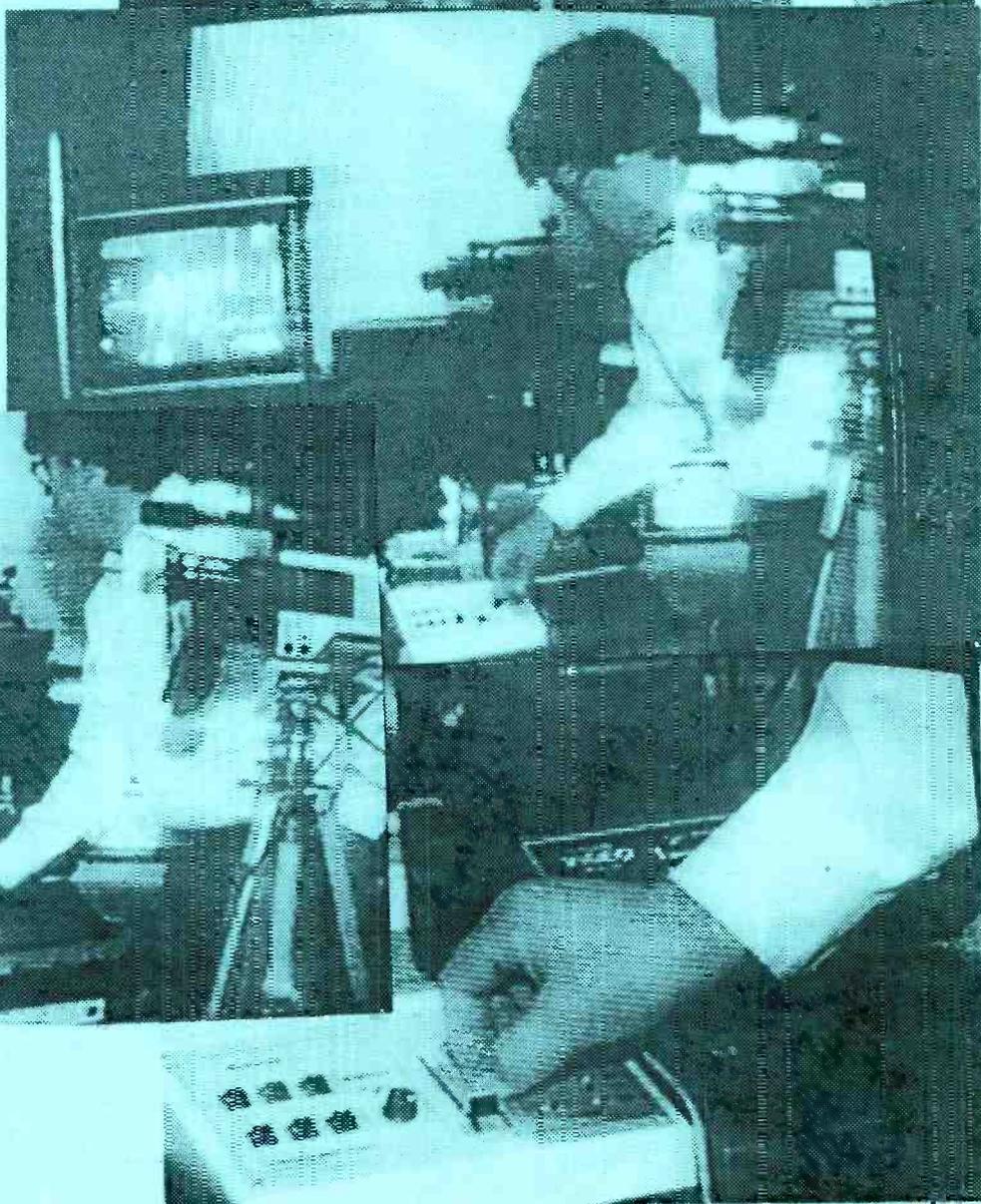
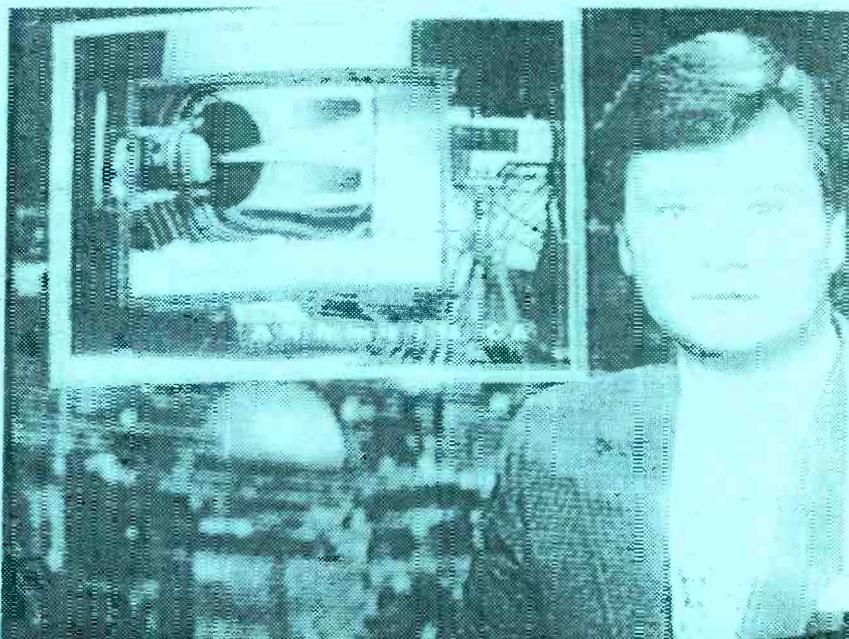
From listening to FCC staff speeches and other sources, it appears the most optimistic projections are that lotteries, etc., for all cut-offs before the March 8 filings will hopefully be completed within the next six months. They claim their processing is getting faster and faster as time goes by.

The April lottery list was larger and they are expected to increase in numbers each month. The March 8 filings are then expected to be processed and cleared after that in six months, and could take an additional six months to a year to complete.

Still to be determined is how many of the 3,400 on the March 8 cut-off made it through without being filed on top of. The data will not start appearing probably for another 45 days, so that you can see whether you got clobbered or not. Big question is, did the major filer that files solely to be paid off continue filing with copied and made up tower sites (without permission) on every little town (as in the last four cut-offs), or did they concentrate and only get to the big cities on March 8th?

Data on the January cut-off list is now nearly all entered on the current data base (available on microfiche, \$10, from this publication). We normally print a list each month of the new filings as that information is released. However, because of the 23,000 filed on March 8, we will not be doing that because of the size and suggest you wait until at least mid-May to obtain a fiche that will then include (hopefully) most of those filings.

We took along our entire \$16,000 VHF LPTV station (including transmitter and antennas) to LPTV West. Using industrial cameras with a Viscount switcher SEG and a genlock system to tie lowcost cameras together, we generated some interest in lowcost operation. The 'Entertainment Tonight' TV program ran a minute or so on low power three days later, and we shot these photos off a TV set. That's your editor doing a wipe from one camera to another with the little Viscount switcher. Camera in foreground is a Panasonic Industrial 3230.



Attracting Local Interest

\$16,625 VHF LPTV Station, we took to LPTV West in back of a VW Rabbit (minus the dish).

12ft. Total TV dish, Drake LNA	\$1,000
Drake Commercial Sat. receiver	\$900
Transmitter TTC 10 watt	\$6,000
Cable and Housing	\$250
Transmit Antennas	\$300
Camera, Panasonic 3230	\$1,000
Camera, RCA CC11	\$500
Hitachi Everex Camera color	\$500
B & W Sony camera & keyer	\$450
Color phasing - genlock unit	\$1,400
3 tripods	\$200
Remote control lighting	\$40
Lights	\$160
Weather computer, Heath Kit	\$400
Timer	\$25
RCA VHS recorder	\$500
Panasonic Industrial 8950 VCR	\$1,500
Color Monitor, Panasonic	\$400
Special effects generator	\$900
Audio mixer & mikes	\$200

TOTAL---	\$16,625

Information on what you can do with this equipment and where each item is obtained at the best price is available from your editor free of charge.

We are currently developing a later version of this production equipment that will essentially be a production facility in a readily transportable box, everything in stereo and under \$8,000. We have put together a book entitled 'Low Cost Studio' about this equipment and other low cost items that have appeared in this magazine. Cost is \$25, postpaid.

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Postmaster, send address changes to 7432 East Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257. (602) 945-6746.

We are going to want to attract viewers to our local TV station every way we can, and the best thing is local interest that no competitive viewing station can supply.

One idea is to use station breaks, weather announcements, etc., drawn up by school kids. The way we plan this is to send a proposal to the teachers in each of the many grade schools the station covers. Suggest an art project to do station break drawn up with the call letters of your station and any other art work they like. Have the teacher explain that she is going to pick the top 1/3 (up to the 4th grade) and send them to the station. Above 4th grade, have them send them all and use them all. Instruct the teacher to have the kids print their name, grade and school on a second sheet with a black crayon and paper clip them together.

Now we will use these station breaks by recording a whole group in sequence, putting the station break sheet in front of a color camera. The associated kid's name sheet will then be placed in front of a keying camera. The kid's name, grade and school will be superimposed over the artwork momentarily part way through the 30 seconds we record of each break. We will use a snappy, identifiable tune; the same each time we use this type of break. So when kids hear this music, they will check to see if we are using their artwork this time.

We use a Panasonic 8950 1/2-inch VHS recorder and we put in 99 stops on one tape so we can have it search and find the next start of a station break, up to 99 on one tape. By recording them all at once, we spend little time or hassle using them.

We might then pick the top ten and use them on one certain day. Out of those, we pick the best one and offer a prize (obtained through tradeout with some sponsor). We use the best one all day on another announced day.

You can use the same idea to produce background sheets for different forecasts, such as rain tomorrow, sunny tomorrow, snow tonight, etc., etc.

Remember, kids have a lot of control over what channel is watched. This little gimmick will get them tuning in your channel regularly. If you have barter kids' shows available (programs you get free for running the built-in commercials), run them when no other station is running kids' programs. Local kids' shows are popular, and you may get some local volunteer to put together a local show of this type where the local kids are seen weekly or even daily on your local kids' show.

Next lottery is May 30th, but the release is not out in time for this issue. This is being printed before April 19th so lottery winners from that date are not yet available.

Next month--details on a new LPTV satellite-fed program service that will compete with JPD. JPD recently lowered their monthly charge to a bottom of \$2,000 a month for stations serving under 15,000. Top fee for JPD is \$4,000 for large cities.

Lo-Power Community TV
7432 East Diamond
Scottsdale, AZ 85257
(602) 945-6746



FIRST CLASS

John Powley/WOPC TV
1536 Logan Avenue
Altoona, PA 16602
8/84



PUBLIC NOTICE

3316

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

News media information 202/254-7874. Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/632-0002.

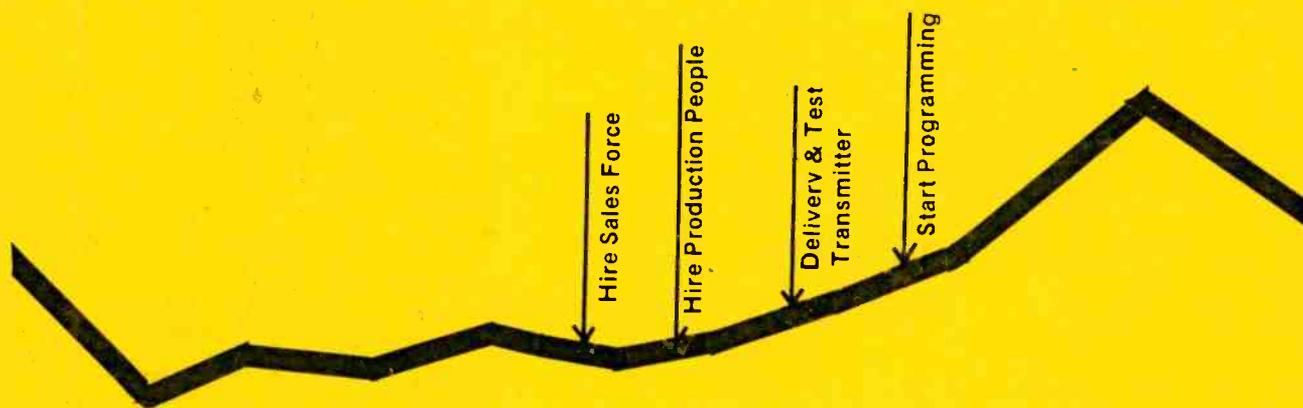
Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Released: April 3, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| BPTTL- 820318TU
Local Power Television, Inc.
Russellville, Alabama | Channel 53 |
| BPTVL-820413SS
State of Alaska
Kasigluk, Alaska | Channel 9 |
| BPTTL-810217H8
Crawford Communications, Inc.
Denison, Iowa | Channel 22 |

LO POWER COMMUNITY TV



Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Seasonal TV Fluctuation

TV viewing is not a constant, steady, equal, all year business. It is very up and down. We took six very up and down, nationally produced graphs here and combined them, which sort of took out some roller coaster effects. It includes the average of software rentals, software inventories, software sales, TV set and VCR sales, TV repair service and video hardware inventories and averaged them all out. This is not a 100% accurate way of gauging viewer hours watched at each period of the year, but it gives you a rather interesting view of \$\$ interest in TV viewing by time of the year. My experience from being in the sales, rental and TV set service business in the Fifties was that it dropped off very rapidly in March

and no amount of advertising, etc., would revive interest until, surprisingly, August. In April, they would say don't bother getting the set fixed (or a new one), we'll put up with the way it is, we aren't going to watch much till fall anyway. Then all of a sudden in August when it was hotter than blazes, they would want to get their TV straightened out because they were soon going to be watching it again.

There may be a good time of the year to start a LPTV station and a poor time. It would appear that riding the crest of viewer interest would be the ideal method of timing the start of your LPTV station. Advertiser interest in buying time on your LPTV station should be almost an identical graph.

May '84



Pictured above is Rick Hutcheson, right, moderator of a LPTV session at the recent National Association of Broadcasters convention in Las Vegas. Barbara Kreisman, with the FCC's low power branch is at left answering questions posed by the audience.

The total freeze put on new applications for LPTV and translators last September will not be lifted in any way until at least September, according to Kreisman, and whenever it finally is lifted, then a small window (period of time) will be used only for a specific area or category.

The mop-up cut-off list mentioned by Kreisman at the Anaheim convention also got moved up to September or later. So all of the Spring expectations have been delayed again up till at least fall. Traditionally, nothing gets done at the FCC over the summer. Kreisman mentioned 500 grants by the end of the year as realistic.

This publication will be doing some pieces on financing LPTV stations in future issues. Three large financing firms are currently offering terms for LPTV financing that includes up to 10 months of no payments at the start with an average of 60 months to pay off equipment financing. As mentioned in a previous issue, leasing transmitter equipment and many other financing arrangements are available as options for getting your station on the air. We will detail all of your options.

Some of the program suppliers are intimating you need to sign up with them before you will be put in touch with these financing plans.

Many LPTV applicants that have received grants are looking for partners, buyers or a small percentage of the action for supplying the CP, and the list is growing.

The large lottery list in April that brought forth some optimism from a lot of us that maybe things were going to get rolling at last as promised for the last two years, but the next list didn't come out until 40 days later and it was smaller (May 30th lottery); now the word is the subsequent lists will be delayed and smaller because of emphasis on doing the basic checking in and processing of the March 8th filings. Result, still only a trickle of grants over the summer.

Phoenix's KNXV-TV Channel 15

Phoenix's KNXV-TV Channel 15 full service station reported having invested \$2 million in the station five years ago, has recently been sold for \$36 million plus \$5 million for a non-compete agreement (total \$41 million). Not a bad return on a \$2 million investment in five years.

Want to play the game? Channel 45 has recently been allocated to Phoenix. File for and win that and you can duplicate the Channel 15 story.

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The Lottery System

Some of you may at last be up for lottery "chance" which is an improvement over previous odds, at least there is some chance this way, whereas for three years you have been waiting, waiting, with partially no chance at all of your application being granted a CP.

We note that at least some of the last September lottery (the first lottery) "winners" have not yet been granted a CP nor have their applications been returned.

We see articles that list lottery winners and headlined "FCC grants LPTV CP's". That headline is incorrect, since winning a lottery is not exactly winning a CP at least not for many months and some never.

Petitions to deny have been filed in approximately 20% of the winners filed according to staff reports and only a few have been denied and a new lottery warranted. However, the number of grants has not caught up with the lottery rate for whatever reason.

One lottery winner in a relatively large market said that at least one party filed a petition to deny against his winning application "the size of a phone book" (the winner is from a small town, so maybe he is used to "small" phone books).

The Washington attorneys are making big bucks filing "petitions to deny" for the big city winners. Apparently, the larger and more valuable the market, the more likely you will have several petitions to deny filed against your "lottery winning" application. Parties filing such a petition are required to send you a copy which must be filed with in 14 days of the lottery winners drawing. You will then have 14 days to respond to their petition to deny.

If you would like a copy of the winners application we get those for you for \$25 plus \$9.35 for express mail if you want it delivered that way.

If you would like us to check the winners application to see if we consider something grossly wrong or defective that would warrant a petition to deny, we will do that review for you for \$50.00 (plus cost of the application copy).

If we document the defects and help put the petition to deny together for you about \$100.00 remember, many of the copier applications filed earlier to extort money from you for withdrawing have defective tower sites and other deficiencies, because they were just too lazy to do it right. They figured their applications would never get to the scrutinized thoroughly stage because you or others would "pay them" off to withdraw.

Out of every one hundred they filed this way, they figured 10 to 20 would pay them big bucks to withdraw (no Commission limitation on extortion fees paid to get them off). If their application is still there and wins the lottery against you, I'd suggest strongly that you file petitions to deny. Remember, because they made it to the lottery does not mean their application is not totally defective. One of the April 19th winners for example had filed for a 100 watt transmitter on a VHF channel not allocated to that area.

Another, April 19th lottery winner listed a "faked" tower site, that if you read different application pages, FAA report etc. of that application that tower was listed at 5 different places in the same application.

Checking those places that were not on someones front lawn, the actual property owners had never been contacted, regarding the site.

Since you do not get to amend your application once it is thru lottery, it would seem that both of these lottery winners would have to be bounced as "defective".

A new lottery should then be scheduled with those remaining. If you win a CP in a lottery or other method, remember your odds go down on the next lottery you are in. But..... you are not considered to have a CP until they actually get around to sending it to you which could be 6 months or more after you win in a lottery.

In several of the recent lotteries for example, previous winners of 4 and 5 lotteries earlier, grants still have full odds because the CP's have not yet been sent out on the earlier wins.

Legally it would seem their odds should be lowered to 1/4 when they win 4 or more, but such has not been the case because the Commission is just not delivering the CP's to the winners in any type of expedient manner. This Commission ineptitude is not fair to the other lottery participants because it does not put into effect the diversity preference those applicants with no grants should have and are required to have over those winners with several already locked up but the paper work still inert in FCC drawers months later.

Settlement Agreements

Out of the 26,000 to 32,000 LPTV applications estimated to still be on file, we guess there are less than 150 people or entities that really control about two thirds of those.

So very often the same true entities, often under different names, will come up against each other in lottery after lottery. Very often they could swap out and settle many of those to best advantage because certain applicants are really after certain markets mixes, or geographic areas and other applications are not of such big interest. They could withdraw one in town A in exchange for the other party getting off their application in town B that they really want. That all sounds very simple except there are different lottery odds and they are in different sized markets.

For example, John Jones is on top of your application in Smallville, population 20,000 and he has lottery odds of 50%. You are on top of one of his applications in Metropolis and have one chance in ten and there are 500,000 people in that market.

So how do you settle withdrawing or giving him your CP chances in Metropolis in exchange for his withdrawal in you hometown Smallville?

What would be a fair settlement?

When you buy or sell a used car, you use a bluebook as a starting point. You add so much \$ if it has air conditioning, you subtract X \$ if it has lots of miles and the tires are shot, and so on.

What we determined we needed in LPTV was a bluebook starting point.

Right now, what we have tentatively worked out is as follows. 50¢ per person in the grade A of the parties application getting the CP. (Note: this is not based on the population in the grade A of the application being withdrawn, it is based solely on the grade A of the "winning" or used application in this settlement agreement).

This figure is then modified by the person withdrawing odds in the lottery. In our example, 500,000 people in the coverage area, less 10% odds means 50,000 people or \$25,000. The Smallville withdrawal with 20,000 people with 50% odds meant 10,000 people times 50¢ or \$5,000.

Therefore, the Smallville applicant has John Jones application withdrawn and has \$20,000 credit or money due from John Jones for his 10% chance in Metropolis.

Later the Smallville applicant wants Outertown and he settles Outertown by agreeing to get Bill Smith and Betty Anderson to withdraw in Outertown for \$10,000 each IOU's of John Jones.

They both use these John Jones IOU's to get John Jones to withdraw off their application in another city they may want particularly, and again the amount involved is determined by the same yardstick and remaining \$ difference is carried forward toward future settlements.

In using the 50¢ per person in the Grade A, yardstick, remember percentage amounts are added or subtracted in reaching the agreement because of other LPTV grants already on the air etc. in the same market. This is the same as adding or subtracting from the Kelly Bluebook on a used car.

The amount of population in the grade A can be figured by a neutral 3rd party by computer.

Remember, if you are in Littletown 80 miles out of Megapolis and you are mutually exclusive, withdrawing in favor of the Megapolis applicant is based on the Megapolis coverage not Littletown.

The value of the withdrawal is based on the market the "winner" is getting, not on the market the withdrawer is withdrawing from. Therefore, you could never talk the Megapolis party to withdraw on that bases because his permit in Megapolis would be worth far more than what he would get for withdrawing from your market.

Remember, many applicants 50 miles or more apart, both can often be granted if you both agree to offset and possibly change your antenna patterns slightly. If you are the loser in a lottery and can get the winner to agree to these changes at your expense you can supposedly then go to the Commission and be licensed also without further ado or lottery etc. (if you had no one else mutually exclusive with you other than the winner).



PUBLIC NOTICE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

1771

Have media information 702/254-7676 Recommended listing of releases and lists 702/632-0000
Low Power/Television Transmitters: Proposed Construction Permits

Released: April 23, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

WPTV-420312TV
Taylor County Broadcasting Co., Inc.
Campbellville, Kentucky Channel 4

WPTV-810312JO
William E. Powell
Kilinger, LaGrange, Columbus, Bastrop,
Shulenberg, Gladine, Welmar & Weilder, Texas
Channel 32

Report No.: CL84-8

Released: May 8, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

WPTV-4203190J
Carter Broadcasting Corporation
Cape May, New Jersey Channel 5

-FCC-

LPTI

*is interested in exploring
partnership in your low power
construction permit.*

*Call (303) 444-0011
—ask for Karen Burke*

FCC Release, April 26, 1984.

MASS MEDIA BUREAU CONTACT REPRESENTATIVES

3822

This public notice serves as a reminder to area researchers of the function designated to the Contact Representatives, Mass Media Bureau.

Over the past few months, there has been a significant increase in local telephone calls to the Contact Representative desk. Many of these calls have been to request information that is readily available to the public in the Reference Room. Moreover, the large volume of local calls is taxing our ability to assist the long distance public who are not able to come to the Public Reference Room.

To reiterate the purpose of the Contact Representatives, we are stressing again that the Contact Representative does not conduct research assignments for the public telephonically or in person. Research materials are available to the public in the Public Reference Room, 1919 M Street,

Northwest, Room 239.

Although the Contact Representatives do not conduct research assignments for the public, they can provide assistance to researchers who come to the Commission. For example, they can provide instructions on the use of research materials available in the Reference Room. Also, they can provide assistance to researchers who have run into dead ends after researching all available sources. Each research project can present different problems to the researcher, and these are two general examples of the type of assistance the Contact Representatives can provide.

One final note. New researchers on their first visit to the Commission should see the Contact Representatives in Room 248 before commencing research assignments. The Contact Representatives can then acquaint you with available research sources and procedures for obtaining files from the Public Reference Room.

We Take an Updated, Hard Look at STV as an Option for Your LPTV Station

Subscription TV (STV) or pay TV, whatever you want to call it, consists primarily of rebroadcasting satellite-fed movies with no commercials over your low power station and it is one of your broadcasting options. A twist on that option is to run ad-supported until 7 p.m. and then going STV, supposedly having the best of both worlds.

A third option is to have more than one channel, run ad-supported on one and/or operate one or more additional channels of movies, sports, etc., and offer tiered service. This means the STV subscribers can subscribe to and pay for one channel, two channels or whatever you offer, paying different prices according to what 'tier' of service they want (number of channels or services).

In many cases, we have personally and for several clients filed multiple applications with the idea of having the option in small markets to operate several channels. Several years ago we put together a manual called 'Wireless Cable TV' which most ICTV members have a copy of (plus many others), and several picked up on this concept and many of these readers are the multiple filers you see on data bases that were filed some time back.

In small markets, you may need to operate several channels to be a big success. A stand alone LPTV station in a small market may not make you enough money to be worth much, but maybe operating three or four channels in the same market may be a big financial success because you can operate two or three channels with little more overhead than one, and you may have three times the income. If you have an ad channel, you can cross promote your other channel's programming whether it is subscription or other ad-supported channels. You might run one channel with nothing but Alpha Numeric classifieds, for example.

A fifth option is to buy out operating translators. Many are in financial straits because of cable taking away the deep pocket people that had been donating to the translators. The idea being that you then scramble the standard network channels on the translators as well as your movie channels, etc., and you then become a true wireless cable system and compete directly with the cable system. There are some LPTV operators already doing this very successfully. You offer tiers, including basic, which includes just the network, independents, educational, etc. Nobody can undersell a LPTV operation because your overhead has to be but a fraction of the cable systems' costs of operation. You pick up the small budget person that takes your basic because it is cheaper than cable basic. You also pick up those out of the wired area that cannot get cable even if they want to pay for it. You sell the other tiers at less than the cable, including a movie channel, and you become a real competitor with the cable system.

Each market is a different situation, and some of these options may simply evolve if you keep your options open.

Let us say you are the first LPTV in a market and a second party wins a CP. That second party may have other CP's where there are no competitors in LPTV, so he concentrates on building those and offers to sell you their local CP for a song because they have got bigger fish to fry. Now that you have two channels on the air, any subsequent grant holder will look even more seriously before coming on, and he, too, may sell his CP to you for a song.

You can certainly program several channels with the many program services that are satellite supplied; many are totally free with you inserting local commercials and an occasional local program when it is warranted.

The STV mode requires an investment in encoding and decoder equipment which varies considerably in price. However, you no longer need an investment in studio gear when your channel is totally STV. Often you can get a deposit on the decoders that covers your out-of-pocket cost--they are still owned by you and you return the deposit when they return the decoder. This deposit method helps prevent the subscriber who moves out of town from giving his decoder to Uncle Louie who, unknown to you, is then getting your STV channel the rest of his life free (unless the decoder is addressable, which means you can remotely shut it down from the station). With the deposit they bring it back regardless to get the refund before moving out of town. Encoders at the station are \$3,000 and up, with a lot of up.

If you are just offering one channel STV and your viewers nearly all have the option of cable TV and a movie channel, they will probably take the cable system movie channel because they are paying for basic to get the regular off the air channels plus a few extra and can usually get cable basic for from \$5 to \$10 and then get a movie channel for an additional \$10.

However, if you cover a large rural population, one that will never get cable, you have an entirely different matter, so you need to look at each market carefully when considering your game plan.

Pay per view is another possibility, while not big yet, it may become a factor in the future. Many viewers really do not want to shell out \$10 to \$20 a month for a movie channel if they only want to watch the particularly good movies and really are not into watching all the others they are paying for when they subscribe to a movie channel, whether it is via cable or STV. There may be a market for people that want to pay for only the movies they watch (or fights, etc.), which is pay per view. We will cover your opportunities in pay per view and how you handle it in another article.

The big upcoming factor in your consideration of options that was not a factor at all two years ago is the VCR (video cassette recorder) situation. Now past 10% saturation and growing at an even faster rate, the 1984 sales are at 180% of 1983 sales and still increasing; the major holdback is manufacturers cannot keep the pipe lines full by increasing production fast enough (doubling production capacity). Expect \$299 recorders by fall which will further increase the sales rate. Cable system homes now outnumber VCR homes two to one, but that is rapidly changing as VCR numbers are gaining far faster than the cable figures. What does this mean to a potential STV

operator? It means trouble, not only to LPTV-STV over the air distributors but also to cable TV movie channels. Why is this? Three main reasons:

1. New movies are released on videotape for home sales (and rentals) three to six months before they are released to pay channels for broadcast. People want to watch the latest movies. The reason for this setup is that if they released to pay TV first, viewers would simply tape copies off the air for their friends who are not paying for STV, and the tape market would be blown away.

2. The second reason is viewers want to watch what they want, when they want and when they have time. They do not want the cable operator or STV to tell them what they have to watch and when. They can schedule a TV party and even have friends over for a movie with a VCR and show anything they like anytime. If the phone rings while watching a movie, you shut off the recorder, take care of your phone call and go back to your movie when you're ready and not have missed a thing.

3. Cost is the third reason. VCR movies are renting for as little as \$1 for overnight. Prices vary anywhere from \$8 a night in some cities currently to a low of as little as \$1 a 24-hour period in other areas. Occasional rentals of how to tapes, X- and R-rated tapes, etc., are available for rent which can be played at any time, whereas the pay TV channels charge additional for these options and R- and X-rated adult screenings are usually only late at night.

So the VCR tape user who pinches his dollars only pays for viewing what he wants, when he wants it and does not commit himself to paying every month a flat subscription fee. Since this is a competitor for the movie viewer's dollar, we think you need to be informed about it before committing yourself to a subscription service.

Incidentally, the usual fee to the satellite movie supplier is around \$6 to \$7.50 per month per subscriber while some satellite movie suppliers have a 200 minimum you must pay whether you have that many paying subscribers or not.

In the larger cities particularly, you will have bootleg decoders spring up and many STV services have more stealing the service than paying for it. In small markets, it is not as much of a problem.

Cashing in on the VCR boom may be a possibility for your LPTV (join 'em instead of fighting 'em), so see an article elsewhere on the possibilities of making a buck with your LPTV by cashing in on this VCR boom.

Learning to Talk LPTV

If you are going to be in the low power TV business you are going to need to learn the programming and commercial activity language, as well as considering all of your options.

One of your options is that you may want to be the commercial inserting entity for the local cable

system and since you are setting up a commercial sales force and a local TV commercial production facility, it is a natural for you. The normal arrangement seems to be offering the cable owner 20% of gross ad revenues generated from cable ad inserts if he has 15,000 or more subscribers. Percentage paid to the cable operator scales down rapidly percentage wise below 15,000. With 10,000 or less subscribers paying any significant percentage becomes less worth while.

Cable systems all carry many channels that have local commercial insertion sports, (example FNN 4 minutes of local sports per hour) CNN, ESPN, MTV USA, Weather Channel, SPN, etc. all have public service announcements, etc. on during the time they allow and cue up local commercials automatically with cue tones. These commercial spaces are set aside by satellite programmers for LPTV and cable commercial insert operators to use for local spots are called "avails". How many "avails" per hour do you have to sell? We strongly believe now that with many of the large operators getting numerous grants in the next 12 to 24 months and are not going to be able to get them all on with out loosing some of their permits. Expiring because of one year elapsing. To protect themselves, they are naturally going to put on their larger markets and those with the least competition or the "most likely to succeed" permits first.

Therefore, if you are first in a market, are doing a good job, also selling the cable ad inserts, etc. we believe the other grantees that have other towns to build will pass up your market even though they get a CP. Therefore, those subsequent LPTV construction permits in your town may become available. The people with multiple permits will be cash hungry and will often be glad to turn their less promising permits into cash.

What this means is you will have an opportunity to program (and sell spots) in more than one channel. With what we see scheduled to come on the satellites in the next 12 months (plus what is already on) we do not believe you will have any trouble programming the extra channels for either "free" or small cost. Say that you have 3 local LPTV channels and 6 cable channels to insert commercials in, then I believe you have probably obtained such a strong local TV ad position that any other ad supported LPTV operator would look very carefully at your market before they came on the air. If nothing else, having more than one channel helps lock out future competitors. You might want to make one of your 3 or even 4 LPTV channels a religious channel (yes, you can insert local commercial and local church programs). The idea is that your sales force now has a tremendous range of offers to local businesses on TV spots.

Roadblocking is a term which means you offer a commercial on all of your channels at the same time. Example again would be 6 cable channels and 3 LPTV channels all at the same time-segment so any viewers of the 9 channels all see the same spot at that time. If an advertiser such as a politician, who wants to reach everybody the night before election, he buys roadblocks. You can, with multiple channels, then also narrow cost, by offering advertisers who want to reach teenagers, spots on your rock music channel, etc. Local advertisers wanting to reach investors

would buy 30 second spots on financial news network programming.

When running commercials it is much easier to use ROS, run of schedule, sales methods where you insert spots on certain channels in a sort of random no particular time schedule. If an advertiser wants a specific time, then he usually pays at least double the ROS rate.

You will want to use some of your avails for local PSI (Public Service Announcements, no pay) and if you are programming a LPTV station and or running spots on a cable system you will want to use about 20% of the avails for promotion of viewers for certain upcoming programs, etc. Spots advertising the availability and advisability of using local TV advertising, etc.

In order to sell and produce all of these commercials and produce a number of self promotion spots you will need a month or two of production work before you go on the air. Therefore, plan to set up your sales and production staff well in advance of the delivery date of your transmitter.

If the local cable system is not at present using their avails, then you may want to negotiate using those and adding to both yours and their income. One motivation for cable system agreement might be that you agree to stay out of pay TV and they opt to stay out of advertising.

However, keep in mind, others may sell you their LPTV CP later and you might want the option to put one channel or more on with STV (subscription-TV). One translator operator is scrambling all of the network channels on the translators as well as a LPTV movie channel and essentially runs a cable system competitor for less money. Maybe the translators broadcasting network programming into your market are about to fold because a large % of the former contributors have gone on the cable.

Maybe you can buy these translators and their licenses for peanuts. Keep your eyes and options open. No two market situations are the same. If you work out a deal to insert local commercials for the cable system, then you will need to know that in advance so you can locate your switching and production facilities very near their head end.

If you are going to buy translators and change them to scrambled, then you will want your pay movie channel near the same location, before committing to a location you had best explore your possibilities for additional services and sources of income as well as availability of other permits in the next 24 months.

One of the fastest growing businesses in TV is the VCR market. The numbers of VCR's (Video Cassette Recorders) are growing very rapidly each year. The number of video tape rental outlets is growing so fast, the number of movie rental outlets doubles nearly every year, and almost all are exceptionally profitable.

Since you are already in the video business, maybe you might want to be in the video tape (movies etc.) rental business, or even in VCR sales and rentals. A \$27 wholesale tape often rents for \$3 a day. Your LPTV station would be an ideal way to promote your video outlet. Therefore, if you consider that alternative you would want to locate your LPTV production facility close to traffic areas or readily accessible for customers for dropping in to pick up movies, etc. and you would want perhaps a store front with plenty of parking.

Running movies when you want to watch, what you want to watch is possible only with VCR's and may be the highest income with least investment method of adding TV "movies" to your stations income. You could preview new films available on your LPTV channel.

Stand Alones

There very well may be many applications left untouched in the March 8th cut-off filings.

Since the large cities got most of the play, perhaps (hopefully) those copying and filing to be paid off did not get to all of the small town applications.

However, looking at those already entered on the data base that were filed on the large March 8th cut-off list we find many small town applications by the usual mass filer who is now filing with Spanish surnames. We have not yet checked out what they were using for tower sites, but on recent previous cut-offs had been merely taking the tower data directly off of the government data base of all towers over 150 feet.

If the old pattern holds up, they did not bother to get site permission or even figure out who owns it. Never the less, if they win in lottery, even if you get the lottery winner thrown out for no tower site permission on a petition to deny, they have several other Spanish surnames filed and with those odds you are going to probably lose in the second and third lottery so they know they are going to delay you for years, and you will as a result probably pay them off to withdraw their applications so you can be licensed. They will then sign an affidavit saying they did not file it to be paid off.

On the last data base out which included some March 8th filings, we checked my personal applications for Coos Bay, Oregon. Filing 13 applications in there I thought would discourage filing on top and leave at least more than one grant a certainty, but all 13 have already been clobbered with several each on the March 8th filings that have been recorded so far.

Checking the data base regularly it looks like about 10% have been entered so far. Best estimate Sept. 1, before you will know if your applications on the cut-off list got MXed badly or not.

It would probably be at least 90 days after that before they got around to granting the stand alones left from the March 8th lottery (if any) that were not MXed.

End of the year is the best guess for a CP for those applications miraculously untouched on the March 8th cut-off.

The April 19th lottery list grew in size and gave some optimism to the industry. The May 30 (40 days later) was not only moved back, but shrunk in size. It is now understood, but the actual number of CP's has not picked up much.

Everything up to granting of CP's is just so much publicity and talk. Watch the grants -- still really not much happening.

LPTV SIDE BUSINESS

THE TAIL THAT

MAY WAG

THE DOG

This may seem way out in left field, but for a couple of months, I have been doing some research on being in the 'pay TV' business at the same time as being in the ad-supported LPTV business. This got started basically because I was aware you and I are going to have a lot of unsold commercials (just as the satellite program suppliers do), and you need some way to turn these into cash, even if it is a small amount. Unsold commercials are like unsold airplane seats, once the plane is gone you get nothing for them. However, like airplane seats, if you lower your price to try and fill them, it may increase the number of seats sold, but it may mean less total income because each seat pays less. If you lower your price significantly, your competitors lower theirs too, and by lowering your price, you start a price war that eventually means you may wind up with even less dollars. So you hold your price line and try to generate income with those unsold spots without affecting the number and income from your other ad sales.

You then consider P.I. and P.S. (per inquiry and per sale) ads. We have been thinking of putting all those national availabilities where you get \$7.00 every time they get a sale at \$19.95, etc., into a book for ICTV members but we'll do that later. However, that's all readily available in large quantities to everybody. What we wanted was using our spots to help promote something local for yourself that can pay your station bills, even if everything else doesn't go over big, sort of a tail that wags the dog. There is no FCC or even a moralistic rule that says you can't be in another business and promote your other business with your LPTV!

Now we get on to our main research subject for this month, and what I have uncovered as an ideal side business. Three reasons I got into this: 1. I needed and was looking for some supporting business in a depressed economy town of 10,000 people (all the mines have closed) to make a LPTV station there feasible without bankrupting me. The local radio station there is getting \$3.00 for a spot, and the only guy in town prospering is the signmaker selling 'going out of business' signs. 2. Pay TV stations are not all doing that well, and this town was 100% cable (no antennas anywhere), but they had 10,000 population

We have discussed making local arrangements with other business people that sell something unique on a P.S. (you get paid per sale they make) spot that you can run regularly when no one else bought the time. An example would be a farm directory. Periodically someone researches the entire country and finds out who lives on each farm, etc. in farm areas, and to a lot of people, including salespeople and even other farmers, these published farm directories are valuable. The guy that puts them together and has them printed basically has the same overhead whether he sells 100 or 10,000. His data compilation costs, typesetting, etc., are all in the first book. If the farm directory sells for \$10, for example, and the directory publisher has already sold his usual steady customers and about everybody he is going to. You offer to sell them for him at no cost, other than a commission on each sale. You ask for the entire \$10 income from direct orders from your spots and he goes for it. Here is why. Just say his actual printing cost is \$1.50 a book and you sell the remaining books he has on hand (200). He has \$300 paid in printing cost, which he is going to have to eat anyway because he printed more books than he has sales. You sell the 200 for him in a couple months of running spots. He gets nothing out of it now, but he gets a list of 200 people that he can likely sell new directories to next issue and he will get to keep the entire \$10 on the repeat sale. Also, people remember from the commercials that there is such a thing, they have heard of it before, which will make it easier for him to sell even those that didn't buy this year next go around because they are more familiar with it since you ran all those spots about it at no charge to him. Your station gets the entire \$2,000 this year from selling the directories with your spots. Next year, he comes in early, pays cash for your spots and keeps the \$10 per sale income.

This was just a hypothetical situation, but it sets you to thinking, how can I generate income with unsold spots? We will do more on this type of thing in future issues.

and not one VCR movie rental business. 3. The number of videotape rental stores are doubling each year nationally because most are making good money. Here I had a natural, a way to promote video movie rentals and they would already be associating our station with video.

Because of several unexpected, unforeseen reasons, we are not building that 10,000 population, depressed economy station for now (bigger fish to fry), but we may wind up using this idea in some of the bigger towns. What I wanted to do here was share with you some of the statistics I found from investigating the subject.

You may know that I have published, over time, several different types of small, specialized newspapers. At the moment, I have only one, and the people that work on that paper refuse to have anything to do with this publication. What I wanted to relate is the side business that I promote (slightly) in that paper, and it exists as a related offshoot of that newspaper.

Well, in short, that side business makes enough money to support the newspaper when it loses money (most of the time), and this low power publication and the staff here that work on low power. Our low power-related income has never come near meeting our expenses. This one side business is the tail that wags the dog again and maybe we can do that with videotape rentals. Whether or not our small town, ad-supported LPTV station ever makes any money may become relatively immaterial if this side business of tape rental works out well enough in each market. So keep an open mind. You may get some other ideas.

Seeing movies at home on a VCR is something the public will and does pay for, which we already established in other pieces in this and previous issues. Getting into dollars, it appears the average price these rental people pay for movies is about \$45. The legal situation currently is you can then rent that movie to whomever at whatever price or as many times as you want and never pay any royalties, etc. This could change later, but that is the way it is now and will probably stay. Rental fees for movies, from figures gathered all over the country, vary from \$1.00 per day to \$8.00. The average appears to be around \$3.50 per day with second days at \$1.50, and rent 3 get the 4th one free, etc., etc.

Way back in the early 50's when there was only one B & W TV station on the air in Seattle, Washington I used to buy TV sets at \$170 wholesale and rent them for \$1 a day or \$5 a week and I made a lot of money at it. Here we can rent something for \$3 a day that costs \$45 and has little or no maintenance, etc., like I had with those early TV sets.

Two true sets of rental store figures may prove interesting. The first example, in a town of 1,600 people that has two competitors (a convenience market and a TV store renting movies), yet with the owner as the only employee, 100 titles purchased with a \$5,000 loan did \$30,000 the first year from a very small store space. They now have 2 people working, 4 times the space and an inventory of 500 titles. Another rental store in a town of 200,000 people with lots of competitors (they have been in operation several years) does over 1 1/2 million dollars a year with 14 employees.

Most of the video rental businesses operate as a club and have memberships. Membership fees vary from \$19.95 to \$150. The larger figure usually includes a few extra bonuses such as 5 free rentals right off, or 3 free a month, etc., when 5 or more are rented, etc. Many take reservations for many popular films, and there are now good computer programs available that keep inventory, make reservations and literally run the rental operation. My idea was to operate a movie-rental drive-up window. Some rental businesses are operating very well out of former gas stations. Some stores offer flat rates for a week for rural people and mail the tapes with postage included in the price.

Two things can help you pay for your movie inventory: One--membership fees, two--advance payment for videocheques we found one outfit using \$4.50 non-member rental price for a movie, \$50 membership fee entitled you to a rate of \$3.00 for members and \$2.00 per rental when you bought in

advance a book of 50 videocheques. With a \$50 membership fee and 50 movie rentals in advance, the store has \$150 of that new customer's money to use to buy tapes.

More and more of the rental stores are getting into selling hardware, though most started with renting hardware, a good percentage offer VCR rentals and cameras. For example, \$10 for a weekend for just a VCR or \$20 for a camera and a VCR. Many handle just VHS tapes and VCR's, but many stock both VHS and Beta tapes for rental (VHS accounts for nearly 80% of the recorders sold). One store reports selling 60 recorders last year without ever stocking 'for sale' machines. They order them for members and give members a discount on hardware but still made money on the machine sales.

The main reason the public is buying VCR's is not to view movies at home. They buy them for time shifting--they record soap operas like Dallas and Dynasty. They tape Hill Street Blues and mini-series and other network shows they would miss if they didn't have their VCR. Recent studies show only 17% of network taping is movies. Many speed past the commercials when they play back network taped programs which is upsetting the commercial people.

Once they have the VCR, they find they really like the idea of watching something they want when they want, not when the network, cable system or pay TV supplier say they have to. This carries over to late run movies with no commercials. By renting the VCR movies, they are in control. Other examples--they can rent a Disney film for Junior's birthday party or Flashdance for the teenagers' slumber party.

Incidentally, rental stores do sell movie tapes also. Billboard magazine runs a listing each week of the top-selling movies, etc., on videotape. Recently, 1. Raiders of the Lost Ark; 2. Making of Thriller; 3. Jane Fonda's Workout; 4. Risky Business; 5. On Her Majesty's Secret Service; 6. Flashdance.

Coming out now are video 45's (music videos) which will soon be a factor in renting and sales. If you are running video clips on your LPTV station (musical tapes) you are a natural to sell video 45's for home use (\$12.95 to \$19.95 for 3 songs). VHS and Beta (see article elsewhere this issue) are just out and I predict will become a big factor in a year or two (the update of the record store). It seems to me, here you are a natural to be considered the town's 'video' outlet. You have a chance to keep reminding them you are 'the' video outlet with your unused spots showing previews of late run movies you have available for tonight's viewing. You would be in a good position to sell cameras and recorders. You could run it as a second business if you want to keep them separate, and no one need know the same person owns the TV station and the video outlet if you want to operate it that way. They just think the video store buys a lot of commercials.

You could, if you sold cameras and recorders, run classes, etc., on how to shoot home video and use on the air, eventually, some of the local tapes they may be able to shoot and put together. You can edit for them for a fee for home productions, etc. You could put together high school video annuals, etc. Think about it--it all ties together very nicely.

Gloria Ohland GUERRILLAS OF THE AIRWAVES

The broadcast spectrum is a little like real estate — there's only so much of it. But the federal government is opening more of it up to the public as the technology to utilize it becomes available — there are more TV licenses up for grabs, more FM stations, new areas of telecommunications like mobile telephones. Larry Rogow and Garry Spire are capturing some of the licenses for these new services for small communications ventures around the country. They're sort of guerillas of the airwaves, as they like to say, "in Brooks Brothers shirts," helping to keep the federal trend toward deregulation from favoring the vested interests.

It's a little like David and Goliath. Rogow's and Spire's consulting company, Venture Technologies or Ventech, is

"playing hardball with the big guys" — AT&T, RCA, MCI, NBC, American Express — the telecommunications giants whose Washington D.C. law firms basically write the book of rules with the FCC. But because their company is so small and agile, they haven't to labor through the corporate channels that the big companies do. "And we don't have existing networks of millions and millions of dollars of equipment to protect," says Garry. "We can afford to be the ones who respond to the new spectrum space with the new technology." It gives them the definite advantage in the race to detail engineering plans, propose services and submit licensing applications to the FCC for the small companies they have matched up with venture capital that's out there looking for high-yield, high-risk investments.

Which brings us to last week's low-power TV convention in Anaheim. LPTV is the first new TV service authorized by the FCC since the early '50s. LPTV stations have a broadcast radius of ten miles, compared to 60 miles for major TV stations. But they can be built for \$300,000 —

major stations sell for up to a quarter of a billion these days — and can provide low-cost programming that's alive and responsive to the community (and networks of these stations could do so a la Pacifica Radio). Spire and Rogow believe LPTV showed signs of coming of age at this year's convention — there are now more than 100 LPTV stations in operation around the country, mostly in smaller markets than media-saturated L.A. — and they hope to have built a half-dozen more by the end of the year.

LPTV is just one area of interest. Ventech is also involved in securing licenses to develop the technology behind cellular (mobile) telephones and a national paging service, as well as working on other new, really out-there technologies. But Rogow and Spire are real interested in LPTV. "Television has got to get a little closer aligned to reality," Rogow says. "Network TV has defined an American public, but there is more than one public, publics that are invisible now because they're not plugged in."

But wait, wasn't cable supposed to plug them in? "Well, I hope LPTV will resemble the early high-energy days of cable programming," says Spire, who used to be a cable programmer, "the days before Warner Amex and Cox Cable decided cable access was good for their corporate image and that they'd better 'regularize' cable activities.

"There's no reason the people who are interested in changing the face of TV shouldn't also be involved in changing the face of communications generally — because communications is like the acid that binds the molecules of what goes on in business, and that's a very essential component to have a vested ownership interest in."

Ventech is located in Santa Monica (458-1077).



Larry Rogow and Garry Spire — guerrillas in Brooks Brothers shirts.

INNOVATIVE

It's hard to sell commercials and TV time when you are a low power television station. Just the name makes it sound like your station is a retarded, short-changed, down graded, second rate television station. Because of this public perception, they mentally compare your LPTV operation to the full service stations--signal coverage, picture quality, programming and personnel (talent)--you just do not and cannot ever be 'as good' in their eyes as the expensive full service station down the road.

Since you never get a second chance to make a good first impression and unless you first come on with an impression as something else, your low power TV station will forever be cast as a poor relative to the full service TV stations the public has become accustomed to for the last 35 years.

We believe we may have solved the dilemma. **NEVER EVER** use the words 'low power' again in your station's community. Fire any employee that ever uses the word. Never ever use the word 'television' again either. Never tell your friends you own and operate a low power TV station. Say instead, 'I own one of the new stereo, hi-fi, vidadio stations'.

We are in the process of registering the word 'Vidadio'. Just as the word 'realtor' is a coined, registered word that means or calls something to mind, it can only be used by real estate people who conform to certain standards and are participants with the group that owns the word. The word 'realtor' conjures up a good image. We want the word 'Vidadio' to do so also, and since it will be registered, we will fix it so it can be used only by LPTV stations that subscribe to certain standards. Among those will be, broadcast in full stereo (Zenith dbx) all of the time (when running a canned program without the second channel available, it will be stereo simulated with an approved stereo synthesizer). All local programming will be done not only in stereo but when it is music and recorded, replayed only with either Beta or VHS Hi-Fi or C.D. (digital disc).

What the public will associate this with is not a short-changed come down from TV but the latest, updated, upscale, modern, ultimate radio station that you can see. The Hi-Fi part is the **big** key to the tremendous difference between ordinary TV sound and TV in stereo with music origination either from 'live' compact disc (digital music recording) or the VHS or Beta Hi-Fi systems. Just your station being stereo will excite a percentage of the population. About 10% of the population is really grated by poor sound and spend big bucks for stereo hi-fi equipment. These people include many community leaders who go first class, and these critical listeners that know the difference between first class sound and a tin ear will, after hearing your station, thereafter consider your station the only TV in town that is quality (soundwise you will be way ahead of the other full service stations). So when your station goes on the air, you come on as a **New, Greatly Improved Something**. The public will

know that comparing your station to the other full service TV stations will be like comparing apples and oranges. Your station is a different thing and will be in a league all by itself. Use lines like, 'The only stereo hi-fi station in town you can watch' (do not use the word 'television').

The word 'Frigidaire' sounded a little strange when refrigerators first came out but became a household word. Hearing or saying the word 'Vidadio' may not do much for you or people in your market now, but when they hear it over and over in daily use, it will take on a meaning all its own. It will mean your station, something new, something different they have never had in their town before. Radio you can see. Any subsequent LPTV station will not be able to use the registered word. They will just be a second rate TV station.

Your station now doesn't have to and is not supposed to look like TV stations they are used to. You conceive and create your own different appearance because the public no longer has a preconceived notion of what your station is supposed to look like. All this just by changing the name and your publicity.

We are not throwing the coined trade word 'Vidadio' out here for general use. It is being registered and restricted. We do not want others to use it in markets where we will be managing stations in the future, but in other markets we would allow others to use the concept. There is a long way and a lot of work to do on this yet. If you can come up with a better name that does the same thing for your market, by all means use it.

What we intend to do with programming really is not restricted by the name. However, we have two 80,000 population markets we are working on putting on the air that both have no UHF in the area. Therefore, the terminal for UHF is totally unused in these towns, and even those on the cable can hook you up to their TV set at the same time by connecting their built-in loop antenna, rabbit ears, outside antenna, etc. to UHF. They tune your channel in on the UHF dial and every time they rotate the VHF dial and stop at UHF, there your Vidadio station is. If the local cable system puts you on the cable system, they will put your sound on the TV channel as usual, but also put both of your stereo channels on FM like they do with MTV (MTV is the sensationally popular video music channel cable systems carry). So people that tune in your station can also tune in the audio on their hi-fi stereo tuner if they like.

A combination of events all coming together now make this all possible: 1. the recent approval of stereo television; 2. the development of the hi-fi VHS and Beta hi-fi video recording systems; 3. the satellite music channels are now all supplying audio off the satellite in full stereo; 4. the increasing interest and popularity in watching music videos; 5. tremendous increase in production of music videos--every band wants to get theirs played anywhere and if you can give

them exposure you get them free.

We believe you can compete with a radio format. When the full service stations go to commercials just before the hour, you go to 3 or 4 minutes of local news every hour. Periodically run national news off a satellite service (or rebroadcast the national and regional news from a popular full service station down the road at a different time than they run it, with permission and commercials intact). Run contests that attract viewers and local programming of any length, interrupt anything for local news announcements, run weather data superimposed over the picture (automated) every 15 minutes and run local public service announcements and news crawling across the bottom of the screen anytime. Carry engagement pictures, announcements, new babies at the hospital daily, obituaries with photos and funeral announcements. Carry Paul Harvey's 'The rest of the Story' available on videotape. Specialized short satellite TV programs like farm reports, financial news, etc., and fill in to make the hour come out right with video music (contemporary) either off satellite or VHS hi-fi tape (like playing records). Do regular call in telephone shows and run a classified talk show where people call in what they have for sale. Do everything they have done very successfully in the past on radio, only add the visual. Another source of music is a new con-

temporary music video channel that comes on the satellite starting January of 1985. Run religious shows when they are paid for and offer to run anything anybody local produces providing they pay for the time. The producer can sell his own commercials.

What is a stereo hi-fi Vidadio station? It is whatever you decide to program in stereo and hi-fidelity.

