

LO-POWER

Research Agencies Say

10,000 Local U.S. TV Stations Easily Feasible

Technical, Financial, and Operational Problem Solved Years Ago.

4,000 Operational for Years in Japan (smaller than California).

Federal SNAFU Agency Continues 30 Year Record of Protecting Entrenched Big Broadcast Interests From Competition -- Killed 4 Years Successfully Stalling LPTV So Far

Agency Staves off Political Heat With

Promises, Promises, Promises

Actually Delivers Only a Few Token Crumbs to 'Little Guy' Television, then Stalls, Stalls, Stalls.

Public Interest Local TV Deliberately Stalled -- Huge TV Nationwide Coverage Station Licenses (DBS) Expedited for the Politically Powerful Big Boys

Agency Now Plots to Give UHF Band to Mobile Radio, Undoing Local TV Channel Availability.

COMMUNITY TV

January

If you are interested in attending the crash course in Washington D.C. January 28-29 preceding the National Religious Broadcasters convention you need to let us know promptly.

What's Happening

This issue contains several things that may need explaining. The new public notice on composite antenna data required (effective January 3rd), and the public notice on new forms are on the colored sheet. Note that the new forms to be included in your application for either a commercial or non-profit application are the back colored page and may be photocopied directly from that page for your use in your application.

Our copyright suggestion is FCC acceptable, and Commissioner Sharp, who has been appraised of what is going on in LPTV copying, has made a statement on the subject that appeared as a comment on another matter. Sharp's comments are reproduced in full in one of the articles on copyrighting.

It has been determined that you can sue on copyright violation if they copied your application even if it did not have a copyright notice under the new copyright law. Your chances of winning a substantial amount are much better if you include the proper copyright notice, however.

It looks now like the reconsideration of the LPTV rules will be in March before that route offers any hope for change. The NTA proposal to change the LPTV rules so that you cannot file a mutual exclusive unless there are no other channels available may be considered at the same time.

If the NTA proposes a new rule making, they tell us it would be 18 months before it was effective, which is worthless. By that time, the only cities left will be those where hardly any channels are available, so they will be able to keep filing strike applications.

We have personally sent a notice regarding our own applications to those parties who copied, referenced our applications and filed on top of ours, delaying them for years, that unless those copied applications are withdrawn by January 20, we will file a copyright suit in federal court, and it looks like now a civil suit under Arizona anti-racketeering law in the Arizona state court system. Others in the same situation may wish to file their own similar suit or join in ours and make it a class action. Once we file in the racketeering case we then (and maybe you should too) file a petition to deny and request the Commission base any grants to either of these parties on the outcome of this civil case as to whether they have been racketeering and are thereby unfit to hold FCC licenses.

Now if they withdraw on mine by January 20, then others should pick up the ball and send them similar notice, both to the applicant and the filing consultant that did the copying. Be prepared to go to court, however, if they fail to withdraw their mutual exclusive copied applications.

The additional pictures on Passink's Concord, Virginia, station did not arrive in time for this issue.

The flyer in the centerfold is a reproduction of a two color (black and blue) 11 1/2 x 15 newsprint bulk mailing to potential advertisers in the Cody/Powell, Wyoming area. The 'Cody Enterprise joins Video Age' page is a shrunk version of a page from the Cody Enterprise newspaper article on the new station. Due to the extremely high location of the mountain top transmitter, Channel 15 is giving good coverage 60 miles out.

Normally each issue, this publication carries FCC cutoffs and new applications filed, but since the Commission has released none as of January 4--possibly due in part to their LPTV staff's move from the third floor to the seventh floor, and they are still arguing over who gets the wood desk and who gets the metal desk. Therefore, we are late again waiting for FCC data that never arrived, and in order for you to get the FCC public notices enclosed, we are mailing this issue first class again at considerable additional expense for us. We complain about it but do it anyway so you get it more timely.

The relative of a consulting firm that evidently feels they fit our 'paper mill' description arrived here on a 'fishing' or negotiating expedition and went home without 'catching' anything. The questions they asked that we refused to answer while they were in this office are listed and answered in this issue.

The lottery does not expedite or solve the LPTV licensing problem as explained in the BM/E article in the back portion of this issue. It does take the heat off the Commission and allows more time to lapse with little or no LPTV grants by the Commission, which seems to be the real name of the game. Look for the Commission themselves to do nothing to discourage or eliminate strike applications for the same reason this 'it wasn't our fault' FCC ruse delays LPTV indefinitely with little or no blame or political heat being placed on the present do nothing for local TV, expedite big DBS national coverage stations, Commission.



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 1983 **Lo-Power Community Television, Harlan L. Jacobsen.**

Postmaster, send address changes to 7432 E. Diamond, Scottsdale, Arizona, 85257. Telephone (602) 945-6746. Mailed at second class rates at the main post office in Scottsdale, Arizona, 85251. USPO #601370.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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

News media information 202/254-7874 Recorded listing of releases and lists 202/632-0002
Released: December 8, 1982

COMMISSION CALLS FOR SUBMISSION OF SPECIFIC TECHNICAL DATA FROM ALL LOW POWER TELEVISION APPLICANTS PROPOSING DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS

The currently authorized FCC Form 346 (Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a TV or FM Broadcast Translator Station) now states that an applicant must submit a polar diagram of the proposed radiation pattern of the directional transmitting antenna with the application. The proposed new Form 346 also contains this requirement. However, the Commission is now compiling a list that will have radiation patterns for common "off-the-shelf" directional antennas. Therefore, if your antenna manufacturer and model number are on the Commission's list you need not submit the polar diagram of the radiation pattern. On the other hand, if your antenna manufacturer and model number are not on our list, the information required by Form 346 must be submitted.

The purpose of this public notice is to call attention to the fact that, effective January 3, 1983, all applications filed for Low Power Television (LPTV) operations proposing directional transmitting antennas must contain the following technical parameters:

1. The actual manufacturer and model number of the antenna(s) proposed for use.
 - (a) If a single antenna is proposed, the manufacturer and model number must match exactly to one on the Commission's list attached to this public notice.
 - (b) If an antenna that is not on the Commission's list is proposed, a radiation pattern of the proposed antenna must also be submitted. The pattern must be plotted using the relative voltages in the horizontal plane for horizontal polarization. A value of 1.0 should be used for the maximum value on the pattern. A tabulation of the pattern should also be submitted. As with the plot, the tabulation should use the relative voltages, and be tabulated every 10 degrees with the maximum at 0 degrees. Other maximas and minimas should also be submitted. The zero degree reference in the tabulation should be referenced to its actual direction with respect to true North.
 - (c) If more than one antenna is proposed, in addition to supplying the manufacturer(s), model number(s) and number of antennas in use, a composite radiation pattern (which takes into account the patterns, spacing, power levels, etc., of each of the individual antennas) must be submitted. The composite pattern must be plotted using the relative voltages in the horizontal plane for horizontal polarization. A value of 1.0 should be used for the maximum value on the pattern. A tabulation of the pattern should also be submitted. As with the plot, the tabulation should use the relative voltages, and be tabulated every 10 degrees with the maximum at 0 degrees. Other maximas and minimas should also be submitted. The zero degree reference in the tabulation should be referenced to its actual direction with respect to true North.

Because every composite and custom antenna generates a unique radiation pattern specific radiation data must be filed by every applicant proposing a composite or custom directional antenna system. It is not adequate simply to submit the radiation patterns of each of the "off-the-shelf" antennas used in a composite antenna.

Because of the high number of applications filed, the Commission will conduct computerized engineering studies to determine whether the proposals involve interference with existing stations or with other co-pending proposals. Without knowledge concerning the exact shape of the radiation pattern, FCC engineers cannot determine whether stations provide adequate interference protection to other stations. Applications lacking the necessary technical data regarding proposed operations cannot be processed and therefore will be returned to the applicants as incomplete.

The Commission is establishing a file containing the radiation patterns of common "off-the-shelf" directional antennas. Currently, these patterns are being acquired from the various manufacturers and entered into our file. A list of the contents of the file will be generated and published whenever there is a significant increase in the contents of the file. However, the Commission has had difficulty in obtaining information directly from some manufacturers. Therefore, if the antenna proposed is not on the Commission's list it is up to the applicants to furnish the radiation pattern with their application.

Because patterns will be obtained directly from manufacturers, using their model numbers, it is essential that all applicants proposing "off-the-shelf" antennas show the model number exactly as specified by the manufacturer so that the Commission's computer can access the corresponding radiation pattern. For example, a model (WERT-123/45 must be specified exactly as WERT-123/45, not as (WERT-123)-45. Furthermore, general antenna descriptions such as "yagi" and "dipole" are not sufficient for this purpose. The Commission requests that all applicants review their applications to make certain that the manufacturers' names and model numbers have been correctly specified and that if they do not match exactly with one on the Commission's list, that a radiation pattern is submitted, as referenced above.

For most applicants proposing non-standard, composite antennas, or antennas not on the Commission's list, it will be necessary to obtain technical assistance in determining the proper radiation pattern. This can be done either through the antenna manufacturer or the applicant's technical consultant. In any event, horizontal plane radiation patterns should be submitted in terms of the relative field strength of the horizontally polarized radiation component. If presented in a tabular format, rather than graphically, field strengths should be specified for all minimas, maximas and at every 10 degrees. The maximum should correspond to zero degrees on the tabulation or, alternatively, in the case of symmetrical antennas, along the line of symmetry. However, the actual antenna orientation as it is proposed to be installed should be specified by stating the direction of the main radiation lobe or the line of symmetry with respect to true North.

For further information regarding this public notice, please contact either Paul Marzangoni on (202) 632-3894 or Robert Greenberg on (202) 632-7166.

LIST OF DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA MANUFACTURERS AND MODEL NUMBERS IN THE COMMISSION'S FILE

Manufacturer	Model Number	Model Number
BOGNER	B4VF	B165A
	B4VG	B165B
	B4VH	B165C
	B4VJ	B165H
	B4VK	B165A
	B4VL	B165B
	B4VM	B165C
	B4VN	B165D
	B4VP	B165E
	B6VA	B165F
	B6VB	B165G
	B6VC	B165H
	B6VD	B165I
	B6VE	B165J
	B6VF	B165K
	B6VG	B165L
	B6VH	B240S
	B6VJ	B2VA
	B6VK	B2VB
	B6VL	B2VC
	B6VM	B2VD
	B6VN	B2VE
	B6VP	B2VF
	B85G	B2VG
	B85H	B2VJ
	B85A	B2VK
	B85B	B2VL
	B85C	B2VM
	B85D	B2VN
	B85E	B2VP
	B85F	B45G
	B85G	B25B
	B85H	B45A
	B85I	B45B
	BVP	B45C
	DR-16A	B45D
	LPS2	B45E
	LPS4	B45F
		B45G
		B45H
		B45I
		B45A
		B45B
		B45C
		B45D
	B45E	
	B25H	
SCALA	4DR-2-ZHN	
	4DR-4-ZHW	
	4DR-4S	
	CA-2	
	CA-4	
	CL-1483	
	CL-26	
	CL-713	
	HDCA-5	
	HDCA-10	
PR-4500		
SL-8		
TACO	Y103-9	SY-42-10
	Y104-2	SY-42-11
	Y104-3	SY-42-12
	Y104-4	SY-42-13
	Y104-5	SY-42-8
	Y104-6	SY-42-9
	Y51-2	Y101-4
	Y51-4	Y101-5
	Y51-5	Y101-6
	Y51-6	Y103-10
	Y54-2	Y103-11
	Y54-3	Y103-12
	Y54-5	Y103-13
	Y54-6	Y103-7
	Y81-2	Y103-7-13
Y81-3	Y103-8	

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

52541

News media information 202/254-7874 Recounted listing of releases and lists 202/632-0002
December 13, 1982
FCC 82-557

REDUCTION OF THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SPECIFIED APPLICATION FORMS.

As a part of its efforts to simplify the application process and to reduce paperwork, the Commission is in the process of reviewing all its broadcast application forms. Some forms have been revised (for example, FCC Forms 301, 303, 314, 315 and 346) and others will be revised in the near future. Still other forms must await revision until the completion of rulemaking proceedings considering the rules and policies underlying the questions asked in the present forms. Although a detailed review of all forms awaiting revision has not been completed, an initial review reveals questions seeking financial information that is not used or needed (for example, balance sheets and information on the cost of construction requested by license applications to cover construction permits) or that can be obtained more simply by certification. Finally, some forms still call for the filing of articles of incorporation or partnership agreements, although the Commission has eliminated this requirement in Forms 301, 314 and 315.

The Commission is not revising the forms listed below at this time. As an interim measure, however, we are specifying questions to which the applicant need no longer respond. Moreover, we have specified those sections where certification of financial qualifications will suffice. Financial certification forms for commercial and noncommercial applicants are attached. The certification forms track the form adopted in the revised Forms 301, 314, 315 and 316.

1. Form 302 "Application for New Broadcast Station License." Applicants need not respond to questions 4 and 5, Section I. If applicable, applicants should answer question 6 to the extent that it inquires as to contracts affecting ownership, but need not respond to the question to the extent that it seeks information on changes in capitalization.
2. Form 308 "Application for Permit to Deliver Programs to Foreign Broadcast Stations." Applicants need not respond to question 3 to the extent that it requests copies of articles of incorporation or partnership agreements.
3. Form 309 "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in International, Experimental Television, Experimental Facsimile or Developmental Broadcast Station." Applicants need not submit Section III. Instead, they may submit an appropriate certification.

EDITORS NOTE: For attached forms mentioned see colored pages in back of publication. You may photo copy them and use them as is direct from magazine in your application.

4. Form 316 "Application for Consent to Assignment of Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License or Transfer of Control of Corporation Holding Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License." Applicants need not respond to questions 10(a)(2), 10(a)(3) and 12. Applicants need not respond to question 11 to the extent that it seeks information as to the source of funds, the terms and conditions of payment, and a balance sheet of the assignee or transferee. Instead, an appropriate certification may be submitted. Further, the applicant need not specify the termination date of the contract.
5. Form 330-P "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an Instructional Television Fixed and/or Response Station(s) and Low Power Relay Station(s)." Applicants need not respond to Section II, questions 3(a) and 3(b), to the extent that they seek copies of articles of incorporation and by-laws or partnership agreements, or respond to question 4. Further, applicants need not submit Section III. Instead, they may submit an appropriate certification.
6. Form 330-L "Application for Instructional Television Fixed Station License." Applicants need not respond to questions 2(a) and 2(b).
7. Form 330-R "Application for Renewal of an ITFS and/or Response Station(s) and Low Power Relay Station(s) License." Applicants need not respond to question 7.
8. Form 340 "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station." Applicants need not respond to Section II, questions 3(c), 3(d) and 4. Further, applicants need not submit Section III. Instead, they may submit an appropriate certification.
9. Form 341 "Application for a New Noncommercial Educational Broadcast Station License." Applicants need not respond to questions 5, 6(a) and 6(b), Section I.
10. Form 345 "Application for Consent to Assignment of Broadcast Translator Station Construction Permit or License." Applicants need not respond to Section I, questions 8(b) and 8(c), and Section II, question 5.
11. Form 347 "Application for TV or FM Broadcast Station Translator License." Applicants need not respond to questions 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c).
12. Form 349-P "Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in an FM Booster Station." Applicants need not respond to questions 6, 7(a), 7(b) and 8. Instead, they may submit an appropriate certification. No certification is required if the contemplated expenditures are \$500 or less.
13. Form 349-L "Application for An FM Booster Station License." Applicants need not respond to questions 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c).
14. Form 349-R "Application for Renewal of FM Booster Station License." Applicants need not respond to questions 3 and 4.

LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV BROADCASTING CRASH COURSE

January 29-30, 1983; Washington, D.C.; preceding National Religious Broadcasters' Convention and manufacturers' exhibits.

LOW POWER COMMUNITY TELEVISION C R A S H C O U R S E

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR PHONE REGISTRATION, CONTACT: (602) 945-6746

Note: Please use separate sheet for additional registrants.

- I/we wish to register for the Crash Course. \$125 is enclosed for each registration. (Make checks payable to Lo Power Community Television)
- Please send me listing and prices of Video Tapes available of convention and crash course proceedings.
- Please add my subscription to Lo Power Community TV Magazine. I enclose \$50.

To: Lo Power Community Television, 7432 E. Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257:

Name _____	Title _____
Organization _____	
City/State/Zip _____	Telephone _____



Letters

Dear Mr. Jacobsen:

On October 14, 1982, I completed one of your order forms for your brochure entitled **The Gigantic LPTV Rip Off Report No. 13**. You will find enclosed a copy of our check and the fact that you have endorsed and cashed it.

We have not received this report and I must, therefore, assume that you are ripping off the low power television industry like everyone else. I will be happy to report that fact to anyone I see or talk with at the next low power tv convention.

Disgruntled in Missouri

Dear Disgruntled:

You are right; we may have accidentally ripped you off--but you see, we are different; we always give you your money back if you aren't satisfied.

We stopped orders on the gigantic ripoff report when we found out that certain people were **scrambling** to get a copy. Since it wasn't that big a seller and we could get more frustration value, we now just send out our little ripoff summary attached which was in the December magazine (enclosed free of charge along with your refund). And then the 'you know who's' go crazy trying to run down a copy.

Only thing is we made a human error--goofed and didn't send you the free summary and the refund. Sorry about that, but I guess you happened to order right when we just discussed starting our policy of holding it up and put together the summary free instead of the much larger detailed Report #13. Anyway, we goofed, we apologize and we always refund your money if you have any complaints. Do you know of anyone else that does that in LPTV? Incidentally, we don't have to be threatened, either, to mail out a refund. Also, if you order the LPTV Sourcebook, etc., you have to wait until they are printed which will be in early 1983. We try to keep all of our manual orders shipped out the same day we get the order.

We do not make bookkeeping mistakes or hold up anything (including refunds) intentionally. So please accept our apologies. Enclosed check for \$10.50 includes interest on your \$10 order.

Sincerely, Harlan L. Jacobsen

Dear Harlan:

I find your publication invaluable in keeping track of what really goes on in LPTV and after careful reading of the December issue agree completely that this has turned into a terrible ripoff. I'm glad that you print things which never appear in **Broadcasting**, or get mentioned by the NAB.

Myself, I feel that I'm one of those ripped off. Did a big batch of applications mostly for a piece of the action, rather than cash, betting that at least a handful would come through. Now - nothing!

In going over my back issues I can't find the September one, and as I like to have a full record of what you've reported could you send me another copy if available? Enclosed \$1 for postage.

So, good luck with your crusading and maybe something better will happen in 1983. Seasons greetings.
California Subscriber

Editor--Thanks; nice to get some positive feedback. Your September issue is in the mail.

SEG

One of the words you need to understand if you are going to be involved in video production is the SEG or special effects generator.

We will be doing several articles in future issues on setting up a small (under \$10,000) TV studio, and you will be hearing a lot about SEG's from \$200 up and the amazing effects you can create with such equipment. We will be concentrating on inexpensive SEG equipment because you will not have any trouble finding out, without our help, about how to do special effects with expensive equipment. The surprising thing you will learn is you can even duplicate some of the computer effects with a \$200 SEG.

You will also discover that you really don't have to have a character generator right off if you have even a \$200 SEG and a B & W (black and white) keying camera. Some of the new cameras even have a small character generator built in.

The \$200 up SEG's are combination switcher and special effects generators and have different wipes, inserts, etc. We really haven't been getting into this much yet because of very few readers actually being to the CP (construction permit) stage, and the main concern we have been covering so far is getting your application through the lagging governmental agency involved. Because, without that getting cleared up, you really have no interest to be getting into production problems and equipment. Sort of like Maslow's hierarchy of needs. If you are hungry and it's raining and you have no place to go to get out of the rain, you aren't much interested in sexual or other needs. The same can be said for low power. If your application is still gathering dust in a huge pile with thousands of others, there really isn't much interest in getting excited about learning about local video production for your so-called 'upcoming' station. What you want to know is what can be done to get your application through the red tape agency stalling and delaying tactics of those seeking 'payoffs'. Therefore, we keep promising 'how to' articles on low cost video production and low cost studio setup, field production, etc., but always find much more important issues to keep you informed in recent issues.

Another Negative Issue?

Someone said to us that December was a very negative issue. We should respond first that we have been one of the most enthused about LPTV and have not kept it a 'secret' for our own benefit.

We have, up until now, also shared our enthusiasm about LPTV and have helped (without ripping them off) a lot of little guys get interested, get knowledgeable and involved in low power.

However, with recent application developments, we honestly cannot now recommend anyone new to LPTV get involved or participate in any way in the present FCC LPTV licensing mess.

With the continued handwriting on the wall, FCC delay after delay and the trafficking they are allowing in filing mutual exclusives, many local TV LPTV enthusiasts have just thrown up their hands, mentally adjusted to the idea they made a bad move in believing the FCC was ever serious about licensing low power, wasted their time, effort, and money and have gone back into the laundromat business.

We can, and intend to help tell you when you get a license, how to run a local small TV station on a very small budget and at the same time, perform a terrific service for your community. We can tell you when you get a license, how to run a local small TV station on a very small budget and at the same time, perform a terrific service for your community. We can tell you when you get a license how to develop a successful profitable business that grows in value year after year. But we just cannot tell you how to get your application through this nightmare bureaucracy and be licensed, nor can anyone else.

Now we are working on it and we are leaving no stone unturned but you have to remember it has been a rather bitter experience so far, the whole licensing procedure for many of us who have been serious about building small TV stations. It appalls us to see unethical, unscrupulous people taking advantage of eager entrepreneurs, jamming up the system with worthless applications and filing copied applications on top of every application solely to get paid off. They are getting rich, and the serious hard working LPTV and broadcasting enthusiasts are getting more and more bitter about the whole thing (including us).

We have spent full time for several weeks and hundreds and hundreds of our scarce dollars to find a solution. After really working at this, only four things, we have concluded after a lot of consulting, legal fees, hundreds of dollars worth of phone calls, etc., it appears only four things have any possibility of straightening out any of this and getting your application through without one of these leeches filing on top of you and delaying you for additional years.

1. The proposed rulemaking being submitted by the NTA who are waking up and filing to change the LPTV rules so that mutual exclusives can be filed only when it can be proven no other channel is available to file on. This must succeed to save low power.

2. Copyrighting your application correctly to prevent not only copying but prevent referencing your application for filing a competitive application.

3. Concerted political effort to get some action by your Congressman and Senators in prodding the FCC to take some action and get off their duff.

4. Law suits--class action, etc.

Of the three, #3 would be most effective, but we in LPTV are not yet organized or cohesive enough to make that a total answer or solution but encourage you to do your part in that regard because it is the ultimate answer since the FCC is an arm of congress.

Therefore, we suggest political support as well on #1 and personal action on #2 and participating and financial helping on #4. You personally taking charge of contacting your congressional representative and Senators about what is being done about your applications being processed. Your license will mean jobs and new investment. Tell them you demand that something be done immediately, that enough is enough.

We get calls asking when is that promised cutoff coming out. It has been eight months since the last one and a lot of my applications should be on it. Our reply to these callers is do not get excited about a cutoff--it presently wouldn't do anything for you anyway because the paper mill leeches are going to file on top of it and delay you anyway (unless you pay them off) and/or had them do the application in the first place. So to have any possibility of getting a CP in 1983, you have a choice of: A. Pay them off (the paper mills) and encourage more of this--asking price for getting off your application, \$2,500 to \$5,000. B. Take some cooperative action with the rest of us and get something done about this farce.

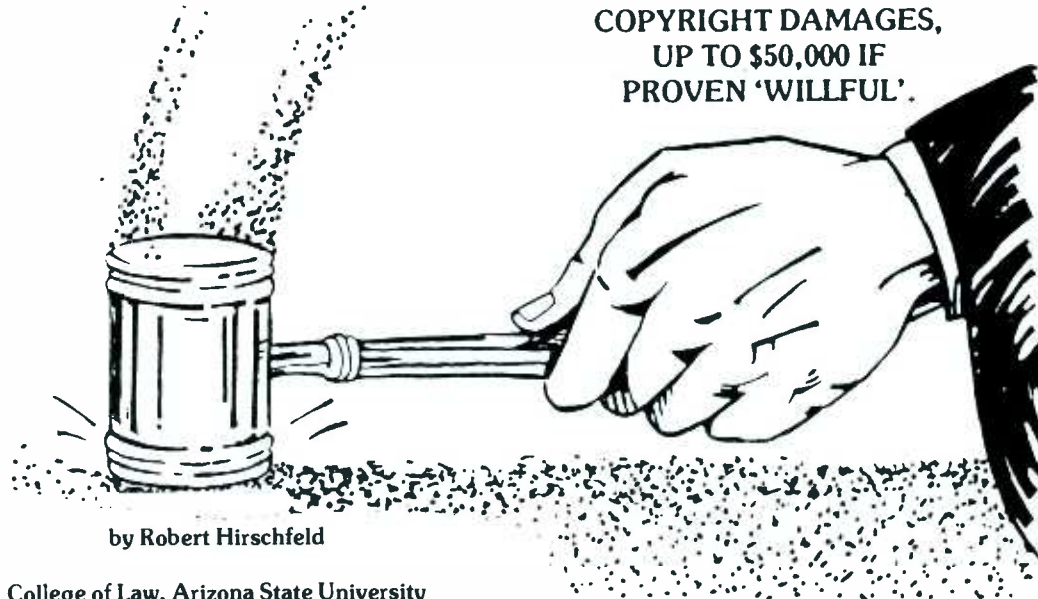
We didn't need all of this additional never-ending problem. We were having a hard enough time publishing for a limited market of about 1,200 people (most of which are not yet subscribers), filing applications at low cost for small entrepreneurs and trying to get a few CP's ourselves when we had time to get some personal applications in.

We would like to publish an enthusiastic, very positive publication about what and why this LPTV should be a wonderful opportunity and we'd like to tell you what an efficient government agency helping the American public get local TV, what a helpful regulator we were dealing with, and we would like to tell you that sometime soon your two year old application would be acted on and you'd be on the air by spring. We'd like to tell you everyone involved in LPTV were ethical great guys--but we can't. It would all be horse shit. We can give you some other publications' names where you can read that sort of thing.

In the meantime, if you want to keep informed on what's really happening--stay tuned.

Damages to \$50,000

COPYRIGHT DAMAGES,
UP TO \$50,000 IF
PROVEN 'WILLFUL'.



by Robert Hirschfeld

College of Law, Arizona State University

Unlike Patent applications, which cannot be disclosed by the government until fully issued, pending license applications before the Federal Communications Commission are a matter of public record. The theoretical benefit of such open disclosure is that potential applicants could determine the existence of applications for frequencies and locations, and would thus avoid unnecessarily "filing on top of" existing applications. But certain unscrupulous persons may do just the opposite: deliberately copy the data, drawings and other information in which the original applicant has invested time, money, technical research.... the products of his mind.... solely to "file on top of" the originator. Why? In a lottery award system, if the copyist wins by the luck of the draw, he may expose his true motive in the copied application: to be paid a ransom, despite his lack of intent to actually build the station for which he has applied, from the bona-fide applicant.

Although your original application work is, in fact, a form of **property**. Intangible though it might be, it falls into the class of mind-product which the U.S. Government protects as **Intellectual Property**. Just as the Government gives exclusive rights to individual broadcasters so that they may serve the public good, it has long encouraged inventors, writers.... producers of anything unique and original.... an incentive to use their minds for the advancement of the public good. Thus, Patent and Copyright holders are given exclusive rights to their works for fixed periods of time.

Unfortunately, the FCC does not view its role to include FCC protection of original applicants, although Commissioner Stephen A. Sharp disagreed, writing in 12/15/82 Order relating to a commercial broadcast "filed on top of" Order, **In Re Applications of Gatlinburg Broadcast Communications, Inc. and Vacation Radio Company**, BC Dockets 82-667,668, file nos. BP-810108AE, -810410AT. **See boxed statement, end of article.

What legal protection outside the FCC is available, then, to protect against the copied-application racket?

COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

Very few cases are recorded in which a court even considers the question of whether a document submitted to a government agency for purposes of open bid or license application may be copyrighted. In **Avco v. Precision Air Parts**, 210 USPQ 894 (D.M.D. Ala. 1980), Avco, in order to submit a bid to manufacture a jet engine, was required to submit detailed engine drawings to the Federal Aviation Administration. Precision Air Parts copied the drawings, and used them, in effect, to "file on top of" Avco's bid.

The court decided that engine drawings were copyrightable under federal law. (The plaintiff, for various technical reasons, was unable to obtain judgment, but the court's opinion regarding copyrightability of matter submitted on application to the government is just as valid for FCC application documents as for engine bids.)

To prove infringement, it must be proved that the infringer had actual access to an existing document; if he miraculously came up with an identical application completely on his own, damages may not be assessed. But in flagrant cases where hundreds of FCC Applications are "filed on top of", and where even minor mistakes are reproduced, proving access will be no problem.

Copyright law provides excellent remedies to the injured party, once infringement has been proven:

- ★ **Statutory Damages**- from \$250 minimum for each infringement, to \$50,000.
- ★ **Actual Damages, infringer's profits, punitive.**
- ★ **Seizure & Destruction** of infringing materials.... the possibility that federal marshals can be sent to the FCC offices to seize and destroy infringing applications boggles the mind.

UNFAIR COMPETITION LAWSUIT

If the data and ideas, not the form of expression are considered, a state-by-state or federal suit based upon common-law unfair trade practices may be instituted. A classic example is the 1918 Supreme Court decision, *International News Service v. Associated Press*, 248 U.S. 215. Associated Press had an expensive network of news-gathering arrangements; it sold its version of "the news" to papers across the nation. INS obtained copies of early morning reports on the East Coast, wired them to its own West Coast purchasers in time to beat early-morning AP West-Coast users to the newstands. The Supreme Court found that, although news itself is in the public domain, the time-value in its gathering and dissemination belonged to AP, which did the real work, and INS was prohibited from distributing it on the West Coast until some hours after AP subscribers had first made use of it there. The Supreme Court's reasoning, essentially that INS should not be permitted to "reap where it had not sown", should be applicable to the Johnny-come-lately FCC application copyist.

STATE AND FEDERAL RACKETEERING STATUTES

Federal law contains the "RICO" statutes, intended to come down hard on interstate fraud, extortion and organized crime. Some states have their own anti-racketeering statutes, and since damage is done to the applicant who resides in a given state, even though the license application copyist never sets foot in that state, the state may obtain "long-arm jurisdiction" over him nevertheless, and he would be required to defend himself in each state in which he is sued.

An example of state racketeering law is Arizona's tough new "AZRAC" law, ARS §13-2301 et. seq. Part of the Criminal statutes, which ordinarily can only be prosecuted by a government agency, not an individual, AZRAC contains a "Civil Remedy" section, 2314, in which any aggrieved individual may civilly sue the racketeer, and recover very substantial treble damages, as well as invoking state prosecution on the criminal level. Penalties include seizure of assets, fines, even incarceration.

Lest the "racketeering" approach seem far-fetched, consider Arizona §13-2310:

"A. Any person who, pursuant to a scheme or artifice to defraud, knowingly obtains any benefit by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, promises or material omissions is guilty of a class 2 felony."

Felonies, it might be noted, are extraditable offenses, so out-of-state location won't protect the person committing the fraud. Certainly the copying of large numbers of FCC Applications, the filing of copied applications along with a "representation" that the filer intends to build a station, when, in fact, the real purpose is to extract a ransom from the original bona-fide applicant, sounds like the kind of "scheme or artifice" to which AZRAC and probably other state racketeering laws were intended to apply.

The Arizona statute is very broad, containing specific references to extortion, schemes or artifices to defraud, misuse of computer data by those having access, and a host of other offenses, more along the stereotyped image of organized crime.

WHICH PROTECTION IS BEST?

There may be no universally best legal protection, and those discussed are by no means all that are available. Obtaining relief will probably require initial expenditure on lawyers and costs of filing suit; if the only compensation sought is injunctive relief (i.e., withdrawal of the "on top" application, it is still possible to be awarded legal costs, but the initial investment is still required. Seeking damages is more likely to interest lawyers, especially if they receive a fraction of the damages for themselves if successful. Class Actions can be effective, but require competent counsel, and because they merge the litigant's rights with those of the rest of the injured class, are more cumbersome to litigate, although extremely effective if successful.

From the defendant's viewpoint, having to defend against a large number of lawsuits in a variety of jurisdictions, may at last make the easy scam of "filing on top of" FCC applications seem so unpalatable as to put him out of business. But someone must make the first move.

Below is Commissioner Sharp's statement, released December 15th, pertaining to another matter, but acknowledging the present LPTV situation. We have been mailing information to the FCC staff, associations and others we believe can do something about it. Others are now aware of what is going on and it should be headed off completely before a new cutoff list comes out and gets totally wiped out with these mutual exclusive copied filings.

Concurring Statement of Commissioner Stephen A. Sharp

Re: Gatlinburg, TN Comparative AM Proceeding

While I have no quarrel with the result reached here (which is fully consistent with Commission precedent), I am seriously concerned about the underlying problem illustrated by this case. The unauthorized and uncompensated appropriation of one applicant's work by another constitutes, in my view, an abuse of Commission facilities. This practice has become increasingly common, particularly in the low power television service, and is one which may facilitate the filing of strike applications or applications filed solely to obtain financial interests through settlements.

My colleagues, while cognizant of this problem, believe that it is a matter of private rights and is thus inappropriate for Commission action. I am concerned, however, that applicants are not fully aware of their rights. Engineering and other exhibits in an application may be protected under the Copyright Act. Private actions under state law may also be available. I hope that all affected applicants will be aware of and will protect their rights and interests.

Narrowcasting -- Running a Senior Citizen Channel

Find a Need and Fill It

One market that may have some potential that is underserved in your area, and a hard to reach demographic group, may well be senior citizens, and especially if you have more than one LPTV channel available in a market, you may want to program one of them to the senior market.

The people in the age bracket over 55 actually watch 37 hours a week of TV which compares with 30 hours for the 35-54 group and 28 hours of weekly viewing by those 18 to 34 years of age, according to recent Nielson reports.

We all know that senior viewing is big on programs like Lawrence Welk and Hee Haw, but there are other areas that have been uncovered that attract viewers and some of these are being capitalized on by satellite program suppliers, aiming for this over 55 group which research says is now the largest segment of the population and is predicted to keep on growing at twice the rate of the population as a whole, currently estimated to be a \$350 billion market.

In the last 20 years, income for older men, the growth portion, was six times the income growth of those under 50. This 46 million people market usually are located in the suburbs. These older viewers dislike programs with violence and unhappy endings and what movies they do watch, prefer 'classic' movies.

Older people are getting away from the idea of leaving all their assets to their children and are opting to travel and get out, spend it and live it up for themselves more. This opens up advertising dollars from those wishing to

specifically locate this market. Game shows are popular with older people; soap operas are of little appeal to them. Coverage of real people accomplishing things are popular as well as information programming on maintaining health and related activities, news, weather and local people stories and new developments in science and on changing lifestyles. Inspirational programs and financial shows are also high on their viewing list.

HBO type movie services do not sell well at Sun City and other exclusively over 55 areas that have cable. Service is popular, but the tiered movie channels are not as big a seller as in other age areas (Sun City, Arizona, average age is 72); they just don't seem to care for movies as much as other age markets. News, weather, health, information programs, travel and financial shows are what really attracts them. With the larger and larger discretionary income of this age bracket, advertisers do want to reach them specifically, and an ad supported LPTV channel for senior citizens may do well.

A pay channel in a primarily senior market may want to include part of the day financial news, lots of national news, inspirational programs and other senior citizen oriented fare, cherry picked from several satellite services and with movies at night but making the day portion also received only by 'pay' subscribers.

Satellite switching could be automated a week ahead and the station operated totally unmanned until such time as enough pay viewers were on to make local ad revenue worth the manpower required.

Copyright Kit

\$35.00 Non-members

\$25.00 ICTV members

\$10.00 each additional name

Includes written permission for all use of our copyrighted* copyright notice for the use of one filing name in filing LPTV and translator FCC applications. Thereafter, in all other different named applications which the buyer wishes to use the kit and permission on, he or she must receive written permission and be noticed individually with us. We furnish individual typesetting of the personalized form and one master copy which can then be reproduced and used for an unlimited number of applications under that additional name or client for a one-time fee of \$10.00

*Anyone copying this copyrighted copyright notice for their own use on FCC applications without permission of the copyright owner will be held liable under current Federal copyright laws.

It is understood that for any additional names I may wish to file under, permission will be granted for \$10.00 each name for unlimited FCC application use. An individualized master form will be typeset and furnished.

For example, you are an ICTV member and are filing any number of applications under your own name. A one-time \$20.00 fee covers permission, forms, and instructions. Say that in addition you write and file several different applications for five other people, we would grant permission for its use for an unlimited number of applications and furnish the individual master forms for \$10.00 each (in this case, \$50.00).

In following our copyright procedure there is no government fee necessary until such time as a law suit is contemplated, and then the federal copyright office charge is small.

LO-POWER TELEVISION

7432 E. Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257 Tel: (602) 945-6746



Studio Equipment Now -- Trickle Up

In the past, camera and TV production equipment was conceived, designed and developed for Television broadcast use. Scaled down or stripped cheaper versions were made for industrial TV use and low cost versions of the industrial products were adapted for sale to consumers.

All that has changed. The broadcast market is very small, the industrial market is much larger and the consumer market is so large it makes the other two seem almost insignificant. There are roughly 1,000 broadcast users of cameras plus production houses, perhaps 250,000 or more industrial, and institutional users. The consumer market numbers in the millions.

Therefore, nearly all the new developments, now instead of being offered at high prices for broadcasters and trickle down to industrial and consumer use, now are designed and developed for the consumer market (that's where the money is) and then are upgraded and trickle up to the industrial and broadcast use.

So we now have a trickle up developmental situation. An example of this is the broadcast sync chip. When I first broadcasted high school football games for example in 1955 we used a tube sync generator about the size of a 4 drawer file cabinet that was loaded with tubes and gave off so much heat that even at the coldest football games the sync generator gave off enough heat to keep the inside of a van toastie warm.

They then eventually transistorized that broadcast quality type generator and it was like half the size of one file drawer with dozens of plug in boards. It too had to have large expensive interconnecting cables to the cameras.

Then the consumer market developed and they could afford to develop a sync generator chip. That chip about the size of the finger nail on your little finger is the entire broadcast quality sync generator and is used in even the cheapest consumer camera. The same chip is also used in broadcast quality cameras but it was only feasible to put it on a chip because of the consumer market.

Another example is MOS and CCD devices that replace the camera tube itself. The camera pickup tube (or 3 pickup tubes in some) is the only remaining tube in a color camera.

The solid state MOS (solid state equivalent of camera tube) for example first appeared in consumer cameras and is now being upgraded and appeared for the first time at the NAB broadcast convention last year by one manufacturer and will probably have several manufacturers offering several versions of these totally tubeless cameras for broadcast use at this year's broadcast show. Drawing much less current (important when carrying batteries for field shooting) and having no trailing comet tail when passing lights or other bright spots as the conventional cameras have, the solid state camera is smaller and lighter as well as more trouble free and stable. So if you want to know what's coming up you now need to watch the consumer market.

We suggest that you watch developments and when actually ready to go on the air and want a reasonable low cost studio set up that you always buy industrial versions of consumer products. Some consumer manufacturers have equipment that is only available as industrial but most make a consumer version and an industrial version.

The industrial VCR for example will have two track audio, it will have much longer wearing heads, bearings etc. and believe it or not if you buy some of these industrial versions at the right place you can often buy the industrial version for less than you can buy the consumer version for locally.

Never pay list price for any studio or field production equipment.

Never buy studio equipment way ahead of time, wait, wait, until the last moment for the latest development and lowest price.

The type of \$10,000 standard broadcast sync generator required by the FCC is now available as a \$4.00 chip built right into even the cheapest camera.

Decoder Trap

One of the problems with some encoding systems is that they require a very high signal level to operate - and this should be one of your major considerations when shopping for an encoding system, if you plan a STV-LPTV system.

A non-subscription LPTV station, for example, may have satisfied viewers 20 miles out. It then goes subscription with a scrambling system and finds that the only people getting a good enough signal to operate their make of decoder are within only 6 or 7 miles. Beware of getting caught in this one. The encoders and decoding system may work great when you have a high signal level but what does it do out in the fringe?

If you sign up for a scrambling system that works great on a cable system or full power STV you may be stuck with a system that cuts your total potential LPTV subscription viewers in half or less because it requires too high a signal level to operate successfully for the much weaker LPTV reception.

Another Idea for Your 'What Local Programming to Carry' Questions

Some cable systems, including one in Louisville, are carrying racetrack coverage and viewers that have advance deposits at the track wager by phone. The at-home bettors wager in the \$40 to \$50 area per night compared to \$85 average for those at the track. 24 lines are used to handle the 'phone in' betting.

No reason your LPTV station couldn't get in on broadcasting this type of thing if it meets off track betting laws in your state. This would also increase viewers' demands that it be carried on the area's cable systems. The station would not in any way be involved in the betting, merely carrying the races live and getting paid by the track operator for carrying the races and expanding their betting market, as well as income from other advertisers. A state network of LPTV 'race stations' might be linked together.



Wyoming weekly programs teletext news on low power tv channel

Residents of Wyoming's Big Horn Basin are watching 24-hour news, weather and classified advertising programmed by the local newspaper on a Mycro-Tek character generator and broadcast on a low power tv channel.

"The News Channel" is a joint venture operation between Sage Publishing, owner of the *Cody* (Wyo.) *Enterprise*, and Telecrafter Corp., the cable industry's largest service organization.

Using a teletext-like format, the News Channel broadcasts national news, weather and sports received from the United Press International satellite. In addition, the News Channel broadcasts full audio/video news from the CNN II Cable Headline News in four daily half-hour segments.

The *Enterprise*, a 6,000-circulation weekly, installed the Mycro-Vision 7000 character generator to increase its community service, according to publisher Carl Bechtold.

"As a weekly newspaper, we are in a competitive market for information and advertising. We needed another outlet to give us access to our community," Bechtold said.

Local news coverage of the Big Horn Basin communities of Cody and Powell is written by the *Enterprise's* news staff. The stories are transmitted by the MV 7000's radio telephone link to an antenna and

transmitter on Cedar Mountain, five miles from Cody. With the transmitter's low power of 100 watts, the News Channel reaches homes in a 60 mile radius.

Local stories are composed on a Mycro-Comp video display terminal and stored on disk for transmission. At 15-minute intervals during the day, local news features are alternated with national news stories. Local news stories can be updated by the staff as often as necessary. The national services are automatically updated by the MV 7000.

Using the MV 7000, the television screen is divided into four horizontal bands. The upper band runs the station identity, "The News Channel". The second band runs a continuous time, day, date and weather sequence.

The third band runs news copy in segments that change at different intervals during the day, on the average of about one screen per 15 seconds.

The fourth band runs local advertising. The *Enterprise* uses its newspaper advertising staff to sell time on the low power station.

Each advertisement consists of two or three lines of copy. The copy is enhanced by adding the MV 7000's color, black or white outlines to the characters and different colored backgrounds. Type styles and point sizes of the advertising copy also can be varied.

The *Cody Enterprise's* news staff covers local news for the Wyoming communities of Cody and Powell. The stories are transmitted by the Mycro-Vision 7000 radio telephone link to this antenna and transmitter on Cedar Mountain, five miles from Cody. The transmitter's low wattage power of 100 watts reached homes within a 60 mile radius.

Advertisers can purchase spots on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis. The spots can be scheduled to run from one to four times each hour, up to 88 times per spot per day. (The four half-hour segments of CNN II Cable Headline News do not display advertisements.) On a yearly contract, a 15-second spot will run 22,120 times, costing a mere 6½ cents per spot.

"No media can beat that kind of saturation for the that kind of price," Bechtold said.

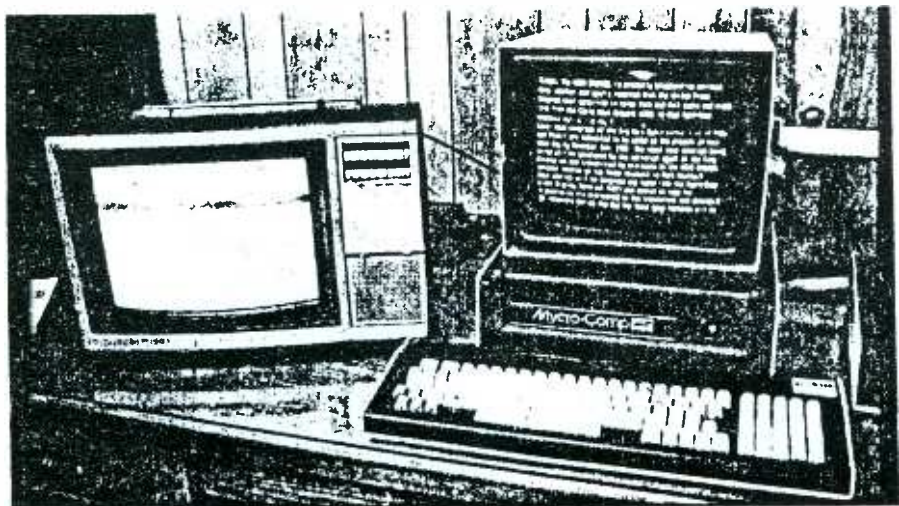
With the advertising spots completely booked, the News Channel potentially can generate more than \$20,000 per month in advertising revenues.

"In any town, the newspaper is really the natural spot from which to operate a low power tv station," Bechtold said. "The newspaper has the economic advantage of having a trained news and advertising staff already in place. The newspaper and a low power station coordinate very well."

The Mycro-Vision 7000 and the Mycro-Comp system are manufactured by the Mycro-Tek Products Division of Mergenthaler Linotype. Mergenthaler is an Allied Company.

On the air.....

Cody Enterprise joins video age...



THE NEWS CHANNEL is presently broadcasting national news, weather and sports received from the United Press International satellite in telex form and full audio/video news from the Cable News Network (CNN) in four half-hour segments during the day.

Local news coverage of the Big Horn Basin communities of Cody and Powell are scheduled to be added to the present 24 hour news day by Nov. 1. The local news coverage being aired will be generated by the editorial staff at the Cody Enterprise and transmitted by microwave to the News Channel antenna located on Cedar Mountain.

NEWS STORIES WILL BE composed and typed into the Mycro-Comp Video Display Terminal (VDT) and stored on disc for transmission via microwaves to the transmitter and antenna.

At different intervals during the day the local news features will be run with the national news stories being broadcast continuously to the homes receiving UHF television signals presently, and soon to those with cable television service. The local news will be carried on line with the national news coming from the United Press International (UPI) satellite.

The broadcasting range of this system is approximately 35 miles from the location of the antenna at a low wattage power of 100 watts. Most urban communities with local television stations broadcast at a power of 5,000 watts or greater, thus the term Low Power is applied to the News Channel.

ADVERTISING REVENUES to support this operation will be generated by the advertising sales staff of the Cody Enterprise. The advertising messages will be run with the news on a portion of the television screen.

The television screen is divided into three horizontal bands. The upper band runs the station identity "The News Channel" and a continuous Time, Day, Date sequence. The center screen band runs news copy in segments that change at different intervals during the day. On an average of about one "page" per 15 seconds. The bottom band will run local advertising copy. The form of this copy is probably best described as similar to newspaper classified advertising.

Each advertising message will consist of three or four lines of copy. The outstanding difference between the News Channel advertising copy and traditional newspaper classified line advertising is the ability to add color, black or white outline and different colored backgrounds to the words which relay the advertising message. Styles and sizes of the advertising copy can be varied with three different type styles available.