We have had contact with a firm in New York that plans to convert all of the contemporary video clip releases to 1/2-inch VHS hi-fi for us to build a music library we can play anytime in any order we like. We can even take and play requests. Traditional, older songs that have no video we plan to play on C.D. and add video for permanent addition to our library. Backgrounds could include things like a fireplace, a surf at the beach, a tropical fish tank, etc.

Staying on 24 hours a day would be accomplished by going to satellite-supplied music (or movies like SPN). We would use mostly bartered specialty shows (obtained free by including their commercials) such as 'At the Movies' with Siskel, etc. Paul Harvey is the only programming we currently intend to pay for. The rest would be obtained on barter and dubbed from 3/4-inch or off the satellite to VHS hi-fi for by-cycling to several Vidadio stations.

Panasonic VHS Hi-Fi VCR



Above is a photo of a just-out, consumer VHS hi-fi VCR. The first industrial version we have on order will not be available until June. Specs on audio, 20 to 20,000 cycles +0, -1.2dB. (This compares with

standard audio VCRs at 40 to 9,000 Hz, -10dB, S/N 80dB compared to 46dB for the best standard VCR audio.

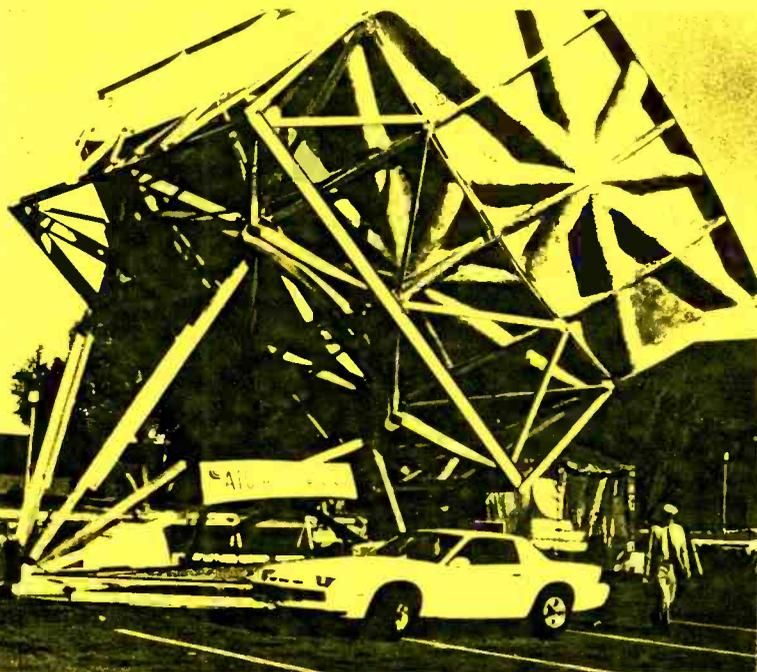
LOTTERY WINNERS

Below are the winners of the April 19, 1984 lottery for construction permits for low power television or television translator stations.

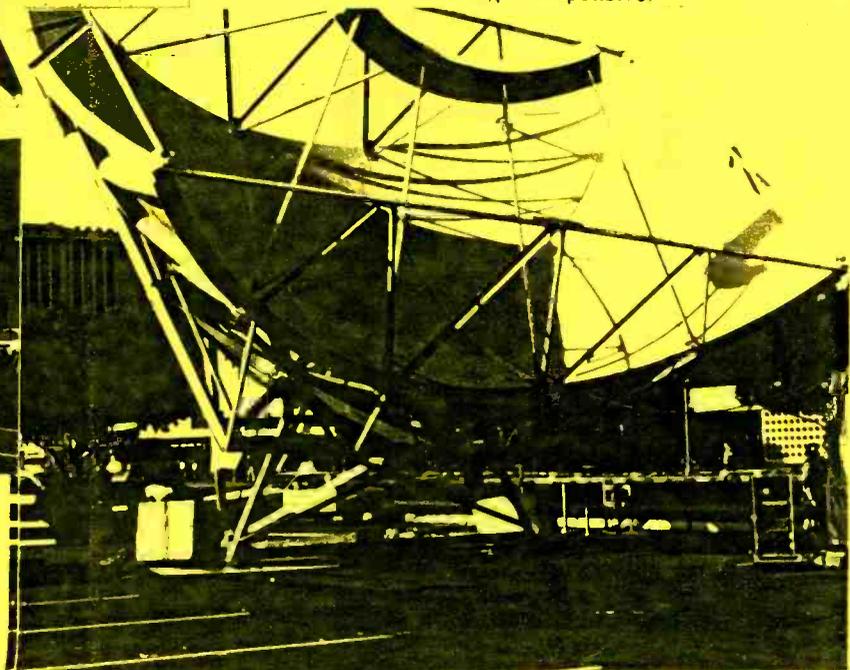
Oklahoma Publisher Electronic--Hobart, OK, Channel 23; Frontier Community -- Ponca City, OK, Channel 29; Response Broadcasting -- Flagstaff, AZ, Channel 56; Neighborhood TV -- Detroit, MI, Channel 26; Family Television -- Bend, OR, Channel 27; Clearvision -- Peru, IL, Channel 10; Indian Wells Valley TV -- China Lake, CA, Channel 14; Applied Communications -- Norfolk, VA, Channel 65; Evergreen Broadcasting -- Toledo, OH, Channel 60; Rene Rodriguez -- Lamar, CO, Channel 33; Black Coalition for Diversity -- Carrizo Springs, TX, Channel 55; J-Pax Broadcasters -- Spokane, WA, Channel 55; Barrett, Dunn & Ray -- Woodward, OK, Channel 35; Women's Low Power Stations -- Riverton, WY, Channel 17; Corinne Galt Acosta -- Alamogordo, NM, Channel 53; Front Range Educational Media -- Boulder, CO, Channel 60; Community Telecommunications -- Kansas City, MO, Channel 35; Echonet -- Ely, NV, Channel 26; Mountain TV Network -- Decatur City, IA, Channel 28; Lake of the Woods County -- Baudette, MN, Channel 53; Jose Luis Rodriguez -- Pecos, TX, Channel 60; Women's Low Power Stations--Price, UT, Channel 35; Green Hills LPTV -- Milan, MO,

Channel 42; American Lo-Power TV -- Cedar City, UT, Channel 40; Mountain TV Network -- Decatur City, IA, Channel 26; Sara Diaz Warren -- Calexico, CA, Channel 32; Sylvia G. Franco -- Miles City, MT, Channel 18; Women's Low Power Stations -- Glendive, MT, Channel 22; Sandi Barrios -- Clay Center, KS, Channel 19; Civic Light TV -- San Diego, CA, Channel 63; Figgie Communications -- Jacksonville, FL, Channel 10; Orion Broadcast Group -- Flagstaff, AZ, Channel 28; American Lo-Power TV Network -- Trenton, MO, Channel 30; Focus Translators -- Sterling, CO, Channel 8; Lloyd Lorenz -- Jamestown, ND, Channel 23; Blue Water TV Service -- Huron, MI, Channel 60; Evergreen Broadcasting -- Youngstown, OH, Channel 39; He's The One Broadcasting -- Jordan, MT, Channel 63; Russell Communications -- Flagstaff, AZ, Channel 5; Lupian-Warren-Barnard -- Vista & Ocean-side, CA, Channel 49; Global Village Video -- Bryan, TX, Channel 12; Carter Broadcasting -- 29 Palms, CA, Channel 38; Juan Villareal -- Portsmouth, OH, Channel 21; David & Diane Martin -- Marco Island, FL, Channel 24; He's The One Broadcasting -- Bethel, ME, Channel 4; Jerome N. Duncan -- Fresno, CA, Channel 69; Domsat of Minnesota -- Minneapolis, MN, Channel 62; Russell Communications -- Waterville, ME, Channel 29; Joann P. Hotz -- Fergus Falls, MN, Channel 17.

We attended the recent NAB convention exhibits to see what was new. We thought this had to be the ultimate satellite dish at \$50,000 so we photographed it. We have seen smaller versions of this type of 'all' satellites at one type of configuration but never one this big or expensive.



Off to the industrial video show in Los Angeles May 21 and 22 and will give you a report on both next issue.



ICTV

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- Local Power Hot Line - 50 hours a week.
- Subscription - Monthly Lo Power Magazine
- Co-Op Group Purchases of Equipment
- Expedited Washington Research Information
- Collective Lobbying for the Little Guv in LPTV.
- Washington Follow-up on Applications
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- Use of Instructional "How To" Video Tapes (1 week) Members pay only for snipping, handling, record keeping.

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- ★ LPTV Crash Course: Dallas, TX
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Independent Community Television Alliance 7432 E. DIAMOND SCOTTSDALE AZ 85257

Membership Application

Individual(s) to contact: _____
Name Position

Company _____
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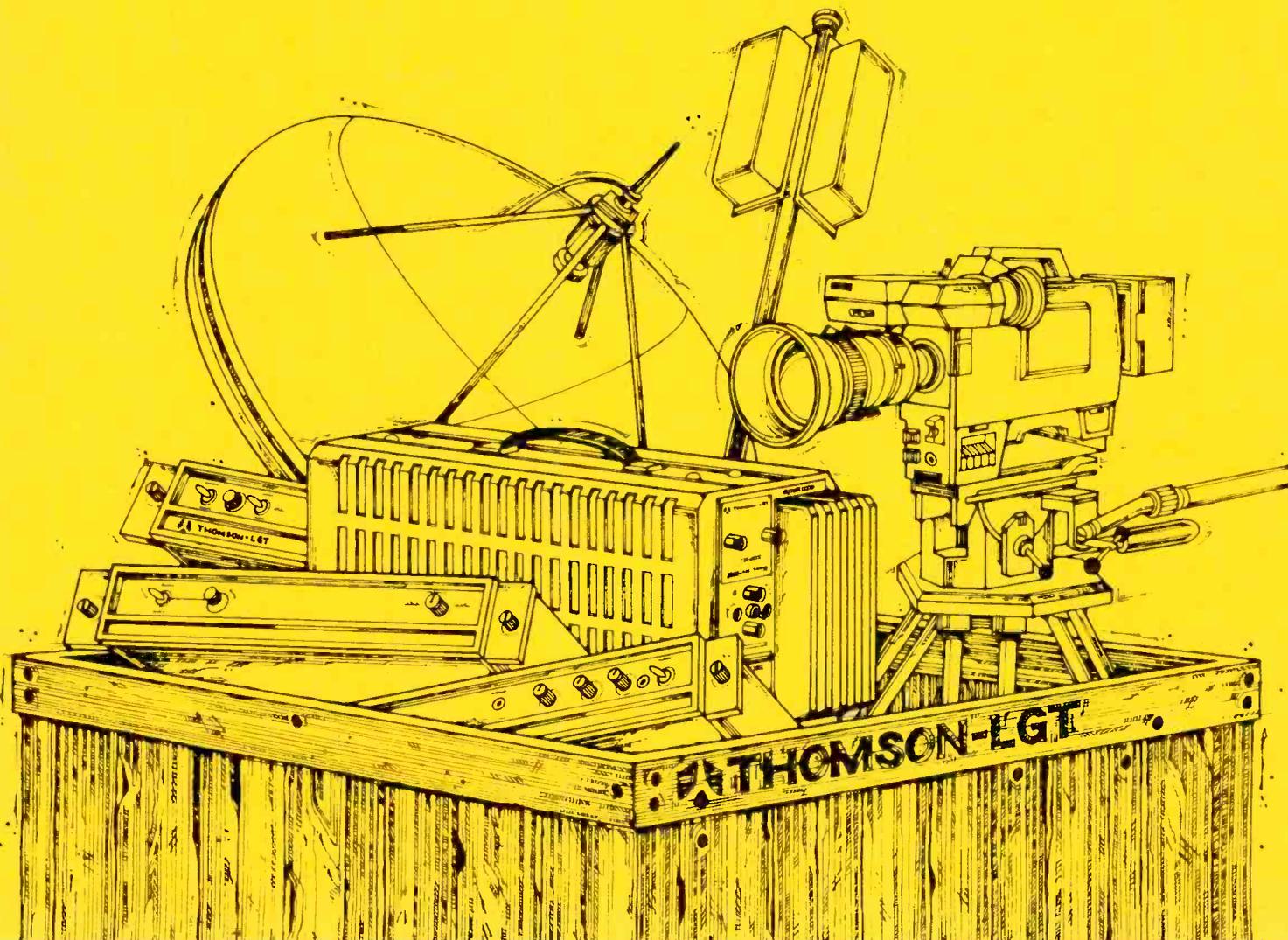
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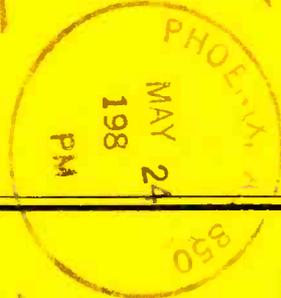
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**Lo-Power
Community TV**

July 1984

What's Happening

The FCC has been playing a game of cat and mouse with low power applicants for the last three years. We won't go into all the past constant changes of the rules, freezes and slight of hand.

In March of 1984, the huge cut-off list the commission fashioned to cut down on the number of competing applications backfired when more applications were filed on that than would have been filed on the same number on smaller lists. So now the commission responds to that by playing the old lawyer and judge game of the legal fraternity called 'Gotcha'. 'Gotcha' means I caught you not crossing a 'T' or dotting an 'i', and you are thrown out on an inconsequential technicality, so there. The gotcha game has resulted in the return on June 29th of what we would guess was about 4,000 applications. Reasons for being returned listed on these applications included: 1. obsolete FCC form—some applicants got the form 346 directly from the FCC regional office just before filing March 8, 1984. The staff says a couple of lines have been changed (same information), so you are out of luck. One of these parties called the regional office in July for the new form and was sent the same 'obsolete' (2 lines) form again. 2. A letter included from your banker saying he would consider lending you the money but was dated **after** you signed the application, or any page signed **after** the applicant signed the main signature pages. 3. Tower height typed 921 feet on one page and 927 feet on another page and hundreds of minor typing errors. 4. One page is not dated. 5. Marking degrees of orientation in orientation space on engineering page when using an omni antenna pattern even though every omni pattern has a high point, for example, almost all full service data lists the orientation of the high lobe of an omni.

These are just a few of the 'gotcha' reasons used to return a large number of applications filed on March 8. Still to be returned are those filed mutually exclusive with applications that should not have been on the cut-off, having actually been cut off earlier but were hurriedly put on that large list. We estimate that will return another 2,000. Next will come a large return of those mutually exclusive with applications mutually exclusive with previous cut-off lists that were, in fact, also cut off that had not yet been entered in the data base by March 8 so they were not detectable. This should send back another 2,000. After that comes returns for engineering inadequacies, etc. This should mean that out of the 24,000 filed, 16 to 17,000 will be lucky to make it to lottery.

Now, if 20% of yours are returned and 20% of everybody else's are returned and if you filed good numbers of applications, that essentially means your odds have not changed one bit by all of these returns. If you only filed one and got it returned, you are in trouble. This big 'gotcha' return included some returned as 'not original signatures'. We filed original signatures and two copies and they, apparently, stamped original on one of the copies. Then when checking that one stamped original, they find photocopied signatures and return it. All of these applications were marked as not resubmittable. Since we

considered this their error, we made two copies and resubmitted them along with affidavits that we had filed originals and this was apparently a check in error. Only a very few of the others did we consider as their error in checking and those few we did resubmit for reconsideration. Mostly they were right. In filing that large quantity on March 8, we had at least seven employees from temporary agencies, so we had larger than normal typing errors. This was a switch to 'letter perfect' as opposed to 'substantially complete' used by the commission in the past. Although the rules did specify 'letter perfect' and they legally could return them, it would seem to me that they had set a legal precedent by accepting applications for three years with glaring errors. An example is the winner of a November lottery that listed five different antenna sites in the same application and a December winner that we mention elsewhere in this issue filed for 100 watts on VHF when only 10 watts is even fileable, let alone going all the way to win the lottery and then be amended to 10 watts and granted. So these 'gotcha' returns do not follow the precedent established over the past three years. One large Washington law firm that charges \$4,000 per application filing and has been filing applications for years is reported to have had 100% of their applications returned by the 'gotcha' game.

Late News from the Unconfirmed Rumor Mill

The commission is rumored to be upset over staff action in returning thousands of applications on minor technicalities and are rumored to be suggesting re-acceptance of those filed for reconsideration by July 29th.

Rumors are that a big time winner of six lotteries that had applications filed by old 'you know who' with phony tower sites is rumored to have had all six canceled when they applied for moving to legitimate tower sites after it became apparent to the staff that they never had permission nor genuine sites in the original applications.

About 35 pages on the new lottery list for July; if you are on it, you were mailed a copy by the Commission. Do not expect anything on the March 8 cut-off to be in lottery till October or later.

The bad news for those who got returns may be good news for those who were the lead applications printed in the cut-off list everyone filed against on March 8. Some of those are now through without opposition and will be readily grantable since some of these were returned. This apparently was the staff goal, we hope.

One of the minority religious filers was having trouble getting his applications done for the March 8 cut-off, so we supplied him with one of our computer programs free of charge to speed things up for him. Now we find he filed on top of about 10 of my personal applications on that cut-off with a whole bunch of minority names. Such is gratitude. Also, as a matter of recent observation, this same party seems to have taken over the obstructionist role vacated by another well-known filer. He is reportedly talking \$100,000 or thereabouts to withdraw in some cities if one of his minority names wins a channel you want.

Automation

We are putting together a switching setup to readily connect together the studio production components we diagrammed in last month's magazine. By setting a few knobs, you can connect anything to any other component or a series. For example, you want to take satellite receiver #1 and put it on the air, but the program is mono so you connect it by setting the switches (rotary knobs) to go through the stereo synthesizer (which generates simulated stereo) and then set it for going through the key setup which periodically puts on the time, temperature, forecast, wind speed, chill factor, etc., superimposed over the picture. Then you decide you want to record a program at the same time, to record a program off of satellite #2. Turn a few knobs and connect satellite #2 to the enhancer (sharpens up the picture) and then to recorder #2. The commercial routing switchers will handle 12 sources but will only switch to 2. What we are wiring is anything to anything else.

Now comes the most important innovation we are designing—automation of the system to operate fully automated for some periods and partially automated at other times. You can now buy commercial automation gear that will insert VCR commercials in one satellite for as little as \$2,100. What we wanted, however, is reasonable cost equipment that will insert commercials or taped programming from four sources into either of two satellites (and switch between satellite sources) and switch taped programming with built-in control tones.

The other requirement we had was to do this all with no connecting control wires so that we can move equipment around without rewiring the entire setup. Therefore, we are trying out using the wireless control modules available from most hardware stores, Radio Shack and Sears. These are BSR modules and the control unit (or several control units) simply plug in. By pushing a numbered button on the control unit, the module turns on (drawing up to 500 watts) anywhere in the same building (connected to the same 110 volt source). We found a computer supplier that made an interface with a BSR control unit that connects to a Commodore 64 computer and will control the on/off of 260 of these modules. Therefore, what we have done is connect some of these wireless control modules to relays which then are used to switch video and two audio channels and turn on recorders, etc. A tone decoder is connected to the computer input and the decoder listens for satellite control tones as well as control tones on tapes and notifies the computer when they arrive. The computer then looks at the time and, if in the right time period, turns on whatever is supposed to turn on and switch to what is programmed for that time.

We are not going to recommend this whole setup until we have had time to actually use it for a period of time. The nice part is the wireless feature. For example, you can put a wireless control unit and/or the computer out with the receptionist who can then program or change anything from the front office,

even though all of the equipment is in another part of the building. The Achilles Heel of the whole thing may be the BSR units. In the past we have used them extensively and had a high failure rate (quit completely) but believe it may be because we were using them in portable equipment and banging them around alot. Only a test of these in this particular case will tell us their reliability rate. Replacements are readily available almost anywhere, but you really want foolproof operation. Almost everything in the package is obtainable most anywhere, including the Commodore 64 computer we are using with a disc drive.

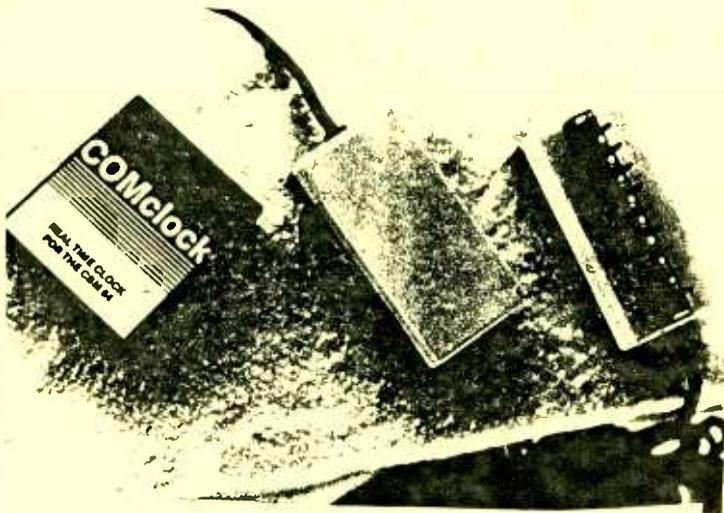
To simplify billing and to have proof of ads running we use another six-hour, off the air recorder. When commercials are turned on this unit also comes on and tapes off the air and inserts the time and date, superimposed, over the picture. Therefore, you need no bookkeeping of when the commercials ran and for whom. The billing person just plays back this tape and sees who's commercial ran when and how it ran (correct or not) and makes up billing direct from viewing this tape. If the client says that you cut off the last part of his commercial, you can play it back and see exactly how it ran. This recorder can be in the front office again with no direct connection to anything other than an antenna. The wireless modules turn it off and on at the same as commercials are run.

We can show you how to do all of this, and we have the software written for the computer. Cost of the automation feature should be under \$3,000. Cost of the routing from anything to anything should be under \$1,000. You can do all of this switching manually from-to with patch panels, but that would cost you a few hundred dollars and this is far less labor consuming. The rotary switches can be set up in seconds. Lights tell you what is connected to the three master busses.

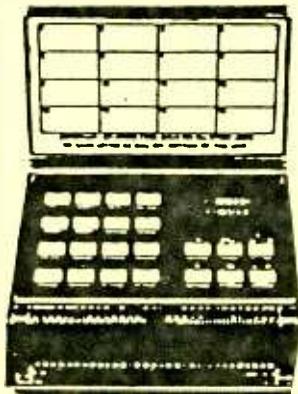
Labor is your biggest overhead. This automation system makes for smoother operation and at far less labor cost. You can even man this at home, since the BSR company sells a telephone remote unit for under \$100, so that you can phone in and change something over the telephone.

You can also use these modules to control your lighting. The computer can be programmed to turn on certain combinations of lights for certain sets, etc. The Commodore 64 can be used as a teleprompter source and also as a character generator (rather crude character generator) as well as used for billing, record keeping, etc.

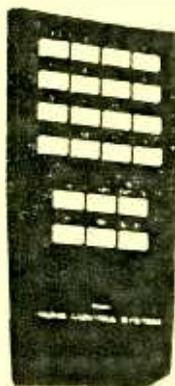
To keep costs down, we are using standard industrial recorders. However, you should be made aware of the difference here. Network stations and some cable system switching setups for commercials use expensive playback recorders that will lock up to the sync coming off the network so that when they switch from network to recorded commercials, the cuts are smooth with no rollup, etc. Even some full service stations glitch switch, which is what we do here. Only in the last 10 years have most full service stations gotten away from glitch switching because equipment was not readily available to do this before. It is still expensive. In glitch switching you switch from one



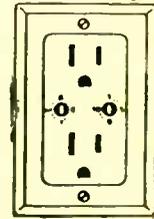
(From left) 1. Battery-powered clock for computer. Contains program to restart computer after power failure; 2. Computer-controlled command console. Plugs into receptacles, allows computer to control modules; 3. Input unit. Plugs into computer. Has four on/off and two variable inputs. Allows computer to sense whether switches are on/off for tone controls, sensors, etc. Cost - about \$60 each.



Command console. Plugs into receptacle, sends control codes over electric lines to modules. Cost - \$40.



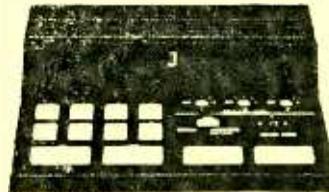
Remote controller. Allows line-of-sight remote control of command console. Cost - \$20.



Wall Receptacle Module for built-in control of appliances and lighting.



Appliance Module for plug-in control



Phone command console. Plugs into phone lines and wall receptacle. Smaller pocket controller sends control codes through any phone to console. Console also has manual control. Cost - \$90.

All control relays for switching between satellite and taped as well as slide cameras etc. can all be controlled by the computer checking time and satellite tones as well as be controlled by the plug in anywhere in the building command console, (which in turn can be controlled by the shirt pocket hand held unit, or all can be controlled by the call in on the telephone unit.



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(Continued from previous page)

sync source to another and the picture will occasionally roll up when you switch, etc. One way to get away from this, and what full service stations used to do, was to fade to black and then switch program and sync sources and then fade back up. We are considering wiring in an automatic fade to black while switching but, frankly, we haven't found the glitch switch that objectionable and feel that the average person wouldn't even notice it as objectionable, either. The enhancer we are writing about in this issue has a manual fade to black built in so when you are using it and switching manually, you could normally fade to black. Anyway, we hope you now know the difference between having everything genlocked to network (including recorders) and between using glitch switching. Time base corrector with frame store are also used to eliminate glitch switching, but that's another expensive story (starting at about \$6,000). This is how you would upgrade later when you are in the black.

Filing Window in March

We held this issue up for awhile because we heard rumors (from a new, untried source) that the commission was about to come out with a ruling with a preference for translators, but that never materialized (not yet anyway). But, we did get, just today, some information attributed to a good FCC source that the staff was recommending a new window procedure for filing LPTV applications to be passed on by the full commission in September. This would take effect soon thereafter, but no filing would be allowed until a certain five days (or some such 'window') in the month of March. The idea being that since there would be everybody filing at the same time, no one would be able to get in and steal (copy) other's applications. This will probably mean a deluge of 50,000 to 100,000 next March.

Originally, it was understood there would be tiers or certain areas acceptable for filing at certain time windows, but it sounds now like it's going to be the whole country at one shot. There will be no cut-offs after the filing—there will be no procedure at all the way we hear it, if your application passes muster and no one else is mutual exclusive with it, you would be granted promptly and automatically. Your application would be published probably as ready for licensing and a 30-day opportunity would be opened to protest probably, but that would be it. This is the first, unofficial word we have had attributed to a good source. It sounds like these new no-cutoff filings may be granted before some of your stuff that has been in there for years under the old procedures. If you got your application returned on some technicality may mean you can refile it under the new rules to be set up in September and you may actually wind up getting

a CP faster that way than leaving it in. So, maybe, they did you a favor by returning it. You could start putting together hundreds of applications now, ready to file in March of next year. You would send them in only during that 5-day window.

We hear that in full service and FM that antenna location moves, increases in power, tower height, etc., will soon be changed to minor actions or amendments. Whether this will be true also with LPTV is not yet clear.

We have had several people 'not at all interested' in buying 100 watt CP's but 'very interested' in 1 kw CP's at the same location. Actually, as we understand it, filing to go up in power is no big deal and you do not jeopardize your license when you do ask for an increase. There are some grants of increases from 100 watts to 1 kw with no problems, we understand.

If you know of any CP's that are not going to be used, are for sale, or know of any translators about to be discontinued, let us know as we have people calling us all the time that are interested in obtaining licenses and CP's and will pay good money for a transfer.

Incidentally, we have heard that the most you could 'sell your CP' for was your actual outlay in getting the grant. You cannot make a profit on it—supposedly. In our files, we have a copy of a transfer approved by the commission for \$10,000 for a CP. Listed as expenses justifying the cost was \$2,500 office rent, \$125 for subscriptions, \$250 for a Washington lobbyist, etc. Also listed was a \$1,100 engineering fee that we happened to know still had not been paid (after three years) at the time of the sale. The same party involved here is now reported to have obtained clearance for \$12,000 for another CP. We hear of other sales of CP's for \$45,000 and up in relatively small markets with Washington lawyers setting up \$5,000 or so sole price and balance in 'consulting fees' and payoffs for non-competing agreements, etc., and other masquerades to cover the actual payment involved.

Regarding petitions to deny, the lottery winner who had 5 antenna sites listed in his application and filed a response to the petition to deny saying that his relatives in that town had told him there was plenty of land for sale in that town for tower sites. About two weeks later, he filed an actual, bonafide tower site. Finally the commission threw this lottery winner out, saying it was obvious he never had a tower site clearance from anybody.

The petition to deny against the VHF winner who had filed for 100 watts when it was not allocated to the area, had a different outcome. We filed a petition to deny saying that the rules specifically state you cannot file for more than 10 watts VHF. When this party got a copy of this petition to deny, they simply filed an amendment lowering the power to 10 watts. The commission then granted them the CP, saying they were 'entitled' to amend down.

BIRTH OF A STATION

They Had to Kick the Transmitter to Keep It Going

How three resourceful fellows brought Roseburg, Ore., its own TV channel

By Edwin Kiester Jr.

TV GUIDE JUNE 23, 1984

Neither Jerry Colombo nor Dave Putnam remembers who seized on the idea first. The two aerospace engineers, who had moved from Southern California to Roseburg, Ore., to start an environmental-research firm, were attending a meeting of the local chamber of commerce when Robert Larson, a 22-year-old disc jockey/radio engineer, rose to speak. Larson told the group that the Federal Communications Commission was changing TV licensing rules so that towns like Roseburg could launch their own low-power, limited-range stations. Roseburg, population 16,200, seemed a likely candidate. Larson urged the chamber or individual members to help bring a low-power (LPTV) station to town.

"Dave and I have worked so closely for so long that we are always on the same wavelength," says Colombo, a friendly man whose previous TV experience was limited to watching Saturday afternoon



golf. "I looked at Dave and he looked at me and we both knew this was for us. The engineering business was kind of slow. It looked like a chance to make a little something, perform a community service and have some fun. We took Bob aside and quizzed him, and his documentation looked right, so the next week we gave him a desk and a telephone and told him to get us a station."

That was almost four somewhat turbulent years ago. Today Colombo, Putnam and Larson are the proud proprietors of Ch. 31 in Roseburg and Ch. 19 in Tri City,

beaming *Here's Lucy* and the "Douglas County Pow Wow '83" to more than 25,000 homes in Douglas County. They have a studio in an old auto-parts warehouse, and 17 full- or part-time employees—if you count Jerry's wife, Sue, who writes out the bills on her dining-room table, and Dave's son Sean, who comes in after the Saturday night movie to do the switching. A few months ago, Cascade Pacific Television edged into the black for the first time. And are the new television tycoons having fun? Boy, are they having fun!

"Well, we're not taking any Hawaiian vacations yet," smiles Putnam, who is president of Cascade Pacific Television, "but we have been looking at the folders I always said, people will watch

a local television station for the same reason they will buy the local weekly when they

could get The New York Times for the same money. They want to see people they know doing things they know about. And I think we're proving that."

All over the country, in little towns like Roseburg, people like Colombo and Putnam are trying their hands at the television business—and (sometimes) having fun doing it. The deregulatory change that Larson described had by this spring lured more than 100 peanut-sized Main Street stations onto the air in places like Mountain Home, Ark., and Bruce, Miss.

Still, the stampede may be only beginning. Twelve thousand applications for licenses were filed before the overwhelmed FCC declared a freeze. Many competing applications were then filed for the same channels in each area; currently there are more than 30,000 on file. "We're holding lotteries for about 30 to 50 applicant groups per month," says FCC attorney Larry Miller. By year's end

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an additional 200 stations may be operating.

The new rules that have allowed just plain folks to mingle with William S. Paley are basically simple. New UHF stations may be established on unoccupied or noninterfering frequencies if limited to 1000 watts of output, or 10 watts on VHF. That will carry a UHF signal about 15-20 miles, a VHF signal about 12-15. Since most big-time stations generate one million watts or more, LPTV is a mere whisper by contrast.

Some things could be handled in an informal, inexpensive, small-town way. "Our application had to show the projected location of a transmitter," Putnam says. "So we got out the topographic maps and looked for a likely piece of high ground. And I pointed to one and said, 'Hey, I know the guy who owns this property. We developed his water system.' So I drove up to see him. He said, 'Sure, Dave, glad to help.' And we had one of our sites, just like that."

Then there was the matter of money. Larson, the only one with TV experience, drew up a shopping list of about \$325,000 for studio and transmitters. Colombo and Putnam went down to the South Umpqua State Bank, where their firm, Umpqua Research, does business. Banker Ron Culbertson promptly extended a loan.

When it came to dealing with outsiders, though, things didn't go quite so smoothly. The FCC had been so inundated by eager applicants that the whole grants procedure had come to a standstill. Months went by.

Then, after more than a year, the FCC granted them the long-awaited construction permit—and things got worse. Colombo and Putnam signed up a studio and a staff, only to find they had nothing to broadcast. Most of the big packagers weren't interested in such a small operation. Ch. 31's start-up date was Jan. 1, 1983, but it wasn't until the end of the month that they actually went on the air.

"We made a deal with KTVL over in Medford to rebroadcast the Super Bowl," Putnam says. "Their signal couldn't reach sets in our area, so we picked it up by microwave and relayed it. Finally we made a deal to buy 169 old films, good films, and we showed them two a day along with some programs that we got free on a barter basis."

And there were technical problems. A microwave relay between studio and transmitter turned out to be faulty; until a replacement could be obtained, tape had to be ferried from studio to transmitter site, where Colombo had rigged a master control room in his old camping trailer. The transmitter balked at critical times. For a while Putnam had to drive up and kick it to put it back on the air, like an old radio. "'\$135,000,' I said to Jerry one day," he recalls, "'and you've got to whang it to make it go.'"

They began to work the bugs out last fall. Just as their film library was running out, they signed up with the JPD Television Network (now known as American Television Network), established especially to provide satellite-fed programming for low-power stations. The network

gave Ch. 31 the backbone of a schedule. And they discovered high-school football. In small-town Oregon, the Friday night scholastic games are the big athletic event of the week. Ch. 31 arranged to show the Roseburg High games by tape delay (so that it wouldn't interfere with attendance) the following Thursday. The 8 P.M. Thursday rebroadcast of the game against traditional rival Medford, Putnam says, was tuned in by more than half the television sets in town, even though it was pitted against such acclaimed fare as *Cheers*.

Today the little station that Dave and Jerry built has become a Roseburg fixture. Ch. 31/19 broadcasts 24 hours, offering "oldies but goodies" like *Here's Lucy*, *Bonanza* and *Let's Make a Deal*, along with old movies and two daily half hours of Independent Network News. And in a small town anxious to see itself and its neighbors, there are two local programs daily, plus a regular array of home-made specials.

The atmosphere around the little studio has the same unsophisticated flavor as a country weekly. Take the daily noontime half hour called *TV Trader*. The live show, broadcast from a homemade set lists garage sales, local social events, children's birthdays and lost dogs and cats. People offer things for sale (one

high-school principal and offered to give them 10 per cent of the advertising revenues in return for the rights. They jumped at it, and so did the advertisers. We sold out every spot for all five games, even though we raised the rates to \$50 a spot. And we raised \$950 for the high school."

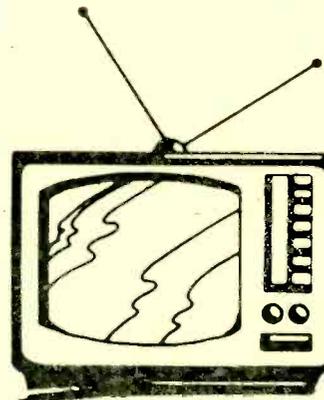
Financially, the partners say, the station is growing stronger. The monthly operating cost is \$18,000, \$10,000 of it in salaries, and is just about level with income. More than 70 local advertisers pay an average of \$15 per 30-second spot. Most of the available commercial time has been sold, including virtually all the slots on the local programs. Local merchants profess to be delighted. "I'm a small business," says Tim Sullivan of Tim's Appliance Warehouse, who has advertised since the station's opening days. "Wayne brings in the equipment and we make a very personal, very relaxed ad with definite local references,

and I can see the results in my sales."

Roseburg is beginning to notice its new little voice, too. In the February sweeps, enough people were watching for the station to be listed in the Arbitron ratings.

"There'll undoubtedly be a shakeout in LPTV," says one LPTV operator. "Not everyone's going to make it. But there's obviously something happening, and you're going to see a lot of people in the broadcast business who couldn't have been there before."

When that happens, the newcomers could do worse than to turn their attention to Roseburg. Indeed, Dave and Jerry will be ready for them. Prior to the spring convention of the National Institute for Low Power Television, the two took an ad in a trade journal, offering their services as consultants. "We figure," says Putnam, remembering those days of kicking the transmitter, "that others could learn from our mistakes." (END)



L-r: Staffers Walt Bates, Cindy Ross, Wayne Hamilton, Linda Okorn, Virginia Grosso, David Putnam, Jerry Colombo, Bob Larson, Noel Groshong, Sue Colombo, Vicki Tetum.

recently brought in a mule) or drop in to plug their pet causes, from the humane society to the friends of the library. The host is normally Wayne Hamilton, the station manager and chief salesman; but if he's busy it may be salesman Chris Kent, secretary Linda Okorn or whoever else is available. "This is no-frills TV," Putnam says. "We grab 'em off the street and put 'em on the air."

A half hour daily of local news concentrates on showing as many local faces as possible, and gives Roseburg its first detailed weather forecast in history. (The unpaid weather girl is an intern from the nearby community college.) A recent special on customs of local Indian tribes won a national award. A popular weekly show originates from a Roseburg bowling alley.

But Ch. 31 is proudest of its sports coverage. "Our football games really started something," station manager Wayne Hamilton says. "We went to the

LPTV News

If you are the only TV station in town, you are probably going to want to have an active local news department and news program on twice daily. If there are three network stations in town and they are carrying local news two or three times daily, the question then becomes, is it worthwhile for you to carry local news, too. Local news (particularly if you are the only TV station) is the easiest program to sell and commands the highest ad rate. However, a good local news department can be very expensive in overhead and could operate for years at a deficit.

Local news that the other TV stations are not carrying will probably work for you in either situation and can probably do a lot to get you viewers and people installing antennas in order to receive your programming that would not do so otherwise. Look at the local daily or weekly newspapers and see what local news they are carrying that is not available on TV. Among the everyday news that the newspapers carry, often with no pictures because of space limitations, are hospital admittances, births (you can run pictures of new additions), obituaries (you can run full color pictures of the deceased), engagements, weddings, anniversaries, movie reviews of what is showing locally right now, calendars and schedules of events, local contests, puzzles, comments of local people about local issues, local scores and events outcomes. Plus many more you will note. The full service stations do not get around to these because their time is tied up with network shows. If you are running video clips or something similar which can be juggled timewise, then you can schedule these types of information segments and repeat each perhaps three different set times daily so that all local citizens have a chance to catch them no matter what their schedule. You can add to them and update each time you run them. Running a three- or four-minute segment of one category of these at a different time period or two will not tune out the video music enthusiasts. You would probably do just as well to not carry any national news, tying in instead with a couple of shows daily of INN news off the satellite, etc.

There can be local high school news segments, the local college and air base news, for example, if you have one nearby. Each of these entities will often furnish you with their news daily in a form already to go. The schools and colleges and the air base may even have production facilities and be able to provide you with a daily information news clip on tape.

A consulting firm recently did surveys for two newspapers and got the same results both times. Namely, that the newspaper readers wanted more local bad news.

Over the years, many people have started newspapers with content all being only good news and all have failed in a short time.

87% of those people in the two newspaper surveys said they wanted more accident coverage with pictures. They wanted to read more on fires, sexual assaults and more details on molestations. 76% wanted more

police reports and more detailed police blotter incidents. Court cases and more local statistical data regarding the court actions were wanted by 61%.

Readers were not very interested in more coverage of agricultural events, grade school and high school events and news—perhaps because these two newspapers were already giving them good coverage. Regarding school boards, city and county government, they wanted more coverage—though only if it was controversial.

For your information, the survey showed 21% did not read a newspaper—up from 17% 3 years ago. A majority wanted more photos in the paper. 63% wanted more letters of criticism from individuals.

Does this give you some ideas on how you can out local news the local newspaper? Remember, you can beat them by 24 hours on most everything.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Report No.: GL84-15

Released: July 16, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

BPTTL-830218YL Mountain TV Network, Inc. Devils Lake, North Dakota	Channel 15
BPTTL-830218SX Mountain TV Network, Inc. Devils Lake, North Dakota	Channel 21
BPTTL-820413SV State of Alaska Moose Pass, Alaska	Channel 15
BPTTV-810305IP Western Slope Communications Ltd. Craig, Colorado	Channel 7
BPTVL-820402SK Harlan L. Jacobsen Moab and Spanish Valley, Utah	Channel 7
BPTTV-820401SL State of Alaska King Mountain and Sutton, Alaska	Channel 3
BPTT-820504TN Northfork TV Translator System Eik City, Canute, Burns Flat, Foss and Dill City, Oklahoma	Channel 44
BPTTL-810313JG Clear Channel Communications, Inc. College Station, Texas	Channel 28
BPTVL-810115JP Local Services Television, Inc. Chicago, Illinois	Channel 13

LPTV Equipment

We have purchased several pieces of station equipment over the last year and have several more on order. We intend to evaluate these and put them into everyday use in LPTV station and then make a recommendation as to whether you should use them in your station or not.

We have been advocating using 1/2-inch (up to markets of 100,000) and using single tube cameras because they are lower in cost and much more maintenance-free when you do not have an engineering staff.

A year or two ago we had a chance to look at a Siegel (San Diego firm) video processor that enhanced, could be used for keying and reconstructed sync and enable you to really shape up a picture off of a single tube camera and 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch color under recorders. It sold for about \$3,400.

Recently, Faroudja Laboratories came up with a device they call RECORD EX. It is a very sophisticated enhancer. What an enhancer does is put highs back in a picture and improve definition, particularly helping to keep from losing fine detail in your picture when dubbing from one tape to another. The advantage is a sharper, higher definition, more finely detailed picture. The disadvantage with most enhancers in practical use is that when they improve the detail, they also add noise (snow and sparkles). The Siegel very nicely overcame the noise better than any I have seen, but when you turn up enhancement too much, you get outlines like cartoons. A black mike cable will have a white outline on both sides which makes the cord really visible (detail) but becomes objectionable. The RECORD EX somehow enhances the main body without getting carried away on the outlines. It sells for \$1,400. Some of our tests, for example, with a piece of brown cardboard diagonal in the picture, the straight camera shot showed a piece of tan material. Turn on the RECORD EX and you can now see that this tan material has corrugated cardboard ribs. The ordinary enhancers will help do that also but tend to outline too much. They recommend you use the RECORD EX as early as possible in the process and only once. Record with it, but then do not use it in playback. Or use it in dubbing if not used previously, but then not in playback of that.

International Crystal of Oklahoma City has come out with a VC2000P video corrector, and we managed to get an advanced copy. Selling at \$695, it does several things, some well and others not so hot. We like that it has a fade to black knob and they say they will later make an external tap for us so we can fade to black with a relay to improve switching between non-sync sources. The fade to black works very well, maintaining normal sync as you fade up or down. The other controls are handy too. When you get an expensive camera (over \$5,000), you usually get a camera control panel that goes with it so you can adjust black, pedestal height, color, etc. But the lower cost cameras you do not so you have little or no control of the picture. By using this corrector, you can adjust the picture of all your cameras by using this device

before output. For example, if you have a tape that is made with two cameras and one camera was color balanced with too much green or you forgot to turn the indoor/outdoor switch on one camera, you can correct it on playback to the same look as the other camera.

Let's review what you can adjust: pedestal height. You can take a daylight scene and lower the brightness of it to like it was almost dark out (moonlight scene). Or you can take one that was dark and lighten it up. If the colors are soft (as they are with most one-tube cameras), you can brighten up the color intensity to saturation. You can change the overall color, and you can fade the picture as we mentioned with what is essentially video gain.

The enhancer works about the same (no better) than consumer enhancers, and the noise eliminator does not seem to work at all, unlike the Siegel.

What this unit does that you are not aware of (so does the Siegel) is it generates all new sync, blanking and automatically corrects a variety of stability and color problems. This is important as it overcomes most of disadvantages of using 1/2-inch recorders.

A second thing not apparent is this is also a video and audio amplifier and has four video and four audio outputs. The RECORD EX only enhances but does a unique job and has no other controls or outputs.

In addition, the International Crystal unit also has an RF output so you can observe the picture on an ordinary TV set (you do not have to buy a video monitor).

We have not tried this unit in everyday broadcast use yet, but we are very enthused about what all you get for your money and believe that probably every LPTV station should have one. Delivery will start in August.

The RECORD EX is far more expensive but does something no other device does. We'll have to tell you our recommendation on that only after considerable use.

If you are interested in either of these devices, we can probably help you get the best price on these. (Avoid paying list price for anything.)

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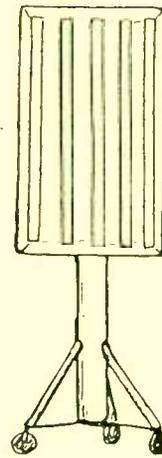
When you build a small TV station and do a lot of local production, including a lot of studio work, you will have two additional large overheads (unexpected expenditures) hit you right in the pocketbook. These expenditures will likely not be in your planned budget and may contribute to upsetting your financial apple cart (unless you have deeper pockets than some of the rest of us).

Setting up a studio means a lot of bucks for equipment which is capital equipment and you can take it down the road to next town if you sell the permit, etc. A good part of studio lighting investment, however, is tied up in rewiring the building which belongs to someone else and is not recoverable when you move to a larger building, etc. The reason for an expenditure for more heavy duty and larger number of new electrical circuits is not because of your studio equipment, it is because of lighting.

Now, normal studio lights cost you four ways: 1. big dollars to rewire the building to be able to have enough and heavy electrical circuits to carry the electrical load. 2. the studio light fixtures are expensive not only in the fixtures themselves but the bulb replacements which have a relatively short life and are not usually available locally. 3. the large amount of current they draw runs up your light bill tremendously fast. 4. these studio lights give off a lot of heat which you pay to remove through an extra large electric bill for air conditioning. The electronic studio equipment nowadays is all solid state and draws very little current and gives off relatively small amounts of heat.

We have been telling you that the main overhead that will kill you is labor, but not to be forgotten are a couple of others, and lighting and your light bill can be a big factor.

Normally when you go out for field shoots (out of the studio), for example, if you are shooting a program in an office building, you have three options to handle the lighting: 1. you can shoot only with available light, which may be okay for a one-minute news shot but is no good for a commercial, etc.; 2. you shut off all their lights and use only portable lights you bring along that are all the same color temperature. (Remember, you cannot mix your lights with theirs. Otherwise, one side of their face will be pink and the other side blue, because you can't color balance your cameras to both lights. Also no outside light through a window for the same reason.) 3. if they have flourescent lights, you use those and you bring along a large light stand that takes flourescent tubes and you use that for the key light (or bring two or three for fill light, etc.). Do not bring your own flourescent tubes because there are many different color temperature flourescents. Ask the custodian where you are shooting for extra bulbs of the same type they use in the building. Load your portable stand flourescent fixtures with these. Our experience with these flourescent light stands is that you can color correct your camera to make everything look good with flourescent lights.



We are now doing an experiment--that is we are now planning on a regular studio with flourescent ceiling lights, a key light or two on a stand and a fill and back lights also of flourescents. If this all works out the way we think it will, we will have killed several birds with one stone: 1. cheaper than commercial studio fixtures; 2. current drain will be $\frac{1}{3}$ or less for the same amount of light, and the bulbs will last forever compared to studio light bulbs and are available locally; 3. little or no heat to pump out with air conditioning and talent will not perspire; 4. this is the biggie--we will have to do little additional wiring because the current drain is $\frac{1}{3}$ or less of studio lights. We plan to use the BSR modules (wireless) to control the fixtures. You can then use the BSR control modules to set up and turn on/off the lights from anywhere you take the control modules. If you use the Commodore computer setup we are writing about in this issue, you can have the computer (along with its other duties at the same time) turn on the studio lights through the BSR units in whatever pre-programmed quantity at certain times. For example, if you do five minutes of local news every hour, it could easily be programmed to turn on the lights on the news set (any programmed combinations) at eight minutes before the hour and shut them off at three minutes after the hour, automatically. By using these wireless BSR modules (about \$16 each), you eliminate the need for light switching panels and running all those electrical lines back to one point. When you grow up and move to a bigger studio, you just take it all with you.

To make matters even better, a firm in New York, Lerner Media Systems, has new fousescent tubes called 'Softlights' that are extra-high output, 125 foot candles at 6 feet. They last 10,000 hours and the bulbs themselves are balanced to a color temperature of 3,200 degrees Kelvin (that's the same color temperature as conventional studio lighting). So, maybe our all-flourescent studio will be a big success. We will keep you posted--you may want to duplicate it.

Incidentally, to make your own large barn doors or reflectors to use with these flourescent lights, use foam core board (styrofoam sandwich board about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick) and cover one side with aluminum foil (glue it on) and the other side painted white. Lean these against anything or duct tape them to something to reflect extra light where you need it. These reflectors are also good outdoors for field shoots and you should have several.

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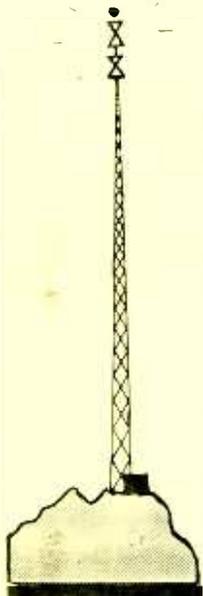
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VYING FOR A LOW POWER TV STATION

23,000 ENTREPRENEURS COMPETE FOR A STAKE IN THE NEWEST TV INDUSTRY

By Anna von Robag

These days only the best and the brightest entrepreneurs are making it in low power television (LPTV). Once regarded as television for the people because anyone could apply for a license and many could cover the shoestring startup costs, the LPTV industry may now be falling into the hands of a powerful few. After years of sitting on the sidelines, such well-financed broadcast companies as the American Broadcasting Cos. and deep-pocketed organizations such as the United Auto Workers Union are now attempting to crack into the industry for the first time. They are applying for licenses with the FCC to build LPTV stations.

LPTV stations use the same technology as conventional broadcast stations, but instead of beaming TV signals that span a radius as wide as 70 miles, LPTV signals reach no further than 30 miles. Servicing smaller markets has slashed startup costs by as much as 90%. At the same time, the FCC has created a lottery system to choose applicants [see box]. Applicants pay no entry fee and need not prove their ability to come up with the initial investment, an estimated \$50,000 to \$500,000. According to the FCC, since the lottery system began last fall, it has been deluged with more than 23,000 bids to build LPTV stations. So far, 103 licenses have been granted; 4,000 more are expected within the next

few years. There are now 107 LPTV stations operating in the country.

Out of hundreds of applicants over the last four years, today only about 20 remain as active bidders, according to Andrew M. Wallerstein with the National Institute for LPTV, a New York-based industry group. Among them are: Neighborhood TV Inc., Phoenix, Ariz., Response Broadcasting, Los Angeles, and Mountain TV Network, Denver. With the eventual aim of establishing chains of stations, many are trying to better their chances for winning licenses by buying out, or teaming up with rivals. In the long term, companies born of deals between several companies must identify a market niche and agree on the development of inexpensive programming that will capture the interest of viewers and advertisers.

Buying out rivals is an effective, but also costly strategy. Richard Hutcheson, president of Low Power Television Development Corp., Vienna, Va., plans to build 40 stations. He won all seven of his permits by buying out fellow lottery contestants for \$5,000 to \$10,000. Channel 51 in La Salle/Peru, Ill., was the first of his stations to go on the air in February.

Hutcheson is financing each of his stations separately through limited partnerships; for instance, the La Salle/Peru project was financed by a \$350,000 partnership. A group of 23 limited partners, including some shareholders in the general partner called Lower Power Television Inc., and residents of the two towns, hold

49% of the partnership. The general partners have retained control.

Low Power Technology, Boulder, another key player, raised \$2.5 million in a penny stock offering in February that will finance its first five stations. But according to its president, Jeffrey Nightbyrd, he and his two other partners—Lorenzo Milam and Jeremy Lansman—have retained controlling interest.

Keeping their stations running is probably the biggest challenge facing the fledgling industry, since many stations have fewer than 10 employees to sell ads, put shows on the air, and run the operation.

The formula Hutcheson has come up with is typical. He is paying about \$3,000 a month to JDP, an LPTV network that beams *Here's Lucy* and other reruns from a satellite. Channel 51, operating with only 12 employees, including one reporter, will also shoot a few local news programs and sporting events.

Channel 51 has gotten off to a good start. The station pulled in \$40,000 in ads—many of them from local businesses—before it ever went on the air. And Hutcheson estimates it will only take a year to turn a profit. He projects \$340,000 in revenues by yearend.

But LPTV entrepreneurs face a host of problems in larger markets. The competition from cable and major networks in the FCC's lottery for big city channels promises to be fierce. For now, some observers say thinking small is probably the best strategy.

LOTTERIES GIVE ENTREPRENEURS A CHANCE

The Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) move toward granting broadcast and telecommunications licenses by lotteries is good news for entrepreneurs. New companies now can compete equally with major corporations for licenses, while slashing the time and expense for applications. Since September, the FCC has used lotteries to dole out licenses in three growing fields: low power television; one-way paging, and two-way mobile telephones. The agency expects that by this summer it also will grant cellular radio licenses by lottery.