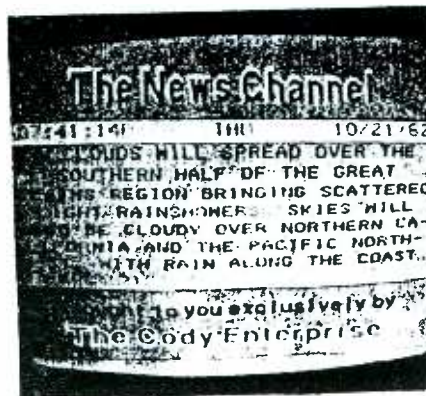
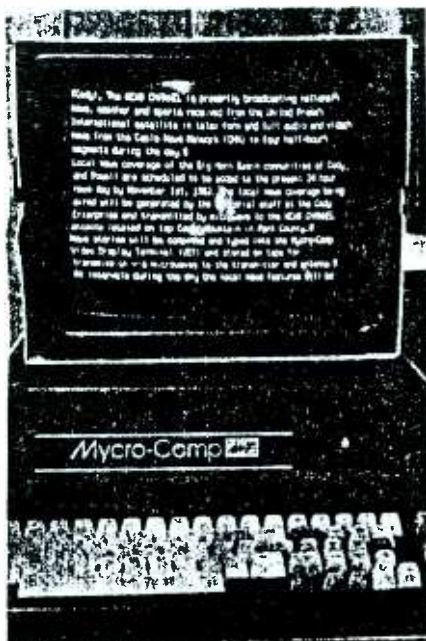
ADVERTISING SPOTS are sold to run for a minimum of 24 hours. The number of times a particular message will run during the hour can vary. An advertiser can purchase a particular message, to run once, twice or four times each hour, up to 96 times per spot every day. The cost for this advertising vehicle is surprisingly inexpensive, compared to existing radio and television costs. Depending on the frequency a spot runs during the day and the amount of days the advertiser buys over an annual period, cost per spot are from 64 cents to 50 cents per spot.

The News Channel in Cody is likely the first of its kind in the nation to go on the air and if the initial interest it has generated is any indication of its pending success or failure, The News Channel could become as popular and well known as the founder of the city in northwest Wyoming where it is making its debut.

THE SYSTEM. . . Local news copy will be generated at the offices of the Enterprise. The Video Display Terminal (VDT) will be used to generate the characters for broadcast. The television is used as a monitor for the news stories generated by the wire services and the Enterprise editorial staff.

THE VDT. . . The character generating terminal used at the Enterprise is similar to the equipment that is being installed at newspapers across the country. The screen and many functions of the VDT enable a reporter to correct spelling, change sentences, add or subtract words and proof read. Unlike most newspapers, that send the signal to a composing computer, this unit will be used to relay the news stories, features and local advertising to the transmitter and antenna.

ALMOST THERE. . . The national news service has been back on the air for several weeks. Recently a series of promotional advertising messages have been programmed into the system. Soon the Enterprise editorial and advertising staff will be able to produce the local copy segments for broadcast to homes with antenna and cable service.



THE NEWS CHANNEL

Sit Back and Tune In!

THE NEWS CHANNEL

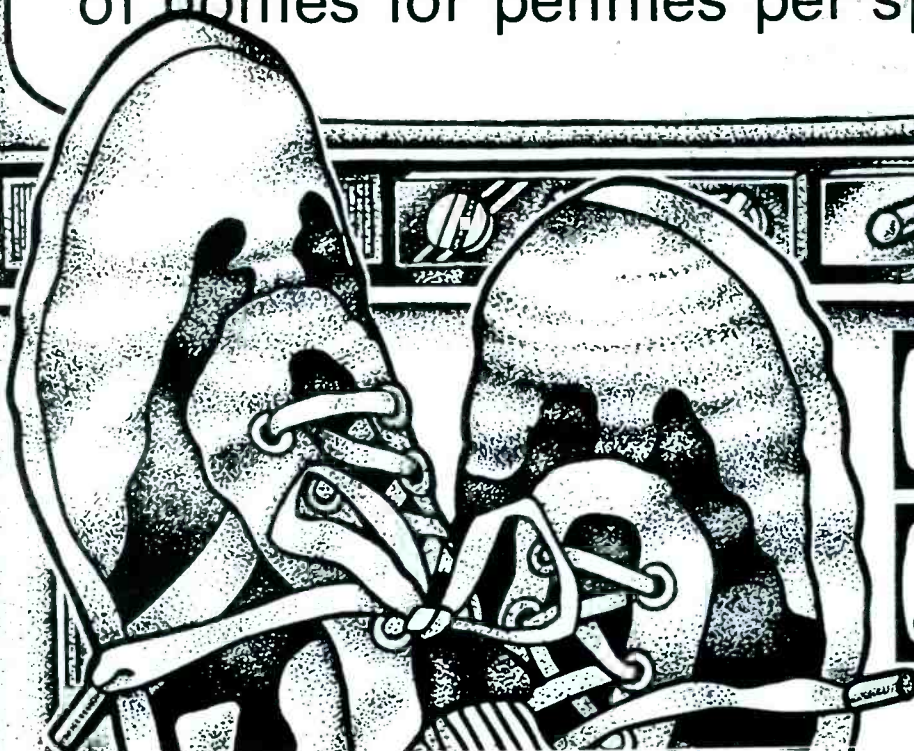
Any time, any date is time to advertise on THE NEWS

(Big Horn Basin) The best Advertising bargain in the Big Horn Basin is now on the air. Featuring 24-hour-a-day exposure, the station penetrates your market. You can afford hundreds of spots a week, as little as 6¼ cents a spot!

WOW! 6¼ cents for TELEVISION!

Your Best Bargain!

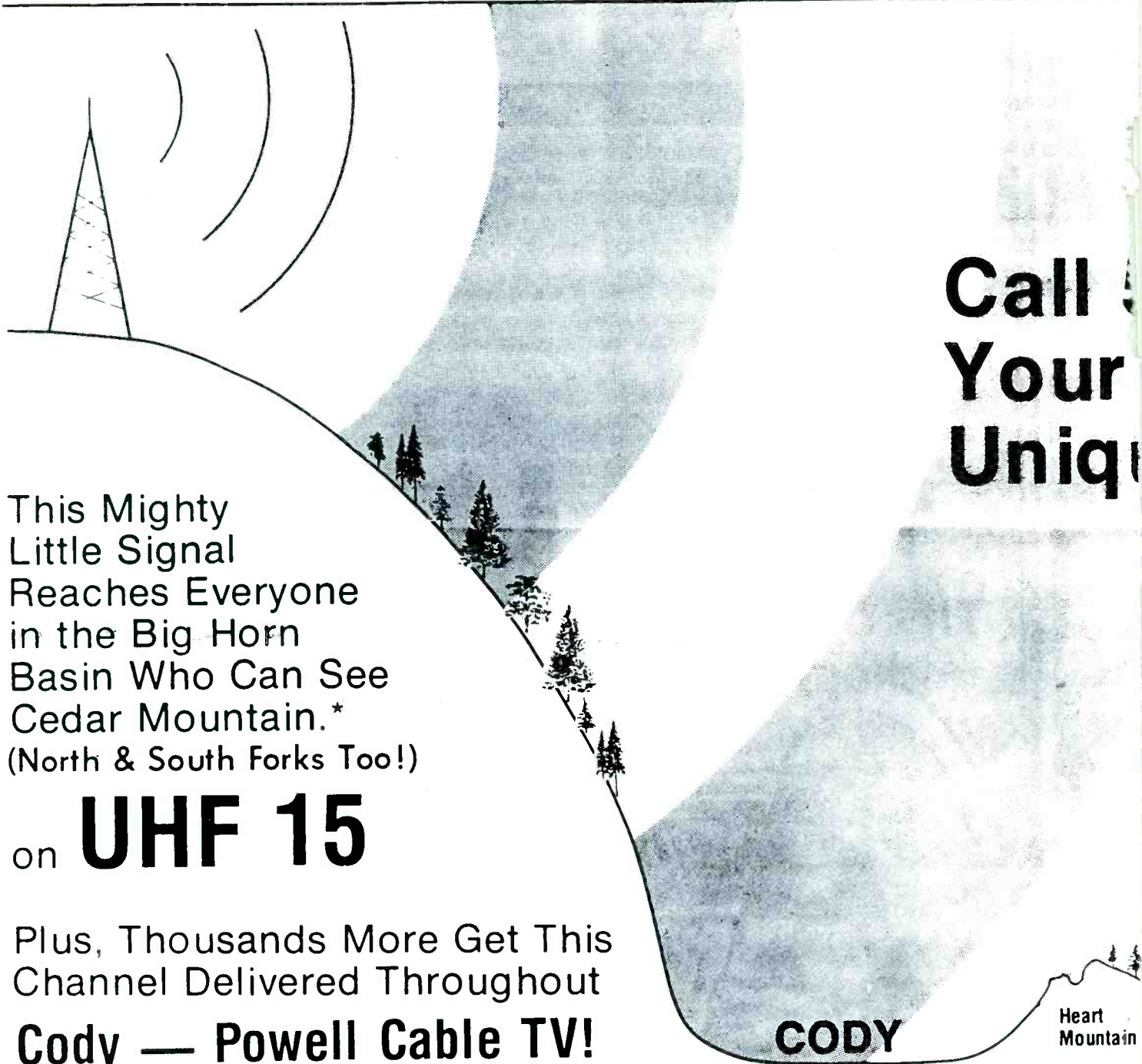
This Television Ad covers 1,000s of homes for pennies per spot!



UHF
15
in all Rural

Cable
11
Cody & Powell

Wall to Wall



This Mighty
Little Signal
Reaches Everyone
in the Big Horn
Basin Who Can See
Cedar Mountain.*
(North & South Forks Too!)

on **UHF 15**

Plus, Thousands More Get This
Channel Delivered Throughout
Cody — Powell Cable TV!

Call
Your
Uniqu

We Cover I

all



**587-2231 To Put
Message Aboard This
Free TELEVISION Signal!**

Ralston

POWELL

OTTO
EMBLEM

LOVELL

t All!

* Areas blocked from sight of Cedar Mountain may not receive this signal.

THE NEWS CHANNEL

1549 Sheridan Ave.

587-2231

**EACH
HOUR***

1st 15 Minutes

**LOCAL
NEWS**

2nd 15 Minutes

**International,
Regional,
National
News!**

3rd 15 Minutes

**LOCAL
NEWS**

Last 15 Minutes

**International,
Regional,
National
News!**

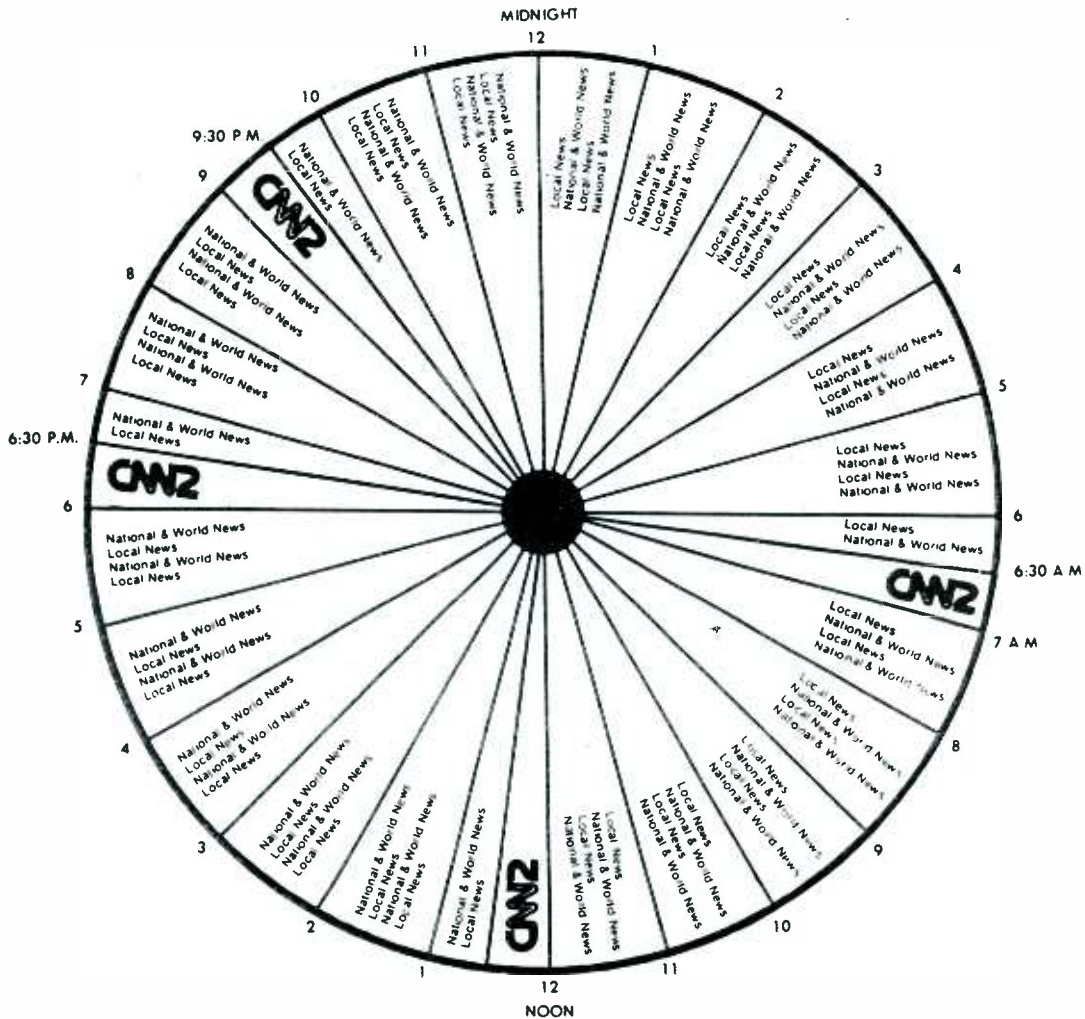
* Full Video

CNN2

Interrupts at

6:30 a.m., Noon,
6:30 p.m. & 9:30 p.m.

How It Works . . .



*The News alternates, the weather updates,
and it's all ready when the Customers are!*

Your Ad Runs Round The Clock!

ALL PRIME TIME

No Matter When They're Tuned In, YOU'RE ON!



RCA Microphone System

Up until now wireless microphones have been in the \$1,000 and up range and pretty much out of reach for low-cost LPTV production.

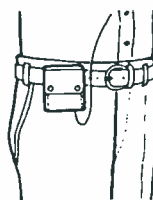
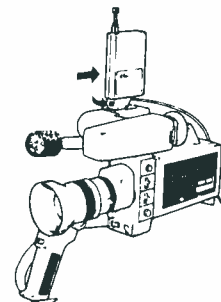
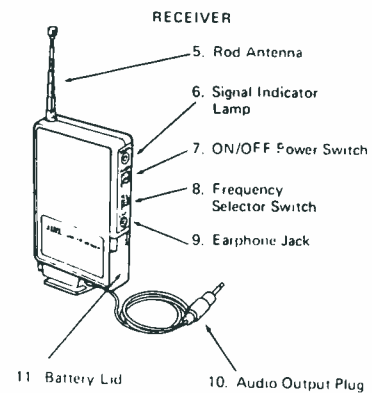
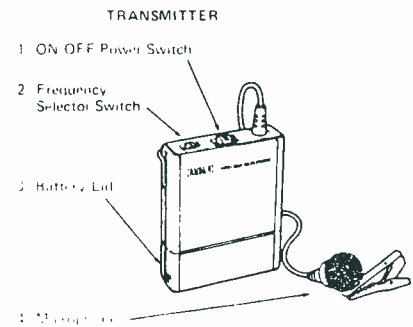
RCA has a wireless microphone that your editor uses and finds quite satisfactory, with only two faults: fluorescent lights seem to noise it up a bit and it eats up batteries fairly quickly. The range is also pretty much dependent on battery condition but other than these two drawbacks we think you may want to include at least one of these in your equipment.

You will not use these as much as you might think but on occasion it will be just the ticket. For example, an interviewer is doing a half-time interview on the floor at a basketball game, you will need two of these if you want a clip-on mike on each person. Otherwise you will have to hold the mike at a point where both can be picked up. We have considered wiring in a jack so that you can change mikes and plug in a shotgun mike, for example. When using two of these wireless mikes on two people carrying on a conversation or interview, you put one on one frequency and the other on the second and mix them back at your pick up point.

Range is 100 to 300 feet, depending on battery condition. If you can see them with your telephoto lense you are probably going to be able to pick them up on this wireless mike. We have used it outside on the street and shot through a window and it picks up fine but going around corners out of sight its range way down. However, you will primarily be using it for line sight so that should be no problem.

Currently listing at \$198, as of Jan. '83 you can buy these most places in the \$150 range. It uses one AA battery that lasts only about two hours. The receiver uses a nine-volt alkaline battery. The 4 ounce receiver comes in a leatherette case smaller than a cigarette pack and fits on the belt, inside coat pocket, etc. of the interviewer. The clip-on mike works well enough to hide under a tie, corsage, handkerchief, etc.

The mike has a built in wind screen that works well outdoors in a breeze. the 6 ounce receiver fits on the accessory shoe attachment on top of most cameras. The output cord plugs into the external mike jack on the back of the camera.



Known as the RCA WM001, this wireless mike receiver tells you with a small red light when there is a signal present. When it gets below a good useable received RF level a mating circuit shuts it and the red light off, so it never goes to noise.

This microphone works well for voice but it is not really useable for music, since it only goes to 7,000 cycles. It operates in the 49 mhz band and requires no license.

We plan to switch the receiver to fasten directly on our audio board, rather than the camera. That way we also have a source of, say, crows noise from the camera mike, the announcer with the wireless mike and the mike on the second camera, all three of which are then mixed together according to what is happening on the screen.

Should the wireless mike fail with the announcer too far away to be picked up by the attached camera mike, he needs to move close to the camera area and plug in a standard mike in the external mike jack of the camera. This will get it all back to the central switcher point.

Run a Public Access LPTV Station

What is seen on television is controlled in your community by a handful of people, most of whom live in a different part of the country. Local people have absolutely no control of what is seen in their area, nor do they have any access to TV clout.

Low Power TV, as originally conceived, was intended to be an answer - to give local people a voice in what was seen on television. Many people who had something to say that they felt was not being aired in their community jumped into lptv eagerly as a method of getting some of that local TV clout. However, that has not yet materialized for most of these people, as the Ins successfully keep the Outs out.

Allowing others to have some political clout via TV dilutes the influence of the entrenched handful, who have turned an agency that is supposed to regulate TV in the public interest into one which regulates it for their interest. The agency has become a captive of the very people it was intended to regulate.

Putting that aside, if LPTV is ever allowed to reach its full potential, there are a lot of people who want the access to television they have been denied.

Now you may have someone in your community that has something to say and as a result files a competing application or put in a competing LPTV station in order to be able to express thier point of view, whatever it may be, to the community. Most of these new-to-television people will discover that what they have to say gets said in few days and then they really don't need a LPTV station anymore. So if you allow everyone that has something to say to be on your station, then there is no need for them to get an LPTV license. Many that would get a competing license after getting their message out could tire of it and sell it to someone else, leaving you with a new competitor. But by allowing everyone easy access to your station, you diminish the possibility of a lot of additional local TV stations competing with you, and so fragmenting the market that nobody makes any money.

So if I had the first CP in a community I would wast mo time letting everyone know that his was a community TV station and that anyone that wanted to put on a program could readily get the time for a small amount of money and that everyone that wanted to go in the local TV production business would be welcomed to do so and buy time wholesale and resell it to advertisers retail.

If potential competitors are in your community, you can offer to put them on your station rather than starting their own and both you and they will probably be better off.

If you come into a community that has a radio station and a newspaper and start selling advertising on your LPTV station, you are going to cut into their ad income. So they may decide to get an LPTV license and compete directly with you. In that case, why not make a deal with your radio station, for example, to buy the News Times on your station and they can go out and sell their TV news productions as well as their radio news spots. They already have a news staff, ad salesmen, etc. and you get them promoting your station instead of knocking it. True, where you may have gotten \$10 worth of advertising you only get a couple of dollars under this arrangement but you have no employee overhead, sales staff, news gathering overhead, etc. So your \$1 or \$2 is all income.

I'd call on the local newspaper next and work out a deal with them to put text news on direct from the newspaper via telephone line along with classifieds certain hours. I'd charge

the newspaper just a very small charge for the time (non class A) and everybody makes some money. I'd also offer the newspaper a competing live local news show if they wanted to compete with the radio system news. I'd just sell the time out and whoever got their first on the dotted line would get the best time and not grant anyone a monopoly on anything other than the time of day and week they contracted for.

Next, I'd go see somebody interested in doing programs or in real estate or something similar and I'd say How'd you like to go into the real estate program business. (Ed. note: we can send you sample tapes.) Let's say your new program prospect makes a video tape of a house for sale, showing the yard, the pool, the inside of the house, etc. and then he charges the real estate firm \$150 and runs it every day (up to 60 times) until he sells it on his houses for sale program.

So if two new house listings came on the market he goes out and shoots them, the salesman can over dub the audio track and your programmer-entrepreneur assembles them into a one-hour program, showing all the most expensive first, or all those in a certain area, etc.

He gets \$300 for adding and programming the two new houses in and hopefully he drops off two that sold. Sooner or later he will have so many he runs out of time before he runs out of houses so he just picks up the next day where he left off in the cycle. He buys the daytime one hour from you for, say, \$10 to \$30 depending on how big a market you ahve and you don't do a thing. Each house ad has a phone number to call; and the viewers know it is going to run again and when and if they want their spouse to see it before they make an appointment to go look at it.

The people that are looking for houses save time and money, the real estate people save time and money and the community has been improved by this new service. Your program seller and maker, the independent businessperson, is doing well and everybody is glad you started your LPTV station. You are doing okay too, since you have a nice steady little income (I'd collect in advance) and no overhead. They buy the time, they don't charge it. This helps you generate some cash up front to pay off the cost of building your station.

Next I'd go to the high school and tell them you have time available and would they like to televise school activities, sell their own ads and generate income for all their activities while giving their students TV experience. You'll just wholesale them this time. Of course, one of the things I'd also do that maybe you wouldn't have to do if you live there is set someone up to schedule and keep and eye on things at a station I was running from another town.

Of Interest to LPTV Subscription TV Operators

**16 STATES HAVE PASSED LAWS
AGAINST MANUFACTURE OR SALE
AND USE OF PIRATE DECODERS.**

Watch those 'Exclusive' Program Network Contracts

**Getting locked into one program service now
would be foolhardy.**

There are several program (or potential LPTV program services) services attempting to sign up CP owners and others with applications. We realize that in order to put together a network, you have to have a large block of LPTV stations signed up.

However, from the station owners' standpoint, we believe it foolhardy. The sales pitch to sign up now is that there is a shortage of sources of LPTV programming, and you better get one 'locked up' before someone else gets it.

So you listen to the pitch and 'sign up' for a program service that allows you X number of ads per hour, carries lots of their ads and costs you and commits you to pay them several thousand dollars per month for three years. Worst of all, the contract gives them the option of tying you up for another three years. You are obligated yourself to pay them over \$180,000 over six years.

Remember, full service standard TV stations **DO NOT PAY** for their network affiliation source. The stations are actually **PAID** a small percentage of the national networks' ad revenue to compensate them in part for carrying the network feed. The only thing network affiliated stations have been paying for is their terrestrial microwave interconnecting link which is now available free off of satellites.

So here you are, a tiny station obligating yourself to pay a big monthly fee for what consists of even alot of B & W syndicated fare like the adventures of Ozzie and Harriet.

There are now five totally free program sources available to LPTV stations. Three national satellite news services (two you do not know about) available to LPTV at very low cost, and in the next 24 months, there are at least 10 more that are coming on or are on and will be offered to LPTV (when there is an LPTV market).

The result is, you will have 18 sources, 15 of which are totally free. You will also have some specialty part time networks come on the satellite that will actually pay you to carry their programs.

You will be able to cherry pick between them and run the best of each of what fits you and not have to 'sign up' for most of them to carry some of their programming.

Let us say you are committed to this big payment situation, the old syndicated programs they are feeding you are not drawing a big enough audience, and your ad revenue isn't cutting it. You have set your station up to go bankrupt. You can't sell it, because the person that might want to buy it has to take over your 'network contract'.

Suppose you decide you want to go subscription because ad revenues are not hacking it. You, my friend, are locked up for six years.

If you are coming on now, any 'free' affiliation you can get now, in our view, is far better than locking yourself into something that can bankrupt you. Rest assured their is a lot of terrific programming going to be available to you free.

Carefully consider what you are getting yourself into. Remember, there are independent stations not far from you that you may be able to pick up off the air and rebroadcast (or with one microwave hop) that you can insert local programming and ads and many satellite services available now that you can do the same. You should not feel rushed to sign up for anything you have to 'pay for'.

What appears here will undoubtedly cost us many pages of future advertising from 'program sources' when we get to where we are pushing 'ads' as part of our income.

Crash Course

January 29-30, 1983; Washington, D.C.; preceeding National Religious Broadcasters' Convention and manufacturers' exhibits.

April 9-10, 1983; Las Vegas; preceeding NAB convention and exhibits.

June 11-12, 1983; Houston; preceeding NCTA Cable Convention and exhibits.

- ★ Getting a license; more and faster
- ★ Planning a station and community networks for lowest investment and largest return
- ★ Engineering considerations you need to know about
- ★ Methods of operation to guarantee viewers (and income)
- ★ Where 2/3 of your income will come from that you do not even know about
- ★ Why you do not have to worry about programming sources; lists supplied
- ★ Low cost local production equipment demonstrated; sources
- ★ Electronic publishing and your part in getting ready for what's coming

REGISTRATION FEE: \$125 per person; includes two lunches and material packet. ICTV members, \$100
CANCELLATION POLICY: Full refund of fee if writte., cancellation is received 10 days prior.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

Low power applicants, would-be applicants, professionals dealing with applicants, suppliers of equipment for LPTV, program suppliers, educators, potential LPTV network executives, auxillary businesses which can use vertical blanking intervals, teleconferencing personnel, satellite reception entrepreneurs, translator operators considering low power and local programming, cable access programmers, newspapers considering leasing cable and owning LPTV channels.

Why you should copyright every application & ammendment from now on

The way low power granting of applications is being set up (as of January 1983) is that you file, after getting past a once-over lightly by FCC staff, your application is given a file number and placed in line. Eventually it is put on a cutoff list, though in the past, this had little resemblance as to order received. If no one files a competing application by the end of 30 days, then in a month or two, you are granted a construction permit (normally). Then the FCC staff gives it a final check to see if it is okay. However, if someone files a competitive application anytime after you file up to cutoff date, you are going to be **delayed for a considerable period of time** (years). It will then supposedly eventually be put to a lottery where you will have statistical odds of winning or not winning. If you win, the loser can file a petition to deny, go to court, etc. So even if you win, you can lose, totally lose, or at least lose more valuable time and even cost you legal fees even if you win, when you have a mutual exclusive.

Remember, most of the competing applicants are in no hurry, they only filed in most cases to be either given a percentage interest in your station for withdrawing or paid off to withdraw so you can be licensed. They are counting on you to be in a hurry to get a grant and, as a result, pay them off.

They copy your tower site and channel selection and use a standard production, each the same as hundreds of others, preprinted balance of the application. They do not file a map, they say to the Commission to see your application for the map. They have little or nothing invested. The page of the application they copy in long hand from your application data they don't even bother to type. Just use a ball point pen. The balance of the application is preprinted in quantity and merely stapled around the long hand part stolen from your application.

We uncovered what was happening by what was being told prospects by the paper mills' sales force and then checking what was being filed. One block of nearly 300 filed by a paper mill for one person, we checked with the Commission data base the first hundred and discovered they were all mutual exclusives filed from ours and others affected applications.

This mass filing of copied applications ahead of time (before cutoff notice evidently was to take the rush off of getting them all in cutoff). This appeared to us to be **all** applications filed in that time that the paper mill hadn't filed themselves. This tipped their hand, and we have been blowing the whistle loudly ever since, all alone.

We predicted by January they would be filing several applications with different names for the same channel (to improve odds in the lottery), but they actually started doing this in November. This means, judging from the brag to prospects, that they were going to file 10,000 applications in 1983, that they intend to file at least three each on top of the 3,000 or so applications that will supposedly be processed in 1983 in tier one. And this was merely jumping the gun in case the cutoff list was long and they wouldn't have time to copy all at once.

Now, even if you copyright your application, they can still file on top of you but if you do it right (see suggestions in our copyright kit), they are either going to have to do a lot of fast engineering work of their own or defend a lot of law suits. If everyone copyrights their applications, they will not be able to file on top of everybody if they cannot copy. So either way, the little cost of copyrighting is certainly a must, and everybody should do it. Our kit was written for ICTV members, but we believe it to be to ICTV members' advantage that everyone's be copyrighted (not just members'), that way the paper mills will have to spend time actually doing some work to do an application and will not have the time to file on top of everyone. Therefore, we are offering our copyright information to everyone at a reasonable fee.

You can get advice from your own attorney, which may or may not be better than what we have put together for everyone's use. We just tell you what we use, and how you can use it. It is copyrighted, but we give you a letter of permission to use it with your name. Our kit has no guarantees, but a lot of expensive legal counsel generally agree in principle on its effectiveness or potential effectiveness. The kit has some extra advice that we developed, unusual twists that we throw in that you can do too, to make your application a real pain for the copiers. So much so that they will probably avoid it. If everybody copyrights applications, we have improved the chances of a thousand applications more being granted this year than would be grantable without the copyright. MX blockers. \$35 for the kit (\$20 ICTV members). That's only \$3.50 per application if you file 10 in your name. This is something positive **you can do right now** to improve your new application odds.

Tiered Map

How do you know where you can file and when? This federal government map showing counties and major cities has been overlaid with 56 mile circles from the official center of each of the listed top markets. The top 100 are ranked and numbered so you can readily identify tiers two and three. This newspaper sized map folds out and covers the 48 states. You will be able to spot many hot areas currently available. Know what tier your present applications will be processed in. United States government produced map with counties and major cities. Contours plainly outlined.

Order 212 Market Map; \$10, postpaid.

Are you missing some great rural markets available right now?

LOW POWER

7432 E. Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257

Relative of Consultant Gets Upset

In December, a relative of one of the parties that seemed to think we had been saying bad things about a family member's organization's LPTV applications made an appointment to fly in and speak with us. The appointment was to call us when arriving in town and I'd meet them somewhere in Phoenix. Instead, arriving Monday morning unannounced at the office.

It soon became apparent it was a fishing expedition to see what cards we held on our solo expose of what was coming down in LPTV. So, we wrote down the questions as asked and offered to answer them in the magazine which infuriated the inquisitor. After every question written down, we received a lecture on how much their opinion of us had been lowered. My statement was that I thought I wrote well enough that everyone should be able to understand it. That I wrote a technical magazine for lay people and that if I hadn't made these things clear enough for them to understand, then I had failed as a writer. If they had questions remaining, others probably did too, so I'd answer them in the magazine. After reading his photocopied (copyrighted magazine), he questioned whether we were referring to the relative's consulting business. Answer--if the shoe fits, wear it.

So here are the other questions that came up:

1. Did we think \$4,000 for filing an application excessive? Magazine answer--yes, particularly when the consultant selects a channel because it is easy to file and specifies one that costs \$35,000 more than a readily available lower channel that would have required an hour's more engineering work. Answer two--yes, when an omni antenna is specified when 50% of the radiation is wasted on little or no population, because it is 'easier' to file than directional antennas and is part of the standard issue mass production applications. Yes when they didn't even bother to get tower site permission and file on something the applicant may never be able to use. Yes when the antenna specified costs \$35,000 and the applicant could have gotten better coverage with \$3,000 worth of antennas and a couple of hours more of engineering work. The most complicated application may be worth \$4,000 if done extremely well and the maker backs it up in hearings, etc., which this paper mill does not. If a mechanic charges you \$500 for working on your motor and it runs great, fine. If you pay \$500 and there is no possibility of it running well the way he did it, you have been ripped off. The same is true of LPTV applications. If you pay far above average price, you should at least be able to expect a workable application. If it is not workable, any charge is a ripoff. The problem is most of these victims will not know they have been ripped off for years, and those that lose in the lottery will never know. An incompetent mass production paper mill can have a field day in LPTV and no one is the wiser (for now).

2. Define paper mill. Magazine answer--a paper mill is an organization whose main purpose is to turn out paperwork in quantity for big money that are mass produced with little concern for the LPTV station itself

with little or no individual engineering, tailoring for the situation, not bothering to locate tower sites, etc., but simply takes a point and files any old thing and collects a huge fee for what is essentially a runoff mass reproduction work--one is just like the next. Name of their game--their sole product is paper; a regular LPTV consultant's normal product = an LPTV station application that is individually designed and will work the best possible for the applicant and with the best investment.

3. Did I think they were violating ethics and the spirit of the law? Magazine answer--dumb question.

4. What is the ripoff? Magazine answer--people paying big money, getting mediocre and non-workable applications, being sold on investing in mutual exclusive applications and the payoff is getting paid to get off by those serious about LPTV, etc., etc. (See December issue ripoff summary).

5. Do I think they have been less than honest? Magazine answer--yes.

6. Are laws being violated? Magazine answer--yes. Extortion is the name of the game when you file on top of a translator to serve four families and then offer to withdraw the 'copied' application for \$2,500. You can call it anything you want--extortion is a strong word but it fits. The paper mills are brazen about it because it is difficult to 'prove' they are filing 'strike' applications, to be paid off.

7. You mention rumours--why don't you name people? Magazine answer--if the shoe fits, you should wear it. One party causes the bulk of the problem but has no monopoly; others are in it too.

8. What are my motives, what am I trying to accomplish? Magazine answer--our motives are to get LPTV off the ground and working. Anything that keeps that from happening is 'the problem'. Whether that is one individual, FCC rules, etc. The problem needs to be identified before we can all work on finding the solution. Pretending the problem doesn't exist there reminds me of the story of the emperor's clothes. Somebody needs to say what's really happening instead of 'pretending' all is normal.

9. Do we have documentation? Magazine answer--many people have many individual definitive cases. Collective action now is what it's about.

10. Is LPTV being slowed down? Magazine answer--certainly; remove all the paper mill non-serious 'filler' and strike applications and things would be able to move.

11. Is the lottery going to slow it down? Magazine answer--our opinion, yes. You have to wait for the lottery and then you can contest the winner's defective application and then you have to wait for that hearing. The present lottery rules add to delay, not speed it up. Already the paper mills are selling the same application to several people for a 'chance' on an LPTV station.

12. Are they (consulting firms) (paper mills) slowing the process down? Magazine answer--another dumb question. See #10.

13. Why are you angry? Magazine answer--for the same reason all the awake people in LPTV are angry. Delay after delay and this strike application situation is ridiculous.

14. Why do you have this strange attitude? Magazine answer--we work our tail off to help get successful low power stations on the air for others and myself and then after all our work, we have one or two people screw the

whole thing up because they evidently believe it was designed to make them personally rich on ridiculous paperwork, because they have no scruples or ethics and capitalize on the loopholes and the eagerness of others to get a license and broadcasting; parasites sucking a baby industry dry. Fighting back, I know ahead of time, is not going to be rewarding for me personally, but I am going to fight back anyway.

NTA Makes a Move Finally

The National Translator Association are reportedly submitting a petition for FCC rulemaking to change the LPTV rules so that mutual exclusive applications cannot be filed when there are other channels readily available. We have not yet seen this copy nor do we know exactly what it is going to say. We support this idea on the surface at least and realize it may cause some new 'nightmare problems', but at least somebody has woken up and is at least taking some action to do something

One of the examples the NTA is apparently bringing to the attention of the Commission is four families living in a canyon in Utah that get no television, saved up their money and jointly filed for a translator to bring the first TV to the four homes. Guess who filed an application (copied) on top of it, and when consulted as to what it would take to get them to withdraw their application, were told \$2,500. Sound familiar?

We realize it is going to be a nightmare to prove there is no other channel available and that in any city of any size, all channels would soon be filed on and the paper mills would then have free license to do what they are doing now, only for much bigger stakes in the bigger cities, so it is no real permanent solution--it may only add more overhead in filing costs. And they will still be copying applications, etc.

We support the NTA idea, however, in principal, because as a temporary measure, it may help stop it on several applications in rural areas, and we hope it is well conceived and written. However, a new rulemaking means several more months of delay. At least somebody else is doing something, and at least we are not the only ones now that realize a serious situation has gotten out of hand.

The clever 'for hire' legal people in Washington have not come up with anything worth reporting to you about--they all tell you what won't work in solving the problem but still fail to come up with something that 'might' cure the flagrant copying, filing on top of and forcing you to pay them off if you do not want a delay.

We have several people say that for \$100 per 'copied' application (our proposed price), they would like to file a bunch of those copied applications on a regular basis. We say, you are adding to the problem. Let's exhaust all possibilities of correcting this before we join them. Once we all join in this sort of thing, the whole LPTV application process becomes an even bigger joke than it is now.

What To Do While You Wait-Wait-Wait

While we sit twiddling our thumbs waiting for years for a construction permit from the FCC to bring local television to U.S. communities, perhaps we may know of some country or non-U.S. island that could use television service improvement. In many countries, you can put on a station with little or no red tape, or like Italy, a simple notice notifying the government what you are doing suffices.

In little countries or islands that do not subscribe to the International Copyright Treaties, you do not even have to pay for premier movie channels, etc., if you rebroadcast them.

One of your problems is knowing what satellite reception is receivable that you could rebroadcast and what language is the programming.

We suggest you get a copy of Stephen Birkill's 'International Handbook' on satellites at \$40 (U.S., Canada and Mexico), or \$45 (other countries), from STTI, P.O. Box G, Arcadia, OK, 73007, or phone (405) 396-2574 or (405) 396-2336, if you are interested in researching the possibilities of putting on a low power station in non-U.S. controlled (non-FCC stymied areas of the world). Remember, you do not have to use expensive FCC type accepted equipment. You can use second hand translators available cheap and drive them with a \$100 modulator or you can use new 10 watt VHF transmitters costing as little as \$500 and for \$200 or \$300 more, tack on a ham type linear amplifier and have 100 watts VHF. Put this into an inexpensive consumer type stacked eight yagi antenna with a total of 100x gain and you have 10,000 watts out, which at VHF will give you a lot of coverage.

Ham manufacturers also make inexpensive transmitters for other bands that require a special inexpensive set top down converter which may be as good or better a way to go than scrambling since it never deteriorates the signal as a scrambler does. It will be just as difficult or more difficult to obtain local bootleg converters than bootleg decoders which may be more readily available through mail order.

One source for a 10 watt low power transmitter for non-U.S. use for around \$500--contact: P.C. Electronics, 2522 Paxson Lane, Arcadia, CA, 91006, (213) 447-4565.

A Florida firm is due out with a new low cost (for non-U.S. use) transmitter that is under \$1,000 but has more features than the P.C. We will have information on it when released in future issues.

interpreting the **FCC** rules & regulations

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LPTV Lottery Is In, Comparative Process Is Out

By Harry Cole
FCC Counsel

IN MARCH 1983 we can expect the adoption of a lottery system with which the Commission may decide comparative proceedings. After one false start, the Commission and Congress have agreed to a lottery procedure which they think will be workable, and the Commission has dutifully assigned a high priority to the adoption of that procedure. The following is a summary of the lottery proposal and what might be expected from it.

In order to understand the need for a lottery, you must first understand the comparative hearing process. The law now holds, and has held for a long time, that mutually exclusive broadcast applications are entitled to a full hearing before one can be granted and the other(s) denied. A "full hearing," however, involves an administrative law judge, witnesses, exhibits, pretrial discovery and lawyers, all of which tends to drag things out. This, of course, is not to mention the appeals process. The result is that it is not unusual for years to go by between the filing of competing applications and the ultimate granting of one of them.

This alone is frustrating enough. The primary example is low power television, where the Commission was swamped with some 6000 applications, most of which would normally require comparative hearings. The likely result was that it would take one or more years to begin to get those applications processed to the point of designation for hearing, after which the hearing itself would have to run its course.

Now one of the basic tenets of the deregulated age is that bureaucratic delay, particularly relative to applications for new stations, should be reduced to an absolute minimum. Since the comparative hearing process is quite clearly not consistent with this notion, some change was in order. While the Commission had, a year or two ago, toyed with the idea of using some kind of lottery to replace the comparative process, it had backed off from the idea in early 1981. In mid-1981, however, Congress, being sensitive to the complaints of those caught in the Commission's backlog, sought to prod the FCC into the lottery business with an amendment to the Communications Act requiring the Commission to formulate a lottery procedure, even if it ultimately chose not to utilize that procedure.

The Commission duly commenced a rulemaking proceeding to explore the concept of a lottery as described by Congress. As it turned out, Congress had thrown in a couple of wrinkles which, while understandable, tended to undermine the feasibility of the whole idea. First, the Congressional plan would have required the Commission to review the qualifications of *all* applications *before* any lottery and, second, it required that applicants in the lottery be handicapped in order to provide certain groups—including minorities, labor unions, and community organizations—an advantage in the lottery. The Commission, after mulling this over and considering comments from interested parties, decided last winter that it could not adopt the scheme designed by Congress.

The review process was reexamined, but this time Congress and the Commission cooperated in the effort. The result? A new lottery proposal engineered to eliminate the problems encountered with the 1981 version. The new proposal, contained in an amendment to the Communications Act, was signed into law in mid-September and, within two weeks, the Commission had begun a rulemaking proceeding aimed at adopting the proposal. Congress required that the Commission take action on some form of lottery within six months and, with the rulemaking moving full speed ahead, the FCC is likely to meet that timetable with ease.

How would the proposed lottery work? As we'll discuss below, it would *not* necessarily be applied to all broadcast proceedings, although it *will* be applicable at least to low power television applications, as well as certain nonbroadcast applications. Consistent with current processing procedures, the Commission would, upon the acceptance of one application, establish a cutoff date by which all applications mutually exclusive to the accepted application would have to be filed. Once that date had passed and all competing applications had been "cut off," the Commission would determine simply whether all of them met certain minimal acceptance standards. Those that met the standards would be eligible for the lottery.

Before the lottery selection could be accomplished, each application would be subject to "preferential weighting," or handicapping. Only two factors would be

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considered in the weighting process: first, whether the applicant (or those individuals who comprise the applicant) has more than a 50 percent interest in a medium (or media) of mass communications; and second, whether the applicant is a minority-controlled entity. The theories underlying these factors are straightforward. With respect to the former, the Commission has long held that it is preferable to increase the diversity of mass media ownership. Thus, if the choice is between two otherwise equally qualified applicants, only one of whom owns or controls other media, the applicant *without* such ownership should be preferred. The proposed weighting plan merely incorporates this approach by according applicants with no controlling interests in other media a 2 to 1 preference over applicants with such interests in four or more other media. Applicants with controlling interests in one, two or three mass media would receive a 1.5 to 1 preference over those with interests in four or more. And in no event would a "diversity" preference be granted to anyone controlling a mass medium operating in the applicant's proposal community of license. For the purposes of this process, a "mass medium" would include a daily newspaper, a broadcast station (including low power television stations), a multipoint distribution system, a direct broadcast satellite transponder, or a cable television system.

With respect to the second factor, the Commission has, since the late 1970s, taken active steps to increase the extent of minority ownership within the broadcast industry. The weighting system is just the latest such step. It provides that an applicant, majority owned by members of minority groups, is entitled to a 2 to 1 preference.

The handicapping would be accomplished in two stages. First, the diversity preferences would be assigned, and the overall probabilities adjusted so that there existed at least a 40 percent chance that one of the applicants receiving a diversity preference would win. Once these calculations were completed, the minority preferences would be factored in, and each applicant would be assigned a portion of the interval between 0.000 and 0.999, the size of the portion varying with the applicants' respective preference factors. For example, if three applicants have weighted probabilities of 25 percent, 25 percent and 50 percent, respectively, the first would be assigned the interval 0.000 to 0.249, the second the interval 0.250 to 0.499, and the third the interval 0.500 to 0.999. The Commission would then generate a three-digit random number, and the winner would be chosen.

That would not, however, be the end of the proceeding. Once a lottery winner was announced, all interested parties would be given the opportunity to file petitions to deny against the successful applicant. This would trigger a round of opposition and reply pleadings, and the Commission's staff would then sift through everything. If no "substantial and material questions" were raised against the winner, it would be awarded the permit. If, however, such questions were raised, the Commission would designate the application for hearing. If the hearing demonstrated that the winner was, indeed, qualified, it would

get the permit. If the lottery winner *lost* the hearing, however, everything would go back to square one and a new lottery would be held among the remaining applicants (whose probabilities would be recomputed). The same post-lottery procedures would apply.

In view of the fairly substantial FCC involvement in the initial design of this proposal by Congress—Commission staffers consulted with Congressional staffers to assure a workable lottery scheme—it is almost a certainty that this plan, or one almost identical to it, will be adopted.

A couple of observations about the lottery proposal are in order. First, as attractive as a "lottery" may sound as an alternative to the present comparative hearing process, it is far from clear that much time will, indeed, be saved. The post-lottery petition to deny feature of the proposal virtually guarantees that paper will continue to flow, which in turn means that some delay is to be expected. Granted, the delay may still be less than is encountered now in the comparative hearing process, but it will nonetheless be a delay, and possibly a significant delay. After all, once a lottery winner is selected, it is pretty much a given that all the losing applicants will direct their guns at the winner, since their only hope of winning would at that point require the disqualification of the winner. And, of course, if any of those efforts prove successful, thus necessitating designation of the winner for hearing, the proceeding would be further delayed—again, probably not to the extent of a full comparative hearing, but nonetheless to a substantial degree. Thus, the lottery, at least as proposed, will not be the delay-eradicating panacea some may be hoping for.

Second, the existence of a lottery provision may encourage some people who might not otherwise do so to file applications. After all, the lottery itself guarantees them a shot, and possibly a decent handicap as well. Already the Commission is being beset with an increasing application load, a phenomenon probably attributable, at least in part, to the dramatic reduction in the information demands imposed by the Commission's deregulated application forms. The lottery could exacerbate that, since not only would it be cheap and easy to put the application together, but it would also be cheap and easy to get the application on file and then await the lottery results before deciding whether to contest the matter vigorously. Now, it should be noted that, in the view of some observers, the Commission might not apply the lottery system to full-service broadcast applications (the lottery will without question be applied to low power television applications). If it is *not* applied to full-service situations, it may not tend to encourage speculative applicants. However, the Commission is not prohibited from applying the lottery to just about any comparative broadcast situation, and, if full-service applications continue to flow in and backlogs continue to increase, use of the lottery may seem ideal.

In any event, the lottery appears to be well on its way, for better or worse. If you have any questions concerning its impact on your particular situation, you should consult with your communications counsel. BM/E

Financial Qualifications

NOTE: If this application is for a change in an operating facility do not fill out this section.

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. Yes No

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 collateral, guarantees, and capital investment.
 - (c) It has determined that a reasonable assurance exists that all such sources (excluding banks, financial institutions, and equipment manufacturers) have sufficient net liquid assets to meet these commitments.Yes No

To be used by applicants that qualify as noncommercial entities under Sections 73.503 and 73.621 of the Commission's Rules.

Financial Qualifications

Note: If this application is for a change in an operating facility, do not fill out this section.

1. Is this application contingent upon receipt of a grant from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration?

Yes No

2. Is this application contingent upon the receipt of a grant from a charitable organization, the approval of the budget of a school or university, or an appropriation from a state, county, municipality or other political subdivision?

Yes No

NOTE: If either 1 or 2 is answered "yes" your application cannot be granted until all of the necessary funds are committed or appropriated. In the case of grants from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, no further action on your part is required. If you rely on funds from a source specified in question 2, you must advise the F.C.C. when the funds are committed or appropriated. This should be accomplished by letter amendment to your application, in triplicate, signed in the same manner as the original application, and clearly identifying the application to be amended.

3. Except as indicated in questions number 1 and 2, above, the applicant certifies that:

(a). It has a reasonable assurance of present commitments from each donor, from each party agreeing to furnish capital, from each bank, financial institution or others agreeing to lend funds, and from each equipment supplier agreeing to extend credit.