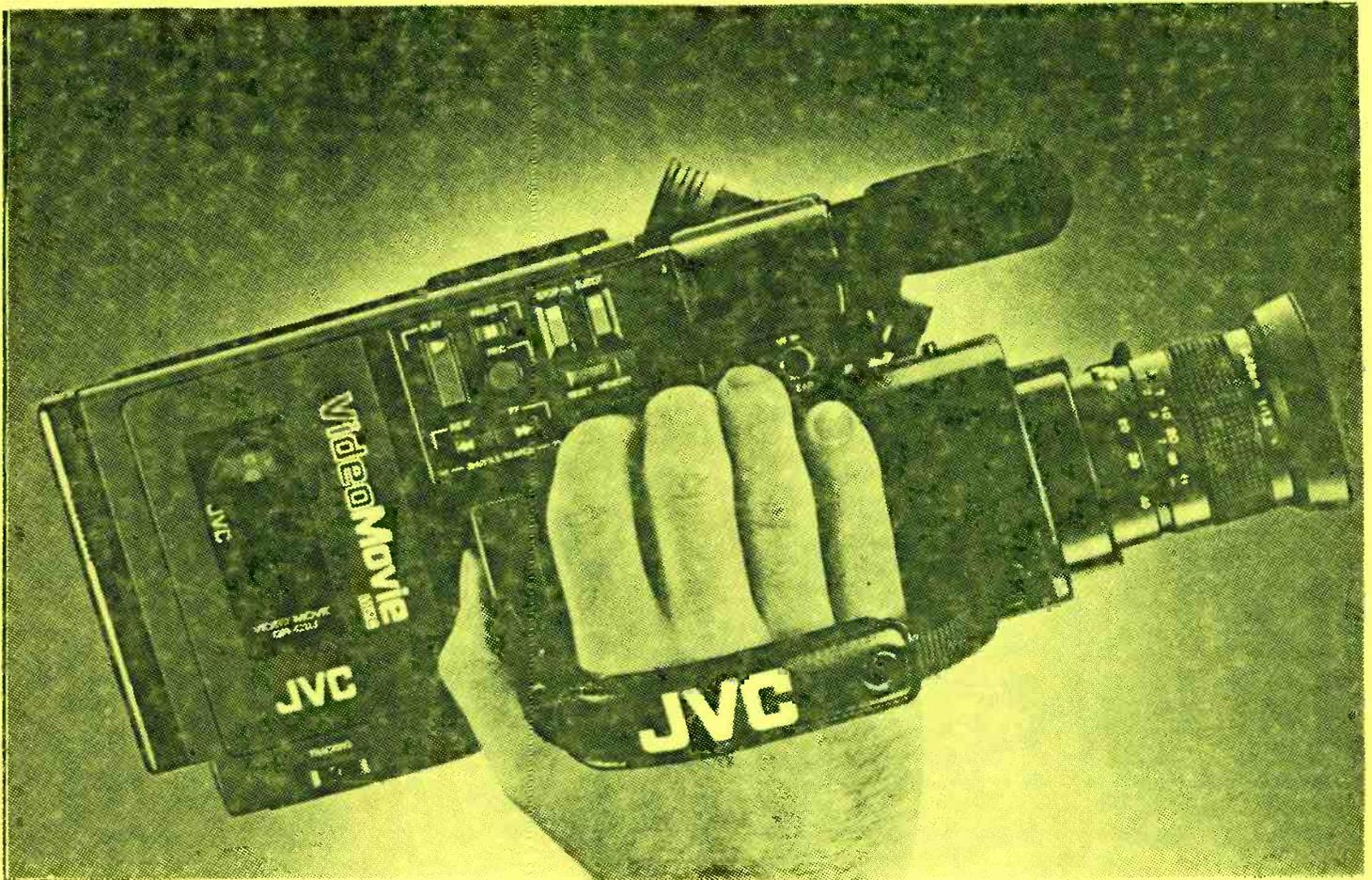
Lotteries bypass the comparative hearing procedure, which was required if more than one applicant vied for a single license. At such hearings an applicant had to sub-

stantiate his financial standing and provide character references to prove his superiority over other candidates. Explains one low power television entrepreneur: "This process made it extremely difficult to compete with major broadcast companies." Adds an official at the FCC: "Trying to pick the best applicant [in court] is difficult because the potential technological solutions are so different. Random selection is more in the public interest."

With lotteries, the FCC now can process applications, which used to take over a year under the old system, in as little as three months. Applicants do, of course, have to meet minimum standards, such as technical feasibility.

—A. v. R.

Lo-Power Community TV



Pictured above is JVC's new "C" cartridge camera recorder combo, that we tried out at the cable show, excellent picture. The C cartridge, no bigger than a deck of cards, records 20 minutes and can be played back by the camera recorder or inserted in a special VHS adapter cartridge and played in a standard

VHS machine. This camera recorder is available in consumer and industrial versions (around \$1,300) and is ideal for LPTV shooting news on the run, JVC also has a new single tube gen lockable model 700 well worth considering and a new 3 tube available complete around \$3,200.

June 1984

Every issue we tend to give you our evaluation as to where low power is at, what may work, what's a good bet on the future of this or that in our opinion and what we are considering or planning to do in case you might want to consider doing the same thing. We try to tell you how to do low power at lower cost and how to make a buck with minimum bucks invested. We also try to cover who is doing what what works, or doesn't work.

This issue we are reporting on 3 conventions (NAB in Las Vegas, the Video Show in LA and the CES in Chicago) and are just passing on gems of information from recent publications of interest to LPTV people and you can draw your own conclusions. In the meantime we are wiring up a production set that is easily switchable with less labor and workable including automation to not only automatically insert taped commercials, but slides, weather overlays, taped programs and switch at pre programmed times between 2 satellite receivers. All controlled with a commodore computer. A 3 camera SEG set up for local production with the talent acting as their own switcher and cameraman. All under \$30,000.00 including 3 recorders and 3 single tube color cameras, plus a B&W keying camera. Professional processing equipment to increase and improve definition, etc. if you prefer higher definition. - Add about \$5,000 for 3 tube cameras. The \$30,000 includes control console racks, storage for tapes, etc.

The equipment is set up so a telephone call can re-set functions should a malfunction occur. Returning to satellite feed on malfunction will also be automatic. Redundancy on most equipment (including satellite equipment) with no single malfunction that can not easily be bypassable to continue operation. Studio link and transmitter are not included, but two complete satellite set ups are included.

We are putting this together to be easily operable by non-technical people with most control function equipment and parts available locally and repairable locally. Most important, programming and using the equipment is learnable in a short time.

Two articles, plus an art cover cartoon with the headline, "Will VCR's K.O. Cable? in Cablevision June 25th issue - the article in the business section, VCR Craze - in part... VCR sales have increased 86% from a year ago. ...cable analysts have repeatedly warned that as VCR sales climb, they pose an over increasing threat that consumers will discard cable TV, opting instead to rent films....

Analysts note that VCR owners have access to movie rentals some four or five months before the films appear on pay cable. And, by renting only those films they want, the cost is competitive with cable while consumers do not pay for programming they are not interested in. In addition, manufacturers are increasingly equipping new VCR's to play high fidelity tape, generally providing better sound than cable is capable of. "Cable can't touch us," said Hitachi's Yokura."

Sally Russell in writing the Cablevision June 25th Issue's main story (5 pages), "Will VCR's K.O. pay cable?", states Michael Marcovsky, President of Manuel Associates, sees the number of videocassette

recorders in American homes surpassing the number of pay households within two years. If that occurs, VCR usage may not only cut into the growth potential for pay services, but may actually win customers away from the pay networks.

Editors note: see our article in Lo-Power's May issue about LPTV stations renting tapes instead of going into pay TV.

from 'Will VCR's KO pay cable?'
June 25 Issue of Cablevision.

We have found 2 new sources for inexpensive equipment to switch and gen lock together industrial cameras (such as the great panasonic 3230 industrial cameras) that normally cannot be gen locked and will have a story on them as we get a chance to evaluate them. This month we are purchasing and evaluating 2 new enhancer processors that add in fine detail normally lost in color under recording systems such as 3/4 and 1/2 inch.

The National Translator Association plans a convention for Dec. 2-3-4th at Ceasors Palace in Las Vegas.

In the mean time LPTV Magazine (the every other month slick-free publication) is sponsoring the start up of another association for LPTV, this one to be called NACT. They are holding a meeting September 7th at the Sheraton Airport Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri.

Latest figures—4,649 translators, of which 2,884 are VHF and 1,765 UHF. 222 permits with only 40 VHF and 182 UHF.

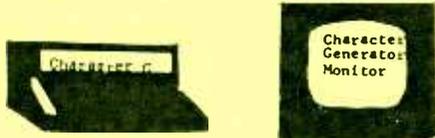
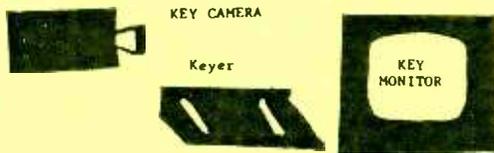
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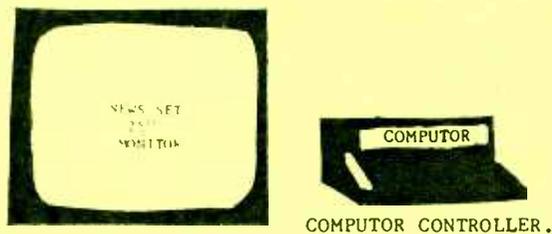
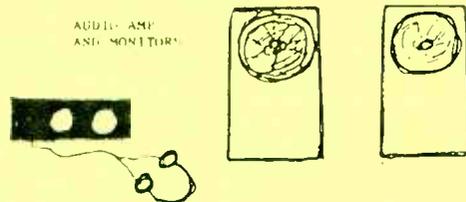
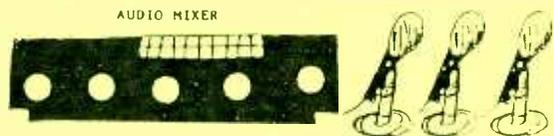
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3/4 Inch VCR



LPTV Comparison: $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch vs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch

Most video people now consider $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch a dinosaur even though they all have $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch machines and admit it will be around for a while. The pro's, who are shooting daily, are going to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch M format, etc., which means the same tape as consumers use, but they operate at eight times the speed.

Here in this article we are talking about industrial $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, operated at the same speed as home consumer machines but primarily two hours on a standard VHS tape. Industrial machines not only hold up better but have higher definition and all-around better quality than consumer $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

Sony and a few other manufacturers use a format called BETA which technically has a few advantages but nationwide, nearly 85% of VCR sales are now VHS format, so we suggest sticking with that. Some say $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch quality isn't good, you should use one-inch. Many others also say $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch isn't good enough for broadcast. We have talked to people that have both $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, and most say that unless you are a real purist, you really have difficulty telling which is which. The biggest disadvantage with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, in our view, is trouble in making three or four generations down without deteriorating badly (use only the original or first dubbed copy), and the fact that most of your national commercials, etc., are on $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. (The Alamogordo, New Mexico LPTV uses $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Beta and have a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch machine to dub down $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nationally supplied tapes.)

Let us compare costs first to help you make a decision over whether you want to go $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. If you are shipping one hour of tape, it will cost you four times as much to mail one hour of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch versus one hour of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tapes are now readily available at \$2.70 per hour recording time. About the cheapest $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch around will cost you over \$20 for an hour of tape. If you are stocking tapes, and believe me, you will be, you can get thousands of dollars tied up in $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tape inventory. We believe $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch is so inexpensive you can afford to save and catalog almost everything you ever produced. Shelving will also be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the space for the same number of hours of tape.

The cheapest $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch machines now are about \$350. The cheapest $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch by the same manufacturer are at \$1,000. A full-feature, portable $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch for shooting news, etc., goes at \$680, and the equivalent (which is much heavier) in $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch will set you back \$3,000. The very best full-feature, industrial $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch is available at \$1,500, and the best $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch with the same features and ability goes for \$4,500. The result is that $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lowers your costs considerably, not only in start-up but in long term operation. We believe you will also find $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch machines more reliable as far as downtime is concerned.

If you use $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, we suggest you invest in a good enhancer, proc amp, colorizer, etc., that allows you rejuvenation abilities. And though this machine sets you back a few thousand (for a really good one), it enables you to snap up detail and color and greatly improve taped or even live shots. Secondly, plan to

do as much live as possible. Live quality is far better than any tape and also saves a lot of money. Thirdly, make your plans to use first generation tapes or at worst, second generation, and use the enhancer processor when dubbing. If you are a real fuss budget, you are not going to be satisfied with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch either. So where do you draw the line?

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch recorders now deliver around 240 to 250 lines of resolution. The Japanese are working on developing high band $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, expecting to get the definition up to 400 lines within the next two years. By adding high band to single tube consumer and industrial cameras, definition in the last year was raised from 240 lines to 360. The average, present TV set reproduces about 330 lines of resolution.

Look for steady improvement in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch development is frozen. The new one piece recorder-cameras mean lightweight production with consumer units in the hands of the public shooting good enough quality and getting their work sometimes broadcast on low power TV. They'll bring you useable local footage you won't have to go out and shoot.

A survey reports that Americans spend 16.3 hours a week watching television and 16.4 hours a week listening to radio. 11.7 hours are spent reading, on the average.

Editor's Note: Comsearch from Reston, Virginia was at the recent NCTA (National Community TV Association) Convention in Las Vegas offering a service to cable TV operators at \$50 a month charge to notify a cable operator if any low power TV stations were granted construction permits that might interfere with that specific cable system's head end (cable system receiving antenna's pick-up point). If your LPTV channel should interfere with the pick-up of a regular TV station off the air by a cable system or a translator, you will have to correct the receiving problem for them at your expense or go off the air, according to FCC rules. We recently were in the process of purchasing an LPTV channel 12 permit but found it unuseable because the paper mill that turned out the application (who never checks towers or gets permission) put the LPTV transmitter at a translator site in the application as being on the very same mountain and tower used by the translator system to pick up channel 11 and 13 from a long distance away. The very weak 11 and 13 would be completely obliterated by the LPTV channel 12. The permit is unuseable at that tower location.

Another thing to watch is channels 2, 3 or 4 may interfere in the same town if a cable system uses that same channel as the converter channel in that town. Cable systems often use a converter box that outputs all channels to the TV set on either 2, 3, or 4. Find out which channel they use to convert to before going on the air with channels 2, 3, or 4, because if you interfere with the cable converter channel, you have to go off the air—just a word to the wise.

LPTV: A Hot New Investment

Enterprising investors have discovered a hot new market: low-power television. The Federal Communications Commission is currently in the process of granting 2,000-to-3,000 licenses to build and operate low-power television (LPTV) stations, most of them in small cities and rural areas. While they are not cheap investments, they promise handsome profits, according to industry consultants.

Low-power TV was first authorized by Congress in 1980 as a means of bringing TV to rural areas with poor signal reception. Under rules set by the FCC, an LPTV station is limited to a transmission power of 1,000 watts, with a broadcasting signal that usually covers a 15-to-30-mile area and must not interfere with other channels. Conventional stations, by comparison, operate with 5 million-watt transmitting power and can broadcast over a much wider area.

The FCC has been so swamped by applications for LPTV licenses—a first wave of 12,000 and then another 25,000 or more—that it has delayed until recently the awarding of licenses by means of a lottery system. Only around 200 construction permits have been granted to date. But Barbara A. Kreisman, chief of the FCC Low Power Television Division, expects the award rate to accelerate sharply. "We should be finished processing the first 12,000 by year-end and then begin wading through the balance next year," she says.

The cost of building an LPTV station, which covers such items as a

transmitter, studio, cameras and audio equipment, ranges from \$50,000 up to \$300,000. Costs vary depending on the area served, whether the equipment is purchased or leased and the kind of programming planned. President Rick Hutcheson of Local Power Television Inc. in Virginia, for example, started up his first station, Channel 51, in La Salle, Illinois, last February for \$200,000. He raised an additional \$300,000 through a limited partnership to cover other costs and anticipated deficits through 1985. Operating costs typically run from \$20,000-to-\$30,000 a month, Hutcheson says.

Would-be LPTV owners cover a broad spectrum, from lawyers like Hutcheson (who served in the Carter White House), doctors and retired military officers to mailmen, ministers, newspaper publishers and TV moguls like Ted Turner. Some are wealthy enough to finance construction on their own or by investing jointly with well-to-do colleagues. And one small company, Low Power Technology Inc. of Boulder, Colorado, recently raised more than \$2 million with a public penny-stock offering.

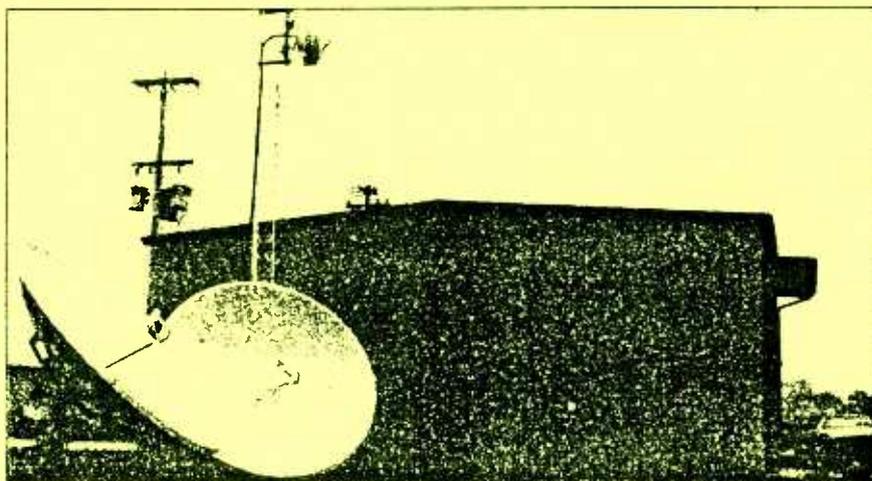
The most popular method of raising funds, though, seems likely to be the limited partnership. These deals, of course, offer investors investment tax

credits, depreciation allowances and other attractive tax advantages, as well as a share of the profits. Hutcheson, for example, sold limited-partnership investment units of \$8,700 each, mostly to individuals in the farm-belt communities served by Channel 51. When profits begin, the investors are slated to receive 99% of all distributions until they recoup their investment and then 49% of all future earnings.

Like conventional TV stations, LPTV stations take in the bulk of their revenue from advertising. And LPTV operators expect ad revenues to be lucrative. Small merchants and other local advertisers, they believe, will jump at the chance to advertise on TV for the first time and at low cost.

Hutcheson, for example, charges \$10-to-\$30 for a 30-second spot and expects to sell about 24 such spots for each of 18 hours a day of air time. With nearly \$40,000 in ads presold on its start-up day and sales continuing to improve, he says, Channel 51, which serves a population of about 150,000, should be in the black before 1986. "If you move into the black in two years in this business, you're ahead of the game," he says. "I can now foresee revenues exceeding operating costs much sooner."

To be sure, with only about fifty sta-



Channel 51: Serving Illinois farm-belt communities from a former diesel repair shop

tions now operating, it is still too early to reach any firm conclusions about typical profitability. The 24% pretax margin averaged by full-power stations is attainable, according to Publisher Harlan Jacobson of *Lo Power Community TV* magazine, but this remains to be seen.

Moreover, there are a number of risks in the business. For one thing, after shelling out anywhere from \$500 to \$4,000 in engineering and attorney fees to file with the FCC, an applicant stands a good chance of not receiving a permit. If a permit is won, an owner must be ready to operate within one year or surrender the permit to the FCC or sell it at cost.

Once on the air, the problem then is

to find the right kind of programming to attract viewers and advertisers from competing media, such as radio and newspapers. So far, operators are offering such fare as reruns of old series, movies and soap operas, music videos and a few hours a day of news, weather and other local coverage. Currently, syndication firms provide most of the programming. In the near future, satellite services and specialized programming networks are expected to become major sources.

Enterprising investors are finding ways to spread the costs and increase revenues. Some are forming joint ventures. President Jeffrey Nightbyrd of Low Power Technology, for example, acquired a 51% interest in a new sta-

tion owned by a small California company and is negotiating several other similar deals. Others are planning to operate multiple stations and centralize programming and advertising functions. Hutchison expects to have two more stations on the air by year-end and has licenses to add seven more.

Within a few years, the investment value of mini-stations should climb substantially, according to Jacobson. Because only a limited number of stations will be authorized by the FCC, they will appreciate rapidly once they are all licensed, he points out. "That's why I think owning an LPTV license is such a good investment," he says. "Like land, there's only so much of it available." —T.J.M.

The six TV stations of the Wichita, KS based Kansas State Network have launched what they call the Newswatchers Network. Each of the stations is recruiting people who own video cameras as freelance members of the KSN news organization.

It's a throwback to the time honored tradition of the "News Stringer" explains Patrick O'Donnell, executive News director of KSN.

Spurred by a similar eight month old program at General Electric's NBC affiliate, KCNC-TV Denver, KSN is finding its stringers by placing questionnaires in over 200 video stores throughout the state. O'Donnell says he hopes to have 150 freelancers by the end of the summer....stringers will receive on the air credit.... Compensation will depend on market size, O'Donnell said, and could range from replacement of the tape to \$40 to \$50.....

So far, O'Donnell reports it is working at KSNW-TV. They got some very exciting video of a gasoline tanker truck explosion outside of Liberal, KS recorded by a stringer with a portable video camera. The segment ran on that days newscast.

from **Broadcasting Magazine**
June 11 issue "Home Grown" in
the telecasting section.

May/June Channels magazine in an article entitled, 'What Ever Happened to Cable'.

The writer states that cable systems compare themselves to newspapers as electronic publishing with channels like different pages in a newspaper. The writer states he believes the correct model may be real estate and the shopping mall, with anyone in the community able to open a necktie shop or a pizzeria

right next door to Macy's. The point he makes in the article is that others can or should be able to put on programs and be on channels next to the chain, like the networks and satellite-fed channels. Thus, the public would be able to build theaters in the air, and the cable would prosper by the addition of these entrepreneurs who would spread the word cable was worth subscribing to.

This article was about cable systems' current legislation before Congress that would, basically, give cable operators the power to exclude programs from their systems.

The Television Bureau of Advertising has released figures for 1983 TV advertising of interest reported in the June 4 issue of *Broadcasting*.

Local advertising dollars spent with TV stations top categories in declining order (round numbers of millions):

1. Restaurants & Drive ins, 500 mil.
2. Food Stores & Supermarkets, 229 mil.
3. Auto Dealers, 173 mil.
4. Banks & Saving and Loans, 166 mil.
5. Department Stores, 164 mil.
6. Furniture Stores, 144 mil.
7. Radio Stations & Cable TV, 127 mil.
8. Amusements & Entertainment, 99 mil.
9. Movies, 97 mil.
10. Leisure Activities & Services, 82 mil.
11. Discount Department Stores, 79 mil.
12. Appliance Stores, 72 mil.

The next 13 categories flattened out more and went from Clothing Stores at 66 mil. down to Rental Services at 29 mil.

Bad news for LPTV last week when the FCC okayed 2 channel receivers and by passed Congress's all channel receiver act of 1962 that mandated all TV receivers be required to have tuners to cover not only VHF channels 2 to 3, but UHF channels 14 to 82.

Congress, in passing the law, idea then was to put UHF on the same footing with VHF channels. Up until then, receivers with optional UHF were \$40 higher and most buyers as a result bought sets without UHF. UHF stations coming on the air had no receivers able to pick it up and UHF stations were as a result just not being built and those that were were failing.

Legal oriented people now report in their opinion the FCC's recent action may not hold up in court and it is sure to be contested. Sony applied for a waiver of the old channel law, saying cable systems used a converter out putting to a TV set on one or two channels, and a set could be made for less money if the additional unused channel capacity was not included.

Broadcasting magazine June 18 carried a quote by Commissioner Rivera. In a separate dissent Rivera consented that LPTV, already denied must carry status on cable, would be a major victim of the ruling because the receivers would not be capable of picking up the LPTV stations unless those that happened to be carried on cable. "It (LPTV) is already hobbling around because it didn't get must carry status," Rivera noted.

Some slogans and bumper stickers we worked out for promotion of a channel 34 grant scheduled for stereo Hi Fi video clip programming include "Keep an eye on Channel 34", "You'll be hearing good things from us" and "Channel 34 the (name of town) Natural turn on". The best one we have heard of for a LPTV station was a bumper sticker for a Channel 22 LPTV - that read CATCH 22.

A new service for satellite delivered 24 hour video music is HITS with music for 18-49 year olds. For information on the new service phone

Another source of video clip music that includes includes about 4 to 4½ hours of monthly new releases with character generated titles and credits (required) superimposed and recorded on either ¾ or ½ inch will be furnished at \$550 per month. A fee that will be less then you can correspond process, character generate, etc. and receive tapes free from record firms. Use what you want in any order like a radio station uses records. ICTV members interested in this format contact us about your interest and we will put you in touch.

The video clip music programming format has been adopted very successfully by several full time full service UHF independant stations as well as low power stations using the format.

A new association of broadcasters using the music on video clip formats has been formed and will have a report and details in a future issue.

We have purchased several different wireless mikes and will have a report on them for you later as we gain experience (good and bad) with different makes and price ranges. Average cost on those we are using is around \$180. These do save a lot of (time) labor and speed setup. We are also trying out different types of wireless head sets to be used by camera control people to talk to and from cameramen, etc. Costs for good models are around \$90 each and range is several blocks. The no-wires feature means they do not have to take them off every time they leave the camera, etc. The mike is built in and models we use only cover one ear.



Above is a photo of the actual size of the chip needed and used to decode stereo sound. All of the other equipment merely amplifies the derived sound to drive speaker. The new stereo sound system authorized by the FCC is often referred to as 'MTS', which refers to multi-channel television sound. So, you have a new one to remember, MTS.

The usual sound channel on TV stays the same for regular TV sets. The system allows two additional channels deciphered by the decoding chip. One used for the stereo channel along with the regular main audio channel and a third one for a second language, background music or whatever you want to carry on it.

Incidentally, that chip has about as much circuitry and is the equivalent of what used to be a six 'tube' radio.



SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

Speaking of small, one of the amazing things we saw at the show is this tiny microphone shown here actual size. You clip this on a person on TV and you have them wired for sound. This is no ordinary mike--it has a frequency range of 20 to 20,000 cycles, which is extraordinarily good for any mike. It is available in flesh tone and is made by Sennheiser.

Where once technology only filtered down from broadcasters to consumers, it is now beginning to filter up—home computers are being used as video prompters; Beta and VHS cassettes appear more and more frequently in high cost production situations.

Mark Schubin, video research writer in June 1984 Videography magazine.

To Be or Not to Be

There are many (actually a large percentage) of people that are getting or have gotten low power CP's (construction permits) that are not building these low power stations. Their intentions were good--they wanted (at the time they filed) to get in on a good thing. But there has been so long a delay in granting of licenses that many things have changed. For example, many potential LPTV program services have not gotten off the ground. The early bird programmers and those putting together networks have already folded because of the lack of licenses, and others have not started because there are not yet enough on the air, even after three years, to make additional LPTV network-type programming feasible in a price range that LPTV stations can afford. Many had a financing source all lined up, but the quantity of licenses has not been worth the trouble and the money has moved on to something else.

Secondly, there is such a hodge podge of stories over how much money you have to put into a low power station to be successful that most have become disillusioned.

Equipment manufacturers, who are used to selling equipment to full service stations, tell potential LPTV broadcasters, who are now getting serious about buying equipment, that unless they use this or that expensive piece of equipment, no one will watch their station because the picture quality won't measure up to 'what the public is used to'. So they feel darned if they do because the construction cost then will be several times what they expected, and the interest and debt load will be so great they fear they cannot meet the tab. So they say, it's just too risky.

On the other hand, they are afraid that if they come on with less expensive equipment, no one will advertise with them because no one will watch their second rate picture. They end up not knowing which way to go, so they do nothing and their CP runs out.

Maybe we should review some things about low power that may help clear up some thinking. First of all, if you are building in a market well over 100,000 people, I'd say you probably can do no wrong. If you spend a million on getting it off the ground, you are probably going to be okay, because if you do not manage it right and lose the shirt off your back in the day to day operation, no big sweat--some experienced broadcaster will buy you out for more than you have in it because he will know he can make money with it.

It was sort of like buying real estate a few years ago when real estate was increasing in value 20% or more a year. Even if you paid too much for the real estate, it didn't matter because the value was going up so fast. By the time you figured out that you bit off more than you could chew, and by the time you got around to having to unload the real estate, you still made money on it, even though you paid too much, because it had already increased greatly in value.

Large market LPTV will be the same way. You do have some way to come out on top besides making it on day to day operation--you can unload it, if it's on the air, probably for a good profit, even if you are losing money.

The under 25,000 markets are certainly feasible and potentially profitable, but they are more like small town newspapers--if you are going to succeed right off, you are going to need to cut corners and operate in a large part automated. You may need to operate as a one or two man TV station, which can be done more easily than you think. Our educated guess formula is one staff person for each 10,000 population in the market; and the smaller the town, the closer to minimum wage you get for your payroll.

Let's go back and consider your trump card as a low power TV station. You are really in the information business (you may deliver entertainment too, but your income is from delivering information such as commercials). You compete with others in the information business, whether it be newspapers, radio, TV or direct mail. Your trump card is cost. You can deliver an unmatched media method for lower cost than any other method. If you operate your station correctly, you can outsell any other media method dollar for dollar, which is the bottom line. Advertisers pay for results per dollar spent. Your LPTV should come up the winner every time if you keep your costs and ad rates low.

SNAFU

Typical low power story out of Florida. Applicant found a good tower site (207 feet) and wrote up an exclusive agreement to lease space. The applicant sent the tower site data off to a well known paper mill who filed an application for him for big bucks. Unable to locate a 207 foot tower on the tower data base in town, the paper mill found one 207 foot tower, 25 miles out in the Everglades and listed the coordinates for that tower in his application. The original applicant's application came up in cut-off and the Florida version of the other well known paper mill found a local client to pay them \$3,000 to copy the original applicant's engineering, including the tower site coordinates. Unlike the original applicant's consultant, this one does get tower permission and did locate the Everglade tower owner. The application copier client, of course, won the lottery, and the original applicant filed a petition to deny, saying he had exclusive permission on the in-town tower. Then he finds out for the first time that the coordinates specified in his application were 25 miles out in the Everglades on the wrong tower. The winner now finds out the copied tower site is worthless because the omni pattern out there will cover nothing but alligators. Result--no local TV for this community. The original applicant called his consulting firm, which was supposedly taken over by another firm, and was told 'they have gone bankrupt'.

Character generator firm showed a new concept at the recent cable show in Las Vegas. A disc player with 300 stock slides is used to generate stock still pictures, such as a slide of pizza being made. Character generator then superimposes name and words about the local pizza restaurant. Slide is called up by computer as well as character generator words, making the entire commercial run automatically unmanned. This idea would be useable for generating spots for LPTV as well as cable insertion. The firm plans to increase disc by several hundred more slides. One video disc could hold 18,000 stills. This idea also may be useable with videotape since many new machines will do still frame. Stock slide (still) on tape of druggist filling prescription, for example, could be used for your local druggist's commercial by superimposing keyed or character generator wording over the picture.

At the cable show in Las Vegas and the video show in Los Angeles, JVC showed a new camera, a model 700, that is one tube and has 360 line resolution. The camera has an eight to one zoom and a built in character generator. Big feature that attracted us was the ability to use external sync without modification. We should have photos and more detail on this camera next issue. Camera lists at \$1,995 and expected to be available at around \$1,300. We have one on order.

Television is first and foremost a visual medium. But if you keep both ears open, you **hear** it too. Well, start listening up. Because stereophonic sound might be the audio equivalent of color, and it's just down the road. Hold your breath if you must, but don't hold your ears.

from TV Guide magazine, June 1st

MTV (Music Television) receives upwards of 40 new tapes (video music clips) each week MTV, the 24-hour music video program service of Warner-Amex Satellite Entertainment Company, turned a profit for the first time in the first quarter of 1984 and expects the trend to continue.

Broadcasting magazine, June 11th

The first generation of digital video processing circuits could have a dramatic impact on the security of radio frequency addressable transmissions.

Developed by ITT, the digital processing circuits have the ability to defeat radio frequency sync suppression scrambling systems. Panasonic, Sony, RCA and Zenith have all been issued licenses from ITT to use the circuitry. Panasonic receivers using the new circuitry will be on the market in the very near future, possibly 3 months, according to Matsushita, Panasonic's parent company.

from Cable Marketing, May 1984

'Cable is a success with the U.S. public, but they are buying it more for better reception than for program diversity. And the industry's major competitor on the horizon may not be SMATV, DBS or Multichannel MDS but the video cassette recorder.' (From a new electronic study released May 31 by Link Resources and reported in the June 3 issue of Cablevision, extra at the NCTA convention.)

'I believe that cable comes into the home like water or electricity and could be described as the needless utility.' **Adam Singer writing in the United Kingdom's June 'Broadcast' magazine.**

Some recent figures released by McCann-Erickson in **Advertising Age** magazine are interesting when considered with NAB (National Association of Broadcasting) data on full service TV station figures released last November.

The Advertising Age figures show television getting 21.3% of all ad spending nationwide. Magazines got only 5.6% and radio, 6.9%. When you consider NAB's figures that show 55% of the average TV station's revenues are from non-local ads, it becomes apparent that full service stations compete more with magazines and direct mail (direct mail is 15.6% of all ad expenditures) than for the local dollar. You then have to add in the network's ad income which means with network revenue, the total TV ad income is probably 25% or less local. Newspaper's income exceeds TV coming in at 27.1% of all ad revenues. Our point is that newspapers are primarily local advertising, and when you compete with full service stations with television income from revenue booked by agencies and the network's direct income, you see that full service stations are not the big factor in local advertising, newspapers are.

Low power stations are going to have little nationally booked ads or revenue (other than satellite networks which you get none of) for some time, at least until some rating systems are devised. Therefore, you are competing primarily against the local newspapers, which are still capturing the lion's share of local ad revenues. Up until low power, spot rates on television have priced most local advertisers out of TV advertising. For most advertisers (small retailers, non-chain, etc.) wanting coverage of a certain segment of the market or small area, television advertising on full service stations was just not economically feasible, just as advertising in national or state magazines was not feasible. The average, small, local advertiser has decided television advertising is out of his league and not feasible for him. He has to be reeducated, that television advertising for the local, small advertiser has now been opened up to him with the advent of the local low power TV station.

As I see it, low power's greatest advantage and boon to the local community is that it opens up a powerful medium for local businesses to reach and inform the local populace of the availability of their services

I want my Mickey Mouse! In the beginning there was MTV. Now there's DTV. This spring, the Disney Channel joins the music video wave on cable with songs ranging from oldies to current hits. They'll be illustrated with footage from Disney's library of cartoons and live action films.

From May/June issue of **Channels**

TV Digest in a June 4th item on Deloy Miller states, 'In previous lotteries he won five permits, added substantially to that number May 30th by winning three of five markets in which he was competing. In the fourth draw, he withdrew bid at the last minute because of tower site problems only to see winning number come up'.

TV Digest, June 4th, also reports that KIRO TV in Seattle and KTVA start stereo broadcasting this fall. ABC starts technical tests in August and NBC states it will start MTS programs in 1985. The **TV Digest** item says 'Where new TV stations start up now, at least some can be expected to go stereo from the start'.

'There is more energy, visual artistry, musical 'frontiersmanship' and thought provoking imagery in one-half hour of MTV than in an entire season of some commercial network fare.

Wall Street Journal letter writer Brian Monahan

At latest count, there are 862 commercial TV stations on the air and 297 non-commercial. LPTV numbers will rapidly exceed that figure if the FCC ever gets around to allowing any quantity of licenses to compete with the full service stations now entrenched.

Sony's 'Mavica' camera, which shoots 25 still pictures on a magnetic disc (named 'still video floppy'), which we have written about as doing away with slides in past articles, may eventually make it to market. Holdup has been all of the 32 manufacturers of similar cameras getting together and agreeing on a standard so equipment and discs are interchangeable between different makes. An agreement on the standard has almost been reached and is expected to result in the release of cameras soon.

At the recent consumer show, Sony showed TV sets for delivery this fall with built in stereo decoders and amplifiers. Decoders will be available as separates at around \$200, including amplifiers to drive two speakers. Entire basic decoder is reported to be soon available on just one chip. Philco also showed sets with built in decoders available for fall delivery. Zenith is already delivering sets with decoders.

Talking about video jukeboxes, Pioneer showed an inexpensive jukebox at the Consumer Electronic Show that carried 600 different tunes with video clips, price under \$7,000. New 40-minute, 8-inch video clip laser video discs out by Pioneer at \$15.

Hi-fi VCR's growth in importance to the point where virtually all top line machines in Beta and VHS are equipped with the high quality sound systems. Sony executives revealed at the CES show that they expect 30% to 40% of Beta format machines sold in the coming year to be hi-fi units.

from **Billboard** magazine, June 16th

Singer Joe Jackson in Billboard, June 16th:

'In many cases, artists with no visual conception of their music have videos forced on them, with results that destroy the credibility of their music. They are told that a record doesn't stand a chance without a video, so they have to make one whether they like it or not It has become a shallow, tasteless and formulaized way of selling music.'

From an article, 'Video Clips, a Personal View', Billboard, June 16, 1984:

There needs to be a concentration of ideas which cram so much information into a 3, 4, or 5 minute clip that viewers will want to see it many times in order to figure out what is happening. It's not only a strong song that makes a video last but such a complex storyline that repeated viewings are encouraged. Richard Carle of RCA records in presenting his theory of 'ideas per minute' as a panacea for quick viewer burnout of certain video clips.

The method which FCC staffers are now discussing and which could be proposed by the end of the year, would permit some licenses to determine the most efficient use of their allocations.

Licenses would be allowed to use spectrum for more than one purpose when feasible. For example, an allocation could be used for land mobile radio during the day and for television in the evenings. Licenses might even be allowed to sublet spectrum to others.

Arlene Eagan writing in Television Technology newspaper, Volume 2, No. 4; article entitled 'FCC Considers New Spectrum Use Plan'.

Editor's Note: After three years, only a small portion of LPTV applications are processed to license after all this time. How long would it take to process sharing spectrum?

Broadcasting magazine, June 4, quoting Mike Story (president of Texas Publishing Company) regarding an LPTV station that started late September: According to Story, 'K18A (Sulphur Springs, Texas) is generating \$40,000 a month, is projecting revenues of \$70,000 a month by the end of the year and expects to be in the black by the end of July. The underlying secret: that's not to try to low ball a high ball project', Story says. They have 'plowed more than \$1 million into the station which now has 25 full time employees. Story says, 'if you can put a station on and charge less than radio, you're going to beat them to death as long as you do it aggressively'.

75 miles NW of Dallas. 9/20 page 1900

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Getting a CP with a Settlement

The applications filed on all cut-offs up until the big one on March 8, 1984, are all now on the FCC data base (microfiche available from this office for \$10). You can now see who you are in conflict with in many locations and attempt to settle them out.

If there is only one party you are conflicting with (mutually exclusive with), then maybe you can both agree to offset and no longer interfere with each other (often feasible when you are 45 or more miles apart). Another method may be to reduce your coverage their direction by changing your antenna (legally feasible provided you do not increase coverage in any direction). Another choice is that you might both reduce to 100 watts if 45 or more miles apart. This all needs to be checked against their antenna pattern and yours, etc.

What we are trying to get across is that by some minor engineering changes, very often you can both now be licensed immediately without having to wait for a lottery, etc.

Let's take the same situation say, where we filed six ICTV members at the \$100 per application pooled rate on one filing and they interfere with only one outside party. By changing the engineering, we can sometimes eliminate the mutual exclusive with the one outside party or we can contact him and see if he wants to be part of a private lottery. The Commission states they are open to any private settlement agreements that speed the process.

In order to have a private lottery, you will need some fair way to determine the winner, and we are looking for good ideas and ways to hold one. Say for example, there are seven in the private lottery and all agree to withdraw if they are among the losers. One suggestion was to take the high temperature in Fairbanks, Alaska on a certain date (and following days if necessary) to determine the winner. Each party would be given a number well in advance between one and seven. The right hand digit in the high temperature on that date determines the winner. If the numbers out do not appear on that date, then the next day or until the high in Fairbanks on subsequent days has one of the numbers. Whoever's number comes up first is the winner and all the others sign withdrawal forms to have their applications dismissed in favor of the winning party.

We have many of these situations that could be settled right now, including several big cities. If you are able to come up with a suggestion on how to settle private lotteries, please let us know.

As far as paying off others to withdraw, there seems to be no limitation on the amount of money you can pay to have someone withdraw so you can be licensed or you withdrawing so they can be licensed.

The lottery is what all of the 'strike' applications were all about by one well known paper mill. When the filing public found out and word got around that their applications were largely faulty and their list of new suckers dwindled, they switched to file applications on top of people in large numbers solely to be paid off. If applicants would no longer pay them

big bucks to file, then they would file applications in opposition so they would have to pay them big bucks to withdraw. We would suggest that everyone refuse to do business with and, in all ways, totally refuse to pay these people a dime. They always have a made up or no permission tower site, so if they win in lottery, a petition to deny should get them thrown out.

However, if you have an opposing, legitimate applicant who you want to pay to withdraw, you need some method of determining a reasonable figure. We suggest 50¢ a person in the grade A coverage area, minus their odds in a lottery. For example, if there were 50,000 people in the grade A and they had a 10% lottery shot, you would pay \$25,000 minus the lottery odds of 10% (\$2,500).

If you are one of the larger filers and the other party is also, you just sign an agreement to settle up in say two years; and in the meantime, they will likely have a conflict with another applicant and the other party can withdraw on one.

We carried this idea in a previous issue and bring it to your attention again as a starting means to determine some type of reasonable starting figure, which then is adjusted up or down according to the situation. One of the disadvantages of settling out something now is your year to build the station starts running once you get the construction permit. Advantage is that the first LPTV on the air in a market has an advantage. They get first crack at a format for the station and get well-established with advertisers before another attempts to break in the market. Being the second LPTV on is also better than the third or fourth. It would be to your advantage to settle some now and get as much as a year or even more advantage on others that wait out the slow FCC processing.

RE: Minority Preference

The recent Supreme Court ruling on civil rights upholding seniority rights over race-conscious policies may eventually have some bearing on minority preference in granting lottery odds for LPTV. Eventually, a loser will go to court over the matter.

George Will, writing in The Washington Post, says the following about the case:

Justice Byron White, writing for five members of the majority (himself, Warren Burger, Sandra Day O'Connor, Louis Powell, William Rehnquist; John P. Stevens concurred separately), strongly suggests that laws prohibiting racial discrimination also prohibit reverse discrimination, such as hiring quotas that benefit people merely because of membership in a government-approved minority.

It may not be immediately clear precisely what follows from the statement by White (a Democrat appointed by Kennedy in 1962) that the 'Policy' embodied in Title VII permits 'only' remedies that benefit 'actual victims' of discrimination.

ch 28 tv

FAIRMONT

Lo-Power Community TV
August 1984

What's Happening

Hopefully, if you wanted to attend the organizing of another new LPTV association, you either know about it or get this issue in time. Set for September 7th in Kansas City, Missouri, you need to call the Sheraton hotel at (816) 741-9500 for hotel reservations, and for meeting reservations (required), call (713) 461-9958, if you want to attend. The name of the new (one more) association is the **National Association of Community Television Broadcasters (NACT)**.

We won't comment much on this until we have had a period to wait and see, but it does appear at this point that we have here a bunch of johnny-come-latelys doing all the niceties and slick operations to get their camel's nose in the ramshackle industry's LPTV tent. Maybe it's a good sign that LPTV may be moving into an equipment and supply stage finally (or they think it is), and the new LPTV carpet baggers smell money.

The U.S. Appeals Court has upheld the LPTV rules and procedures in throwing out an appeal of **Neighborhood TV**. **Neighborhood TV** had applied for translators in top 100 markets prior to the establishment of low power rules using a proposed satellite channel to carry the signal of their Prescott, Arizona channel 7 station nationwide to be repeated in the top 100 markets. **Neighborhood TV** planned to sell national commercials and cover the entire top 100 markets with low cost, 100 watt transmitters and no personnel except at the Prescott, Arizona station. Establishment of the low power rules after they filed made considerable competition for **Neighborhood's** application, and they took the procedure to court challenging the propriety of the FCC procedures and have now lost. **Neighborhood TV** has managed to win only a few of the 100 in the competitive lottery procedures.

In the meantime, the firm's Prescott full service station (serving a very small market) has operated reportedly in the deep red.

The recent FCC ruling allowing Sanyo (our type-setter incorrectly typed Sony from my longhand in an earlier article we carried) to manufacture a two-channel TV set has brought forth some opposition from NAB and RCA.

Congress had passed a law requiring all TV sets to carry all VHF and UHF channel capabilities years ago to foster development of UHF.

The FCC action allowing a two-channel receiver was taken without rulemaking notice and the FCC's authority to do so has now been questioned.

Local UHF LPTV would not be receivable by a cable system subscriber who used the cheaper set to receive cable system converter to connect to the set on one of the two channels. Since LPTV is not a must-carry, these sets would be unaccessible to the LPTV station.

SNAFU

LPTV associations continue to drop the ball in missing the big issues.

Number one, in our opinion, is must-carry for cable television. Tied in with that is clearing up the copyright law that gives cable systems an excuse for not carrying local LPTV claiming the copyright law, as written, may include LPTV as a distant signal that they have to pay 3½% copyright fees to include. Many LPTV stations are severely handicapped by cable systems not carrying them. LPTV must be included in must-carry.

Secondly, completely ignored are the far too long delays in FCC LPTV actions. We know of a lottery winner of last September that is not yet thrown out or granted, either one, after a year. After winning in a lottery and all the publicity about all these winners, little happens on actual grants, usually for months, particularly if there is a petition to deny. This is also true of settlements which were promised to be expedited. Painfully small numbers have been on the lottery lists and then only a trickle of those have made it to grants.

Worst of all, no organizational effort is complaining. Apparently the industry is so conditioned to FCC inaction for three years that they are elated at seeing even a trickle of CP's, even though it comes nowhere near what was promised even a year ago. We have some applications, for example, that went through cut-off nine months ago, unopposed, that have not yet been granted.

Yet another association, this one called 'Community Broadcasters of America', is attempting to form September 17th in Denver, etc. Evidently fronted by John Kampas, try (202) 463-8701 for more info.



Lo-Power Community Television magazine is published 12 times per year. Sample copies are \$5, subscriptions \$50 per year. Intended to supply needed information on low power television at reasonable cost. Copyright © 1984 by **Lo-Power Community Television Publishing**. Editor: Harlan L. Jacobsen.

Postmaster, send address changes to **7432 East Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257**. (602) 945-6746.

Lo-Ball vs. Hi-Ball

So far, two LPTV stations that spent over \$100,000 on studio and production equipment have quit local programming. Both had over three employees per 10,000 people (we recommend only one employee per 10,000 or less population).

The equipment salesmen have been saying if you lo-ball this hi-ball project, you'll fail because the public won't accept TV unless it looks like CBS. We have said malarkey to that, and the only guy that has agreed with me in public has been Ike Blonder of Blonder-Tongue. Ike has run a full service station in New York and has years of experience, and he doesn't sell studio or production equipment.

There are several lo-ball and low cost camera operations still in business and improving rapidly. So far, I have not heard of one of the lo-ball operations quitting local production. We have visited stations that have purchased over 50% extra, unneeded equipment dollarwise that could have totally been done without and not affected anything, but it was all part of a 'package'. They were assured that if they didn't buy and use all of that equipment, well, they'd just fail for lack of quality because the viewers were just too sophisticated to accept anything less. Now, I admit, saying that doesn't get advertisers that want to sell lots of equipment flocking to run ads in this publication, but I still believe that most LPTV station builders have been sold on a premise that is not true, and I still say it. So let 'em run ads in the slick LPTV publications that give you editorial mush.

The FCC has released several pages of channels that should NOT have been on the March 8 cut-off list. If you filed against them, you wasted your time. We have been telling you about this for some time, and this recently released list, we now note, is also far from complete. Expect many more to be so listed.

High Visibility Studio

We are considering doing a LPTV station with a large, glass window front that you can see into, particularly at night. The windows will have to be covered with a film that converts sunlight to 3200 K to match the artificial lights colorwise. The idea being that traditional TV stations are always bottled up, covered up tombs, and maybe we can reverse that to our advantage.

All of our news and sales desks, etc., and production equipment will be in the same room. Shooting from the front, you see the people in the background working at desks and the monitors and control equipment in the middle. The far half past the control equipment will be sets for different programs, etc., per traditional television, but that too will be visible from the front. Essentially, we would operate in one long room with no dividers.

More on Music Television

Ted Turner has proposed coming out with a new music clip channel with a censored (no drug, sex or violence) version of MTV. MTV promptly countered with establishing in January a second channel oriented toward the 25-49 age group. Present cable system MTV programming targets down to 12 years old.

Financial News Network is reported coming out with a new music video channel January 1. It and Turner's channel may become available free to LPTV if the cable systems do not agree to pick it up and carry it in your town.

Cable systems currently pay 15¢ per subscriber for MTV. The second MTV channel will be free if the first is paid for, as will Turner's if CNN news is carried. Financial News Network, in contrast, is offering to pay cable systems 5¢ per subscriber.

Satellites much used

In addition to locally originated programming most LPTV operators fill out their broadcast day with programming from a satellite network.

Satellite services offer a wide variety of programming ranging from reruns and movies to music videos to "how-to" shows that offer instruction in crafts, cooking, sewing, finance and the like.

One such satellite service is the American Television Network, formerly the JPD Television Network. ATN, which said it is the only network exclusively for LPTV, offers programming much like what one would find on a full-

power station— reruns, game shows, early morning cartoons, afternoon movies and prime-time movies. The network also offers a number of other services to its 15 LPTV affiliates, said publicity director Denise McGahee, including help with promotion and management consulting.

According to McGahee, American Television has contracted with an independent research firm to provide the marketing statistics LPTV needs to secure national agency advertising.

McGahee said ATN is holding a conference September 8 in Kansas City, Kan. for LPTV construction permit holders to help them get on the air within the one-year time period the FCC requires.

American Television Network's 15 affiliates are charged subscription fees based on their market size, McGahee said.

Another satellite service that many LPTV operators said they use is the Satellite Programming Network. SPN, which services mostly cable operators, offers free direct-satellite programming in four segments— contemporary MOR music videos, international culture shows, "oldies but goodies" movies and "how-to" shows that offer instruction in recreational activities such as golf and scuba diving. The "how-to" segment is especially suited to LPTV markets, the spokesman said, and SPN plans to expand this service for its low-power clients in the future.

Another popular satellite service that offers programming to low-power stations is Country Music Television. Known as CTV, this satellite service offers 24 hour country music videos to its clients.

— JOE HOLAHAN

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E R R A T A

Report No. 83-7

Released: August 3, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the following applications ARE DELETED from the Public Notice, TELEVISION TRANSLATOR AND LOW POWER TELEVISION APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING: CUT-OFF DATE FOR FILING CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS, released February 7, 1984 (Report No. 83-7). These applications should NOT have been listed as subject to a cut-off date of March 8, 1984.

- BPTVL-820319SN/Ch. 4
Crystal River, Florida
Channel Nine of Orlando
- BPTVL-820428ST/Ch. 11
Nacogdoches, Texas
Carlos Ortiz
- BPTVL-820921RC/Ch. 4
Crystal River, Florida
Global Village Resource Center
- BPTVL-830819LD/Ch. 11
Hornbeck, Louisiana
George E. Barrett, Edward Dunn, Etc.
- BPTT-820323TW/Ch. 31
Emporia, Kansas
KSN Community Services, Inc.
- BPTT-820812TZ/Ch. 26
Corvallis, Etc., Oregon
King Broadcasting Company
- BPTT-830218IS/Ch. 67
Sterling, Alaska
State of Alaska
- BMPTT-820621TU/Ch. 51
Lake Havasu City, Arizona
Mohave County Board of Supervisors
- BPTTL-801112IP/Ch. 45
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Christian Communicators, Inc.
- BPTTL-820615SB/Ch. 31
Farmington, New Mexico
Linda D. Clevenger
- BPTTL-830309A9/Ch. 26
Port Angeles, Washington
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309I9/Ch. 52
Sisseton, Etc., South Dakota
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309IJ/Ch. 61
Junction City, Etc., Kansas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309IM/Ch. 51
Junction City, Etc., Kansas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309J2/Ch. 50
Sisseton, Etc., South Dakota
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309J7/Ch. 20
Brookings, Etc., Oregon
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309JP/Ch. 17
Moscow, Idaho
Imprimis Corporation
- BPTTL-830309M2/Ch. 39
Okanogan, Etc., Washington
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309M3/Ch. 39
Moses Lake, Etc., Washington
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-801118IX/Ch. 38
Spokane, Washington
Joseph R. Millner
- BPTTL-801231IQ/Ch. 65
Tallahassee, Florida
NSN, Inc.
- BPTTL-810116JZ/Ch. 52
Tallahassee, Florida
American Christian TV System, Inc.
- BPTTL-810130IB/Ch. 31
Manhattan, Kansas
Full Gospel Bus. Men's Fellowship,
- BPTTL-810217WJ/Ch. 38
Spokane, Washington
Ventures In Communications, Inc.
- BPTTL-810331R4/Ch. 26
Medford, Oregon
Que Television Production, Inc.
- BPTTL-810402ID/Ch. 16
Spokane, Washington
Summit Communications, Inc.
- BPTTL-820315TQ/Ch. 31
Junction City, Kansas
Seaton Publishing Company, Inc.
- BPTTL-820324TV/Ch. 38
Junction City, Kansas
Eddie Robinson
- BPTTL-820621TV/Ch. 16
Sandpoint, Idaho
Satesman-Examiner, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309TJ/Ch. 40
Ely, Etc., Nevada
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309VU/Ch. 52
Wishek, Etc., North Dakota
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830309X6/Ch. 45
Junction City, Etc., Kansas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830311D2/Ch. 22
Vernon, Arizona
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830311IL/Ch. 23
McArthur, Etc., Idaho
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830311JA/Ch. 46
Teterville, Kansas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830311JE/Ch. 15
Lakeview, Oregon
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830311K3/Ch. 23
Grangeville, Etc., Idaho
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830311MD/Ch. 29
Lakeview, Oregon
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-82061R0/Ch. 31
Farmington, New Mexico
Animas Minority Broadcasters
- BPTTL-820617B6/Ch. 54
Klamath Falls, Oregon
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617K5/Ch. 23
Lewiston, Idaho
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617P9/Ch. 32
Pullman, Washington
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617QJ/Ch. 45
Pullman, Washington
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617SJ/Ch. 39
Pullman, Washington
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617SN/Ch. 25
Klamath Falls, Oregon
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617T0/Ch. 20
Altamont, Oregon
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617W2/Ch. 44
Altamont, Oregon
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617W5/Ch. 49
Aberdeen, South Dakota
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820617X2/Ch. 28
Klamath Falls, Oregon
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820618TP/Ch. 49
Aberdeen, South Dakota
PM Television, Limited
- BPTTL-830223US/Ch. 38
Luana, Iowa
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830224RD/Ch. 46
Prairie City, Missouri
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830312VL/Ch. 35
Coos Bay, Oregon
Local Vision
- BPTTL-830312VM/Ch. 33
Coos Bay, Oregon
Local Vision
- BPTTL-8303144D/Ch. 26
Tillamook, Oregon
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830315LY/Ch. 52
Salina, Kansas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830315MN/Ch. 46
Salina, Kansas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
- BPTTL-830527A3/Ch. 16
Moscow, Idaho
Wexler, Reynolds, Harrison & Shule, Inc.
- BPTTL-830621ID/Ch. 45
Lewiston, Idaho
Russell Communications
- BPTTL-830621IE/Ch. 24
Lewiston, Idaho
Russell Communications
- BPTTL-830725PC/Ch. 33
Coos Bay, Oregon
Local Power Television, Inc.
- BPTTL-820623RM/Ch. 47
Klamath Falls, Oregon
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
- BPTTL-820623TW/Ch. 26
Tillamook, Oregon
News - Review Publishing, Co.
- BPTTL-820701TQ/Ch. 28
Allendorf, Iowa
Washington Daily Globe, Inc.
- BPTTL-820824SY/Ch. 29
Klamath Falls, Oregon
Klamath Publishing Co.
- BPTTL-820921SG/Ch. 16
Sandpoint, Idaho
Owen Broadcasting Enterprises
- BPTTL-820924TP/Ch. 31
Emporia, Kansas
Owen Broadcasting Enterprises
- BPTTL-821214TV/Ch. 20
Coos Bay, Oregon
Local Communications
- BPTTL-821221TV/Ch. 25
Omak, Etc., Washington
The Omak Chronicle, Inc.
- BPTTL-821227TW/Ch. 25
Lake Shastina, Etc., California
Charles L. Parrott
- BPTTL-830104TW/Ch. 51
North Fort Riley, Kansas
Katherine Estes Wilkerson
- BPTTL-830107TQ/Ch. 14
Mobridge, South Dakota
Creative Broadcast Communications
- BPTTL-830207TV/Ch. 16
Moscow, Idaho
Russell Communications
- BPTTL-830309SG/Ch. 17
Pullman, Washington
American Translator Development
- BPTTL-830309SH/Ch. 52
Pullman, Washington
American Translator Development
- BPTTL-830830JH/Ch. 31
Abilene, Kansas
Crossroads Communications
- BPTTL-830901JX/Ch. 52
Bunker Hill, Kansas
Wireless Cable Broadcasting
- BPTT-8101237Z/Ch. 45
Ponca City, Oklahoma
KOTV, Inc.
- BPTTL-810116MY/Ch. 39
Phoenix, Arizona
American Christian TV System
- BPTTL-810123IH/Ch. 50
El Paso, Texas
EPTV
- BPTTL-810217Z3/Ch. 65
El Paso, Texas
Specific Broadcasting
- BPTTL-810324IQ/Ch. 59
Little Rock, Arkansas
Neighborhood Television Network
- BPTTL-810331JI/Ch. 50
El Paso, Texas
Gwendolyn May, Texas
- BPTTL-820616TJ/Ch. 24
Flagstaff, Arizona
Response Broadcasting Corporation

BPTTL-820701TN/Ch. 45
Cedar Vale, Etc., Kansas
Winfield Publishing Company, Inc.

BPTTL-820907TH/Ch. 25
Florence, Etc., Arizona
Owen Broadcasting Enterprises

BPTTL-821025SC/Ch. 55
Oak Grove, Delaware
Community Television

BPTTL-821208TW/Ch. 27
Vidalia, Georgia
Conner Communications, A Partnership

BPTTL-830104TS/Ch. 25
Douglas, Arizona
Katherine Estes Wilkerson

BPTTL-830218SV/Ch. 44
Jonesboro, Arkansas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

Notice is hereby given to correct the file number of the following application subject to a March 8, 1984 cut-off date:

BPTTL-830309IB/Ch. 15
Fort Stockton, Texas
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
Corrected to: BPTTL-8303093Z

Notice is hereby given that the following applications ARE DELETED from the Public Notice, TELEVISION TRANSLATOR AND LOW POWER TELEVISION APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING: CUT-OFF DATE FOR FILING CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS, released December 16, 1983 (Report No. 83-6). These applications should NOT have been listed as subject to a cut-off date of January 16, 1984.

BPTTL-820615QV/Ch. 33
Twin Falls, Idaho
Linda D. Clevenger

BPTTL-820615TO/Ch. 25
Twin Falls, Idaho
Linda D. Clevenger

BPTTL-8303142A/Ch. 45
Denison, Iowa
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-83031819/Ch. 39
Prescott, Arizona
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830323F9/Ch. 23
Globe, Arizona
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830323H9/Ch. 31
Globe, Arizona
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830323I8/Ch. 39
Globe, Arizona
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-820617F7/Ch. 52
Camdenton, Missouri
Tier III Media, Inc.

BPTTL-820617SQ/Ch. 23
Grand Forks, North Dakota
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.

BPTTL-830309S4/Ch. 27
Bonilla, Etc., South Dakota
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830309SC/Ch. 24
Moscow, Idaho
Matlock Communications

BPTTL-830312B5/Ch. 33
The Dalles, Oregon
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830312UK/Ch. 47
Colome, South Dakota
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830312VH/Ch. 41
Coos Bay, Oregon
Local Vision

BPTTL-830725PJ/Ch. 20
Crescent City, California
Community Broadcasting Inc.

BPTTL-830809JL/Ch. 20
Altamont, Oregon
LPTV Services Inc.

BPTTL-820617SS/Ch. 51
Russellville, Arkansas
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.

BPTTL-820623RP/Ch. 44
Crossett, Arkansas
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.

BPTTL-830311QC/Ch. 43
Lakeview, Oregon
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830311SU/Ch. 43
Morgan City, Louisiana
Mountain TV Network, Inc.

BPTTL-830809JM/Ch. 52
Altamont, Oregon
LPTV Services Inc.

BPTTL-830809JN/Ch. 41
Altamont, Oregon
LPTV Services Inc.

BPTTL-830809JU/Ch. 29
Klamath Falls, Oregon
LPTV Services Inc.

BPTTL-820616TN/Ch. 24
Flagstaff, Arizona
Buenaventura, Incorporated

BPTTL-82061708/Ch. 44
Search, Arkansas
Independent Satellite System

BPTTL-830504A5/Ch. 60
Enid, Oklahoma
Orion Broadcast Group, Inc.

BPTTL-830804JN/Ch. 46
Nacagdoches, Texas
Jeffco Broadcasting

Due to the "daisy chain" situation common in the low power television service, subsequent detailed processing revealed that the applications listed herein were either timely filed with applications previously cut-off or were inadvertently accepted for filing.

Publishers' Auxiliary/August 13, 1984

A 'rough road' so far for fledgling LPTV industry

by JOE HOLAHAN

When the Federal Communications Commission first authorized the establishment of low-power television stations in 1980, many enterprising businessmen, including newspaper publishers, jumped into the fledgling industry with great expectations.

The obstacles they met and their own mistakes have led some to conclude LPTV will never be a thriving branch of the electronic media.

But in the past four years many of the first few have been able to overcome the problems and learn from their successes and failures.

And more entrepreneurs have been attracted to LPTV. The owners of United

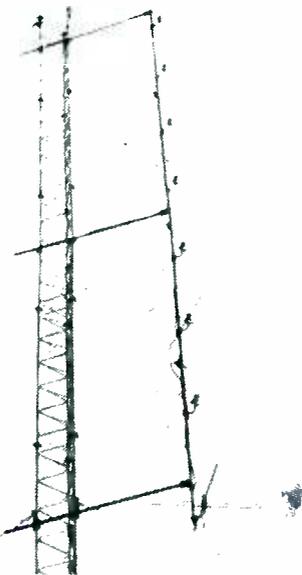
Press International, along with some other well-known media figures, recently announced their intentions to establish a network of LPTV stations (*Publishers' Auxiliary*, July 30, 1984).

Still, as one low-power operator said, it has been a "rough road" for those involved in the nascent industry.

LPTV is essentially the same as full-power television. LPTV's broadcast signal, however, is limited to a 15-20 mile range rather than the 50-mile range that full-power enjoys.

Low start-up costs along with low overhead makes LPTV an attractive business venture. Such low operating costs allow LPTV operators to sell advertising at

See LPTV, page 8



A Scala antenna for low-power station K6KZ in Junction City, Kan. on an 100-foot tower.

From page 1

rates well below those charged by full-power stations. Many publishers see LPTV as a natural expansion of their news services as well as a way to protect their advertising market from inroads by other operators.

Nearly all LPTV operators, publishers and non-publishers alike, agree that community newspapers have an advantage going into low-power TV. A newspaper already has its newsgathering resources set up, they argue, and have in place the necessary economies of scale such as offices, a billing operation and management. Further, they say, a newspaper has established credibility in its community, credibility that newcomers may lack. And community publishers know the tastes of their readers and know the advertisers in their area. Many publishers added that they took advantage of both mediums, newspaper and LPTV, to promote one another.

But several problems have slowed LPTV's growth. The FCC was not initially prepared for the great number of low-power applications it has received and has been slow to award LPTV licenses. Further, because most of the first LPTV permits were for rural areas with small markets, many LPTV stations have suffered from low advertising revenues. In addition, many of these first low-power operators said they had no experience in broadcasting before entering LPTV. Such lack of broadcast experience has been a great disadvantage, especially to newspaper publishers.

The application logjam

The processing of LPTV applications has been slow. Flooded with LPTV applications, the FCC imposed a freeze on new applications in April 1981. The agency then set up a three-tiered processing system with applications grouped according to their distance from major TV markets. The freeze was then lifted for the first, most rural tier—those applications 55 miles or more from major TV markets. As the applications are processed competitors are given a time period in which to file competing applica-

tions on those already filed. This has resulted in thousands of applications being filed on top of those already submitted, creating a massive logjam of low-power applications.

The FCC has only been able to turn out 472 low-power construction permits. Of these, less than half are on the air—the exact number varies according to the source and the FCC said it doesn't know the exact number.

Last September the agency began using monthly lotteries to award competing applications. This procedure along with the help of a computer installed last year has helped expedite applications processing.

Future LPTV applications may be processed quickly under a new procedure currently under review by the FCC. This new procedure, which would not go into effect until the FCC is finished processing all currently pending applications, would eliminate the time period during which competing applications are filed.

Under the proposed system, a 30-day "window" will open during which time all applications for a given area must be filed. After the window is closed, no further applications for that area will be accepted. It is hoped this will reduce the number competing applications filed on top of one another, expediting the application procedure.

Unexpected costs

While still relatively low, the cost of starting a low-power station has proven to be greater than originally expected. Different estimates now put start-up costs in the range of \$100,000 to \$350,000.

John Reilly, director of the National Institute for Low-Power Television, a for-profit organization, estimated the cost of starting a LPTV station at \$300,000, including operating for one year at a deficit. The \$50,000 that, in early days, some claimed would be enough to start a station, he said, would provide for little more than a satellite dish and transmitter for rebroadcasting signals. Much more than this is required if a station wants to originate local programming, Reilly said.



A three-tube camera from low-power station K6KZ in Junction City, Kan.

But another low-power aficionado, Harlan Jacobsen, believes "anything over \$100,000 can't go wrong." Jacobsen, who is building a number of stations in the Midwest, plans to offer mostly country music and music video programming.

Search for programming

Finding programming is another bane of the LPTV operator. James F. Dorrance, general manager of the Rice Lake (Wis.) Chronotype and the newspaper's low-power station there, said he is on a "hold pattern" until he decides what type of programming will increase advertising revenue.

Dorrance said the local programming his station stresses has been well received, but it hasn't brought in enough ad dollars to fully support the business. Dorrance said his community is small and doesn't have a very dense ad base. He would like to remedy the



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situation by offering more "traditional" programming— reruns like "I Love Lucy"— provided by satellite networks. Dorrance said he's "not convinced LPTV can't work in a rural area," but, he said, he is less confident than when he started.

In Junction City, Kan., the LPTV station owned by the Montgomery Publishing Company, publisher of the Daily Union there, has had more success with local programming. According to Daily Union general manager Roland Waetcher, local news and sports accounts for 75 percent of the station's ad revenues. Waetcher said a weekly highlight of high school sports is especially popular. He estimates that the station reaches 22,000-24,000 viewers in the Junction City area along with an additional 20-30,000 on nearby Fort Riley.

Local news is sometimes hard to find, though. "There isn't a big event happening every day in a city this size," said station manager Phil Vega.

And production director Kelly Franks agreed the station "sometimes has to dig deep to find something even remotely interesting." Vega said they solve the problem by offering softer, "interviewish-type" public service programming, such as an interview with the chairman of the local March of Dimes chapter to promote an upcoming march. Later, he said, the station can follow up by covering the actual event.

Lack of experience

Without background information and often having no experience in broadcasting themselves, most publishers who went into low-power had to rely on the advice of others, their own educated guesses and trial and error.

Some applied for LPTV permits simply because they were available. One such publisher is Milton Chilcott, publisher of the Sheridan (Wyo.) Press. "We applied just because it was there," Chilcott said. "I think a lot of publishers did that." Chilcott, who hoped to use LPTV as an adjunct to his newspaper operation, later lost out to a competing low-power applicant.

One publisher who said he went into LPTV unprepared is Tom Bell of the Ladysmith (Wis.) News. Bell's station, which went off the air earlier this year, was plagued by equipment problems. To cut staff costs Bell decided to start a paid subscription TV service. However, problems with the decoders needed for his pay-TV operation forced him to shut down. In addition, he said, Canadian consultants that he hired to help him get his station off the ground walked off with a substantial sum of money they were given to buy equipment.

"We didn't know what we were doing," Bell said. He estimated losses on the venture exceeded \$100,000.

Right now, Bell is leasing most of his equipment to a full-power station in a neighboring city. He hopes to resume broadcasting when he can scrape up enough money. Bell also said he hopes to get authorization from the FCC to upgrade his license to a higher power rating.

In Junction City, Kan., the Daily Union's Waetcher said he too had no previous broadcast experience before the LPTV station was started.

Waetcher said he finds the LPTV business scary. "It's a whole new world that's pretty frightening. The mom and pop organizations will fold," he predicted. "You can't be competitive without a large investment of a couple hundred thousand dollars."

Selling ads

Montgomery Publishing has a separate newspaper and advertising TV sales staff, according to Waetcher. He said the newspaper did this to protect its credibility. "We didn't feel the newspaper staff should sell something... [TV advertising] they had been selling against for years," he said. Moreover, the newspaper wanted to hire ad representatives who had experience with broadcasting.

Walker said he hopes the newspaper and TV advertising sales will serve complementary roles. Rather than divert newspaper advertisers, he said, he wants to "offer them a bigger piece of pie." The Daily Union puts no restrictions on their TV ad salesmen, Waetcher said, adding that so far their strategy has worked. He said seventy-five percent of their advertisers who advertise both in the newspaper and on TV have taken additional TV advertising without cutting back on their newspaper advertising.

The station also offers a classified ad service three times a day. Walker judged this "very successful" from the number of people who call the station each day to ask for information about ads they missed.

One of low-power's greatest advantages is the very low ad rates that LPTV can offer advertisers, said Tom Greene, part owner of the first LPTV station in Florida and owner of three Florida weeklies. A former state chairman for the National Newspaper Association, Greene said he was able to woo advertisers with television advertising rates much lower than they had been accustomed to.

"We've taken our low-power station and handled it much like an electronic daily newspaper," Greene said. He said the LPTV refers its viewers to his newspapers and the newspapers do the same for the station.

Often, as in Junction City, LPTV is a sweetener for advertisers not attracted to newspapers. "We have had a lot of success selling to people who are not real good

advertisers in the newspaper," Waetcher said. And ad revenues have brought the Daily Union's low-power station near the break-even point in its year and a half of operation, but, as of yet, the station has not been able to secure any national accounts. Waetcher explained that the stations failure to lure agency type accounts was due to a lack of marketing statistics on LPTV to show them.

National advertisers are "adopting a wait and see posture before they start investing money," he said. National advertising accounts are "crucial to the level of LPTV's success," Waetcher said, because "that's where the big dollars are." However, he said big advertisers are not willing to deal with low-power stations on an individual basis.

National representation

LPTV operators must organize put together the necessary marketing statistics and give the industry national representation, Waetcher said.

There currently is an association called the American Low Power Television Association. Based in Washington, D.C., the association focuses on lobbying for LPTV interests, according to president Richard Hutcheson.

Like Waetcher, other low-power operators agree that a national service association is the way to secure the credibility LPTV needs. Many said they had to fight a negative public image. The FCC has put highest priority on processing low-power applications from areas that don't have the economic base to support a full-power station, said LPTV division head Barbara Kreisman. Whether these markets can support a low-power station remains to be seen.

"We had to get people to accept us not, as a joke," Junction City production director Franks said. Franks said he noted a "mental problem" on the part of advertisers and viewers "because LPTV is such a novelty."

Some LPTV owners have suggested that the industry drop the name "low-power." Instead they suggest LPTV be called "community" or "local" TV. Jacobsen said he doesn't like the name "low-power" because "it makes it sound like a second-class station." He plans to call his service "vidadio" a combination of the words video and radio.

A national association would help provide for exchange of information between LPTV owners and establish a support system for new operators, some LPTV owners said.

Ron Merrell, editorial director for Globecom Publications, which publishes Low-Power magazine, proposes to establish just such an association. According to Merrell, an organizational meeting is scheduled for September in Kansas City, Kan.

The Future

Interesting to note that no other LPTV publication or association has taken up the above or the impact of stereo on LPTV other than this writer. That also includes the impact of VCR's being ignored by other LPTV publications. We continue to explore the methods you can use to capitalize on the VCR explosion. The number of homes with VCR's has almost doubled in the last year with as high as 17% expected to have VCR's by year end. 3M projects that 50% of homes will have VCR's by 1990.

In addition, the VCR owners from last year are renting more movies per year than they had previously. Result is a doubling of movie rentals each year, leading many new outlets to get into movie rentals, including U-Haul, 7-Eleven, Circle K, etc. Specialized video stores carry up to 5,000 titles, usually including multiple copies of hot numbers, meaning only about 3,000 different movies are available. Convenience stores, drug stores, etc., usually stock only about 60 titles total.

We recently attended the Video Software Dealers' convention in Las Vegas and picked up more information. About 15% to 20% of rentals are adult material with many outlets choosing not to stock adult. About 15% to 20% are children's tapes, and that percentage is expanding rapidly. About 5% are 'how-to' tapes (also growing) and another 5% are music videos.

Music videos are expected to take off like crazy as soon as VHS and Beta hi-fi VCR's are out in quantity since the hi-fidelity buffs cannot come anywhere near the music fidelity of the hi-fi VCR with ordinary tapes. Only compact discs (CD's) have equal fidelity. Expect these hi-fi fans to switch to VCR tape collecting as opposed to record collecting of the past.

What does all this have to do with you? Plenty. Music videos are the hot way to program your LPTV station. This also allows you to stick in varying lengths of local programming at any time. Music videos are available for local playing free from the record companies and by satellite program services. The main advantage is that you can interrupt every 3 minutes or so (without making viewers mad) to stick in local news announcements, etc. The trend seems to be doing it without D.J.'s interrupting constantly, telling you about the numbers. The more interruptions, the higher the loss of viewers who want straight videos. This type of programming seems to be addictive.

We feel that in small markets (or large) renting and selling videotapes is a natural side business for a LPTV station. You have a built-in mind set advantage, associating you with video, and you can promote what's available tonight for rental, etc. One Omaha chain of six stores rents 8,000 tapes per month per store at an average of \$2 per tape. They have the usual competition from drug stores, etc. Tapes cost between \$40 and \$60 each, and some of the inventory is sold at cost when the rental surge for a new release dips down.

We are currently working on a station for a population of 80,000 with video rental, a drive-up window and delivery with a video van. There are currently six outlets renting tapes in that city, and new competitors will be springing up. We expect, however, to eventually do 1/3 of the tape rentals in that city, promoting it with the station. Tape renters do not want to travel far for tapes and will pay a much higher rental fee if the tape is available in their neighborhood. We are using a central location and delivery to make it more citywide without numerous stores to overcome this. We are using a computer for checkout and inventory. Rental customers want to zip in and out without delay. Either a deposit is kept on hand or a bank card debit of the price of two tapes is kept on hand and can be submitted if there is a problem on returns, etc. Employees should be knowledgeable about this inventory.

Expect to be a music outlet of some size eventually if you are playing and selling music videos. Music videos are expected to rise to 1/3 of the sales and rentals within three years.

The result and conclusion of all our research on this trend and opportunity is that you should go into pay TV for your LPTV only if you are sure of your market. The trend is to VCR's with people choosing to watch movies they want when they want. Cable systems are probably going to be in declining-viewer situations on their movie channels as a result of the VCR boom.

You can become not only a software outlet, also a hardware dealer/outlet not only of consumer, but industrial video as well if you like, and you can do taping of weddings, birthdays, etc., as a natural tie-in. Promote it all with your TV channel. More on all this in future issues.

We had thought there was a possibility of a mop-up cut-off list (those not listed on March 8th) released in late August and held up publication again. It now appears, however, that this group may be lumped in with the new 'window rules' due to be considered by the full commission in September. In the meantime, here is the new Form 346 you will need for any new filings.

COMMISSION USE ONLY

File No

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT OR MAKE CHANGES IN A LOW POWER TV, TV TRANSLATOR OR FM TRANSLATOR STATION
(Carefully read instructions before filling out form—RETURN ONLY FORM TO FCC)

Section 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of Applicant

Street Address

City

State

ZIP Code

Telephone No. (include area code)

2. This application is for: (check one box)

FM Translator

Low Power Television

Low Power TV-Subscription TV
(FCC approved technical system)

TV Translator

(a) Channel No.

(b) Community of License

City

State

(c) Check the appropriate boxes below:

(1) New Station

*(2) Modification of Construction Permit (CP)

(Check this box only if CP is not covered by an operating license)

CP File No.

(3) Change in licensed facilities

(check Major or Minor)

Call Letters

Major

Minor

Application Reference No.

** (4) Amendment of pending application

Note: *If the proposed change is "minor" pursuant to Section 73.3572 of the Commission's Rules attach plots, comparing the existing and proposed protected signal contours as Exhibit No.

**For amendments to a previously filed application, submit only Section I and those portions of the form that contain the amended information.

3. (a) Is this application mutually exclusive with a renewal application?

Yes No

(b) To the applicant's knowledge, is this application mutually exclusive with another application(s)?

Yes No

If the answer to question 3(a) or 3(b) is Yes, state the following information.

Call letters or File No.

Community of License

City

State

(a) _____

(b) _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

YES NO

4 (a) Is translator applicant the licensee of primary station?

(b) If answer to 4(a) is No, has written authority been obtained from the licensee of the station whose programs are to be retransmitted?

5 Station Identification.

The Applicant certifies that it will comply with applicable station identification rules. See Sections 73.1201, 74.783 and 74.1283 of the Commission's Rules.

6 Is type approved broadcast equipment being specified?

If No, indicate date equipment was submitted to FCC Laboratory for approval.

7. Would a Commission grant of your application be a major action as defined by Section 1.1305 of the Commission's Rule?

If Yes, attach as Exhibit No. _____ the required statement in accordance with Section 1.1311 of the Commission's Rules.

If No, explain briefly

8 If the application is for a new FM translator, have any funds, legal or engineering services or anything else of value been furnished, directly or indirectly, by the licensee or permittee of any FM broadcast station or any person associated with such station?

If Yes, attach an explanation as Exhibit No. _____, identifying the source and nature of the financial support or assistance.

Section II

LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS

Applicant's Name

1 Applicant is (check one of the following):

- an individual
- a general partnership
- a limited partnership
- a corporation
- other

2. If the applicant is an unincorporated association or a legal entity other than an individual, partnership or corporation, describe in Exhibit No ____ the nature of the applicant.

CITIZENSHIP AND OTHER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

YES NO

3. (a) Is the applicant in compliance with the provisions of Section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, relating to interests of aliens and foreign governments?

(b) Will any funds, credit, etc., for the construction, purchase or operation of the station(s) be provided by aliens, foreign entities, domestic entities controlled by aliens, or other agents?

If yes, provide particulars as Exhibit No. ____ .

4. (a) Has an adverse finding been made, adverse final action taken or consent decree approved by any court or administrative body as to the applicant or any party to the application in any civil or criminal proceeding brought under the provisions of any law related to the following: any felony, antitrust, unfair competition, fraud, unfair labor practices or discrimination?

(b) Is there now pending in any court or administrative body any proceeding involving any of the matters referred to in 4(a)?

If the answer to 4(a) or 4(b) is Yes, attach as Exhibit No. ____ , a full disclosure concerning the persons and matters involved, identifying the court or administrative body and the proceeding (by dates and file numbers), stating the facts upon which the proceeding was based or the nature of the offense committed, and disposition or current status of the matter.

YES NO

5. Has the applicant or any party to this application had any interest in:

(a) an application which has been dismissed with prejudice by the Commission?

(b) an application which has been denied by the Commission?

(c) a broadcast station, the license for which has been revoked?

(d) an application in any commission proceeding which left unresolved character issues against the applicant?

If the answer to any of the questions in 5 is yes, state in Exhibit No. ____ the following:

- (i) Name, address and percentage of ownership in applicant;
- (ii) Nature of interest or connection, giving dates;
- (iii) Call letters of stations or file number of application or docket number;
- (iv) Location.

LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS

Multiple Applications

YES NO

- 6. The applicant certifies that there is no other application pending that would be directly mutually exclusive with this application in which this applicant has an interest of one percent or more or in which any party to this application is an officer, director or has an interest of one percent or more, direct or indirect.

If no, this application cannot be accepted for filing.

Real Party In Interest Certification

- 7. The applicant certifies that no agreement, either explicit or implicit, has been entered into for the purposes of transferring or assigning to another party, any station construction permit or license or interest therein that is awarded as a result of a random selection or lottery.

If No, this application cannot be accepted for filing.

Section III

FINANCIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Note: If this application is for a change in an operating facility, DO NOT fill out this section.

YES NO

- 1. The applicant certifies that sufficient net liquid assets are on hand or are available from committed sources to construct and operate the requested facilities for three months without revenue.

- 2. The applicant certifies that: (a) it has a reasonable assurance of a present firm intention for each agreement to furnish capital or purchase capital stock by parties to the application, each loan by banks, financial institutions or others and each purchase of equipment on credit; (b) it can and will meet all contractual requirements as to the collateral, guarantees, and capital investment; (c) it has determined that a reasonable assurance exists that all such (excluding banks, financial institutions and equipment manufacturers) have sufficient net liquid assets to meet these commitments.

Section IV

PROGRAM SERVICE STATEMENT

Note: For Low Power Television (including subscription television applicants) only:

- 1. Low Power Television stations must offer a broadcast program service; a non-program broadcast service will not be permitted. Therefore, attach as Exhibit No. _____, a brief description, in narrative form, of your planned programming service.

Section V

PREFERENCES

Important: Read the following material carefully before answering the questions.

1. Applicants for FM translator stations should not complete this section.
2. All applicants for construction permits for new television translator stations and low power television stations, or for major changes in existing stations, must complete this section. Although a very few applications for television translator or low power television stations are grantable as filed, almost all pending proposals would create objectionable interference to other nearby proposals if all were granted. Such applications are considered mutually exclusive because only one can be granted. The winner from among mutually exclusive applicants will be selected by a lottery. In conducting a lottery, the law requires that certain preferences be awarded to encourage diversity in the ownership of mass communications media and minority ownership. An applicant with preferences will have a greater probability of winning the lottery than an applicant lacking them. Preferences will be computed by the Commission, in the manner described in Section 1.1623 of the Commission's Rules.
3. It is essential that information about preferences be completely accurate so that the purposes of the law can be carried out and the lottery conducted fairly. You should, therefore, read very carefully the definitions set out below before answering the questions. **WINNING APPLICANTS PROVED TO HAVE MADE MISREPRESENTATIONS TO THE COMMISSION TO IMPROVE THEIR CHANCES IN THE LOTTERY WILL BE DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING THAT AUTHORIZATION AND MAY ALSO JEOPARDIZE OTHER PENDING APPLICATIONS.**

Minority Preference

1. "Minority" means a person who is a member of one of the following groups: Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders. No other groups are recognized for the purposes of the lottery.
2. If the applicant is a sole proprietor, a preference will be awarded if the applicant is a minority.
3. Other entities will be entitled to a minority preference as follows:
 - a. Partnerships. If a majority of the partnership (computed on the basis of profits) is in the hands of a minority, the applicant is entitled to a preference. Note that limited or "silent" partners are to be included in determining whether a preference may be claimed. Thus, in a five-person limited partnership in which each partner is entitled to 20 percent of the profits, the partnership is eligible for a minority preference if any three partners (including three limited partners) are minorities.
 - b. Trusts. If a majority of the beneficial interests are held by minorities, the trust is entitled to a minority preference. The characteristics of the trustee are not considered.
 - c. Unincorporated associations or nonstock corporations with members. If a majority of the members are minorities, the entity is entitled to a minority preference.
 - d. Unincorporated associations or nonstock corporations without members. If a majority of the governing board (including executive boards, boards of regents, commissions and similar governmental bodies where each board member has one vote) are minorities, the entity is entitled to a minority preference.
 - e. Stock corporations. If a majority of the voting shares are held by minorities, the corporation is entitled to a minority preference.
 - f. Where one form of entity owns an interest in a different form (e.g., a corporation owns 20 percent of a partnership) the interest owned, in its entirety, follows the characteristics of the owner. Thus, in the example, if 51 percent of the corporation's stock is voted by minorities, its entire 20 percent interest in the partnership would be considered as minority controlled when determining whether the partnership is eligible for a minority preference.

Diversification Preferences

1. In general terms, a preference will be given to an applicant if it and/or its owners have no recognizable interest (more than 50 percent) in the aggregate, in any other media of mass communications. A smaller preference will be given to an applicant if it and/or its owners, in the aggregate, have a recognizable interest in no more than three mass media facilities. No preference is given, however, if any one of the commonly owned mass media outlets serves the same area as the proposed low power television or television translator station, or if the applicant and/or its owners have more than three mass media facilities. The material that follows will set out in more detail the meaning of "own," "owner," "media of mass communications," and "serves the same area."
2. If an applicant and/or its owners, in the aggregate, do not own any other media of mass communications, the applicant is entitled to a preference. "Own" in this context means more than 50 percent ownership.
3. "Owner" means: the applicant, in the case of a sole proprietor; partner, including limited or "silent" partners, in the case of a partnership, the beneficiaries, in the case of a trust; any member, in the case of a nonstock corporation or unincorporated association with members; any member of the governing board (including executive boards, boards of regents, commissions, or similar governmental bodies where each member has one vote), in the case of nonstock corporation or unincorporated association without members; and owners of voting shares, in the case of stock corporations. For the purposes of the diversification preference, holders of less than one percent of any of the above interests will not be considered.
4. A medium of mass communications means:
 - a. a daily newspaper, and a license or construction permit for:
 - (1) a television station, including low power and television translator station,
 - (2) an AM or FM radio broadcast station;
 - (3) a direct broadcast satellite transponder; and
 - (4) a cable television system.
5. The diversity preference is not available to applicants that control, or whose owners control, in the aggregate, more than 50 percent of other media of mass communications in the same area. The facilities will be considered in the "same area" if the following defined areas wholly encompass or are encompassed by the protected, predicted contour of the proposed low power television or television translator station (see Section 74.707(a)).
 - a. AM broadcast station—predicted or measured 2 mV/m groundwave contour (see Sections 73.183 or 73.186);
 - b. FM broadcast stations—predicted 1.0 mV/m contour (see Section 73.313),
 - c. Television broadcast station—Grade A contour (see Section 73.684); and
 - d. Low power television or television translator station—the predicted, protected contour (see Section 73.707(a))
 - e. Cable television system—the franchised community of a cable system.
 - f. Daily newspaper—community of publication.
6. No diversity preference is available to an applicant whose proposed transmitter site is located within the franchise area of a cable system controlled (owned more than 50 percent) by the applicant and/or its owners. No diversity preference is available to an applicant whose proposed transmitter site is located within the community of publication of a daily newspaper controlled (owned more than 50 percent) by the applicant and/or its owners.
7. If a low power television or television translator applicant, and/or the owners of the applicant, control no more than three other mass media facilities, none of which serve the same area as the proposed station, the applicant will be entitled to a smaller preference than an applicant with no other media facilities.

REMINDER: Do not complete the following without reading carefully the definitions and other information set out in the foregoing pages.

CERTIFICATION OF PREFERENCES

Minority

YES NO

- 1. The applicant certifies that it is entitled to and seeks to claim minority preference.

If Yes, complete the following

Name

Address

Percentage interest
in the applicant

Minority Group

Diversification Preference

YES NO

- 2. The applicant certifies that it and/or its owners have no interest, in the aggregate, exceeding 50 percent in any media of mass communications. If Yes, DO NOT respond to questions 3 and 4.

- 3. The applicant certifies that it and/or its owners have no interests, in the aggregate, exceeding 50 percent in more than three mass communications media facilities.

- 4. The applicant certifies that it and/or its owners have no interest, in the aggregate, exceeding 50 percent in a media of mass communications in the same area to be served by the proposed low power television or television translator station.

1. Facilities requested.

a. Output Channel No. _____ Transmitter Power Output _____ W Proposed Principal Community(ies) to be served _____ City _____ State _____

Frequency _____ MHz.

Primary station (station to be rebroadcast - Translator station only)

Call Sign _____ City _____ State _____ Frequency _____ MHz.

b. Offset (Low Power TV and TV Translator Stations only) (Check one of the following)

No offset Zero offset Plus offset Minus offset

c. Input Channel Frequency No. _____ MHz.

If station is to operate via another translator station, indicate call sign and location of final intermediate translator.

2. Proposed transmitter location:

City _____ State _____

County _____

Address or other description of location: _____

Geographical coordinates of transmitting antenna to nearest second

North Latitude _____ West Longitude _____

Attach as Exhibit No. _____ a map or maps (preferably topographic, if obtainable, such as Geological Survey quadrangles) for the area of the proposed transmitter location shown drawn thereon the following data:

- a. Scale of miles.
- b. Proposed transmitter location accurately plotted.
- c. Principal community to be served by the proposed station, clearly identified and labeled.

3. Transmitter:	Make	Type No.	Length	Output Power Watts P
4. Transmission line:				Rated efficiency E for length given (decimal fraction)
5. Transmitting antenna				
Manufacturer		Model ¹		Description ¹
Orientation ²	Height above ground ³	Elevation of Site ⁴	Power gain G (multiplier) in lobe of maximum radiation relative to a half-way dipole. ⁵	

Effective radiated power R

(R=P X E X G) _____ kw.

Height of radiation center above mean sea level _____ ft.

¹ Give basic type using general descriptive terms such as half-wave dipole, "bow-tie" with screen, corner reflector, 10 element Yagi, 4 element in-phase array, two stacked 5 element Yagis, etc.

² Show the direction of the main radiation lobe in degrees with respect to true north in a 360 degree horizontal azimuth, numbered clockwise, with true north as zero azimuth.

³ Show height to topmost portion of structure, including highest top mounted antenna and beacon if any.

⁴ Show the ground elevation above mean sea level at the base of the transmitting antenna supporting structure.

⁵ Give the actual power gain toward the radio horizon.

6. Attach as Exhibit No. _____ a vertical plan sketch for the proposed total structure(s) including supporting structure(s), giving height of center of radiation above ground, overall height of structure above ground, including lighting beacon (if any) and height above mean sea level in feet for all significant features for BOTH RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING ANTENNAS. Also indicate any horizontal separation between receiving and transmitting antennas.

7. Will the proposed antenna supporting structure be shared with another station or stations of any class?

If Yes, list the call signs and class of such stations.

YES NO

8. Attach as Exhibit No. _____ a polar diagram of the radiation pattern (relative field) of the transmitting antenna showing clearly the correct relationship between the major lobe or lobes and the minor lobes of radiation and a tabulation of the pattern at every ten degrees and all maxima and minima. Applicants proposing use of multiple transmitting antennas shall submit a composite radiation pattern. If a non directional transmitting antenna will be employed, i.e., an antenna with an approximately circular radiation pattern, check here and omit polar diagram.

9. Has FAA been notified of proposed construction?

YES NO

If Yes, give date and office where notice was filed.

10. Unattended operation:

a. Is unattended operation proposed?

YES NO

If Yes, and this application is for authority to construct a new station or to make changes in the facilities of an authorized station which proposes unattended operation for the first time, applicant will comply with the several requirements of Section 74.734 (TV Translators) or Section 74.1234 (FM Translators) of the Rules concerning unattended operation.

b. In space below state name, address and telephone number of a person or persons who may be contacted in an emergency to suspend operation of the translator should such action be deemed necessary by the Commission.

Name	Address (street or other description)	City	State	Telephone No. (include area code)
------	---------------------------------------	------	-------	--------------------------------------

I certify that I represent the applicant in the capacity indicated below and that I have examined the foregoing statement of technical information and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature (Print name below)

Date

Telephone No. (include area code)

Technical Director

Registered Professional Engineer

Consulting Engineer

Chief Operator

Other (specify)

Section VII

Equal Employment Opportunity Program

Does the applicant propose to employ five or more fulltime employees?

YES NO

If the answer if Yes, the applicant must include an EEO program called for in the separate 5 Point Model EEO Program

Section VIII

Certification

Has or will the applicant comply with the public notice requirement of Section 73.3580 of the Commission's Rules? YES NO

The APPLICANT hereby waives any claim to the use of any particular frequency as against the regulatory power of the United States because of the previous use of the same, whether by license or otherwise, and requests an authorization in accordance with this application. (See Section 304 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.)

The APPLICANT acknowledges that all the statements made in this application and attached exhibits are considered material representations, and that all exhibits are a material part hereof and incorporated herein.

The APPLICANT represents that this application is not filed for the purpose of impeding, obstructing, or delaying determination on any other application with which it may be in conflict.

In accordance with Section 1.65 of the Commission's Rules, the APPLICANT has a continuing obligation to advise the Commission, through amendments, of any substantial and significant changes in information furnished.

**WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.
U.S. CODE, TITLE 18, Section 1001.**

I certify that the statements in this application are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

Signed and dated this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Name of Applicant

Signature

Title

**FCC NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT
AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT**

The solicitation of personal information requested in this application is authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The principal purpose for which the information will be used is to determine if the benefit requested is consistent with the public interest. The staff, consisting variously of attorneys, accountants, engineers, and application examiners, will use the information to determine whether the application should be granted, denied, dismissed, or designated for hearing. If all the information requested is not provided, the application may be returned without action having been taken upon it or its processing may be delayed while a request is made to provide the missing information. Accordingly, every effort should be made to provide all necessary information. Your response is required to obtain the requested Authority.

THE FOREGOING NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, P.L. 93-579, DECEMBER 31, 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3) AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1980, P.L. 96-511, DECEMBER 11, 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

United States of America
Federal Communication Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

MODEL EEO PROGRAM

1	Name of Applicant	Street Address		
	City	State	ZIP Code	Telephone No (Include Area Code)

2 This form is being submitted in conjunction with

Application for Construction Permit
for New Station

Application for Assignment of License

Application for Transfer of Control

(a) Call letters (or channel number or frequency)

(b) Community of License

City

State

INSTRUCTIONS

Applicants seeking authority to construct a new low power television broadcast station, applicants seeking authority to obtain assignment of the construction permit or license of such a station, and applicants seeking authority to acquire control of an entity holding such construction permit or license are required to afford equal employment opportunity to all qualified persons and to refrain from discriminating in employment and related benefits on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex. See Section 73.2080 of the Commission's Rules. Pursuant to these requirements, an applicant who proposes to employ five or more fulltime station employees must establish a program designed to assure equal employment opportunity for women and minority groups (that is, Blacks not of Hispanic origin, Asians or Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaskan Natives and Hispanics.) This is submitted to the Commission as the Model EEO Program. If minority group representation in the available labor force is less than five percent (*in the aggregate*), a program for minority group members is not required. In such cases, a statement so indicating must be set forth in the EEO model program. However, a program must be filed for women since they comprise a significant percentage of virtually all area labor forces. If an applicant proposes to employ less than five fulltime employees, no EEO program for women or minorities need be filed.

Guidelines for a Model EEO Program and a Model EEO Program are attached

NOTE Check appropriate box, sign the certification below and return to FCC:

Station will employ less than 5 fulltime employees, therefore no written program is being submitted

Station will employ 5 or more fulltime employees. Our 5 point program is attached

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the statements made herein are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith.

Signed and dated this _____ day of _____, 19____

Signature

Title

**WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT
U.S. CODE, TITLE 18, SECTION 1001.**

FCC NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

The solicitation of personal information requested in this application is authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The principal purpose for which the information will be used is to determine if the benefit requested is consistent with the public interest. The staff, consisting variously of attorneys, accountants, engineers and application examiners, will use the information to determine whether the application should be granted, denied, dismissed, or designated for hearing. If all the information requested is not provided, the application may be returned without action having been taken upon it or its processing may be delayed while a request is made to provide the missing information. Accordingly, every effort should be made to provide all necessary information. Your response is required to obtain this Authority.

THE FOREGOING NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, P.L. 93-579, DECEMBER 31, 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3), AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1980, P.L. 96-511, DECEMBER 11, 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

PUBLIC NOTICE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

News media information 202/264-7874 Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/632-0002

Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

Report No.: GL84-16

Released: July 20, 1984

BPTT-820610TY
Hardy County Rural Development Authority
Wardensville, Baker, Rio, West Virginia
Channel 15

BPTTL-820930TZ
Christensen Broadcasting Company, Inc.
Humboldt, Iowa
Channel 30

BPTVL-810115IJ
Neil Goldstein and Janice Burke
Morro Bay, California
Channel 9

BPTTL-831109RO
Low Power Technology, Inc.
Malcolm, Nebraska
Channel 39

Report No.: GL84-17

Released: July 30, 1984

BPTTL-830311D2
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
Vernon, Arizona
Channel 22

BPTT-820401SM
State of Alaska
Ketchikan, Alaska
Channel 15

BPTTL-820216TV
Iola Register Publishing Co., Inc.
Iola, Kansas
Channel 35

Report No.: GL84-19

Released: August 8, 1984

BPTTV-820517TZ
State of Alaska
Tyee, Alaska
Channel 13

BPTT-820429SP
Alaska Public Television, Inc.
Minilchik, Kasilof
and Anchor Point, Alaska
Channel 21

BPTTL-820322TO
KUTV, Inc.
Bonanza, Redwash
and Vernal, Utah
Channel 39

BPTTL-820617QD
Worthington Daily Globe, Inc.
Spirit Lake, Iowa
Channel 43

Report No.: GL84-18

Released: July 31, 1984

BPTT-820301TX
University of North Carolina
Boone, North Carolina
Channel 46

Report No.: GL84-20

Released: August 13, 1984

BPTTL-820427SV
Arthur K. Muselman/Carl H. Muselman
Geneva, Indiana
Channel 52

BKPTT-821004TP
Alaska Public Television, Inc.
Talkeetna, Alaska
Channel 47

BHPTTV-820615PH
Rio Blanco County TV Association
Banty Point Rural Area, Colorado
Channel 4

BPTT-820315TV
Lake of the Woods County
Crygla, Minnesota
Channel 55

Report No.: GL84-21

Released: August 24, 1984

BPTTL-831031LK
Localvision
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Channel 34

BPTTL-810414IC
TAP Communications, Inc.
Muskogee, Oklahoma
Channel 51

BPTTL-810217N7
Moore-Smith Translators, Inc.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Channel 63

BPTTL-820319RB
Independent School District No. 790
Eagle Bend, Minnesota
Channel 45

BPTTL-820602TH
Bryan Publishing Company
Bryan, Ohio
Channel 19

Winners in the August 31st lottery were:

Mountain TV Network, ch. 60, Twin Falls, Idaho;
OKTV Translator System, ch. 67, Woodward, Oklahoma;
Second Local Power TV, ch. 16, Valdosta, Georgia;
Aquerius Media, ch. 53, Vero Beach, Florida;
LPTV Services, ch. 66, Stowe, Vermont;
He's The One Broadcasting, ch. 24, Weatherford, Oklahoma;
Kent Nussbaum, ch. 30, Remington, Indiana;
Women's Low Power Stations, ch. 47, Cottage Grove, Oregon;
Langdon & Devillers, ch. 2, Alpine, Texas;
Focus Translators, ch. 19, Cody, Wyoming;
Second Local Power TV, ch. 51, Presque Isle, Maine;
Women's Low Power Stations, ch. 60, Snyder, Texas;
He's The One Broadcasting, ch. 59, Williams, Minnesota;
Hugh Van Eaton, ch. 12, McAllen/Edinburg, Texas;
American Lo-Power TV Network ch. 47, Ely, Nevada;
Blaine County Public Television, ch. 14, Chinook, Montana;
Linda Clevenger, ch. 19, Demopolis, Alabama;
Mountain TV Network, ch. 23, Devil's Lake, North Dakota;
International Broadcasting, ch. 5, Lufkin, Texas;
KTIV Television, ch. 39, Neligh, Nebraska;
Jeffco Broadcasting, ch. 33, Williston, North Dakota;
Classic Video Systems, ch. 44, Williston, North Dakota;
Second Local Power TV, ch. 25, Columbus, Missouri;
Jeffco Broadcasting, ch. 21, Topeka, Kansas;
Garcia Broadcasting, ch. 51, Needles, California;
Mountain TV Network, ch. 42, Thompson Falls, Montana

Six groups of cities originally scheduled for this lottery were withdrawn by the FCC.

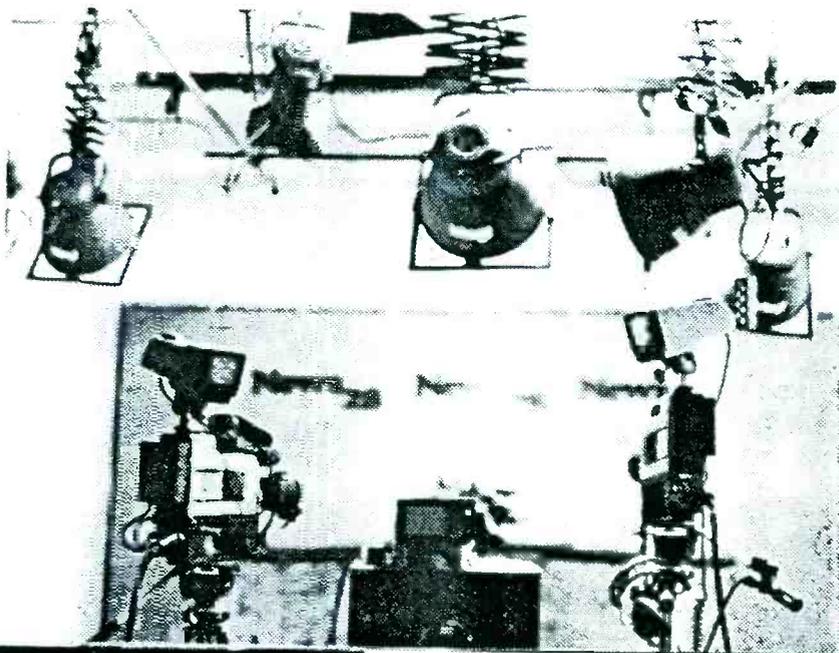


ch **28** tv
FAIRMONT

Channel 28, Fairmont, Minnesota, came on the air November 1, 1983. The station is owned by the OGDEN chain, which owns several dozen newspapers, including the Fairmont, Minnesota daily. They also own several radio stations in addition to an LPTV in New Ulm, Minnesota which recently stopped local production.

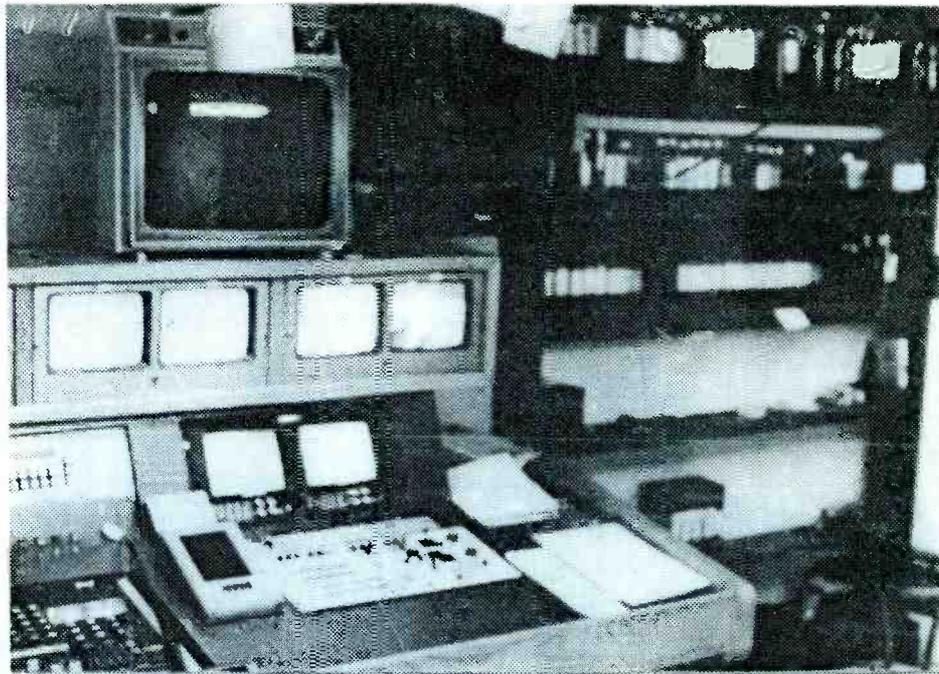
News set above was homemade with carpet. The 1/4-circle ends and middle can be set up in several different configurations.

The studio and offices of the station are in the Fairmont Daily newspaper building's basement located at 64 Downtown Plaza.



Studio cameras above, left, and shown on cover are Hitachi FP21; an FP15 is used for field production in addition to one of the FP21's above removed for field work.

Main switching is accomplished at this console with the Cross Point Latch 6112 switcher-SEG shown here. Library of 3/4-inch tapes is shown at right.

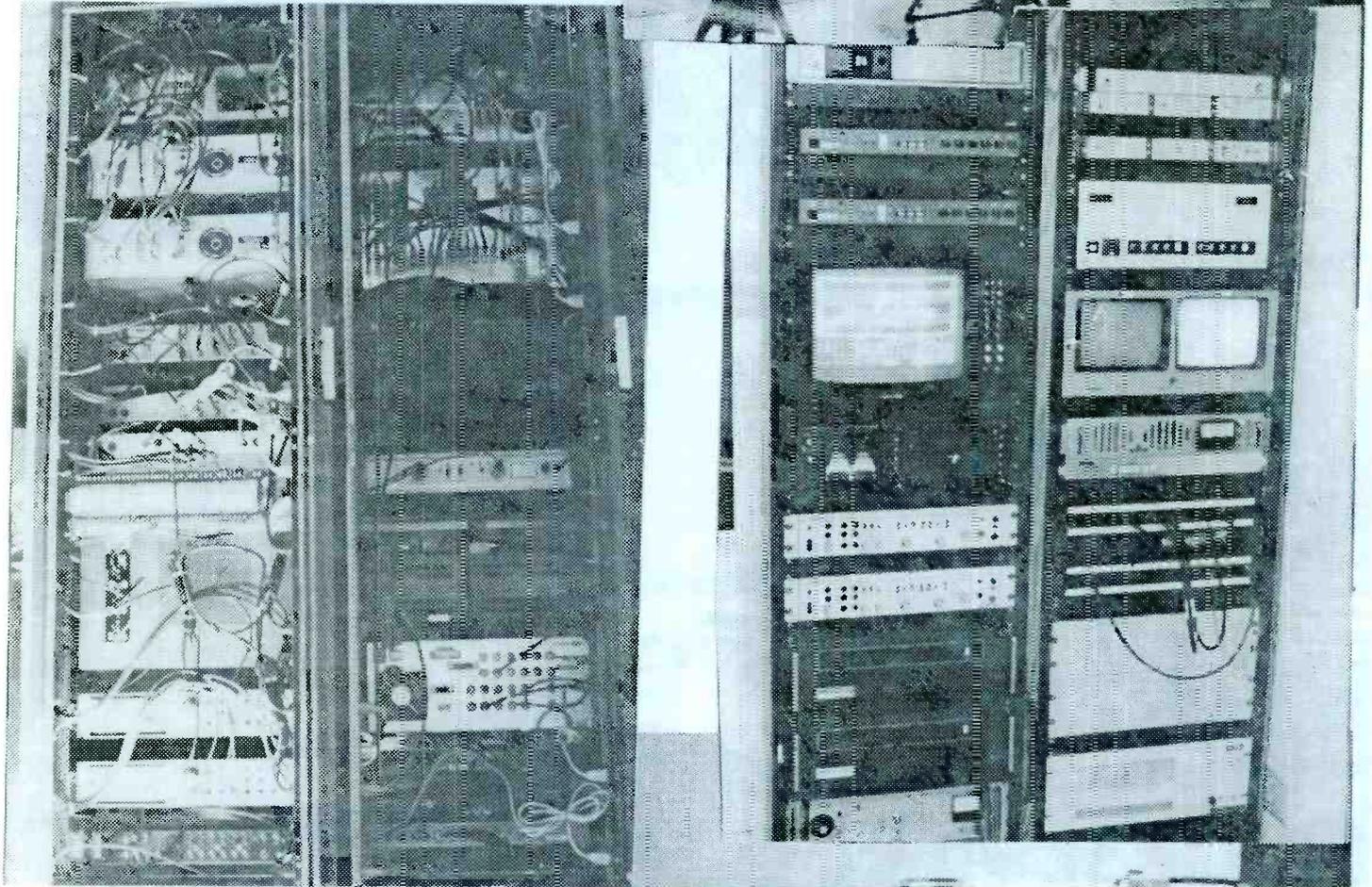
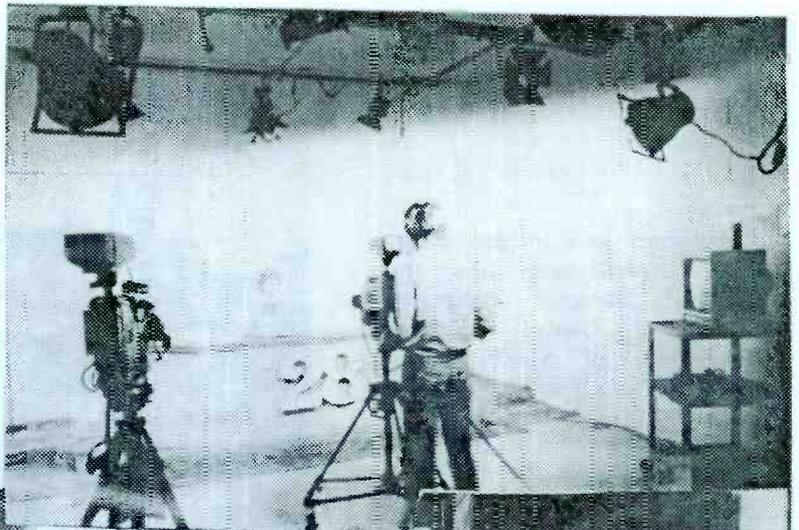


3/4-inch Panasonic editor is shown here at left and is located in separate small room.