Yes No

(b). It can and will meet all contractual requirements as to collateral, guarantees, and capital investment or donations:

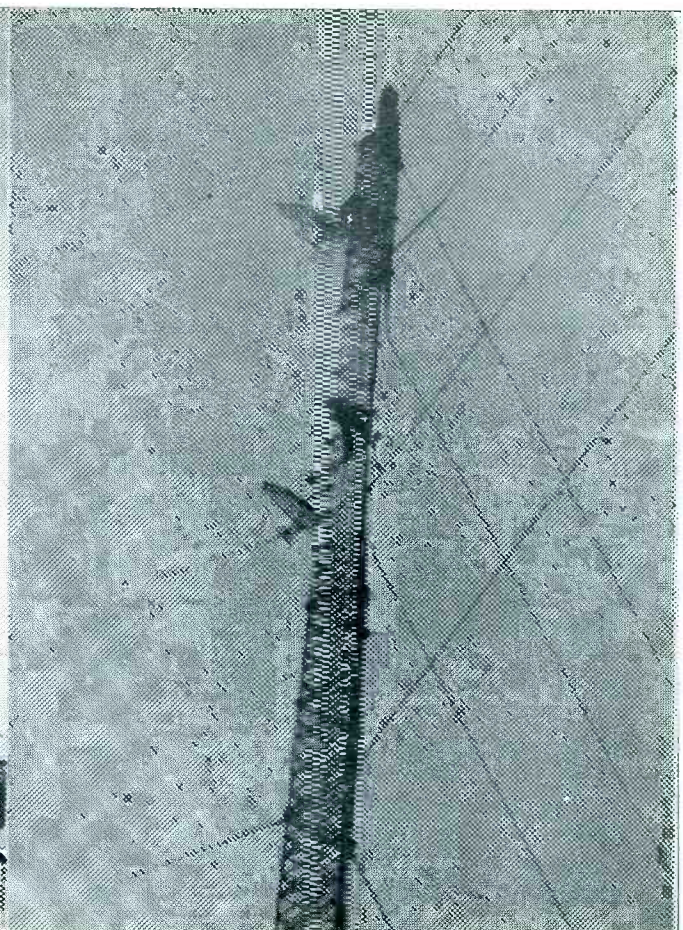
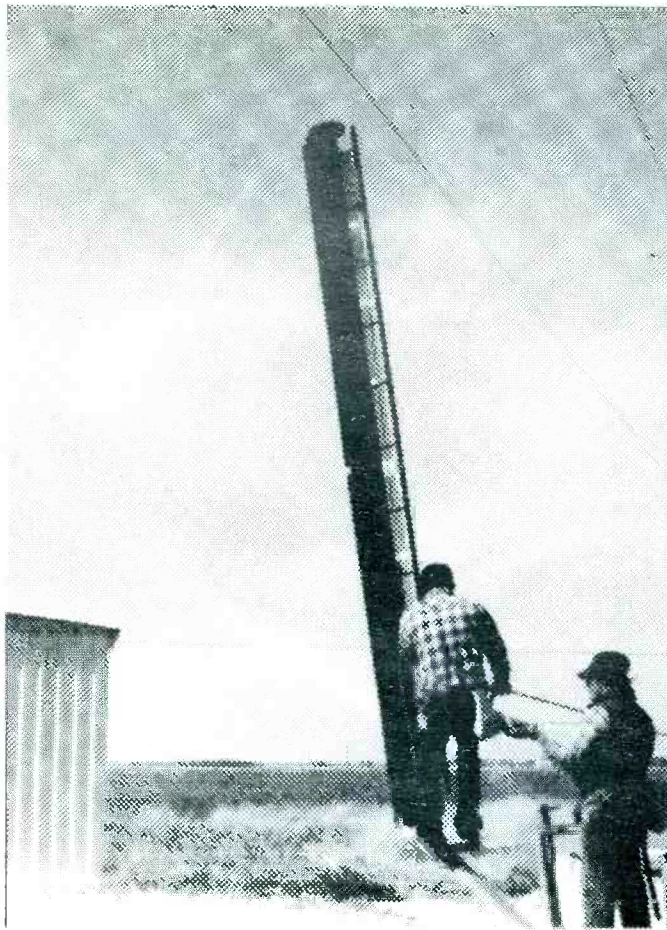
Yes No

(c). It has determined that a reasonable assurance exists that all such sources (excluding banks, financial institutions, and equipment manufacturers) have sufficient net liquid assets to meet these commitments:

Yes No

4. The applicant certifies, except as noted above, 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 revenues.

Yes No

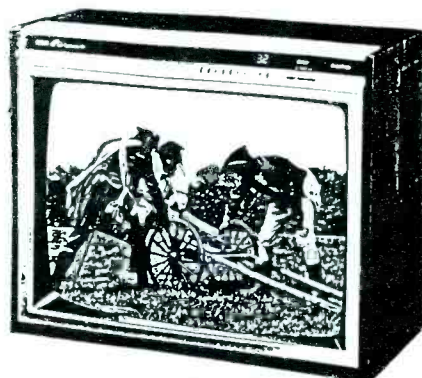


George Teagues' Ponca City Oklahoma LPTV station is ready to go on the air but is having technical problems getting consistent, steady, reliable reception from a full service STV UHF station 100 miles away. An Anixter mark 8 foot receiving dish is being used at the 450 level on the tower and is the top dish in the right photo. Plans are to rebroadcast

the scrambled subscription programming from the UHF station. All engineering data says the steady signal level should be there and tests are being conducted to solve the problem of why they are not up to expectations. The Bogner B8UA, 220 degree pattern, tower top transmitting antenna is shown in the left photo being readied for the hoist to the top.

"Lyceum" Color TV by RCA

Model JGR-985SV
Receiver-Monitor / New streamline
design / Featuring 127 Channel
Capability / Wide range of video
and recording applications
25" diagonal picture



RCA's new all solid state Lyceum 25 inch color set by RCA's industrial division is an ideal, relatively low cost video monitor for low power stations.

Selling for around \$600, this large 25 inch set has all the latest developments including a comb filter for improved bandwidth and resolution.

Of special interest to LPTV operators is that it is both a first class video monitor AND - a TV set with a tuner that tunes 54-402 and 470 to 890Mhz (VHF, Midband, Superband, Hyperband, UHF) (127 channels) and has a video and audio output so you have here a demodulator as well as video monitor.

For example, if you are picking up the LPTV station 25

miles away (with receiving antennas and preamp a top your transmitting tower) and want to rebroadcast your town playing an out of town basketball game to your community and insert local commercials, etc., you would need to tune that LPTV station in with this set monitor, on the sets tuner, what was coming in on the set, take video and audio out the back and run it thru your standard studio equipment, lock your keying camera or character generator to this video and then add your local commercials, call letters, etc., audio for your area. Other than the receiving antennas, and antenna preamp, that is all the extra you would need since you can use this set as a demodulator and monitor at the same time. The picture quality is superb and really lets you know what's happening.

You can switch from Video Monitor to off the air to check one against the other for degradation, noise, etc.

Most small straight video monitors sell for far more than this large 25 inch all in one neat package new monitor.

It would certainly would make a good home set also. You can take video straight out of your VCR for maximum fidelity, not having to go thru the VCR modulator. Run the audio out of the back thru your home Hi-Fi set up.

Picture quality is almost as good as the Sony Profeel 25 monitor we use that sells for \$1,500 and doesn't even have a tuner. If you're shopping for a TV set you might be able to use later in your LPTV station, by all means look at this set. Contact John Tavoires at (609) 338-5973 at RCA commercial products.

We were impressed, you will be too.

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 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



All Lo-Power Publishing personal copies of manuals and materials free of charge to ICTV members

INSTRUCTIONAL 'HOW TO' VIDEOTAPES AVAILABLE

(Use for one week; members pay only for shipping, handling and record keeping)

- ★ Techniques of Using One Camera
- ★ Setting up a Studio
- ★ Lighting for Television
- ★ Multiple Camera Techniques
- ★ Shooting Video 'Basics'
- ★ How to Shoot a Sports Event
- ★ How to Broadcast a Local Wedding
- ★ How to Broadcast a Church Service
- ★ Shooting Local Commercials for Cable or LPTV
- ★ Television Tape Production
- ★ LPTV Crash Course
- ★ LPTV Crash Course 'B'
- ★ Subscription TV
- ★ World's Smallest Full Service Station
- ★ The New Mavica 'Still Camera'

BOOKS AND MANUALS -- LOANED FOR

TWO WEEKS, FREE TO MEMBERS

(Members pay only for shipping, handling and record keeping)

- ★ Color TV Studio Design and Operation
- ★ Videotape Production and Communication Techniques
- ★ Designing and Maintaining a Small Television Studio
- ★ Television Production Handbook
- ★ Video User's Handbook
- ★ TV Engineering Handbook (very large and heavy book)

The LPTV Association That Works

FREE APPLICATION ASSISTANCE HOTLINE FOR MEMBERS - 6 DAYS A WEEK

- ☆ WE DO A COMPLETE RURAL AREA VHF LPTV FCC APPLICATION FOR YOU! ☆
- ☆ Members' Price: \$250 ☆

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

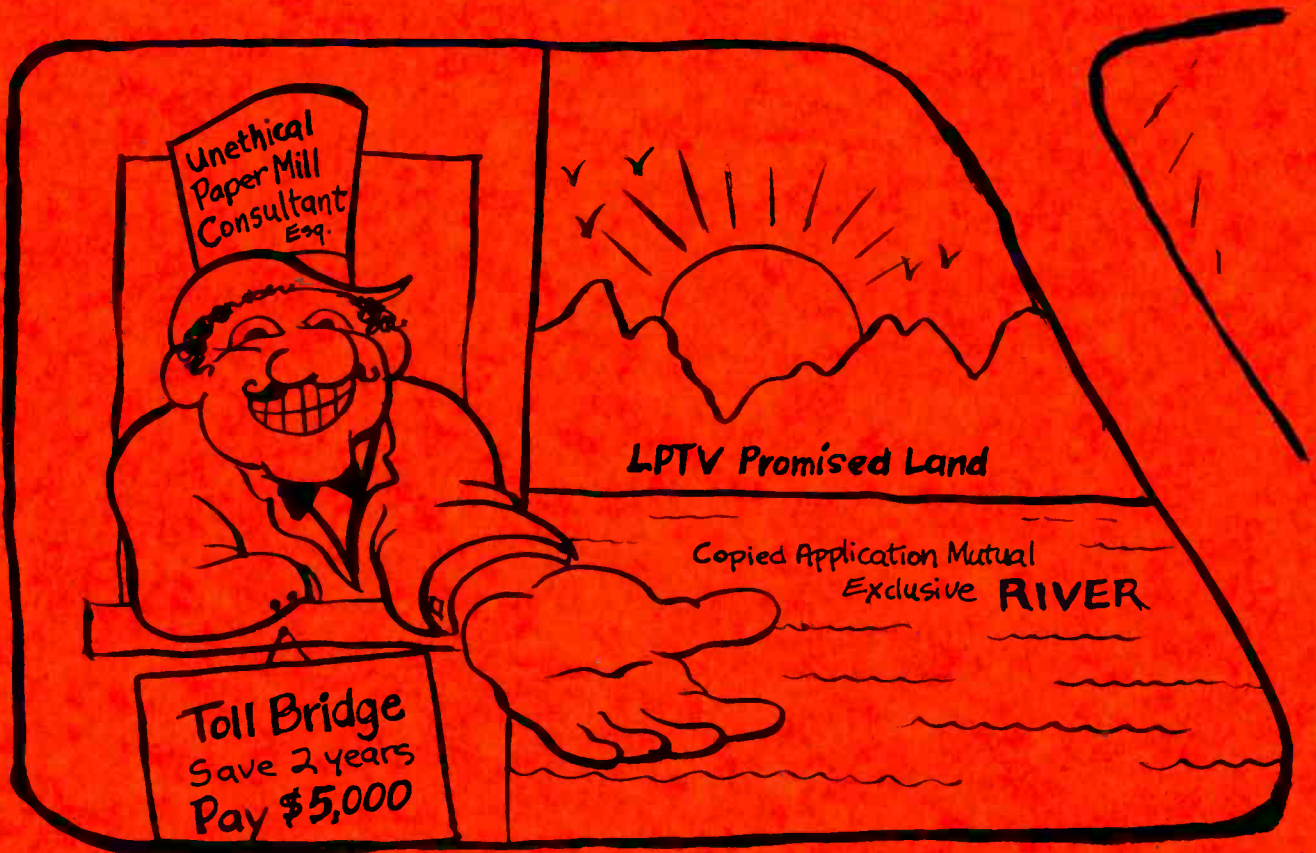
Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ () _____

LO-POWER



NOBODY gets past the river in 83 without paying here first.
The FCC let the water out of the dam with the rules..
i just happen to have put myself in the position to collect the toll so pay up if you want across .



COMMUNITY TV

February 1983

What's Happening

The majority of LPTV applicant still are not aware that there will be little or **nothing** licensed in LPTV in 1983 because the paper milles are filing on top of **everything** they did not file on before and are actually already selling several people the same application over and over again on the same channel in the same city. They have even filed on a translator to serve four families and are asking \$2,500 to withdraw.

They are doing no engineering, just copying your application, and they do not bother to get permission on the tower or file maps. Their application says, in effect, "for antenna data see the original filer's application."

Most applicants say, "Well, that application for this reason or that should be thrown out." But what they do not realize is that the Commission will not even consider any of that under present rules until **after** the lottery.

So, a mutual exclusive, no matter how defective, ties you up for two years at least, and the paper mills know this.

They are counting on you to... 1. Pay them off from \$2,500 to \$5,000 or 2. Give them a percentage of the station tree or 3. Get trading credit for withdrawing on one and you have to withdraw in exchange on another of yours and give them that one.

They can't lose, they have no work, nothing except copying costs invested in the application and they are in almost the same statistical odds you are. And they have the advantage that they are in no hurry.

We have been the only publication calling everyone's attention to this. The other publications want you to think all is rosey in LPTV in order to keep selling ads, subscriptions and show booths, etc.

Commissioner Sharp called attention to this LPTV activity recently and suggested LPTV applicants should understand their rights including copyright and local legal action.

This publication has developed an application copyright kit, costing \$20 for ICTV members and \$35 for non-members.

We are also in the process of filing a lawsuit under Arizona racketeering laws. Others may wish to file in their own state or join in a class action suit. We are filing against both the applicant and the consulting firm for triple damages under Arizona anti-racketeering laws.

NEXT ISSUE....Stories and photos on more new LPTV Stations. Features on setting up low cost studio and more new equipment. Latest FCC release

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 1983 Lo-Power Community Television, Harlan L. Jacobsen.

Postmaster, send address changes to 7432 E. Diamond, Scottsdale, Arizona, 85257. Telephone (602) 945-6746. Mailed at second class rates at the main post office in Scottsdale, Arizona, 85251. USPO #601370. Back issues \$5.

We are asking the Commission to hold up all applications of both parties pending the determination of this suit or at least condition the grants if any are made on the outcome of this suit.

One of these well-known paper mills is filing on top of everything not only in LPTV but full service station applications, FM and cellular radio.

They recently withdrew ten cellular radio applications after a threat of a lawsuit over 'plagiarizing' the cellular radio applications.

The regular filing business for the paper mills had evidently fallen off because the public had wised up to the fact that it was being ripped off with defective applications - the word having gotten out. Therefore they are now resorting to this new tactic of copying, filing and requesting \$5,000 to withdraw as a method of extending what they had going.

They have made it so the only way you have a chance of getting an application through without having them file a mutual exclusive is to pay them \$4,000 to file the original application.

The translator people who have translators on channels 70 to 83 who have been required to move down by the Commission now find when they file for a lower channel as required that this paper mill files on top of them and wants a fee to withdraw so they can get a license to move where they are required to move.

When one person withdraws the maximum they can be paid is their filing expenses, according to FCC rules. The normal maximum accepted figure seems to be \$5,000. How can you justify a \$5,000 expense when you simply copied another application?

LOW COST EXPORT LPTV TRANSMITTER

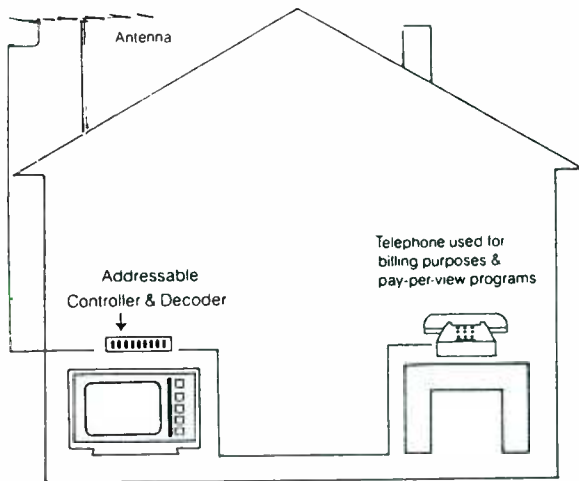
Those readers out of the country who can use non-FCC type accepted equipment, may be interested in another low cost TV transmitter. A complete 500 watt VHF rack mounted and equipped with a Sola constant voltage transformer retails at \$10,000. Contact **Bob Brown, Electronic Specialties, 71 Glendale Drive, Miami Springs, Florida, 33166**. This transmitter has full vestigial sideband filtering and uses a high quality cable type modulator and class A amps to bring it up to the full 500 watts. Bob Brown is looking for distributors for export of his equipment. Several of these units are currently in use in Central and South America.



USTV

DBS--LOW POWER CONNECTION
Starts Fall 1983 on Anik Bird

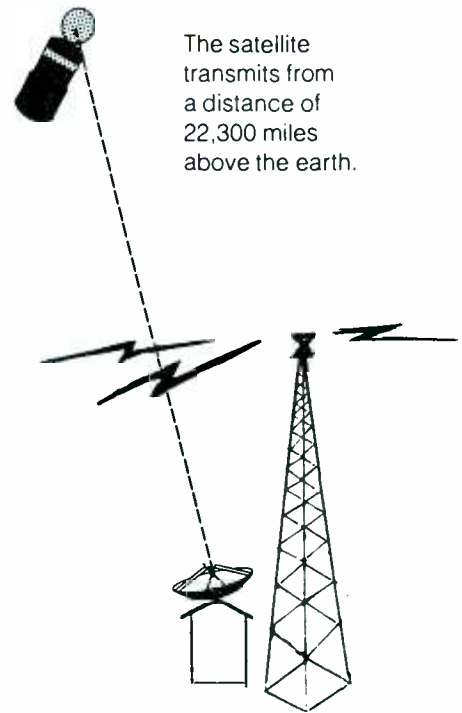
- ★ Satellite receiver furnished free
- ★ Pre-encoded--no encoder necessary
- ★ Device phones 800 number, reports what's viewed
- ★ National office can bill, turn on and off subscribers



This magazine has been promising you plenty of sources of LPTV programming and counseling to not get worried or concerned about 'what you were going to put on' once you got an LPTV license. This is the first of a series of articles on new programming becoming available to LPTV.

The low power program source for 'wireless cable TV' we have been advocating has become much nearer to reality with the announcement of USTV (united Satellite Television) of the fall of 1983 startup of DBS on Canadian Anik-C-2. Aimed at U.S., the satellite will deliver direct broadcast satellite reception to homes for cable systems by the use of four foot dishes and associated receivers in the \$700 price range. The four channels will also be supplied by company furnished satellite receivers to hotels, hospitals, satellite master antenna systems, MDS, and last but not least, through rebroadcast still encoded by low power TV stations.

Low power stations will have the option of rebroadcasting any or all of the four separate channels: 1. movies, 2. sports, 3. news, 4. information programming.



LOW-POWER TV:

Only an LPTV transmitter needed-

-programmer furnishes satellite receiver and encoded movies, etc., up to 4 channels. You sell subscribers.

The two unique parts of the addressable encoding system of specific interest to low power is that it can be passed straight through without decoding, and no encoding system of any kind would be necessary for the LPTV station. However, if the station wanted to decode and then reencode the picture with their own system, that would be an option. However, keeping in mind that every encoding and decoding degrades the picture somewhat.

If the USTV encoding system is retained, the company could then individually turn off or on each of your subscribers from their central office.

The second unique thing about this subscription system is the telephone interconnect that gives feedback to USTV through the machine dialing up USTV's 800 number and periodically digitally report what has been viewed. This allows you to pick up people as subscribers who are only interested in 'pay per view', or in other words, just pay for what they decide to watch. Some just do not want to pay or obligate themselves for regular full monthly service but want to get occasional blockbuster movies, fights, etc., and are willing to pay to receive just those.

USTV, formed as a partnership by Pop Satellite, Allstar Satellite Network, and General Instrument Corporation (know to many as 'Jerrold Electronics'), to operate on Ku-band (12 GHz) rather than the usual 4 GHz used by most cable system networks.

Only a four foot dish is needed and the higher power and frequency make it free of terrestrial microwave interference such as when your station is located downtown and the nearby Bell cross country microwave system wipes out the conventional 4 GHz satellite reception in the area. The company agrees to furnish free receiver installations to those affiliated and rebroadcasting the service, thereby cutting the LPTV investment even further.

Starting out on ANIK-C-2 in the fall of 1983, the service will switch to GSTAR in June of 1984. The service will be available for direct satellite reception for those outside of your coverage area, and you may have a possibility of also becoming the local distributor, sales outlet, installer, etc., for DBS reception in your larger general area.

Since your station operation would be primarily just a pass through with no local manpower required, you could concentrate on sales and installations, both in those receiving it through your station and those requiring DBS installations. Though the USTV DBS satellite firm has not yet firmed up all of their policies, prices, etc., regarding low power, this mutual tie-up seems to great advantage to both parties. If they do your turning on and off, billing your customers, etc., you could take a much lower bite of the receipts since you would have practically no on going overhead other than maintaining your transmitter, paying site and tower rental, as well as a small electricity bill. It would seem that the Satellite Network would also finance and supply the decoders, thereby allowing you to put two or three channels on the air for less than you originally planned to invest in one.

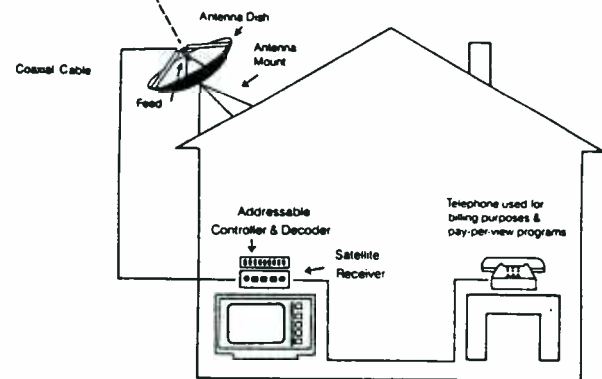
USTV

Direct Satellite-to-Household Television Service



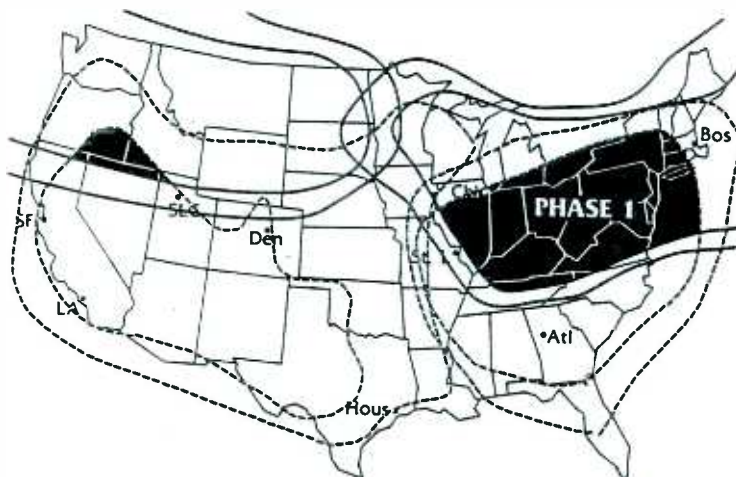
The satellite transmits from a distance of 22,300 miles above the earth.

USTV will launch the nation's first satellite-to-household television service via Ku-band satellite in 1983, broadcasting 4 channels of movie, sports and news programming. Subscribers will use a small antenna dish mounted on the roof of the home or building or placed on the ground to receive the service directly from the satellite.



Note: Actual antenna dish is approximately 4 feet in diameter. Antenna dish and satellite not drawn to scale.

Market Coverage



ANIK/GSTAR Overlap

As we understand it, the dark lines show the borders of the primary east and west beams of the 83 ANIK transponders, and the dotted lines, the prime GSTAR 84 coverage area. Reception will be possible outside these foot prints with larger dishes.

As a DBS service to rural areas, the price range for the four channels is estimated to be \$20 per month. The receiving equipment will be in the \$700 range with \$100 installation added. The receiving equipment may be set up to be leased at the \$15 to \$20 per month figure making the DBS total bill \$35 to \$40 a month, approximately. Therefore, if you offered, say just the movie channel for \$20 a month and all four channels for \$30 a month, it would still be cheaper to go through your LPTV station. The DBS satellite firm would only have an investment in one receiver and would pick up large numbers of subscribers with only an encoder invested in each which could probably be covered by a 'deposit'.

This was all speculation on our part, you can check with USTV when they get their figures firmed up. Anyway, here we have a concrete service starting fall of 1983 with multiple channels and what looks like a low, low investment for you to participate. We have been telling you to stop worrying about programming. There are many more coming which we will report on in future issues. You are going to wish you had three more channels in every location you want one. We still suggest you file for several when filing at one location, and maybe you are starting to see why.

To obtain more information about the service mentioned in this article, contact Cliff Friedland, United Satellite Television, 919 Third Avenue, New York, New York, (212) 750-8666; and for technical answers, contact Andy Tannen, Ruder Finn & Rotman, 110 East 59th Street, New York, New York, 10022, (212) 593-6478.



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

1730

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

TV TRANSLATOR AND LOW POWER APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING AND NOTIFICATION OF CUT-OFF DATE

Report No. 83-1

Released: January 14, 1983

CUT-OFF DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 1983

Following paragraph modified per FCC erratum.
NOTICE is hereby given that the applications listed in the attached appendix are accepted for filing. They will be considered to be ready and available for processing after February 18, 1983. An application, in order to be considered with any application appearing on the attached list or with any other application on file by the close of business on February 18, 1983, which involves a conflict necessitating a hearing with any application on this list, must be complete and sufficient and tendered for filing at the offices of the Commission in Washington, D.C., not later than the close of business on February 18, 1983.

Petitions to deny any application on this list must be on file with the Commission not later than the close of business on February 18, 1983.

Applications for new stations may not be filed against any application on the attached list which is designated by an asterisk(*).

1/ Prospective applicants for Channel 56 in Melbourne, Florida, are hereby notified that any subsequent grant will expire upon commencement of Station operation by the full-service UHF permittee. See Section 73.3516(c) of the Rules. The applicant receiving a grant for the temporary translator facility will not receive a freeze-exempt priority upon expiration of that grant.

BPTTV-810217EU	NEW-T PINE CITY, MINNESOTA RJR COMMUNICATIONS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7 ERP: .571 KW	BPTT-820302TV	KO4F! TAMPICO, ETC., MONTANA VALLEY COUNTY TV DISTRICT NO. 1 HAS CHANNEL NO. 4 ERP: .016 KW (LIC) (TAMPICO, MONTANA) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: 3.82 KW
BPTTV-820303TK	NEW-T SILVER LAKE, ETC., OREGON SILVER LAKE T.V. ASSOCIATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .030 KW	BPTT-820302TZ	NEW-T APPLETON, MINNESOTA RURAL WESTERN UHF-TV CORPORATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 1.68 KW
BPTVL-810217GZ	NEW-T COOKEVILLE, TENNESSEE PAUL M. MEDLEY & STACEY J. MOTT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11 ERP: .033 KW	BPTT-820331TO	NEW-T GRANITE FALLS, MINNESOTA MINNESOTA VALLEY TV IMPROVEMENT CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69 ERP: .734 KW
BPTT-790606IC	NEW-T BAKER, MONTANA BAKER TV TAX DISTRICT REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: 1.32 KW	BPTT-820409SV	NEW-T DEVIL'S LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 15.707 KW
BPTT-790606IF	NEW-T BELL CREEK, ETC., MONTANA POWDER RIVER COUNTY TV BOARD REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63 ERP: .028 KW	BPTT-820503TV	NEW-T ROSEAU, MINNESOTA ROSEAU COUNTY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 2.33 KW
BPTT-800923IC	NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA HUMBOLDT COUNTY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55 ERP: 1.48 KW; HAAT: 16 FT	BPTT-820503TZ	NEW-T ROSEAU, MINNESOTA ROSEAU COUNTY REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 2.32 KW
BPTT-810123JK	NEW-T TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCE, NEW MEXICO REGENTS OF NEW MEXICO STATE UNIV. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59 ERP: .401 KW	BPTT-820521TS	NEW-T BOWSMONT, NORTH DAKOTA NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 58 ERP: 15.7 KW
BPTT-810129IS	NEW-T RANGELY, ETC., COLORADO RIO BLANCO COUNTY TV ASSOCIATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 0.96 KW; HAAT:	BPTT-820521TT	NEW-T MILTON, NORTH DAKOTA NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 15.7 KW
BPTT-810309IV	NEW-T RED LAKE, MINNESOTA RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61 ERP: .852 KW	BPTT-820524TK	K77BW GRAND PORTAGE, MINNESOTA DULUTH-SUPERIOR AREA EDUC'L TV CORP HAS: CHANNEL NO. 77 ERP: 1.04 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: .844 KW
BPTT-810323IM	NEW-T MELBOURNE, ETC., FLORIDA <u>1/</u> COWLES BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 56 ERP: 8.92 KW	BPTT-820524TL	K72CZ GRAND MARAIS, MINNESOTA DULUTH-SUPERIOR AREA EDUC'L TV CORP HAS: CHANNEL NO. 72 ERP: 1.04 KW (LIC) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67 ERP: .819 KW

BPTT-820616PR W70BC HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
TELE-VISUAL CORPORATION
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 70
ERP: 5.11 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65
ERP: .885 KW

3PTT-820616PS W75AC HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
TELE-VISUAL CORPORATION
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 75
ERP: 1.26 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53
ERP: .915 KW

PTT-820616SX NEW-T CARSON CITY, NEVADA
CHANNEL 5 PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: .759 KW

PTT-820617Y5 NEW-T PRESTON, IDAHO
FRANKLIN COUNTY TV DISTRICT NO. 1
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2-
ERP: .581 KW

PTT-820623K5 NEW-T VERO BEACH, FLORIDA
FAMILY TELEVISION CORPORATION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50
ERP: 6.87 KW

TT-820623OY NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII
FAMILY TELEVISION CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 6.63 KW

TT-821012T2 NEW-T ROCK SPRINGS, ETC., WYOMING
WESTERN WYOMING COMMUNITY COLLEGE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35
ERP: .331 KW

L-810115I5 NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII
SATELLITE SYNDICATED SYSTEMS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50
ERP: 50.5 KW; HAAT: 324 FT

L-810122IE NEW-T WAILUKU, HAWAII
AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21
ERP: 29.4 KW; HAAT: 50 FT

L-810122JC NEW-T SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19
ERP: 11.1 KW

BPTTL-810123I2 NEW-T WINNEMUCCA, ETC., NEVADA
HUMBOLDT COUNTY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: 1.48 KW; HAAT: 34 FT

BPTTL-810213IK NEW-T GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55
ERP: 7.32 KW

BPTTL-810217H6 NEW-T DENISON, IOWA
CRAWFORD COMM., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22
ERP: 1.76 KW

BPTTL-810217RH NEW-T FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN
TEL RADIC COMM. PROPERTIES, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42
ERP: 9.95 KW

BPTTL-810312JC NEW-T ELLINGER, ETC., TEXAS
WILLIAM E. POWELL
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32
ERP: 13.93 KW

BPTTL-810331O5 NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON
NORTH AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
ERP: 19.4 KW

BPTTL-810331OY NEW-T BEND, OREGON
FAMILY TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27
ERP: 2.1 KW

BPTTL-810331W3 NEW-T KENNEWICK, WASHINGTON
GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48
ERP: 4.33 KW

BPTTL-810409KA NEW-T ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
ALASKA PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38
ERP: .188 KW

BPTTL-810409UA NEW-T ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
LAST FRONTIER BROADCASTING, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20
ERP: 21.9 KW

BPTTL-810409WT NEW-T PERRY, FLORIDA
NSN, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 69
ERP: .83 KW

BPTTL-810409XX NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS
TODD, BRANTON, WOOTEN & FUGIT
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19
ERP: 8.0 KW

BPTTL-810420IC NEW-T BLOOMFIELD, ETC., MISSOURI
COUNTY BROADCASTING COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3-
ERP: 15.6 KW

BPTTL-810904OP NEW-T BROWNWOOD, TEXAS
MUNSCH-WESTENHAVER COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60
ERP: .053 KW

BPTTL-820115ST NEW-T NICHOLLS, GEORGIA
MUNSCH-WESTENHAVER COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67
ERP: .053 KW

BPTTL-820118TI NEW-T LUFKIN, TEXAS
CLEARVISION COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30
ERP: 1.04 KW

BPTTL-820120TZ NEW-T OCILLA, GEORGIA
COUNTY VISION ASSOCIATES
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 62
ERP: .053 KW

BPTTL-820203TS NEW-T RICHFIELD, UTAH
SPECTRUM PRESS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29
ERP: 3.21 KW

BPTTL-820203TT NEW-T ROOSEVELT, UTAH
SPECTRUM PRESS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: 1.93 KW

BPTTL-820226TW NEW-T BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43
ERP: 20.7 KW

BPTTL-820226TX NEW-T ALAMOGORDO, ETC., NEW MEXICO
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29
ERP: 4.10 KW

BPTTL-820301TY NEW-T HUMBOLDT, TENNESSEE
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60
ERP: 1.26 KW

BPTTL-820301TS NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45
ERP: 21.7 KW

More cutoffs...same color sheet in back half.

continued.....

Lo - Power Community Television

*The LPTV
Industry's
National
Information
Source*



LO-POWER COMMUNITY TELEVISION
PUBLISHING CO.
7432 E. DIAMOND
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85257
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The Gigantic Low Power Television Rip Off

Over 1,000 would-be LPTV broadcasters have already been ripped off for huge amounts of money, and, believe it or not, they are now being set up for rip off stage two and three.

There are more scams in LPTV than there are ants in an ant hill. The naive are being sheared daily. Read about the multi-million dollar 'slick' LPTV rip off industry that has developed.

LPTV readers are guaranteed to save hundreds of times the cost of this manual or your money will be cheerfully refunded. (No one else in low power ever offers you your money back.)

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Are you a babe in the woods of low power? Have you already been carved up by the wolves? Sold a bill of goods? There is nothing wrong with low power television that adequate information won't cure. This report should have been titled, 'How to Avoid the Leeches that are Sucking Low Power Entrepreneurs Dry'.

Low power television is a genuine opportunity of a lifetime. However, many LPTV pioneers in this gold rush have already been waylaid by the Indians and many more who do not read this in time will also get arrows in their backs.

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Lo-Power Community TV - FM

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The Only LPTV Magazine

Not a simple 8-page newsletter. This is the large, complete monthly low power publication that keeps you informed on LPTV and FM. This publication does not just tell you what is happening in Washington; it includes all FCC cut offs and FCC LPTV releases in full. All applications filed in the last 30 days as released by the FCC, as well as insights on getting your applications expedited. The only LPTV publication that keeps you up-to-date on equipment, where to buy it, and how to use it. Monthly stories and photos on new LPTV stations on the air. The only complete LPTV monthly publication.



Just to get the FCC releases out of Washington alone costs you \$25 or more per month, and you have to sort through at least 100 pages of non-low power to find one page of what you want applying to low power. We reproduce **all** FCC low power releases, including all low power applications, those up for cut off dates and everything affecting low power. **Lo-Power Community Television** magazine doesn't just tell you what's happening at the FCC, you can read the entire uncut releases yourself. The applications we put in order by states and cities for easier checking.

We give you the LPTV governmental news and the technical developments affecting low power that you get nowhere else. We are not in Washington, D.C., but we carried news of the licensing of the first low power station 10 days before any Washington publication carried it.

This magazine carries advice and information

and profiles other experienced people in this business, who can show you how to do it -- so you can do it, too. This is a new industry, but we are already on our second year of monthly editions and getting bigger and better each issue. Remember, this magazine gives you information on what business and technical aspects of low power you can exploit, as well as warnings of what to avoid and specific, detailed and concise information that will help you make day-to-day decisions, as well as long term LPTV strategy.

What more can we say? Frankly, we would like you to subscribe.

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.

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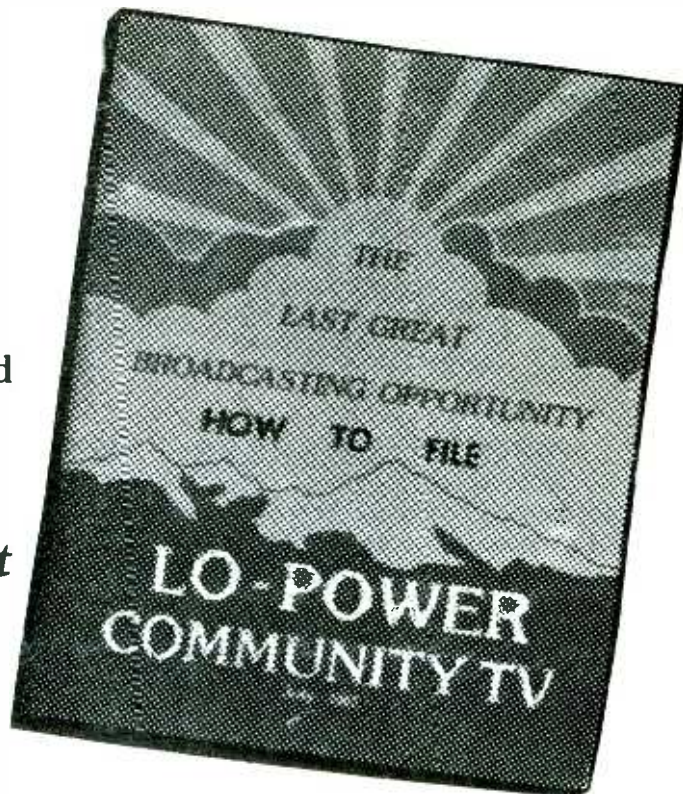
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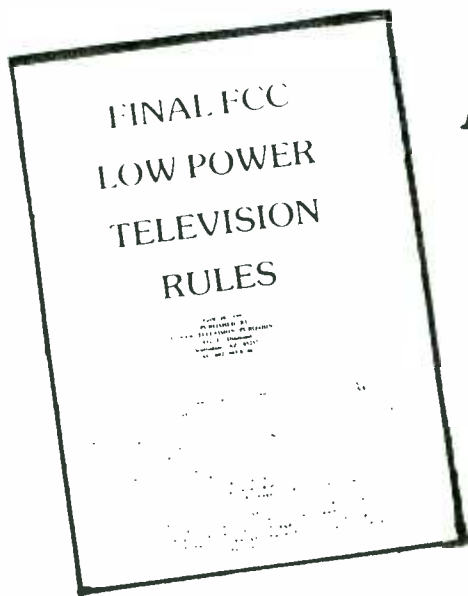


If you are going to be involved in LPTV, you need to understand the application process. Some people have been ripped off for up to \$10,000 to file a low power television application. \$4,000 is a common paper mill huckster price, and worst of all, these high priced applications have been some of the poorest filing jobs you'll see at the Commission; and the people that paid these prices do not yet even know what a poor filing job was done for them.

By knowing about the process, you'll discover what is right or best for your application even if you have someone else do the detail work. Even if you know nothing about engineering you can either learn to do these entirely by yourself, or pay \$100 to \$500 for outside legitimate engineering help. The rest you can do yourself as well or better than most paper mills. Filing your application is about like doing your income tax. You can either do it all yourself or just have someone go over and finish it up.

Over 4,000 translators almost identical to LPTV are on the air. Most of these were filed by the applicants with little or no outside help other than possibly some from the equipment manufacturers free of charge. There are several low power construction permits already granted to people who read our earlier manual and filed their own applications.

You are afraid of something only when you are ignorant of it. There is no need to be afraid of doing your own application, because when you finish this manual, you will no longer be ignorant of low power television.



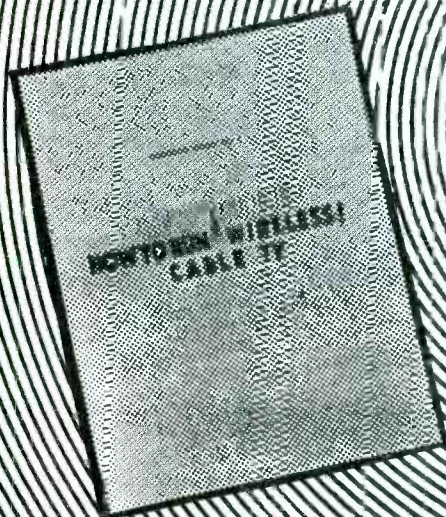
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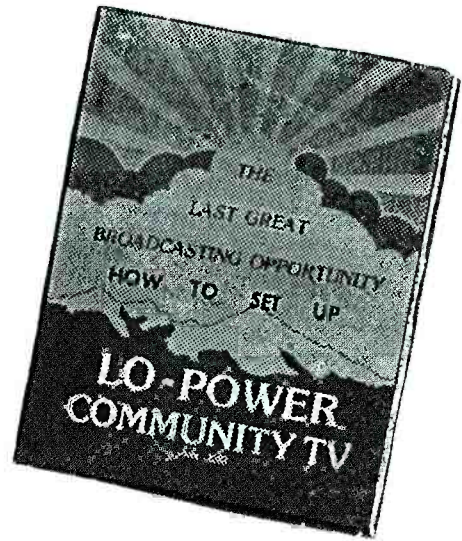
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LPTV STATIONS ON THE AIR
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Before Going on the Air

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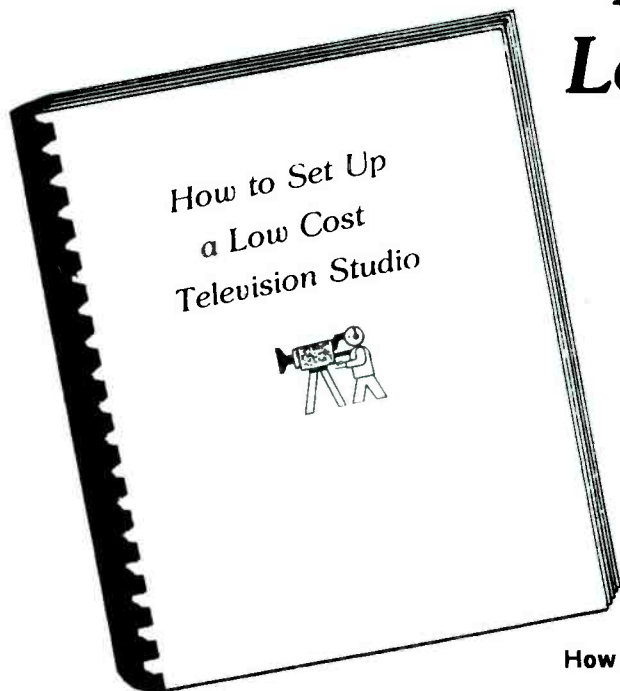


The book you need to plan a station that is successful from the first day. How to get from studio to transmitter. How to choose the method of operation that best suits you. How to sell out your commercial time before you start. Saving money on your LPTV plant.

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Diagrams with options on . . .

How to Set Up a **Low Cost TV Studio**



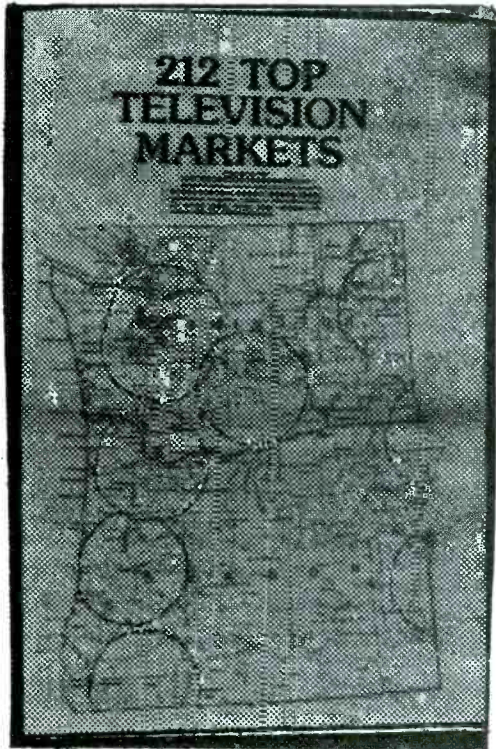
The 'how to' manual that shows you how to save tens of thousands of dollars and set up a complete studio for under \$10,000 that can turn out professional quality productions. **Satisfaction guaranteed.**

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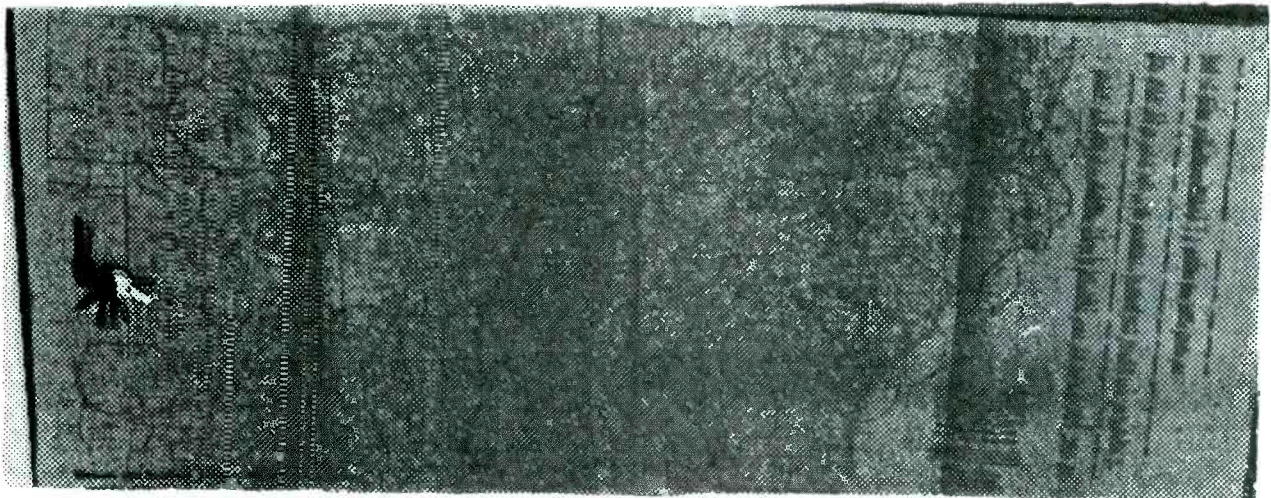
Thousands of towns and cities available now.