Sony 3/4-inch players, right, are used for on-the-air insertion. 3/4-inch tapes on top are primarily commercials that are inserted manually in SPN programming. Local production tapes are also used.



Photo at right is our photo of a photo they had on the wall picturing the news set in use. WCCO news from Minneapolis is carried live at 6 P.M. Locally-produced Fairmont news is carried Monday through Friday at 6:30 P.M. WCCO 6 P.M. news is taped and run at 10:30, following the Fairmont news which airs at 10 P.M. Two different newscasts are generated daily.



Equipment racks above include two Fortel time base correctors. Expensive multiplexer and dedicated camera, right, is used for tying in the two carousel 35MM projectors. The 16MM projector that the multiplexer is designed for is not on hand.

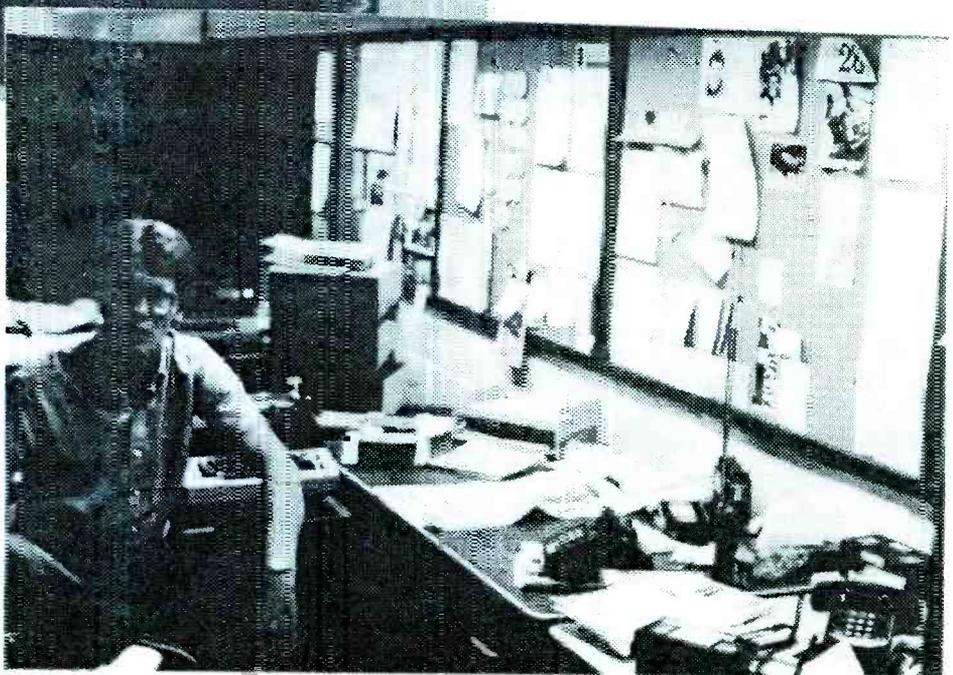


Another view of the Channel 28 control room shows the Quanta character generator far left. Control operator has view of studio setup through the window, left. SPN is the main program source of the 24-hour operation, manned 8 A.M. to 11 P.M.



Eight full-time employees plus part-timers and one intern make up the Channel 28 staff. News personnel work entirely independently from the newspaper staff upstairs. Photo left and below are news staff desks.

The Channel 28 100-watt transmitter is located on an outside equipment shack on top of a grain elevator 1½ miles away. Microwave connects them. The 100-watt transmitter is getting out about 20 miles in relatively flat country. Phone number of the station is (507) 238-2850.



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Nobody provides more services in the start-up and continuing operation of any community television station than Thomson-LGT. We're here to help you solve your community TV problems. Because our success depends on your success. Find out what we can do for you. Write Thomson-LGT, 37 Brownhouse Rd., Stamford, CT 06902. Or call 1-800-243-2825. In CT, (203) 965-7131.

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ICTV

Membership Information

Independent Community Television Alliance

- Local Power Hot Line - 50 hours a week.
- Subscription - Monthly Lo Power Magazine
- Co-Op Group Purchases of Equipment
- Expedited Washington Research Information
- Collective Lobbying for the Little Guv in LPTV.
- Washington Follow-up on Applications
- Verbal Phone Access to Commission Data Base - 6 Days a Week
- Use of Instructional "How To" Video Tapes (1 week) Members pay only for shipping, handling, record keeping.

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- ★ Miles City, Montana Story--Film Clips
- ★ The New Mavica 'Still Camera'
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- ★ Getting the Most out of Home Video
- ★ How to Shoot a Wedding
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- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Dallas, TX
- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Las Vegas, NV
- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Washington, D.C.
- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Phoenix, AZ
- ★ Crash Course on How to File; Scottsdale, AZ

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- ★ Video User's Handbook
- ★ Creating Effective TV Commercials
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- ★ Videotape Production/Communication Techniques
- ★ Designing and Maintaining the CATV and Small TV Studio
- ★ How to File Under the New LPTV Rules
- ★ How to Run A Successful LPTV Station

•••WE DO A COMPLETE RURAL AREA VHF LPTV FCC APPLICATION FOR YOU!
•Members Price: \$250 Non-Members: \$450

FREE APPLICATION ASSISTANCE HOTLINE FOR MEMBERS - 6 DAYS A WEEK

Below is my application for membership in ICTV. I have deducted \$ _____, for which I have already paid Lo-Power Community TV Publishing for publications and enclose a check for \$ _____, the two totaling \$250.00 for my one-year membership in ICTV.

ICTV

Independent Community Television Alliance

7432 E. DIAMOND SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85257

Membership Application

Name _____ Position _____

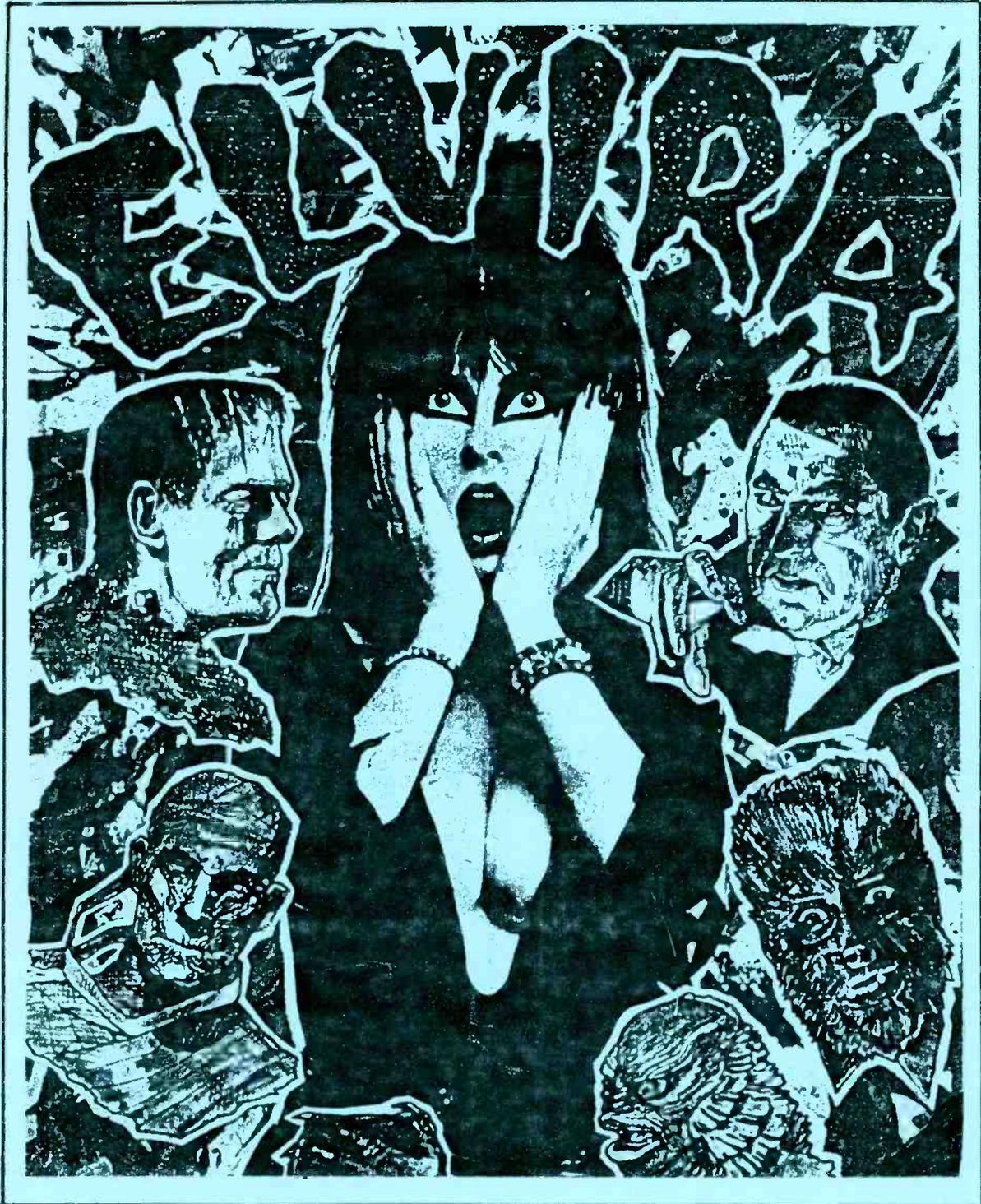
Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____

Lo-Power Community TV



September 1984

About our cover—

Elvira, Mistress of the Dark, America's newest heroine of fright has gathered a cult following and increased ratings for independent stations all over the country. **Elvira** was instrumental in increasing the ratings of a new UHF Phoenix channel that was originally purchased for \$2 million and sold for \$35 million five years later.

What's Happening

The **JPD Network** recently had a reshuffling with original investors buying Delvaney off and out and changing the name to **American Television Network**.

Several weeks ago on a couple of days notice, the firm discontinued operation on the satellite, leaving 17 affiliated LPTV stations scrambling for a new source of programming. Lack of the number of LPTV affiliates needed in addition to the affiliates they did have were reportedly not paying.

Many LPTV stations left holding the program bag have apparently switched to **SPN** and **Prime of Life**, among others.

The FCC has approved broadcasting of horse races (probably dog races, also). This opens up a possibility, even if the track is a long way from you, microwaving in the races may be economically feasible because they can take in big bucks over phone bets.

A natural for a low power station to attract the viewers who would not otherwise be motivated to take actions necessary to receive your channel. You would likely get on a lot of cable systems that you wouldn't get on otherwise.

BROADCAST STATION TOTALS FOR JULY 1984

The Commission has announced the following totals for broadcast stations licensed as of July 31, 1984.

AM Radio	4750
FM Radio	3618
FM Educational Radio	1153
UHF Commercial TV	358
VHF Commercial TV	536
UHF Educational TV	173
VHF Educational TV	114
UHF Low Power	93
VHF Low Power	197
Total Radio	9521
Total TV	1471

-FCC-

Winners in the October 3rd lottery were:

Meredith Corporation, ch. 27, Phoenix, Arizona; **Neighborhood TV**, ch. 16, Los Angeles, California; **Linda Clevenger**, ch. 27, Twin Falls, Idaho; **Benjamin Moore**, ch. 31, Ridgecrest, California; **Front Range Educational Media**, ch. 41, Lakewood, Colorado; **Dilday Associates**, ch. 69, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; **Neighborhood TV**, ch. 67, Salt Lake City, Utah; **Panorama Broadcasting**, ch. 45, Charleston, South Carolina; **Gregg Jones Clearvision**, ch. 4, Crystal River, Florida; **John Boler**, ch. 14, Grand Rapids, Minnesota; **Russell Communications**, ch. 7, Rawlins, Wyoming; **Ponyland Broadcasting**, ch. 47, Columbia, Missouri; **Women's Low Power Stations**, ch. 15, Cape May, New Jersey; **Kanza Broadcasters**, ch. 40, Hiawatha, Kansas; **Russell Communications**, ch. 12, Ponca City, Oklahoma; **El Ojo del Caiman TV**, ch. 14, Orlando, Florida; **Community Service Television**, ch. 31, San Diego, California; **Vision Unlimited**, ch. 61, Lincoln, Nebraska; **Neighborhood TV**, ch. 61, Lincoln, Nebraska; **Women's Low Power Stations**, ch. 61, Mooreland, Oklahoma; **Green Hills LPTV**, ch. 18, Trenton, Missouri; **Navajo Community College**, ch. 38, Crownpoint, New Mexico; **Munsch-Westenhaver** ch. 65, Blackshear, Georgia; **Hector Leal**, ch. 27, Waycross, Georgia; **Darell Hunt**, ch. 11, Jacksonville, Texas; **American Lo-Power Television**, ch. 23, Morgan City, Louisiana; **Agustin Torres**, ch. 7, Rio Grande City, Texas; **Rural Television**, ch. 7, Poteau, Oklahoma; **Ponyland Broadcasting**, ch. 45, Reno, Nevada; **Classic Video Systems**, ch. 20, Williston, North Dakota; **George Gunter**, ch. 23, Jamestown, North Dakota; **Sandi Barios**, ch. 4, Farmington, New Mexico; **Rosalinda Gonzalez**, ch. 41, Watertown, New York; **American Translator Development Co.**, ch. 15, San Luis, California; **Sandoval Burke**, ch. 66, O'Neals, California.



Lo-Power Community Television magazine is published 12 times per year. Sample copies are \$5, subscriptions \$50 per year. Intended to supply needed information on low power television at reasonable cost. Copyright ©1984 by **Lo-Power Community Television Publishing**. Editor: Harlan L. Jacobsen. Postmaster: send address changes to **7432 East Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257**. (602) 945-6746.



Elvira's Movie Macabre

Run on Saturday nights, the syndicated collection of bad horror movies that are so bad they are good are hosted by Elvira who reposes on a red velvet, overstuffed sofa straight from the Adamms family. Wearing a long, black wig and a plunging (very plunging) black outfit from Frederick's of Transylvania, she interrupts the movies periodically with wisecracks.

You may be familiar with the cult following that the Rocky Horror Picture Show has. Some Phoenix people go to that same movie over and over, week after week, wearing costumes like the participants in the film while interrupting the screen dialogue with their own version periodically.

Elvira's films are now readily available, and I believe can be obtained for low power stations for showing on Saturday nights. The trick to obtaining these Saturday night ratings grabbers at a reasonable price is for 10 or more LPTV stations to negotiate one price for all ten. This series has been the talk of the town in Phoenix, Las Vegas and Denver that I know of. Interested for your station? Let's get a group together and negotiate for this series.

In previous issues we suggested you seriously consider getting into movie rentals for VCR users as part or in conjunction with your small town LPTV station.

We have opened a pilot operation in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. We have learned a lot so far and will pass on here some of that learning that may save you some money and make you a few bucks. First of all, we have visited dozens of video outlets renting movies and have put together some basic plans from others' experience. Nearly all are doing well that we visited. The small town (as low as 3,000 population) are doing the best getting off to a fast start. We opened up in a town of 80,000 with six outlets also renting videos and the seventh opened the same week we did. Nearly all VCR owners that are renting movies have an established place they rent. So we are after: 1. those that we are closer to (neighborhood); 2. people that are just getting their VCR's; 3. those that like our prices and hours better.

The saturation now is estimated to be around 13% of homeowner's with VCR's with 4% more expected to obtain VCR's by year end. If seven outlets divided 13% (less than 2% each), then if we got everyone that bought a VCR by the end of the year (4%), we would,

Continued next page.



Above is a copy of a certificate presented to buyers of VCR's by Sioux Falls dealers. The certificate entitles them to three free movie rentals as a gift for buying their VCR from them. The tape rental firm gets new VCR owners used to renting from them and will retain a large percentage as regular customers.

by the end of this year, already have as many or more than the other shops, some in business for three years. Actually, we are after half of the new owners and a percentage of those we are closer to geographically.

We are downtown and hope to get people in the habit of picking up a movie or two on their way home from work or school. Across the street is a high school with 1,100 students. Then we find out in a national survey that only 1% of the software (movies) rentals are to people under 21.

Nearly every store we visited did \$5,000 or more in business their first month. We are not going to do anywhere near that. One of the reasons being that we started with 120 movies where the competition stocks up to 800. We are concentrating on the latest releases, and we are getting a larger percentage of the new releases than the other outlets.

Here is something we learned late—you can now buy used movies from used movie dealers for considerable discounts. Tapes just do not seem to wear out, and the whole problem is keeping the original box in good condition. *Dr. Zhivago*, *bridge on the River Kwai* and other classics that sell for \$80 new can be picked up for as little as \$35. This really helps keep your initial inventory costs down. Even last month's new releases are available used. Many big stores get 10 to 15 copies of a movie when it first comes out because of popularity and all copies are out. Then 30 days later they only need five copies. Meanwhile, they have taken in \$70 to \$90 rental on the movie, they paid an average of \$50 for the movie and sell it to the used dealer for \$25. He then sells it to you for \$30 to \$35.

When you are starting up, you need to have 30 to 60 days in advance to give your movie list to a used dealer or two, because they need time to fill your order. Even new tape distributors can fill only 20% to 30% of an order right off. Add to this used inventory the late releases and you are in business.

Strangely, a lot of popular movies at the theater rent poorly and many that were theater bombs rent

well. The reason apparently being that they wouldn't mind seeing the movie, but they just didn't want to pay theater prices. The good ones they already paid to see at the theater.

Most shops in our town have 15 VCR's to rent. They rent from \$5 to \$10 per night (depending on day of week) and cost you about \$350 each.

Many shops have memberships and complicated pricing formulas on tapes according to the day of the week, whether you are a member and another rate if you keep it an extra day. We opted for a flat \$2.50 for any movie, per day, no membership. Others have a higher price for X-rated films. Now to shake things up we are going back through our inventory, and everything that cost us \$25 or less we are renting for \$1. We have run ads saying, 'first time in, your first movie is free'. We also went around to all the VCR sales outlets and gave them a stack of certificates to give out to all VCR buyers good for three free movies from us. Most all (except Target) dealers went along with it enthusiastically. We ask more regular customers to fill out a little credit application and then we issue a QUIK FLICK card that gets them in and out, fast. For new renters, we get a check or credit card charge for the movies—usually \$80 for movies and \$200 for VCR's. We give them back the check when they return it. The record is very few shops have ever had any problem getting things returned.

Coming out soon from Taiwan are VCP's. Video cassette players that play only and do not record and will wholesale at about \$250.

We are looking forward to being able to advertise what new movies are available when we have the station in operation. We may then go into delivering movies with our Video Van.

By our next issue we will have learned a lot more about the movie rental business, and if you are interested, will have more on it. Also next issue, we will have an article and photos of what we learned and can share with you in putting Sioux Falls, South Dakota, channel 34 on the air.

FCC Data Files on Tape and Microfiche!

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FCC Updated monthly. Each Category includes the equivalent of about 500 pages of 8 and 1/2 X11.

Microfiche readers are available at most libraries. Used machines available for \$100. up.

If you would prefer paper copies off the microfiche, we can print any city or state area for \$5. first page and 50¢ a page there after. Phone orders accepted. orders shipped same day

★ YOUR SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ★



LEFT: Low power television station (when CP is granted) will go in left half of building. Chasing lights travel around border inside windows. Large lettering is cut from 2-inch styrofoam and has 1-inch wood blocks between lettering and wall making the letters stand out.

RIGHT: Front of counter, lower wall and first shelf have carpeting run all the way up from the floor. Empty movie boxes line walls and are available for public handling. Actual tapes are kept in cases behind counter.



LEFT: Another view of some of the inventory of movies and shelving system. Additional shelving will be added as inventory is increased. Movies are separated by category. This is the children's section.

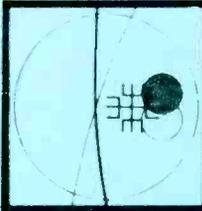
Here are changes in copy for a one-inch advertisement on the TV page for every day in the Sioux Falls daily newspaper for channel 34, starting the day we officially get our CP.

TV 34
Hi-Fi Stereo Vision

* **Seen and heard in all the best places.**

* **Changed daily to the following:**

2. Alternative to reruns.
3. We've got the Sioux Falls picture.
4. We make your TV the appliance with a beat.
5. Turn us on and we'll turn you on.
6. You'll be hearing good things from us.
7. Putting Sioux Falls magic in the box.
8. Things you'll never see and hear on television.
9. Radio with the light on.
10. The UN-pay channel.
11. Picture radio.
12. Picture music.
13. Take the zzzz out of your TV.
14. A sound experience.
15. A new view of Sioux Falls.
16. Something to wear? Put **Channel 34** on.
17. The Sioux Falls, up-to-the-minute information source.
18. Your new window on Sioux Falls.
19. TV with the works.
20. We turn you on for free.
21. No hookup needed—just a UHF antenna.
22. The music channel.
23. South Dakota's only stereo TV channel.
24. Free sample tonight and every night—connect your UHF antenna.
25. South Dakota's only independent TV.
26. We've got your picture.
27. Music with a view.
28. Music you see.
29. Musically yours in stereo.
30. Sioux Falls' young people's channel.
31. Sioux Falls' only independent view.
32. The best thing to happen to Sioux Falls television since color.
33. We cover strictly Sioux Falls.
34. The channel for people who do not like to watch television.
35. A different choice: NO-star, UN-pay television.
36. We show you what television cannot.
37. The off-the-wall channel.
38. Hourly Sioux Falls headline news.
39. Program your own TV station.
40. The Sioux Falls neighborhood broadcaster.
41. The young people's opportunity station.
42. Throw up the shutters for a good view—get a little UHF antenna.
43. The channel with the great Sioux Falls view.
44. The alternative view with no charge, and that's just the beginning.
45. Introductory view—no charge, tune in.
46. To find out what's on **34**, use your imagination, we do.
47. Why your neighbors got a little UHF antenna.
48. Don't let cable management freeze you out from getting the new UHF channels—get a little UHF antenna and connect it at the same time you connect your cable.
49. This sure beats television.
50. Make the right move—tune in Sioux Falls today.
51. Sioux Falls' best faces appear on **34**.
52. The Sioux Falls sports channel.
53. The first channel for young people.
54. **Channel 34** has landed and taken off.
55. It's going right by your house—tune in free with a little UHF antenna.
56. Home of the home teams.
57. Help stamp out ordinary, boring TV—tune to **34**.
58. You will see the difference in the box.
59. **Channel 34** can make you giggle, shout, weep, scream, learn, cheer, wish, smile, sigh, laugh, dance, sing and applaud (not necessarily in that order).
60. You're about to be turned on for free.
61. You participate—Sioux Falls TV is fun at last.
62. The channel for people who don't watch much TV.
63. The UN-cable channels. Get a UHF antenna now—three more UHF channels on the way.
64. A real choice about what you tune in on TV—three more UHF channels on the way.
65. Don't let them freeze this channel out from your TV set—connect a little UHF antenna at the same time.
66. Ask why they do not put this channel on the cable.
67. We cover Sioux Falls thoroughly—we live here, not in the whole state.
68. Local advertisers do not pay for waste circulation here. Call 99999999 to put your ad on a Sioux Falls channel at low cost.
69. Sure beats old-fashioned radio.
70. FREE Sioux Falls hourly information programming.
72. The new, affordable medium that works.
73. The best thing to happen to Sioux Falls broadcasting since the **off** button.
74. The little station that shook up Sioux Falls broadcasting.
75. The little station that could.
76. Your tuning-in is free. We do not want your money. Since you have a TV set, why not get the high percentage. Sioux Falls picture?
78. No subscribers, our service is free to all with a little UHF antenna—three more UHF channels on the way.
79. What!? You don't have a UHF antenna yet? 3 more UHF channels coming soon.
80. Now, inside your TV, a free sample of what's coming on NEW UHF TV.
81. You will just love the view get a little UHF antenna and see what you're missing.
82. You ain't seen nuthin yet
83. The new Sioux Falls relaxed channel.
84. A great view of Sioux Falls.
85. The latest, newest, federally-approved, FREE TV system. UHF stereo channels soon.
87. No monthly bill. Soon, 4 UHF channels free.



Low-power TV: 'FM radio with pictures'

Meanwhile broadcast television has spun off a number of alternatives in the United States, which have now been given the nod to go ahead by the FCC. One, authorized in September 1980, is low-power television (LPTV): a new single-channel service that permits "mini" TV stations to broadcast as long as they cause no interference to the reception of full-power broadcast signals. LPTV stations are distinguished from the older low-power translators in one crucial way: they are allowed to originate their own programming. The translators, on the other hand, are restricted to operating as relay stations, receiving a broadcast channel off the air, translating it into another frequency, and rebroadcasting it to a community that otherwise could not receive the original signal. In fact, the primary purpose of the new LPTV stations is to offer additional TV programming on unused channels.

As of February 1984 there were 263 LPTV stations on the air in the United States, two thirds of them in Alaska, serving some 2.5 million viewers; 210 more stations had received construction per-

mits. Some 36 000 additional applicants for LPTV permits are currently awaiting FCC processing, and winners are being selected by periodic lotteries. According to George Jacobs, president of George Jacobs & Associates in Silver Springs, Md., by 1990 between 1000 and 3000 LPTV stations may be licensed.

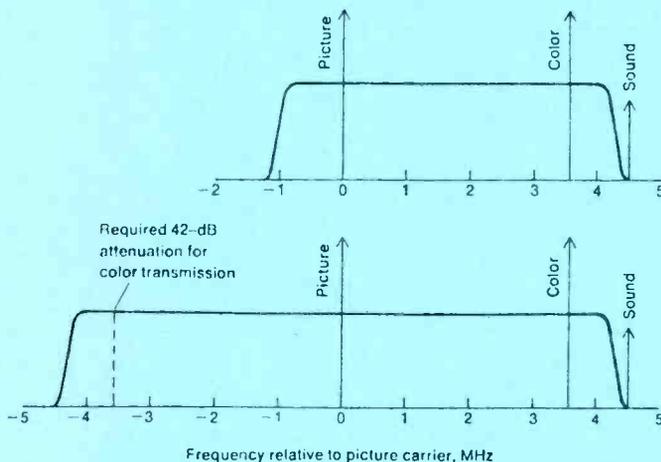
Squeezing into empty channels

LPTV stations operate in the same VHF and UHF bands as standard full-power broadcast stations, but at much lower transmitter power: up to 10 watts for VHF stations and up to 1 kilowatt for UHF stations—the same power range as for translators.

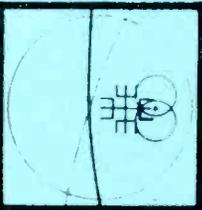
The FCC assigns channels to keep segments of the broadcast spectrum empty to avoid interference between full-power stations. Neighboring full-power stations on the same channel must be at least 275 kilometers (170 miles) apart to avoid interference; in most cases they are more than 325 km (200 miles) apart and the channel is kept empty in the communities in between. LPTV may allow those channels in certain communities to be programmed and broadcast to a nearby audience without interfering with the distant full-power station transmitting on the same channel.

In general, LPTV programs can be received only within 10 to 25 km (5 to 15 miles) of the transmitter. As with receiving a signal from a full-power station, a viewer needs no special equipment aside from a TV set and perhaps an outdoor antenna.

LPTV is on the whole a U.S. phenomenon, Mr. Jacobs said, with one exception: Italy. There the full-service broadcast stations are government-controlled. However, the regulations governing radio and television had a sunset date of 1980 when they were nullified, and the Italian parliament has not come to agreement about new regulations in the four years since then. The result is that there are now no regulations governing Italian radio and TV, and some 2000 LPTV stations have sprung up, most carrying programming not available on the government stations, such as imported episodes of the U.S. TV show "Dallas," or pornographic broadcasts. According to Mr. Jacobs, other countries employ low-power translators, or may broadcast full-service television programs at low power in certain areas because a community is small, but LPTV is not a separately defined service.



Low-power television stations and translators are permitted to transmit UHF signals from Channel 15 and above using both sidebands (bottom). Full-power broadcast stations, however, must suppress the lower sideband (top) to conserve spectrum and prevent interference with a neighboring channel.



Multichannel MDS: taking on cable TV

One of the newest over-the-air technologies is multichannel multipoint distribution service (MMDS)—a means of transmitting up to 30 channels of television programming at microwave frequencies in the 2-GHz band instead of at the VHF and UHF frequencies of full-power broadcasting and LPTV. The name "multipoint distribution service" derives from the typical broadcast pattern of sending signals from one point (an omnidirectional transmitting antenna) to many points (individual receiving antennas). Strictly speaking, however, MMDS is a nonbroadcast

service regulated by the FCC as a common carrier. That means that an MMDS operator cannot control the content of the transmission, but must lease station time to customers who program the channels.

To receive the 2-GHz signals, a subscriber needs a small rooftop antenna plus a converter on top of the TV set to down-convert the microwave signal into baseband frequencies and process it for the receiver.

We try to rush you the latest information, forms, cut-offs, etc., when they come out of Washington, but it is often impossible to predict what's coming next if anything. All summer long, it was understood that filing would not be opened up again until a new procedure with a filing window requiring no cut-offs was put into effect. This was supposed to be completed by the staff and considered by the commission in September.

A year ago, when we filed for a power increase for three translators in Utah, we mailed them in, and the FCC put a freeze on the day before they arrived, totally unannounced. Then they said they would be caught up by spring and would be allowing changes, etc., to be filed again. That's what congressional inquiries on the subject brought. That was since changed to September, and now, maybe October, or maybe not at all until June, etc., etc., or whenever they get 'caught up'.

The previous convention statements were that everything would be caught up by the end of the year (except March 8 filings) apparently was just so much rhetoric to take the pressure off.

With 20 lottery cases a month and only a portion of those making it to grants, progress is still a snail's pace.

Many lotteries have had numerous cases withdrawn with no explanation, and they have not been re-scheduled. Many are withdrawn due to settlements, but the cases I am referring to were not settled because we had several applications involved in them.

The computer was supposed to be speeding things considerably, 'just wait six months until the computer is in place'. Remember the statements that they would be turning out hundreds of lottery cases at a time? Go back over and read those statements and look at what is actually coming out. Same old, same old—never deliver anything but talk.

How long does the community in Utah have to wait, using one watt when ten watts are needed to cover the community? Is it fair for people to be denied more and better television because of inefficiency in the Washington bureaucracy? **27 full-time employees** do not turn out an average of **one permit per month per employee. Why?**

The Montana Indians got it right. They sent the commission a letter saying they were sick and tired of waiting for FCC action in licensing and that they were going to put their translators and low power stations on without FCC licenses. The commission finally wrote back saying to go ahead, but do not go outside of reservation boundaries with a certain signal level. This apparently saved the commission a court battle that the Indians would probably have won.

Apparently, the window rules not only didn't come out in September, I've saved and delayed this entire issue waiting for it to publish it in its entirety. If it comes out in October, we will hold the October issue just in case. There is also a mop-up cut-off list (for those who did not get on the March 8 cut-off list) that was due out. It is rumored now that they may just hold that cut-off list and include those not cut-off in the March 8 cut-off list into the new rules that will require no cut-off procedures.

The new rules were supposedly going to allow you to file anywhere but not be able to send your applications in until a one-week window (or some such) in March. Then we heard the window would be earlier. Now we hear the staff is pushing to hold the window off along with the rules for no more new filings until they are caught up. Apparently, they do not plan on being caught up by next March, and with 20 lottery cases a month, I can understand why.

The commission's latest figures for low power after over three years of licensing operation, including the large number in Alaska (the bulk of permits), is a total of 290 low power licenses.

The commission says they consider a potential of 4,000 permits. We say 10,000, but using their figure, how long will they be able to delay the 4,000, considering **290 in three years?** You guessed it—it won't be in our lifetime. (The FCC is an arm of Congress.)

Meanwhile on the numerous LPTV association front, none of which seem to be saying or doing anything about the continued snail's pace of grants, the **NACT** group, put together by Morrell of the bi-monthly LPTV magazine, had a fairly good attendance at Kansas City last month, but the meeting was mush, according to reports we have received.

Meanwhile, the **C.B.A.** (Community Broadcasters' Association), put together by John Kompas, had poor attendance two weeks later in Denver, but those in attendance were more directed and enthused. Where all this association business leads to, no one knows at the moment. **C.B.A.** is reportedly taking some concrete action on getting the copyright rule requiring cable systems to possibly have to pay 3½% of their income if they carry the local low power station. Copyright Tribunal interpretation apparently was that a 3½% fee is due on distant signals carried, and since low power was not a must-carry under local must-carry rules, it must be classified (according to their logic) as a distant signal even though it was next door. Another bureaucracy absurdity that needs to be corrected.

Settlement agreements which were touted as priority by the commission and were to be expedited are taking up to five months. Many settlements and engineering changes to remove mutual exclusivity could be made if you knew for sure who all you were mutually exclusive with. You never know that for sure until the lottery list comes out and the city and channels in question are on it. That's a little late to put together settlements. You can use the commission's data base and figure approximately, but we consider that public data base 15% or more incomplete and inaccurate.

In the meantime, we hear rumors of settlements involving hundreds of thousands of dollars for some big-city channels. Apparently, the serious builders of low power stations have been able to put together enough permits to keep them busy constructing for now, so the big boys aren't pushing for any speed up of processing. In fact, they'd just as soon slow the whole thing down so they can keep up, since putting two or three on a year is a full-time job. The result of the active builders getting a few permits is that the pressure is off the commission and we are back to slow, slow, slow.

We recently received the following congressional letter and press release from Rick Hutcheson of The American Low Power Television Association regarding a

meeting set for October 12th in Washington, D.C. with the copyright office in reconsidering their action. Rick's group was instrumental in lobbying for this result.

**U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on the Judiciary**

Washington, D.C. 20515

Telephone: 202-225-3951

October 1, 1984

Honorable David Ladd
Register of Copyrights
Copyright Office
Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Mr. Ladd:

We are writing to you in reference to provisions of section 111 of the Copyright Act and its potential effect on the carriage by cable systems of local signals of low power television. As you know, provisions of section 111 which define and distinguish "local" carriage and "distant" carriage were considered by Congress and the rules formulated prior to the introduction of low power service by the Federal Communications Commission. The distinction between "distant" and "local" is important because in most instances the royalty is computed on the basis of distant carriage.

It is our understanding that the Copyright Office may feel constrained by certain language in section 111 to classify the cable carriage of purely local low power television station signals as "distant" signals due to the fact that the Office might conclude that a signal must be subject to the FCC's must-carry rules before it could be considered local. This conclusion, of course, would result in carriage of these signals generating the same copyright liability as if they were "distant," thereby subjecting cable systems to the payment of significant royalties. Under such circumstances, we are informed that cable systems would be very reluctant to include low power stations within their complement of local services on a "may-carry" basis, which in turn would seriously damage the development and viability of low power television.

During the time that Congress was considering how section 111 should operate, all local television signals were subject to must-carry treatment and inclusion into the statute of a reference to FCC must-carry rules merely provided a convenient way to establish a clear dividing line between the "local" signals and the "distant" signals. The recent introduction of may-carry local low power signals was not contemplated at the time of passage of the Copyright Act of 1976, but Congress' intention was clear in wanting to distinguish between signals that were truly local and others that would be classified as distant. This was made manifest when, during consideration by the House of the Senate-passed bill, an amendment was added to mandate royalties for the carriage of signals when they were carried beyond the local coverage area of the station. Congress concluded that there would be no harm to copyright holders from such local carriage.

At a time in the near future, we intend to ensure that any ambiguity in the law is clarified by a technical amendment. Unfortunately, with a crowded legislative calendar and only a few days left in the 98th Congress, such an amendment is unlikely to occur this year. We believe, however, that an interim indication from the Copyright Office resolving any ambiguities in a manner to effectuate original intent can serve as a temporary solution to the problem.

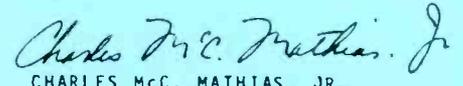
Such an effort by the Copyright Office to resolve this problem will have our whole-hearted support. It will also be supported by Honorable Majority Leader Jim Wright and Senator Lloyd Bentsen, who have expressed personal interest in this issue.

Accordingly, we request you to consider the questions raised by this letter, and ask that you keep us apprised of your progress and any problems that might arise. If there is any way that we or our staffs can assist in this endeavor, please let us know.

In advance, thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,


ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
Chairman,
Subcommittee on Courts,
Civil Liberties and the
Administration of Justice


CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.
Chairman,
Subcommittee on Patents,
Copyrights and Trademarks

**Kastenmeier/Mathias Respond to Needs
of Low Power Television Stations**

In the waning days of the 98th Congress, two senior members of the House and Senate have acted to respond to a serious problem affecting low power television stations. Low power television is a new service authorized by the FCC in 1982 designed to provide local television service in markets under-served by conventional television. Rather than attach a rider on a measure passed by one House or the other, thereby risking an error in legislative drafting, Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeier and Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., have written to the Register of Copyrights (the Honorable David Ladd), asking that administrative action be taken to resolve the problem.

The Kastenmeier/Mathias letter defines the problem in the following terms: existing law creates confusion about cable carriage of purely local low power television station signals because they arguably can be construed as 'distant signals' for purposes of copyright royalty, thereby subjecting cable systems which carry these signals to the payment of significant copyright royalties. The letter notes that 'under such circumstances, we are informed that cable systems would be very reluctant to include low power stations within their complement of local services on a 'may-carry' basis, which in turn would seriously damage the development of viability of low power television'. In practical terms, a low power television signal is not powerful, maximum range of the stations being 10 to 20 miles and, therefore, does not travel very far. Finding it to be 'distant' for purposes of copyright liability is a contradiction in terms.

The Register of Copyright is asked to resolve this problem administratively to the extent that he may do so under law. If a legal ambiguity is present that must be resolved statutorily, Kastenmeier and Mathias will introduce legislation shortly after the start of the 99th Congress in January of next year. Kastenmeier and Mathias note that resolution of this issue is supported by diverse parties having interest in copyright law. The net result, in Kastenmeier's words, will be 'increased programming possibilities, promotion of localism, the free flow of information and ideas and more satisfied viewers'.

Kastenmeier and Mathias chair the copyright subcommittees of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

Because of this intense interest from Congress, the Copyright Office has moved with unusual speed to schedule a public hearing to deal with this concern. The hearing will be held in Washington, D.C., on Friday, October 12, at 10 a.m. in the James Madison Building (Library of Congress annex), Room 820.



PUBLIC NOTICE

Report No.: GL84-26

Released: September 28, 1984

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

News media information 202/254-7674 Recorded filing of releases and texts 202/632-0002

Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Report No.: GL84-22

Released: September 5, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

BPTTL-840813LG
Rock Point School, Inc.
Rock Point, Arizona Channel 56

BPTVL-801117JF
HLD&M Communications
New Orleans, Louisiana Channel 10

BPTTL-830922JM
Russell Communications
Waterville, Maine Channel 23

BPTTL-820617N7
Blacks Desiring Media, Inc.
Centralia, Illinois Channel 34

BPTT-810122JD
Rio Blanco County TV Association
Marvine Creek Rural Area, Colorado Channel 50

BPTTL-831013JM
Localvision
San Angelo, Texas Channel 61

BPTTL-810303GJ
Pompey Mountain Broadcasting Co., Inc.
Mullin, Texas Channel 61

-FCC-

Report No.: GL84-24

Released: September 17, 1984

BPTTL-820407SB
George E. Barrett,
Edward C. Dunn, & Charles R. Ray
Kerhonkson, New York Channel 26

BPTVL-820407SL
Larry B. Witherell & Exie Taylor
Many, Louisiana Channel 11

BPTT-820315TX
Lake of the Woods County
Norris Camp, Minnesota Channel 65

BMPTT-820921K7
Regents of the University of New
Mexico & the Board of Education
of the City of Albuquerque, N.M.
Wagon Mound, New Mexico Channel 68

BPTTL-820325TW
Rural Television System
Deming, New Mexico Channel 25

BPTTL-830311A4
Mountain TV Network, Inc.
Truth or Consequences, N.M. Channel 25

BPTTL-831214VE
Low Power Technology, Inc.
Columbia, Missouri Channel 30

Report No.: GL84-25

Released: September 21, 1984

BPTTL-820521TT
North American Communications Corporation
Milton, North Dakota Channel 30

BPTTL-831214VR
Low Power Technology, Inc.
Topeka, Kansas Channel 40

BPTVL-820402SH
Harlan L. Jacobsen
Moab & Spanish Valley, Utah Channel 13

BPTVL-820402SI
Harlan L. Jacobsen
Moab & Spanish Valley, Utah Channel 11

BPTT-830301SV
Piute County
Marysvale, Utah Channel 34

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- Washington Follow-up on Applications
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- ★ How to Shoot a Wedding
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- ★ LPTV Crash Course: Las Vegas, NV
- ★ LPTV Crash Course: Washington, D.C.
- ★ LPTV Crash Course: Phoenix, AZ
- ★ Crash Course on How to File; Scottsdale, AZ

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Independent Community Television Alliance

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Membership Application

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Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____



Lo-Power Community TV

October 1984

What's Happening

The March 8 filings have, apparently, been processed to the point (after the first nit pick bounce series) to where they are being checked for engineering discrepancies and inadequacies.

One of the engineering bounce problems we have is that applications on the data base are not marked in any way as having been through cut-off. Often, the channel affected itself has not been cut-off, yet is, in effect, cut off by another application. One example would be channel 40 is checked against all cut-off lists for the year but, unknown to you, channel 47 in a town down the road has been through cut-off and channel 40 was filed against that. The data base doesn't tell you that either. Then your filing gets bounced because it is MX with something already through cut-off.

How long all this processing is going to take is not certain, but perhaps by the first of the year they can grant all of the original 3,000 on the March 8 list that escaped mutual exclusives or those that were filed on top of and then were returned for typos or engineering conflicts, etc. Our guess would be that there should be at least 300 to 700 mostly small markets that made it through without mutual exclusives. They should then be licensable after the 30-day notice. They are now lotterying and granting stand-alones from cut-offs in January of 1984, so maybe the March 8 stand-alones will make it by December.

NTA Convention Canceled

The National Translator Low Power Convention scheduled for Las Vegas December 1-4 has been canceled. Michael Couzens has resigned as president of NTA.

A meeting has been reported to be scheduled in Denver on December 1 and 2, and the only contact number we can suggest is Television Technology Corporation at (303) 465-4141.

A San Francisco program producers meeting January 15 is set as a tentative time for some of the other new LPTV associations to get together.

Listed below are some CP's and licenses that are available. If interested call (802) 945-6746:

Columbia, Missouri—one 100-watt UHF; Rural California Valley, 110 miles NNE of Los Angeles, 40,000 people, one 100-watt UHF; Jamestown, North Dakota, one 100-watt UHF (also available in outlying area—one 10-watt VHF translator repeater to extend coverage); Perryton, Texas—three 100-watt UHF; Moab, Utah—three 10-watt VHF; Good rural VHF between Chicago and Peoria, Illinois, covers rural area of 70,000; Topeka, Kansas—one 1,000-watt UHF; San Angelo, Texas area—one 1,000-watt UHF.

Several others in the process of becoming available. Call number above for details.

There are several categories of LPTV stations, and you might think about this when evaluating buying or selling a CP or an already-operating LPTV station or on deciding where you are going to file when a filing window opens up again.

The station we just put on the air in Sioux Falls, we consider to be a small fish in a small pond, describing a market under 100,000 population as a small pond. We are a small fish because there are two full service network stations in town and the third about 45 miles out. Rick Hutcheson's LaSalle, Illinois station (covered in a previous issue) is a big fish in a big pond (the only TV station in a market serving over 100,000 people). Channel 61 in Phoenix, that just folded, was a small fish in a big pond (covered over 500,000 people but was smallest of eight stations).

If you are the only TV outlet around for 60 to 80 miles, then you are a big fish. If your market covered is under 100,000, you are in a small pond.

So the question is, is it better to be a small fish in a big pond or a big fish in a small pond? Can you make it as a small fish in a small pond? Do you only want to have operating stations where you are the big fish in a big pond? Or, will LPTV competitors jump in no matter which you are in?

Maybe you are better off in real small markets where no other LPTV would dare to tread once you are established. We believe once you have three operating in one community, you become a big fish no matter what size the pond.

Daisy Chain Breakup Lotteries Finally Happening

Long daisy chains with as many as 85 applications covering several hundred miles came out on a first time, second in a month lottery. The October 31 drawing only had 21 cases. The additional lottery that came out for a drawing November 16 is the first indication that daisy chains may be broken up soon and that the lottery may finally be getting some more decent numbers. A daisy chain several hundred miles long will break up into several later lotteries after the first winner is declared. The November 16 lottery is the first with several of these chains, and it will allow several subsequent lotteries to be held between some of the losers with little additional work by the FCC staff.

Example of a daisy chain:

Town A—Town B—Town C—Town D—Town E

If an applicant wins in Town C, applicants B and D are out. We'll say A had no competitors and he will be licensed automatically. The MX applicants in Town E will have a later lottery to settle the winner there.

Lo-Power Community Television magazine is published 12 times per year. Sample copies are \$5, subscriptions \$50 per year. Intended to supply needed information on low power television at reasonable cost. Copyright © 1984 by Lo-Power Community Television Publishing. Editor: Harlan L. Jacobsen. Postmaster: send address changes to 7432 East Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257. (602) 945-6746.

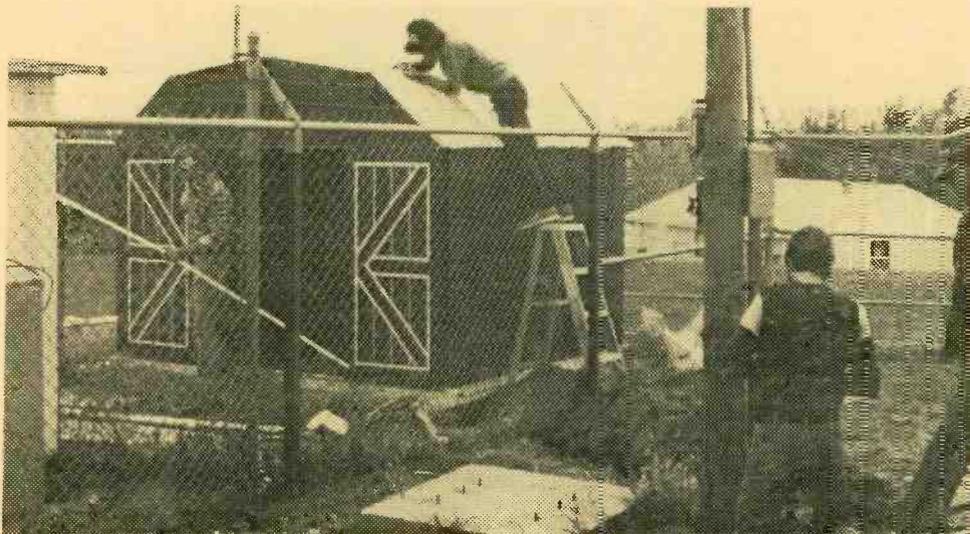
Sioux Falls TV 34 Put On Five Days After CP Notification

April 16, 1984, we sent off by Express Mail a settlement agreement to the FCC for channel 34. On Tuesday, October 9, we were told on the phone that the CP should be cleared and call letters assigned. On Friday, October 12, we were told it had been approved the day before and assigned call letters **K34AJ**. On the 16th, we received the CP in the mail, and it was dated October 2.

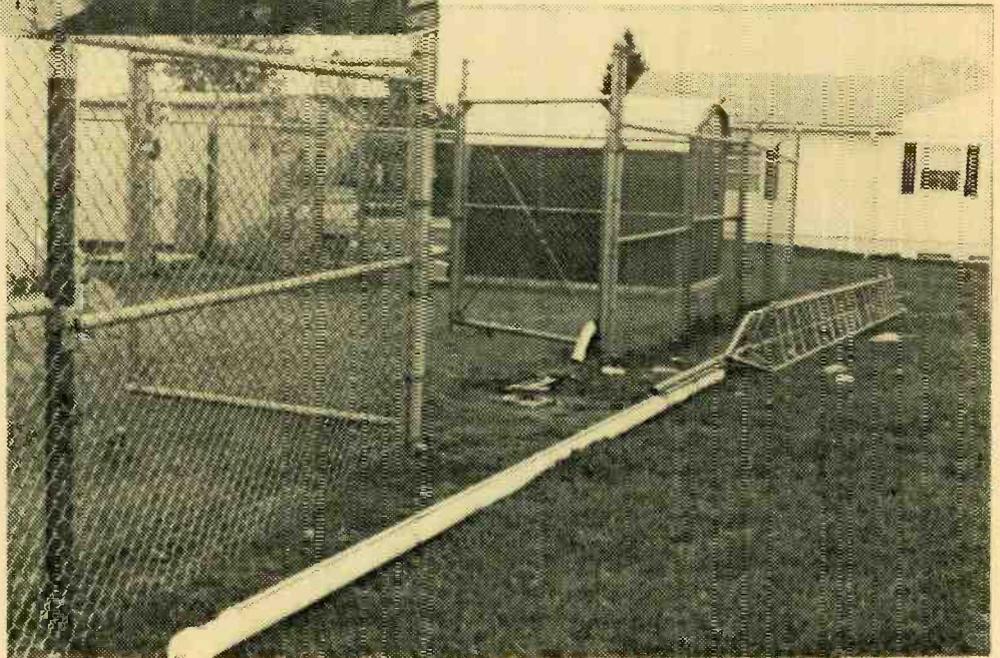
We then started construction on Saturday the 13th and would have had it on the air by Monday except for the fact that the wind blew at 35 mph all day and rained. The forecast was for five days of bad weather, so we put it up and on Tuesday in biting cold, rain and some wind. That evening we finished wiring it up and broadcasted a test pattern. We had already completed tests on the transmitter on Sunday with a dummy load.

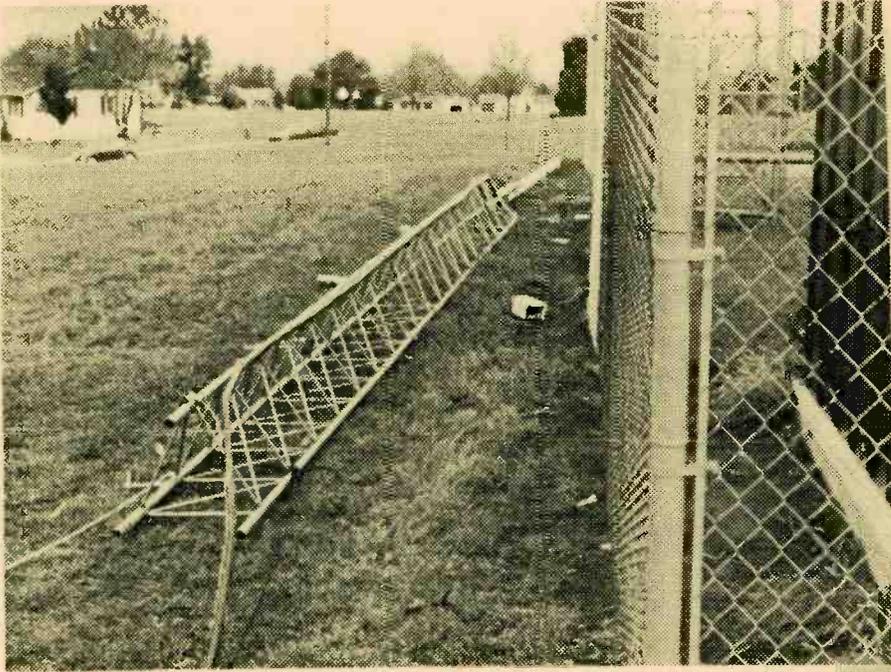


John Craven and his son, J.J., who do LPTV installations, were on their way through the area and had a client who was interested in purchasing the station. Hired by a potential buyer of the station to evaluate the facility for him, they were instrumental in helping getting the station on the air in five days. J.J. Craver is shown putting finishing touches on the roof of the Sears garden shed (regularly \$349) on sale for \$200 plus freight turned out to take two men two days to put together and \$30 worth of caulking to make it weather tight. Electricians are shown in right half of photo running power into the building with underground conduit.

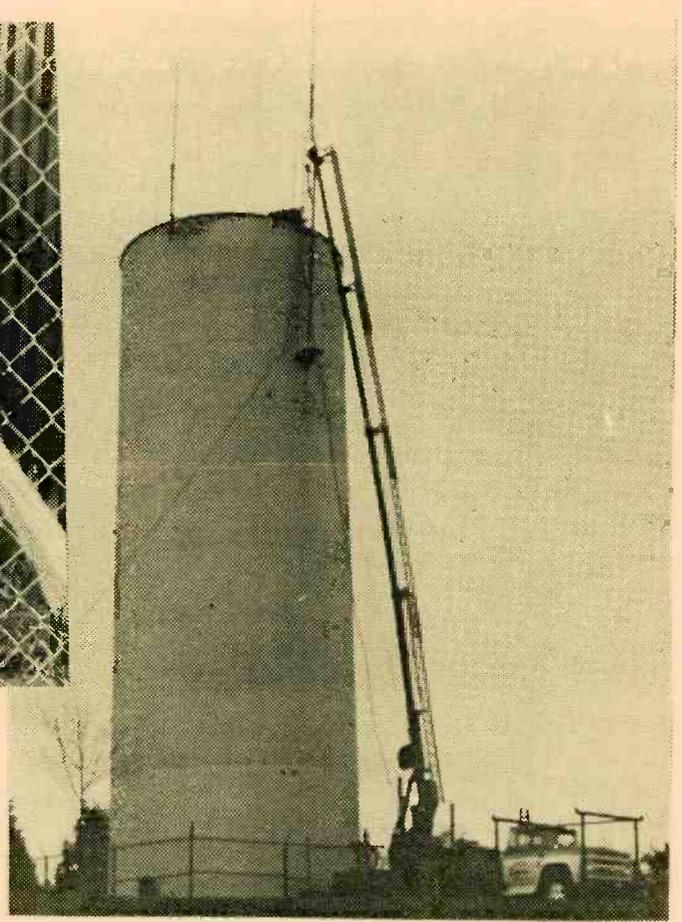


Scala SL-8 omni antenna is shown at right attached to the Rohn 17-inch face tower. The SL-8 weighed 114 pounds and bowed the tubing welded to a plate when the tower was raised with the crane. We then inserted a second pipe inside the tubing, which cost us an hour of crane time.





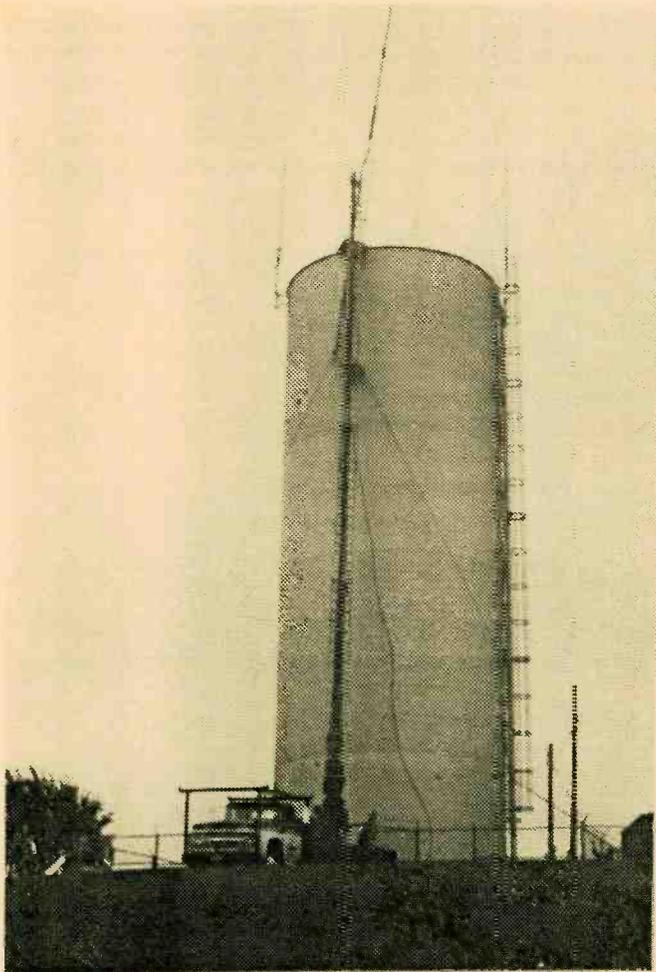
The transmission cable was fastened to the tower with hose clamps and a steel messenger cable was lashed to the cable from the tower to the building to support the cable.



The water tower is located at the highest point in Sioux Falls. The crane operator's crane turned out to be 15 feet shorter than he had told us, making a 6-hour job out of what should have been a 1-hour job. Total crane bill was \$350. Job could have been done without a crane. Pro-tower installers wanted \$700 to put it up. They had planned to use a crane also.

In photo above right, J.J. Craven is shown lying on his stomach on top of tower installing U-bolts to tower joining an iron bar previously welded to the water tower. The platform on which the base was fastened was also welded to the side of the tower holding a standard Rohn tower base plate. The entire load was left on the U-bolts with the tower setting on the platform since we were unable to exactly set the tower on the 6-inch pins rising from the base plates. The tower was supported on the U-bolts at the top and the crane disconnected. We then went up in a cherry-picker bucket and raised the tower enough with a hydraulic jack to maneuver it onto the pins. The too-short crane meant the tower had to be picked up below the balance point and the tower and antenna kept upright with ropes.

It was lowered back to the ground the first time because of the bowing support tubing. The second raise was all the way up and the crane malfunctioned and had to be lowered again. Third time up, the attachment was too high and the tower didn't reach the platform and all had to be lowered again. On the fourth try, the crane operator was able to get it close enough to put U-bolts in the top. (The crane was owned and operated by a local neon company.)



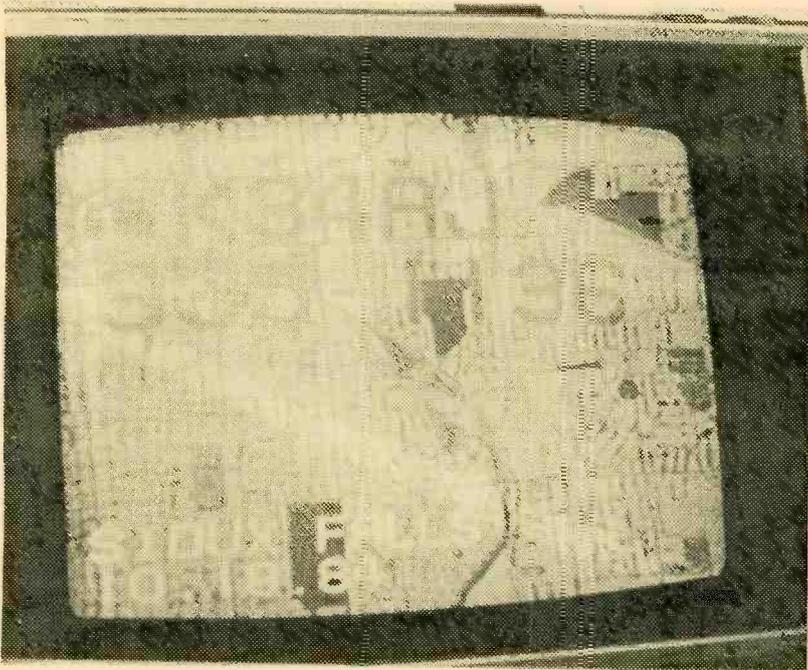
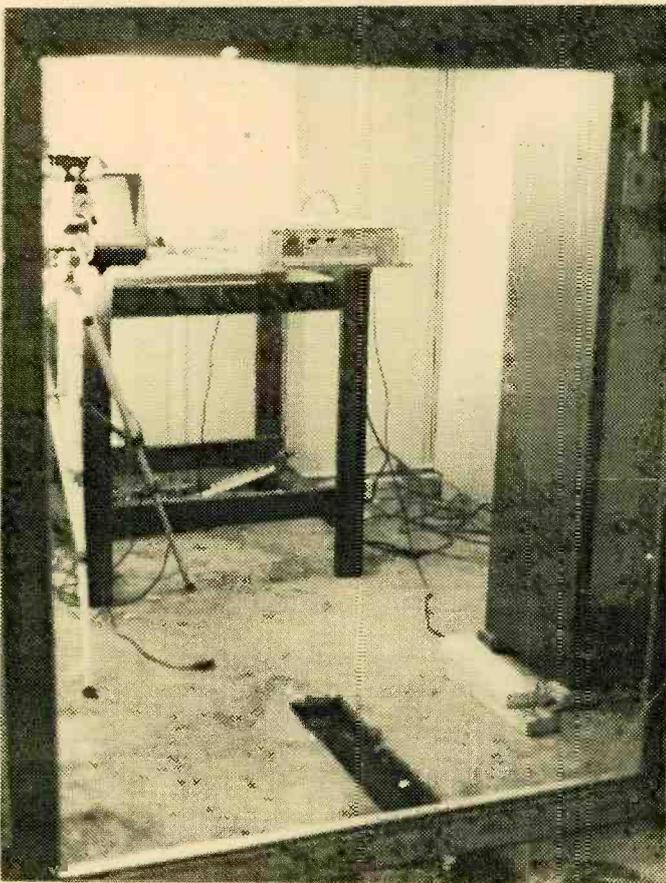
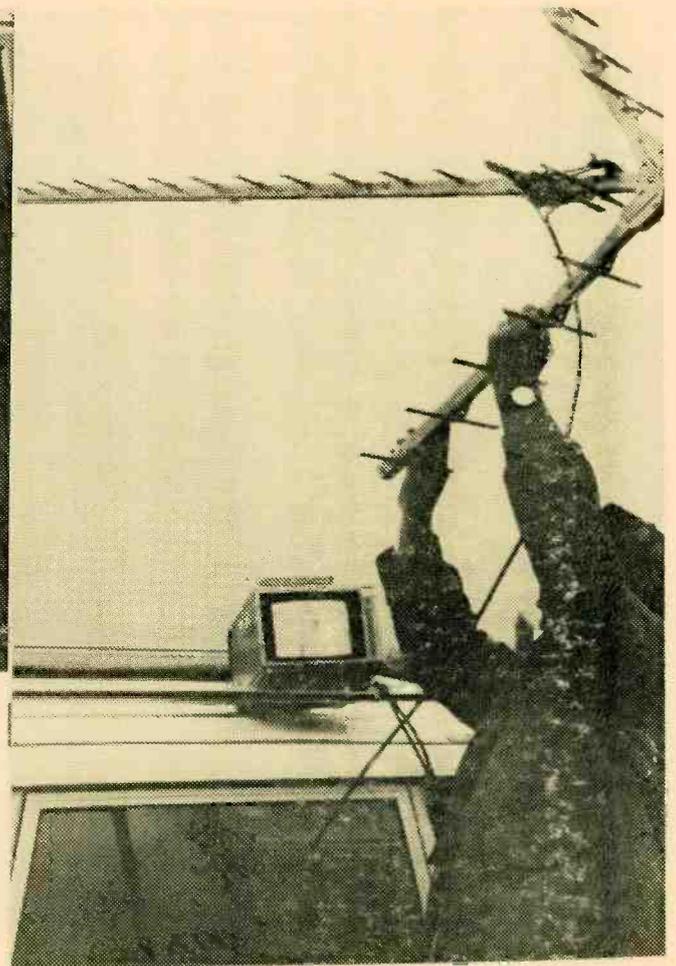


Photo above was taken of small TV screen in photo at right as John Craven holds up the UHF antenna 34 miles from Sioux Falls in Minnesota.



The picture on the screen is a map of the city showing where the tower site is for viewer antenna orientation. Character generator in the Panasonic 3230 generated and superimposed the large red call letters and phone number. The smaller white letters were generated by the inboard camera character generator, also in photo at left. The diagonal stripe on the TV screen, above left, is outdoor daylight reflecting on the set's screen.

A small loop antenna stuck out the car window had still delivered a picture 20 miles west of Sioux Falls on the previous day's testing. After passing a ridge at 20 miles west, the loop antenna no longer generated a picture in the car. Coverage up, down and behind hills within 12 miles far exceeded our expectations. A snow-free picture with the larger antenna seven feet off the ground at 34 miles east was also surprising.

Pictured in left photo, right side is the tube-type 100-watt Television Technology transmitter used in Sioux Falls. The channel 2 modulator is shown on the bench.

More on TV 34 in Sioux Falls

Sioux Falls was obtained through a settlement reached last summer between five parties. Some of the other applicants will be MX with us in later lotteries, and most are not ready to build now, wanting to wait and see how I and others taking the initial risks make out. Therefore, most settled with us on a future trade basis using our formula. One party a month later, we discovered, was held up from getting a grant in a major city by a small town application that we had 50 miles away. We withdrew that and they now have a CP.

The party interested in buying Sioux Falls TV 34 came down and inspected it and was enthused about buying it. They wanted us to hold off doing anything with it until they tried to raise the money. We went along with that for 10 days as reasonable but refused further delays and have gone back to operating it and getting it going, since we are rapidly letting the good season slip through our fingers with one delay after another.

We filed some time ago for a STL (studio to transmitter microwave link) and, after getting the transmitter on, we kept calling the FCC asking where our STL permit was. Finally, last week they admitted they had lost it. So we promptly filed it again. Now we

wait, broadcasting only a test pattern.

In the meantime, we requested permission from the city (we lease building location and water tower space from them at \$100 a month paid a year in advance) to install a dish in our little transmitter building yard. They didn't like the idea and say it may be three weeks before they decide one way or another. Meanwhile, the landlord of the backyard next to us says that he will accept our offer of \$50 a month to have our dish in his backyard only if we guarantee not to run anything but PG-rated movies.

If we get city permission, we would be on promptly with satellite programming from SPN, Prime of Life, etc., etc. Some local, taped shows could be inserted (along with commercials) by taking tape to the tower site. Regular programming would have to wait until our STL permit comes through. In the meantime, on Halloween night, we are running public domain (no copyright fee) movies, **White Zombie** and **Night of the Living Dead**. This is just to stir up a little talk and let them know we are still alive. We average four or five calls per day inquiring about the station, just from having our test pattern on with the studio's phone number. There are no other UHF stations or translators in the area. The cable system, which is owned primarily by the major local television station seems reluctant to put our channel on the cable though they have plenty of channel space available.

Do-It-Yourself Editing Splices Into Video

By Susan Spillman

The latest wrinkle in the home video explosion may be the do-it-yourself videotape editing center. That's the concept behind a new company called **Video Workshop Franchises**, which offers consumers instruction and equipment enabling them to edit their own home movies.

Having operated a pilot center in Fort Lauderdale for the past year, **Video Workshop** is taking the idea national by selling franchises, according to company president David Bawarsky.

Video Workshop will provide franchisees with a complete equipment package, store designs and marketing materials for about \$90,000. These startup costs also include a copyrighted, two-hour training tape through which anyone can learn professional editing methods in a single session, Mr. Bawarsky said.

The company has sold three franchises so far, all in Florida. Each will make an estimated \$200,000 in its first year of operation, Mr. Bawarsky said.

Patrons of a **Video Workshop** must first take the instructional course or pass a 10-question editing quiz before using the equipment.

The equipment is then rented for \$12.50 an hour, compared with the \$75-per-hour fee that most commercial video editing houses charge, he said.

By the end of the year, some two million homes will own video cameras, says the Electronic Industries Association.

However, anyone with a videocassette recorder may want to edit programs they tape from TV, Mr. Bawarsky noted. 'Someone may, for example, want to edit their own version of the 1984 Olympics,' he said.

Reprinted from **Advertising Age**, October 15, 1984.

Something for Nothing

Here are some magazines you should order that are free—order on your stationery and tell them you are going into whatever it is you are getting into—low power broadcasting, opening a video store, etc.: **Video Store, Box 19531, Irvine, California, 92713** (this will bring you up to speed on the video business). If you are doing LPTV engineering or are interested, you are qualified to receive free **TV Technology, 5827 Columbia Pike, Suite 310, Falls Church, Virginia, 22041**. You may also want to get **Broadcast Management/Engineering**: write to **BME, Reader Service Management Engineering, P.O. Box 357, Dalton, Massachusetts, 01227-0357**. Another you should get is: **CommuniTV at Box 808, Minola, New York, 11501**; this last one features articles on station management, advertising, operations, production and engineering—this, apparently, was formerly LPTV and is maybe just a name change.

If you are into the satellite business, you might want to get **Satellite Dealer** by writing **Satellite Dealer, P.O. Box 9999, Dept. S, Hailey, Idaho, 83399**.

Newest TV Stations Are Low in Power, High in Local Color

Fare Ranges From Salty Peas
To Dove-Hunting Advice;
FCC Plans 4,000 Licenses

By JEANNE SADDLER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
ROSEBURG, Ore.—Channel 31's live afternoon talk show was interrupted one day by a car crashing into the studio—a converted garage.

The television station's evening news show, however, didn't let itself be interrupted when a frolicking butterfly intruded. "I just kept going," says Clay Campbell, who was the show's anchorman. "I couldn't kill a butterfly in front of all of Douglas County; they'd never forgive me."

Nestled amid Oregon's mountains and butterflies and rugged outdoorsmen, station K31AE is one of about 300 low-power TV stations that the Federal Communications Commission has licensed to serve rural and small-town areas and minority audiences. The stations have low transmitting power to avoid interference with other TV outlets and relatively low start-up costs to encourage wider ownership. The FCC plans eventually to license about 4,000 of them.

In the past three years, about 100 have been licensed in the lower 48 states, and 234 more are under construction. (Alaska has 194 such stations, with 29 more being built.) The FCC has been swamped with 28,000 applications for future stations, forcing it to award the remaining licenses by lottery.

Tailored Fare

The goal is to provide television fare tailored to the viewers' interests. So although these stations frequently offer packaged entertainment and some shows that originate at regular stations, the emphasis is on local shows that otherwise aren't available.

The new service is a fertile field waiting to be harvested, says Richard Hutcheson, president of Community TV Network Inc., which holds licenses for six stations, mainly in the Midwest. "Ninety percent of the communities in this country can receive signals from three or four full-power stations. But 10% of the nation, about 25 million people, is underserved" by TV, he says. He calls the new stations "very valuable properties."

So far, though, few low-power stations are profitable, and broadcasters often need more than a touch of creativity to succeed. The programming is often small-town slow, but it also can be real-people rich. A hit show on Community TV Network's Channel 51 in La Salle, Ill., for instance, is "Fishing the Illinois Valley With Big Knobs Bait Shop," starring the shop's owner, Knobbie.

A local TV celebrity, the gruff, blond, bearded Knobbie "looks like he just crawled up on the dock," says a station employee.

His five minutes of fishing-and-hunting advice is telecast on Friday evenings, and he stares down the camera with straight talk.

"The great outdoors is gonna be gettin' better and better as fall progresses along," he says. "A lotta people like to shoot squirrels and a few people like to go out and shoot a few turtledoves. But remember, always ask for permission where you don't get nobody mad at you. You get thrown in jail and it'll cost you \$50," adds Knobbie, whose real name, it turns out, is Dominick Culjan Jr.

Doves and Peas

Some other shows, too, are less than gripping. The opening of the dove-hunting season in Bruce, Miss., led the evening newscast for several days recently on that town's Channel 7. During the station's "Mid-Day Show," the major revelation was that both of the program's hostesses had salted the peas cooking in the back kitchen without realizing that the other had done so. Perhaps because of such tidbits, talk shows like "Mid-Day" generally are bested in popularity only by TV bingo games with cash prizes and by local high-school sports.

There also are talk shows with variations, such as Roseburg's "TV Trader," which includes a community garage-sale service. "If you show up, we'll put you on the air," David Putnam, one of Channel 31's owners, tells a reporter. He keeps his promise, and the reporter is interviewed on camera after for-sale announcements about a Kirby upright vacuum cleaner and a GM van.

Local-programming successes don't come easily for the new station owners. "When we first went on the air, it was a nightmare," says George Brown, the general manager of Channel 23 in Woodward, Okla., one of the first low-power stations.

"The viewers got to see a lot of movies like 'Night of the Living Dead' and 'Dead on Arrival,'" Mr. Brown says. "We also had some old 'Zorro' and 'Gangbusters' tapes. Basically, we had no programming and no commercials. But our audience loved us because they got to see their kids play football."

One problem is finding enough programming to fill up to 24 hours a day of air time. Three companies that distributed low-power programming via satellite have folded during the last few years because most of the stations couldn't afford it. "Some people say the industry still isn't big enough to support that kind of service, so for now the stations are using videos from the country-music network and picking up shows from free program services that carry ads," says Ronald Merrell, publisher of Community magazine.

The major problem is that while low-power stations may cost as little as \$100,000 to start, compared with the million-dollar or so cost of full-power TV outlets, advertising revenues are more akin to those of radio stations than TV stations. And since the stations' signals generally cover a radius of only about 15 miles, ads can be hard to sell.

"So far, low-power TV is nonprofit, and no one is sure about the future," complains

Mr. Putnam, one of three owners of Roseburg's Channel 31. Mr. Putnam and his business partner Gerald Columbo, both aerospace engineers, started the station during a slow period for their research firm. In recent weeks, the owners have cut the station's staff, and on Nov. 1 the station will begin rebroadcasting the programming of an NBC affiliate in Eugene, Ore. The current owners will still own the station, which will still produce some local programs and will sell local ads.

Successful community broadcasters have found ways both to attract advertisers and to keep their programming costs low.

"We tried to prove ourselves by pointing to the success of people who advertised with us," says Randy Swingle, station manager for La Salle's Channel 51. The station had several ad-discount promotions during its early months, followed by a local telephone survey to prove that an audience was watching. Ads now sell for from \$12 to \$30 for a 30-second spot. Mr. Swingle says he still airs letters from satisfied local business people asking him to cancel their ads until new shipments of merchandise arrive.

Some station owners, like those who hold Channel 61 in Phoenix, Ariz., doubt the value of local shows and fill their broadcast schedules with music videos. "The question is can local programming be competitive with the sophisticated TV style people are used to," says Booker Wade, K61CA's vice president. He says the videos provide network-quality fare for about 30% to 40% of the programming costs of full-size stations.

Many in the infant industry say that success is more likely if a broadcaster has the resources to acquire several low-power stations and to support them until they are profitable. It is considered essential for the stations to be carried by local cable companies, thus increasing the audiences and advertising bases.

The television outlets also provide new jobs in professional and technical areas. Student interns and recent college graduates eager for experience in TV production and management usually make up the stations' staffs. "We're 'yrpies', young rural professionals, not yuppies," says Drew Bernabei, 25, a Channel 51 production assistant in La Salle.

The low-power stations can be a stepping stone. Judy Palmer, formerly the news director for Roseburg's Channel 31, not only was hired away by KPIC, the local CBS affiliate. She later was named Miss Douglas County.



**Bud
Wilkinson**
Republic Columnist

Debts, lack of cash signal low-power station's demise

Channel 61, the Valley's lone low-power television station, ceased operations Monday morning. Mounting debts and a lack of operating funds brought a sudden end to the station's 20-month attempt to draw viewers and advertising support through the programming of music videos.

The station also was once the production hub of Music Channel programming, which was distributed nationally by the Satellite Program, or SPN, cable network. It now is on the auction block as the owners try to pay off creditors.

"This morning at 10:12, I pushed the off-air button," Channel 61's acting general manager Bryan Fails said Monday. The last regular air shift with a veejay introducing contemporary, rock and rhythm-and-blues music was Friday.

"The staff here, of course, is in shock," Fails said.

Channel 61's staff of about 20 employees has gone without pay for more than a week, according to Fails. He signed the station off at the request of majority owner Bernadine Layne, an Atlanta attorney.

"We are off — at least for the immediate future," he said, explaining that Layne has been trying without success to sell the station in recent weeks. "(She) eventually came to the bottom of her pockets in terms of operating costs."

Fails attributed Channel 61's demise to several factors: a poor signal that covered only a fraction of the Valley; insufficient financial backing and inexperienced management that had little knowledge of broadcasting.

Until about six weeks ago, Fails was production manager at Channel 61. However, he was promoted to running the station when then-general manager and minority owner Book Wade left after failing to follow through on an agreement to purchase Layne's 77.5 percent share of the station for \$750,000.

Wade, a San Francisco attorney, signed the station on the air in March 1983. According to Layne, Wade agreed in

December 1983 to purchase her interest in the station, and Federal Communications Commission approval was given in July.

However, Layne said Wade backed out of the deal. "The biggest reason (for Channel 61's signing off) is the default on the purchase contract. . . . Basically, the station was to be sold to Wade. . . . He did not perform, and there was no reason not to perform. He had the money," she said.

Layne, who was in town to oversee the shutdown, said the split was not amicable.

Shortly after that deal collapsed, Wade left to run another low-power television outlet, TV-55, in Reno, Nev. He confirmed Monday he had planned to buy Channel 61, and said he still would like to.

"The reason I didn't follow through on it was that the venture capital group that was backing the proposition could not come to an understanding of terms," Wade said. He called the split frustrating and disappointing.

Price was not the stumbling block, Wade said. Problems arose over interest rates and the amount of equity Wade would have had to surrender to his backers. "Nobody quarreled with the price; nobody quarreled with the value."

Wade said that when he was unable to reach an agreement with his backers, they abruptly yanked financial support that kept the station on the air. Wade estimated they pumped in \$20,000 to \$25,000 a month. He said that without the infusion of money the station could not meet its payroll.

The station is heavily in debt. Layne declined to give a specific figure; Wade placed it between \$200,000 and \$225,000.

Layne is trying to sell Channel 61 in hopes of paying off creditors. "The station is in the process of negotiating with other prospective buyers. There are several people who are interested in it," she said.

While the original asking price for Channel 61 was pegged at \$800,000, she now will settle for less. "Clearly, we'd take the best offer. We basically need enough to pay our creditors," Layne said, adding that

the station does not plan to begin bankruptcy proceedings.

Another irritation in the relationship between Layne and Wade is the fact that Wade took dozens of master videotapes with him to Reno. Fails said about 100 tapes, each containing about 15 different videos, were taken and that only 5 percent have been returned.

Layne claims the tapes are her property and said she may go to court to recover them. "We will be attempting to recover whatever belongs to the station by whatever means necessary."

Wade, meanwhile, said Layne's interpretation is not quite correct. He said the tapes are his property, and that he agreed to copy them for Channel 61. Such masters usually are stored and only used to make copies that are shown on the air.

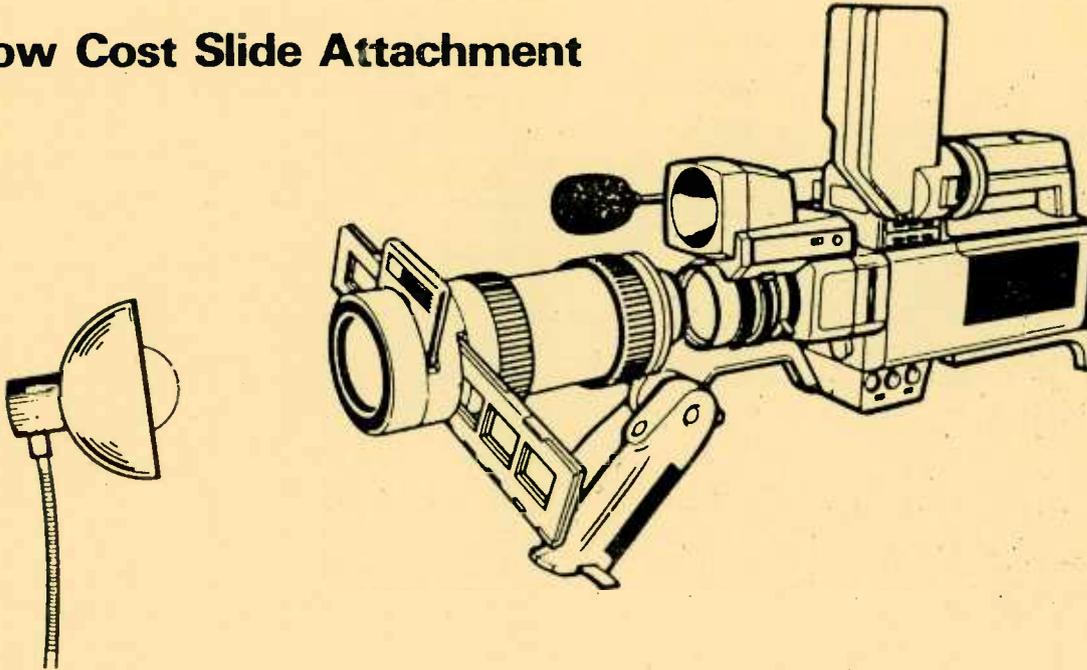
"It never hampered the station's operations. . . . I did not, in leaving, have any negative impact on the station's ability to function," said Wade, who is supplying SPN with music-video programming from Reno.

All parties agree, though, that the shutdown of Channel 61 came just when the station was on the verge of breaking into the black. Fails said the station recently began picking up business from major national advertisers.

Wade said that given six more months, Channel 61 would have succeeded: "I'm very well sure of it."

Reprinted from **The Arizona Republic**,
November 13, 1984.

Low Cost Slide Attachment



A low cost slide configuration is now available from Panasonic for the 3230, low cost cameras we recommend for small market LPTV use. Priced at around \$125, the unit has some distinct advantages you should know about.

When running a test pattern, etc., or using a slide for periods of time, an ordinary slide projector costs about \$1.00 or more an hour for projection bulbs. This mechanism uses an ordinary light bulb for light source.

In regular use the disadvantage is that slides must be moved and changed manually, and it disables the camera for other uses since the device must be attached and removed.

One of the advantages of this camera and using this device is the ability to use ordinary film and have only the negatives developed, which is relatively inexpensive. These negatives are then inserted in the special holder and a filter is inserted. By placing the camera image switch in the negative position, a normal, positive image is then produced.



PUBLIC NOTICE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

Report No.: GL84-28

Released: November 7, 1984

News media information 202/254-7674. Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/632-0002

Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Report No.: GL84-27

Released: October 18, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

BPTTL-8101121Q
Residential Entertainment, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana Channel 51

BPTTL-8103251K
American Christian Television System, Inc.
Champaign, Illinois Channel 36

BPTVL-8204025J
Harlan L. Jacobsen
Moab/Spanish, Utah Channel 9

BPTVL-820310TU
Benny Carle Broadcasting, Inc.
Florence, Alabama Channel 5

BPTVL-820126TY
State of Alaska
Chignik Lake, Alaska Channel 2

BPTTL-831007QK
Dennis and Carolyn Thompson
Weatherford, Oklahoma Channel 67

BPTVL-820319QW
WNER Radio
Live Oak, Florida Channel 2

BPTTL-830923RW
Low Power Technology, Inc.
Reno, Nevada Channel 59

BPTVL-8104091J
Nightway Communications, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas Channel 2

BPTTV-8101291R
Rio Blanco County TV Association
Rangely, Dinosaur
& Blue Mountain, Colorado Channel 12

Released: November 15, 1984

Lottery Winners

BPTTV-830818IA, Dull Knife Memorial College Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Busy, Montana	Channel 10
BPTTV-830818IB Dull Knife Memorial College Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation Muddy Creek, Montana	Channel 9
BPTT-820315TW Lake of the Woods County Williams, Minnesota	Channel 59
BPTTL-831013JT Localvision Mitchell, South Dakota	Channel 28
BPTTL-820701TQ Worthington Daily Globe, Inc. Allendorf/Sibley, Iowa	Channel 28
BPTTL-830107TQ Creative Broadcast Communications Moberg, South Dakota	Channel 14
BPTTL-831013JV Localvision Pierre Harold, South Dakota	Channel 28
BPTT-830301JJ Dull Knife Memorial College, Inc. Busby, Montana	Channel 45
BPTT-830301JA Dull Knife Memorial College, Inc. Colstrip, Montana	Channel 53
BPTT-830301JI Dull Knife Memorial College, Inc. Ahsaland and part of the Tongue River Valley, Montana	Channel 47
BPTVL-840113LI David and Sylvia Kaufman Scher Monticello, N.Y.	Channel 8
BPTVL-8401163K Zenon Reynarowych Glen Spey, N.Y.	Channel 8
BPTVL-84011630 Zenon Reynarowych Ellenville, N.Y.	Channel 8

Winners in the October 31st lottery were:

Black Media, ch. 68, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; **Home-town Telecasting**, ch. 66, St. Petersburg, Florida; **NEP Communications**, ch. 2, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; **Spectrum Press**, ch. 29, Richfield, Utah; **Independent Satellite**, ch. 63, Searcy, Arkansas; **TPC Communications**, ch. 26, Tyler, Texas; **Mountain TV**, ch. 52, Sisseton, South Dakota; **Rene Rodriguez**, ch. 27, Biloxi, Mississippi; **Spectrum Press**, ch. 15, Roosevelt, Utah; **Valley TV**, ch. 18, Naples, Florida; **Tier III Media**, ch. 52, Camden, Missouri; **Low Power Technology**, ch. 28, Wichita Falls, Texas; **Berke & Rubin**, ch. 58, Silver City, New Mexico; **Citizen TV**, ch. 55, Mobile, Alabama; **William Monroe**, ch. 2, Tallahassee, Florida; **International Cultural Network**, ch. 42, Rochester, New York; **Nilda De Anda**, ch. 44, Salina, Kansas; **Women's Low Power Stations**, ch. 13, Hillsboro, New Mexico; **Mountain TV Network**, ch. 43, Morgan City, Louisiana; **Scripps-Howard Broadcasting**, ch. 64, Vero Beach, Florida.

Winners in the November 16th lottery were:

Community Service Television, ch. 60, St. Louis, Missouri; **Mountain TV Network**, ch. 49, Richland, Washington; **Summa Communications**, ch. 25, Destin, Florida; **Low Power Technology**, ch. 42, Columbia, Missouri; **James Connell**, ch. 47, Bellingham, Washington; **Catholic Views Broadcasts**, ch. 52, Memphis, Tennessee; **Delta Television**, ch. 69, Little Rock, Arkansas; **Vision Unlimited**, ch. 62, Columbus, Ohio; **Broadcast Data**, ch. 25, Coos Bay, Oregon; **The Television Ten**, ch. 57, Fort Meyers, Florida; **Summa Communications**, ch. 5, Oil City, Pennsylvania; **Blacks Desiring Media**, ch. 28, Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin; **Carroll Enterprises**, ch. 3, Oscoda-Su Sable, Michigan; **Raymond Wesnofske**, ch. 39, Bridgehampton, New York; **Rosalinda Gonzalez**, ch. 27, Jonesboro, Arkansas; **He's The One Broadcasting**, ch. 17, Caribou, Maine; **Ponyland Broadcasting**, ch. 19, Jefferson City, Missouri; **University of Utah**, ch. 34, Manti, Utah; **Linda Clevenger**, ch. 51, Wabash, Indiana; **Blacks Desiring Media**, ch. 45, Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri; **Kanza**, ch. 39, Chillicothe, Missouri; **Mountain TV Network**, ch. 41, Worthington, Minnesota; **Broadcast Data**, ch. 56, Cape May, New Jersey; **The Little TV Station**, ch. 33, Twin Falls, Idaho; **Quanta Communications**, ch. 43, Pocatello, Idaho; **Blacks Desiring Media**, ch. 52, Altamont, Oregon; **University of Michigan**, ch. 46, Port Huron, Michigan; **North American Television**, ch. 44, Cheyenne, Wyoming; **Colby-Bates-Bowdoin**, ch. 14, Skowhegan, Maine; **First Choice Video**, ch. 5, Huntsville, Texas; **Eddie Robinson**, ch. 24, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; **Bob Jacobucci**, ch. 51, Victoria, Texas.

NEWS

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

This is an unofficial announcement of Commission action. Release of the full text of a Commission order constitutes official action. See 47 C.F.R. § 1.1205 (D.C. Circ. 1978).

BROADCAST STATION TOTALS FOR SEPTEMBER 1984

The Commission has announced the following totals for broadcast stations licensed as of September 30, 1984:

AM Radio	4754
PM Radio	3658
PM Educational Radio	1165
UHF Commercial TV	358
VHF Commercial TV	535
UHF Educational TV	173
VHF Educational TV	114
UHF Low Power TV	102
VHF Low Power TV	202
Total Radio	9577
Total TV	1484

Latest on Sioux Falls

What we have learned in Sioux Falls that may be of interest:

Getting the printed weekly TV schedules to include your station is like pulling teeth. Apparently the shoppers and papers figure you are going to steal some of their ad dollars (you are) and they do not want to do anything that helps you out.

Many have their schedules typeset by some computer outfit in New York that requires three-week lead time. The New York outfit won't include it unless the local paper involved requests it. Being the first UHF in a market is also tough—the public does not know what it is or how you get it. Dealers are slow to stock antennas so we are stocking them ourselves. It is a good idea to run spots on your channel explaining what is necessary to get your channel. Those that are getting it good tell their friends and neighbors.

Ask your viewers to contact the cable system to put you on and the newspapers to include your program schedule.

Automatically superimposing a sign for 10 seconds and four times an hour that says 'call for free schedule' with our phone number, generates about two calls per hour (population 80,000).

Coverage is far better than expected. The Mayor, who is a former employee of the major TV station in town (they also own the cable system), is trying to get our contract for tower and transmitter space canceled because we put in a satellite dish over our transmitter building (the FCC lost our STL application).

When you are UHF you assume the cable system ties up the VHF terminals and the UHF terminals are free to connect a UHF antenna. Not true in all cases. The local cable system rents converters (part of their charge) that convert to VHF. However, Radio Shack and others sold converters that converted the cable channels to UHF. So the UHF terminals are already used by their connection to the cable. Buyers of their own converters saved the cable system converter rental charge. What they need now to connect a UHF antenna is a simple A-B 300-ohm switch, which no one seems to make anymore.

Another thing we recently learned the hard way is that you cannot insert local taped programming in a cold transmitter building. The tape shrinks and does not lock up. The building must be heated, so tack that in your budget.

We are now working on selling a real estate program—\$150 for 10 times showing of the home for sale. Half price for 10 more if it still has not sold. The program will include interviews of local people in the know on the real estate market, decorating homes, getting them ready to sell, etc. (The \$150 is up-front.) If that goes, next is a car sales program—again, full motion video of the car (they can even listen to the motor, as well as see it). \$15 for a car shown seven times (or less if it sells early) and half price for seven more spots. Home spots will be about four minutes; the cars will be about one minute or whatever is necessary to show it adequately. We will also sell car dealer spots in the middle but will not take dealers in the regular program ads at \$15.

Others have done this with Alpha Numeric; we will probably be the first to try it with a regular program with full motion video.

FCC Data Proposal

Washington DC ... The Commission plans to allow the public remote access to television and broadcast auxiliary engineering computer data bases by September 1985, according to Don Enty, chief of the FCC Information Resources Planning Division

Broadcast engineering files include technical information on current applications, construction permits, and licenses, which can be used to calculate interference and service contours in order to analyze channel availabilities.

Information on antenna site locations, station coordinates, ERP, antenna HAAT and radiation center above main sea level, frequency, channel, class, call sign, city, state and country are also included in the files.

The data is currently available only on magnetic tape or microfiche.

The FCC will gain experience first in permitting remote access via a third party contractor to files in 33 mobile services will determine how well the arrangement works and how much demand exists for services, then will allow access to other data.

The Commission decided that using a contractor is preferable to direct access through commercial phone lines because a third party maintains the security of FCC data files, avoids straining FCC resources and prevents competition between public users and Commission staff users.

Users would pay the contractor for access.

A company in Oklahoma that operated a full service STV operation has a Zenith encoder system and has 7,000 Zenith Savi II decoders for sale at \$30 each (original cost—\$180) and will include the encoder and computer free if you buy all of the decoders. Contact John at (918) 481-0881. This may be of interest to those of you considering putting your low power channel on as STV.



NEWS

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

This is an unofficial announcement of Commission action. Release of the full text of a Commission order constitutes official action. See FCC v. FCC, 515 F.2d 365 (D.C. Cir. 1975).

Report No. 18129

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE

FCC ADOPTS PROCEDURES TO EXPEDITE PROCESSING OF LOW POWER TV AND TV TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS (MM DOCKET 83-1350)

To streamline and expedite the processing of low power television and television translator applications, the Commission has adopted the use of a series of windows for filing applications and eliminated the requirement to file information or certification concerning financial qualifications.

In December 1982, the Commission proposed three changes in the processing procedures for low power TV and TV translator applications: (1) modify the present cut-off procedures to provide for a series of open windows for filing applications; (2) eliminate the requirement for filing financial information or certification with applications; and (3) create a priority or separate processing class for TV translators or certain classes of TV translator applications. The Commission sought comments on other alternatives that would help to expedite consideration of low power TV and TV translator applications.

Under the new rules, a series of windows will open 30 days or more after public notice of the window is given. New applicants would then have a limited time, generally five working days or more, in which to file complete applications. Properly filed applications would either be placed on a proposed grant list or grouped for a lottery with other mutually exclusive applications filed during that window and placed on a lottery public notice.

To expedite the processing of properly filed pending applications that have not been cut-off, the FCC said those applications would be cut-off on the last day of the first national window filing period. Those intending to file competing applications against the properly filed pending applications that have not been cut-off and are not linked to any cut-off applications, may file during the appropriate window filing period.

The Commission said the use of filing windows should help expedite the processing of both TV translator and low power TV applications by eliminating the administrative step of placing applications on cut-off lists and by eliminating the opportunity for copying and over-filing on earlier filed applications which appear on a cut-off list. The FCC said filing windows would provide an equal opportunity to all potential applicants to file new applications and would not disadvantage the first-filed application, as sometimes occurred in the past.

In eliminating the required financial certification, the Commission pointed out that because the strict one-year construction period is applied to low power TV and TV translator authorizations, those won without appropriate financial backing are terminated. Moreover, since compliance would be monitored post-lottery, elimination of the financial certification would apply retroactively.

After considering various proposals for affording TV translator applicants a processing priority over low power TV applicants, the FCC concluded that the public interest would be served by maintaining the present balance between the goals of maintaining TV translator service and encouraging new low power TV service. It said adoption of TV translator priorities would require new regulatory restrictions that would impair the present flexibility for providing new originating services.

As suggested by several of the commenters, the requirement to file some evidence of site availability would limit the number of frivolous applications. The Commission said site availability was the major basis for challenging lottery winners, and a significant number of lottery winners have had their applications dismissed due to lack of site availability. Therefore, to maintain the integrity of the application process and expedite processing of qualified applicants, the FCC said it will require an applicant to certify on FCC Form 346 that it has obtained reasonable assurance from the property owner that the site will be available.

The most frequently proposed procedural change was for the Commission to take into consideration terrain shielding when calculating anticipated interference. The Commission said the requested procedural changes would not be made. Moreover, it was beyond staff capacity to evaluate individually thousands of terrain shielding claims; and to become embroiled in terrain shielding disputes at this time would frustrate its efforts to expedite grants of TV translator and low power TV applications. However, the FCC said it may be appropriate to reconsider the terrain shield issue when the flow of applications diminishes.

Action by the Commission October 17, 1984, by Report and Order (FCC 84-492). Commissioners Fowler (Chairman), and Patrick, with Commissioner Rivers concurring in part and issuing a statement and Commissioner Dawson dissenting in part and issuing a statement.

-FCC-

For further information contact Larry Miller, (202) 632-3894.

The October issue has been ready to go since mid-October, but since the Commission passed new rules the latter part of October (18th), the entire text was to be published and released as usual the following week from the FCC. We have called every business day since to have it shipped by Federal Express so we could get the magazine out but each time we were told it was held up because one Commissioner or the other still wanted to include his dissenting opinion, etc. Turns out now that all those are in but still no release and the staff have no explanation.

We are, therefore, mailing the balance of the publication and just as soon as the full text of the new rules is released, it will be mailed. The text we include here is the next day release.

From reading quotes from Larry Miller of the FCC, public notice will be given about 30 days before a filing window is opened and applicants given about five working days in which to file for the locations available. Miller is also quoted as saying that this window system will not start until the 25,000 currently being processed are completed—probably about the fourth quarter of 1985.

Miller says the provision that applicants no longer have to certify that they have the financing will be retroactive to the applications on hand. The new ruling that applicants must certify they have antenna site availability will not take effect until the new window system goes into operation, according to Miller.

Editor's Note: The November issue will be mailed just as soon as we get the entire text of the new rules.

Discovery Network Debuts January 1st — Free Video Music Service to LPTV Stations

Glen Taylor, one of the original founders of **Financial News Network**, has announced the formation of **Discovery International**, to operate **Discovery Music Network** to furnish video music to cable systems and television stations. No sexual or violent music clips will be played on the network. **MTV** is planning a second music channel with 'older' music to complement its present cable service.

Ted Turner also plans a music channel to compete with **MTV** scheduled to start October 26th. **MTV** currently serves 20 million cable households.

For information on the new **Discovery Music Network**, designed for adults 24-45 years old, and how you can carry it on your low power station at no charge, contact Dain Eric at 12401 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90064; (213) 820-2900.

Discovery allows affiliates five minutes per hour of local advertisements.

Discovery has filed a lawsuit against **MTV** for making exclusive contracts with music suppliers; **Discovery** attorneys say the exclusive contracts violate Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts.

Lo-Power Community TV

NEW RULES :

Procedures for Expediting Processing of LPTV

Docket No. 83-1350

November 1984

What's Happening

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

Distant Signal Rule Changed

The copyright tribunal has agreed to change the 'distant signal rule' under which cable systems were forced to treat local LPTV's as other than a local signal and, therefore, were required to pay copyright royalty fees. With the rule now reworded, cable systems are free to carry local LPTV's without paying fees.

Turner Music Channel Fails

Ted Turner's music channel, designed to compete with MTV, has failed to grab a large enough market to be viable. Turner has sold out the rights to MTV.

FM Comparative Hearings

The FCC's Mass Media Bureau will recommend in the open meeting on December 19 that the new 700 FM stations be settled with comparative hearings instead of the current LPTV-like lotteries. Mass Media Bureau Chief Jim McKinney has said that the Bureau believes that too many spurious filings would result from a lottery situation. (We wonder.)

- BPTTV-8308181A
Dull Knife Memorial College
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation,
Busy, Montana Channel 10
- BPTTV-8308181B
Dull Knife Memorial College
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation
Muddy Creek, Montana Channel 9
- BPTTV-820315TV
Lake of the Woods County
Williams, Minnesota Channel 59
- BPTTV-831013JT
Localvision
Mitchell, South Dakota Channel 28
- BPTTV-820701TQ
Worthington Daily Globe, Inc.
Allendorf/Sibley, Iowa Channel 28
- BPTTV-830107TQ
Creative Broadcast Communications
Mobridge, South Dakota Channel 14
- BPTTV-831013JV
Localvision
Pierre Harold, South Dakota Channel 28
- BPTTV-830301JJ
Dull Knife Memorial College, Inc.
Busby, Montana Channel 45
- BPTTV-830301JA
Dull Knife Memorial College, Inc.
Colstrip, Montana Channel 33
- BPTTV-830301JI
Dull Knife Memorial College, Inc.
Absland and part of the Tongue
River Valley, Montana Channel 47
- BPTTV-840113LI
David and Sylvia Kaufman Scher
Monticello, N.Y. Channel 8
- BPTTV-8401163K
Zenon Reynarowych
Clen Spey, N.Y. Channel 8
- BPTTV-8401163O
Zenon Reynarowych
Ellenville, N.Y. Channel 8

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November 19, 1984

BROADCAST STATION TOTALS FOR OCTOBER 1984

AM Radio	4741
FM Radio	3680
FM Educational Radio	1169
UHF Commercial TV	359
VHF Commercial TV	536
UHF Educational TV	172
VHF Educational TV	114
UHF Low Power TV	106
VHF Low Power TV	203

Total Radio	9590
Total TV	1490



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Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C. 20554

FCC 84-492
35156

In the Matter of)
)
)
Low Power Television and) MM Docket No. 83-1350
Television Translator Service)

REPORT AND ORDER
(Proceeding Terminated)

Adopted: October 17, 1984

Released: November 19, 1984

By the Commission: Commissioner Quello absent; Commissioner Dawson dissenting in part and issuing a statement at a later date; Commissioner Rivera concurring and issuing a statement.

I. Introduction

1. In this proceeding the Commission is adopting further procedures to streamline and expedite the processing of low power television and television translator applications. 1/ The Notice of Proposed Rule Making ("Notice"), 49 Fed. Reg. 908, released December 23, 1983, proposed three changes in the processing procedures for low power television and television translator applications. The proposals included: (1) modification of the cut-off rules to provide for a "window" or date certain for filing applications; (2) elimination of the requirement of filing financial information or certification with applications; and (3) the designation of television translators or certain types of television translators as a priority or separate class of service for processing purposes.

2. The Commission is adopting the first two proposals; i.e., to use a series of windows for filing applications and to eliminate the requirement to file any financial information or certification. The new window filing procedure will also apply to applications now properly on file but not cut-off or linked to a cut-off application, in the manner discussed in paragraph 5, *infra*. The changes in the financial requirements will apply retroactively to all pending as well as new applicants. However, for reasons that are more fully detailed herein, the Commission will not separate the processing of television translator applications from low power television applications nor will it afford a priority to television translator applications over low power television applications.

3. A wide variety of comments were received in this proceeding from full-service television station licensees, television translator licensees and applicants, trade associations, educational institutions, low power television applicants and individuals. There was general support for the first two proposals. However, comments on the translator priority proposal were more diverse. Full-service television station licensees generally advocated priorities for fill-in translators; 2/ educators generally advocated priorities for noncommercial translators; television translator licensees generally advocated priorities for all television translator applications; and low power television applicants opposed any priority for translators. All comments and reply comments were given careful consideration. 3/

II. Modification of Cut-Off Rules

4. Under the current procedure used by the Commission, applications for low power television and television translator stations which have been found acceptable for filing are placed on an A cut-off list. This Public Notice invites competing applications until a specified cut-off date approximately thirty days later. Due to various factors, including the significant reduction and simplification of the information required in applications and the freeze on the filing of new low power television and television translator applications, almost all applications appearing on recent cut-off lists have generated numerous competing applications. The March 8, 1984, cut-off list, which contained approximately 3,400 applications, generated approximately 25,000 competing applications. This processing procedure entails administrative delay which has impeded the implementation of the low power television service and the expansion of the television translator service. Use of the cut-off lists requires double processing of all applications placed on cut-off lists. First, an application must be processed to determine whether it meets the Commission's technical requirements and whether it will cause interference to licensed or pending but cut-off facilities. If an application passes this initial evaluation, it is then placed on a cut-off list. After the cut-off date, the application must be processed again to determine whether any competing applications were filed by the cut-off date, in order to identify all mutually exclusive applications for lottery. This redundant processing is an inefficient use of the Commission's limited resources.

5. The Commission herein is adopting modified rules which eliminate the use of cut-off lists for the processing of low power television and television translator applications. As proposed in the Notice, filing windows will open no less than thirty days after Public Notice of the window is given by the Commission. The Public Notice will specify how long the filing window

will remain open, generally five work days. 4/ Windows will be opened as frequently as possible in order to provide various opportunities for filing applications, but consistent with the Commission's need to maintain an orderly processing procedure and our desire to use our resources efficiently. Applications filed during a window will be made available for public inspection after they have been entered into the Broadcast Application Processing data base. Applications filed during a window, which are found acceptable, will be either placed on a proposed grant list pursuant to Section 73.3572(f)(4) of the Commission's Rules or grouped for a lottery with other mutually exclusive applications filed during that window and placed on a lottery public notice pursuant to Section 73.3572(f)(2) of the Commission's Rules. In order to expedite the processing of properly filed pending applications that have not been cut-off, such applications will be cut-off on the last day of the first national window filing period. Applicants that intend to file competing applications against these properly filed pending applications that have not been cut-off and are not linked to any cut-off applications, may file during the appropriate window filing period. Although a list of these applications will not be issued by the Commission, they may be identified by reference to the Commission's engineering data base.

6. Filing windows will expedite the processing of applications and will help to reduce the processing delays encountered by both television translator and low power television applicants. Use of filing windows for low power television and television translator applications will do much to eliminate the practice of one applicant copying another applicant's information and submitting it as its own. Filing windows should also eliminate the deliberate creation of mutually exclusive situations by over-filing on applications as they appear on cut-off lists. Over-filing has been a source of frustration to applicants who have diligently prepared an application and waited years only to have numerous competing applications filed on the cut-off date. Filing windows will provide an equal opportunity to all potential applicants to file new applications and will not disadvantage the first-filed application as sometimes occurred in the past. In addition, because of the contour overlap rules used to determine interference for low power television and television translator applications, unique and complex linkage situations often develop. Hundreds of applications may be linked together because of potential interference as defined by the Commission's Rules. This extensive linkage is extended by the doctrine of *Kitty Hawk Broadcasting*, 7 FCC 2d 153 (1967), which holds that an applicant must file by a cut-off date even though not mutually exclusive with an applicant on the cut-off list or risk being precluded due to the filing of an intervening application that links the applicant to the cut-off list. Thus, extensive linkage coupled with the holding of *Kitty Hawk Broadcasting* dictates that prudent applicants file on virtually every cut-off list in order to avoid being precluded from filing by other adjacent applications to which they are linked.

7. We have found no legal impediment to the use of filing windows either in legislative provisions or in judicial decisions. Neither Section 309(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, nor *Ashbacher v. FCC*, 326 U.S. 327 (1945), requires the Commission to use cut-off lists in processing applications. Section 309(b) requires the Commission to give public notice of the acceptance for filing of an application 30 days prior to its grant. This requirement will remain. Moreover, the Supreme Court in *Ashbacher v. FCC*, 326 U.S. at 333, n. 9., recognized that the Commission could establish dates for the filing of conflicting applications. See also *Radio Athens, Inc. v. FCC*, 401 F.2d 398 (D.C. Cir. 1968). In *Century Broadcasting Corp. v. FCC*, 310 F.2d 864 (D.C. Cir. 1962), the flexibility of the Commission in fashioning procedural "housekeeping" rules was recognized. While the courts have traditionally required the Commission's cut-off dates to "fairly advise prospective applicants of what is being cut-off by the notice," *Ridge Radio Corp. v. FCC*, 292 F.2d 770, 773 (D.C. Cir. 1961), the filing windows being adopted herein meet this requirement. Prospective applicants will be notified by a general Public Notice that they must file their application during the specified filing period in order to receive consideration along with any other mutually exclusive applications filed during the same filing period.