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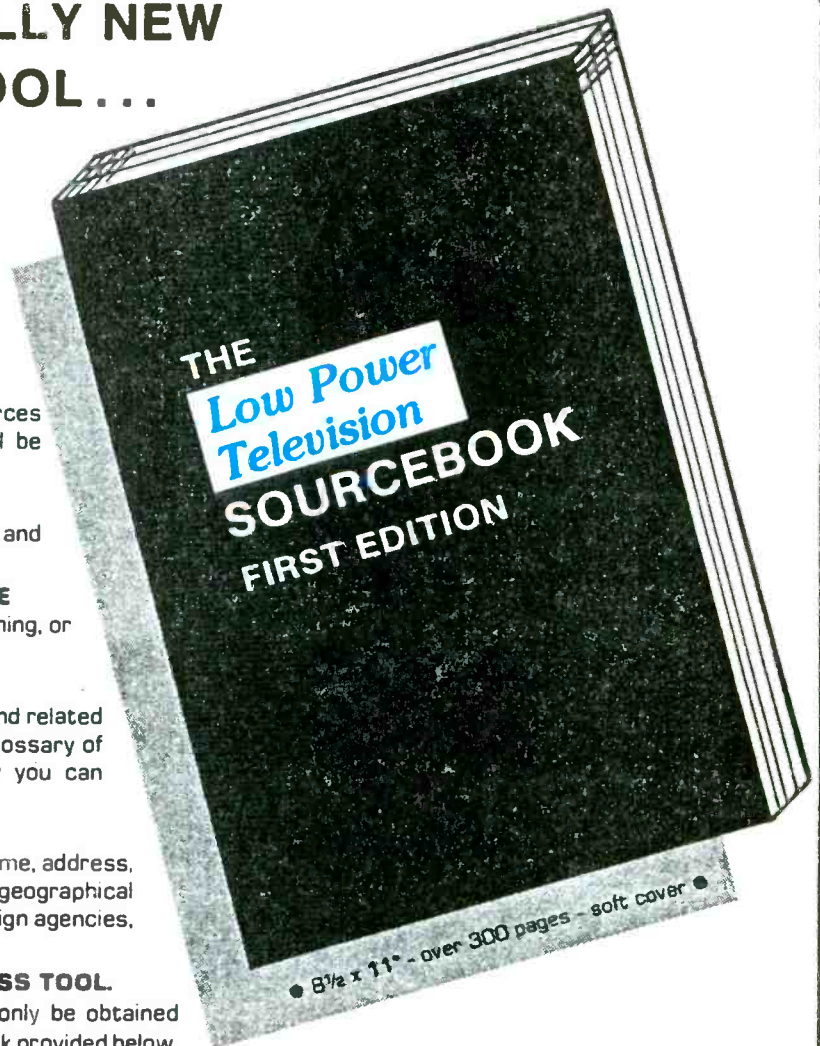
It is a virtual who's who in satellite electronics, cable TV, and related LPTV communication services. There is also a large glossary of LPTV and videotex terms included. With your copy you can increase your expertise.

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★ YOUR SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ★

The Electronic Future and Where Your LPTV Station Fits

Even though you graduate from college with some specialized degree, you may end up working at something else most of your life. New technologies are developing so fast that what a college student may be commonly studying ten years from now may not even exist today.

The same is true of your low power TV station. Whether anyone admits it or not, spectrum space (broadcasting channel space) is very limited. It is like land. There is only so much, and reclaiming more becomes expensive. Broadcasting becomes more valuable over time. We are moving into an 'information age' and some experts estimate that up to 70% of the population will be employed dealing with, handling and manipulating information.

Old methods of information distribution such as printed, written or verbally communicated information will soon be obsolete. The only two popular current methods which will survive will be wired (or fiber optics) and broadcast, both instantaneous methods of delivering information.

In addition to your video channel, you have room in each of your licensed low power TV channels for 20 channels of SCA (sub-carrier audio) and 20 more channels of audio or text during your VBI (vertical blanking interval, the bar that appears when you roll the picture). Future technology will probably more than double that.

You own a spectrum space license that can become an economical way to distribute information (data, central storage bank, etc.) in your locality. They get it to you via satellite and you distribute it locally in addition to local data.

So to understand better what's on the horizon right now, let's become acquainted with the terminology so you can talk 'future of low power with the best informed.'

VIDEOTEX is television text (or computer text) via wire or fiber optics sometimes delivered by sound ('audiographics') that are turned into visual or computer text - also known as view data, or data that becomes visible. Interactive viewdata or videotex is two-way. It means both ends can interact.

As the word is accepted now, Videotex is delivered by land line voice channel but not a voice channel broadcast delivered, even though the broadcast may be carried by a cable TV system.

TELETEXT - The same as videotex except broadcast-delivered over the air or as an RF signal VBI or SCA on a cable system TV channel. Teletext and closed captioning are both delivered during the TV station's VBI (vertical blanking interval).

Teletext has been delivered in Britain for several years right along with standard TV channels just as closed captioning is also carried along with American TV, unknown to those not having the special receiver.

The British presently supply news, racing results, sports scores, and act as an electronic newspaper that is available to subscribers who pay a monthly charge for the decoder. Subscribers read this information as text on the screen.

CBS is promoting the development of this type of service in the U.S. and is presently doing some test cities. The closed captioning equipment is currently readily available and could

be used right now, for example, by a newspaper-owned station to deliver local news. Farmers, sports and racing fans and those who normally get late delivery of the local newspaper can buy at Sears (for about \$240) a closed captioning device for decipher two different pages of text simultaneously which can be legally carried over equipment available right now on your LPTV station. So this is not necessarily a future technology, it is available right now. The main difference is that the closed captioning is only black and white and limited in type styles capability. Teletext is a sporty, updated, full-color system than can even carry crude graphics. The Teletext system promoted by CBS has yet to have any industry standards set. The FCC finked out on that one, preferring to 'leave it to the marketplace'. This means delay.

With the teletext system, you presently have to switch off your standard picture. However, the present closed-captioning system can superimpose over the lower portion or more of the standard picture. For example, you could read the latest livestock report prices across the bottom of the screen while your family watches and listens to their regular TV program.

There is currently one Iowa firm delivering farm data via satellite that will pay any LPTV station or FM station \$500 a month to carry their satellite-delivered information (unnoticed by non-subscribers) on your VBI or SCA if you are in a rural area. Many cities have all SCA channels on FM stations sold out so LPTV will be able to pick up the slack.

This is another reason to be first on - you can pick up these VBI and SCA contracts and pay your overhead before you do a thing with your standard video channel.

Radiotex is another word for carrying text over SCA (sub-carrier audio). Radio stations can deliver text for themselves over SCA and with a special home device give you a print out of what song is playing, who the artist is, the label, etc. In some countries SCA is even used for paging.

ABC has been reported to be developing a cigarette-pack sized printout device to print out stock market reports picked up from a regular broadcast station's VBI.

PRESENT COMPUTER VIEW DATA

Over 100,000 home computer owners now dial up what might be considered videotex and access three basic database services currently available. CompuServe, the Source and Dow Jones News retrieval service which involves a long distance telephone call and computer talking to computer. Database information could be broadcast over and over so computers could load it off the air with special coding for subscribers only.

The individual can then call up whatever particular data he or she needs from that loaded into his computer off the LPTV station's VBI, which the station obtained for rebroadcast from satellite reception. Thus doing away with the necessity of the subscriber making a long-distance phone call.

This data bank market may explode sometime in the near future and your station can be the local delivery method.

ELECTRONIC MAIL - You don't have to understand this concept but keep in mind, Federal Express and others in

similar fields know about it and have filed LPTV applications having absolutely no interest in the regular video channel.

Why send a truck out to pick up a piece of paper, rush it to the airport, pick it up with another truck and rush it out in the receiving city all in about fifteen hours? Why not just punch in the data, send it up on Satellite and have it coded so only your city rebroadcasts it, retransmitted via the local LPTV station's VBI. It would turn on only the addressee's 'smart' word processor and reprint the message in minutes.

No trucks running around, no fifteen hour delay and all at far less cost.

The LPTV station again becomes that last-mile local link between satellite reception and the subscriber.

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY - There is under development and being tested now a system to deliver 'cassette recorded music'. You order what cassette music you want delivered and your receiver decoder controller tapes them for you. A special code is sent to turn on your recoder for the right numbers. ABC and Sony are planning to start delivering Video cassettes of movies to subscribers at 3AM on the local ABC affiliates all over the country. You order the movies you want recorded. The special encoding system turns on your recorder for just those movies and delivers you a freshly recorded cassette before breakfast.

A similar service for delivery of video game cartridges is also under way and who knows what else.

So your LPTV station may become a factor in 'merchandise' delivery. The bulk of the cost in these items in the past has been the physical medium, the recording, the handling, packaging, shipping, merchandising, etc. This system could be used to deliver materials to schools, students, etc.

DBS - A more powerful satellite delivery system designed to make direct reception of the satellite programming by home viewers on a garbage-can sized dish. In order for a STV (subscription) system to work requires more investment than having the DBS rebroadcast on standard TV channels by a local LPTV station who also becomes the local promoter of the service, the local retailer, so to speak. Therefore, DBS can become a competitor or an ally. (See our November issue for name and address of 4 channel system wanting to affiliate with LPTV operators primarily in the Northeast and Midwest.) Some LPTV operators will learn they only have to supply the license and the transmitter. The DBS operator program supplier will handle the rest, including furnishing the satellite receiver, the already encoded picture and the turning off and on of paying subscribers in your area from a central U.S. office via addressable decoders they supply. They will also bill. All you do is rebroadcast and sell subscribers and go to the bank.

SLO-SCAN (Still frame) - You have on your standard LPTV video channel, as we said, room for 20 SCA channels and 20 VBI channels. On just one of either of those you can carry another full set of full fidelity color pictures or stills, with the 'still' changing every 20 seconds to another picture. In other words, you could carry 40 channels of changing, 20-second stills without affecting your regular channel.

There are news channels currently operating in this mode and it could be used for a regional news network with pictures and sound that could be interconnected via telephone line since these stills can also be carried on an ordinary telephone line, thus linking together local stations for regional news inexpensively. Pricing of the equipment is currently high but that will change rapidly once there is a demand.

Sony's new Mavica camera, which takes still photos on a magnetic disk which can immediately be sent over an ordinary telephone line to a central regional news station, for example, offers another leg to the regional news.

Others will think up other uses for a specialized 'stills' channel with audio - perhaps a 'medical' channel, delivered nationally for doctors. Any other specialized channel operator will be buying from you a SCA or VBI channel for local distribution on your LPTV channel.

The more coverage you have, the more valuable you are to promoters as a potential distributor of these services. So when you increase your tower height, increase your coverage area with cable systems picking you up and via adding translators, all of them make your distribution of these additional services command a higher rate as well as the higher commercial ad rate on your standard video channel.

We believe your auxiliary income will equal or surpass your standard income within ten years. **Lo-Power Community TV** magazine will keep you up-to-date on where and how to obtain income, programming, and equipment for these other services.

HIGH-DEFINITION is a word for 1,125-line TV that is much sharper, clearer and in a different aspect ratio (height to width) than regular television, with a resolution that compares with that of wide-screen movies. CBS, Sony and other manufacturers are promoting the new service through DBS satellite delivery proposals. A high definition local LPTV station would be rebroadcasting DBS high definition and inserting some local high definition programming. The Cadillac class would be the viewers initially. Standard full-service stations wouldn't be able to afford to switch initially because of the limited number of compatible sets and viewers but a low power station could. The cameras and video tape machines for high definition (1125 lines compared to the present 525) are already developed and available.

It would be similar to when color came along. People with color sets would watch most anything in color rather than switch to black and white programming because it was so much better.

People that own high definition receivers will do the same. The picture will be so far superior on HD that they will watch most of their program time on HD stations. Which, incidentally, could just happen to be your LPTV station.

TELECONFERENCING - The cost of sending high-priced executives to a company meeting, a convention or a business seminar have become prohibitively high. At the same time the cost of delivering two-way interactive video teleconferences has dropped dramatically.

Satellite time is only \$300-\$400 per hour during the day and can tie hundred or thousands of Ford dealers, Mary Kay Cosmetic dealers, doctors, IBM repairpersons, etc. to the same meeting without their ever leaving town.

The main problem in teleconferencing is the 'last mile' from the satellite receiver to the local meeting sites of thousands of Red Carpet real estate salesmen in local offices or whoever. A full service TV station can not drop their schedule to carry a sales meeting every Monday morning. With an LPTV station you can. Encoded so only the right people receive the program, it saves thousands of hours of working time as well as travel expense normally required for these kinds of meetings.

Providing this type of last-mile teleconferencing service can generate fees like \$500 an hour, often on a regular basis on your LPTV station. Remember, your station is for hire.

Remember, your station is for hire. It is valuable because you haven't gotten everything all tied up (avoid exclusive contracts like the plague) and you can take on these new types of services.

LOW POWER LOCALISM

Investors in low power TV wonder how can a low power television station compete with all the razzle dazzle competition.

When there were only 3 or 4 radio stations in each big city after World War II and no small town radio stations, potential broadcaster investors were leery of investing in radio stations. Now, even the smallest towns have successful AM radio stations, and they are nearly all making money. Most of them are making big money on the investment.

Then along came FM stations and investors thought there are already too many radio stations and hardly any FM receivers, so an FM station will never make it. Now FM is everywhere, including small towns, and nearly all are doing well. The average FM license is probably worth one half to one million dollars.

Now along comes low power television, and they say there already is lots of TV available coming on in DBS nationwide television, cable, MDS, etc.; who is going to be watching low power TV?

Answer--everybody is going to be watching LPTV just as everyone listens to their home town radio station. Why? Not because it has better quality sound or pictures or even better programming than other big city sources. They tune in the local station because it has not only some national features (music, national tied in programs, etc.), but it also has local ties to ads, programs, news, local weather, sports, etc., and local public interest programs, and the station covers and talks about local people and issues.

The successful ad supported low power broadcaster will be one who either operates with such a low overhead rebroadcasting national programming and merely inserts local commercials, so low an overhead that he can't fail, or, the LPTV operator that attracts a bigger percentage of the local viewers because he carries a big schedule of local interest and becomes the community's main source of community information.

The station that deals with issues vital to the community on all levels will be the one that has the viewers and the ad dollars. Local documentaries dealing with community problems will be shown. The successful local LPTV will report on consumer affairs and investigate products and things viewers have complained about. Special news documentaries will be shown in addition to standard local news programs. The local LPTV station will broadcast editorials on local questions and make reply time readily available to responsible parties.

THE LOW POWER TELEVISION STATION WILL BECOME THE MODERN TOWN CRIER.

Local public service announcements will be run free and become important to the community's welfare and success. In times of emergency or disaster, the station will respond whole heartedly at once, such as school closing because of a blizzard, etc.

Roper's studies of public attitudes show that of local institutions TV stations were felt to be doing a better job for the local community than local government, churches, schools or newspapers. TV stations passed newspapers and all the others in the public's estimation in 1963 and have had the lead ever since. Your LPTV station too can become the highest rated institution in your community.

BROADCASTING LOCALISM

Local needs and preferences can only be handled by a local television station. This, along with high quality satellite reception supplied and rebroadcasting of national programming, is the mix that will make your local TV station competitive with any DBS or national or big city stations. Satellite reception for rebroadcast is superb anywhere in the U.S. The little station is no longer degraded tail end.

You have localism that competition will never have. When you tie several LPTV stations together and can swap programming or interconnect regional interest programs, you have an even more valuable service that will be carried by every cable system in your general area. No DBS or big city can touch or compete on a direct basis with localism.

LOCAL TV BECOMES A VITAL PART OF AMERICAN LIFE

But . . . It is Still Denied to Most

Local TV stations have been needlessly long denied. The technical, financial and programming source problems have been solved for such local LPTV for years. Now, at long last, the political moxie to get local TV past the bureaucrats protecting the 'big station' from competition may have arrived.

Voicing 'deregulation' as their byword, the present Commission still has a bad allergy to the word 'competition', which is a different animal. However, local LPTV can get up steam and get past the political log jams if the public is made aware that LPTV is long overdue and they are being denied local TV by protectionist policies and laggard Commission foot dragging. Pressure on their Congressmen and Senators can get results.

LOCAL TELEVISION'S TIME HAS ARRIVED

The present Federal Communications Commission says a local low power television station is 'secondary' to a big city full power station more than 200 miles away. The local station must go off the air if it interferes with one person trying to pick up the big city station 200 miles away (see final LPTV rules). Present Commissioners, in taking office, made public statements saying local television via LPTV was low priority and DBS (nationwide coverage stations) and other

matters would be high priority. Now they say they are going to give two-way radio at least equal status or maybe even priority in granting UHF local TV channels away for two-way radio use instead of local television.

The public has been unaware of what has been going on in their government's most inefficient agency, politically controlled by the fat cat full service stations who want no competition from neighborhood local stations. There is enough ground swell, however, still there for local community TV to get past this governmental lethargic bottleneck if we fight for it -- and fight for it we will.

The communication act that set up this very Commission said, "**Local broadcasting was to have the highest priority**, with no mention (or mandate) for licensing or priority for granting licenses direct to homes DBS that will cover the entire country.

The present Commission set their own reverse mandate. The present Commission also gives lip service to 'diversity' of voices but continues to arrange it so fewer and fewer people will actually wind up with control of what is viewed in this country. Unlimited buyouts, DBS and 'deregulation' mean greater control by the 'big boys'. Deregulating is another word (code word) for their planned 'let the people with the big money do it'.

Estimates are the 70% of cable systems which are now owned by big broadcasters will be extended to 80% in 1983. Cable TV's promise was to offer a diversity, but these cable systems are already nearly controlled and totally gobbled up by the same big broadcasters who have bought out control. Deregulation is to allow further 'unregulated' buyouts and takeovers by the biggies.

Along comes the little guy who wants to get a small local station on the air. What does he get? Alternating stalls and promises. When he manages a little political heat after a stall, the commission makes more promises of local station action but nothing happens. Yet the following commission promises to get congress off their back and grants the agency more money.

The translator people rose up in the fifties and said to hell with the commission, we want TV here now, not in some distant future.

So they put boosters and translators on the air and dared the commission to shut them off. That is the only reason that over 4,000 translators are in operation successfully today, bringing TV to American citizens, not because of some wise, understanding regulating agency.

If that hadn't happened, there would be no TV for many people to this day. While the commission was saying that licensing boosters and translators just wouldn't be feasible, translators and boosters were simply installed without their permission and worked just fine.

A similar low power revolution of some type is needed now if there ever is going to be local neighborhood television for the majority of American citizens.

We don't know for certain what form this LPTV uprising may take but it needs to be a big one and soon. We intend to be right up front beating the drum and we'd like to see you participating. Help decide what direction we all go now.

Up until now, smaller towns surrounding large cities and rural areas got no television attention or recognition unless they had a disaster of some kind.

Local people running for an office that affects the people's lives as much as those in Washington get little or no recognition because they cannot get on television.

All that is changed when they get local television. The wealth of information and flurry of activity happening in the community is shared via local TV. Local sports enthusiasts love local TV. Educators can carry debates, plays, school board meetings, school events of all kinds and get the community involved in what's going on in the schools and colleges. Special interest groups and religious organizations will do regular programs. Hobbyists, clubs, little theater groups, the local business community, all find that they can reach their market economically with their commercial message. Local industries get their message to the community through local television. Travel groups get wider participation and individuals who have human interest stories, people with hobbies and crafts get exposure and recognition and local government has its first opportunity to really get information out to the local populace.

You and the entire community have, with local television access, the ability to readily inform, teach and share with, as well as entertain, the local viewing public.

Only with an 'on the air' local television station is this all possible. Only by a concentrated, sustained effort by someone like you is local television going to be a reality.

The smart community Low Power station will run classes, offer how-to books to anyone interested in how to put together programs for local TV, and will offer assistance and rent equipment at very low rates so everyone in the community can get involved in the production of local TV programs.

The accepted normal total amount of advertising dollar figure spent nationally per family is estimated to be around \$700.

Opinions of how much of this you can get if you are the only local TV ad outlet varies from \$250 per family down to around \$30 per family with considerable competition, the figure depending on competitive TV sources and other local ad media available.

Accepted figures in cable local broadcasting with ad inserts (despite the numerous channels on the cable) of clearing an annual profit of \$5 or more per family (or TV set). Using the bottom figure of \$30 ad sales per family and a profit percentage (about 30%) of income equal to TV stations in operation presently, you can multiply roughly \$10 profit per year per family minimum times the number of families your station will cover. If you are in a rural area of little local ad

competition, you should be able to do many times that per set or per family, so even in an area of few families, you do okay because of higher income per family since you will usually have less competition for the ad dollar in these rural areas. A profit of \$50 per family could be expected in some rural areas.

Multiply your profit per family figure (by determining competitive ad sources) by your number of families. This will give you annual profit or sales (profit = 30% of sales). Multiply your profit by 7 which will give you a ballpark figure of what your station or license is worth; add or subtract some if no other LPTV stations or subtract a little if you have several competitors.

If you are going to make any money, your station should cost only a fraction of that 7 year figure to get on the air and operating. Remember, your overhead needs to be kept to not more than 70% of sales income, so if you figure up your sales potential, you can figure what your operational budget should be for an ad supported LPTV station.

Perhaps these figures will give you something to work with:

- A. Estimated number of families covered by your station _____
- B. Guess, considering competition, as to how much annual ad sales per family (between \$25 and \$250) \$ _____
- C. 30% of 'B' figure as profit per family average \$ _____
- D. 'A' x 'C' = annual profit \$ _____
- E. 'A' x 'C' x 7 = value of license \$ _____
- F. 'A' x 'B' = annual ad sales income \$ _____
- G. 'A' x 'B' x .7 = operation cost budget \$ _____
- H. 'E' x .7 = maximum construction cost \$ _____

ANOTHER LPTV PUBLICATION

What we really needed was another low power television publication to start up.

We started publishing Lo-Power Community TV nearly two years ago with about 500 people interested in having filed applications. Now there are about 1500 applicants with nearly 7000 applications. Broadcasting magazine says 7000 applicants. The correct figure is about 1500 with 7000 applications. We estimated only 1200 are really interested in building stations. An estimate of 300 have been sold on trafficking in LPTV applications and licenses. Many of those are for just one firm using multiple names.

Four publications are in business for 1200 serious LPTV applicants. Three of these publications are deriving much or most or even all of their revenue from ads and running shows. If they came out and said that LPTV is hung up and going no where (truth) they would get no advertising or companies paying \$750 each for booth space at LPTV shows. So they paint the rosey picture all is well in LPTV.

Only one LPTV publication is telling you what is really happening, which is, there will be no CP's in 83 unless you pay off paper mills copying your application and filing on top of you, an extortion fee of \$2,500 to \$5,000. This publication has not been pushing ads because we honestly feel there is no market for selling anything to LPTV applicants at present.

We want no part of the kidding of the applicant into believing they are about to be licensed a LPTV station. Unless some drastic changes are made, the truth is they are not.

So now we have another publication called LPTV, and they say they are the industry's first and only professional magazine. What have we been publishing for nearly two years-an unprofessional Low Power Magazine?

This new publication plans to exist solely on ads, and evidently didn't do much market research.

They should have started a publication for people that are chinchilla raisers. That turned out to be, the only market was selling chinchillas to somebody else who had to be sold on getting rich in chinchillas. You had to find a new sucker every day or you didn't have any market so everybody raising them had to pretend it was a great business or they wouldn't have anyone to sell to if the word got out there really wasn't any chinchilla market.

Publications of interest to low power enthusiasts are...

Lo-Power Community TV
7432 E. Diamond
Scottsdale, AZ 85257
(602) 945-6746
12 issues, \$50 year

LPTV Reporter
P.O. Box 33128
Washington, D.C. 20033
(202) 822-9290
12 issues, \$65 year

LPTV Currents
National Institute for Low Power
454 Broome Street
New York, N.Y. 10013
(212) 925-7751

Mailed bulk rate free to all applicants and others interested in low power.
12 issues

THE NEW PUBLICATION

LPTV
P.O. Box 12268
Overland Park, Kansas 66212
12 issues, mailed free to those requesting issues.

LOCAL NEWS, WEATHER AND SPORTS

The easiest programming to sell advertising on locally is local news, local weather and local sports news and scores. To do local news, most small town LPTV operators have concluded it is too big a project and they do not feel up to taking it on, because of the investment, the personnel required, etc.

When we interviewed Pete Warren at Almagordo for example, he said that even though he was the only local television station he didn't do news, weather or sports because to do it right he felt it would take an investment of up to \$100,000 a year. They already have considerable studio and ENG equipment so what he was talking about was basically investment in labor or personnel costs. Now Pete has a lot of full service station back ground and he is right, to do it like he would like to do it would add a lot of overhead and risk (and work) that really didn't fit in the budget, and management time available.

You and I can look at and plan for news, weather and sports in our small town LPTV on a much smaller scale.

We would probably like to do it up right and get Walter Cronkite out of retirement to do our 6 and 10 P.M. news, but since that's out of our budget range, we scale our plans down, but still bring our community the local news, weather and sports.

Let's take Cortez, Colorado for example which I just got on cut off and if we get the mutual exclusives off and get licensed here's the way I'd start that low budget station out. First I'd offer to the local newspaper and/or radio station some type of deal to do the local news, weather and sports and they pay for the set up. But let's say I fail at that.

Next I go down to First National Bank and tell them I want to do local Cortez news, weather and sports and public service announcements crawling across the bottom of the screen (right over the standard picture) and I need about \$1,500 (or more) for a character generator with 5 pages of memory and ability to work over telephone lines, that when I run these announcements, news, sports scores etc., I am going to get \$4 for sponsorship of each. But...I am going to make them a deal. They can have 750 local weather forecasts, news items - sports - first choice in the next year if they want to advance me the money for the character generator and I'll give them the option of renewing for the second year at that same low rate, and they get first choice of what local announcements they want to sponsor on the second year also.

If I strike out there I go over and see Last Federal Savings and Loan, make the same offer. Somebody is going to take me up on this and advance me the \$1,500 because this is a hell of a deal.

Next, I go down to radio shack and I make them a trade out deal (you give me the merchandise and I give you X bucks worth of TV spots) for a Bearcat type police scanner - to monitor the local police, sheriff, Highway Patrol, Fire department, etc.

Then I talk to local people around Cortez and I locate some handicapped or bedridden person who can't or rarely ever gets out and is always home but is very competent, responsible, etc. and needs income.

So we hire somebody to work out of their home and maybe do this from the station office during the day

and this person takes over after certain hours at night.

Let's just say we start small and we give it all to this home bound person we hire who is named Ralph and we offer Ralph \$1 for every announcement he types out and puts on.

We pay for an extra telephone line for Ralph which connects the character generator to our transmitter. We get \$4 an announcement from sponsors, Ralph gets a buck, the salesman gets a buck (including allowance for no pays) and the other \$2 goes into pay general overhead.

Ralph becomes our news, weather and sports department. Since Ralph can't get out, everybody is going to help Ralph gather the local news. Let us say for example we run the local weather forecast crawling across the bottom of the screen every hour (as often as we have sponsors) right after the commercial breaks superimposed over our program feed.

So it says, Cortez weather forecast for tomorrow, partly cloudy with a 50% chance of rain in the afternoon. High expected 40 - low tonight 18, The Cortez weather forecast is brought to you by Smith's Drug at 819 Main who have 100 tablet vitamin E on sale at \$4.95.

When we get a sophisticated enough system, Ralph only types this once and punches up what time it is to run. Ralph calls the weather bureau and keeps the forecast up to date. Everybody locally knows that 2 minutes after 8PM Ralph always runs the Cortez weather forecast so regardless of what other channel they may watch normally, they switch over to our local channel to catch the local forecast at 8:02 and also get Smith's Drug store message.

Later on we will get a more sophisticated character generator that sticks the correct time and present outside temperature up in the upper right corner of the screen automatically, right over the top of the picture.

We would get Ralph a city directory or reverse phone book listing the entire town by street address and phone number. We would also get every pay phone location and number. You'll see why later. Now we teach Ralph how to do the local news without leaving home. Ralph listens to his police scanner and if the locals have something happening he knows it. Let's say the fire department is dispatched to the Jones farm at the corner of Rural road and Pleasant drive. Ralph puts on the screen, 'The Cortez Fire department is responding to a fire call at the Jones farm at Rural road and Pleasant.' For your insurance needs contact the Anderson Insurance agency.

Then he hears the chief is calling for another truck which means they need the volunteers to show up, so Ralph types that on his screen. 'Volunteer firemen are requested to show up at Rural road and Pleasant.' This announcement brought to you by the Anderson Insurance agency, the full line insurance group. Being a good reporter, Ralph looks up who lives down the road to the Jones farm and he dials them up and asks the Smiths what happened over there at the Jones farm. Mrs. Smith tells him that the brooder stove overheated and the chicken house burned to the ground

before the firemen arrived but the firemen kept it from spreading to the barn and cattleshed nearby.

So Ralph types on the screen 'Mrs. Andres Smith reports that the Jones farm at Pleasant and Rural chicken house burned to the ground and the fire department has kept the fire from spreading to other farm buildings. For insurance protection make sure your policies are up to date and contact the Anderson Insurance agency for all your insurance needs.'

Later on when we get a regular local news program we would add a line like, 'Coverage of the fire with tape at 10.' Other news tonight might be Ralph calling Mr. Hutchinson of the school board and ask what happened tonight at the school board meeting. So Ralph types up 'The school board President of district 7 John Hutchinson tells us the board voted tonight to close Pleasant Valley school next year due to falling enrollment. Pleasant valley students will be bused to the Arcadia school next school year. Piggly wiggly is Cortez's favorite super market because your dollar buys more at Piggly Wiggly.'

Ralph may punch that news item to run 3 different times across the bottom of the screen, say at 9:15, 10:15 and 11:15. At 9 Ralph calls the pay phone number over at the National Guard auditorium, someone finally answers and Ralph asks the person that answers what's the score at the game there at half time? So Ralph types up 'Basketball game tonight at the National Guard Auditorium at half time Don Junker tells us it's Cortez High 37, Durango 41. Next time your sink is plugged up call Roto-Rooter at 277-3142 and your troubles will go right down the drain.

Once everybody gets on to your station giving them news credit they'll call Ralph. He won't have to run it down, they'll be calling him.

If we have a good night and by reporting news items weather forecast, the fire, sports scores, etc., we'll probably have 20 or more. Ralph makes \$20. The station takes in \$40 above out of pocket and the local people are really kept up to date in Cortez.

Pretty soon you'll have volunteers with home video cameras shooting lots of news events and bringing the tape into your station for showing, free of charge to you, just as long as you give them credit. Superimpose their name over the picture with a character generator, 'Fire tape shot by Jerry Hines.'

Your news department can grow up from a start just as we propose here for Cortez. And you too can do it with practically no money invested. You can run on your LPTV station local things like this a distant network station will never be able to compete with.

If we had a Teletext channel carried on our vertical blanking interval in addition to our regular video fare, we could type a full story of text on several pages highlighting tonight's news and the Cortez subscribers of the VBI teletext decoders could switch a button and check the full page, full screen, local news, weather, sports, etc., anytime without affecting the regular picture of other viewers who aren't interested in news right now. That too would be something we might grow up to later. We would start our Cortez news department with simple crawling superimposed words over the picture at the bottom of the screen. For inexpensive character generators that can be connected via telephone line, see alphabetical item listings in the LPTV Sourcebook.

NO NEWS TONIGHT BUT DON'T FORGET THE BAKE SALE TOMORROW AT 2PM AT THE METHODIST CHURCH

MARY SMITH'S BLACK AND WHITE FULL GROWN SHEPERD NAMED SPOT HAS WANDERED OFF - IN THE NW CORTEZ AREA. ANYONE SEEING SPOT PHONE MARY AT 275-1234

CONGRATULATIONS TO BETTY AND TOM BROWN ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSERY TODAY FROM ALL OF THEIR FRIENDS AND CHANNEL 20

NO SCHOOL TOMORROW IN ALL CORTEZ SCHOOLS DUE TO THE BLIZZARD CONDITIONS. STAY TUNED TO CHANNEL 20 FOR UP DATES

A BLUE AND WHITE 1980 CHEVROLET 2 DOOR HAS BEEN STOLEN AT THE DOWNTOWN POST OFFICE 10 MINUTES AGO AND WAS LAST SEEN HEADED WEST ON 85 - PHONE SHERIFF BILL SMILEY AT 324-1894

NOTICE--THE FARM SALE AT DELORES, COLORADO ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY THE 12TH HAS BEEN CHANGED TO THE 24TH DUE TO ROAD CONDITIONS. PHONE AUCTIONEER BILL RANDAL FOR INFORMATION AT 923-1243

PROMINENT NANCE COLORADO RANCHER RICH PARSONS WAS KILLED AND TWO HOSPITALIZED IN A CAR, TRUCK CRASH AT HIGHWAY 85 AND MILLER ROAD AT 4PM TODAY. JONES HARDWARE IS NOW OPEN UNTIL 9PM EVERY NIGHT AT MAIN AND HORN

FUNERALS TOMORROW INCLUDE RANDY JOHNSON AT 2PM AT GRACE MORTUARY, AND GLADYS WILLIAMS AT 3:30 AT FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH. IT IS PEOPLE THAT MATTER AT GRACE MORTUARY, 949-3210

News

The Latest From Sony: BetaMovie

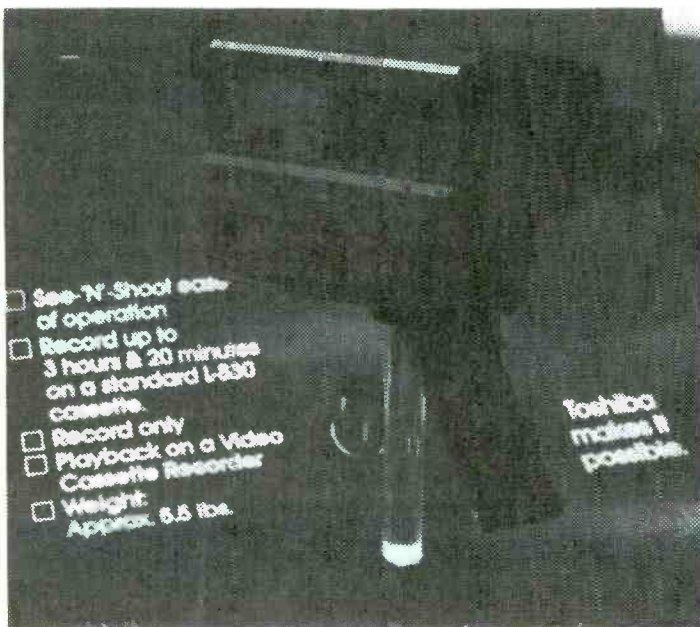
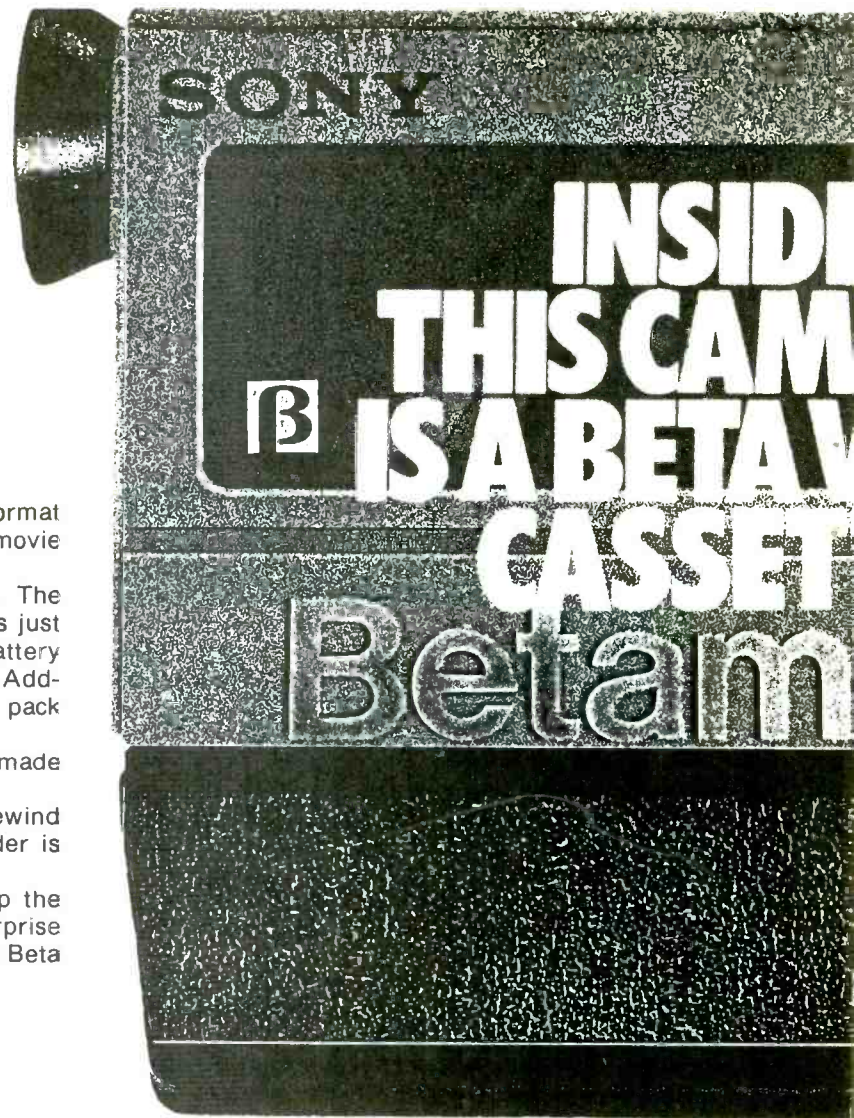
Sony, Sanyo, Toshiba, NEC and all Beta format companies are planning sales of the new Beta movie camera starting summer or fall of 1983.

Price estimates are in the \$1,000 retail range. The machine uses a standard Beta cassette and records just over three hours on one tape at Beta speed. The battery located in the handle lasts one hour per charge. Additional batteries can be reloaded or a belt battery pack can be used.

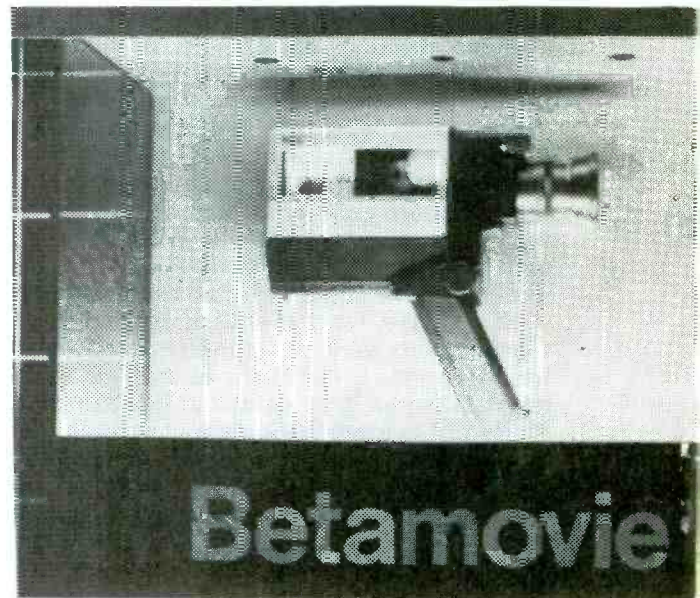
The machine cannot play back. Playback can be made on any standard Beta machine.

A manual zoom lens is part of the package. Rewind and fast forward have been omitted. The viewfinder is 'through the lens'.

These shortcuts have been incorporated to keep the camera lightweight and less expensive. The big surprise here is the small size and yet it contains a standard Beta cassette.



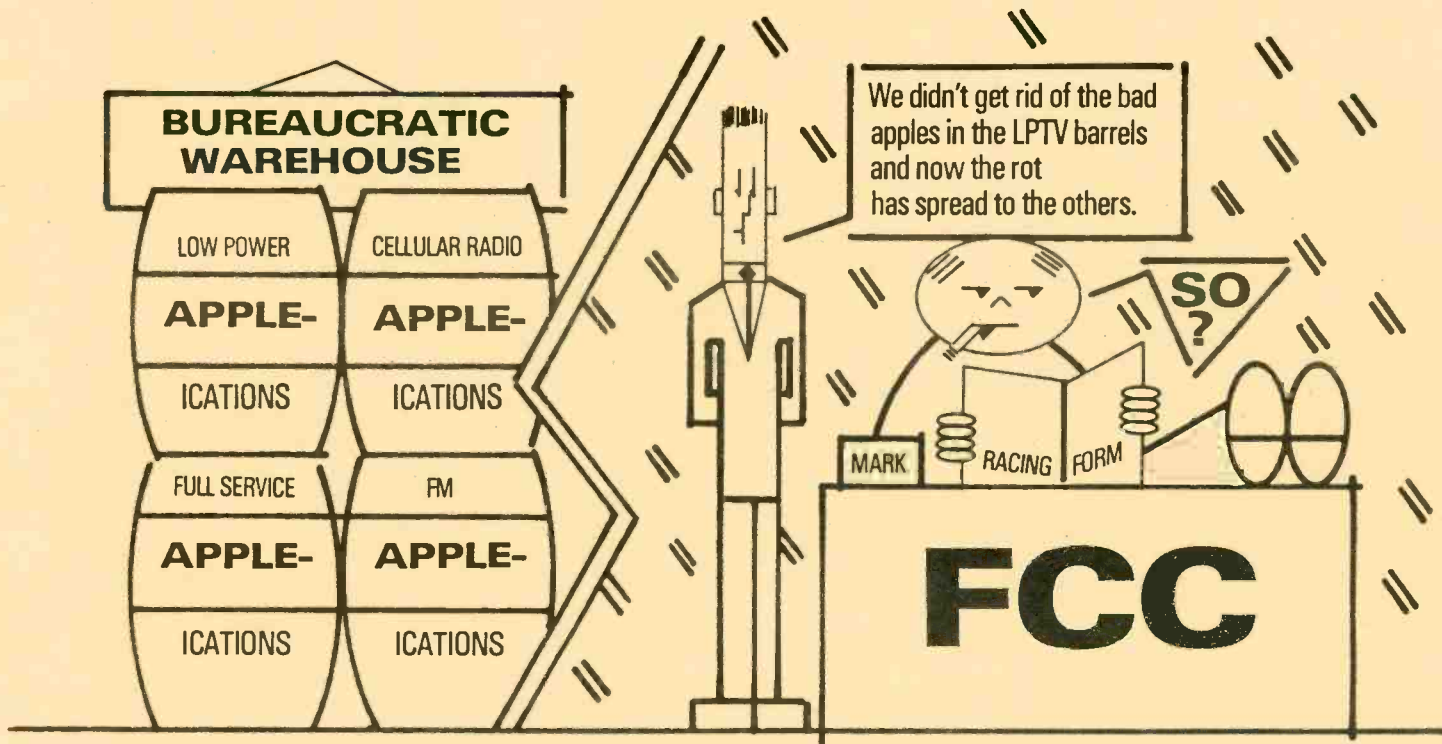
TOSHIBA VERSION



NEC VERSION

LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV

© MARCH 1983



'ONE BAD APPLE WILL SPOIL THE WHOLE BARREL'

FCC MAY CHARGE YOU!

The FCC may start charging for licensing if a Senate commerce committee bill S.55 gets passed. The bill is designed to help the FCC recover up to 50% of its operating budget from licensing and fees for certain services. MDS (Multi Point Distribution) would pay up to \$1,350 for a license. Full service stations would pay \$7,200 to begin construction and annual fees of \$900 to \$9,000 depending on the size of the market. Low power stations would be assessed \$150 to \$250 depending on market size, and would pay \$6,000 for a license hearing.

No timing is available as to when this bill may hit the Senate floor, and there is no similar bill in the House at present.

THE NEW PAPER CONTEST

It now looks like we have a paper contest. He who files the most paper eventually gets the most CPs. By the time you read this we will know for sure. We have here in Scottsdale our own word processors and duplicating equipment and if that's the route the FCC wants to go we may have to play the game. We can turn out ten to twenty applications per day. So here's the way we see it.

POOLED APPLICATIONS

Let us say we do a good job of finding some good antenna patterns requiring a minimum construction investment and prepare all the exhibits and mail it off. It will probably cost you between \$300 and \$350

Continued inside cover

with our filing it if you are an ICTV member and we find the tower site.

Now odds are you have ten people file on top (the way it's looking) and your odds become one in ten which is not too hot.

So we are now considering doing pooled applications. A \$100 initial charge to put your basic applications on the word processor. \$60 for filing in any pooled city.

Here's how that would work: let's say we pick twenty cities we are going to pool file in. We do the standard application and put your name on one filing. Cost would be \$60 per each of twenty towns, or \$1,000. You now have legitimate, well-engineered applications in 20 towns. To come out we sell up to nine other people to file the same applications in the same city. You'd have to sign up in blocks of, say, ten.

The other way, you pay \$300 per town application. This way you pay a basic, one time set up, \$100 plus \$60 per town. About five times the odds for the same money if no one else files on top since there are already ten filed.

To put it simply, if you didn't follow that;

Let's say I file for ten good areas and you want to file on top of me. It's okay, I'll do all the work and file one on top of mine for you identical to mine for \$60.

Why should you have to pay big money to file one of these "lottery tickets" if we'll turn out some copied, legally pooled applications at \$60. If you win the lottery it's all yours. We'll copyright ours and give you signed permission to use it and will copyright yours too. That price is for one original copy. Photocopying would be extra, about \$10 for four copies.

If you are interested, let us know and we'll put out a pooled city list soon, and we'll even take suggestions as to what cities. This offer is restricted to ICTV members.

We got zapped for another \$200 extra postage again.....we held this issue up--2/3 of it was all printed and the rest was ready in late February. Then we heard the reconsideration of the LPTV rules was to be March 9. We also heard that 3,500 applications were being filed by one party. Past experience with the Commission has been that every time they get a gob of applications, they panic and want to put on another freeze. So rumours were, 1. the Commission would put on a total freeze March 9, and 2. put all applications filed by that date in cutoff and give everyone 30 days to file on top of all the applications on file in Tier One.

So we held the magazine up because you would need to know that information immediately if either one of those things happened. If nothing else, you needed to know what changes were made in the reconsideration of the rules which had been promised late February or early March. Also, the lottery was to be finished up.

As usual with LPTV, the Commission postponed it all till later, probably the March 31 meeting.

So here's your March magazine, mailed first class (that's over \$700 EXTRA postage we have paid as a result of these holdups and sending first class to get you the latest news in just the last six months alone). Every time we say never again, no more first class postage--but now I suppose something drastic will happen March 31, and we will feel obligated to send April first class.

Big bunch of new filings finally being released by the Commission but too late to be included in this issue. One paper mill is filing large numbers of multiple applications in each town under made up names again. Recognize them for what they are, and look for names like, 'Mohawks Majority Club Desiring Something', etc., in the next listings.

No new cutoffs in sight or rumoured in the works. Apparently none in the February 18 cutoff made it through without mutual exclusives, but we won't have details on that for sure for another two or three weeks (sometimes it takes the Commission 30 days just to open the mail).

Regarding our lawsuit under Arizona's racketeering laws against Edward M. Johnson and Dennis Owen (Owen Broadcasting), be informed that we will have some surprising news on that next issue.

To those of you who have ordered the LPTV Sourcebook or other manuals not yet out, we want you to know that we are still adding and updating them because we believe it will be three to six months before any CP's are granted. If we print now, much of the data will be obsolete--companies going out of business, price changes, etc., so we are contacting all 700 companies in our Sourcebook one more time. We have been concentrating our efforts on curing the mutual exclusives situation and are still making some progress there. When we see some CP's and need the books, believe me, we will have them ready for you.

The crash course in Las Vegas on April 9 & 10, Saturday and Sunday, needs to have reservations in by April 1. If not enough have signed on by then, we will have to scratch it. We always have lots of last minute people, but we go or no go with what's registered by April 1st.



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 1983 Lo-Power Community Television, Harlan L. Jacobsen.