8. Certain parties have commented that use of filing windows will engender a land rush mentality and stimulate the filing of applications by parties with no plans to use the channels for which they have applied. However, once the remaining Tier II and III locations are opened for filing, we anticipate massive filings for available channels regardless of whether cut-off procedures or filing windows are used. It has been argued that cut-off lists have been used by some over-filers to target other applicants that might be willing to buy them out. If this is so, without cut-off lists these frequency speculators will be less inclined to file applications since there will be no readily apparent party with whom to negotiate a settlement or to whom a construction permit may later be sold.

9. Comments were requested on appropriate groupings for given window periods. Of the responsive comments, none presented viable plans for dealing with the prejudice to adjacent groups due to daisy chain effects 5/ which would result from any given grouping. In certain areas such as Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, physical distance may allow for separate windows. However, except in isolated situations where it is apparent that no prejudice will occur to adjacent areas, we will open the filing windows for all available channels throughout all of the country. This procedure will allow many applications in rural areas to be processed expeditiously since they may generally be unopposed. Television translator organizations will be able to apply for the channels which they need to provide service without the fear of inviting competing applications when they

4/ The Commission intends to retain some discretion as to the timing of the windows and the periods they will be open. This discretion is necessary in order to respond to changing circumstances in the processing of low power television and television translator applications.

5/ Because of the contour overlap interference criteria used for low power television and television translator applications, daisy chains of mutually exclusive applications may extend for hundreds of miles. Daisy chains occur when an application is mutually exclusive, i.e., would cause interference, with an application in an adjacent community, which is mutually exclusive with an application in another adjacent community, and so on.

1/ The modified rules are contained in Appendix A.

2/ Fill-in translators are used to provide service to areas within the city grade, Grade A or Grade B contours of a full-service television station, that do not receive adequate service due to terrain shielding.

3/ The comments and reply comments are summarized in Appendix B.

appear on a cut-off list. In addition, the filing window can be used by existing stations to file major change amendments. We feel that this approach will do much to eliminate the delay and over-filing that television translator and low power television applicants have faced since the implementation of the low power television service. In addition, we will continue our policy of expediting the processing of applications which are not mutually exclusive.

III. Financial Information

10. For the reasons stated in the Notice and for the reasons stated herein, the requirement that an applicant for a low power television or television translator authorization file any information or certification concerning its financial qualifications is being eliminated. Thus, completion of Section III, Financial Qualifications, on FCC Form 346 will no longer be required of low power television and television translator applicants. Because a strict one-year construction period is applied to low power television and television translator authorizations, a mechanism for post-lottery enforcement is in place that will provide for termination of authorizations won without appropriate financial backing. Moreover, since compliance will now be monitored post-lottery, it is in the public interest to have the changes apply retroactively to all pending as well as new applicants.

11. We believe that, in compliance with the statutory mandate of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the Commission may refrain from soliciting financial information from an applicant. Pursuant to Section 308(b) "all applications for station licenses ... shall set forth such facts as the Commission by regulation may prescribe as to citizenship, character, and financial, technical, and other qualifications of the applicant to operate the station ..." 47 U.S.C. §308(b) (1981). (Emphasis added.) The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has confirmed that the Commission's inquiry into the financial qualifications of its applicants is discretionary.

Also, the provisions of 47 U.S.C. 308(b) authorizing consideration of factors of "citizenship, character and financial, technical and other qualifications" is not violated because it does not require scrutiny of an applicant's financial fitness. That section leaves it within the discretion of the Commission to decide which facts relating to such factors it wishes to have set forth in applications. Since this leaves the Commission free to have no facts set forth on any of these matters, if it finds such action appropriate, it follows necessarily that the Commission is not required to consider financial fitness if it deems it irrelevant to its regulatory scheme. [National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners v. FCC, 525 F.2d 630, 645 (D.C. Cir. 1976).]

12. We further believe that in the case of low power television and television translator service we no longer need information on the financial qualifications of an applicant, or even a financial certification from an applicant, in order to make the public interest determination whether to grant an application as required by Section 309(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. 47 U.S.C. §309(a) (1981). Thus, we believe that we can discharge our statutory obligation with a simplified low power television and television translator application form which does not elicit information or a certification on the financial qualifications of an applicant.

IV. Separation and Priority for Television Translators

13. The Commission also requested comments on various alternative proposals to designate television translators as a priority or separate class of service for processing purposes with low power television secondary to it. Since television translator and low power television stations share the same frequencies, and since on a technical basis the operation of the stations is nearly equivalent, they are now processed together.

14. Since the establishment of the low power television service the Commission has attempted to balance two principal goals for the provision of television service. One of these goals is to recognize the contribution that the traditional translator has played in providing television service to areas where direct reception of full-service television stations is hindered by distance or intervening terrain barriers. To promote this goal, we have avoided rules that would make translator service more difficult to provide, especially in isolated rural areas where the need for television service is greatest. A second goal is to provide maximum flexibility for new originating services to come into being, easily and at low cost, and to provide for expansion of existing translator service. Notice of Proposed Rule Making in Docket 78-253, 82 FCC 2d 47 (1980) at paragraph 6. Such flexibility allows low power television stations to develop programming tailored to the needs and interests of the local community.

15. The Commission's attempts to balance these sometimes competing goals have included various actions. The Commission first attempted to initiate low power television service while at the same time protecting television translator service by accepting television translator applications with waiver requests to originate programming, under interim processing procedures established in 1980. Interim Processing Procedures, 48 RR 2d 291 (1980). These interim processing rules were designed to allow the continued processing of television translator applications while at the same time accepting new low power television applications for filing. It was believed that a total freeze on the acceptance and processing of television translator applications would not be in the public interest. At the same time, processing of only television translator applications during the interim period, when the low power television rule making was pending, would have seriously prejudiced the ability of low power television applicants to compete for available channels upon approval of the service.

16. During the interim period, the overwhelming demand for low power television stations was manifested in the thousands of low power television applications received by the Commission. The large number of applications threatened the ability of the staff to provide orderly and expeditious processing. Therefore, a series of partial and eventually total freezes was implemented in order to reduce the flow of applications to manageable levels. The partial freezes were designed to allow low power television and

television translator applications to be filed first in the most rural and underserved areas. This design facilitated the two goals by allowing the continued filing of television translator applications in the areas traditionally served by translators and also allowing for the filing of low power television applications. Although the "total" freeze on new and major change applications which has been in effect since September 15, 1983, has been disruptive to the plans of some potential applicants, it has allowed the Commission to implement the lottery mechanism and make strides in processing both television translator and low power television applications. 6/

17. We have determined, based on our experience and the comments received in this rule making, that the public interest will best be served by the expeditious processing of all applications and not by choosing one group of applicants to favor over another. We have not been persuaded that expeditious processing of television translator applications must come at the expense of providing maximum flexibility for existing television translator stations that want to switch to low power television status and new low power television stations, that can provide a local programming outlet beyond the capability of a television translator. Thus, we will continue to balance these two goals by seeking to accommodate both television translator and low power television applicants.

18. Under the Commission's rules a low power television station may operate as a television translator, rebroadcasting the programming of a full-service television station. 7/ Thus, any attempt to give a processing priority to television translators should take into consideration all the low power television applicants that propose to operate as television translators. A provision would have to be made for giving the same priority to these low power television applicants. New restrictions on programming changes for low power television and television translator stations would be necessary to maintain the integrity of this television translator priority. Significantly, restrictions on switching from television translator to low power television status would unduly penalize television translators that desire to do small amounts of local origination programming. The low power television service was initially designed to allow existing translators to provide some local origination programming. This flexibility is still a valid goal and should not be restricted. Since low power television licensees may operate as translators and also originate programming, hybrid systems have become a popular method of operation. Low power television stations are operating as translators for a good part of the time, with the institution of some local origination programming as appropriate for a particular area. Despite the fact that low power television stations are commonly thought of as stations that engage in continuous program origination, many communities, particularly the smaller ones, lack the resources to sustain such a station. However, some of these communities may desire local programming on a limited scale. Local news, sports events and public affairs programs are now carried on an occasional basis by low power television stations that were previously strictly limited to rebroadcasting by the Commission's television translator rules. The elimination of this flexibility, which would be required by priority processing, would be destructive to the further development of these hybrid stations. In addition, relaxation of the origination requirements has permitted former exclusively translator operations to convert to low power television and to establish an economic base in a particular community by selling advertising time. The income so generated is used to finance the translator portion of the operation. Thus, the priority now proposed for translators may be short sighted. Low power television as a broadcast service is in its infancy and should be given an opportunity to develop without further restrictions.

19. In any event, the primary complaint of those parties advocating a priority for television translators is that processing in combination with low power television applications has caused delays in the granting of television translator applications. The rule changes being adopted herein, particularly the use of window filing periods, will substantially reduce the processing time for television translator applications without providing a specific priority for such applications. The use of windows will eliminate the practice of over-filing competing applications on television translator applications. With fewer mutually exclusive situations, the applications which are filed may be processed more expeditiously. Therefore, we believe that expeditious action on television translator applications may be provided without the need to designate television translator applications as a priority.

20. For the most part, the commenting parties have focused on programming related arguments. The parties have attempted to show that television translator stations are entitled to a preference because they rebroadcast the signal of a full-service television station, which has more stringent programming requirements than low power television stations. It is argued that full-service television programming guidelines will insure that the signals rebroadcast by television translators will be superior to low power television programming. However, on June 27, 1984, the Commission adopted Regulation of Commercial Television, 56 RR 2d 1005 (1984), eliminating formal programming guidelines for full-service commercial television stations. In addition, the television translator station will not be able to respond to local community needs unless the primary

6/ Under the current freeze only applications submitted in response to cut-off lists, or for television translator stations bumped from channels 70 through 83 due to land mobile radio use, may be filed. As noted above, the Commission has received more than 30,000 low power television and television translator applications in response to cut-off lists.

7/ The basic distinction between low power television and television translator stations is that television translators are limited to rebroadcasting the signals of full-service television stations and cannot do more than 30 seconds of local origination programming per hour. Low power television stations may carry any type of broadcast programming and do any amount of local origination programming.

station, which the translator is rebroadcasting, determines that it will respond to the needs of the translator community. 8/ Since the primary station is often located a considerable distance from the translator station, and since a primary station may be carried on many translator stations in many diverse communities, it is impossible to determine that the needs and interests in all of the translator communities will be adequately served by the one primary station.

21. Most importantly, since low power television stations are authorized to do local program origination while television translators can only rebroadcast the signal of a full-service television station, there is a much greater probability that low power television stations will establish a local presence, e.g., a local studio, and be more responsive to community needs and interests. In view of the foregoing, we find no basis for determining that television translator applications are entitled to a preference over low power television applications based on claims of superior programming.

22. It has also been suggested that a priority be afforded to television translators carrying various types of primary stations providing network programming, independent programming, and public television or noncommercial programming. Certain parties suggest that each community should be served by the three television networks, two independent stations and public television before low power television applications are accepted. However, support of a priority system based on a preference for certain types of programming runs counter to past Commission decisions. For example, in the reconsideration of the Low Power Television Report and Order, 53 RR 24 1267 (1983) ("Reconsideration"), the Commission stated:

[T]here is no basis for preferring Neighborhood's programming proposals over any others. The Report and Order imposed a minimum of program content regulations on low power television stations so that they may be responsive to marketplace conditions. Report and Order, at 21490. Since we favor no particular programming, we cannot favor Neighborhood's plan over other proposals. [Reconsideration, 53 RR 24 at 1277.]

Just as it was not appropriate to take certain programming proposals into consideration in the Reconsideration it would also not be appropriate now to grant priorities to translator applications based on programming proposals. By affording a priority to translators the Commission would, in effect, be stating that the rebroadcast of programming by a translator should be preferred over the local origination outlet of a low power television station. We believe that this decision is more appropriately made in the marketplace and not by the Commission.

23. In addition to the above, there are procedural difficulties in providing for a priority for television translators. If television translator applications were now given a processing priority, applicants for low power television stations might file for television translators in order to secure the priority. 9/ This would only exacerbate processing delays. Even if the Commission made the change from television translator to low power television service a major change, it may not be sufficient to deter mass filings of applications for television translator service. Since, as suggested in the comments, speculative filers often have no intention of utilizing the channels for which they apply, a limitation on the use of the channel would not be an effective deterrent. The speculator still would have various options including: (1) being paid to dismiss its application by a legitimate translator applicant; (2) selling its authorization to a legitimate translator operator; and (3) retaining its authorization on the channel anticipating that the Commission will again change its rules. Proposals such as requiring a television translator applicant to submit written authority to rebroadcast the proposed primary station signal or requiring a television translator station to operate as a translator for a fixed number of years, also would not appear to solve the processing delays.

24. Designating certain classes of television translator applicants as a priority for processing purposes presents even more problems. Various commenters have suggested providing an absolute priority for translator applications to fill in the City Grade, Grade A or Grade B contour of full-service television stations. However, the Commission would be required to develop standards for determining whether certain areas within a specified contour of a full-service station were in fact not served. These technical quantification standards would be difficult, if not impossible, to develop and administer. Such priorities would require manual staff processing of applications and consideration of terrain shielding, which the Commission has previously rejected. No commenters advocating a translator priority addressed these difficult problems. Additionally, no comments were filed as to how to deal with the equally difficult situation where the unserved area is on the edge of the primary station's specified contour, and the priority translator is used to extend coverage rather than fill in unserved areas. Most commenters also advocated use of a full-service station's Grade B contour as the relevant coverage area. Under the proposed procedure a full-service television station would be entitled to an absolute preference for a television translator station that would serve any unserved area within the station's Grade B contour even if the television translator significantly extended the full-service station's signal into areas outside the Grade B contour and even if it extended the coverage of the full-service station into totally new communities. Full-service television stations might find some areas within their Grade B contours that would qualify for a television translator priority, but that would be used primarily to extend coverage into new areas. Grants of such applications would, of course, preclude the filing of conflicting low power television applications in those areas.

8/ Some of the commenting parties are NHF licensees that transmit subscription programming for a significant portion of their broadcast time. Under these licensees' proposal, television translators carrying this subscription programming would be entitled to the same processing priority as any other television translator carrying non-subscription programming.

9/ Currently a television translator station may change to a low power television station by filing a letter of notification with the Commission.

25. The arguments of the various educational institutions, and noncommercial broadcasters echo the previous claims of the National Association of Public Television Stations ("NAPTS") in its Petition for Further Reconsideration of the Low Power Television Report and Order, 51 RR 24 476 (1982), and Reconsideration, 53 RR 24 1267 (1983). The Commission, in its Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 83-486 (released October 27, 1983), considered the argument that elimination of the priority previously accorded television translator rebroadcasts of noncommercial programming seriously impairs the ability of noncommercial television to extend its services to remote areas of the country. Noncommercial broadcasters previously had an absolute priority for television translators on channels reserved for full-service noncommercial applicants in the Commission's table of television assignments. The Commission's rationale for eliminating the former noncommercial translator priority applies with equal vigor to the present proposal to give a priority to noncommercial applicants on all translator channels. We are not persuaded that there is an immediate risk of spectrum shortages which will curtail expansion of public television service to remote and unserved areas of the country. We also would note that numerous low power television applicants have proposed noncommercial service. Moreover, as explained in paragraph 6, the use of filing windows should also reduce processing delays and mutually exclusive situations for noncommercial translator applicants.

26. After giving careful consideration to the various proposals for affording television translator applicants a processing priority over low power television applicants, we have reached the conclusion that the public interest will be served by maintaining our present balance between the goals of maintaining television translator service and encouraging new low power television service. Adoption of television translator priorities would require the formulation of new regulatory restrictions that would severely impair the present flexibility for providing new originating services. The ability of licensees, including television translator licensees, to respond to marketplace conditions would be significantly curtailed. Finally, implementation of the low power television service would be substantially delayed.

V. Terrain Shielding and Site Availability

27. The Notice invited comments on any other procedures that would effectively expedite consideration of low power television and television translator applications. The most frequently proposed procedural change was for the Commission to take into consideration terrain shielding when calculating anticipated interference. It was contended that consideration of terrain shielding would eliminate many situations of apparent mutual exclusivity. Many commenters argued that the Commission's policy does not fully take into account all terrain factors and has inhibited the development of television translator and low power television service in many mountainous areas of the country. It was contended that processing applications without consideration of terrain shielding causes an inefficient use of radio spectrum since it precludes the use of many channels in locations where the Commission's theoretical analysis indicates interference would occur. Although we are sympathetic to the concerns of the commenting parties, we will not make the procedural changes requested. As stated in the LPTV Report and Order and Reconsideration, there is no universally accepted method of predicting the effects of terrain shielding. Moreover, it is far beyond our staff capacity to evaluate individually thousands of terrain shielding claims. We continue to believe that for the Commission to become embroiled in terrain shielding disputes at this time would frustrate our efforts to expedite grants of television translator and low power television applications. However, when the flow of applications diminishes it may be appropriate to reconsider the terrain shielding issue.

28. Another proposal which was made by many commenting parties is to require that some evidence of site availability be submitted with all applications for low power television and television translator service. It was suggested that the requirement to file some evidence of site availability would limit the number of frivolous applications filed with the Commission. Some commenters suggested that applicants be required to submit written authorization from the site owner evidencing a willingness to make the site available. Other commenters suggested that an applicant be required to certify that it has contacted the site owner and has obtained reasonable assurance of the site availability.

29. The Commission has held that although an applicant need not have a binding agreement or absolute assurance of a proposed site, an applicant must show that it has obtained reasonable assurance that its proposed site is available. Some indication by the property owner that he is favorably disposed toward making an arrangement is necessary. A mere possibility that the site will be available will not suffice. William F. Wallace and Anne K. Wallace, 49 FCC 2d 1424 (Rev. Bd. 1974). The specification of a site is an implied representation that an applicant has obtained reasonable assurance that the site will be available. A failure to inquire as to the availability of a site until after the application is filed is inconsistent with such a representation. See William F. Wallace, supra. In view of this longstanding Commission requirement, we are adding a question to FCC Form 346 which will require an applicant to certify that it has obtained reasonable assurance from the property owner that the site will be available. 10/ The certification will include a reference to the name and location of the person contacted.

30. This certification and related information is necessary for applications in the low power television and television translator service for several reasons. It appears that a significant number of applicants may submit applications without first determining if they have reasonable assurance that the site will be available. This situation creates processing delays for all applicants because the staff must consider and process many applications that are not complete since they do not have reasonable assurance of a site. To date, approximately 28 percent of the low power television lotteries have drawn petitions to deny against the tentative selector.

10/ The applicant certifies that it has contacted an authorized spokesperson for the owner of the rights to the proposed transmitter site and has obtained reasonable assurance that the site will be available for its use if this application is granted. Yes No The person is who can be contacted at the following address and telephone number

Excluding the petitions to deny filed by Neighborhood TV Company based on its court appeal 11/, 65 percent of the petitions to deny raise issues of site availability. In 40 percent of the cases where site availability is raised we have found the tentative selectee's application deficient in this respect and dismissed its application. Another 20 percent of the cases have raised site issues that require the solicitation of further information by the staff. Thus, site availability is the major basis for challenging lottery winners and results in the dismissal of a significant number of lottery winners. Further, when a construction permit is granted to an applicant that does not have a site and thus does not build a station, service to the public is delayed and a qualified applicant may be prevented from obtaining an authorization and providing a needed service. 12/ Therefore, in order to maintain the integrity of the application process and in order to expedite processing of qualified applicants, we are adopting this site certification requirement. We feel this action will not be burdensome on applicants, since our current policy already required that they obtain reasonable assurance that the proposed site is available. The only new requirement is that the applicant now verify this action on the application form.

VI. Other Matters

31. We are also adopting various "housekeeping" rule changes herein which are necessary to clarify and conform various rule sections and delete inapplicable rules. All of the rule changes adopted herein are reflected in Appendix A.

32. Section 73.3516(c) is being modified to remove a provision which provided for the filing of a television translator application on a channel on which a UHF full-service station had been authorized but not yet placed into operation. This section, which was inadvertently not changed at the time the low power television rules were adopted, eliminates an inconsistency in the Commission's Rules.

33. In Section 73.3572(f)(2), certain minor clarifications are being made concerning the 30-day Public Notice announcing lotteries. Minor changes are made in Sections 73.3580(d)(1) and 74.784 distinguishing the local public notice and station identification requirements for low power television licensees that are locally originating programming as defined by Section 74.701(h) of the Commission's Rules. Section 73.3584(c) is modified to make it clear that 30 days is allowed for filing petitions to deny applications which appear on a proposed grant list. Section 74.735(c)(4), requesting certain technical information, is being deleted since the information requested is no longer necessary. Section 74.780 is being updated to specify correctly the various broadcast regulations which apply to low power television and television translator stations. Section 74.763(b) is added to conform to the full-service television requirements for reporting discontinuance of operation. A minor clarification is being made in Section 73.3564 to reiterate the complete and sufficient standard for acceptance of low power television and television translator applications and conform this section with Section 73.3591 and the Low Power Television Report and Order, 51 RR 2d 476, 502 (1982). Various other minor references and inconsistencies 13/ have been corrected in the following: Sections 73.3540(c)(1), 74.765(b), and 74.783.

34. Pursuant to Section 605 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. §601 et. seq., the Commission certifies that the action proposed will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The rule revisions are designed to simplify and expedite processing procedures.

VII. Conclusion

35. In view of the foregoing and pursuant to Sections 1, 3, 4(1) and (j), 303, 308, 309 and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, it is hereby ordered that the action taken herein and the amendment of the Commission's Rules as set forth in Appendix A, are effective December 26, 1984.

36. It is further ordered, that revised FCC Form 346 is amended, effective upon approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

37. It is further ordered that this proceeding is terminated.

38. For further information concerning this proceeding contact Larry A. Miller, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 632-3894.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

William J. Tricarico
Secretary

11/ The LPTV Report and Order, which promulgated the low power television rules, was appealed by Neighborhood TV Company, Inc. Neighborhood TV Company, Inc. argued that television translator applications should have been processed separately from low power television applications. Appellant maintained that applications that were on file at the time the low power television service was initiated were prejudiced by the Commission's decision to process low power television and television translator applications together. The Court of Appeals recently denied Neighborhood's appeal. Neighborhood TV Company, Inc. v. FCC, No. 83-1635 (D.C. Cir. Aug. 17, 1984).

12/ Based upon our experience, applicants without the site specified in the application often request to move to another site after grant of the construction permit. This is usually a major change. Pursuant to Section 73.3572 of the Commission's Rules, a major change requires the assignment of a new file number to an application and reprocessing of that amended application which, as far as the technical proposal is concerned, entails the same processing as a new application.

13/ A further inconsistency in paragraph 47 of the Reconsideration of the LPTV Report and Order, 53 RR 2d 1267 (1983), is hereby corrected. Major changes include substantial changes in an applicant's ownership as defined in

Part 73-Radio Broadcast Services

1. 47 CFR 73.3516 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§73.3516 Specification of facilities.

* * * * *

(c) An application for a construction permit for a new broadcast station, the facilities for which are specified in an outstanding construction permit or license, will not be accepted for filing.

* * * * *

2. 47 CFR 73.3540 is amended by removing paragraph (c)(1).

3. 47 CFR 73.3564 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (c) and adding new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§73.3564 Acceptance of applications.

(a) Applications tendered for filing are dated upon receipt and then forwarded to the Mass Media Bureau, where an administrative examination is made to ascertain whether the applications are complete. Except for low power TV and TV translator applications, those found to be complete or substantially complete are accepted for filing and are given file numbers. In the case of minor defects as to completeness, the applicant will be required to supply the missing information. Applications that are not substantially complete will be returned to the applicant. In the case of low power TV and TV translator applications, those found to be complete and sufficient are accepted for filing and are given file numbers. Low power TV and TV translator applications that are not complete and sufficient will be returned to the applicant.

* * * * *

(c) At regular intervals the FCC will issue a Public Notice listing all applications and major amendments thereto which have been accepted for filing. Pursuant to §§73.3571(c), 73.3572(c) and 73.3573(d), except in the case of low power TV and TV translator applications, such notice shall establish a cut-off date (no less than 30 days from the date of issuance) for the filing of mutually exclusive applications and petitions to deny. However, no application will be accepted for filing unless certification of compliance with the local notice requirements of §73.3580(h) (Local public notice of filing of broadcast applications) has been made in the tendered application.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section and §73.3572, new and major change applications for low power TV and TV translator stations will be accepted only on the date(s) specified by the FCC in a Public Notice.

4. 47 CFR 73.3572 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (f) to read as follows:

§73.3572 Processing of TV broadcast, low power TV, and TV translator station applications.

(a) Applications for TV stations are divided into two groups:

(1) In the first group are applications for new stations or major changes in the facilities of authorized stations. A major change for TV broadcast stations authorized under this part is any change in frequency or community of license which is in accord with a present allotment contained in the Table of Assignments (§73.606). Other requests for change in frequency or community of license for TV stations must first be submitted in the form of a petition for rulemaking to amend the Table of Assignments. In the case of low power TV and TV translator stations authorized under Part 74 of this chapter, a major change is any change in:

- (i) Frequency (output channel) assignment;
- (ii) Transmitting antenna system including the direction of the radiation, directive antenna pattern or transmission line;
- (iii) Antenna height;
- (iv) Antenna location exceeding 200 meters; or
- (v) Authorized operating power.

However, if the proposed modification of facilities, other than a change in frequency, will not increase the signal range of the low power TV or TV translator station in any horizontal direction, the modification will not be considered a major change. Provided further that the FCC may, within 15 days after the acceptance of any other application for modification of facilities advise the applicant that such application is considered to be one for a major change and therefore subject to the provisions of §§73.3580 and 1.1111 pertaining to major changes.

* * * * *

(f) Processing of applications for low power TV and TV translator stations.

(1) Applications for low power TV and TV translator stations will be processed as nearly as possible in the order in which they are filed. Such applications will be placed in the processing line in numerical sequence, and will be drawn by the staff for study, the lowest file number first. The FCC

will specify, by Public Notice, a period for filing low power TV or TV translator applications. The filing period will open no less than 30 days after release of the Public Notice and remain open for at least five work days.

(2) Subsequently, the FCC will release a Public Notice: (i) establishing a date, time, and place for a public lottery; (ii) accepting for filing mutually exclusive applications which were timely filed during the filing period previously specified by the FCC; (iii) designating the listed mutually exclusive applications for public lottery pursuant to the procedures set forth in §1.1601 et seq.; and (iv) describing each applicant's certified preferences and selection probabilities and assigning to each applicant a number block. (It will be the applicant's responsibility to notify the FCC, within 30 days of the release of the Public Notice, of any omissions of applications or clerical or mathematical errors in preferences or probabilities. The FCC will not entertain appeals involving these matters if timely notification to the FCC has not been made.) If necessary, the FCC will release subsequent Public Notices correcting only clerical or mathematical errors and including any previously omitted mutually exclusive applications. The public lottery pursuant to the procedures set forth in §1.1601 et seq., will be held no less than 30 days subsequent to the initially released Public Notice announcing the lottery. Subsequent to the lottery, the FCC will release a Public Notice announcing the selection of a tentative selectee resulting from the lottery and providing an opportunity for the filing of Petitions to Deny pursuant to the requirements of §73.3584(c). If, upon examination, the FCC finds that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of a tentative selectee's application, the same will be granted. Those applications which, due to the lottery, are no longer mutually exclusive with other applications will be announced in a Public Notice proposing the grant of those applications and providing an opportunity for the filing of Petitions to Deny pursuant to §73.3584(c). Groups of mutually exclusive applicants remaining after a lottery will be designated for lottery. Applications which are not grantable due to mutual exclusivity with the permittee selected by lottery will be dismissed.

* * * * *

(4) The FCC will periodically release a Public Notice accepting for filing and proposing for grant those applications which were timely filed during the filing period specified by the FCC in a Public Notice for filing low power TV or TV translator applications, but which are not mutually exclusive with any other application, and providing an opportunity for the filing of Petitions to Deny pursuant to §73.3584.

5. 47 CFR 73.3580 is amended by revising paragraphs (d) and (g) to read as follows:

§73.3580 Local public notice of filing of broadcast applications.

* * * * *

(d) The licensee of an operating broadcast station who files an application or amendment thereto which is subject to the provisions of this section must give notice as follows:

(1) An applicant who files for renewal of a broadcast station license, other than a low power TV station license not locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h), FM translator station, FM booster station or a TV translator station license, must give notice of this filing by broadcasting announcements on applicant's station. (Sample and schedule of announcements are below.) Newspaper publication is not required. An applicant who files for renewal of a low power TV station license not locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h), FM translator station, FM booster station or a TV translator station licensee will comply with (g) below.

* * * * *

(g) An applicant who files for an authorization, major modification, assignment, transfer or renewal, or a major amendment thereto, for a low power TV, TV translator, FM translator, or FM booster station must give notice of this filing in a daily, weekly or biweekly newspaper of general circulation in the community or area to be served. (An applicant who files for renewal of a low power TV station locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h) must give notice pursuant to (d)(1) of this section.) The filing notice will be given immediately following the tendering for filing of the application or amendment, or immediately following notification to the applicant by the FCC that public notice is required pursuant to §§73.3572, 73.3573, or 73.3578.

(1) Notice requirements for these applicants are as follows:

(i) In a newspaper at least one time; or

* * * * *

6. 47 CFR 73.3584 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§73.3584 Petitions to deny.

* * * * *

(c) In the case of applications for new low power TV or TV translator stations, or for major changes in the existing facilities of such stations, any party in interest may file with the FCC a Petition to Deny any application (whether as originally filed or if amended so as to require a new file number pursuant to §73.3572(b)) for which local notice pursuant to §73.3580 is required, provided such petitions are filed within 30 days of the FCC Public Notice proposing the application for grant (applicants may file oppositions within 15 days after the Petition to Deny is filed); but where the

FCC selects a tentative permittee pursuant to §1.1601 et seq., Petitions to Deny shall be accepted only if directed against the tentative selectee and filed after issuance of and within 15 days of FCC Public Notice announcing the tentative selectee. The applicant may file an opposition within 15 days after the Petition to Deny is filed. In cases in which the minimum diversity preference provided for in §1.1623(f)(1) has been applied, an "objection to diversity claim," and opposition thereto, may be filed against any applicant receiving a diversity preference, within the same time period provided herein for Petitions and Oppositions. In all pleadings, allegations of fact or denials thereof shall be supported by appropriate certification. However, the FCC may announce, by the Public Notice announcing the acceptance of the last-filed mutually exclusive application, that a notice of Petition to Deny will be required to be filed no later than 30 days after issuance of the Public Notice.

* * * * *

7. 47 CFR 73.3591 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§73.3591 Grants without hearing.

* * * * *

(b) In making its determinations pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the FCC will not consider any other application, or any application if amended so as to require a new file number, as being mutually exclusive or in conflict with the application under consideration unless such other application was substantially complete, or, in the case of low power TV and TV translator stations, complete and sufficient, and tendered for filing by:

(1) the close of business on the day preceding the day designated by Public Notice as the day the listed application is to be available and ready for processing;

(2) the date prescribed in §73.3516(e) in the case of applications which are mutually exclusive with applications for renewal of license of broadcast stations; or

(3) the close of business on the day designated by the FCC pursuant to §73.3564(d) as the date(s) for filing low power TV or TV translator applications.

* * * * *

8. 47 CFR 74.701 is amended by revising paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§74.701 Definitions.

* * * * *

(h) Local origination. Program origination if the parameters of the program source signal, as it reaches the transmitter site, are under the control of the low power TV station licensee. Transmission of TV program signals generated at the transmitter site constitutes local origination. Local origination also includes transmission of programs reaching the transmitter site via TV STL stations, but does not include transmission of signals obtained from either terrestrial or satellite microwave feeds or low power TV stations.

9. 47 CFR 74.732 is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§74.732 Eligibility and licensing requirements.

* * * * *

(d) The FCC will not act on applications for new low power TV or TV translator stations or for changes in facilities of existing stations when such changes will result in a major change until the applicable time for filing a petition to deny has passed pursuant to §73.3584(c).

* * * * *

10. 47 CFR 74.735 is amended by removing paragraph (c)(4) and redesignating paragraphs (c)(5) and (c)(6) as (c)(4) and (c)(5).

11. 47 CFR 74.763 is amended by adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§74.763 Time of operation.

* * * * *

(b) In the event that causes beyond the control of the low power TV or TV translator station licensee make it impossible to continue operating, the station may discontinue operation for a period of not more than 30 days without further authority from the FCC. Notification must be sent to the FCC in Washington, D.C. not later than the 10th day of discontinued operation. During such period, the licensee shall continue to adhere to the requirements in the station license pertaining to the lighting of antenna structures. In the event normal operation is restored prior to the expiration of the 30 day period, the licensee will so notify the FCC of this date. If the causes beyond the control of the licensee make it impossible to comply within the allowed period, informal written request shall be made to the FCC no later than the 30th day for such additional time as may be deemed necessary.

* * * * *

12. 47 CFR 74.765 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§74.765 Posting of station and operator licenses

* * * * *

(h) The licenses or permits of operators employed at low power TV stations locally originating programs (as defined by §74.701(h)) shall be posted in accordance with the provisions of §73.1230(b).

* * * * *

13. 47 CFR 74.780 is revised to read as follows:

§74.780 Broadcast regulations applicable to TV translator and low power TV stations.

The following rules are applicable to TV translator stations and low power TV stations:

Section 73.653 -- Operation of TV aural and visual transmitters.

Section 73.658 -- Affiliation agreements and network program practices; territorial exclusivity in non-network program arrangements.

Part 73, Subpart G -- Emergency Broadcast System (for low power TV stations locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h)).

Section 73.1201 -- Station identification (for low power TV stations locally originating programming as defined by §74.701(h)).

Section 73.1205 -- Fraudulent billing practices.

Section 73.1206 -- Broadcast of telephone conversations.

Section 73.1207 -- Rebroadcasts.

Section 73.1208 -- Broadcast of taped, filmed or recorded material.

Section 73.1211 -- Broadcast of lottery information.

Section 73.1212 -- Sponsorship identifications; list retention; related requirements.

Section 73.1216 -- Licensee conducted contests.

Section 73.1510 -- Experimental authorizations.

Section 73.1515 -- Special field test authorizations.

Section 73.1615 -- Operation during modifications of facilities.

Section 73.1635 -- Special temporary authorizations (STA).

Section 73.1650 -- International broadcasting agreements.

Section 73.1680 -- Emergency antennas.

Section 73.1940 -- Broadcasts by candidates for public office.

Section 73.2080 -- Equal employment opportunities (for low power TV stations only).

Section 73.3500 -- Application and report forms.

Section 73.3511 -- Applications required.

Section 73.3512 -- Where to file; number of copies.

Section 73.3513 -- Signing of applications.

Section 73.3514 -- Content of applications.

Section 73.3516 -- Specification of facilities.

Section 73.3517 -- Contingent applications.

Section 73.3518 -- Inconsistent or conflicting applications.

Section 73.3519 -- Repetitious applications.

Section 73.3521 -- Mutually exclusive applications for low power TV and TV translator stations.

Section 73.3522 -- Amendment of applications.

Section 73.3525(a), (b), (d), (f), (g), (h) and (i) -- Agreements for removing application conflicts.

Section 73.3533 -- Application for construction permit or modification of construction permit.

Section 73.3534 -- Application for extension of construction permit or for construction permit to replace expired construction permit.

Section 73.3536 -- Application for license to cover construction permit.

Section 73.3538(a)(1)(3)(4), (b) (2) -- Application to make changes in existing station.

Section 73.3539 -- Application for renewal of license.

Section 73.3540 -- Application for voluntary assignment or transfer of control.

Section 73.3541 -- Application for involuntary assignment or transfer of control.

Section 73.3542 -- Application for temporary authorization.

Section 73.3544 -- Application to obtain a modified station license.

Section 73.3545 -- Application for permit to deliver programs to foreign stations.

Section 73.3561 -- Staff consideration of applications requiring Commission action.

Section 73.3562 -- Staff consideration of applications not requiring action by the Commission.

Section 73.3564 -- Acceptance of applications.

Section 73.3566 -- Defective applications.

Section 73.3568 -- Dismissal of applications.

Section 73.3572 -- Processing of TV broadcast, low power TV, and TV translator station applications.

Section 73.3580 -- Local public notice of filing of broadcast applications.

Section 73.3584 -- Petition to deny.

Section 73.3587 -- Informal objections.

Section 73.3591 -- Grants without hearing.

Section 73.3593 -- Designation for hearing.

Section 73.3594 -- Local public notice of designation for hearing.

Section 73.3597 -- Procedures on transfer and assignment applications.

Section 73.3598 -- Period of construction.

Section 73.3599 -- Forfeiture of construction permit.

Section 73.3601 -- Simultaneous modification and renewal of license.

Section 73.3603 -- Special waiver procedure applicable to applications.

Section 73.3612 -- Annual employment report (for low power TV stations only).

Section 73.3613 -- Filing of contracts (network affiliation contracts for low power TV stations only).

14. 47 CFR 74.783 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (c) to read as follows:

§74.783 Station identification.

(a) Each TV translator station and low power TV station not originating local programming as defined by §74.701(h), over 0.001 kw peak visual power (0.002 kw when using circularly polarized antennas) must transmit its station identification as follows:

* * * * *

(c) A low power TV station shall comply with the station identification procedures given in §73.1201 when locally originating programming, as defined by §74.701(h). The identification procedures given in paragraphs (a) and (b) are to be used at all other times.

* * * * *

APPENDIX B

List of Commenters

1. American Christian Television System, Inc. (ACTS)
2. Association of Independent Television Stations, Inc. (ITS)
3. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc. (MST)
4. Sandi Barrio (Barrio)
5. Blair Broadcasting of Oklahoma, Inc. (Blair)
6. Blue Mountain Community College (MCC)
7. Blue Mountain Translator District (BMTD)
8. Civic Light Television (Civic)
9. Cohn and Marks
10. Colby - Bates - Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corporation (CBB)
11. Daly, Joyce and Borsari (DJ&B)
12. Milt Davis (Davis)
13. Dow, Lohnes and Albertson (DLAA)
14. Frontier Broadcasting Companies (Frontier)
15. Greater Willamette Vision, Ltd. (Willamette)
16. Gunnison County Metropolitan Recreation District (Gunnison)
17. Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc. (Hubbard)
18. International Broadcasting Network (IBN)
19. John S. Jacobson (Jacobson)
20. KNME-Television (KNME)
21. Lake of the Woods County (Lake)
22. Local Power Television, Inc. (Local)
23. May Broadcasting Company (May)
24. National Association of Broadcasters (NAB)
25. National Association of Public Television Stations (NAPTS)
26. National Hispanic Broadcasters Association (NHBA)
27. National Institute of Low Power Television (NILPTV)
28. National Translator/LPTV Association (NTA)
29. North Fork Television Systems (North Fork)
30. OKTV Translator System (OKTV)
31. Oregon Translator Association (Oregon)
32. Pappas Telecasting of the Carolinas (Pappas)
33. Progressive Communications, Inc. (Progressive)
34. Ralph C. Wilson Industries, Inc. (Wilson)
35. Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting (Rocky Mountain)
36. Fred Alan Ross (Ross)
37. Salmon Television Translator District (Salmon)
38. Satech Associates (Satech)
39. Schwartz, Woods and Miller (SW&M)
40. Scripps-Howard Broadcasting Company (Scripps-Howard)
41. Six-County Commissioner's Organization (Six County)
42. State of Alaska Division of Telecommunications Systems (Alaska)
43. Stuart B. Mitchell and Associates (Mitchell)
44. Television Station KOOD (KOOD)
45. Television Technology Corp. (TTC)
46. University of North Carolina (UNC)
47. University of Utah (U of U)
48. Villareal Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Villareal)
49. Honorable Barbara Vucanovich, M.C.
50. WPIX, Inc. (WPIX)
51. WSTE-TV, Inc. (WSTE)
52. Western Slope Communications, Inc. (Western Slope)
53. Winnebago Cooperative Telephone Association (Winnebago)

Reply Comments

1. American Christian Television System, Inc. (ACTS)
2. Association of Independent Television Stations, Inc. (ITS)
3. Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corp. (Blue Ridge)
4. Honorable James T. Broyhill, M.C.
5. Honorable James McClure Clarke, M.C.
6. Frontier Broadcasting Companies (Frontier)
7. Greater Willamette Vision, Ltd. (Willamette)
8. Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc. (Hubbard)
9. May Broadcasting Company (May)
10. National Association of Broadcasters (NAB)
11. National Translator/LPTV Association (NTA)
12. Honorable Stephen L. Neal, M.C.
13. North Platte Television, Inc. (North Platte)
14. Aracelis Ortiz (Ortiz)
15. Ralph C. Wilson Industries, Inc. (Wilson)
16. Schwartz, Woods and Miller (SW&M)
17. State of Alaska Division of Telecommunications Systems (Alaska)
18. Television Technology Corporation (TTC)
19. Western Carolina University (WCU)
20. Western North Carolina Associated Communities (WNCAC)
21. Western North Carolina Tomorrow (WNCT)

1. In this summary, an attempt was made to note all relevant comments on the proposals in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making ("NPRM"). Except where necessary to the context of the commentary, whether a statement was made in comments or reply comments is not indicated. Neither all the details nor the identity of every proponent of each suggestion are included, both for the sake of brevity and in recognition of the fact that the entire record is available for examination in the Dockets Branch at the Commission. An effort was made to include all relevant details of counter proposals.

2. Virtually all of the commenting parties supported proceeding procedures which would expedite the processing of applications in the television translator and low power television service. In general, the proposals set forth in the NPRM were supported by a majority of the comments. However, there were many variations suggested on the specific procedures to be used in implementing the general proposals. Comments were filed by a diverse group of entities including: television translator

licensees and applicants; full-service television stations; low power television applicants; educational institutions; trade associations; and individuals.

3. Modification of Cut-Off Procedures. The majority of comments supported the general concept of filing windows for low power television and television translator applications. Some commenters such as Cohn and Marks supported a window approach only if television translator applications were not given a priority as suggested in the third proposal in the NPRM. Commenters supporting the idea of a filing window generally cite the prevention of misappropriation of application materials prepared by others and the reduction of systematic overfilling on applications appearing on cut-off lists; thus, resulting in the expedited processing of applicants as the main benefits of such a system. See DLAA, Civic, Hubbard, Local, NAB, NTA, and Alaska. However some commenters thought that windows would prompt the filing of more applications (NAPTS, ACTS) because it would encourage a now or never approach (Hubbard) or gold rush attitude (IBN).

4. There was much disagreement about how the windows should be structured. Many commenters suggested that the windows should be open to both low power television and television translator applications on an equal basis. Most commenters that supported a priority for television translator applications and also supported filing windows, proposed separate filing windows for television translator applications (NAB). It was generally indicated that windows should be open on a national basis due to the potential for delay chains prejudicing applicants in locations adjacent to the open window areas (NTA). In order to avoid a deluge of applications some commenters advocated that the present tiered system be used for opening windows (ACTS). DLAA also supported use of the current tiered system for windows with all translator applications proposing to institute, expand or maintain a first public television service to be treated as Tier 1 applications. Local advocated the continued use of tiers with the window approach but suggested reducing the existing 55 mile radius around ranked television markets to 35 miles. Alaska proposed splitting the country into less than 10 geographic regions. The initial regions to be opened for filing would be those where there is a high percentage of rural, underserved areas such as the Rocky Mountain regions, the Midwest and, of course, Alaska. Hubbard proposed that windows be opened by channel but only after a proposed applicant filed a rudimentary petition, indicating an interest in applying for a specific channel. This approach would be similar to an allocation plan. None of the commenters that proposed the use of tiers or regions suggested procedures for dealing with the resulting prejudice to adjacent window areas. Moreover, as noted by NTA, the use of tiers will merely paint a bullseye on specific filing areas for mass filers with the resulting large number of applications delaying service to the areas which need service the most.

5. The frequency of windows was proposed as daily (Civic), weekly (Civic), every six months (DLAA), or as needed as determined by the Commission (NTA). Alaska supported the proposal to provide 30 days or less notice of an open window. Likewise, the proposal to open a window for five work days or less was supported (DLAA). The minimum window period suggested was one day (Civic).

6. Commenters opposing a window filing approach generally indicated that this approach would not be sufficient to give translators the priority which the commenters were advocating (ITS, Cohn & Marks and Rocky Mountain). It was also suggested that limited windows would encourage the filing of applications by entities that were not prepared to provide service because of the fear of forever losing a chance at an available channel (IBN and KNME). NAPTS suggested that the use of windows would not reduce the number of applications filed nor diminish the likelihood of competing applications. NHBA opposed windows because it felt that this procedure would restrict the applicant field to big business concerns and would hinder the ability of minorities to compete in the application process.

7. Elimination of Financial Requirements. Comments on the proposal to eliminate the requirement that applicants file any financial information or certification were more evenly divided. Commenters supporting the elimination of the financial questions indicated that the questions were relatively useless now since they alleged the financial standards were being virtually ignored by the Commission. Since construction costs for low power television and television translators are minimal and since uncertainty concerning the source of financing at the time of filing is understandable, it would be more realistic to eliminate the financial questions (Civic). Cohn and Marks notes that if financial information is no longer deemed of value to the Commission for either an absolute or comparative analysis, it should no longer be required. Speculation as to the tendency to increase or decrease the number of applicants is irrelevant (Cohn and Marks). IBN notes that letters of financial commitment are generally equivocal and not legally binding and thus do not in fact demonstrate financial ability although they satisfy Commission requirements. Since the present financial questions do little if anything to ensure that an applicant is financially qualified, they should be eliminated and the Commission's resources devoted to other areas (NTA).

8. Most commenters supporting elimination of the financial questions also advocated strict enforcement of the one year period to construct the proposed station (NTA). However, Cohn & Marks stated that a hard and fast one year limit would not be appropriate in all circumstances. With respect to educational or state agencies, there may be valid reasons why construction is not completed in one year. Since governmental agency budgeting processes are generally limited to one year and since applications may languish at the Commission for years, it is difficult to authorize expenditures immediately upon grant of an application. Also weather and delays in equipment delivery may cause construction delays beyond the control of the permittee.

9. Many commenters opposed elimination of the requirement to file financial information or certification with an application. The general consensus was that elimination of this requirement would open the floodgates for fraudulent (BMTD), speculative (Pappas) applications and engender a land rush mentality (DL6A). Elimination of this requirement will also sanction mass filers since they will no longer need to consider their ability to finance any or all of their proposals. The NAB notes that although the Communications Act does not mandate consideration of financial qualifications, it is a sound and well reasoned policy. Consideration of financial qualifications reflects a policy that the allocation of scarce resources under government control should not be done casually and that construction permits should not be given to those not having the financial resources to utilize the assignment (NAB). Moreover, the use of a strict one year construction period to enforce financial requirements is shortsighted and inefficient in terms of administrative costs and delays in the implementation of low power television and television translator service. The public interest in implementing a procedure which will cause delay is questionable (NAB). Rocky Mountain suggested that lowering the financial requirement will result in increased numbers of applications being filed and will cause further delays in processing. Furthermore, Public Telecommunications Facilities Program applicants will be disadvantaged since they must still certify their financial ability. ACTS recommends that rather than eliminating consideration of financial qualifications, the Commission should more strictly enforce its existing financial criteria. Such action, it is contended, would significantly reduce the backlog of applications and do much to prevent speculative filings. This action would be especially effective against mass filers. Financial scrutiny, even on a random basis, would do much to expedite the processing of applications.

10. Separation and Priority for Television Translator Applications.

The proposal to separate the processing of low power television and television translator applications and to give television translators or certain types of television translators a priority drew more comments than any of the other proposals. The majority of the commenters supporting this proposal were television translator licensees and applicants, educational institutions and full-service television licensees. Numerous commenters supported absolute priorities across the board for television translator applications. Commenters indicated that since the percentage of pending applications which are for television translators is small (1000 out of 12,000) it would not be disruptive or burdensome to afford them a priority. Lake states that the primary goal of the television translator service is to bring the signals of full-service television stations to rural areas. Low power television stations do not necessarily contribute to this Commission goal. Also low power television stations have no obligations to provide any local programming nor are they required to directly serve the needs and interests of their licensed communities. Lake states that, based on its experience, residents of rural areas generally prefer television translator service over low power television service when given a choice. May would also give an absolute priority to television translator applications but only after a threshold showing of need for the facility was made. Such a showing would demonstrate that the translator was necessary to fill gaps in existing service areas, to provide service to shadowed areas or to bring programming to rural or underserved markets. NAB would have an absolute priority for all traditional television translators which would exclude stations retransmitting satellite fed programming outside the State of Alaska. It is argued that full-service television stations, which are rebroadcast by television translator stations, have public interest obligations that are absent for low power television stations. Several commenters suggested that processing priorities be made retroactive to apply to all pending applications (ITS).

11. Many educational and public television licensees supported priorities for educational or public television translators only. SW4M on behalf of numerous public broadcast clients has renewed its request to create a reservation system for public broadcast television translators which the Commission denied in the Reconsideration of the Low Power Television Report and Order, 53 RR2d 1267 (1983). SW4M further requests a priority for any public broadcast applicant proposing conventional translator operation on any channel. It is contended that such a priority is necessary in order to offset the present priority given to new commercial applicants under the Commission's lottery procedures. SW4M pointed out that an applicant for a new translator which is also the licensee of other translators or a full-service station is at an automatic disadvantage under the Commission's diversity preference scheme for lottery purposes. Separate processing is necessary in order to allow the orderly planning and implementing of state wide noncommercial educational and public television systems. KNEZ would give noncommercial applicants an absolute priority if only one channel is available for assignment and if the area currently receives no public television translator service. Rocky Mountain would also give an absolute preference to translators forced to change channels because of the commencement of operation of a full-service television station. Cohn & Marks, filing on behalf of a group of educators, would prefer the priority to be limited to noncommercial educational and non-satellite fed applicants.

12. Many licensed full-service stations supported a priority to fill in their coverage contours. ITS would limit the processing preference to television translators seeking to fill in the full-service station's area of dominant influence (ADI) or to extend service to underserved communities (e.g., those with two or fewer full-service television stations). This would require the submission of more detailed engineering and coverage contours. MST would effectuate its proposed priority for fill-in television translators by providing for a separate window for fill-in translator applications followed by a window for all other television translator and low power television applications. Cohn & Marks would also change the present diversification disadvantage that a full-service station has when trying to obtain a translator license within its coverage area. Cohn & Marks would give the same diversity preference to a fill-in translator applicant as to an applicant for new low power television service. CHH recommends a priority for all television translator applications but especially for those located within the primary station's Grade B contour. DL4A on behalf of various licensees of noncommercial educational television stations (PTV) suggested that priority processing should be given to television translator applications which would provide or maintain a first PTV service to an area, or which would fill in a

problem reception area within a service area of an existing PTV station. These favored applications would be moved to the head of the processing line. PTV translator applications would also receive a priority in the selection process, but this priority would not apply retroactively. Williamette would afford a retroactive priority to all fill-in translator applications. A licensee which was granted authority due to a fill-in priority could not change programming service without subjecting its license to competing applications. Ross proposed separate priority processing for applications to construct television translators to fill in the Grade B service contour of the primary station, where the intended service area of the proposed translator is within the Grade B contour of no other full power facility. WPIX would designate as a priority all pending and future new or major change television translator applications which seek to provide service to presently underserved areas (two or less full-service stations) or to fill in gaps in the coverage contours of existing full-service stations. WSTE would provide a priority for television translator applications to fill in the Grade B contour of the originating full-service station and for all television translators in Puerto Rico. Western Slope would give a priority to all television translator applications proposing service to communities that are located within the predicted Grade B contour of less than three full-service stations. OKTV would even go so far as to require licensed television translator stations to be notified of all pending applications for low power television service in their area, and be given a priority on that channel. Also all licensed television translators would be grandfathered for new applications on other channels at the same site.

13. Various methods were proposed by advocates of television translator priorities in order to maintain the integrity of the processing priority. Many commenters agreed that a subsequent change to low power television service by a television translator that had been licensed with a processing priority, should be classified as a major change and subject to competing applications (MST and NAB). Others would require the television translator to operate as a translator for a specific period of years; generally a one (Lake) to five year period (May). BMTD suggests that television translators seeking a priority be required to submit written consent of the station to be rebroadcast. Commenters advocating priorities for fill-in translators generally recommended the use of detailed engineering studies or engineering affidavits to support the applicants' claims (DL6A).

14. Commenters opposing separation or a priority for television translator applications generally cited the Commission's own pronouncements in the Low Power Television Rule Making as supporting the need for and public interest in developing the low power television service. Low power television furthers the Commission goal of increased diversity and provides a unique opportunity for increased local television service (ACTS). The public policy objective of promoting diversity is deeply engrained in the infrastructure of electronic media regulation and is grounded on the Constitution itself (DJ&R). The large number of low power television applications which have been filed is further evidence of the tremendous unsatisfied demand for this service (DJ&R). If the Commission designates television translators as a priority service a large number of low power television applicants would merely switch to designate their applications as television translators. This action would occur even if a change from a low power television to television translator was a major change or other limitations applied. Applicants would still apply as television translators in anticipation of a later Commission change in policy or as mere speculators. The net effect would not be a reduction in the number of total applications but merely a change in their designation from low power television to television translator (ACTS). IBN argues that separate priority processing for television translators is merely a way for the large established broadcasters to expand and prevent new low power television applicants from competing in their markets. Local suggests that the proposals designed to speed up the processing of applications will benefit both low power television applicants and television translator applicants. To separate these two services would be an admission by the Commission that its processing procedures are a failure. If any priority is afforded by the Commission, it should be for low power television service which is more flexible and responsive to public needs than is television translator service (Local). NLPVTV contends that affording a processing preference for television translators would thwart two major Commission goals: encouraging local origination programming and encouraging minority and female ownership in broadcasting. NTA states that no special priority for television translator applications is necessary if the Commission adopts a national window filing period. Alaska also feels that a window approach will expedite the processing of applications without the need for processing priorities. Alaska suggests that if it is the rebroadcast of the signal of a full-service station which is the key to its priority, then low power television stations that are involved in rebroadcast should be entitled to the same preference. The question then becomes how much rebroadcasting of conventional programming is necessary to entitle an applicant to a preference. Alaska contends that the Commission should not discriminate against one kind of programming over another. Moreover, separation of services would cause an applicant to choose between the expedited processing and absolute priority of a television translator and the flexibility to respond to programming interests of a low power television station. Mitchell urges the Commission to adopt a priority for the processing of low power television applications.