Postmaster, send address changes to 7432 E. Diamond, Scottsdale, Arizona, 85257. Telephone (602) 945-6746. Mailed at second class rates at the main post office in Scottsdale, Arizona, 85251. USPO #601370

March 1983, Issue 23

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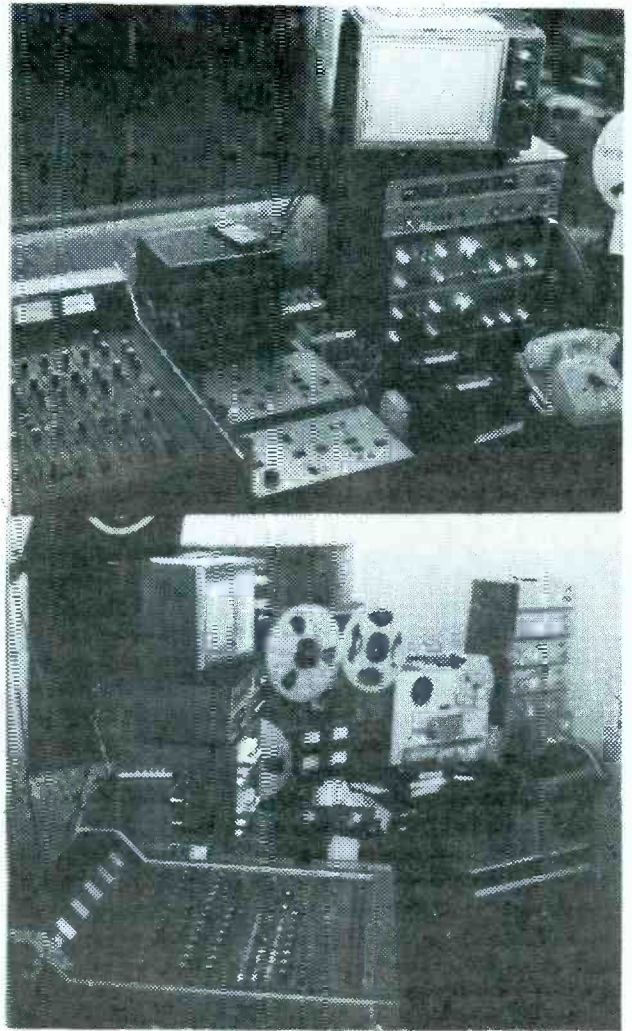
Davy Doss of Bruce Mississippi got a copy in 1981 of our manual, "how to file your own application." Getting a computer firm to do a channel search, he promptly mailed off his do it yourself application June 19th asking for 100 Watts (in the rules at that time) for channel 7. Low and behold, he got a construction permit in March of 1982, and he and his partners now have it on the air.

The 200 foot Rohn Tower and 4 Bay Scala Omni Antenna gives an ERP of 154 watts. Coverage is about 6 miles all directions on Rabbit ears and with a good outdoor antenna viewers are receiving a good picture at 25 miles.

Formerly being engaged in contract recording work, the partners already had a great sound system.

In the video portion, starting out with Quasar 143 Consumer cameras that are not gen-locked together and using a half inch VHS Quasar recorder they are reasonably happy with their picture, except for upper corner hooking on some sets when playing back tape.

Currently they are recording the local news program at 5:30. Taking it to the tower site (2miles



away) and playing the same local news at 6:30 and 10:30 week nights.

They are looking into getting a \$3,500 microwave link as soon as it is worked into the budget. They will then be able to do news and other shows live. 30 second ad rates vary from \$6 ROS (run of schedule) to \$20.00 in the news show etc.

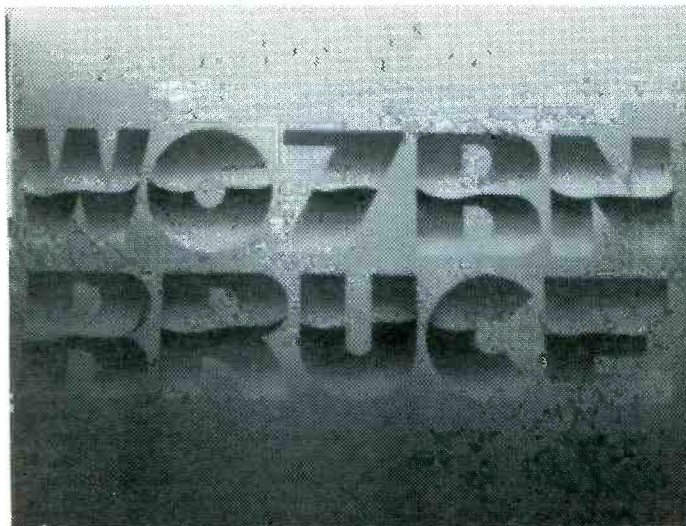
They are also planning to gen-lock the two studio cameras together and other improvements as soon as the budget can handle it.

One full time employee, four part-timers as well as the partner-owners make up the staff. Current local programs include nearly all basketball and sports from four local county high schools. They recently went to the state tournaments and taped the local school games through that tournament.

SPN is the current main stay of network programs and some Genesis programming is being worked in. Plans are to add other networks' programming. A Skyeeye II KLM and an 11 foot dish make up the satellite receiver.

Population covered is estimated between 25,000 to 30,000 people.

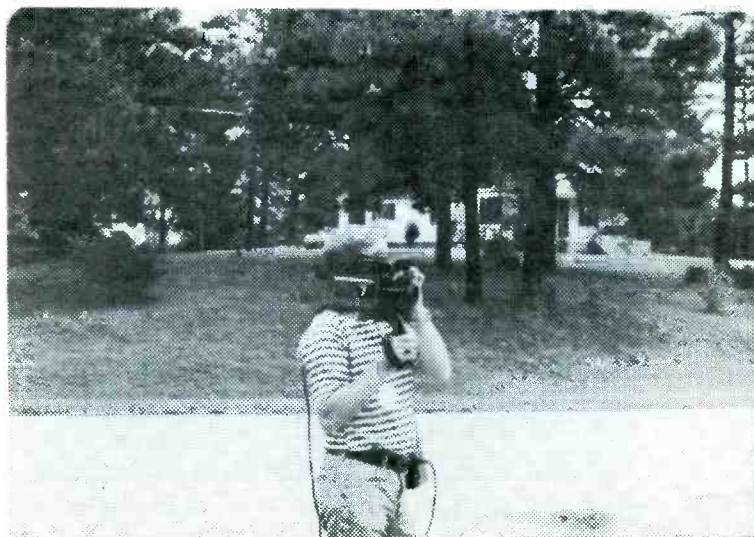
The local cable system is carrying the channel. Another system 10 miles away added it when the station paid for the head end equipment. Some systems in the area are to their designed carrying capacity and have not been able to add it.



WO7BN 3 color station logo.



William Morgan acting as cameraman.



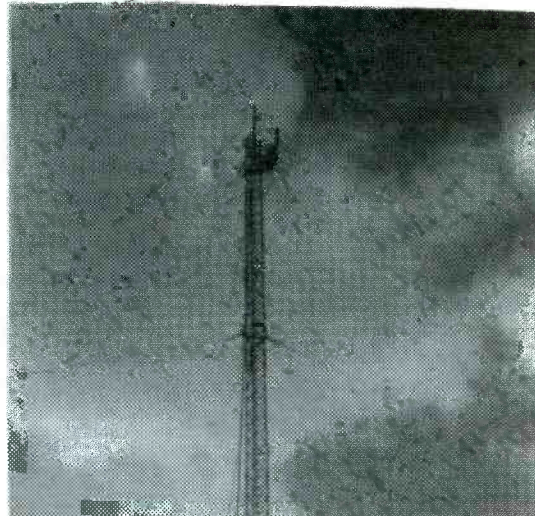
Field taping above for local commercials.



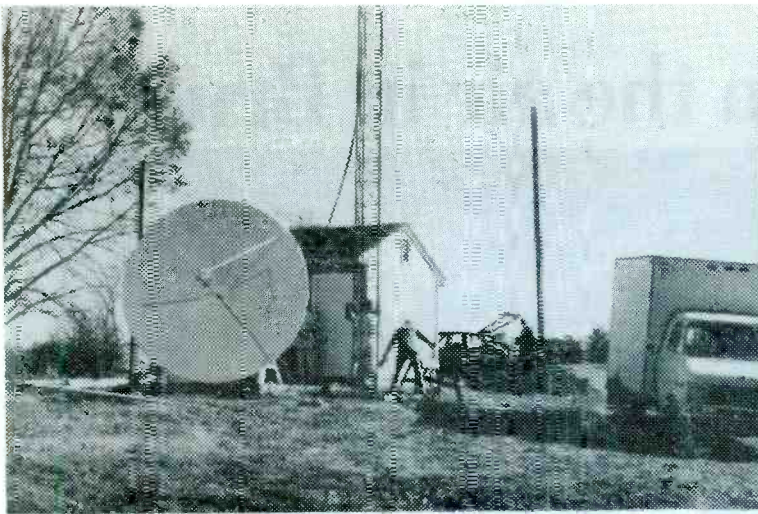
Davy Doss, right, William Morgan, center, and Ron Pollan, left are the owners of the new station and are photographed here with the 100 watt EMCEE Transmitter.



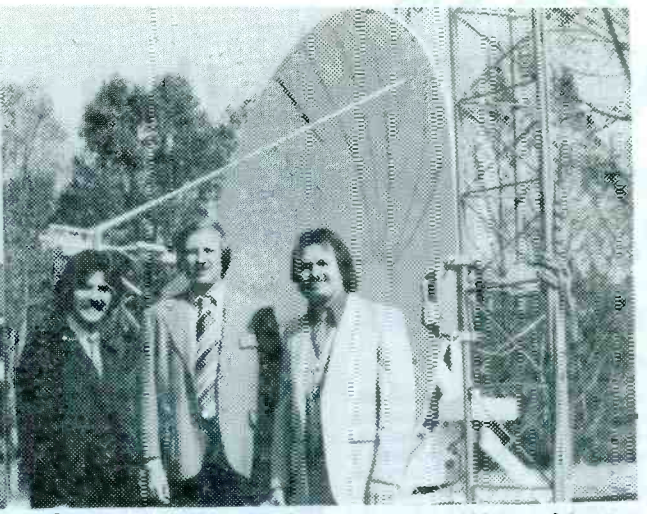
WO7BN -Studio-



The 200 foot Rohn Tower
Dennis McCoy, who constructed the 200 foot tower
is shown at work



Tower site during construction.

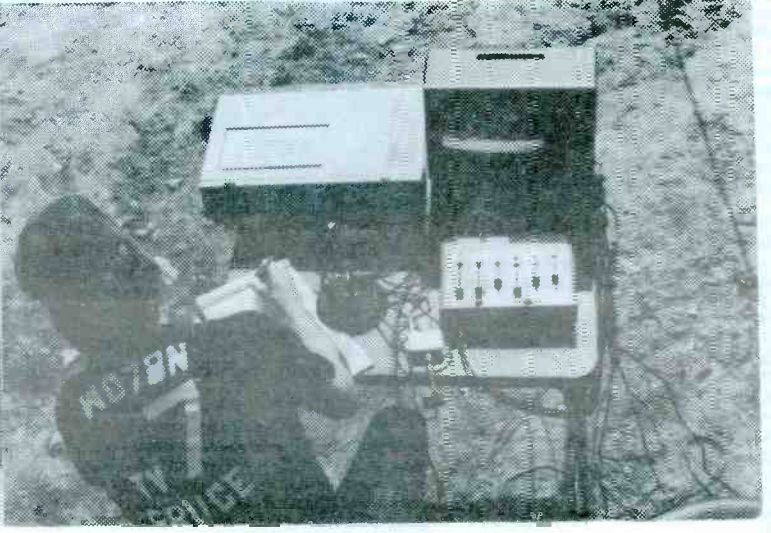


Owners left Ronald Follar, center William Morgan and right Davy Doss, photographed along side of the Tower and satellite dish.



Control room.

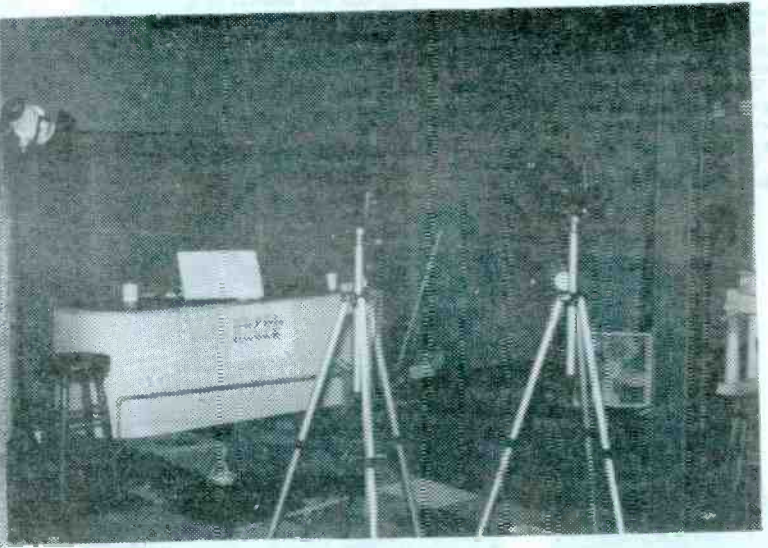
Joe Webb, sound engineer is shown during a production.



Video taping on location.



News, Sports, and Weather team are Jeff Snyder and Gene Redwing right.



News set and the two Quasar cameras.

New TV station on the air in Bruce

Local pioneers plan programs on low budget

By MARIA HALKIAS
 Clarion-Ledger Business Writer

BRUCE — When Davy Doss started talking about operating a television station in this north Mississippi town a couple of years ago, he might as well have said he was going to open a beer joint served by robotic barmaids.

Financiers didn't jump at the chance to fund a commercial television station in a town with a population of 2,200.

Local bankers shied away from providing financing because "they'd never heard of a low-power television station," Doss said.

Doss, William Morgan and Ronald Pollan, all of Bruce, scraped their money together and forged ahead.

Not being able to afford a high-priced Washington law firm to prepare, file and follow the required Federal Communications Commission application for their dream, Doss did it all himself.

"The application was about a half-inch thick," he said. "We had a lot of faith that it would go through."

Last March, Bruce Independent TV, the corporation the three formed, received notice that its application had been approved and it could begin construction planning.

The owners and operators of W07BN, Channel 7 in Bruce, began broadcasting in November using a staff of five faithful and often full-time volunteers.

"We call them volunteers because we can only afford to pay them a little bit right now," Doss said.

The local television entrepreneurs expect that the business will start showing a profit next month.

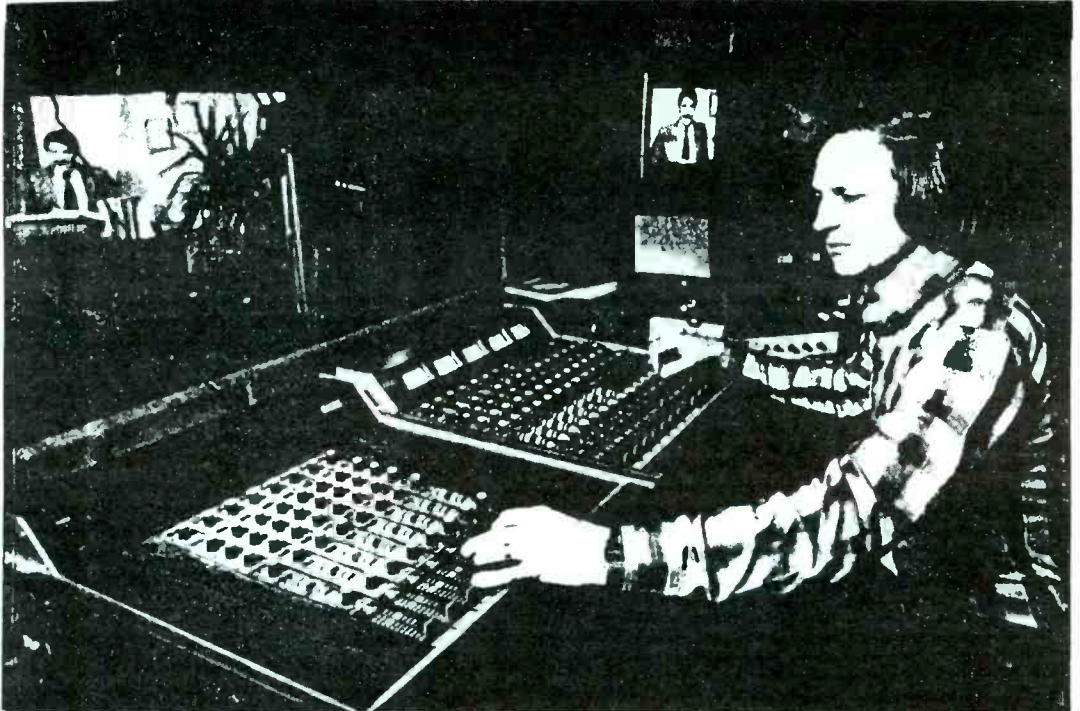
W07BN was the first low-power television station to begin broadcasting in Mississippi and one of the first built in the nation. About 165 applications for low-power television stations in Mississippi have been filed with the FCC.

In 1980, a Federal Communications Commission ruling opened the way for independent entrepreneurs to offer television to a limited audience in a specific area. Rural areas received top priority.

Buck Franks, W07BN's advertising manager, is proud to say the station has 60 sponsors after only four months of operation.

"We're pulling 66 percent of our local viewing audience during the day and 87 percent in the evening, according to the A.C. Nielsen rating service," Franks said.

"People up here know everyone or are related to everyone else, so they watch the local



Staff photos by Chris Todd

W07BN co-owner William Morgan mans control board for *Believer's Fellowship* show

stuff and they don't change the channel when we go to satellite programming," Franks said.

The station now is received by about 22,000 viewers in several rural districts, plus the towns in Calhoun, Pontotoc, Yalobusha, Chickasaw and Lafayette counties, and a small part of Webster County. The station is now being carried by Walco Inc., a cable firm serving Bruce, and will be on the cable company in Calhoun City by early March. The station owners are working on several other community cable companies with long-range goals of becoming part of cable systems in Grenada, Tupelo and Oxford.

The three owners are electronic technicians who work together in Morgan's electronic retail store in Bruce. Their expertise in electronic and musical equipment helped them to operate the television station without professional training in the TV field.

The store has taken a back seat to their new venture. Display space in Morgan's electronic retail outlet was reduced last year to make way for a television studio. The antenna, sat-

ellite dish and transmitter building are about two miles north of town. One of Doss' relatives built the small building that houses the transmitting equipment.

Their total initial expense for equipment was \$52,000.

The idea of building the station came to Doss while he attended a trade show featuring new satellite technology. He attended the trade show because Morgan had started selling satellite dishes for home television use.

Like a true pioneer, Doss talked his employer and future partner into the low-power television business.

Now all three partners in the small television station have fun producing the local programming and commercials.

"We must be the only television station that gets calls from people who want us to replay commercials," Pollan said.

One of their most comical 30-second spots is for Morgan Electronics. An unidentified Bruce resident becomes distressed with his television's malfunctioning, so he smashes it in true slapstick style.

The Channel 7 staff produces regular local programming such as *Gramma's Gang*, a puppet show for children starring a local personality known in the area as the "Singin' Gramma."

"We sold that show to a dentist before it even went on the air," Doss said.

The *Terry Allen Show* features the Bruce High School football coach, who says in his promo for the show that "I'm going to tell you stuff about sports." Area high school sporting events are among the most popular features. Doss said the station has aired as many as 10 hours of local sports in a week.

Morgan said one of the most satisfying reactions for the community has come from elderly grandparents who haven't been able to go watch their grandsons or granddaughters play basketball.

Gospel Update is a program featuring the activities of a local gospel singing group.

The *Hill Folks Blue Grass Show* is a local musical talent program produced in the W07BN studio. *Believer's Fellowship* is broadcasted every weekday morning featuring the Rev. Hudie C. Hollifield of Bruce. The W07BN staff is still amazed by the preacher's ability to tape five 15-minute shows from

memory without slipping on a single word, and do it all in one afternoon.

Among the specials produced by the local television staff are coverage of the Bruce Christmas parade and the Sweet Potato Festival in Vardaman.

The station also airs a half hour local news, sports and weather show anchored by Jeff Snyder and Gene Redwine, both of Bruce. The news is on every weeknight at 6:30 p.m. and 10 p.m. The show is taped prior to broadcast and features several stories with film clips of everything and anything happening in Bruce and the surrounding area.

When local programming isn't being aired, the station switches to the Satellite Program Network or Genesis, both South Carolina-based, family-oriented programming services using a satellite hookup to show old reruns, w/Westerns and how-to programs such as cooking and fix-it-yourself shows.

One of the Bruce television station's biggest headaches now is that the satellite networks, also new ventures, haven't ironed out their programming.

"Once we can get a weekly listing of their precise programming, we can schedule our broadcasting seven days a week and distribute it in a local listing guide so our viewers will know when our programs are being aired," Doss said.

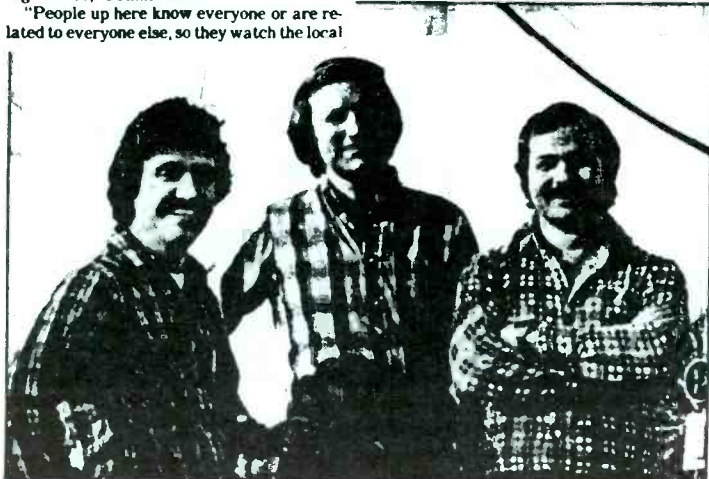
Morgan said one of their more humorous incidents came when the satellite network's timing was off about 15 minutes and twice in one day the ending of the same movie was never shown.

"This little old lady kept calling and complaining that she spent all this time watching this movie twice and didn't get to see the ending," Morgan said. "I said put that movie on and play it until it's over."

Not many stations can cater to personal requests.

"We can't put a game on the same day we videotape it because folks around here don't expect it to be on that fast," Pollan said. "They think we have to develop our film first."

The three owners and their staff will often laugh about their mistakes and the situations they encounter running, as the slogan says: W07BN — Your community television station in Bruce.



Station owners Ron Pollan, William Morgan and Davy Doss

Applications Filed Since the February Issue

<u>ALABAMA</u>			<u>ILLINOIS</u>			<u>NEW MEXICO</u>		
Andalusia			Effingham			Taos		
28 lkw	Earl W. Cravens	1/7/83	41 lkw	Donald Stimble	1/13/83	25 lkw	The Inter-Mountain	
41 lkw	" "	1/7/83					Entertainment Network	
			Kankakee			31 lkw	" "	
Florence			59 lkw	Stanley Emert	1/18/83			
52 lkw	Jean M. Ikezoe	1/11/83	64 lkw	" "	1/18/83			
			Ottawa			<u>NEW YORK</u>		
			17 lkw	Earl Cravens	1/7/83	Ellenville		
<u>ARIZONA</u>			<u>INDIANA</u>			20 lkw	Earl Cravens	1/7/83
Winslow			Bedford			Olean		
16 lkw	Katherine Wilkerson	1/4/83	48 lkw	Stanley Emert	1/18/83	6 10w	THSB-TV Joint	1/14/83
			51 lkw	" "	1/18/83			
<u>ARKANSAS</u>			60 lkw	" "	1/18/83	South Fallsburg		
Brinkley						13 10w	Oleg Matiash	11/4/83
6 10w	Mason Clifton	1/11/83	<u>MICHIGAN</u>			<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>		
			Muncie			Rockingham		
Hot Springs			21 lkw	Stanley Emert	1/18/83	44 lkw	Richmond Cty. Journal	1/5/83
45 lkw	Ed. W. Dozier	12/13/83	24 lkw	" "	1/18/83		Company	
			29 lkw	" "	1/18/83	<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>		
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>			<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>			<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>		
Crescent City			Harwich			Myrtle Beach		
39 100w	Del Norte	1/21/83	23 lkw	Local Comm.	1/4/83	8 10w	James Leroy Burnett	1/13/83
	Cablevision					17 lkw	Lewis McLeskey	1/13/83
			Hyannis			20 lkw	" "	1/13/83
Pearblossom			33 lkw	Local Comm.	1/6/83	61 lkw	Nancey Mackey	1/13/83
3 100mw	Chem-Electronic, Inc.	1/14/83	<u>MINNESOTA</u>			<u>VERMONT</u>		
			Pequot Lakes			Saint Johnsbury		
Ukiah			18 100w	Jean Ikezoe	1/7/83	14 lkw	Local Comm.	1/6/83
18 lkw	Forward Brdcast Comm	1/7/83	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>			<u>WASHINGTON</u>		
			Brookhaven			Aberdeen		
Westwood			52 100w	Kuhlmann Bcg. Corp.	1/3/83	31 lkw	Earl Cravens	1/7/83
30 lkw	Stanley Emert	1/18/83				36 lkw	" "	1/7/83
35 lkw	" "	1/18/83	McComb			49 lkw	" "	1/7/83
59 lkw	" "	1/18/83	61 100w	Kuhlmann Bcg. Corp.	1/3/83			
64 lkw	" "	1/18/83				Colville		
<u>COLORADO</u>			<u>MONTANA</u>			9 10w	Statesman Exam. Inc.	1/17/83
Pagosa Springs			Circle Brockway			25 100w	Colville TV. Cable	1/21/83
16 lkw	Arapahoe Silent	1/18/83	14 100w	Circle TV. Booster			Co., Inc.	
	Majority, Inc.			Club, Inc.		<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		
Placerville			<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>			<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		
66 lkw	Owen Bcg.	1/4/83	Keene			35 lkw	Mountain Wave	1/4/83
							Media	
<u>DELAWARE</u>			<u>MONTANA</u>			<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		
Dover			Circle Brockway			Manchester		
67 100w	Shuttle Comm.	1/4/83	14 100w	Circle TV. Booster		47 lkw	Mountain Wave	1/4/83
				Club, Inc.			Media	
<u>FLORIDA</u>			<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>			<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		
Vero Beach			Keene					
69 lkw	Earl Cravens	1/7/83	35 lkw	Mountain Wave	1/4/83			
				Media				
<u>GEORGIA</u>			<u>MONTANA</u>			<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		
Rome			Manchester					
58 lkw	Katherine Wilkerson	1/4/83	47 lkw	Mountain Wave	1/4/83			
				Media				

Copy of Any FCC Application

Need to know what a competitor filed for? Where their tower site is going to be? Who is the principal? How much power? What direction?

Principal's name and current mailing address; \$6, postpaid

Complete application -- LPTV or translator --

Complete photocopied application rushed priority mail; \$20, postpaid

Call for other Washington access or research; (602) 945-6746

More on Bemidji from Venture Magazine

When John Boler, 73, learned that the Federal Communications Commission was deciding how to bring television to rural America, the answer to him was plain as the nose on Uncle Sam's face: 5,000 existing low-power translator stations - many not in use because of a lack of advertisers - could be licensed to broadcast local independent programming. A translator station is an unmanned facility used to pick up and rebroadcast signals from large TV stations into rural areas. They usually have a range of 5 to 20 miles compared to the 40 miles of a full-power station.

In early 1981, after Boler spoke at FCC meetings, the FCC granted Boler the first license to operate a low-power station, Channel 26, in Bemidji, Minn., 150 miles outside of Duluth. Boler, who had owned four TV stations before he retired in 1978, started broadcasting last February.

His \$900,000 TV studio and mobile facility, built with his own money, broadcasts daytime local news, sports, and movie reruns. Boler's current advertising revenues are about \$22,000, he says, or two-thirds of the \$33,000 a month he needs to break even, but he expects to be in the black by March.

His evening programming, which broadcasts first-run movies to subscribers who pay \$15.60 a month, is more lucrative. He makes a profit of about \$8 for every viewer.

Reprinted from the February, 1983 issue of **VENTURE, The Magazine for Entrepreneurs**, by special permission © 1983 Venture Magazine, 35 West 45th St. New York, NY 10036

Editor's note: Mr. Boler now has the second low power station operating in Grand Rapids, Minnesota. The two stations are connected via a private microwave link. The town of Bemidji has a population of 10,949 and Grand Rapids 7,943, but with a larger surrounding population, according to our atlas. Boler plans additional stations in the area and is tying them together, currently doing a considerable amount of local and regional news.

SINGLE ENTITY FILING 4,200 LPTV APPLICATIONS IN MARCH

A reported 3,500 applications were soon to be filed at the FCC. Checking with the applicant, Mountain TV Network of Nucla, Colorado, and speaking to corporation president Dean Windsor, we were told they planned to have 4,200 filed by March 15.

We have just learned at press time that all filed to date were being withdrawn and asked that the applications then on file (reported 1,700) were requested by the corporation to be dismissed without prejudice (means they can be filed again).

Apparently, they will modify the engineering including the composite antenna patterns required. We have obtained a copy. They are copyrighted, but they missed one of the details to fully protect the application. A minority ownership preference is requested for majority stock holder Shirley Ruth Windsor (51%) claiming she is one quarter American Indian.

The application copy we have appears to be well done. These applications were apparently done by hand. Whether permission to file on the tower sites have been obtained or not, we have not been able to verify.

Mountain TV Network president Windsor told us that all of the applications are UHF. All are west of the Mississippi, and very few are mutual exclusives.

CHAIRMAN SAYS 50 A MONTH IN LOTTERY.....LOTTERY WOULD TAKE 16 AND 1/2 YEARS AT THAT RATE THE WAY WE FIGURE IT.....

The Commission had a reported 8,000 LPTV applications on hand when they released 84 on cutoff in January (the first they could manage in 8 months). That generated a reported 600 filed on top of those, making 8,600. Mountain TV Network of Colorado will have finished filing 4,200 by the middle of March, throw in another 200 filed by others in the meantime, and you now have 13,000 LPTV applications on file at the Commission. At least 10,000 of these have never been through cutoff. Applications in cutoff are now drawing about 8 filed on top of each, and as you get nearer larger cities that will probably jump to an average of at least 100 on top of each. So, conservatively taking an average of 10 on top of each cutoff application (10,000 on hand to be cut off) will mean 100,000 applications just to process through what is on hand now. Last year the Commission averaged about 10 a month. At that rate, it would take a little over 900 years just to clear out these by hand. The computer is supposed to speed that up to 500 a month. Taking the 10,000 on hand and placing on cutoff, if they generated a total of 100,000, would mean it would take 16 years to clear out what is now on hand using the computer at 500 a month.

All applications will as a result of the FCC rules, will have mutual exclusive which means they have to all go thru lottery. First you have to wait to go thru processing, and then you get in line all over, to wait go thru lottery. The most I have heard about from statements by the present poke along - Commission plans to be handling around 50 a month with the lottery. At 50 a month the lottery would take with 10 in each, 16 1/2 years to clear out 10,000 applications with 90,000 mutual exclusives filed on top which is perhaps a conservative estimate. The next, stage tier II, you can add some more years and delay with petitions to deny and litigation tacked on after you win at lottery.

This is an optimistic view considering that this is all based on an, "if the Commission speeds things up" and stops dragging their feet.

Copyright Kit

\$25.00 ICTV Members
\$35.00 Non-members
\$10.00 Each additional name

Includes written permission for all use of our copyrighted* copyright notice for the use of one filing name in filing LPTV and translator FCC applications. Thereafter, in all other different named applications which the buyer wishes to use the kit and permission on, he or she must receive written permission and be noticed individually with us. We furnish individual typesetting of the personalized form and one master copy which can then be reproduced and used for an unlimited number of applications under that additional name or client for a one-time fee of \$10.00

Lo-Power Television

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

FILING ON TOP AND DELAYING YOU

Just the LPTV license itself, in a major market, can be worth over a million dollars, and even in small rural towns, the license can be worth quite a few bucks.

The parasites of the new LPTV paper industry are now rising up full view, though most in the industry already knew who they were, and are blatantly filing copied applications on top of everything that is filed in the present Tier One rural areas.

Imagine what it will be like when they get to the major Tier Three markets (if ever)--they will be filing so many names (with the same copied applications) that you won't be able to find the Commission for paper, let alone ever have anything happen. The Commission will continue to say, 'the reason we aren't licensing any LPTV is because we are overwhelmed with applications'. They make the rules that not only allow this travesty, but actually encourage it--such has been the history of the LPTV process from word one.

We print up hundreds of books in advance on how to file and before the ink has dried the rules, forms or both are changed. The following pages are the new form 346 just out and we are writing this in February 1983. Even before you get this, however, some of it may be changed again. But the advantage of being a monthly magazine is that we can update you every month. Reconsideration of the LPTV rules is scheduled for March of 83 so that may bring more changes.

The instructions are basically the same. If you cannot or should not answer a question because of the way you answered the previous question then put N/A (Not Applicable) in the question you are not answering.

Photocopy the forms right out of here and use the

NEW FORM 346 OUT --

JUNK THE ENTIRE OLD ONE

See following pages.

copies single-sided. If you answer yes to question number one of section VI (indicating you plan to use more than five employees) then you must fill in the EEO 5-point program statement which we do not include here but can be copied right out of the original rules or you can obtain a copy from us or the Commission.

The square on the bottom of page eleven should be checked if you plan on using less than five full time employees and signed on page 12. If more than five, then you need the additional form not supplied here.

You no longer need a financial statement, merely mark Section III YES in both places certifying that you can raise the bucks when and if the time comes.

Under other media interests be sure and file an exhibit showing all of your LPTV applications.

UPDATE YOUR APPLICATION BY AMENDING

Be sure and go back periodically and amend all of your applications to include the latest total listing of all of your applications.

When you win in a lottery some legal beagle trying to get your applications thrown out so his client has another shot at it will say you should have your application denied because you failed to disclose all of your applications even though you disclosed how many you had when you filed it. You must keep the Commission updated on each one by amending. This is also true if you get a publication, MDS, cable system, etc.

The recent appeals court decision recently upheld a minority preference but we do not believe the minority preference in LPTV will hold up under court review. The constitution clearly states that you cannot deny privilege or grant privilege because of race, sex, etc. If you grant an application to an American Indian because of his race and I loose out then I have been denied equality. This is no better than what has happened in the past to minorities and two wrongs do not make a right.

What we are saying here is we believe it is not worth your trouble to go out of your way to get a minority in your financial lineup. In the lottery you may get an extra ball in the hat but that's not worth much when you could have gotten the same odds simply by filing the same application under a number of names, as others will probably do. Also, it may then not hold up in court if the losers appeal because you claimed a minority preference and won.

In the Section IV program exhibit you will need to say what you plan to carry (you can change your mind later) such as satellite supplied programming plus some local programming, etc. If STV is planned, state whether you will sell or lease decoders.

The FCC phone directory is as of January 1983 and is an update.

Instructions for FCC 346
Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a Low Power TV,
TV Translator, or FM Translator Station
(FCC Form 346 attached)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This FCC Form is to be used to apply for authority to construct a new translator or low power television broadcast station, or to make changes in the existing facilities of such station. It consists of the following Sections:

- I. GENERAL INFORMATION
- II. LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS
- III. FINANCIAL QUALIFICATIONS
- IV. PROGRAM SERVICE STATEMENT
- V. ENGINEERING DATA AND ANTENNA AND SITE INFORMATION
- VI. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM
- VII. CERTIFICATION

An applicant for a change in facilities need not file Sections II, III, IV and VI.

- B. Prepare and submit three copies of this form and all exhibits to:

The Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

- C. Many references to FCC Rules (47 CFR) are made in this application form. Before filling it out, the applicant should have on hand and be familiar with current broadcast rules in:

- (1) Volume I: Parts 0 ("Commission Organization"), 1 ("Practice and Procedure"), and 17 ("Construction Marking and Lighting of Antenna Structures").
- (2) Volume III: Part 73 ("Radio Broadcast Services").

FCC Rules may be obtained through the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Orders should be sent directly to the Government Printing Office (not through the FCC). The printed rules are sold on a subscription basis, which entitles the purchaser to receive subsequent amendments to the rule part purchased until an overall revised edition is printed. You may telephone the Government Printing Office at (202) 783-3238.

- D. Public Notice Requirement:

- (1) Section 73.3580 of the Commission's Rules requires that applicants for construction permits for new broadcast stations and major changes in existing facilities (as defined in Section 73.3572(a)(1) or 73.3573(a)(1) of the Rules) give local notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the community to which the station is licensed. This publication requirement also applies with respect to major amendments thereto as defined in Sections 73.3572(b) and 73.3573(b) of the Rules.
- (2) Completion of publication may occur within 30 days before or after tendering of the application. Compliance or intent to comply with the public notice requirement must be certified in Section VI of this application. The information that must be contained in the notice of filing is described in Paragraph (f) of Section 73.3580 of the Rules. Proof of publication need not be filed with this application.

- E. A copy of this completed application and all related documents shall be made available for inspection by the public, pursuant to Section 73.3526 of the FCC Rules.

- F. Replies to questions in this form and the applicant's statements constitute representations on which the FCC will rely in considering the application. Thus, time and care should be devoted to all replies, which should reflect accurately the applicant's responsible consideration of the questions asked. Include all information called for by this application. If any portions of the application are not applicable, so state. Defective or incomplete applications will be returned without consideration. Furthermore, inadvertently accepted applications are also subject to dismissal.

(All previous editions are canceled.)

- G. In accordance with Section 1.65 of the Rules, the applicant has a continuing obligation to advise the Commission, through amendments, of any substantial and significant changes in the information furnished.

SECTION I INSTRUCTIONS

- A. The name of the applicant stated in Section I shall be:

- (i) if a corporation, the EXACT corporate name;
- (ii) if a partnership, the names of all partners, and the name under which the partnership does business;
- (iii) if an association, the name of the individual(s) authorized to act on behalf of the association, and the name of the association;
- (iv) if an individual applicant, the full legal name.

In all other sections of this form, the organization name alone will be sufficient for identification of the applicant.

- B. In Section I use the following State abbreviations:

Alabama	AL	Kentucky	KY	Ohio	OH
Alaska	AK	Louisiana	LA	Oklahoma	OK
American Samoa	AS	Maine	ME	Oregon	OR
Arizona	AZ	Maryland	MD	Pennsylvania	PA
Arkansas	AR	Massachusetts	MA	Puerto Rico	PR
California	CA	Michigan	MI	Rhode Island	RI
Colorado	CO	Minnesota	MN	South Carolina	SC
Connecticut	CT	Mississippi	MS	South Dakota	SD
Delaware	DE	Missouri	MO	Tennessee	TN
District of Columbia	DC	Montana	MT	Texas	TX
Florida	FL	Nebraska	NE	Trust Territory Of The Pacific	
Georgia	GA	Nevada	NV	Islands	TT
Guam	GU	New Hampshire	NH	Utah	UT
Hawaii	HI	New Jersey	NJ	Vermont	VT
Idaho	ID	New Mexico	NM	Virginia	VA
Illinois	IL	New York	NY	Virgin Islands	VI
Indiana	IN	North Carolina	NC	Washington	WA
Iowa	IA	North Dakota	ND	West Virginia	WV
Kansas	KS	Northern Mariana Islands	CM	Wisconsin	WI
				Wyoming	WY

SECTION II INSTRUCTIONS

- A. As used in Section II, the words "party to this application" have the following meanings:

INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT: The applicant.

PARTNERSHIP APPLICANT: All partners, including limited partners. If any partner is a corporation or other entity, the definitions set forth below will apply.

CORPORATE APPLICANT: All officers and directors, and all persons or entities who are the beneficial or record owners or have the right to vote any capital stock, membership or owner interest, or subscribers to such interests, shall be considered parties to this application. If any corporation or other legal entity owns stock in the applicant, its officers, directors and persons or entities who are the beneficial or record owners or have the right to vote any capital stock, membership or owner interest, or subscribers to such interest, of that entity shall also be considered parties to this application.

In the event the applicant has more than 50 stockholders, only officers and directors and persons or entities who are the beneficial or record owners or have the right to vote 1% or more of the capital stock, membership or owner interest, or subscribers to such interest shall be considered parties to this application. However, if such entity is a bank, insurance company, or investment company (as defined by 15 U.S.C. §80a-3) which does not invest for purposes of control, the relevant stock, membership or owner interest is 5% or more. If any corporation or other legal entity owns 1% or more of an applicant with more than 50 stockholders, its officers, directors and all persons or entities who are the beneficial or record owners or have the right to vote 1% or more of the

capital stock, membership or owner interest, or subscribers to such interest in the entity, shall also be considered parties to this application. However, if such entity is a bank, insurance company or investment company (as defined by 15 U.S.C. §80-3) which does not invest for purposes of control, the relevant stock, membership or owner interest is 5% or more.

ANY OTHER APPLICANT: All executive officers, members of the governing board and owners or subscribers to any membership or ownership interest in the applicant.

- B.** All applicants must comply with Section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Specifically, Section 310 proscribes issuance of a construction permit to an alien, the representative of an alien, a foreign government or the representative thereof, or a corporation organized under the laws of a foreign government. This proscription also applies with respect to any corporation of which any officer or director is an alien or of which more than 20% of the capital stock is owned or voted by aliens, their representatives, a foreign government or its representative, or by a corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country. This proscription could likewise apply to any corporation directly or indirectly controlled by another corporation of which (a) any officer is, (b) more than 25% of the directors are, or (c) more than 25% of the capital stock is owned and voted by aliens, their representatives, a foreign government or its representative. The Commission may also deny a construction permit to a corporation controlled by another corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country.
- C.** The applicant must determine the citizenship of each officer and director. It must also determine the citizenship of each shareholder or else explain how it determined the relevant percentages. For large corporations, a sample survey using a recognized statistical method is acceptable for this purpose.

SECTION III INSTRUCTIONS

- A.** All applicants filing Form 346 must be financially qualified to effectuate their proposals. Certain applicants (i.e., for a new station, to reactivate a silent station, or if specifically requested by the Commission) must demonstrate their financial qualifications by filing Section III. DO NOT SUBMIT Section III if the application is for changes in operating or authorized facilities.
- B.** An applicant for a new station must attest it has sufficient net liquid assets on hand, or committed sources of funds to construct the proposed facility and operate for three months, without revenue. As used in Section III, "net liquid assets" means the lesser amount of the net current assets or of the liquid assets shown on a party's balance sheet, with net current assets being the excess of current assets over current liabilities.
- C.** Documentation supporting the attestation of financial qualification need not be submitted with this application but must be available to the Commission upon request. The Commission encourages that all financial statements used in the preparation of this application be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- D.** It is Commission policy not to grant extension of time for construction on the basis of financial inability or unwillingness to construct.

SECTION VI INSTRUCTIONS

- A.** Applicants seeking authority to construct a new low power television (LPTV) 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 73.2090 of the Commission's Rules. Pursuant to these requirements, an applicant who proposes to employ five or more full-time station employees must establish a program designed to assure equal employment opportunity for women and minority groups (that is, Blacks not of Hispanic origin, Asian or Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and Hispanics). This is submitted to the Commission as the Model EEO Program Form. 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. 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 full-time employees, no EEO program for women or minorities need be filed.
- B.** Guidelines for developing an Equal Employment Opportunity program are set forth as a separate Model EEO Program.

NOTE: This five-point Model EEO Program Form is to be utilized only by applicants for new construction permits, assignees and transferees.

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT OR MAKE CHANGES IN A LOW POWER TV,
TV TRANSLATOR OR FM TRANSLATOR STATION

SECTION I

GENERAL INFORMATION

COMMISSION USE ONLY

FCC Form 346

File No. _____

1. _____
Name of Applicant

Mailing Address

City State Zip Code Telephone No.

2. This application is for: ___ FM Translator ___ LPTV ___ TV Translator

(a) Channel number: _____

(b) Community of license: _____
City State

(c) Check one:

___ New Station

___ Major change in existing station _____
Call Letters

___ Minor change in existing station _____
Call Letters

___ Amendment to pending application _____
Application Reference Number

___ Modification of Construction Permit _____
Construction Permit File Number

[NOTE] It is not necessary to use this form to amend a previously filed application. Should you do so, however, please submit only Section I and those other portions of the form that contain the amended information.

3. (a) Is this application mutually exclusive with a renewal application?

YES NO

If Yes, state: _____ Call letters: _____ Community of license: _____

(b) To the applicant's knowledge, is this application mutually exclusive with any other application(s)?

YES NO

If Yes, state: _____ Call letters: _____ Community of license: _____

LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS

Section II

Applicant's Name: _____

1. Applicant is: 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 Acts of 1934, as amended, relating to interests of aliens and foreign governments? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (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 their agents? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Is there now pending in any court or administrative body any proceeding involving any of the matters referred to in (a)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If the answer to (a) or (b) above is yes, submit 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.

OTHER MEDIA INTERESTS

- | | YES | NO |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 5. Does the applicant or any party to this application have any interest in or connection with the following: | | |
| (a) an AM, FM or TV broadcast station? | _____ | _____ |
| (b) a broadcast application pending before the FCC? | _____ | _____ |
| (c) other non-broadcast media of mass communications, e.g. cable television, theatres and printed publications. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. 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 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 information:

- (i) Name of party having such interest;
- (ii) Nature of interest or connection, giving dates;
- (iii) Call letters of stations or file number of application, or docket number;
- (iv) Location

MINORITY OWNERSHIP

7. Is the applicant over 50 percent minority owned? _____ Yes _____ No

If the answer is yes, state in Exhibit No. _____ for each minority owner:

- (i) Name, address and percentage of ownership;
- (ii) Minority group (e.g., Black not of Hispanic origin, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan native, and Hispanic).

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 collateral, guarantees, and capital investment; (c) it has determined that a reasonable assurance exists that all such sources (excluding banks, financial institutions and equipment manufacturers) have sufficient net liquid assets to meet these commitments.

SECTION IV

Program Service Statement

For LPTV (Including STV applicants) only:

1. LPTV stations must offer a broadcast program service: a non-program broadcast service will not be permitted. Therefore, submit as Exhibit No. _____, a brief description, in narrative form, of your planned programming service. STV applicants should provide a complete description of your proposed STV system including the manner in which you intend to provide decoders to the public.

ENGINEERING DATA

1. Facilities requested:

a. Output Channel No.	Transmitter Output Power (watts)	Proposed Principal Community or Communities to be served: City: State:	Primary Station (station to be rebroadcast) (Translator only) Call: Channel No. City:
b. Offset (Low Power TV and TV Translator Stations only)			State:
<input type="checkbox"/> No offset <input type="checkbox"/> Plus offset <input type="checkbox"/> Zero offset <input type="checkbox"/> Minus offset			Frequency: MHz
c. Input Channel No.	If station is to operate via another translator station, indicate call sign and location of final intermediate translator:		

2. Proposed transmitter location:

City	County	State
Address or other description of location		Geographical coordinates of transmitting antenna to nearest second North Latitude " West Longitude " O ' " O "

Attach as Exhibit No. _____ a map or maps (preferably topographic, if obtainable, such as U. S. Geological Survey quadrangles) for the area of the proposed transmitter location and show drawn thereon the following data:

- Scale of miles.
- Proposed transmitter location accurately plotted.
- Principal community to be served by the proposed TV or FM translator station, clearly identified and labeled.
- Locations of all known radio stations (except amateur), such as AM, FM, TV, Translator, Police, Fire, Aeronautical, Public Utility, etc., and known commercial or government receiving sites, within the immediate vicinity of the proposed transmitter location.

3. Transmitter:

Make	Type No.	Rated output power (watts) P
------	----------	------------------------------

4. Transmission line:

Make	Type No.	Length	Rated efficiency E for length given (decimal fraction)
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5. Transmitting antenna

Manufacturer	Model No. <u>1/</u>	Description <u>1/</u>	Power gain G (multiplier) in lobe of maximum radiation relative to a half-wave dipole	Height of radiation center above mean sea level (ft)
Orientation <u>2/</u>	Height above ground <u>3/</u>	Elevation of Site <u>4/</u>	Elevation of Community <u>5/</u>	

- 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.
- 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.
- Show height to topmost portion of structure, including highest top mounted antenna and beacon if any.
- Show the ground elevation above mean sea level at the base of the transmitting antenna supporting structure.
- Show the average elevation of the community above mean sea level, or in lieu thereof, the commonly used elevation figure for the community to be served.

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 transmitting antennas.

7. Will the proposed antenna supporting structure be shared with another station or stations of any class? YES NO
If the answer is "Yes", list the call signs and class of such stations.

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. If a non-directive transmitting antenna will be employed, i.e., an antenna with an approximately circular radiation pattern, check this and omit the polar diagram.