15. The NPRM also solicited other possible alternatives to the various proposals. The most frequently requested proposal from translator associations was for the Commission to take terrain shielding into consideration when calculating interference caused by low power television and television translator applications (NTA). It was contended that the Commission's so called "flat earth" policy has contributed greatly to the problems that beset television translator applicants, especially in the mountainous regions of the country. It is claimed that the Commission's refusal to consider terrain shielding prevents the licensing of television translators in many locations where interference in fact will not occur. Some parties would have the Commission individually consider each claim of terrain shielding. Oregon would have regional frequency coordination committees determine when interference would occur. None of the commenting parties submitted objective criteria for determining the effects of terrain shielding.

16. Another frequently suggested proposal was that all applicants be required to submit evidence of site availability. KNME would require that a written agreement with the owner of an existing tower be submitted with the application. Local would require a certification that authority from the site owner has been obtained. It is contended that if evidence of site availability would be required of all applicants, the number of applications filed would be greatly reduced with a resulting increase in the speed of processing.

17. Another suggestion was that all applicants be required to submit an affidavit of publication indicating that notice of the filing of the application has been published in a local newspaper. Although the current form contains a certification that the applicant will comply with Section 73.3580 of the Commission's Rules which requires publication, it is apparent from the comments that many parties do not publish as required (BMTD). Some applicants do not publish until after they have been chosen in a lottery. Others may never publish, since the Commission no longer requires proof from the applicant (NTA).

18. Other comments concerning the classification of major and minor changes to low power television and television translator stations were filed in MM Docket No. 83-1377 which dealt with major changes to certain broadcast licenses and applications. The Report and Order in MM Docket No. 83-1377 indicated that to the extent these comments addressed issues in MM Docket No. 83-1350, they would be associated with that docket. We have reviewed these comments and they do not persuade us that our previous determination of what constitutes a major change should be reconsidered. Moreover, we find that these comments are outside the scope of this rule making.

19. No comments were received on the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis which was attached as Appendix B to the NPRM.

October 17, 1984

STATEMENT
OF
COMMISSIONER HENRY M. RIVERA
CONCURRING IN PART

RE: Low Power Television and Television Translator Service

I reluctantly concur in that part of this decision that does not designate translators as a priority or separate class of service for processing purposes. 1/

Since the Commission authorized the low power television service, it has had several opportunities to provide

translator service to areas of the country that lack television reception. 2/ The Commission has taken the position that providing a priority for translators would, among other things, greatly diminish origination flexibility for translators. 3/ Such a position reflects a lack of sensitivity to the fact that to the rural citizen with no television service, any service now is much more useful than service later that might be superior because of origination capacity.

In any event, the Commission has now procrastinated to such an extent that anything we could do now will not make up for the years of service to rural areas that was lost. To the contrary, the Report and Order states that attempting now to give translators priority will only exacerbate the delay. 4/ Given that statement, the commitment I have received from the Mass Media Bureau that it will process single applications which come from rural areas first and the Bureau's assurances that rural translator applicants will be less likely to be subject to mutually exclusive applications under the new processing system, I feel the best course is to concur. If I were writing on a clean slate, I certainly would have done things differently.

1/ See Report and Order, paras. 13-26.

2/ For example, tiered processing could have included evaluation of Tier I (rural) applications without regard to Tier II and Tier III (urban) applications; additionally, at several points, various commenters pled with the Commission to maintain a processing distinction between translator and LPTV applicants.

3/ See e.g., Report and Order, paras 5, 14 and 17-26.

4/ Report and Order, para. 23.



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ICTV

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- ★ LPTV Crash Course; Phoenix, AZ
- ★ Crash Course on How to File; Scottsdale, AZ

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Below is my application for membership in ICTV. I have deducted \$_____, for which I have already paid Lo-Power Community TV Publishing for publications and enclose a check for \$_____, the two totaling \$250.00 for my one-year membership in ICTV.

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Lo-Power Community TV

1984 Update

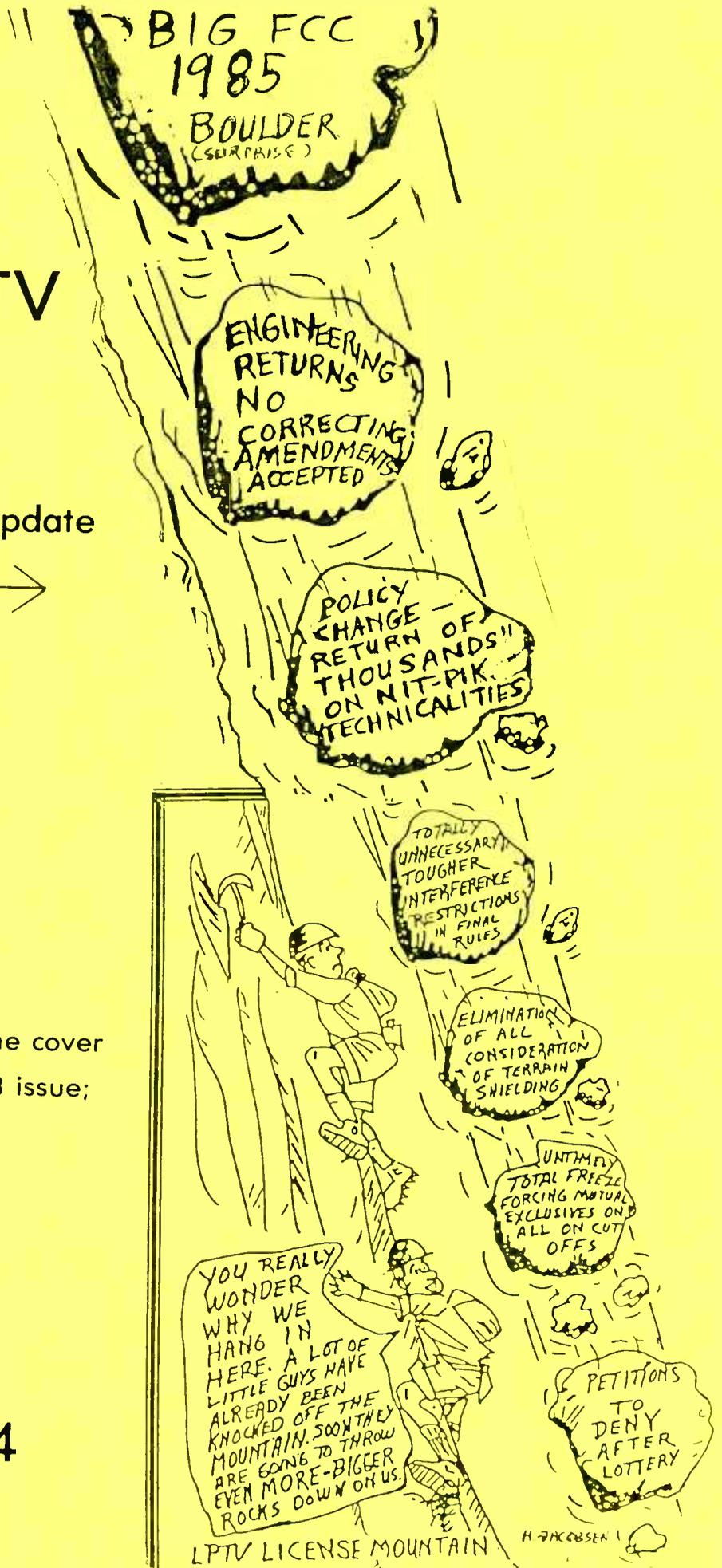


This cartoon ran on the cover
of the December 1983 issue;

note copy:



December 1984



What's Happening

Discovery, the music channel scheduled for a Jan. 1 start up has been postponed until March 1.

A new Video music channel named ODYSSEY is now available free to LPTV 24 hours or part time. Contact Tom-Shaw at NCN 305 632-1000. It is on Satcom 4 transponder 23. Five minutes of commercial time per hour is yours.

For another new channel serving LPTV free, see item on our back cover. This new network currently serves 2 LPTV stations in HI.

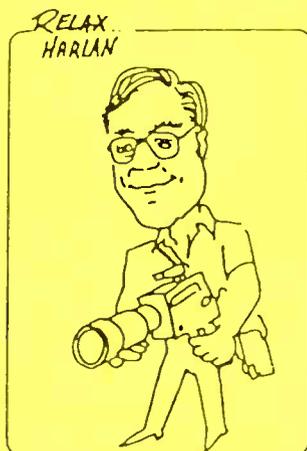
Rileys organization is planning a LPTV show in Ca. in May.

For information on an inexpensive character generator, contact Cable Graphic Sciences at 209 225-5651. Software is \$259.00 and is used with an Atari 800XL which currently sell at \$119.00. 35 pages of memory but unit does not genlock.

Here is an interesting example of a returned application (one of thousands). This one was part of a settlement and a change in engineering to remove MX.

The original application was cleared and, in fact, was put in public notice to be granted, but when they checked the amended-down version, the FCC computer showed interference to another existing translator that had never appeared before so the whole thing was returned.

It turns out the original application had a Scala PR-450U antenna; in the amendment, we showed the same antenna again, but the typist entered a dash between the '450' and the 'U', making it PR-450-U instead of PR-450U. The FCC computer had no antenna on file with a 450-U so, therefore, it automatically was run as a circular (omni) pattern with maximum gain all around. Therefore, it showed interference and was rejected. If it had been run as a highly directional antenna (which it is), no interference would have been found.



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Postmaster: send address changes to 7432 East Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257. (602) 945-6746.

Winners in the December 14th lottery were:

Zonation Broadcasting, ch. 60, Toledo, OH; GenEric Television, ch. 24, Rapid City, SD; Classic Video, ch. 46, St. Joseph, MO; Linda Clevenger, ch. 31, Farmington, NM; Barrett, Dunn & Ray, ch. 39, Deenwood, GA; Sur Este Broadcasting, ch. 67, Chattanooga, TN; Smith & Smith, ch. 56, Wilmington, NC; Eagle Pass News Guide, ch. 12, Eagle Pass, TX; Kentucky Authority for Ed. TV, ch. 58, Frankfort, KY; Payne Broadcasting, ch. 3, Aberdeen, WA; Video Action Center, ch. 42, Columbus, IN; Cable Services, ch. 32, Windsor, ND; Rene Rodriguez, ch. 11, Nacogdoches, TX; Carney & Douglas, ch. 47, Rolla, MO; American Lo-Power TV, ch. 47, Trenton, MO; Blacks Desiring Media 3/4 ch. 44, Scobey, MT; Juan Ramon Ortiz 4 ch. 3, Apalachicola, FL; Owen Broadcasting, ch. 6, Rio Grande City, TX; Omar Villareal, ch. 28, Altus, OK; South Lake Television, ch. 47, Cottage Grove, OR.

COMMUNITY
BROADCASTERS
OF
AMERICA
WASHINGTON, DC 20036

TO: All Low Power Television Broadcasters and Applicants

FROM: Lee R. Shoblom, Chairman, Meeting Arrangements Committee, Community Broadcasters of America, Inc.

RE: LPTV Programming and Leadership Conference, Moscone Center, San Francisco, California, January 15, 1984

As a fellow LPTV broadcaster operating Channel 45 in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, I am excited and challenged at participating in the building of a new communications industry. The community television broadcasting industry is here to stay. That's a fact instinctively known by all the pioneering spirits who are investing money, time and reputation to make it happen.

As our fledgling industry takes its first steps, it is important that we realize the truth that from unity comes strength. We need to share both our successes and failures with each other in order that we all may learn and constantly improve what we offer our audiences. We also need to stand together to protect what is in our best interests as an industry.

Such an opportunity will present itself next month when the Community Broadcasters of America, Inc. (CBA) a non-profit, broadcaster-operated LPTV trade association will host a day-long conference in San Francisco. This meeting will afford us all an ideal chance to learn about new sources of quality programming for LPTV's. It is no accident that CBA has planned this meeting to start the morning after the nation's largest conclave of television program suppliers comes to an end. The National Association of Television Programming Executives (NATPE International) will have just wound up its annual meeting at the Moscone Center the previous night and many programming syndicators will be staying over to meet with you and other LPTV broadcasters. For a program-starved industry, this is an opportunity too good to pass up!

A wide variety of subject matters will be covered, as you can see by referring to the enclosed agenda. We are pleased to report that Barbara Kreisman, Chief of the FCC's Low Power Television Branch will also be with us at the conference to report on Commission activities and answer your questions.

The Community Broadcasters of America, Inc. is designed to be a full-service trade association, representing your interests in Washington and providing services--such as this programming conference--for you and your station personnel. CBA is about to announce details of the industry's first insurance program tailored specifically to the needs of LPTV stations. Our first newsletter has just gone to press. An exciting Washington-based news service is being developed by CBA in cooperation with The American University, for the exclusive use of CBA members.

Many other positive things are happening. Please come to San Francisco and let me tell you about them all. Registration is free for CBA members; just \$25 for non-members. Furthermore, if you like what you see in San Francisco and decide to join our trade association once you're there, the \$25 registration fee will be applied toward your first annual membership dues.

CBA has reserved a block of rooms at the Ramada Renaissance near Moscone Center for the nights of January 14th and 15th. Because of all the convention activity taking place in San Francisco at the time, it is important that you pre-register and reserve your room immediately. You should do this through the CBA Headquarters in Washington. Call CBA Executive Secretary, Barbara Reynolds at (202) 463-8701.

Sincerely,

Lee R. Shoblom

COMMUNITY BROADCASTERS OF AMERICA, INC.

PROPOSED AGENDA

JANUARY 15, 1985

MOSCONE CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO

- 8:00 a.m. Coffee, juice and sweet rolls served all morning, courtesy of Eastman Kodak.
- 8:30 a.m. Call to Order by Kent Lien, Chairman, CBA.
- 8:45 a.m. Update on industry statistics by research experts Kompas/Biel.
- 9:00 a.m. Update on governmental climate by CBA counsel Robert G. Allen, Esq.
- 9:15 a.m. "Window on Washington" - Remarks by Barbara Kreisman, Chief, LPTV Branch at the FCC.
- 10:00 a.m. "A Market for Programming" - Roundtable discussion with such distributors as MGM/UA, Twentieth Century-Fox TV, King World, Metromedia, Embassy and Bill Simon, Vice President of TVD. Moderator: John Von Soosten, Katz.
- 10:45 a.m. Coffee Break
- 11:00 a.m. "The Local View" - Leaders from cable, full power stations and advertising reveal their positions on low power.
- 11:45 a.m. "The Equipment Catalog" - Remarks by equipment, supply, and service companies.
- 12:15 p.m. "Broadcaster's Liability" - a discussion of the potential legal liabilities of the LPTV broadcaster, by Jay Stone, Chief Executive of Acorn Insurance Agency, Inc. of Lakewood, Colorado..
- 12:30 p.m. Report on membership services by CBA Executive Secretary Barbara Reynolds.
- 12:45 p.m. Break, during which new members may join and information provided at front desk.
- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon for CBA members.
- 1:45 p.m. Business Meeting. Adoption of bylaws. Election of officers and Board. Introduction of staff and consultants. Chairman: Robert G. Allen.
- 3:15 p.m. Announcement of CBA calendar for 1985 and creation of Advisory Committee. Adjournment.

Low Power Technology, Inc. (LPTI) announced that it was acquiring two UHF transmitters and one UHF antenna from Thomson-LGT (Laboratoire General Des Telecommunications), the French equipment maker.

Financing for the purchase is being provided by the French bank, Credit Lyonnais, with guarantees from the French government agency, COFACE. Credit Lyonnais will lend LPTI \$142,000 to cover the purchase price of the equipment.

'We are very pleased by our arrangement with Thomson-LGT,' said Jeffrey Nightbyrd, president of LPTI. 'We will expand our relationship with Thomson-LGT and are confident additional European credit is available to construct new stations in 1985.'

'We think it is significant,' continued Mr. Nightbyrd, 'that we are the first American low power television company to receive loans from the French.'

In other financial dealings, LPTI concluded an

agreement with Sussex Leasing Corporation to provide \$178,000 for studio equipment. The transaction calls for Sussex to acquire and lease back equipment to LPTI, thereby conserving LPTI equity capital.

'Financing is the crux of the low power television industry,' remarked Mr. Nightbyrd. 'Having loans and credit from the French, e.g. Thomson-LGT and Credit Lyonnais, and an established leasing company such as Sussex Leasing Corporation, is an important coup for LPTI. This spearheads our effort to expand low power television in America. Such financial resources mean we will be able to bring new television service to more communities at a faster rate.'

The equipment will immediately be used to construct two new television stations in Lawrence and Topeka, Kansas. The Lawrence station, channel 30, is slated to begin telecasting by January 1st. Sister station in Topeka is expected to go on the air in February 1985.

COMMUNITY BROADCASTERS OF AMERICA, INC.
REGISTRATION FORM
LPTV PROGRAMMING AND LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
JANUARY 15, 1985

_____ Please sign up our organization for participation in the LPTV programming and Leadership Conference in San Francisco. I am enclosing \$ _____ to cover _____ registrations (\$25.00 each). The names of those attending the Conference are listed below.

_____ An application for CBA membership is enclosed, along with our remittance. The names of those attending the Conference from our organization are listed below (the first 3 are free).

_____ I will need accomodations at the Ramada Renaissance near the Moscone Center. I will need _____ Single/ _____ Double Room(s) for the night(s) of _____ January 14th/ _____ January 15th. (Room rate \$95.00)

Names of Registrants:

Send to: Barbara Reynolds, Executive Secretary
Community Broadcasters of America, Inc.
1830 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Or for more information, call CBA Headquarters in Washington at (202) 463-8701.

'Instant' Slides Aid TV News

One of the problems of a LPTV station, how to generate stills, has recently been improved by Polaroid.

The Sony Mavica camera, which we have carried numerous pieces on in this publication, will still be one of the greatest things to happen to LPTV if it ever gets to market. To recap that for new readers, the Mavica camera is a 35mm SLR-type camera that shoots 25 slides (or 50 lower definition or 50 B&W) on a magnetic disc. It was developed two years ago but has not been on the market because they want to establish an industry agreement to use the same specs so the discs and pictures, etc. will be interchangeable between the over 25 manufacturers who plan this type of camera.

The discs sell for \$2.65 and can be reused. The pictures can be shown on TV, a hard copy made or sent over the telephone lines in two minutes. The 25 you shoot may have only one you want to keep, which you can transfer to another disc and reuse the original disc.

The only problem is they still have a hitch or two in getting agreement on the cameras industry-wide, and they now say it may be 1986 before they are available. However, they have agreed on the standards for the discs and, believe it or not, are going to start marketing the discs and duplicators in 1985. (You could transfer your present slides to the electronic discs, etc.)

Eventually, that type of camera will allow you to shoot inexpensively all types of stills for news and ad files, so when an advertiser wants to put together an ad, you just draw from your file stills shot at his business.

In the meantime, what do we use? Polaroid is out with a new instant slide developing kit for \$120 list, available at La Belle's for \$98 and, if you read the right papers, you can find a Polaroid factory rebate coupon for \$20 which will make the processor cost you \$80 out of pocket.

The film includes a developing pac when you buy it, and it works out at almost the same as regular slide film when you throw in the usual developing cost.

The advantage here is you can do it all in just a few minutes. You can shoot graphics ten minutes before air time and still make it on.

The little processing package that comes with the film is placed in the processor. You wind the film in by turning a crank. You wait one minute and then crank again and the developed slides come out. You then use another handy little device to place them in slide mounts, and you are in business. The slides turn out just slightly more dense than Ektachrome.

We usually superimpose two slide films in one mount; to our horror, we discovered when you use two Polaroid slides, one over the other, you get black vertical bars that, on a 25-inch TV set, appear three or four inches wide. No two slide superimposes have the same size or number of bars, but all are unuseable.

Other than that, Polaroid's new slide machine and film is ideal. You are now free from running down to the developing lab and coming back later for your developed slides.

You can now shoot news or graphics with a 35mm SLR and have it on the air actually in less than five minutes. The 40¢ per slide cost is still higher than the practically no cost Mavica coming soon. With either one, you can shoot classifieds for a car, house, etc., with little investment as well as for regular television ads.

Way back in the 50's, I figured out a little trick to make station identification slides real cheap. I made a lot of these station identifications for a full service station's station breaks and got \$20 worth of TV spots for each one. I also used them on the closed circuit station I ran previously, and that's where I really learned how to do things cheap.

First of all, you need a standard slide of scenery, background or graphics, etc. In a station break slide, you want to put on the call letters, the town, etc.

Well, when I started, of course, everything was black and white. We'd have a colored slide and all we needed was black and white art or words or lettering put over the top. We would take typesetting or art that was four times the size we needed on the slide and paste these up on a standard paste-up sheet and leave two or three inches between each 'TV screen full' of words or art. We then take this to a print shop and have him shoot us a positive transparency a foot or two square by reducing it down to 1/4 size. We now had a clear, transparent sheet with black words or artwork on it. This cost about \$5, and you could get several dozen sets of words (maybe even enough for 50 to 100 slides). You merely cut them to fit the slide film you had removed from its original mount and made sure the dark words were placed over the light places in the slide before you cut the large transparency to the right size. You now mounted the B&W transparency over the colored scenery slide, and when shown on TV, you had a B&W local scenery picture with the station's identification, etc. Always keep your wording or artwork on a slide in the middle half because most TV sets will cut off some of the lettering on one side or the other if you exceed that.

To make colored words or art to superimpose over a slide, for example, Earl's Texaco in red over a photo of his station. Use red press type and set Earl's Texaco in the middle of a sheet of 8½ x 11 white paper. Shoot this with your 35mm camera. You can use a copy stand or go outside and tape it to the sidewalk like I do. Frame the words when you shoot so that it takes up no more than the middle half cross wise as well as up and down. Also, remember where the words need to be to show over the picture of Earl's Station. Overexpose by one stop or more and you wind up with a transparency of nothing but clear except the red letters. Mount this in the same slide mount with the slide of Earl's Texaco station and you now have a slide that you can use over and over for Earl's commercials. Project it on a white wall and zoom in on it with a zoom camera to get some motion if that's what you want. You can use several colors at the

Continued next page.

same time. You can even 3-layer by making another slide that says 'Christmas Special', for example. Superimpose that slide by putting it in the slide mount of what you have been using all year. After finishing that commercial, you remove the slide overlay that says 'Christmas Special' and then you are able to use Earl's slide the rest of the year again, as before.

We have run previous articles on how to do these word things with two projectors, but if you are using a slide camera system as mentioned and shown in our October issue, you will be able to use this all-in-one slide technique. If you have a slide duplicator, you can have a regular all-one slide made from these layered slides, if you like. Nearly all commercial film developers can make you another slide from a composite original if you want, several copies, etc. If you want to make an 'artsy' slide, take your original slide to a photocopy store that has a color Zerox machine. For \$2.50 or so, they will make you a color 8½ x 11 Zerox of your slide. You then take that and photograph it with your 35mm slide camera, and now you have an unusual slide of the same thing.

The copyright office reversed itself in early December and declared in the Federal Register that LPTV stations will no longer be considered distant signals when they are in the same community, which means that cable system operators will no longer be held for higher copyright fees for LPTV carriage.

This was a significant victory for those in the LPTV industry that pressed for this change. Under the previous ruling that LPTV was not a local 'must-carry' by the cable system, the legal logic was that LPTV must be considered a distant signal even though it is located locally. Therefore, the cable system operators were being held liable for a copyright payment of 3.75% of his gross revenue.

This earlier copyright payment requirement was used as an excuse by many cable systems for justifying not carrying a local LPTV station on their cable systems.

Under the new ruling, LPTV carriage by a cable system would not be questioned when local boundary requirements are adhered to.

CATCH 22

The staff of Catch 22 cordially invites you to celebrate the birth of Anchorage's first free UHF, 24 hour all music television channel

October 18, 1984
7:30 pm - 10:00 pm

The Visual Arts Center
Bayview Plaza
615 Warehouse Avenue

Semi-formal
Entertainment by ChromaZone
Please direct all inquiries to
Channel 22 277-0522

Above is the cover of an invitation to celebrate the opening of Catch 22. Cover lifts to reveal half the egg with musical notes 'hatching' out of it. Inside title reads 'Hatch 22'.

Invitation was sent out at start of operation. Article at right from a recent press release from 'Catch 22'.

Catch 22 is the byword for Anchorage's newest television station, UHF channel 22, and the first station broadcasting for Low Power Technology, Inc. Catch 22 programming is 24 hours of music videos with local coverage of community events. Local personalities drawn from radio and TV, among them America's first Eskimo veejay, emcee the vast array of music videos drawn from the 2,000 plus video tape library owned by LPTI. Due to the fact that LPTI has a contract with every major recording company, programming reflects diverse musical tastes. Anchorage bands are also featured in their own 'home grown' videos produced by Channel 22.

'Our ad rate projections are right on target,' commented Jeffrey Nightbyrd, president of LPTI. 'Advertising in the first month included Pepsi, Coke, Burger King, Air Alaska and, surprisingly, the three leading FM radio stations. We offer free music TV. It's been a smash success because, unlike cable, you don't have to pay for it. We keep all the ad availabilities for ourselves so we can offer lower advertising rates.

Anchorage is one of the most upscale markets in the U.S., placing 138th in the Arbitron ratings. 39% of the population is between 18-34 years of age, one-fourth have four or more years of college and per capita income is \$27,500. Such excellent demographics make Anchorage an ideal market for music television.

Pepsi and Channel 22 sponsored a Michael Jackson contest. The two winners, native Eskimos, traveled to British Columbia and received front row concert seats. They reported having the most exciting trip of their lives.

Assistant station manager, Carolyn Robinson, said, 'we call Channel 22, 'Metro TV'. Our 30,000 watt signal is indistinguishable from any other TV station. We cover Anchorage.'

'Catch 22: on ultra-high frequency is a promoter's dream,' quipped Jody Jackson, promotions director. 'The nights here are eighteen hours long, so people love to watch our 24-hour station. We're the first 24-hour station in Alaska.'

What Do You Do with a Construction Permit?

A lot of us have a new problem: what to do with a CP now that we have one and, right now, you do not feel you have your ducks lined up at this time for LPTV. Sort of like the dog that's been chasing cars all these years and doesn't know what to do with it now that he's caught it.

Many of us originally had sound financing all arranged, but now, after several years of FCC stalling of the new LPTV entertainment industry up-start, many have found their financial backing has all but evaporated. Money just doesn't hang around doing nothing that long. Idle money has to be put to work, so it's long gone.

Many of us spent a small fortune trying, for years, to get a CP, and now when we win one in a lottery, we find, if we cannot use it now, we can't sell it for more than we have invested in that lone one. (What about the ten we lost?)

If we put one on the air, where do we find experienced personnel to operate it? How much will we lose before it gets in the black? Will our program supplier still be in business next month?

There really are probably less than 150 real LPTV operators left in the country that are really serious about this business (others were just taking a flyer at it). Those selling to LPTV prospects are kidding themselves when they mail four or five thousand pieces.

Personally, I want to do a small town just to prove you can successfully operate LPTV in a very small market. That's where I have some unusual background experience. However, we have clients that will, hopefully, be getting some large markets soon, as well as ourselves. I reckon we would all prefer to do the larger markets and skip the smaller ones. Many of these clients have now turned chicken saying, you get two or three operating in the black and then I'll do one. In the meantime, you go ahead and put this one on the air and I'll trade it to you now for a same-size permit later.

It turns out, we find, that there is a shortage of people that can get these stations operating without spending a bundle. However, there are plenty of those that would like to sell you a Cadillac when what you really need is a small pick-up truck.

Although I'd rather get into managing some stations on a day-to-day basis, the main need now seems to be elsewhere—helping getting many LPTV grants on the air before they expire.

We had a chance to sell a LPTV station I had already operating, as well as several of our own CP's (many obtained through settlement), and those of our clients, all in one sale, so it appears we have now done so (when the paperwork is completed and approved). This will free us to help others get their expiring CP's on the air. If you have one soon to expire and don't know what to do, call us and we will show you how to salvage something with no money or risk.

By clearing these expiring CP's out now, we will have a possibility of keeping up when some of the new lotteries come up (including the March 8 lead applications with no opposition are granted).

All of the Commission's actions make sense when you read my predictions way back when this started—

that the commission really does not want to grant any competition for their entrenched big broadcasters' lobby; that if they did finally do so, it would be only at a painfully slow pace and done so then only because of political pressure. Nobody listened then—they were wild-eyed with enthusiasm. Most of those former enthusiasts have dropped out and the remaining are finally realizing that, never mind all the periodic mumbo jumbo delivered by FCC spokesmen on how this or that is going to allow them to turn out hundreds monthly, etc., etc. Read all of those promises and statements of a year ago, two years ago, three years ago, even six months ago. They are not turning out 400 a year yet, even after over three years of promises and excuses. No lottery in January—they were busy with Christmas parties in December.

Cut-off lists from a year ago are now finally having a trickle make it to lottery. They are returning thousands of applications on the flimsiest excuses (first on typos, etc., now on engineering) and refuse to allow you to correct them, because, after all, the name of the game is NOT more and better TV selections for the American public and local TV. **Supposedly**, the name of the game is 'eliminate work' for this federal agency But, remember, **the real name of the game we said years ago is to stall off competition** for the fully entrenched, politically powerful, big broadcasters.

I was a cable pioneer in 1954 and on. The FCC kept the broadcast station competition from cable down by every trick and stall in the book until, finally, the big broadcasters had bought up and controlled systems with over 80% of the cable subscribers. Then the FCC said, oh, we really do not need to regulate and inhibit cable any more. When the big broadcasters have bought up and taken over most of the low power stations, then and only then will you see an **amazing change** in LPTV.

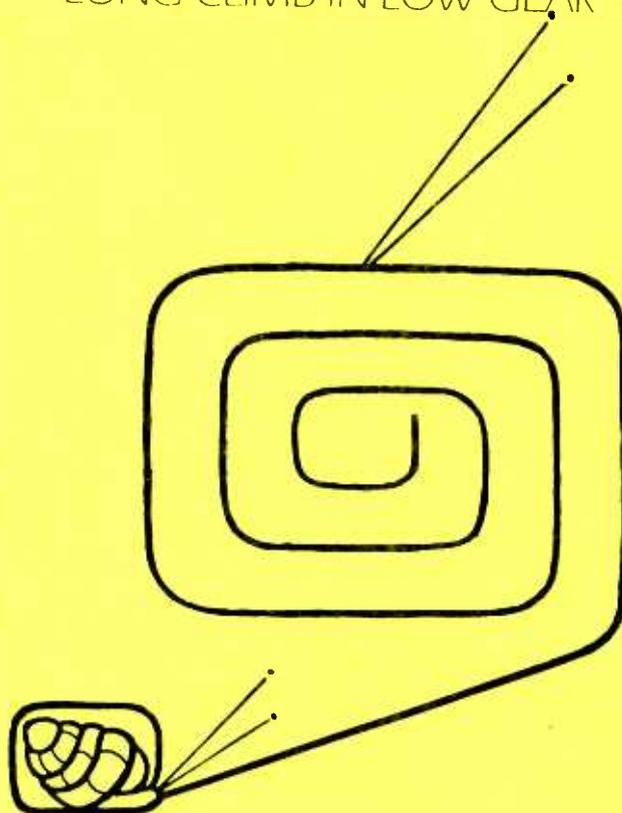
So, here we still have a problem, no CP's for years and then they may well dump them all on you at once so you and the LPTV equipment manufacturers cannot keep up and cannot possibly get them all on the air before most expire.

Keep in mind—the FCC will do whatever they think results in **the least amount** of LPTV stations getting on the air, so when you project and predict what's probably coming down next, remember what the criteria is from the commission's standpoint. Let all the rhetoric go in one ear and out the other, check the past performance and see if I am not right—remember, this industry-controlled, bureaucratic agency is not going to change. Make your 1985 plans accordingly.

Now we hear rumors the FCC is shunting aside all LPTV applications within 100 miles of the top 10 markets and not processing them because they may be able to (on one pretense or another) give those frequencies away to two-way radio interests and keep further LPTV competition totally out of the territory of the most politically-powerful broadcasters in the country.

So-called LPTV associations are sleeping through the whole thing, **again**, with an attitude of 'what we do not know can't hurt us'.

LPTV: LONG CLIMB IN LOW GEAR



In the late 1970s, Charles Ferris, then chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, promoted low-power television (LPTV) as a noble concept, an alternative to the all-too-mass media. After a gestation period considered long even by the FCC's pokey standards, low-power is finally emerging as a reality, town by town. But it seems to have lost some of its nobility along the way. Ferris had envisioned LPTV as a haven for minorities, women, and off-beat programmers. Although much of this spirit remains, today's low-power operators bear an increasingly striking resemblance to orthodox broadcasters.

MARKETPLACE: Construction of low-power stations, which have a broadcast radius of no more than 10 to 15 miles, started in earnest after the FCC began its series of monthly license lotteries in September 1983. Among the thousands of applicants were not only small minority-run businesses but such large concerns as Gene Austry's Golden West, Federal Express, and Sears. Many had been encouraged by the statement of Ferris's successor, Mark S. Fowler, that low-power would be best utilized by large new networks, which could benefit by economies of scale. Some applicants saw opportunities for subscription television in LPTV.

By late 1984, there were more than 260 low-power stations in operation (three-fourths of them in Alaska)—still too few for the emergence of sizable networks. Most are in small towns like Cumby, Texas; Concord, Virginia; Plainview, New York; and Bemidji, Minnesota, where the first LPTV station was established in 1981. They're small, but not cheap: The average start-up cost of an LPTV station

is estimated at \$350,000.

Many of the new stations have found that the local programming and bold innovations once expected of LPTV are too expensive to serve as regular features. The president of the Bemidji station, John Boler, built a first-class studio for original programming, and then found he couldn't turn a profit with local advertising. Boler eventually converted his station to subscription TV. Other owners have mixed some homemade news and talk shows with generous helpings of network reruns.

The cost of programming, new and old, is only one of the problems pioneer operators have had to face. Doug Maupin, president of the Woodward, Oklahoma station, found problems with both viewer-supported and advertiser-supported programs: The decoders he had installed for pay-TV were so well protected

against signal piracy that he could not get them to work at all. And when he tried ad-supported programming he couldn't scrounge up enough local advertisers to keep his studios busy making commercials. "Main Street," he says, "hasn't got that kind of money."

Rick Hutcheson is starting up three stations of his own. As a "group" owner with some leverage, he doesn't worry so much about the eventual supply of programs. But he does worry about getting his stations on the local cable systems, which are not required by law to carry low-power stations. Cable operators are beginning to argue that adding an LPTV signal to their systems could expose them to liability for extra royalty payments. Hutcheson is taking the issue to Congress. "In the long run," he claims, "there's a symbiotic relationship between cable and

LPTV. Cable carriage is a must for low-power TV."

While LPTV operators have learned a number of painful lessons, they have also discovered some keys to success. Hutcheson shrewdly recruits young local sales people who, all else failing, will gnaw on a merchant's leg to sell some air time. Another key is adequate capital. Viewers expect professional production values, so programs don't come cheap. And since viewing habits don't change overnight, operators must be able to wait at least two years before seeing a profit. A few companies, including Low Power Technology Inc., in Boulder, Colorado, have issued public stock to gain capital prior to construction. The Boulder firm has sold more than \$2 million worth of shares.

REGULATION: One thing on which virtually all LPTV operators and would-be operators agree is that the FCC has not helped their cause. More than 40,000 LPTV applications have arrived at the FCC over the last four years, and a backlog of 25,000 is still inching towards the lottery. Only about 25 construction permits are being issued per month. As of November 1984, 275 applicants in the continental United States had received permits but had not yet built stations.

Despite the problems, potential LPTV operators refuse to be discouraged. Some applicants are guaranteeing themselves a license by paying their competitors to drop out. By this measure of confidence, Charles Woods, a veteran broadcaster, is brimful of hope. Woods had an application pending for a low-power station broadcasting from atop the Sears Tower in Chicago. He won his construction permit by buying out his opponents for \$750,000.

MICHAEL COLEMAN

In the process of learning some painful lessons, LPTV operators have also found some keys to success.

PUBLIC NOTICE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

News media information 202/254-7874 Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/832-0002
Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Report No.: GL84-32

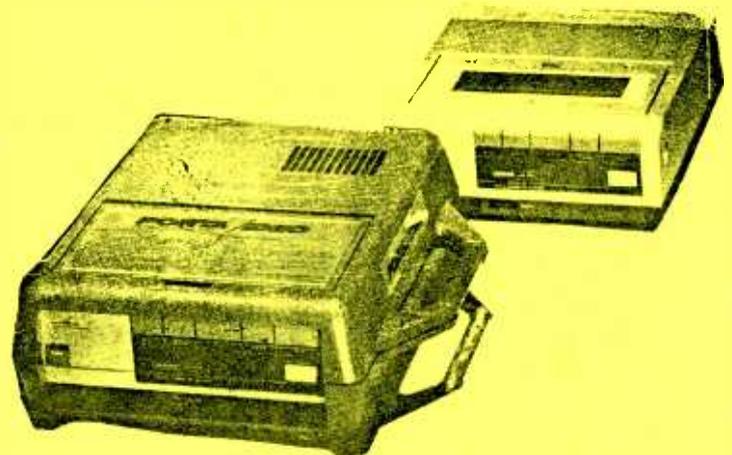
Released: December 14, 1984

Notice is hereby given that the television translator and low power television application(s) listed below have been accepted for filing. These applications, which are not mutually exclusive with other LPTV and TV translator applications have been fully reviewed and in the absence of petitions to deny, the applicant(s) appear to be grantable. Petitions to deny the application(s) may be filed with the Commission within 30 days of the date of this notice. Such petitions should clearly bear the caption of the applicable application listed below.

BPTTV-81041310 Winnet Community TV System Winnet, Montana	Channel 6
BPTTL-830301JF Dull Knife Memorial College, Inc. Birney and part of the Tongue River Basin, Montana	Channel 57
BPTVL-810904QV Elk City Communications (Television Board of First Assembly of God Church) Elk City, Oklahoma	Channel 2
BPTTV-830217IL State of Alaska Marshall, Alaska	Channel 7
BPTVL-820517TY State of Alaska Tyee, Alaska	Channel 9
BMPTTL-821012TX State of Alaska Bethel, Alaska	Channel 15
BPTTV-830217IH State of Alaska Alakanuk, Alaska	Channel 4
BPTTL-830513IG State of Alaska Bethel, Alaska	Channel 21
BPTTV-810506JB Regents of New Mexico State University Hillsboro, New Mexico	Channel 13
BPTTL-830404JF Bitterroot Electric TV Cooperative Darby, Montana	Channel 21
BPTTV-821230TZ Rio Blanco County TV Association Lower Piceance Creek Rural Area, Colorado	Channel 10
BPTT-830815JN North Platte Television, Inc. Thedford, Nebraska	Channel 31
BPTTV-830225YY Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Televasting Corporation Bethel, Greenwood, Locke, Maine	Channel 4
BPTTL-820617K6 Blacks Desiring Media, Inc. Scobey, Montana	Channel 20
BPTTL-840116J2 Low Power Technology, Inc. Utica, New York	Channel 41
BPTTL-830228IE State of Alaska Nenana, Alaska	Channel 55
BPTT-830218ID State of Alaska Craig, Alaska	Channel 57

BPTVL-820511TZ Hale Communications, Inc Parker, Arizona	Channel 2	BMPTTL-821012TY State of Alaska Pilot Station, Alaska	Channel 15
BPTT-830210KQ State of Alaska Kodiak, Alaska	Channel 15	BPTTV-830217IK State of Alaska Lime Village, Alaska	Channel 11
BMPTTL-830228ID State of Alaska Delta Junction, Alaska	Channel 17	BPTTV-830216XI State of Alaska Telida, Alaska	Channel 11
BPTTV-830404JX State of Alaska Minto, Alaska	Channel 5	BPTTV-830210QJ State of Alaska McGrath, Alaska	Channel 7
BPTVL-811229TO State of Alaska Kwigillingok, Alaska	Channel 13	BPTTV-830216XK State of Alaska Platinum, Alaska	Channel 5
BPTVL-821021TZ State of Alaska Klawock, Alaska	Channel 7	BPTTV-830217II State of Alaska Platinum, Alaska	Channel 13
BPTVL-820413ST State of Alaska Kwethluk, Alaska	Channel 9	BPTTV-830216XM State of Alaska Lime Village, Alaska	Channel 7
BPTTV-820602TV State of Alaska Clark Point, Alaska	Channel 2		
BPTVL-820413SU State of Alaska Council, Alaska	Channel 9		

PORTAVIDEO



We are off to the Consumer Electronic show in Las Vegas (January 5th to 8th) and expect to see and report next issue on several new VCR's. (VCR's record and play while VCR's only play.)

We are using 'Porta Video' VCR machines in our tape rental business in Sioux Falls; \$260 without a case, \$290 with. Much lighter and smaller than VCR's and will be handy for LPTV operators to use to play commercials, station promotions, etc. for potential advertisers. Ideal for LPTV station salesmen. The case can be removed only with a special tool. The machines seem to be very reliable and foolproof in rental use. Several other manufacturers are expected to show low cost VCR's at the show; in the meantime, if you want to contact Porta Video (you have to buy five or more at a time): Porta Video, Box 11296, Phoenix, AZ, 85061, or call 1-800-528-3350. ICTV members, if you want just one, let us know and next time we buy five, we can buy an additional one or more for you.

LPTV Station Crosses Signals with City Hall

The trouble-plagued low-power UHF television station that went on the air in mid-October in Sioux Falls is not yet out of the woods.

Although public response to TV34 and its programming has been favorable, owner Harlan Jacobsen still is enmeshed in a battle with the city of Sioux Falls.

Jacobsen's troubles began at the end of October, when the Federal Communications Commission misplaced his application for a microwave hookup between the station and the transmitter. That error delayed the permit almost two months, and he's still waiting for it.

Adding insult to injury was an ultimatum issued by the city, which forbade Jacobsen to put up a satellite dish at the station's transmitter, located on the Bahnson Avenue water tower.

Jacobsen leases the fenced-in area around the water tower from the city for \$100 a month, and saw no reason why he couldn't put up the necessary dish on the property. So he got a building permit and did so.

The city attorney's office countered with a letter that informed Jacobsen he had violated his contract and had 30 days to remove the dish — which had not been authorized by the city — or face further legal action. The 30 days are up Dec. 19.

"But they don't say what my default is," Jacobsen said. "We've sent a response saying we're not in default. If they try anything else, I'm going to get a court order to make them leave me alone."

Utilities director Richard Willer said Thursday that the city is objecting to Jacobsen's dish because his original lease agreement calls for only antennas and an aerial on the property, which is located in a residential-zoned area.

The city approved Jacobsen's original lease agreement, which specified that he intended to put up the necessary antennas and aerials for broadcast. Nothing was said in the lease about a satellite dish.

"It was not our intention to lease the ground for a satellite dish," Willer said. "He should have told us what he wanted when he asked for the original lease, and we would have priced it accordingly."

Jacobsen did request that he be allowed to put up a 12-foot satellite dish, but the city refused because 12-foot dishes can be placed only in commercial-zoned areas, Willer said.

Legal problems notwithstanding, Jacobsen is optimistic about the station's chances for success.

Praise for TV34's programming, the 24-hour Satellite Program Network, continues to come in, Jacobsen said. The network's plentiful supply of old movies is particularly popular.

"People discover us every day," he said. "They happen to be tuning their TVs, and they say, 'Where did this come from?'"

After the first of the year, TV34 will begin broadcasting the 24-hour Discovery Network, which programs music videos aimed at the 25-to-40 age bracket.

"A lot of big stations are doing great with music videos as full network programming," Jacobsen said.

But music videos will be only one part of TV34. Jacobsen also plans local programming, such as coverage of Sunday school programs, local ball games and high school debates, as soon as it's warm enough in the transmitter shack for the tape machine to work. The heat was hooked up Wednesday in the shack, which should remedy a problem with the machine.

One or two movies a day also will continue to be part of TV34's schedule. In addition to his duties as owner of TV34, Jacobsen also owns Video Mania, a downtown video-rental store, and has a selection of thousands of movies from which to choose.

"That's the nice part of running music videos," he said. "You can do it like radio — just run a program, then go back to the music, and nobody's upset because you loused up the plot."

Reprinted from the **Argus Leader**, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

How We Got Our LPTV Schedule Published

One of our problems in Sioux Falls was that we delivered schedules three weeks in advance to all of the television schedule publications but not one of them would include it. They would give us some mumbo jumbo that their editor had to approve it, etc., but it just never appeared.

In the meantime, our weather information computer (by Heathkit) that superimposes weather information over the network picture every 15 minutes for 20 seconds (time, temperature, date, chill factor, wind speed/direction and barometer) also included the words 'Free Schedule--call 335-1136'. That resulted in a mailing list of a couple hundred.

Included in our last TV schedule mailing was a letter saying we are a low budget station, and this is the last schedule we can afford to send you. We suggested that they call all of the TV schedule publications (we listed all of the phone numbers) and ask them to include TV 34's 24-hour TV schedule.

Sure enough, within two days the daily paper called and said they would be including our schedule next week. Now that one publication has included it, we are sure that the others will follow suit.

Like most other LPTV stations, we do not use our crazy call letters but are known as 'TV 34'. Our license is held under the name 'Localvision', but we do not

use that name anywhere in our activities in Sioux Falls because the local high school has a channel on the cable full time called 'Owl TV'. It is known as local TV which has 'boring' associated with it in most people's minds, so we are staying away from the words local or community TV.

We may, later, put pressure on the local cable system to include us by using public pressure, as we did before, suggesting our viewers call the cable company and ask that TV 34 be included.

The viewing public in Sioux Falls is a little irritated over the fact that the major TV station in town also controls the cable system. One of their tactics, for example, is that the competition's ABC outlet has its local audience diluted nearly 50% by the cable system carrying the Sioux City ABC channel also. Local advertisers on the local Sioux Falls ABC outlet get far less viewers than the cable system's owner's station, which is the only CBS outlet carried. The cable system has many unused channels and does not add more, apparently because it would dilute their station's audience, in local viewers' opinion.

The FCC recently passed rules that local TV stations could not own the local cable system. However, those already in that position could continue.

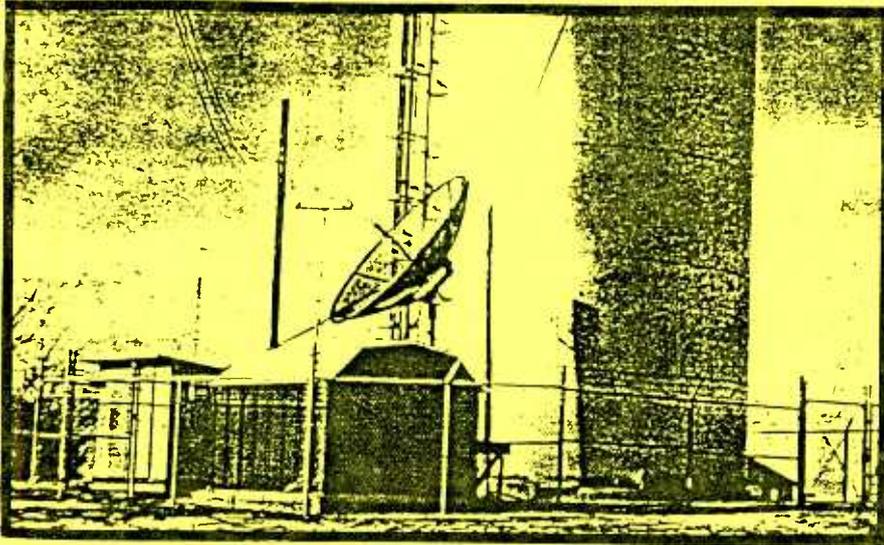


Photo at left is of the controversial satellite dish referred to in Sioux Falls article at top of preceding page. The 10-foot dish is nine feet off the ground above the transmitter building.

Reporter put the 'thousands of movies' which we said were available for showing on TV, in the article for the tape rental store which has only about 220 movies on hand.

Music Format Still Viable

The video music format is working well for full service stations and, despite Channel 61 in Phoenix folding with that format, it still remains a viable format for low power television stations.

When large numbers of new radio stations sprung up after the second world war, everyone said, 'Where are they going to get programming?' A music format with local information, news and chatter thrown in worked just fine.

Owning a business that involved music lead me to do a sort of study on music, and I want to pass along what I learned that may be applicable.

First of all, most people are not aware that music is pleasurable in part because it can get you into a good-feeling altered state of consciousness. Sort of a form of hypnosis that charges your batteries and helps get you through life's difficulties.

Music videos have a hypnotic effect on teenagers watching and listening to MTV, etc. Any repeated and pleasurable altered states of consciousness (drugs for example) are addictive. Doctor Glasser, a famous psychiatrist well known by the teaching profession, says there are positive addictions and negative addictions. He says the child that gets into an altered state of consciousness from rocking in a rocking chair can get 'addicted' to that and wants to go back and do it regularly.

Music can be addictive and music videos even more so.

We will pass along our theory on the death of Channel 61 in Phoenix that supplied the area with a steady diet of nothing but music videos. Booker Wade took the video recordings along to Reno where he is using the same format (the money partner is threatening suit to get them back). If music videos do not work, why is he using the same format in the LPTV station he just opened in Reno? From our viewpoint,

the mistake he made in Phoenix was that **he hired a lot of expensive help**: including out-bidding local FM stations for their top disc jockeys. The experts in full service video clip programming say the ideal music video shows that succeed are those that use no D.J. (or V.J. as they are called). The formula is, shut up and keep playing the music. Booker tried to be LPTV Big Stuff here by having these expensive D.J. talents come in and yack it up.

The Discovery Network had planned to start supplying music videos 24 hours a day at no charge to LPTV stations starting January 1st. That date has now been moved up to March 1st.

Ted Turner's satellite music channel bombed when he signed up only enough cable systems to give him around 400,000 viewers. Discovery is signing up local UHF stations (full service) that the cable systems have to carry (must carry rules).

In the meantime, if you want to get started, Discovery will supply you with music videos on tape.

If you want to tape not only the music videos off of SPN and the three or more movies daily for running at your own time, you can pay SPN as little as \$250 per month.

Discovery is totally free. Four to five minutes per hour are set aside for local commercials. They have a great method of handling sound (all full service stations have to agree to go stereo within one year) and we will explain all that in future issues. Take our word for it, the Discovery sound system is terrific. You can tape their videos off the air (satellite) and do a local show of what's popular in your town. You can break in any time for local news or other programming. It gives you a very flexible format. We strongly believe the music format, if done on a regular same time basis, can get you a good percentage of the market's viewers. All three major networks are trying some video clip shows because they work.

National Cable TV On A Shoestring: A Look At The Birth Of A Network

By Betsy Sharkey

BURBANK—A few months ago in a non-descript white building just across the road from NBC, a new national cable network set up shop.

Although the carpet is worn and the president/ceo's office is a converted chapel, PCN Network is on the air and running around the clock, albeit on a wing and a prayer. And its 24-year-old founder, Peter O'Neil, has visions of turning PCN into "America's Fourth Network."

To say that O'Neil and America's Fourth Network are a long shot is an understatement. Little else beyond a thin thread of energy and determination propel the network forward hour by hour.

"Basically we have two nickles to rub together," says O'Neil, who launched PCN on \$500,000 provided by a group of small investors, primarily family and friends.

Despite the fight to keep the network going—a fight that keeps O'Neil working from 4 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week—he believes there is room in the market for PCN and a light at the end of what everyone thought would be a very dark tunnel.

"We've met every one of our goals," he says. "Nobody thought we'd stay in business the first month, but we did. Nobody thought we'd get up on a bird (RCA's communications satellite), but we are. Nobody thought we'd be on the air by September. We were."

The network, which currently reaches an estimated two million-plus households, will reach seven million households by March if its current growth rate holds. PCN intends

to be totally advertiser supported and next month Nationwide Cable and a small local sales force at PCN will begin selling airtime at \$550 for 30 seconds.

Although PCN's largest penetration is on the East Coast, O'Neil is in negotiations with cable systems, UHF and low-power television stations across the country. "It's just a day-by-day process," he says.

The idea for the network came as O'Neil was shifting about for something to do after an abrupt departure from the marketing department of the Los Angeles Raiders, where he was an administrative assistant.

"I was really depressed about leaving the Raiders and I was considering buying a television station in Santa Barbara," recalls the quietly intense O'Neil. "I thought you could just put your money down and buy a station, but there was all this red tape. And a girl at the FCC told me you don't need all those licenses for cable."

O'Neil researched the market for about a month and then started building the network, first working out of an old house in Burbank with six employees.

Now, eight months later, PCN has expanded to a 16,000 sq. ft. building and 60 employees.

PCN's consumer "hook," O'Neil believes, is its programming—narrow topics and a mix of live shows and movies.

"I looked at what was available on other cable systems and it was generally old syndi-



PCN's 24-year-old founder Peter O'Neil.

cated programs, which you can pick up for next to nothing," says O'Neil. "But I thought, 'Why place yourself behind other networks?'"

He looked at the popularity of talk radio and decided that he would try to institute "Talk Television," formatting much of his programming to include a "talk-back" feature. The call-in shows range from "Just For You," hosted by family therapist Anni Rachootin, to "Sports Action," featuring former NFL coach Ray Malavasi.

There is also a "Saturday Night Live" parody—"Beyond The Peacock," a kids' show called "Howie's Clubhouse," and plans for a "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman"-style soap and "Beach Street Productions," created by an off-Broadway group.

In all, PCN has three and a half hours of original, live programming each day, put together in a make-shift studio with sets created by USC film students.

Managing PCN is like life on a tightrope, but O'Neil is convinced the network will be a success. "I love it," he says. "There's no course anywhere called Network President 112, but I'm taking it here." □

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