9. Has FAA been notified of proposed construction? YES NO
If yes, give date and office where notice was filed.
(Not necessary to file FCC Form 714, See Part 17 of the rules.)

10. Unattended operation:

a. Is unattended operation proposed? YES NO
If the answer is "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, attach Exhibit No. _____, containing a full description of the means of compliance 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(s)

Address (street or other description)

City & State

ZIP Code

Telephone number(s) (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.

Date _____

Signature _____
(check appropriate box below)

Telephone _____
(include area code)

- Technical Director
- Registered Professional Engineer
- Consulting Engineer
- Chief Operator
- Other (Specify)

1. Does the applicant propose to employ five or more fulltime employees? YES NO

If the answer is Yes, the applicant must include an EEO program called for in the separate 5 Point Model EEO Program.

Section VII

Certification

1. 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 1.85 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 1934, 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.

Attachment 1 to FCC Form 346

The following information may be submitted at the option of applicants. However, applications containing the requested information will be processed at a faster rate than applications not containing such information. In the latter case, the Commission's limited staff will be required to compute the data manually and processing will, therefore, require substantially more time.

Attach as Exhibit No. _____ an allocation study utilizing topographic maps or an accurate full scale reproduction thereof and using pertinent field strength measurement data where available, a full scale exhibit of the entire pertinent area to show the following:

- (a) Normally protected and the interfering contours for the proposed operation along all azimuths.
- (b) Normally protected and interfering contours of existing stations and other proposed stations in pertinent areas with which prohibited overlap would result as well as those existing stations and other proposals which require study to clearly show absence of prohibited overlap.
- (c) Plot of the transmitter location of each station or proposal requiring investigation, with identifying call letters, file numbers, and operating or proposed facilities.
- (d) Properly labeled longitude and latitude degree lines, shown across entire exhibit.

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

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Federal Communications Commission

Telephone Directory

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
Accounting Systems (CC).....	634-1861
Administrative Sanctions (FOB)	632-7354
Advisory Committees	
• Advisory Committee on Cable Single Leakage	632-6468
• National Industry Advisory Committee	632-7232
• Radio Technical Commission for Marine Service	296-6610
Agriculture (Including Crop Spraying, Bee Keeping, Farming, Ranching, Harvesting Seeding, Livestock, Nurseries, Orchards) (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Alaskan Radio (PRB)	
• Applications/Licenses	(717) 337-1212
• Rules/Hearings	632-7175
Alien Restricted Permits (FOB)	632-7240
All-Channel TV Receivers (GC)	632-6990
Allocation—	
• Call Signs	634-1923
• Call Sign Block	653-8144
• Call Sign Policy	653-8144
• Charts and Tables (OST)	653-8162
• Frequency	
• Government (OST)	653-8137
• Non-Government (OST)	653-7434
• International (OST)	632-8144
Amateur Applications/Licenses (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Ambulance & Rescue Squads (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Annual Report Form (CC)	632-7084
Annual Employment Report (Form 395)(CC)	632-7500
Annual Employment Report (395A)	
• Cable TV Systems	632-9797
Antenna Structures & Towers—Includes	
Lighting and Marking (FOB)	632-7521
Application Status	
• Amateur (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Aviation (PRB)	
• Aircraft	(717) 337-1212
• Aviation Ground	(717) 337-1511
• Business (PRB)	(717) 337-1511
• Citizens (CB)(PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Commercial Operator (FOB)	632-7240
• Common Carrier (Wire Line Facilities)	634-1800
• Mobile Services (CC)	632-6400
• Microwave (CC)	634-1706
• International & Satellite (CC)	632-7265
• Experimental (OST)	653-8137
• General Mobile (PRB)	(717) 337-1511
• Industrial (Includes Power, Petroleum, Manufacturers, Forest Products, Industrial Ratio Location, Motion Picture, Relay Press and Telephone Maintenance) (PRB)	(717) 337-1511

(Note: For Air-to-Ground Public Correspondence, see "Mobile Services (CC)")

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
• Land Transportation (Includes Railroad, Taxicab, Auto Emergency, Motor Carrier—Interurban Passenger, Urban Property, Urban Passenger) (PRB)	(717) 337-1511
• Equipment Authorization	(301) 725-1585
• Telephone Registration (CC)	634-1833
• Marine (PRB)	
• Ships	(717) 337-1212
• Marine Coast	(717) 337-1511
• Offshore Radio Telecommunications Service (CC)	632-6400
• Rural Radio Service (CC)	632-6400
• Microwave (Industrial) (PRB)	(717) 337-1421
• Public Safety (Includes Police, Fire, Local Government, Highway Maintenance, Forestry Conservation, Special Emergency and State Guard) (PRB)	(717) 337-1511
Assignment of Microwave Common Carrier Licenses (CC)	634-1706
Audio-Visual Management Office	632-7000
Automobile Emergency (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Automatic Data Processing Systems (MD)	632-6405
Aviation Services (PRB)	
• Applications/Licenses	See "Application Status-Aviation"
• Rules/Hearings	632-7175
Bills (Legislative) (GC)	632-6405
Broadcast, Inspection of Stations (FOB)	632-7014
Broadcast Services—(BC)	
• AM SERVICE	
• Engineering Rules:	
• Existing Stations	632-7010
• Minor Changes Applications	632-7010
• New stations and major changes Applications	632-7010
• STL's; Remote Pickups, Intercity Relays	632-7698
• Non-Engineering Rules:	
• Advertising Questions/Comments	632-3860
• Application Forms	632-7272
• Assignment & Transfer Applications	632-9356
• Construction Permit Applications	632-7010
• Emergency Broadcast System	634-1600
• Political Broadcasting/Fairness Doctrine	632-7586
• Programming Questions/Comments	632-7048
• Renewal Applications	
• General	632-7542
• Processing	632-7542
• Engineering	632-7069
• Equal Employment Opportunity	632-7069

* Unless noted, all numbers are in Area Code 202, Washington, D.C. Area Code 717 refers to the Gettysburg, PA Office; Area Code 301 refers to the Laboratory in Laurel, MD.

FUNCTIONAL LISTING

Subject	Telephone Number	Subject	Telephone Number
• Reports		• Broadcast Stations International	
• Employment (Form 395)	632-7069	• New & Existing Stations	632-6955 or 254-3394
• Ownership (Form 323)	632-7258		
• FM SERVICES		• ITFS	
• Engineering Rules		• Engineering	
• Existing Stations	632-6908	• Existing Stations	632-7698
• Minor Changes Applications	632-6908	• Governmental Material	632-7025 or 653-8137
• New Stations/Major Changes Applications	632-7166	• New Stations/Major Changes	632-6495
• SCA	632-6908	• Non-Engineering	
• STL's; Remote Pickups; Intercity Relays	632-7698	• Application Preparation	632-7505
• Translators/Boosters	632-7698	• Existing Stations	632-7698
• Non-Engineering Rules		• New Stations/Major Changes	632-7698
• Advertising Questions/Comments	632-7048	• Educational/ Non-Commercial	
• Application Forms	632-7272	• AM/FM/TV	632-3954
• Assignment & Transfer Applications	632-9356	• EEO—Industry (General)	632-7069
• Construction Permit Applications	632-6908	• Fee Information	632-7000
• Educational FM	632-3954	• Rule Making Petitions	
• Emergency Broadcast System	634-1600	• General	632-5414
• Political Broadcasting/Fairness Doctrine	632-7586	Budget (MD)	632-7194
• Programming Questions/ Comments	632-7048	Bulletins, Request for (Other than those supplied at field installations) (OPA)	632-7260
• Renewal Applications		Business Radio (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• General	632-7542	Busses (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Processing	632-7069	Cable—	
• Equal Employment Opportunity	632-7069	• Aerial or Underground/Coaxial (CC)	634-1800
• Reports		• Landing Licenses/Ocean Systems (CC)	632-7265
• Employment (Form 395)	632-7069	Cable—	
• Ownership (Form 323)	632-7258	• Telephone/TV Cross ownership	632-6920
• SCA's Stereo-Multiplex	632-7166	Registration (CATV)	245-3407
• Translators/Boosters	632-7698	• Complaints (Subscribers)	632-9703
• TV SERVICES		• Fees	632-7076
• Engineering Rules		• Franchising	632-6468
• Existing Stations	632-6495	• General—as it relates to Radio and TV	632-9703
• New Stations/Major or Minor Changes Applications	632-6495	• Microwave	
• STL's; Remote Pickups; Intercity Relays, Translator Relays	632-7698	• Legal	245-3420
• Translators	632-3894	• Engineering	245-3420
• Non-Engineering Rules		• Pole Attachments (CC)	254-8100
• Advertising Questions/Comments	632-3860	• Policy	
• Application Forms	632-7272	• Access	632-6468
• Assignment & Transfer Applications	632-9356	• Pay Cable	632-6468
• Educational TV	632-6357	• Rule Making re CATV	632-6468
• Emergency Broadcast System	634-1600	• Program Exclusively (Non-Duplication)	
• Political Broadcast/Fairness Doctrine	632-7586	• Network	632-9703
• Programming Questions/ Comments	632-7048	• Syndicated	632-9703
• Rebroadcast	632-6357	• Public Reference Room	632-7076
• Renewal Applications		• Research (Reporting Forms; Industry Statistics & EEO, Economic Data; and Project Inquiries)	632-9797
• General	632-7542	• Special Relief	254-3407
• Processing	632-7542	• Technical Standards & Rules	254-3420
• Equal Employment Opportunity	632-7069	Cablegrams (CC)	632-7265
• Reports		Call Letters (Signs—)	
• Employment (Form 395)	632-7069	• Amateur	(717) 337-1212
• Ownership (Form 323)	632-7258	• CB	(717) 337-1212
• Annual Programming Report (Form 303-A)	632-6302	• Others	634-1923
• Subscription TV	632-6357	Campus Radio Stations (OST)	632-8247
• Translators	632-3894	Carrier Equipment (CC)	634-1800
		Cases in Court (GC)	632-7112
		CATV—See Cable TV	
		CB—General Information (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
		CCIR—International Radio Consultative Committee (OST)	653-8102
		CCIT—International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CC)	632-3214

FUNCTIONAL LISTING

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
Certification of RF Devices (Pt. 15) (OST)	653-8247	Curtailment of Service (Telephone or Telegraph) (CC)	632-7553
• Application for	(301) 725-1585	Customer Owned Equipment—	
Citizens Band Licenses (CB) (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Attach to Telephone (CC)	634-1833
Civil Air Patrol (PRB)		Customer Toll Dialing (CC)	632-7553
• Applications/Licenses	(717) 337-1212	Defense Activities (EBS)	632-7007
• Rules	632-7175	Depreciation Rules (CC)	634-1861
Coast Stations (PRB)		Developmental Stations	
• Applications/Licenses	(717) 337-1212	• Aviation or Marine (PRB)	(717) 337-1431
• Rules/Hearings	632-7175	• Common Carrier (CC)	634-1706
Commercial Operators—(FOB)		• Experimental (OST)	632-8139
• Examinations (Washington, D.C. Area)	(301) 962-2728	Diathermy Approval (OST)	(301) 725-1585
• Examinations (Other Areas)	632-7240	Direct Distance Dialing (CC)	632-5550
• All other matters	632-7240	Discontinuances—Carrier Comm. Svcs. (CC)	634-1800
Commercials—TV & Radio	632-7551	Doctors (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Commission Proceedings, Tape Recordings	632-7000	Domestic Public (CC)—	
Common Carrier Radio (CC)		• Auxiliary Test, Base, Control and Repeater Stations	632-6400
• International & Satellite	632-7265	• Land Mobile Radio Service	632-6400
• Mobile Services	632-6400	• Microwave	634-1706
• Microwave Services	634-1706	• Rural Radio	632-6400
Community Antenna TV—SEE CABLE TV		Eavesdropping (Electronic) (GC)	632-6990
Complaints—		Electronic Switching (Telephone) (CC)	634-1800
• Broadcast (TV & Radio)	632-3860	Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)	634-1600
• Advertising Questions	632-3860	Emergency Medical Services (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Political Broadcasting/Fairness Doctrine	632-7586	Employment	632-7106
• Programming Questions/Religious Petitions	632-7000	Enforcement—Private Radio Bureau Forfeitures Show Cause Orders,	
• Cable Television (CATV)	632-9703	Revocations, Suspensions	632-7197
• Common Carrier—		• Land Mobile (PRB)	632-7125
• Telephone	632-7553	• Aviation & Marine	632-7197
• Telegraph/Telegram	632-7876	• Personal & Amateur	632-7197
• Interconnect	634-1800	Requests for Enforcements	
• Pole Attachments (CC)	254-8100	• Washington, D.C. Area (FOB)	(301) 962-2728
• Rates	632-5550	• All other areas—Refers to local field office (FOB)	
• Interference to Radio & TV		Engineering Surveys—Field Strength (OST)	632-7080
• Washington, D.C. Area	(301) 962-2728	Environment Law (NEPA) (GC)	632-6990
• All Other Areas—refer to local field installations listed in back of telephone book		Equipment Acceptance (OST)	(301) 725-1585
Compliance—		• Licensed Equipment	653-8247
• Registration (CATV)	254-3407	• Non-Licensed Equipment	653-8247
• Common Carrier Accounting (CC)	634-1861	Examinations—(FOB)	
• Experimental (OST)	653-8139	• Washington, D.C. Area	(301) 926-2728
• Incidental and Restricted Radiation Devices (OST)	653-8247	• Outside Washington, D.C.	632-7240
• Land Mobile (PRB)	632-7125	Ex Parte Rules (Interpretations of) (GC)	632-6990
• Aviation & Marine (PRB)	632-7197	• Exemptions—Compulsory Ship (PRB)	632-7175
• Personal & Amateur (PRB)	632-7197	Facsimile—Wire (CC)	634-1800
Computing Device Emission Standards (Pt. 15) (OST)	653-8247	Fairness Doctrine	632-7586
Conferences		FCC Rules (Legal Interpretations of) (GC)	632-6990
International—CCIR, WARC (OST)	653-8102	Field Offices—	
OCITT (CCB)	632-3214	• Common Carrier (CC)	634-1861
Conflict of Interest Interpretations (GC)	632-6990	• Field Operations Bureau (See Field Office Directory)	
Congressional Liaison (Chairman's Office)	632-6367	• Field Public Service Staff	634-1940
Construction (Asphalt, Sand & Gravel Buildings, Concrete, Electrical, Irrigation, Plumbers) (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Field Strength—	
Consumer Affairs Division (CC)	632-7553	• Limited Restricted Radiation (OST)	653-8247
Consumer Assistance and Small Business	632-7000 or 632-7260	• Hazardous (OST)	632-7074
Control Devices Part 15 (OST)	653-8247	• Radiation permitted as applied to type acceptance of approval (OST)	(301) 725-1585
Copy Contractor (Downtown Copy Center)	453-1422	Financial Data—	
Cost Studies (Telephone & Telegraph) (CC)	632-3772	• Common Carrier (CC)	632-7084
Court Cases (GC)	632-7112	Fire (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Coverage—Radio (OST)	653-8247	First Class Operators (Also 2nd and 3rd class operators) (FOB)	
		• Washington, D.C.	(301) 962-2728
		• All other areas	632-7240

FUNCTIONAL LISTING

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
Foreign Attachments—		• Research (OST)	632-7040
• Telephone (CC)	634-1833	• Standards (OST)	632-7083
• Interconnection (CC)	634-1800	International—	
Forest Products (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	International Conferences (Future), CCIR,	653-8108
Forfeitures/Fines		Conference (past)	632-7025
• Mobile Services (Includes CB)	632-7197	WARC (OST)	653-8102
• Collection of (GC)	632-6444	Broadcasting	632-9660
Forms Distribution—		• Conferences and Meetings (OST)	653-8102
By form number only	632-7272	• Frequency Allocations (OST)	632-7025
General form request	632-7000	• Frequency Allocation Charts & Tables (OST)	632-7025
Franchising (CATV)	632-9703	• Frequency Coordination (OST)	653-8144
Freedom of Information (GC)	632-6990	• Frequency Lists, Notification & Registration (OST)	653-8144
Frequencies for—(Ask for which service and refer to that service)		• Interference (OST)	653-8144
Frequency Allocations—		• Permits to Operate in Canada	653-8144
• Government (OST)	653-8137	• Public Radio Service (CC)	632-7265
• Non-Government (OST)	653-8162	• Radio Publications/Regulations (OST)	653-8144
• Allocation Treaties, Agreements and Arrangements (International) (OST)	653-8144	• Satellite Systems Coordination	653-8153
• Charts and Tables (OST)	653-8144	• Telecommunications Convention/ Union (OST)	653-8144
• Coordination/Spectrum		• Telegraph & Telephone Rates (CC)	632-5550
• Government (OST)	632-7025	• Treaties, Agreements & Arrangements (OST)	653-8144
• Non-Government (OST)	632-7025	Intrusion Alarms (OST)	653-8247
• International (OST)	653-8144	Investigations—	
• Lists		• Unlicensed Operations	
• Government (OST)	653-8162	• Washington, D.C. Area (FOB)	(301) 962-2728
• Non-Government (OST)	653-8162	• All other areas refer to local field office (FOB)	
• Notification and Registration (OST)	653-8144	• Interference	
• Usage Data & Utilization (OST)	653-8162	• Washington, D.C. Area (FOB)	(301) 962-2728
Garage Door Openers—Licensed (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• All other areas refer to local field office (FOB)	
Garage Door Openers—Not licensed	653-8247	Ionosphere (OST)	632-7080
General Counsel (GC)	632-7020	IRAC (Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee) (OST)	632-7025
General Mobile Radio Service (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	ISM (Industrial, Scientific & Medical Equipment) (OST)	653-8247
Government—		Land Mobile—	
• Broadcasting, Frequency Coordination, Lists, Interference, Radio Stations, Telecommunications Committees (OST)	632-7025	• Common Carrier (CC)	632-6400
		• Other than CC (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Harassing Telephone Calls (CC)	632-7553	Land Mobile—	
Hearing Calendar (ALJ)	632-7680	• Other than CC (PRB)	
Heating—by Radio Wave (OST)	653-8247	• Public Safety	(717) 337-1212
Highway Maintenance (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Special Emergency	(717) 337-1212
Highway Patrol (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Business	(717) 337-1212
Incidental Radiation Devices (Rules) (OST)	653-8247	• Other Industrial	(717) 337-1212
Industrial Heating—by Radio (OST)	653-8247	• Land Transportation	(717) 337-1212
Industrial Heating Equipment—Location and Detection (OST)	653-8247	Land Mobile Frequent Assignment Techniques (PRB)	(717) 337-1411
		Land Transportation (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Information—General (OPA)	632-7000	Law Suits Litigation (GC)	632-7112
Information—Technical Research (OST)	632-7040	Law, Legal and Legislation (GC)	632-6405
Infraction Reports—International (OST)	653-8144	Leased Facilities (CC)	632-7553
Injunctions (GC)	632-7112	Library (FCC) (MD)	632-7100
Inspections (FOB)	632-7014	Licenses—(See "Application Status" also)	
Integrated Data Processing (common carrier transmission of) (CC)	632-5550	• Amateur (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Interception of Radio Communications (GC)	632-6990	• Aviation (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Interconnection (CC)	634-1800	• Business (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
		• Citizen (CB)(PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Interference Complaints		• Commercial Operator (FOB)	632-7240
• Washington, D.C. Area (FOB)	(301) 962-2728	• Common Carrier	
• All Other Areas (Refer to Local Field Office)		• Mobil Services (CC)	632-6400
• Requests for Monitoring (FOB)	632-6975	• Microwave (CC)	634-1706
• Direction Finding Assistance (FOB)	632-6975		
• Radio—Government (OST)	653-8137		
• Radio—International (OST)	653-8144		

FUNCTIONAL LISTING

Subject	Telephone Number	Subject	Telephone Number
• Wireline (Authorization or Cert.) (CC)	634-1800	Off-Track Betting (GC)	632-6990
International & Satellite (CC)	632-7265	One-Way Paging and Signaling (CC)	632-6400
• Experimental (OST)	653-8247	Operating Revenues—	
• General Mobile (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Int'l., Telephone & Telegraph (CC)	632-7084
• Industrial (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Operator Licenses (FOB)—	
• Land Transportation (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Commercial	
• Marine (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Administration & Suspension of	632-7240
• Microwave (Industrial) (PRB)	(717) 337-1421	• Examinations (1st, 2nd & 3rd Class)	
• 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Operators (FOB)	632-7240	• Washington, D.C. Area	(301) 962-2728
• Public Safety (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• All Other Areas	632-7240
• Radio & TV (See Broadcast Services)		• License Records (Commercial)	632-7240
Local Government Radio (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Restricted Radiotelephone Permit (FOB)	
Local Television Transmission (CC)	634-1706	• U.S. Citizens Washin., D.C. Area	(301) 962-2728
Locator—Personnel	632-7106	• U.S. Citizens—All Other Areas	632-7240
Lotteries (GC)	632-6990	• Aliens—All Areas	632-7240
Low Power Devices for Operation without a license (OST)	653-8247	Oral Arguments (MD)	632-7535
Manufacturing (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Original Plant Cost (Telephone & Telegraph) (CC)	632-3772
Marine Services (PRB)		Over-the-Horizon or Scatter Technique (OST)	632-7080
• Applications/Licenses	(717) 337-1212	Paging—Common Carrier (CC)	632-6400
• Rules/Hearings	632-7175	Paging—One-way (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Marketing Rules (Legal Interpretation of) (GC)	632-6990	Pay Cable TV (CATV)	632-6468
MDs Licensing	632-6430	Pension Systems & Accounting (CC)	634-1861
Measurement for		Personnel—Employment (MD)	632-7107
• Type Acceptance	(301) 725-1585	Personnel—Locator	632-7106
• Type Approval	(301) 725-1585	Petroleum Off-Shore Drilling (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Certification	(301) 725-1585	Physicians Radio—Private (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Medical Diathermy Rules (OST)	653-8247	Physicians Radio—Common Carrier (CC)	632-6400
Medical Diathermy Type Approval (OST)	(301) 725-1585	Pickup and Delivery—under contract (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Medical Treatment, Usage of Radio Waves for (OST)	653-8247	Point-to-Point Microwave—	
Metered Service—Message Units (CC)	632-7553	• Common Carrier (CC)	634-1706
Microwave—		• Private (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Auxiliary—Common Carrier (CC)	634-1706	Pole Attachments (CC)	254-8100
• Auxiliary—Broadcast Bureau (BB)	632-7698	Police (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Cable TV Relay Service (CATV)	254-3420	Political Broadcasting	632-7586
• Closed Loop (CC)	634-1706	Power (Electric, Gas Water) (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Data Base (OST)	653-8163	Press Relations (OPA)	254-7674
• Monitoring Stations, Protection from Interference (FOB)	632-7593	Press (Relay) (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Radio Relay (CC)	634-1706	Privacy Act—Procedures (GC)	632-6990
• Satellite (OST)	653-8107	Private Carriers Communications (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• TV—Pickup (CC)	634-1706	Private Operational Fixed Services (PRB)	
Military Stations (OST)	653-6137	• Microwave Applications	
Mining (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Technical Questions	(717) 337-1212
Mobile Phones (CC)	254-7055	• Status of	(717) 337-1212
Mobilization Planning (OST)	632-7025	Private Wire Systems—Telephone & Telegraph (CC)	634-1800
Model Airplanes (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Procurement (MD)	634-1528
Monitoring (FOB)	632-6975	Propagation—Radio Waves (OST)	653-8108
• Monitoring Stations, Protection from Interference (FOB)	632-7593	Property Records—Common Carrier (CC)	653-1861
Monitoring Telephone Svc. (CC)	632-5550	Public Affairs, Office of	254-7674
Motion Pictures (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Public Information—	
Motor Carrier (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Public Information	
National Environmental Policy Act (GC)	632-6990	• Consumer Assistance	632-7000
Navigation (Air or Water) (PRB)	632-7175	• Press & News Media	254-7674
New Devices or Uses of Radio (OST)	653-8247	• Audio-Visual Management Office	632-7000
News Gathering and Publishing (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Public Reference Rooms—	
Noise—Radio (OST)	632-7040	• Broadcast (BB)	632-7566
Obstruction Markings—Antenna (FOB)	632-7521	• Cable (CATV)	632-7076
Offshore Radio Telecommunications Service (CC)	632-6400	• Carrier Reports (CC)	632-7084
Off-the-Air Pickup (CC)	634-1706	• Carrier Tariffs (CC)	632-5550
		Public Safety (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
		Quality Control—Common Carrier (CC)	634-1800
		Quality Control—Common Carrier (CC)	632-7553

FUNCTIONAL LISTING

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
RACES (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Satellite—Sanctions (FOB)	
Radar—		• Facilities (CC)	632-7265
• Intrusion Alarms (OST)	653-8247	• International Coordination	653-8144
• Aviation or Marine (PRB)		• Maritime (PRB)	632-7175
• Applications/Licenses	(717) 337-1212	• Rates (CC)	632-5550
• Rule Interpretations	632-7175	• Systems (CCB)	634-1624
Radiation (OST)	632-7074	• Spread Spectrum (OST)	632-7073
Radio Astronomy—		• Coordination and Interference (OST)	653-8107
• Frequencies (OST)	632-7025	Scatter Technique—Technical (OST)	653-8108
• Technical (OST)	632-7040	Search & Rescue—Assistance for (FOB)	632-6975
Radio Broadcasting (See Broadcasting Services)		Security Officer (MD)	632-7143
Radio Complaints	632-3860	Ship Inspections (FOB)	632-7014
Radio Door Control (OST)	653-8247	Ship Licensing (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Radio Frequency Devices (OST)	653-8247	Ship Rules/Exemptions	632-7175
Radiograms (CC)	632-7265	Ship Side Band—Standards (OST)	653-6288
Radiolocation—Industrial (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Special Emergency or Industrial (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Radio Propagation (OST)	653-8108	Spectrum Allocation (see Allocation)	
Radiotelegraph—		Speed of Service—	
• Common Carrier (CC)	632-7265	• Telephone or Telegraph (CC)	634-1800
• Marine (PRB)		Split Channel Operations (CC)	632-6400
• Applications/Licenses	See "Application Status—Marine"	Sports Blackout (CATV)	632-6488
• Rule Interpretations	632-7175	Standards—Equipment (OST)	653-6288
• Operator License, Issuance of (FOB)	632-7240	State Guard (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Radiotelephone—		Statistics—	
• Aviation or Marine (PRB)		• Common Carrier (CC)	632-7084
• Applications/Licenses	(717) 337-1212	Studio Transmitter Links—	
• Rule Interpretations	632-7175	• Broadcast (BC)	632-7698
• Common Carrier (CC)	632-6400	• Common Carrier (CC)	634-1706
• Operator License Issuance of (FOB)	632-7240	Submarine Cable (CC)	632-7265
• Permits, Restricted Radiotelephone (FOB)	632-7240	Sunspot Cycle (OST)	632-7040
Railroad (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Tape Recordings of Commission Proceedings	632-7000
Rate Base (International, Telegraph and Telephone) (CC)	632-3772	Taping of Phone Calls (GC)	632-6990
Rate Level (International, Telegraph and Telephone) (CC)	632-5550	Tariff Schedules (International, Telegraph, and Telephone) (CC)	632-5550
Rate of Return (International, Telegraph and Telephone) (CC)	632-3772	Taxicab (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Rate Structure (International, Telegraph and Telephone) (CC)	632-5550	Technical Research (OST)	632-7040
Real Property (FOB Field Installations)	632-7593	Telegraph Service (CC)	632-7876
Recording Telephone Conversations (CC)	632-7553	Telephone Lines (CC)	634-1706
Reduction of Carrier Service (CC)	632-7876	Telephone Telegraph Service Complaints (CC)	632-7876 or 632-7553
Relay—Microwave (CC)	634-1706	Telephone Telegraph Rates (CC)	632-5550
Relay Press (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	Teletypewriter Exchange Svs. (TWX) (CC)	632-5550
Religious Petition (RM 2493)	632-7000	Television Broadcasting (See Broadcast Services)	
Reporting Forms (CATV)	632-9797	Television Complaints—	
Rescue Squads (PRB)	(717) 337-1212	• Advertising Questions	632-3860
Research (Technical) (OST)	632-7040	• Political Broadcasting Fairness Doctrine	632-7586
Restricted Radiation Devices (OST)	653-8247	• Programming Questions	632-3860
Retirements (Telephone Plants) (CC)	634-1861	• Religious Petition	632-7000
Rules and Regulations—		TELEX	
• Aviation and Marine	632-7175	• International & Domestic (CC)	632-7265
• Business	634-2443	Tie-line—Telegraph Telephone (CC)	632-5550
• Other Industrial	634-2443	Toll Charges (CC)	632-5550
• Land Transportation	634-2443	Tort Claims (Legal) (GC)	632-6990
• Microwave	634-2443	Towers—Painting and Lighting of (FOB)	632-7521
• Personal and Amateur	632-4964	Towing (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
• Public Safety	634-2443	Transfers—	
• Interpretation of (Gen. Inquiries) (GC)	632-6990	• Microwave Common Carrier License (CC)	634-1706
Rural Radio (CC)	632-6400	Transit Systems (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Safety—Sea (PRB)	632-7175	Transportation—Land (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Safety Manager (MD)	634-1516	Treaties—	
Rules—Ship Earth Station	632-7175	• Administrative Interpretation (GC)	632-6990
		• Frequency Allocation (OST)	632-8144

FUNCTIONAL LISTING

Subject	Telephone Number	Subject	Telephone Number
Treaty Library (OST)	653-8144	• Administrative Sanctions (FOB)	632-7240
Troposphere (OST)	632-7040	Video Transmission—	
• Interference to (Wash., D.C. Area)		• Common Carrier (CC)	634-1706
(FOB)	(301) 962-2728	Violations Records (Ask what service and refer to that service)	
• All other areas—Refer to Local		• FOB Violation Records (FOB)	632-7278
Field Office (FOB)		Visual	
• Military (OST)	653-8157	• Audio-Visual Management Office	632-7000
• Pickup (Common Carrier) (CC)	634-1706	Walkie-Talkies (That may be operated	
TV (and radio) Complaints—Other than		without a license) (OST)	653-8247
interference (BB)	632-3860	Watch Officer (Monitoring) (Open 24 hrs.	
TV STL—		per day—7 days per week) (FOB)	632-6975
• Broadcast	632-7698	Wire Facilities (CC)	634-1800
• Common Carrier (CC)	634-1706	Wireless Microphones—	
Type Acceptance (OST)	(301) 725-1585	• Non-licensed (OST)	653-8247
Type Approval (OST)	(301) 725-1585	• Licensed (PRB)	(717) 337-1212
Ultrasonics (OST)	653-8247	• Licensed (BB)	632-7505
Unlicensed Operators—		Wiretapping (GC)	632-6990
• Investigation of (FOB)	632-6345	Yellow Page Advertising (CC)	632-7553

THE COMMISSION

ORGANIZATIONAL LISTING

	Ext.	Room
CHAIRMAN Mark S. Fowler	26600	814
Confidential Asst. Sandy Kimball	26600	814
Administrative Asst. Willard R. Nichols	26600	814
Legal Asst. Lauren J. Belvin	26600	814
Legal Asst. Daniel L. Brenner	26600	814
Special Asst. Jerald N. Fritz	26600	814
COMMISSIONER James H. Quello	27557	802
Confidential Asst. Ethel J. Ciulis	27557	802
Engineering Asst. William G. Harris	27557	802
Legal Asst. Kenneth C. Howard Jr	27557	802
COMMISSIONER Joseph R. Fogarty	27227	832
Confidential Asst. Bonnie Gay	27227	832
Legal Asst. James E. Graf	27227	832
Legal Asst. H. Russell Frisby	27227	832
COMMISSIONER Anne P. Jones	27007	808
Confidential Asst. Peggy Reitzel	27007	808
Legal Asst. Harry W. Quillian	27007	808
Legal Asst. Jane Mago	27007	808
Special Asst. Jerry Duvall	27007	808
COMMISSIONER Mimi Weyforth Dawson	26446	826
Confidential Asst. Susan Gilley	26446	826
Special Asst. Steven Zecola	26446	826
Legal Asst. Robert Pettit	26446	826
Engineering Asst. Gary Stanford	26446	826
COMMISSIONER Henry M. Rivera	26996	822
Confidential Asst. Celia Nogales	26996	822
Special Asst. Edmund H. Cardona	26996	822
Legal Asst. Renee Licht	26996	822
Legal Asst. Stephen Melnikoff	26996	822
COMMISSIONER Stephen A. Sharp	27117	844
Confidential Asst. Francis S. Wilson	27117	844
Legal Asst. Kent Y. Nakamura	27117	844
Legal Asst. Steven M. Harris	27117	844

COMMISSION STAFF

Broadcast Bureau		
Laurence Harris/Chief	26480	314
Henry L. Baumann/Deputy Chief	26480	314
Marilyn J. McDermott/Assistant		
Chief, Management & Personnel	27191	310
Molly Pauker/Legal Assistant	26480	314
Mary Catherine Kilday/Legal Assistant	23922	344
William H. Hassinger/Engr. Asst.	26480	314

<i>Broadcast Facilities Division</i>		
Larry D. Eads/Chief	26485	302
AM Branch		
H. John Morgan/Chief	49570	352
FM Branch		
Raymond LaForge/Chief	26908	342
TV Branch		
W. Jan Gay/Chief	26357	306
Auxiliary Services Branch		
Clay C. Pendarvis/Chief	23894	350
<i>Complaints & Compliance Division</i>		
Vacant/Chief	26968	332
Jeffrey W. Malickson/Acting Assistant Chief		
Control Section		
Polly Fletcher/Acting Chief	27577	345
Complaints Branch		
Patricia A. Russell/Chief	27048	322
Compliance Branch		
Vacant/Chief	27595	326
Fairness/Political Broadcasting Branch		
Milton O. Gross/Chief	27586	328
<i>Hearing Division (2000 L Street)</i>		
Charles W. Kelley/Chief	26402	257
William Silva/Assistant Chief	26402	257
<i>License Division</i>		
H. Andrew Yoder/Chief	46183	242
Contact Representatives	26334	242
AM-FM Branch		
Barbara F. Forbes/Chief	27136	242
Auxiliary Services Branch		
James A. Durst/Chief	27505	242
TV Branch		
Selina V. Hinton/Chief	26417	242
Public Reference Room		
Mary McDonald/Chief	27586	239
<i>Policy & Rules Division</i>		
Roderick Porter/Chief	25414	8010
Martin Blumenthal/Asst. Chief		
Technical & International Branch		
Wilson La Follette/Chief	29660	8010
Legal Branch		
Gerald M. Zuckerman/Chief	27792	8002
Policy Analysis Branch		
James R. Green/Chief	26302	8308

COMPUTER AND LOTTERY Two New Cruel FCC LPTV Jokes

The lottery system was supposed to speed up low power and getting it set up has used up and killed over a year of delay. The FCC has been using it as the carrot at the end of the stick to take political heat off of their present inaction on LPTV pointing toward the 'future' lottery and their computer that are eventually going to make up for their ineptitude, they say. The lottery, designed to speed processing of mutual exclusives (duplicate applications on the same channel), is just another cruel LPTV hoax, and if you read our monthly publication regularly, you realize too, you can't put any more stock in the lottery promise than anything else this Commission comes up with.

Private computer firms offered to sort the present

FCC LPTV mess out and process them all promptly for under \$50 each, but the Commission's empire builders wanted their own computer. That way they can use their own computer bureaucratic ineptitude to blame future delays on. Look for computer problems as their excuse this summer. Rural America is getting terribly disgusted with the present 'do nothing' Commission, and nobody believes their 'promises' anymore.

There are already several hundred ranchers and small town people enjoying satellite TV being rebroadcast locally throughout the neighborhood without a license, and they are working fine. They say who needs the FCC? I think they are right--they are using \$500 or less transmitters (unapproved by FCC) that cover 5 to 10 miles. We get calls all the time, and rural America is going ahead with having satellite TV rebroadcast whether the Commission licenses LPTV or not. That's the way we got translators, remember.

WIN THE LOTTERY AND STILL LOSE YOUR CP

When you wait two years because some paper mill filed twenty applications on top of yours and then low and behold you win the lottery, you think you're home free - but now your troubles may have just started.

If the CP is a prize, the losers will file many petitions to deny (i.e. to have your application thrown out). High-priced Washington attorneys will go over your applications with a magnifying glass and attempt to make mountains out of every little mole hill that may be wrong with your application. They will write up all of these monstrous inadequacies of your application and demand that your winning application be thrown out as totally defective.

If the CP is a real prize they will go to court if the Commission ignores their requests to deny. Now you'll have to hire an expensive Washington attorney to defend yourself. Now you know why, in a speech, Mr. Fowler told the Washington attorneys not to worry about the lottery putting them out of work because of no more comparative hearings. There would still be plenty of work for them.

What we are calling your attention to here is that not only do you have to get your application past Commission scrutiny, you may also have to get your application by the Washington legal wolves, all snarling and snapping at your application if you should win out over one of their clients.

So try to keep from having it torn apart after a lottery by crossing all the t's, dotting all the i's and filling in all the blanks.

You need to be sure you run the required legal notice and that your application was available locally for public inspection. You need also to amend all of your applications periodically to update your total number of applications filed and update any interest you may have obtained in MDS, cable systems, newspapers, etc.

They will claim otherwise - that you failed to keep the commission informed on each application, just how many other applications you had filed and your application should therefore be thrown out for failure to disclose to the Commission on each channel how many applications you now have, as you were required to do by the rules.

Under programming exhibit, be sure to have a line that says you will man the station during periods of local origination. A legal technicality, still undecided, is whether satellite pickup is local origination if the satellite original program is not carrying a full service station's origination.

So you may begin to see the lottery hasn't really done anything for LPTV, but merely added another layer of bureaucracy and another layer of delay. The legal wolves are still going to be out there eating up the little guy and the big boys will simply buy out the winners. You will find a whole new industry of leeches trading in paper LPTV 'futures' reaping tens of thousands of dollars with nothing more than an investment in a rented photocopy machine. They neither sew nor spin but are like drones in a beehive, making no honey and draining the working colony. They will keep LPTV from going anywhere which is evidently what the Commission wants.

The Commission set it up this way, it gives them an excuse for the delays in LPTV. It prefers to look the other way and 'pretend' it is not their problem, so expect to get your application copied and filed on top.

Copyrighting (see our copyrighting kit) will help but it is not the total answer.

You may have to join with others in class action local court hassles to help clear up the pipelines.

The leeches will offer to 'get off' your application for a percentage of ownership of your station with no investment on their part. They will offer trades - you get off this one and make it all theirs and they'll get off your other one.

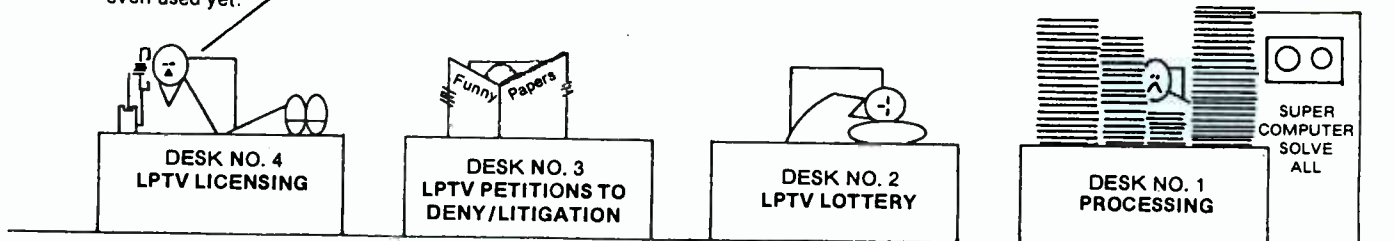
When it gets into a large quantity of names and filings (filing ten at a time, same application, different names) then they will be running a withdrawal credit bank. You will have to get off of ten, earn credits and then they will get ten off of you and they will get a 'fee' for working this all out as a 'favor' for you.

So file away, and maybe by some miracle we can clear this all up so LPTV is not the big joke it appears to be right now.

In the meantime, absolutely refuse to pay or give anybody anything to get off of your application if it seems obvious they are making an extortion business out of it. Do what you can to help out any others that are trying to put an end to this sort of thing. Good luck.

Harris: 'Now don't get discouraged or upset-- we are going to be processing 500 a month from desk one to desk two starting in May, just like I told you'.

Yes, your highness, Mr. Big Broadcaster, don't you pay any attention to what you hear--that's just rhetoric to take the heat off. I can assure you that you will have little competition from LPTV for years--we've got a lot of stalls and road blocks we haven't even used yet.



*The above cartoon is this magazine's editorial comment with one picture being worth a thousand words.

Rick Hutcheson is an LPTV applicant who has personally been doing a good LPTV lobbying job second to no other in promoting getting LPTV moving, making the rounds of Washington almost constantly. (He even lobbied 9 of his own 'Local Power' applica-

tions on the last cutoff list of 84.) He is doing an effective job but needs a lot of help which he has not been getting, unfortunately. What follows is Rick's recent testimony before the Senate subcommittee on communications:

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD G. HUTCHESON, III,
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS
OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE
AND TRANSPORTATION
16 FEBRUARY 1983**

Mr. Chairman,

I appreciate very much the opportunity to testify before the Members of this Subcommittee in behalf of the low power television industry.

There would not be 35 low power TV stations broadcasting in this country today were it not for the strong support for LPTV from the Members of the Subcommittee and from Congress in general. We are very grateful for your support.

In my remarks today, I would like, first, to review the status of efforts by the Federal Communications Commission to process the backlog of LPTV applications. Second, I wish to address the relationship between low power television and cable television.

In preparing my statement, I have consulted with officials of the National Translator Association, of which I am a member, of the National Institute for Low Power Television, on whose Board of Advisors I serve, and with fellow members of the American Low Power Television Association, of which I am president. These LPTV associations all share a common interest in expediting and granting of LPTV licenses.

Let me first assess the FCC's progress in processing the more than 7000 low power TV applications on file at the Commission. On the plus side, there are the legislative accomplishments of last year. The FCC told the Congress that in order to handle the huge public demand for low power TV licenses, it needed additional funds and personnel, the legal authority to

substitute random selection of licensees for competitive hearings and a mini-computer to facilitate the technical processing of applications. Congress responded on every point, even passing a lottery law twice after the FCC complained that the original statute was unworkable.

The FCC is working to complete regulations governing lotteries by March. The computer has been purchased, and work on software is underway. A Low Power Television Branch, staffed by talented professionals, has been created at the Commission. Two months ago, the Chairman of the FCC indicated that 400-500 applications would be processed per month by May of this year.

That is the plus side. Unfortunately, there is a growing concern among LPTV applicants that the Commission will not be able to deliver on its promises and show actual results. Instead of 400-500 applications processed per month, we now hear 200-300. Instead of May, June or later. And we hear that the word "process" may not necessarily mean "process to conclusion," but simply movement from one stage of the paper shuffle to another.

Even more discouraging is the fact that in the past 9 months, only 84 applications have been moved to the first stage of processing, by being placed on a public notice called a "cut-off list."

In short, we see a steady backpedaling by the FCC from the claims and

expectations which were raised last year when Congress gave the Commission what it said would be sufficient to greatly increase the number of LPTV grants. The sad fact is that (outside of Alaska) you can count on one hand the number of construction permits for LPTV stations which have been issued by the Commission since last July.

Finally, there is another problem with which those of us in LPTV are becoming increasingly concerned. The Chairman of the FCC has pointed repeatedly to LPTV as an example of what the Commission has done to increase competition in the communications marketplace, and as an opportunity for new entrants, including minorities, into broadcasting. However, at the present time, the only new LPTV applications which may be filed are for mostly tiny communities, located more than 55 miles beyond the 212 largest television markets (known as "Tier One"). Even for these remote areas, interest in LPTV is so great that new applications continue to pour into the Commission. Yet with every new Tier One application, the time when the Commission may start issuing licenses for larger markets is postponed.

The spectre before us is that the Commission may fritter away the next several years issuing a trickle of permits for sparsely populated areas, during which time existing broadcasters are protected from increased broadcast competition in areas where most people live. Furthermore, as a consequence, LPTV may be denied the audience base which it, like any TV service, needs in order to be able to support affordable programming. If the FCC is permitted to proceed along this course indefinitely, the view of those who see LPTV as nothing more than a fringe broadcasting service may well become a self-fulfilling prophecy.

I call on the Commission to take whatever steps are necessary to achieve some results this year in LPTV. Results should be defined either as construction permits issued, or applications denied, not this slippery word "processed". This Committee should ask the Commission to state clearly what it will accomplish in 1983, in the way of grants issued. If the best the Commission can do this year is to grant 25 applications, the Congress should know that now. If the FCC is retreating from the projections which were made last year when Congress acted so responsively on the lottery, the mini-computer and the FCC budget, Congress should ask why. What is required is some accountability.

I know that some people view the thousands of LPTV applications as a pain in the neck. But the fact is that dealing with LPTV is not beyond the ken of mortal man, nor even beyond the capacity of a Federal agency in a time of budget restraint. No one can persuade me that LPTV is more complicated than, for example, DBS or cellular radio. All that is required is a willingness to take the steps necessary to achieve results.

Low Power TV applicants are simply fed up with the long daisy chain of promises we have been getting. No sooner is one deadline reached, than another glitch develops. If we sit placidly by, waiting for June, when supposedly the computer will be operational, half of 1983 will be gone, and all we will have reached is the Commission's latest excuse for failing to begin issuing grants.

THERE ARE SOME THINGS WHICH CAN BE DONE

I recommend that the Commission set as a goal completing action on Tier One in 1983. That is, by the end of this year, the Commission should have dealt with all applications for those very small areas for which applications are now being accepted. By 1984, the Commission should move on to the next largest areas, known as "Tier Two."

There is nothing drastic about this. It simply calls for holding the FCC to some of the projections which were made last year at the time Congress acted on the computer, the lottery and the FCC budget.

In order to accomplish this exceedingly modest proposition, the FCC will need to take the following steps in the near future:

1. As of a given date, cease processing new applications for Tier One areas until action is completed on existing applications. The Commission should begin accepting and processing new Tier Two applications in early 1984.

2. The Commission must greatly accelerate placing existing Tier One applications on cut-off lists. This should be coupled with measures to protect applications placed on cut-off from nuisance filers - for example, by limiting the number of such applications which may be filed by a single entity, and by requiring such applicants to look first for alternative open channels.

Taking these actions would give the Commission a finite universe of Tier One applications, and put the Commission in a position to begin using lotteries to allocate Tier One licenses. The FCC has been reluctant to issue large cut-off lists for fear that a new avalanche of applications would result. However, the FCC must place applications on cut-off at some point. It might as well bite the bullet and get it over with so that processing may proceed. If one thing is certain, it is that dribbling out cut-off lists in small numbers will generate proportionally far more mutually exclusive filings than will larger cut-off lists.

These steps are one way that results - measured in construction permits issued this year - may be achieved. Most applicants would accept any

reasonable proposals to accomplish the same purpose. But we cannot accept a course of events which will bring us to the end of 1983 without any appreciable increase in the number of LPTV station grants.

Members of this Subcommittee know better than anyone the value to the American economy of the telecommunications industry. But you may not realize just how quickly the grant of a construction permit for a LPTV station may be translated into jobs and dollars in the economy. A few weeks ago, I watched a videotape recording of the construction of Channel 43, a LPTV station serving Mountain Home, Arkansas. They started work on the station in October, and broadcast their first local evening news in January. It doesn't take long to get a LPTV station on the air.

The LPTV stations on the air now are employing up to 25 persons each, and are spending between \$50,000 and \$500,000 in equipment purchases and start-up costs. It is hard to think of any industry which can create more jobs in less time - and all with private dollars. Hundreds of LPTV entrepreneurs are ready to go. We are willing to accept any reasonable solutions which will shake free some go-aheads from Washington.

Let me now address the relationship between LPTV and cable TV. I believe that in many ways, LPTV and cable are natural allies. They are in different, but often complementary businesses. The cable operator is in the business of stringing wire, of offering good reception and a variety of imported TV programming for a fee. With few exceptions, the cable operator is not in the business producing local programming or selling local advertisements. Even cable systems which promise local access channels in order to win franchises do not have their hearts in local programming; to confirm that, it is only necessary to watch a local access channel for a few hours.

The relationship between cable and LPTV could be highly symbiotic. The cable operator could offer improved and extended coverage for the LPTV signal, while the LPTV station could assume the responsibility for local programming, and even sell ads for cable programs in addition to the LPTV channel. However, LPTV stations do need access to homes with cable in communities served by both LPTV and cable.

Due to the fact that LPTV stations did not exist at the time the Copyright Act of 1976 was passed, and due to the increased royalties which cable systems will have to pay under the most recent decision of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, it may be very difficult for LPTV stations to gain access to local cable systems.

Under the 1976 Act, there are three types of signals transmitted on cable systems: 1. local stations or "must carry"; 2. distant network stations; and 3. distant non-network stations. LPTV stations are not "must carry" stations under FCC rules, and are not classified at all under the Copyright Act. Because LPTV stations are not defined as local stations under the Act, cable systems will classify them as distant signals, for which a royalty fee will be incurred. Because of the cost involved in carrying distant signals under the recent CRT decision, cable systems may not carry the LPTV stations, despite their potentially desirable local programming.

This unintended effect of the 1976 Act should be corrected, by classifying LPTV signals as local stations. It is significant to note that 100 watt or higher power translator systems are classified as local signals under the 1976 Act. It makes no sense to exclude from cable systems local low power stations which are, in many cases, the only source of locally originated TV programming.

Of all the new TV technologies, low power television best embodies the sort of local service which is fundamental to the philosophy embodied in the Communications Act. Let me conclude by reporting some good news about LPTV. Many of the 35-odd LPTV stations now broadcasting are providing precisely the sort of coverage of local news, weather, sports and/or public events which had been predicted - and these stations are having their greatest success in selling local advertisements in precisely these areas.

One station manager is telling his viewers that "LPTV" means "local programming" TV rather than "low power" TV. His viewers could care less how far the signal reaches; all they know is that for the first time, they have a TV station in their own town which is serving their needs.

We now know we have a service which is desirable to many TV viewers. Hundreds of entrepreneurs are willing to invest private dollars to build these stations all over the country. The job of protecting existing stations while processing applications for thousands of new, low power stations is very difficult. But it is surely not beyond the capacity of intelligent people. If the Commission makes its way through 1983 without issuing a substantial number of construction permits for new LPTV stations, it will be hard to escape the conclusion that the FCC is more interested in protecting existing interests than in opening up the communications marketplace to new competition.

The Members of this Committee are in a position to see that this does not happen. Last year Congress gave the FCC adequate means to get some results in terms of LPTV licenses granted this year. We respectfully request that you refuse to let the Commission substitute excuses for performance, and hold the FCC accountable for showing some results.

The following has to do with Cellular radio applications but is of interest (particularly on page two) to those concerned about the copying of LPTV applications. The second item ran on Feb. 15.

American Cellular withdraws applications

ACS filings appear to be identical to those filed by Charisma Communications for the Houston market

Jeffrey Silva and Dan Feldstein

Washington correspondents

Radio Communications Report, 1983

WASHINGTON—American Cellular Systems Inc. has notified the Federal Communications Commission that it is withdrawing all of its non wireline cellular telephone applications from consideration in the second-30 United States markets.

The Nashville-based cellular firm, which did not participate in last June's top-30 market cellular filing round, applied in every second-30 market on Nov. 8. Counsel representing American Cellular Systems Inc., Gardner, Carton & Douglas, formally indicated its decision to withdraw its clients' cellular applications in a Jan. 13 letter to the chief of the FCC's Mobile Services Division.

The chief party of American Cellular Systems is Henry McCall, who is chairman of Financial Institution Services Inc., a large bank marketing firm in Nashville. McCall could not be reached for comment on the decision to withdraw his company's cellular applications. John Whalley, secretary/treasurer for American Cellular Systems did not wish to comment when contacted by *RCR*.

It is believed that at least one cellular applicant, Charisma Communications Corp., was nearing a decision to take formal action against American Cellular Systems when Charisma discovered that sections of its Houston cellular application were found in identical or near-identical form in several of American Cellular System's applications. Attorney for Charisma, Daly, Joyce & Borsari, said that spot examination of several American Cellular System second-30 market applications substantiated Charisma's concern that unauthorized use of its application had occurred. Additional examination by *RCR* indicated that portions of several random American Cellular System second-30 filings contained language appearing to be near verbatim to that

contained in Charisma's Houston top-30 market filing.

Edward Johnson and Associates, a Knoxville-based engineering firm, prepared all 30 of American Cellular System's applications for the second-30 markets. *RCR* was unable to reach Johnson for comment at press time, however.

Three days prior to American Cellular System's notification of its cellular withdrawal, on Jan. 10, two of the company's cellular applications were dismissed by the commission's Common Carrier Bureau. In written correspondence to Johnson, the bureau found that its applications for Birmingham, Ala. and Bridgeport, Conn., New England County Metropolitan Area contained "numerous deficiencies" and could not be accepted for filing. In both cases the bureau stated, "It is clear that the application is deficient in numerous material aspects and does not contain a comprehensive proposal, specifically for the Birmingham, Ala. SMSA and (Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, Conn., New England County Metropolitan Area)."

Prior to being informed of American Cellular System's decision to withdraw all of its second-30 market cellular applications, Charisma attorney George Borsari indicated his firm would become actively involved in the situation.

"If the applications are not dismissed by the FCC, then we will of course take some form of action... I assure you we will not allow this to go unnoticed," Borsari said.

Charisma indicated that as a unique feature in its Houston application, it proposed to have a helicopter to be used for maintenance in serving 17 cells over 4,900 square miles within the Houston SMSA. That same feature was used by American Cellular Systems in several second-30 market applications on inspection by *RCR*. Charisma's attorney's

Article continues

LPTV Editor Comments

This kind of copying of applications is about to ruin the entire LPTV industry by choking up the process.

The paper mills have gotten away with it so far in LPTV and are now copying full power and cellular radio applications.

Many have already paid off the paper mills \$5,000 each to get them off their applications so they can be licensed. The paper mills involved certify to the Commission that they have \$5,000 invested in their applications (even though they are copied). The Commission says that it is not its job to determine who is right, that must be done in civil court, which takes years. However, the Commission has set the whole thing up so that it is asking for precisely what is happening. There are enough unprincipled people around to certify to anything if there is money involved.

The Lottery was originally conceived to settle comparative hearings when both parties were about equal, with the lottery substituting for prolonged hearings and appeals. The Commission rejected that idea when it was presented by Congress because they still had to go through the work of processing all the applications. They wanted it so they wouldn't have to do any work on the applications until after the lottery, and then only for the winner. This sets it up so totally defective applications delay everything until the Commission gets around to the Lottery and then the resulting petitions and appeals afterwards will mean as much expense as comparative hearings if you win or if you lose. The process will not be speeded up - if anything, it looks like it will take longer.

So the unethical paper mills copy applications and file on everyone. They file hundreds of applications under different names and the whole thing becomes a joke, because that's the way the biggest goof-up agency in the Federal government handles it. No one we know can seem to think of any way they could have handled low power any worse than they have so far. If they were serious about bringing more and better TV to rural or any other part of America they would have cleaned up their act long ago. It should be obvious to everyone by now that the present Commission has no serious intention of allowing any significant number of LPTV licenses to be granted and thus compete with entrenched, politically powerful full-service broadcasters despite continued promises and lip service to LPTV. Even translators are now bogged down completely. The Commission had promised rural TV via translators would not be bogged down in the LPTV process. FCC promises (except to full power stations) are worthless and should be totally disregarded. Licensing 500 a month in May or June is also a joke, disguised as a promise.

FCC Chairman Mark Fowler recently spoke at Arizona State University on children's television and as a member of the press we attended, took the picture shown here and managed to get in one question which was When is the first lottery going to be held for Low Power?

After explaining to the audience what low power was, Mr. Fowler then explained that they would have their computer in and would be processing 500 a month in June. He then adjourned the meeting. Mr. Fowler never did answer our question.

found this to be a highly unusual occurrence. Charisma presently has three nonwire-line cellular applications in the top-30 market filing and 14 in the second-30.

"There is the possibility of a common law copyright which protects against the taking of a thought process," Borsari said.

Since American Cellular System has not gone on public record yet to explain the circumstances surrounding the company's cellular withdrawal, it is not yet known whether the action comes as a direct result of its two application dismissals by the FCC or as a response to possible action by Charisma.

In addition to preparing American Cellular System's cellular applications, Edward M. Johnson and Associates has been involved in the burgeoning low-power television field.

John Mullaney Sr., of John Mullaney Engineering, which did all engineering work for Charisma, says that Edward services in putting together LPTV applications for a fee of between two and five thousand dollars. Then, Mullaney said, clients would frequently discover that towers Johnson described didn't exist or

that the sites he listed were on residential front lawns. He also said that Johnson claims to have filed over 1,000 LPTV applications at the FCC within the past year. Further, Mullaney said 12 of his clients who were formerly clients of Johnson have complained to the FCC. but that there has been no serious action taken on the Commission's part. He cited examples where clients have accused Johnson of plagiarism, citing identical misspellings and typographical errors.

Harlon Jacobsen, publisher of *Low-Power Community Television* magazine, told *RCR* that he has given Johnson until Jan. 20th to withdraw 12 low-power applications that he filed in markets that Jacobsen had already filed. Jacobsen alleged that Johnson plagiarized portions of his applications, and said that as proof he himself made a major error which he subsequently corrected, but which turned up verbatim in Johnson's application. If Johnson has not withdrawn all of the applications by the 20th, Jacobsen says that he plans to bring charges of racketeering against him under the "Azrac" law of Arizona in state court there.

As a special service, the system has been assured by Motorola, Inc. that one or more of the Company's local maintenance firm(s) in the service area will provide technical support, spare parts, and other various services. In this way, the service will be maintained notwithstanding multiple technical malfunctions.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

American Cellular Communications, Inc. will institute an aggressive and comprehensive program of preventative maintenance. All cell sites are to be inspected daily to insure that equipment is secure, properly functioning, and not damaged. Weekly reports will be sent to the Director of Engineering.

Charisma Communications Corp. of the Southwest

As a back-up, the system has been assured by Motorola that one or more of the Company's local maintenance firm(s) in the service area will provide technical support, spare parts, etc. In this way, the service will be maintained notwithstanding multiple technical malfunctions.

Preventative Maintenance

Charisma will institute an aggressive and comprehensive program of preventative maintenance. All cell sites are to be inspected daily to insure that equipment is secure, properly functioning, and not damaged. Weekly reports will be sent to the Director of Engineering.

Test Equipment

- The System will utilize the following test equipment:
- Dual Oscilloscope (Portable and Shop)
 - Vacuum Tube Voltmeters (Each Technician)
 - Volt Ohm Meter (Each Technician)
 - Two Frequency Counters
 - Two Portable Frequency Counters
 - Hand Tools (Electronic Technicians)
 - Two VHF Signal Generators

Charisma Communications Corp. of the Southwest

In Houston, Texas, Charisma will purchase a Bell Jet Ranger helicopter and will employ, on a full time basis, a licensed pilot. Since the distance between the central office and the farthest cell site is 58 miles, the use of a helicopter to respond to emergencies will substantially reduce response time. Moreover, the helicopter will be able to assist in the monitoring and testing of the system's performance.

Part of exhibit 8 for the Dayton market. — American Cellular Systems

TEST EQUIPMENT

The System will utilize the following test equipment:

- Dual Oscilloscope (Portable and Shop)
- Vacuum Tube Voltmeters (Each Technician)
- Volt Ohm Meter (Each Technician)
- Two Frequency Counters
- Two Portable Frequency Counters
- Hand Tools (Electronic Technicians)
- Two VHF Signal Generators

The Permittee, Edward M. Johnson & Associates, has arranged for a helicopter to be available 24 hours a day to respond to emergencies and to assist in the monitoring and testing of the system's performance; thus, the use of a helicopter substantially reduces response time.

ACS filings dismissed

The second item
ran on Feb. 15.

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permission from RCR.

WASHINGTON— The Federal Communications Commission had taken action to dismiss at least 12 of American Cellular Systems Inc.'s cellular radiotelephone applications before the nonwireline company officially withdrew all 30 filings in markets 31-60 on Jan. 13.

The actions taken by the FCC's Mobile Services Division, however, apparently have nothing to do with complaints voiced by at least two other nonwireline cellular parties that ACS's applications contained information and data that had been copied in near-verbatim form from the Houston application submitted by Charisma Communications.

The 12 cellular applications of ACS dismissed between Jan. 6-13 were in the second-30 markets of Syracuse, Richmond, Memphis, Toledo, Akron, Bridgeport, Birmingham, Northeast Pennsylvania, Oklahoma City, Hartford, Albany and Sacramento.

In form-type letters addressed to ASC engineering consultant Edward Johnson, Mobile Services indicated that the applications were 'deficient' and 'defective' and would have to be returned. Nowhere in those letters is any reference made to the complaints lodged by any other applicant. The only known official document actually filed to dismiss ACS's application came in a petition from CSI of Stamford.

Attorneys for CSI said in their petition that they had analyzed eight applications of ACS, presumably the eight CSI had filed in, and found that "nearly one-half of the mandatory cellular exhibits and responses to almost one-third of the items on FCC Form 401 are either not supplied or blatantly falsified..."

Specifically, CSI found technical problems which included the following: no frequency plan, no legitimate engineering data, no legitimate service area maps, no legitimate transmitter site or tower informa-

tion, failure to comply with environmental rules, incursions into NECMA or central SMSA, no evidence of site availability and various other rule abridgements.

CSI commissioned Comp Comm Inc., an engineering and information firm, to review the technical parts of ACS cellular applications. In investigating the five transmitter locations sited in ACS's Bridgeport application, Comp Comm found no towers at any of them. The sites where the towers were supposed to be, according to ACS's application, were in such locations as a swamp, a golf course, a high-density residential area, and in a wooded area with few inhabitants, according to the field survey.

One of the concerns raised by CSI regarding this filing was the possibility that incomplete filings might be used in the future by other applicants to "gain leverage or a position in cellular settlement discussions."

It is not known at what point Henry McCall, chief party to ACS, became aware of the problems associated with his company's cellular applications. Several sources have indicated that the attorney initially representing ACS was retained after ACS completed its filing, and never had a chance to examine the applications. ACS has since retained counsel from the Washington-based law firm of Gardner, Carton & Douglas. They were responsible for the official withdrawal of all 30 ACS cellular applications. McCall was still unavailable for comment.

The FCC has not made any public comments on the matter so far. Other than the technical problems involved, there is no clear indication that ACS broke any commission rules. It is also not clear, however, whether the dismissal of ACS cellular applications will have any effect on the company for future cellular filings. McCall has no other broadcast or telecommunications interests, according to one source.

We were wrong. Evidently you CAN....

FAKE YOUR APPLICATION!

It is evidently not necessary to bother to get permission from a tower site owner. Do not even bother to find a tower site... just make one up. Pick a spot on the map, file the coordinates, call it an existing tower, anything you like. Do not bother to engineer an antenna pattern, just list the \$35,000 omni highest-gain antenna, file for 1,000 watts. You can straighten it out later. Using this method you shouldn't have to spend more than an hour putting together any application anywhere. That way you can file thousands. Collect several thousand dollars for filing it. Now if it ever gets a CP (most won't) and the client threatens a lawsuit because he finds out his tower site is phoney, just tell them you goofed but you will find them a legitimate site and you'll get the Commission to modify his CP.

This scenario has just been fulfilled by the FCC in granting a two and one-third mile move of antenna site by an applicant on a CP who was allegedly in the position (including the lawsuit threat) mentioned above. The commission simply okayed a move to a legitimate tower site 2.37 miles away. Despite Commission rules that say if you move your antenna site over one-tenth of a mile you have to go through the process and apply all over again.

What makes the legitimate engineers furious is the schlock operations have been getting away with these fake applications ever since low power started, and, worst of all, while collecting ridiculously high fees. When the few applications do get down to the end and are eventually granted a CP and the applicant finds out what he has got (an unusable tower site) the Commission gets the consultant off the hook by granting an over 2-mile move.

Now we have always believed the FCC rules against allowing antenna modifications or antenna site moves as a ridiculous part of the rules that should be changed, but we thought they meant what they said. Evidently

we were wrong and the shysters had the best method all along. Just fake your application, as long as all the blanks are filled in the Commission does nothing about your fakery even when it is called to their attention.

By faking the applications you do not have to do any real work on all those not granted a CP. You just go in and straighten out those that actually get a CP. But if you are an applicant and if you will check with a legitimate engineer, you may find the high-priced consultant you paid big money has actually filed your applications on someone's front lawn. Or, as with one we checked for a former paper-mill client recently, your antenna is filed on City Hall.

The Commission has been appraised of these phoney filings time and time again by many different people but it does nothing about them and continues to accept them. The whole deterioration of the copying and multiple filing farce that is now developing is brought in by the laxity and the 'none of our business' attitude of the Commission.

EXPOSING FRAUDULENT OPERATIONS

In some of my other publications we have in the past exposed several fraudulent operations. Each time when the publicity about what is going on gets out and other news sources pick it up and when the appropriate agencies that are supposed to be looking after this sort of thing wake up and as a result of all this the business of the fraudulent operation begins to drop off, then usually one of two things happens...

1. They go out of business and leave town, sometimes suing us for exposing them before leaving.

2. They move down the street and open up under a new name and the original principal maintains a low profile with no visible connection.

When number two happens, we start all over.

35mm Slides and Motion Picture Projection

When we put together a closed circuit station to supply the only TV to a cable system back in 1954 we needed a motion picture projection system. Everything was on film and there was no such thing as tape. We rather doubt that you are in dire need of a motion picture projector now, but it may be nice to have one because there may be some occasions where you want to use either 16mm film or even somebody's 8mm film.

So, if you are thinking about 16mm, let us share our experience.

First of all, when we looked into 16mm projection systems for TV stations back in 1954 the lowest cost unit we could find was \$22,000. We didn't have that kind of money but we knew that if you used a standard motion picture projector you would get an annoying shutter bar (flick) running down through the picture because of the different frame rate. 24 frames and TV's 30 per second didn't match.

We thought about that for a long time and came up with an idea for a shutter with five or six blades (I forget which) which we had made at a metal shop for seven dollars. We used a standard 16mm projector with that shutter for over ten years and it worked just as well as the \$22,000 job. You do not have to home-make a shutter now, nearly every projector company now stocks for a few dollars what they call a 'TV shutter' for their projectors which turns out to be the same type of thing we made way back when. With one of these shutters installed in a used standard 16mm you can project right on a white card on the wall and just wheel your portable camera over and pick up off the screen with no shutter bar.

Now we didn't do that, instead we did what all TV stations did at the time which is probably still a good idea. We projected right on the face of the camera tube with about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sized picture. There was the standard lens in the projector and no lens in the camera. One or two modifications are necessary because that is so bright at that size it would burn the camera tube. You could perhaps put a dimmer in series with the projection bulb (we haven't tried that yet) or you could do what we did. We put in a black 50-cent sized piece of paper in the front of the projection lens with a pin hole in it. This pin hole cuts down the light and reverses it so left-right come out correctly but it also makes the picture upside down. We merely connected a switch in the camera which reversed the deflection coils electrically so when you flipped the switch it made the picture upside-down and by projecting it upside-down with the pin hole lens the picture came out correct. The camera was mounted not more than a foot from the projector. Quality was superb.

If you use a dimmer and project direct on the camera tube you will need to use a surface mirror between the camera and projector to reverse right-left.

You probably will want to be able to use slides and that can be done the same way. If you are successful in using a dimmer with the projection bulb you will have a mirror at right angles with your camera and projector so if you use what is known as a partial surface mirror, available at a good mirror supplier for under \$10, you can then line up your standard old 35mm slide projector with the camera tube and project right through the mirror (you'll lose over half the light) directly on the

camera tube. You will need to dim this projector or bulb with a dimmer or pin hole with the black circle of paper or both. Now if this makes the picture upside down or backwards left-right not to worry you just load the slides the opposite of what you usually do and they come out all right.

What you get when you go to a regular station supplier when you want to do this job of projecting a 16mm and 35mm both on a camera tube with everything fastened down is known as an optical multiplexer. They will quote you a price of around \$1,200 to \$5,000 for this lens set up. You don't need it. No optical lens system no matter what cost projects a better picture than a pin hole. The pin hole is an optimum lens. Going direct on the camera tube cannot be surpassed with any lens setup, no matter what cost. So quality-wise, with this setup we suggest spending more money won't get you any better picture quality.

We suggest you buy one of the new Everex \$330 Vidicon color cameras for this purpose. Take the lens off and fasten the camera down with the 16mm or 35mm projector. If some other camera quits, be able to take it back out readily to reassemble for use as a spare live camera.

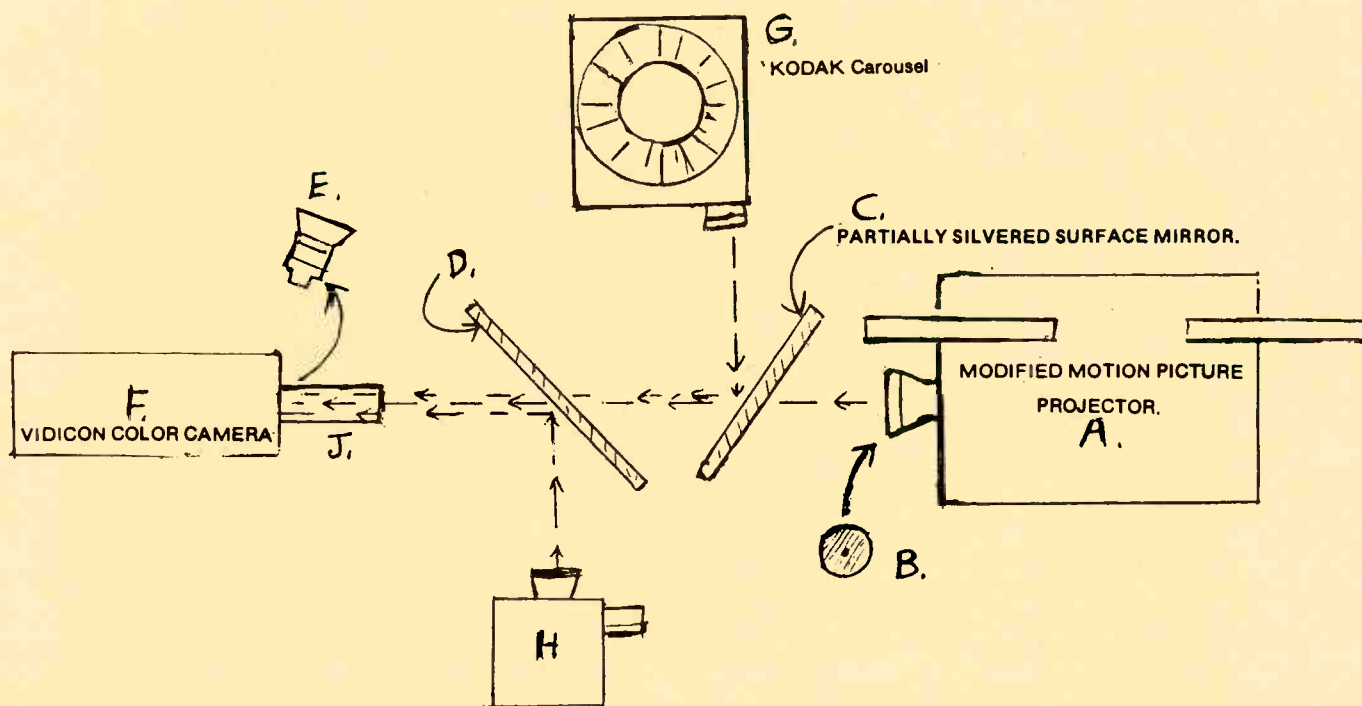
If you want two slide projectors, simply mount another right angle partial mirror between and project in that. Remember you will have way more light than you need so the loss in the partial mirrors is helpful. If you use the right lens in the projector to project a $\frac{3}{4}$ picture at a distance you can use many projectors for some really snappy effects. I have seen as many as eight slide projectors multiplexed this way into one camera.

We can show you how you can put motion in your slides the same way the \$3,000 gadget currently shown at the LPTV shows does for as little as \$15. We will take that up elsewhere, however.

If you have trouble finding a used 16mm projector let me know. We have 6 or 7 around here somewhere that we bought at an auction for \$150 each. They will need the shutter mentioned plus perhaps a couple new sprockets and a new gate to put them back in good shape. Most run okay as is.

Slide projectors can be bought used for as little as \$15. \$100 will sometimes get a good used Kodak carousel projector. If you are going to be running these hundred of hours, then you want an industrial model Kodak carousel. For occasional use, 15 minutes a day or less, darn near any slide projector can get you by. If you are going to use two or more you can use a simple machine that is normally difficult to change slides, an inexpensive projector for your station identification slide. Just put your ID slide in and leave it there in that one. When you go to station ID you switch to that camera and turn on the bulb in that projector. If it's only for ten seconds at a time you probably can shut down the projector fan with no harm since your bulb will never be up at full brightness anyway. Bulb life in the 16mm and 35mm projectors will probably be ten times normal even if only dimmed 20% by a dimmer.

Undimmed, a Kodak carousel, when you have a lot of turning off and on, costs about \$1.25 per hour to operate just for bulbs.



This is a top view looking down on a table or other support. Camera F. should be a Vidicon since they are less expensive and operate well with high light levels which are always available when using projectors. Remove the camera lens as in E. Make a mount for the camera so that it can be readily removed and used as a back up camera should one of your regular live cameras fail. There for this camera also serves as a back up camera. The camera can be modified with a simple switch wired into the deflection circuits so that when it is used for projection purposes the right left and upside down are reversed by flipping one switch. If you do not want to go to that trouble, merely make a mounting to support the camera in an upside down position on the table. Then reverse the position of slide projector G. and motion picture projector A. The slide will appear backwards and/or upside down but this is corrected simply by putting the slide in the other way around when loading. C. and D. are what is known as partial mirrors and are available at most glass shops for around 10.00 for a large enough piece to cut in two and make both for use here. The front side is silvered and is a surface mirror. In other words it reflects off the front instead of going thru the glass and reflecting off the back and coming back thru the glass again. Therefore be sure the silvered surface is on the camera side. 60% of the light from projector A. will pass thru the partial mirror C. The remaining light will be cut another 40% going thru surface mirror D. leaving about 36% of the light reaching the camera. even with the pin hole this will be probably be bright enough. Making the pin hole larger will enable you to increase the light if necessary, however the caution here should be worrying about too much light reaching the camera tube. We threaded a hollow aluminum tube and fitted it in place of the lens. We rolled up some black paper and inserted it in the tube. This keeps all

the room light from entering the camera since it lines the tube with black.

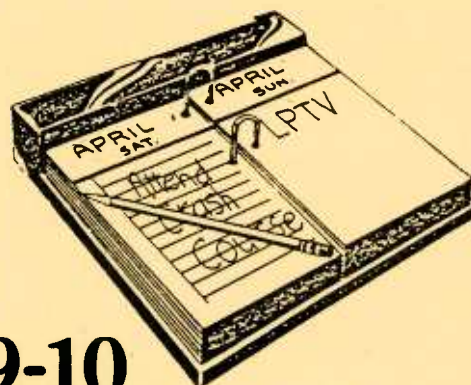
The distance of the projectors from the mirrors and/or camera will be dependent of focal length of the lens and can only be determined by experimentation. Mount the mirrors upright by simply cutting the right width slot in a block of wood. The mirrors should be fastened down solidly so the position does not change and simply make line up corrections by positioning the projectors. Inexpensive one slide at a time projector H. can be used with the station ID slide in it at all times. Disconnect the fan motor and use the station break for 10 seconds or so for each station break. Simply turn on the bulb. There may be enough room to add 2 or 3 additional projectors but then you would need to use mirrors with say 20% silvering, in other words they would pass 80% of the light. These would be used especially furthest from the camera. At the camera control panel you will need an off on switch for the motion picture motor and another one for the projector bulb. You may want to start the film rolling before switching on the light. The main Carousel projector should have an off on switch for power to the projector so you can shut it clear down when not in use, You will need the usual slide advance remote control and if the cord that comes with it is not long enough, extensions are readily available. You will also need a projection bulb control for G. Two motion picture projectors can be used by putting one on each side. There is very little reason to have a motion picture projection system except that some syndicated programs from the past are available only on film, and have never been transferred to tape.

The term for this type of projection set up in a big station is known as a film chain.

They invest over \$100,000 in film chains. You can do this one for as little as \$700, including a brand new, latest type TV camera.

LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV BROADCASTING CRASH COURSE

CAPITALIZE ON THE NEW RULES!



HOW YOU MAKE A BUCK with RURAL LOW POWER TV 'How To' Crash Course April 9-10

Opportunities in getting a Local Power
TV license

WHO IS ON THE PROGRAM?

Satellite-supplied programmers, three engineers, syndicated program experts, three experienced small market programmers and station operators, Washington FCC Licensing Expert, Washington FCC Policy Expert, and two Television Magazine staffers.

Crash Course preceding the

NAB Convention

LARGEST BROADCASTING EXHIBIT

All major low power manufacturers exhibit at this show, as well as major studio suppliers, etc. Contact any Low Power exhibitors you know or do business with for a free admission pass to all the exhibits, which will be open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Crash Course is on Saturday and Sunday, April 9 and 10, preceding the National Association of Broadcasters Convention. Make hotel reservations early, as the town will be overloaded. We will send a list of nearby hotels on receipt of your reservation.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

Low power applicants, would-be applicants, professionals dealing with applicants, suppliers of equipment for LPTV, program suppliers, educators, potential LPTV network executives, auxiliary businesses which can use vertical blanking intervals, teleconferencing personnel, satellite reception entrepreneurs, translator operators considering low power and local programming, cable access programmers, newspapers considering leasing cable and LPTV channels.

REGISTRATION FEE: \$125 per person, includes two lunches and material packet.

CANCELLATION POLICY: Full refund of fee if written cancellation is received by April 1st.

TAX DEDUCTION FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES: Treasury regulation 1.162-5 permits deduction of educational expenses— registration fees, travel, meals and lodging.

LOW POWER COMMUNITY TELEVISION C R A S H C O U R S E

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR PHONE REGISTRATION, CONTACT: (602) 945-6746

Note: Please use separate sheet for additional registrants.

- I/we wish to register for the Crash Course. \$125 is enclosed for each registration. (Make checks payable to Lo Power Community Television)
- Please send me listing and prices of Video Tapes available of convention and crash course proceedings.
- Please add my subscription to Lo Power Community TV Magazine. I enclose \$50.

To: Lo Power Community Television, 7432 E. Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257:

Name

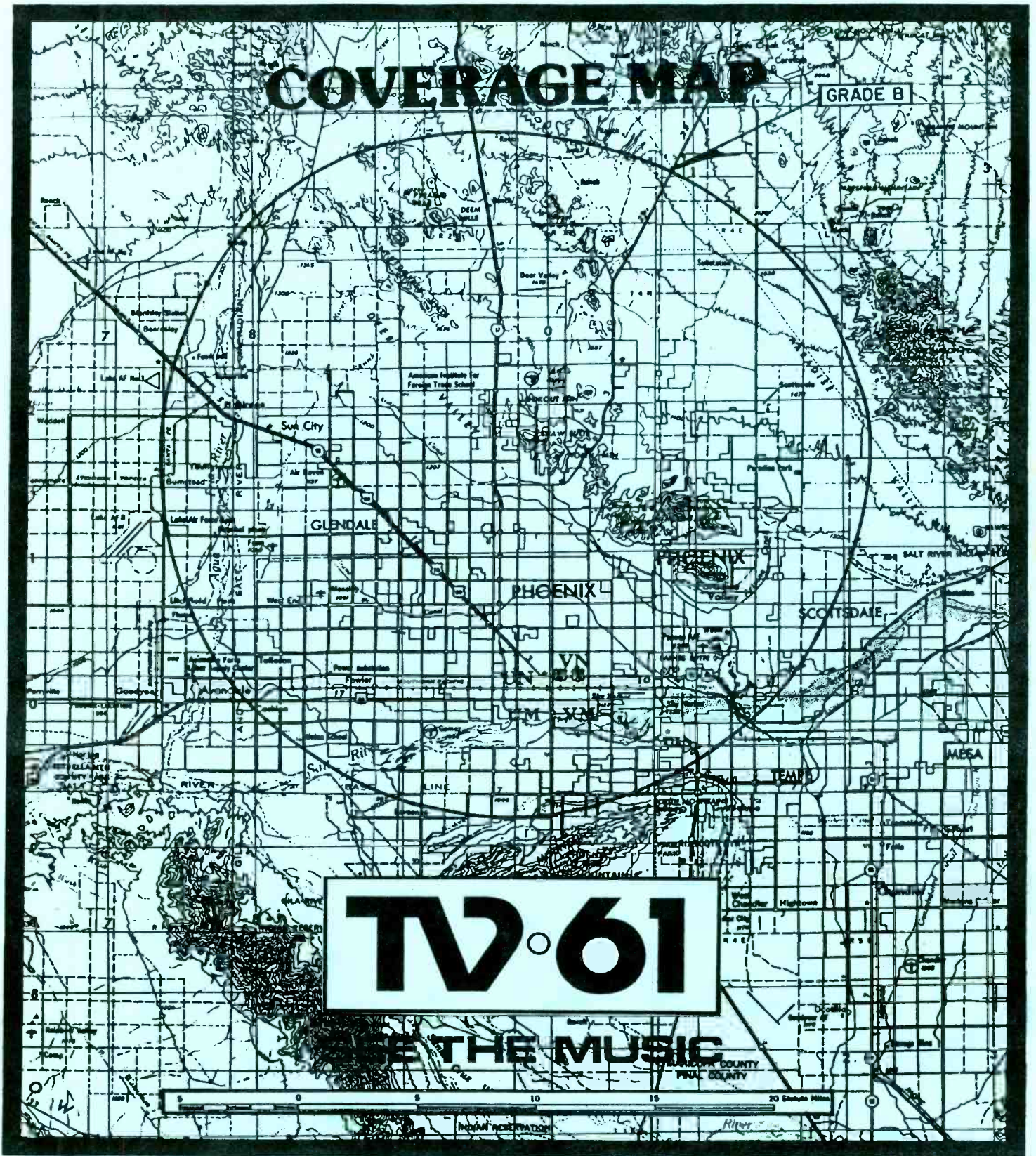
Title

Organization

City/State/Zip

Telephone

LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV



APRIL 1983

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hi Harlan,

I've written ten manufacturers re: couplers to allow me to use 100 watts on channel 45 on my AM tower (on 980 khz) without detuning it (like I do with my FM). So far, nuttin'. Any ideas? ICTV Member

We suggest you contact Electronic-Research Inc. at 108 Market St. Newburgh, Indiana 47630 (812) 853-3318. Talk to Curly Green. They'll make you a coupler on order for \$1,900. Delivery in about 45 days. It uses 1 5/8 inch cable in and out.

There are three types of Am towers. Only the type that is insulated from the ground must use an Isolation Coupler. So when arranging for the lease of space on an AM tower, this type of ground insulated tower will cost you additional for the Iso-coupler. When you add your antenna's mass to an AM tower you 'detune' it. An engineer will have to 'retune' the tower. Some will do it free for the rental income, while others will want to be reimbursed for around \$500 or so for retuning their AM tower. You can be on the very top of an AM tower whereas with an FM tower the upper portion is normally FM antenna and you may be as far as 1/3 to 1/2 way down from the top. So AM towers do have advantages and disadvantages. We usually avoid AM towers.

AM towers are not always in the ideal spot for TV since they are often looking for a good ground near water or wet areas and as a result sometimes wind up being built in low areas whereas FM towers, to get maximum coverage, are nearly all on high locations which are also advantageous for television.

Rule of thumb for tower rental is something like 35 cents per foot per month on towers under 300 feet and double that on tall towers. Four hundred a month for a tower over 400 feet is common.

When arranging for lease of the towers space, make sure it includes room for at least one equipment rack in their transmitter building.

When preparing to file, we recommend just getting permission from the radio station owner to file on the site and have an agreement to negotiate a lease when and if a CP is granted.

With the present LPTV licensing commission set up, most radio station operators already are aware that it can take years to get a CP and they do not want to have their tower space tied up that long without compensation. If the space is still available when you get a CP they agree to negotiate and will work something out. FM radio station operators often seem to be planning for a bigger and better tower in a different location and may make you a 'deal' on their present tower if you would consider purchasing it. In arranging for tower space, a line we use that gets them interested in leasing you space is, "How would you like to have someone else help pay for your tower?"



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BEMIDJI UPDATE

John Boler, owner of the first regular LPTV on the air in Bemidji, Minnesota on channel 21, recently got a sister station on the air in Grand Rapids. This second operation is interconnected via microwave to the substantial Bemidji studio facility. Now Boler has filed for channel 26, his second channel in Bemidji, which will give him an opportunity to program one with ad-supported programming into the prime time segments. His present channel 21 switches to subscription TV at 7PM. This will also allow him to do live hockey and other sports without interrupting the subscription movie programming. Boler has a unique mobile studio for doing live local events. The local events are interconnected back to the studio via the local cable system lines. To do these events previously he had to interrupt the usual STV schedule on channel 21.



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Low-power music-oriented station to debut in portions of Valley

Television / Bud Wilkinson

Channel 61 is scheduled to sign on at 6 p.m. today, providing the Valley with its ninth over-the-air television station and first low-power (LPTV) outlet.

Unlike the other stations, it will be programmed like a music-oriented FM radio station and will offer videos of top music acts performing their hits 18 hours a day.

The telecast day will be from 6 a.m. to midnight seven days a week.

Such a specialized format, an example of what is known as "narrowcasting" in the cable industry, is uncommon for over-the-air stations, which generally program network or syndicated fare.

Channel 61's owner, Community Television of Phoenix, is banking on the rising popularity of video music to attract viewers. "Our long-term strategy is a national network," said Booker Wade, Community Television's president and a San Francisco lawyer.

One such network, Music Television (or MTV), already exists and is distributed nationally on cable. Channel 61's on-air look will be much like MTV's, complete with video jockeys — or VJs — appearing between sets of music.

As a low-power, UHF station, Channel 61 will not have the range its competitors have. Its 1,190 watts of power — compared with 100,000 watts or more for the others — will only enable it to broadcast within a 15- to 20-mile radius. A portion of Scottsdale, as well as Tempe and Mesa, will not be able to receive Channel 61, whose tower is on Shaw Butte in north Phoenix.

Being an LPTV station, Channel 61 does not have traditional call letters, such as KTVK-TV (Channel 3). The station plans to promote itself simply as "TV 61" and use the slogan "See the Music."

Introducing the music clips will be three VJs, according to general manager Jerry Gaulke. They are Nikki Hill, who formerly worked at Valley radio stations K-Lite, KZZP and KUKQ; Don Woodard, who used to work at KFLR; and Sherry Pinhero. Gaulke said between 50 and 75 prospects were screened for the announcing posts.

Transferring from radio to TV was not difficult for Hill. "You have to be more animated and enthusiastic or you'll definitely show up as a boring person," she said.

Hill, who was a Playboy bunny and model before getting into radio, joked that there is one other difference in playing the hits on TV. "I can't go to work (looking) like a slob, like I did in radio," she said.

Channel 61's music will be aimed at 12- to 44-year-old viewers, and commercials will be limited to eight minutes per hour. Only 47 percent of the tunes will be identical to those seen on MTV, Gaulke said at a press conference Monday morning at Channel 61's office and studio, 7509 N. 35th Ave.

While MTV relies on hard rock and modern music, Channel 61 will blend in adult contemporary, soul and country crossover artists. Getting the product has been more difficult than anticipated.

"The record companies are just ecstatic. We're getting excellent service," Gaulke said in an interview two weeks ago. On Monday, though, he reported, "Nobody's putting it out. There's nothing available."

Gaulke indicated that Channel 61's library consists of 72 videos. In some cases, the

station is producing its own generic videos.

Wade later explained that Gaulke's figure of 72 refers to the station's current play list, and that Channel 61 has 212 titles available.

Only about 100 LPTV stations have been licensed to operate by the Federal Communications Commission, and less than 20 are telecasting.

The group that Wade and Channel 61 Vice President Bernadine Layne have put together has seven licensed LPTV outlets, with applications filed for 112 more.

Another company station, located in Mobile, Ala., was supposed to begin operations Monday with a video format.

Wade explained the company hopes to create another video network by using the LPTV stations as well as any full-power independent stations in major markets that might be looking for a way to distinguish themselves from competitors.

Channel 61 is expected to reach 1 million viewers. The station's major challenge, considering its power and UHF status, will be carving out a sufficient audience to attract advertising dollars, although Wade thinks it will be profitable within a year.

"Low-power economics are closer to radio economics (than traditional TV)," he said. "Low power can operate at the same level as a small radio station. We'd be very happy with a three (percent) share of the market."

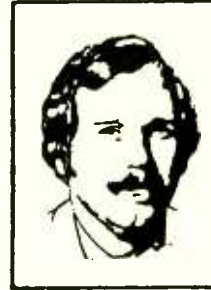
Once Channel 61 works out the initial kinks, Gaulke said it expects to produce a one-hour show that would air daily and feature local bands and interviews with the artists.

"That's what (will) make us different from MTV," he said.

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New station is working on reception problems



Bud Wilkinson
Television/Radio

Can anyone get Channel 61?

At the office downtown, I get snow on the picture tube and no sound. At home (area of Osborn and 30th Street), there's audio but no video.

As planned, though, Channel 61 signed on at 6 p.m. Tuesday and General Manager Jerry Gaulke estimated that the new low-power television station soon received 40 to 50 calls from viewers.

Gaulke is now working to get the kinks out of the station, which programs video music 18 hours a day. He soon plans to approach local cable companies about putting the signal on cable. (Some readers who are cable subscribers have called to express interest in getting Channel 61.)

"I want them to see (it first). I want to get it on for a week," he said. However, cable franchises, which must carry all local full-power TV stations, are not required by regulation to send local low-power TV signals to subscribers.

Adding Channel 61 might be wise for the cable companies, as it offers an alternative to Music Television or MTV. American Cable, for instance, offers three news channels. Why not two music channels as well?

While one employee said, "We're having a little problem with fuzzy pictures," Gaulke said he can receive the station, which only has a 15- to 20-mile range, in Paradise Valley. He also reported a station engineer can pick up the station at a location near Arizona State University.

I may need new rabbit ears to "See the Music," as the station's slogan suggests.

Editors note:

The only problems we detected is that everyone's antenna is pointed South and the LPTV station is north. The station's main technical problem, not apparent to the public was the AM modulated very low power original microwave link didn't make it to the tower. This required 2 people at the tower running tapes until the microwave was replaced with a higher power FM unit.



"See the Music" is the byword of Channel 61, with a billboard campaign on the small sized boards in fluorescent colors. These billboards are all over the Valley and helping acquaint Valley residents with the new low power TV station.



Microwave dish on building top connects studio to transmitter approximately four miles away.



Editing system shown above is used to edit VJ portions in with the video clips. Later live VJ work is planned to be used to introduce the clips.



Switcher and monitors on rollable dolly can leave the control room for use on remotes.

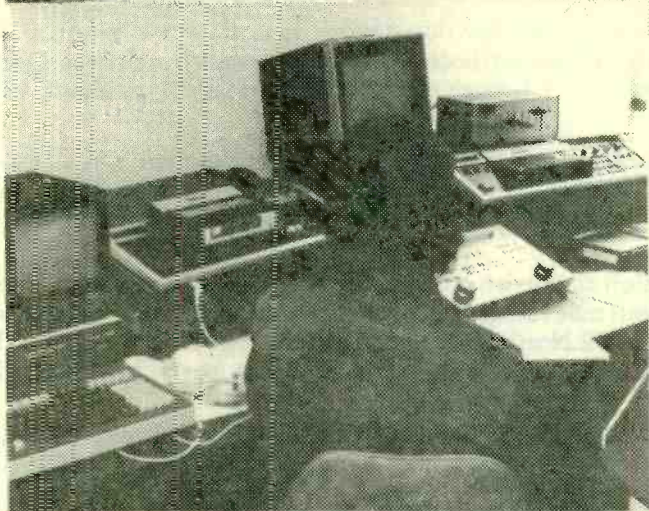
TV 61, the first major city low power TV Community Television Network (CTN) has settled amongst mutual exclusives applicants for the same channel in several major cities and came on the air in March of what is hoped will be many large city LPTV stations. Pioneering with a new format, the station is being enthusiastically received by the majority of the population here. With a ridge between the station and this magazine's

office, we get a watchable picture 20 miles out with a 10 element UHF Yagi and 20 foot roof mast. Due to the proximity of the Mexican border the station operates on 100 watts and an ERP or 1,100 watts from an omni antenna. See coverage pattern on cover. Most antennas previously pointed to South Mountain at bottom of page where the full service stations transmit.



Above; Mountain top antenna site.

Left: Looking from the control room into the studio we see Lee Shoblom of Lake Havasu, who stopped in to inspect the studio equipment. Lee is an Arizona CP holder who plans to have his LPTV station on in July.



Above: Channel 61 occupies the front half of a new building on 35th Avenue in Phoenix.

Left above: Another view of the Channel 61 3/4 inch editing equipment.



Left: Two Panasonic WV 7700-3 tube prism cameras with studio viewers are used.

FIRST BIG CITY LPTV ON THE AIR IN PHOENIX

The following is reproduced from their press kit -

TV 61 is Phoenix's only 18 hour per day, all stereo, non-cable video music channel. It incorporates adult contemporary stereo music with the visual impact of television. It is an advertiser-supported, over-the-air broadcast channel on UHF Channel 61.

On the air date: March 15, 1983.

Hours of Operation: 18 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Target Audience: 12-44 year old males and females.

Advertising time per hour: maximum of 8 minutes.

Programming: TV 61 features video clips of the top adult contemporary artists, exclusive studio interviews conducted by video jockeys, live concerts, entertainment reports and special features. There is a different musical emphasis at various times of the day, similar to radio and TV stations. Morning is aimed at the working folks "getting up and out". Midday offers an alternative to soap operas with concerts and artists with female appeal. Late afternoon targets the younger audience, the after-school crowd. Prime time is programmed for the target audience, 12-44 years old.

Last year the Federal Communications Commission created a new class of television stations, low power television (LPTV). Several hundred are expected to be licensed in the next year, 10-15 have been licensed to date, mostly in rural areas. One of the few stations licensed in a major urban area is TV 61 in Phoenix. TV 61 received a construction permit in August, 1981 and its license in October, 1982.

LPTV operates in the same way regular broadcast television operates. It is over the air on regular channels, not on cable, although cable may carry the station as well. The important difference is in the power output of the station. While such Phoenix channels as 5, 10, and 15 cover a range of at least 50 miles, LPTV has a coverage of between 10-25 miles of its transmitter.

TV 61 is authorized by the FCC to operate a low power television station on channel 61 to serve greater Phoenix. From TV 61's transmitter located on Shaw Butte, the station has a fifteen mile radius coverage area of approximately one million people in the central Phoenix area. The studios are located at 7509 North 35th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85021. The General Manager of the station is Jerry M. Gaulke, a resident of Phoenix, who has many years of broadcast experience in the Arizona and California markets.

Attorney B. T. Wade, Jr., spokesman for TV 61's owners, indicated that the channel is an affiliate of Community Television Network (CTN) which represents other low power stations starting up in Mobile, Reno, Shreveport, Knoxville, and Flagstaff.

TV 61 offers a new type of broadcast format—continuous video music. Of nearly 10,000 people interviewed in a recent poll, music ranked as a high priority. Only news and movies ranked higher.

TV 61 represents an attempt to meet that need with an effective and exciting mix of video music, news, personalities, and humor.

TV 61 is an independent, advertiser supported UHF channel. It is the first of its kind to provide Phoenix viewers with locally originated continuous music they can listen to and watch.

The programming format of TV 61 can best be described as video clips of popular recording artists performing their hits, mixed with interviews, news items on the stars, and concerts. Many of the video clips are promotional tapes produced by record companies with all the pizzazz of Hollywood performances.

TV 61 is on the air Monday through Sunday, 6 a.m. to midnight. TV 61 can be viewed by approximately one million people in the central Phoenix area.

Jerry M. Gaulke, general manager of TV 61, announced that the music format of the station is adult contemporary similar to such radio stations as KOY and KKLK. The big difference is the exciting visual performances by the artists.

The station is similar to Music Television, MTV, the Warner Amex cable channel, available to viewers in some parts of greater Phoenix. While there are similarities between TV 61 and MTV, the differences are notable. MTV concentrates on heavy rock, while TV 61 will cater to the adult contemporary audience, a more mature audience, and will include light rock, country cross over, middle of the road, and soul largely excluded from the MTV playlist.

THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION • THE COST OF RADIO

A PROVEN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Imagine your ad in **living color** at a cost you can afford. TV 61 is brand new to the Phoenix television market. It offers the exciting music format which has been highly successful on cable TV across the country.

TARGETS PRIME AUDIENCE

TV 61 is targeted at the young, upwardly mobile male or female between the ages of 12-44.

FEATURES TOP ARTISTS

The video music features the top artists on today's adult contemporary charts - Kenny Loggins, Diana Ross, Toto, John Cougar, Hall & Oates. The program format is day-parted, similar to radio. Mornings will feature adult-oriented music to help folks "get up and out"; mid-day targets females and presents an alternative to the "soaps"; from late afternoon until sign-off, TV 61 does what it does best - entertains the adult contemporary audience with video music and features from America's top entertainers. All these segments feature video jocks (similar to DJ's) who present the music and entertainment news of the day. Contests are also a part of TV 61's line up. There will be large cash give aways associated with the station introduction and on-going promotions.

A LOGICAL ADVERTISING CHOICE

In addition to the exciting features offered by TV 61, it may be useful to compare market research on Music Television, MTV, the Warner Amex cable channel. While MTV caters to a younger audience, one more in tune with album-oriented hard rock than the adult contemporary audience targeted by TV 61, certain comparisons are still valid. **FIRST:** There is nothing else like it available over the air to non-cable subscribers. **SECOND:** Viewers are enthusiastic about music as a viewing option. In surveys, only news and movies ranked higher in viewer preferences for viewing options. **THIRD:** TV 61's music format offers an advertiser the opportunity to target an often elusive demographic group, one which may not read the newspaper and which may not watch very much conventional TV.

If the information above does not convince you that part of your advertising dollar should be spent on TV 61, take a look at our rate card. You will see that you have the visual impact of TV advertising at a cost which is extremely competitive with radio. Make your own assessment— **THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION— THE COST OF RADIO.**

TV 61 is a logical advertising choice.

LOCAL LPTV FORMAT MAY BE A WINNER

A Phoenix low power station came on the air in March on channel 61 with an interesting format - all music, with VJ's (video disk jockeys) playing continuously 18 hours daily a mixture of music that is available on tape as "clips".

Record releases are now often followed by the production of video clips (a video background including special effects) to encourage the playing of and exposure of the record on television. This has popularized some records overnight by the exposure on "MTV", on the cable systems, etc. MTV is an all rock music channel carried via satellite to cable systems all over the country. It is rock video clips all day long. Black groups protested that MTV was not playing their clips and MTV countered with the claim that black groups were not playing pure rock, which, they say, is why so few black groups were receiving exposure of their new materials on MTV.

Channel 61's format here, in Mobile, and in other sister stations underway, seems to lean more toward contemporary music, though many of those records

have no corresponding video clips ready made or available to LPTV.

Record companies are enthused about the concept of video exposure but there have been few outlets for playing contemporary video clips so we have a "which came first, the chicken or the egg" situation. Pioneering is difficult in Low Power because there has been no market outlet for contemporary video clips, so you may have a 'product' problem with this format at present. Rock is more readily available at this time.

Two years ago when we did our first Low Power Crash Course, we suggested the video music disk jockey as one way to program but video clips were not readily available at that time, so we suggested computer generated visuals that would be controlled by the music via light organ systems tied to the computer. Records played on TV require a small payment to BMI & ASCAP but you have to pay that anyway so you can readily obtain new and old record releases for TV play but what do you put on the video? Some records will be released and available right off with video clips but

LOCAL FORMAT contd.

most, at least for a while, will not. So if you can use a combination of visual slides and video graphics computer controlled to pulse and change with the music, then you would only have to produce the video to go with it once and then you'd have that record on video tape with background video which you could play again and again as you would the professionally produced video clips.

If you made background video for two or three new records each week, plus the video clips and you swapped such home made clips with other LPTV stations, you'd soon have a VJ play list of a couple hundred clips by interspersing them along with the professionally made rock clips.

without fail. They are addicted to the pleasurable state they can get into while dancing.

The Disco craze was based on an altered state of consciousness brought on by a never ending beat. That beat rate was increased as the evening went on by playing numbers with a faster and faster beat. This, along with the lights, we determined was addictive and people went out night after night Disco dancing because they were hooked on it. Indian war dances and African drum sessions the night before a big battle "tuned" them up by putting them into an altered state of consciousness through the music and beat.

Having an interest in another type of dance business a few years ago I spent over a year investigating,

MUSIC WITH LIGHT PATTERNS AND COLORS CHANGING AND THROBBING WITH THE NOTES AND BEAT PUTS MANY PEOPLE IN A PLEASURABLE ALTERED STATE OF CONSCIOUS- NESS THAT IS A NATURAL HIGH, AND ADDICTIVE.

GETTING YOUR VIEWERS "HOOKED" ON YOUR MUSIC LPTV STATION

Dr. Glasser, a psychiatrist who developed a system called Reality Therapy has also written a book on "positive addiction". He says people get hooked on negative addiction such as drugs and booze. He also explains altered states of consciousness - and people getting hooked on positive addictions.

An example of altered state of consciousness and positive addiction is jogging. A jogger not only gets in physical condition but jogging gets many (or most) people in an altered state of consciousness that is pleasurable. An altered state of consciousness tunes up your mental state, like an orchestra tuning up, he explains, and allows you to be charged up and able to handle life's difficulties. Transcendental meditation induces a state of consciousness which can help make your life work better, for example.

Some times in jogging you even feel like you have an out of body experience, where you are watching this idiot running down the road (yourself). Glasser says this type of altered state usually takes a while to get into and back out of, but it is pleasurable, so much so it becomes addictive. So that if a jogger sprains his ankle and can't jog, he goes through withdrawal pains, much like a drug addict.

Another example would be a kid that gets into an altered state of consciousness by rocking in a rocking chair. The parents take the kid to the doctor and say, There's something wrong with this kid, he rocks every day.

What does this all have to do with a music LPTV station?

Just this - I used to play in a western band as a teenager and I know after playing for an hour or so that you can get into an altered state of consciousness and it's pleasurable. This change is brought on by the music and the beat. Some types of music can get just about anyone into an altered state of consciousness. People that get into a pleasurable altered state of consciousness by dancing are hooked on it and some of these people go dancing as many as five nights a week,

researching and investing in the psychology of light and light shows and have about \$8,000 invested in light show equipment including a 40 channel (160 separate controlled circuits) that is computer based. It has 40 selectable programs all of which can be regulated and change and move and switch electronically anything you connect to the music.

My feeling has been and, as explained in the Crash Courses in LPTV, is, that you can develop a V.J. format with a light show that gets you into an altered state of consciousness, the video pulsing and changing with the music and that it would be pleasurable and addictive. All they had to do was tune in your channel. You would therefore develop a loyal, addicted, regular viewing audience that would have their TV on your music channel a good percentage of the time because it is pleasurable. That it helps them re-energize, tune up mentally much like a TM session.

A music channel does not have to be watched all of the time. You can wash dishes, clean house, read, etc. The present commercial video clips are fantastic, imaginative TV productions, but I believe that you can readily produce your own light show backgrounds for any recording. The video patterns that can be produced by IC chips such as those in the video games could be tied into the music-connected computer-operated controller and do many dazzling effects depending on notes and beats in the record. This in addition to traditional controlled effects picked up by a standard camera.

We see this as a solution to "product" in programming a V.J. LPTV station.

The records are all readily available. By being able to add your own exciting music controlled video you can play the latest "hits" even if there are no video clips available yet of those numbers.

There are people who's day won't work unless they have their cup of coffee, their coke, or whatever. They are hooked. You can have people that are "hooked" on your music-programmed TV station. They won't care what's on the other channels, they are positively going to keep your LPTV station tuned in sometime each day.

BEMIDJI SEMINAR AGENDA

**June 8 - 11, 1983
Ruttger's Birchmont Lodge
Bemidji, Minnesota**

WEDNESDAY, June 8

- 2:00 WELCOME By John Boler and Milt Davis
ARCHITECTURING THE LPTV STATION
The Location, the Equipment, the Cost
- 3:00 WHERE CURRENTLY THE COMMISSION IS
LPTV/Processing/Granting
- 7:00 DINNER Speaker: Bemidji Mayor Douglas Peterson

THURSDAY, June 9

- 9:00 CONCURRENT SESSIONS
A TOUR OF THE BEMIDJI LPTV STATION
HANDS ON TECHNICAL AND TUTORIAL SESSION OF
MANUFACTURER'S TYPICAL VIDEO AND RF PRODUCTS
- 10:30 CONCURRENT SESSIONS
Repeat of above
- 2:00 LPTV AT BEMIDJI
Its Progress, Its Service, Its Profits
- 3:00 FROM TRANSLATOR TO LPTV
A Needed Service
- 3:30 PUBLIC FINANCING OF AN LPTV STATION
Taxation, The Consequences

FRIDAY, June 10

- 10:00 LPTV ADVERTISER SUPPORTED vs. STV SERVICE
- 10:30 DEALING WITH LPTV LOCAL NEWS AND INFORMATION
- 11:00 PROGRAMMING ALTERNATIVES FOR LPTV
- 11:30 PROGRAMMING FOR LPTV PUBLIC SERVICE
- 12:15 LUNCH with Governor Rudy Perpich of Minnesota
- 2:00 LPTV LOCAL PROGRAMMING
- 3:00 COMMUNITY PROMOTION OF LPTV

SATURDAY, June 11

- 9:00 AN HOUR WITH JOHN BOLER
Question and Answer Session
- 10:00 ABC'S OF LOCAL PRODUCTION FOR LPTV
- 11:00 WINNING WITH NTA



ROUTE 5 BOX 1 / BEMIDJI, MN 56601 / RESERVATIONS (218) 751-7210 / SWITCHBOARD (218) 751-1630

REQUEST FOR RESERVATIONS

**National Translator/LPTV Association
June 8, 9, and 10**

All reservations in this package include: Evening dinner, off the menu, and lodging June 8. All three meals and lodging June 9. All three meals and lodging July 10. Breakfast, lunch and checkout June 11. This is a total of three breakfasts, three lunches, and three dinners, plus three nights lodging.

Package 1:	One person in main lodge room	\$136.00 per person
	Extra days	\$ 45.00 per person
Package 2:	Two persons in main lodge room	\$ 96.00 per person
	Second person in my room will be _____	
	Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Double Bed <input type="checkbox"/> Twin Beds	
	Extra days	\$ 32.00 per person
Package 3:	Two or more persons in 1, 2 or 3 bedroom cottage	\$132.00 per person
	Many have living rooms, fireplace, screen porches.	
	Extra days	\$ 44.00 per person
Package 4:	Two persons in new Cedar Lodge	\$144.00 per person
	Two queen beds, color TV, deck	
	Extra days	\$ 44.00 per person
Children's Rates:	Ages 2-4	30%
	Ages 5-9	60%
	Ages 10-14	75%

My Name _____ Today's Date _____

Address _____ Extra Days, Nights of: _____

I would like package number: First Choice _____ Second Choice _____

Return this form and \$30 deposit per person to Ruttger's within seven days of receipt of this information.

Rates subject to 5% state sales tax and 12% service charge which covers gratuities for resort personnel. Reservations assigned on a first come basis. Reservation refunded with two weeks notice, less \$5.00 processing fee. Airline flights and private planes met at Bemidji Airport, five miles distant, \$5.00 per trip.

Rates include use of row boats, canoes, some sailboats, tennis, beach, pools, and many other resort facilities, no additional charge.

LPTV

NTA LOW POWER TV SEMINAR

BEMIDJI MINNESOTA – JUNE 8-11, 1983

LPTV STATION
OPEN HOUSE



EXHIBITS
WORKSHOPS



CLASSES
SPECIAL EVENTS

NATIONAL TRANSLATOR/LPTV ASSOCIATION

– THE LOW POWER TELEVISION/TRANSLATOR GROUP –

Box 11306 / Suite 2100 / 36 South State / Salt Lake City, Utah 84147 / Telephone (801) 237-2623

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR THE SUMMER OF 1983

The National Translator/LPTV Association offers its members and others interested in low power television to participate in an unusual three-day Seminar June 8, 9, 10, 1983 in Bemidji, Minnesota.

In order to cover every important phase in the development of a low power station, there are scheduled classes, panels and workshops, to be conducted by experts in their particular areas.

Concurrently, through the courtesy of Mr. John Boler, recipient of the nation's first low power license, Channel 26 (K-26AC), will hold open house during the Seminar, providing attendees an opportunity to observe at first hand the many functions of a low power operation.

Mr. Boler and his staff will be on hand to explain and demonstrate the inner workings of finance, programming and technical requirements of such an enterprise.

The meetings will include presentations on such subjects as application filing, innovative financing, subscription TV, facilities construction, engineering systems, marketing, advertising revenue, equipment planning, scrambling techniques, satellite feed and programming options.



AIR TRAVEL

Flights from Minneapolis to Bemidji are available through Republic Airlines at 9:15 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. for \$72; and Bemidji Airlines at 8:15 a.m., 2:10 p.m. and 5:50 p.m. for \$54 one way.

Return flights on Republic are at 6:51 a.m., 10:45 a.m. and 6:05 a.m.; and on Bemidji Airlines at 6:40 a.m., 11:05 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.



JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT . . .

Meetings will be held at a nearby resort on Lake Bemidji where complete accommodations will be available for the three-day Seminar.

Technical and tutorial sessions of manufacturers' typical video and RF products will take place in the lodge.

There is a lakefront dining room open for three meals per day. Meals are included in the rate package.

And there are, on the grounds, tennis courts, sail-boating, water skiing, swimming pools and canoes.

Transportation will be provided by John Boler.

FIRM SUPPLIES MUSIC PROGRAMMING

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Low-Power TVers Getting Clips

By LAURA FOTI

NEW YORK—A San Francisco company has begun programming music video clips for several low-power television stations around the country, starting with Phoenix and Mobile, Ala. and expanding to Reno, Knoxville, Tenn. and Shreveport, La., where new low-power services are starting up.

Low-power tv channels were approved last year by the FCC, and are just beginning to be developed. They are designed to serve local areas, with either satellite-delivered programming or local shows, and

have attracted a great deal of attention from major companies who foresee a national satellite-fed low-power network.

Community Television Network in San Francisco, headed by Booker Wade, is programming the channels with record company-supplied clips. Wade says the format is three-pronged, featuring MOR, r&b and "light rock" music. Artists aired include Michael Jackson, Diana Ross, Kenny Rogers and Kim Carnes. The service is called Video Music Box.

Now into their third week, the channels offer ad-supported programming 18 hours daily and 20

hours a day on weekends. Wade claims Video Music Box reaches one million potential viewers in Phoenix (where it is on Channel 61) and 300,000 in Mobile (Channel 69).

A unique feature of the channels is their request lines. When a viewer calls in to request a song, a camera crew is sent out to the viewer's home; the request is shown on the channel on a split-screen with the local host before the clip is aired. There is about a three-day delay between the videotaping and the airing, and viewers are told when their request will appear on the channel. Viewers can also set up appointments to come to the local studio and tape their requests there.

Wade says, "Because we're slower paced than MTV, people can watch us for longer periods." He claims that phone calls to viewers the first week of the service indicate 18% left the channel on all day. The average viewer, he says, is a 28-year-old housewife.

When Community Television Network lines up 10 affiliated channels around the country, Wade says, it will probably go to a satellite feed. Local requests could then be interspersed with national programming, which would include requests from celebrities. He predicts this will occur by October.

Editorial

The Commission evidently did not change much in the reconsideration of the rules. We held up the magazines mailing and planned to mail first class to get whatever news there was from that meeting to you faster. All of the details are not out but the FCC press release on the meeting is included reprinted here in full. The lottery release is out as we mail this and there apparently nothing new, unexpected or note worthy there either. Major change in the low power rules, is the opportunity to amend without losing your place in line when the modification does not change your coverage significantly.

Details on all this in the next issue.

The Commission answers (see elsewhere this issue) to put only 35 a month in lottery and not until fall at the earliest is totally unacceptable. For example, my mutual exclusive in a very rural Utah town that badly needs low power TV. One other party and myself have been thru cutoff for a year. The other party has a LPTV CP granted already elsewhere. We are both not in the minority category but since I currently hold no CP I should have a preference. Say, I get three balls in the hat and they get two. Now, in my opinion, that should take the effort of one person about 15 minutes to put together that lottery. But no..... The Commission plans to buy a computer etc. for the lottery and it will take til fall and then they will be only able to manage 2 or so a day.

That is just not acceptable nor reasonable. A breakfast is planned at Las Vegas Monday morning, the 10th, (early) and at press time we do not know who is coordinating it but call our office and we will be able to tell you. Plans are to get up a war party to do something about the Still Stalling Commission.

The Commission's refusing to take any responsibility for copying and referencing of LPTV applications has made it necessary for serious applicants to do what Mountain TV Network has done, which is Saturation filing. Namely filing for nearly every channel available when you file in a city. We are doing that for ourselves and ICTV Members. In March we turned out eleven a day and with our new further computerizing of the application process have planned to go to 20 per day.

If you file for 15 UHF channels remember that with the UHF tabs one filing can take out one on each side -, seven below and up (you interfere with them or they can interfere with you,) and 14 and 15 above and below. In other words one filing can mutual exclusive 8 of your channels if it hits right. A second filed in the right spot can wipe you out even though you have filed for 15.

The multiple filing does increase your odds though and it makes the extortion (filed on top solely to extort money from you) group work for it particularly if you copyright your application correctly. If you are licensed on them all, (highly unlikely) we can show you how you can use about 12 channels easily.

We are now filing pooled applications in several cities at \$70 each. Ask us about that. It is ridiculous to pay full price for an application when the commission dribbles them out on cut off so slowly and everybody that doesn't want to wait, wait, believes filing on cut-offs will get faster results. This causes about 10 to be filed on each channel when it gets to cut-off.

OWEN broadcasting who continues to file on cut-off applications in long hand referencing other

applications failed to answer our law suit on racketeering and we have filed for a default hearing in May. Edward M. Johnson hired a local group of anti-trust attorneys who are reported to require a \$10,000 retainer before taking a case. They filed an elaborate motion to dismiss etc. but were late and filed after we had already filed a default.

We have a motion filed; a strike that motion since they filed too late. We have another law suit against Edward M. Johnson and his brother in the works. Details on that next issue.

Finally received our total bill on the copyright program from the Washington attorneys \$1350. Two phone calls and a letter. We paid \$150 in addition locally and most of our copyright kit comes from that local advice, including the most important part that most do it yourselves are overlooking and the Washington attorneys also overlooked or failed to cover.

So far we have gotten about \$150 (above expenses) of our \$1500.00 copyright legal advice investment back, by sharing it with others for \$35 in our copyrighted-Copyright kit. If you are filing applications, you are penny wise and pound foolish if you are not copyrighting your application correctly.

The National Broadcasting Association meets in Las Vegas April 10th to 13th. Reservations for planes or rooms will be difficult to get at this late date. To get into the exhibits, we suggest you contact your favorite LPTV transmitter manufacturer for a complementary pass. Getting in otherwise is not only expensive but time consuming. Rumors were there would be something on low power on the program but we have been unable to locate it yet.

We are keeping this issues weight down by printing on lighter paper again and mailing at \$200 extra cost first class so you can know right away what happens on LPTV rule reconsideration, the lottery and new form 346 set for the 31st, FCC meeting. See elsewhere this issue.

One of the well known paper mills is now switching over more to full power. Pay-offs evidently more prompt over there. Meanwhile claiming they never file anything for themselves, its just what ever "clients" want. "Clients" include principals- wives maiden name brother-in-law, their bookkeeper's name, their attorney, also filing under their attorney's secretary's name and using other friendly names. Most of these applications use made up trade names, using wording like women of -dealing something. Navajo County (or other Indian sounding name) minority etc, which usually throws everybody off, as to who these are really filed for. Since the commission moved to the seventh floor, release of information on new applications filed has been small and spasmodic. Some filed 60 days ago have not shown up yet and others filed on Feb. 18th have shown up and are included in our pages here of applications filed since last month. Many filed against the Feb. 18th cut-off evidently have not been released to the media yet but they may show up on the March 27th Microfiche of the FCC DATA BASE which we usually have available around the 10th of the following month. (April 10th) (\$10).

We would prefer to:

1. Carry mostly pieces in this magazine on how to finance, build, operate and make a buck with your LPTV stations.
2. Be making video tapes on "How To".
3. Conduct demonstrations and Crash Courses on "How To".
4. Publish manuals on "How To".
5. Carry ads on all the wonderful equipment you should be buying.

However, since nothing has been processed to CPs for nine months and at least another five months before any possibility (see FCC statements this issue) we are concentrating all our resources and labors on stopping "strike" applications and informing you about what is really going on at the Commission (besides nothing) and what can be done about it.

INSIDE WORD FROM COMMISSION STAFF: EXPECT NO MORE CUT-OFFS TIL JUNE AT THE EARLIEST.



NEWS

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

News media information 202 / 254-7874
Recorded listing of releases and date
202 / 632-0882

3348



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Report No. 17474

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE April 1, 1983

LOW POWER TELEVISION RULES CLARIFIED (BC DOCKET NO. 78-253)

The Commission has clarified certain provisions of its report and order adopted in 1982 establishing a low power television service by, among other things, permitting TV translator stations to originate programming and operate on a subscription basis.

In response to numerous petitions for reconsideration, the Commission said it also would clarify the operator requirements adopted in the report and order, making clear that microwave and satellite feeds were not considered originated programming for purposes of the operator rules. It further clarified its intent that translator stations may rebroadcast the programming of low power stations, provided the appropriate consent is obtained.

However, it said, it would not require that cable systems carry low power stations since the inclusion of certain translators in the "must carry" rule was based on the theory that those translators were considered to be extensions of nearby full service stations. It noted low power stations have no local programming requirement and there was no reason to require cable carriage.

Also with regard to cable, the Commission said it would protect the VHF input channel to the subscribers' sets used by some cable systems from interference from low power stations since only one VHF channel might be precluded from low power use in any given area. It said it would extend the same protection to the input channels of MDS in Instruction Television Fixed Service (ITFS) stations.

The Commission also made various changes in the rules to facilitate the processing of low power applications. It retained the tiered approach to low power applications and rejected requests to reexamine the interim processing procedures and the freeze. It changed the definition of a major amendment to permit certain technical changes with only minor effect on station contours. However, because of the lottery's preference system, changes in ownership of 50 percent or more are to be considered major amendments.

The Commission also applied various "housekeeping" rules to the filing of low power applications and made it clear that low power licensees were eligible for TV auxiliary station licenses.

It also shortened and simplified the forms for renewal and transfer of low power and translator stations.

However, the Commission concluded that there was adequate notice to support its decisions on the comparative factors to be used at low power hearings. It also noted that with the passage of lottery legislation and the adoption of lottery rules, the petitions requesting changes in the comparative factors were moot.

The Commission denied the request by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to reserve channels for noncommercial use, stating the low power was a demand based service and it would be inefficient to reserve channels for future noncommercial use where there is a current demand for commercial service. The FCC said it would not grant noncommercial low power stations superior interference protection when the are operated on "unoccupied" channels reserved for full power noncommercial use.

The FCC said it would not freeze the processing of low power applications on UHF channels 14-20 as requested by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff argued that such a freeze was necessary to protect the Commission's options on PB Docket 82-10 dealing with spectrum sharing. The Commission said the results of the spectrum sharing study were still speculative and, in the interim, service may be provided by low power stations with full knowledge that their use of UHF channels 14-20 might be preempted by future Commission action.

The Commission also refused to change the power limits or protected contour values for low power stations. It said those wishing the changes had provided no factual support for their proposed values. Similarly, it denied the petitions that requested consideration of terrain shielding in determining interference protection, noting that there was no universally accepted way of predicting the effects of terrain roughness on a television signal, and consideration of terrain would only frustrate the Commission's attempts to expedite the processing of low power applications.

It also declined to change the prohibition on 14 channel spacing, noting that it would be incompatible with the FCC's automated engineering process.

Action by the Commission March 31, 1983, by Memorandum Opinion and Order (FCC 83-129). Commissioners Fowler (Chairman), Quello, Fogarty, Jones, Dawson, Rivers and Sharp.

- FCC -

For more information contact Martin Blumenthal or Edythe Wise (202) 632-5414 or Alan Moskowitz (202) 632-3894.

Applications Filed since March Issue

ALASKA

Chuathbaluk
6 10w State of Alaska 02/22/83

ARIZONA

Chinle
51 100w Navajo Comm. Coll. 02/25/83

Report No. 17633

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE April 4, 1983

FCC TO USE LOTTERIES IN SELECTING INITIAL LICENSEES (GEN DOCKET 81-768)

The Commission has adopted rules which will permit use of a lottery system to select initial licensees in those cases where there is more than one applicant for a communications facility.

The services to which lotteries will apply are Low Power TV and TV Translators (Mass Media Bureau), Private Land Mobile, Operational Fixed Microwave, Aviation and Maritime (Private Radio Bureau), and Public Land Mobile, except Cellular Radio (Common Carrier Bureau). In the Private Radio area, lotteries will be used on a case-by-case basis when there are no substantial differences between applicants.

The FCC placed particular emphasis on the Low Power TV and TV Translator Service (LPTV) because of the complexity involved in using a lottery in this service. It noted the new lottery statute requires that minority and diversity preferences be given certain LPTV applicants when lotteries are used for licensing. These preferences are 2:1 for applicants more than 50 percent controlled by minorities; 2:1 for applicants whose owners control no other mass communications media; and 1.5:1 for applicants whose owners control 1, 2 or 3 media of mass communications. No diversity preference will be available to LPTV applicants whose owners control local media of mass communications serving essentially the same area. Applicants may qualify for both the minority and diversity preferences. Preferences are not available in the Private Radio and Common Carrier Services.

Generally, in services where petitions to deny are permitted, petitions will only be considered post-lottery and only against the tentative selectee. Cases will be reviewed by the staff to determine whether a grant can be made or whether the application(s) must be designated for hearing. Paper hearings will generally be used. In cases where a paper proceeding cannot resolve all issues, oral testimony will be heard by an Administrative Law Judge who will issue an initial decision. If a tentative selectee in any proceeding is found unqualified, a second applicant will be drawn from the same pool.

The Commission pointed out that the use of lotteries to select licensees from among competing applicants would decrease significantly the cost and delay imposed by traditional comparative hearings, and, thus, speed new service to the public.

Action by the Commission March 31, 1983, by Second Report and Order (FCC 83-114). Commissioners Fowler (Chairman), Quello and Fogarty, with Commissioners Jones, Dawson and Sharp concurring in the result, and Commissioner Rivers dissenting in part and issuing a statement.

- FCC -

For additional information contact Randy Thomas (OGC, 632-6990), Steve Bookhester (OGC, 254-6530), Barbara Kreissman (MMB, 632-3894), Jack Richards (PRB, 634-2443), Mike Menius (CCB, 632-6450).

Quartzsite

48 1w John F. Craven 03/01/83
50 1w John F. Craven 03/01/83
52 1w John F. Craven 03/01/83

Tsalle

40 20w Navajo Comm. Coll. 02/25/83

ARKANSAS

Clarendon
18 1kw Mason W. Clifton 03/01/83

Harrison

14 100w Mountain TV
Network, Inc.
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20,
22, 24, 26, 28, 34, 36, 43, 45, 51,
and 65. same statistics.

Jonesboro

47 1kw Russell Comm. 02/18/83

Pargould

51 1kw Owen Broad. Enter. 02/14/83

Stuttgart

15 100w Mountain TV
Network, Inc.
also filed for channels 19, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 43, 45, 51,
and 65. same statistics.

CALIFORNIA

Calistoga
22 100w Sierra Valley Comm. 01/07/83

Placerville

15 1kw Lucy Vasquez 02/18/83

San Luis Obispo					
22 100w Alameda Television	03/02/83	<u>MINNESOTA</u>		<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	
33 100w Alameda Television	03/02/83	East Grand Forks		Harrisburg	
45 100w Russell Comm.	02/15/83	45 100w Telecrafter Corp.	02/25/83	53 1kw Owen Brdc. Enter.	02/14/83
51 100w Russell Comm.	02/15/83			Hazleton	
Santa Rosa		<u>MISSOURI</u>		14 1kw Edward Gentti	02/22/83
42 100w Russell Comm.	02/09/83	Bethany		Richard Gentti	
57 100w Russell Comm.	02/09/83	15 100w Mountain TV	02/28/83		
<u>FLORIDA</u>		Network, Inc.		<u>TENNESSEE</u>	
Port Richey		also filed for channels 33, 41, 43, 45,		Jackson	
14 1kw Lorenzo Milam	02/18/83	49, 51, 53, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, and 69		50 1kw Owen Brdc. Enter.	02/14/83
Quincy		same statistics.		Lucy	
59 1kw Holt Maness	02/18/83	<u>Festus</u>		47 1kw Cozzin Comm. Corp.	02/18/83
Winter		34 1kw Cozzin Comm. Corp.	02/18/83	50 1kw Amer. Translator	02/18/83
14 1kw Cozzin Comm. Corp.	02/18/83	Potosi	02/23/83	Development	
<u>HAWAII</u>		17 100w Mountain TV		Pegram	
Honolulu		Network, Inc.		57	
64 1kw Marketgraphics Inc.	02/23/83	also filed for channels 21, 25, 27, 29,		Cozzin Comm. Corp.	02/18/83
<u>ILLINOIS</u>		31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43, 47, 49, and 51			
Ottawa		same statistics.		<u>TEXAS</u>	
64 100w Russell Comm.	02/14/83	<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>		Alvarado	
68 100w Russell Comm.	02/14/83	Collington		12 10w G.T. Ass.	03/04/83
<u>IOWA</u>		31 1kw CMM, Inc.	03/01/83	Bay City	
Burlington		Greensboro		15 100w Mountain TV	02/25/83
14 100w Mountain TV	02/24/83	55 1kw ILM Associates.	02/14/83	Network, Inc.	
Network, Inc.		Mento		also filed for channels 17, 19, 21,	
also filed for channels 16, 20, 22,		26 1kw CMM, Inc.	03/01/83	27, 29, 31, 35, 39, 41, 43, 47, 59,	
24, 26, 28, 34, 36, 40, 44, 46,		32 " " " "	" "	and 63. same statistics.	
and 48. same statistics.		<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>		Fairfield	
Decatur City		Devils Lake		38 100w George Gunter	02/16/83
16 100w Mountain TV	02/24/83	23 100w Mountain TV Network.		Huntsville	
Network, Inc.		Inc.	02/22/83	15 100w Mountain TV	02/23/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 22,		Grand Forks		Network, Inc.	
24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 44,		43 1kw Local Power TV	02/14/83	also filed for channels 17, 19, 21,	
46, and 48. same statistics.		also filed for channels 45, 49, 51,		25, 35, 41, 43, 53, and 60.	
Luana		62, and 68. same statistics.		same statistics.	
24 100w Mountain TV	02/23/83	Jamestown		Jasper	
Network, Inc.		31 100w Mountain TV	02/22/83	14 100w Mountain TV	02/23/83
also filed for channels 26, 32, 36,		Network, Inc.		Network, Inc.	
38, 42, 44, 48, 50, 52, 54, and 68.		33 " " " "	" "	also filed for channels 18, 20, 24,	
same statistics.		<u>NEVADA</u>		26, 32, 34, 36, 44, 58, 62, 64, 68, and	
Spencer		Carson City		and 70. same statistics.	
15 100w Mountain TV	02/23/83	15 1kw Owen Brdc. Enter.	02/14/83	La Grange	
Network, Inc.		<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		14 100w Mountain TV	02/28/83
also filed for channels 18, 22, 39, 61,		Crownpoint		Network, Inc.	
63, 65, 67, and 69. same statistics.		38 100w Navajo Comm. Col.	02/25/8	also filed for channels 18, 20, 22, 24,	
<u>KANSAS</u>		Gallup		26, 34, 36, 38, 40, 46, 56, 62, 66, and	
Junction City		17 1kw American Christian	02/18/8	same statistics.	
26 1kw		Television Sys., Inc		Lufkin	
Moran/Iola		<u>NEW MEXICO</u>		30 100w Ch. Am. Inc.	02/18/8?
28 1kw TVMJ Community Comm	03/10/83	Crownpoint		Div. of Barris Ind.	
<u>KENTUCKY</u>		38 100w Navajo Comm. Col.	02/25/8	Logan	
Hopkinsville		Gallup		15 100w Mountain TV	02/25/83
39 1kw Hopkinsville Comm.	02/22/83	17 1kw American Christian	02/18/8	Network, Inc.	
44 " " " "	" "	Television Sys., Inc		also filed for channels 17, 19, 23, 25,	
<u>LOUISIANA</u>		Los Lunas		27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 41, and 45	
Metairie		59 1kw Cozzin Comm. Corp.	02/22/8	same statistics.	
66 1kw Cozzin Comm. Corp.	02/18/83	Santa Fe		Moab	
<u>MARYLAND</u>		19 1kw New Ch. Comm./LPTV	02/18/	41 100w Mountain TV	02/25/83
Accident		19 1kw American Translator	02/22/	Network, Inc.	
14 1kw Cynthia A. Dragosin	02/22/83	Development Inc.		also filed for channels 45, 47, 53,	
<u>MICHIGAN</u>		Santa Fe		55, 63, and 69. same statistics.	
Port Huron		25 1kw Local Power TV	02/14/	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	
46 1kw The Regents of The	02/28/83	also file for channels 31, 41, 47,		Hoguiam	
U. of M.		49, and 51. same statistics.		36 100w Black Women's	02/24/83
		Shiprock		Network of NJ, Inc.	
		48 100w Navajo Community	02/25/8	Colville	
		College		20 100w Statesman-Examier,	03/02/83
		<u>OREGON</u>		Inc.	
		Springfield		<u>WISCONSIN</u>	
		46 1kw Lourdes Rivera	02/22/	Crivitz	
				35 1kw Satellite TV of	03/10/83
				Crivitz, Inc.	
				Land O'Lakes	
				16 1kw Owen Brdc. Enter.	02/14/83

Ripon
42 1kw STV of Oshkosh, 02/14/83
Incorporated

44 " " " " "

Saint Germain
45 1kw Owen Brdc. Enter. 02/14/83

WYOMING

Green River
43 100w Telecrafter Corp. 03/10/83
47 " " " " "

GEORGIA

Hinesville
67 1kw Cozzin Comm. Corp. 02/22/83

Mc Rae
65 100w John Davidson 02/18/83

DID YOU GET SUCKERED INTO BELIEVING ANY OF THESE PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY THE COMMISSION STAFF AND RELEASES IN 1982?

1. We are now processing LPTV applications in the order received. The staff member that made this statement probably also sells land in Florida part time. He thinks you will believe anything.

2. There will only be extensions on the one year to build, in extreme circumstances. They have already granted ten extensions out of the few CPs granted a year ago.

3. We will expedite grants for those that work out their own agreements on mutual exclusives. Many report their settlement agreements have been languishing at the Commission for months with no CP.

4. Any move of a site more than 200 meters means you will have to file all over. The Commission recently granted to a CP holder a 2.3 mile move to a legitimate tower site.

A paper mill had filed the original application with a phoney tower site and was about to have suit filed against them for fraud. (Note: this rule has been changed now with the reconsideration of the rules, but had not been when this was granted.)

5. Those who file the extra engineering data in attachment 1 will, during the period of hand processing, obtain expedited processing. In the nine months of "hand processing" only 84 were put on a cut-off list and to our knowledge, none had the "extra" engineering data. Almost none of even the 84 are processable to CP because of mutual exclusives. Result: nine months of "hand processing" = Zero CPs. Computer processing allegedly on line soon. Thus extra engineering cost of attachment one got you nothing.

6. We will be processing 500 per month starting in May and should be completed with the one by the end of the year. Did you really believe that?

7. PRESS RELEASE APRIL 4, 1983 "The Commission pointed out that the use of lotteries to select licensees from among competing applicants would DECREASE significantly the cost and DELAY imposed by traditional comparative hearings, and thus speed new service to the public." The truth is, if those mutual exclusive in tiers two and three which have already waited two years had been set for comparative hearings, they would be coming up soon, whereas with the lottery they will be years more. If you really believe this lottery will be faster even in tier one with petitions to deny and then the Commission scheduling hearings at their leisure alter one wins and the losers file petitions plus add on litigation, then go back to number one, see the guy who sells land in Florida part time. He wants to talk to you because you will believe anything.

As long as the present Commission has a protectionist policy, they are not going to allow any significant number of LPTV grants. Well intentioned staff statements and speed ups are squashed by the present Commission's policy of no competition for the big boys.

As long as that policy of the present leadership continues, nothing the staff says or does will go anywhere with LPTV.

In a recent article in Broadcasting Alfred Kann is quoted as saying the present Commission had been "dragging its heels deplorably" on initiatives to introduce more competition into the telecommunications industry. The article stated the present commission had

reversed AM initiatives to add AM competition had failed to move on the initiatives to add competition on FM. On LPTV, progress had been needlessly slow. Kann is quoted as referring to the present Commission as involved in a "policy of regulatory protectionism."

HERE IS HOW WE SEE IT

Our feeling is that the Commission's policy is "the public interest be damned. We are a captive agency of the politically powerful big broadcasters and networks and we are going to continue to try to get them unregulated and at the same time protect them from competition."

When you get that straight in your head, then you can understand all the doubletalk when it comes to low power TV grants. Then you will also understand why they allow the paper mills to get away with everything because it helps them accomplish their goal - little or no LPTV grants.

We and you and all the others that are serious about LPTV now find themselves in a paper contest.

It used to be that the person that was going to make best use of the channel, would obtain the grant. Now it is he who files the most paper.....

We do complete application with your tower site, well engineered for maximum coverage, with minimum station investment at \$250.00.

Additional optional charges on all applications as follows:

- We obtain the tower site for you for 65.00 (plus phone calls.)
- Copyright single application for 20.00. Multiples \$10.00 each.
- We make the extra photo copies, 3 for commission, one for client, one for local access approximately \$15.00.

Complete Pooled City Application. Exclusive channel (we want file for anyone else on this channel) but we are filing for others on this site for other non-conflicting channels. \$125.00. (Note not all cities and areas available in this program.)

Additional channels, same site, same program \$110.00

Complete application, pooled channel. You may or may not be the only application we file on this channel but we reserve the right to file for others on this channel, same town, \$70.00.

If you have not done an application with us before, we will have a one time charge (only in pooled

applications) of \$ 50.00 to put your basic application in the word processor.

We recommend of this type were you have a number of applications with less invested in each.

We and you and others serious about LPTV, now find ourselves in the LPTV number game, whether we like it or not.

In the past, broadcast licenses, supposedly went to the one who proposed doing the best job of serving the public. That's all out the window.

Now with the lottery, it goes to the one who files the most applications, particularly since the Commission has seen fit to accept copied applications and does nothing about applications filed for other reasons than to obstruct the serious filer and be paid off (extortion).

So we conclude that Mountain TV Network has the right programs, namely file en masse large quantities of applications in each town and not have nearly as much money invested per application.

In order to help our members stay in this type of game, we now have pooled applications.

In other words, we find a tower site and file 10 or 15 applications all on different channels. If you want one of them, it is \$125.00 per application. We will file for no one else on that channel.

Next is pooled channels, since there will be several filing (perhaps) on each channel anyway, if you want a channel and it's okay for someone else who wants to have us file on it too, it is \$70.00, for your filing. These figures plus photo copies if we make the extra copies and \$10.00 copyrighting if you want that done.

Once again, all of these prices are for ICTV members only and pooled applications are not available in every town and area.

If you do your own application we will check it over for you for \$10.00 Non-members, free for Members.

If you want us to check, right up to the minute, on who is filing for what, where, to see if you will have a conflict or mutual exclusive, we will check your channel selection for \$15.00 non-members. Free, for members.

If you need help with your application channel availability computer search and print out \$50.00, non-members, \$25.00 for members.

Calculations on cable loss, ERP etc. free for members. Also antenna recommendations and composite antenna patterns where required, free for members doing their own application.

If you can do them yourself for less we recommend you do that, we will be glad to help. We are doing these for members for about what we figure it cost us.

LPTV & BUSINESS: A CHANCE FOR MUTUAL GROWTH

In this age of increasing decentralization, resurging individualism and a tendency toward "smaller is better," it should not be surprising that we are arriving at the age of low-power television. At a time when there seems few new worlds to conquer, LPTV does appear to offer a new communications and entertainment approach. Like its sister technology, cable, LPTV will probably not fulfill all glorious predictions currently being proclaimed. But also like cable, it will probably gain in popularity and find its own niche—in its own time.

Right now it is a time of processing applications and/or chasing down or producing programming. But there are some possibilities, some potential growth areas, in LPTV that should be noticed now. And they are possibilities that may only be realized by those who do notice them now and move on them. One group that ought to keep an open mind and attentive ear to LPTV is the business community. **LPTV and Business Share Concerns**

To begin with, there are a number of similarities between the world of LPTV and corporate communications. Smaller production budgets and a narrower audience than those of the broadcast or cable universes are two of them. Narrower means both smaller in numbers and more focused in interest—whether they are bound together geographically or through business.

Certainly the resemblance of local programming to the dissemination of business information is going to mean a similarity in management decisions; small towns or limited geographical areas are not that unlike a lot of businesses. Production demands are going to be similar, too; low budgets and high volume are bound to create a production camaraderie.

It should be remembered by business, too, that though LPTV will evolve into its own entity, it is starting off primarily as a method of distribution. Down the road, as programming develops and as LPTV snuggles into a bed of communication already populated by broadcasting and cable, it will acquire its own characteristics and peculiarities. Right now, though, its method of distribution is what distinguishes it. Large businesses in areas where LPTV is a possibility or businesses that are communities in and of themselves might do well to investigate the possibilities of distribution that LPTV has to offer. From local broadcasting to a practically limitless world of teleconferencing, LPTV may offer business a chance for mutual growth.

There are those who feel that a hindrance to cable's growth is the unwillingness of some of the business community to get involved; others feel that those who are getting involved are going to be the ones who are going to take the media in the direction that they want it to go. Like cable, LPTV will grow, but how it does may very well depend on those who see and take advantage of its possibilities.

LATEST ANSWERS FROM INSIDE THE FCC

The following FCC testimony, questions by US Senators and the agency's answers, were all supplied to this publication by Rick Hutchison who, as we mentioned last issue, has been doing essentially a one-man job of lobbying for LPTV in Washington.

Mr. Hutchison's company, Local Power Television recently obtained CPs to serve LaSalle Illinois and Junction City, Kansas by working out agreements with other applicants who had applied for the same channels and by forming partnerships. Both stations are expected to be on the air by the end of January.

Hutchison serves as President of American Low Power Television Association. Rick Hutchison can be reached at Local Power Television, 4213 South 8th St. Arlington, VA 22204 (703) 920-4635

Senator Hollings

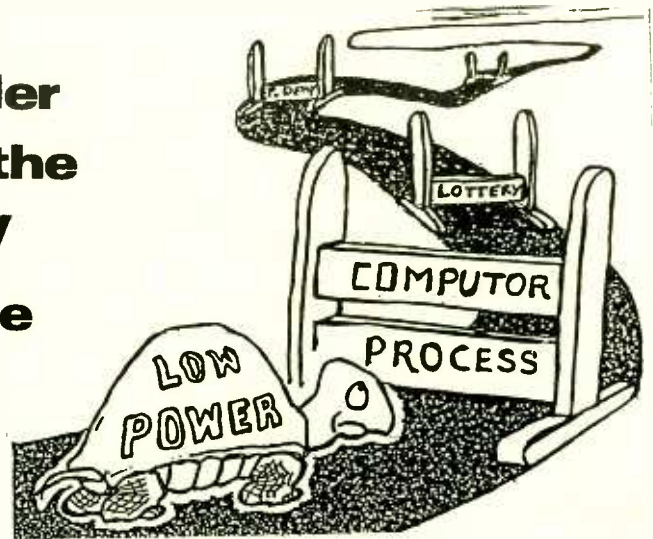
Q: In January, you stated in a letter to Congressman Dingell that by May 1, 1983 the Commission should be granting about 110 LPTV licenses per month. In your testimony, you reduce this number to at a minimum 25-35 per month. Why the discrepancy?

A: The discrepancy arose from a mathematical error made by a staff person computing the number of grants. Looking at the full paragraph (attached hereto) in the letter to Congressman Dingell, it may be seen that we project up to 35 lotteries per month, with 10 applicants per lottery. Assuming processing of 250-350 applications per month, with 10 per lottery and one winner per lottery, it is clear that 25-35 grants, not 110, may be expected. We apologize for the error.

Q: How many LPTV grants will be issued per month once the lottery is in use?

A: The number of lottery drawings will depend in part on computer capacity. It is planned that 35 lotteries, each with approximately 10 applicants, will be held per month. However, the lottery "winner" will then be subject to the procedure set forth in the Commission's **Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking**. In the matter of Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Allow the Selection from Among Certain Competing Applications Using Random Selection or Lotteries Instead of Comparative Hearings (FCC 82-420, released Oct. 7, 1982). As such, the "winner" will be subjected to legal challenges directed to its basic qualifications by the other applicant participants. The pleading cycle now proposed will span approximately a month and a half. Initially, this process will adversely impact the actual number of LPTV grants per month. However, as the computer pro-

Fowler and the LPTV Turtle



SUMMARY

TESTIMONY OF FCC CHAIRMAN MARK FOWLER
BEFORE SENATE COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
MARCH 9, 1983

The following summary relates to low power television, covered in pp. 4-5 of the statement, and Attachment B to the statement.

FCC TARGET DATES FOR COMPLETING ACTION ON PROCESSING LPTV APPLICATIONS

A. March 31. "Target date" for FCC consideration of following items on same agenda:

1. reconsideration of LPTV rules (adopted March 4, 1982)
2. adoption of lottery rules (per congressional mandate)
3. establishing standard protected contours for existing translator stations which have failed to provide requested information to FCC
4. adoption of new Form 346, to include information about LPTV applicant needed to implement preferences included in lottery law [OMB approval required for new form.]

B. April 15. "Target date" for completion of data base project:

1. FCC will have either obtained directional antenna patterns for the 4000 LPTV applications using directional antennas, or have returned such LPTV applications as failed to provide the required information
2. FCC will obtain some signal contour data for existing full power stations
3. FCC will have completed "de-bugging" the LPTV mini-computer

C. June. "Target date" by which computer processing of LPTV applications should begin.

1. FCC can start identifying applications which can be returned because they interfere with existing facilities
2. FCC can start identifying groups of mutually exclusive applications which can be put before a lottery
3. applications in a MX pool for a lottery which lack minority and/or diversification information required for lottery will be given time to supply such information

D. "Before the end of 1983" FCC will begin holding lotteries.

1. before lotteries start, FCC must determine the procedures necessary to implement the rules to be adopted March 31, and then determine what software and hardware are necessary to implement the lotteries
2. FCC must figure out how to relate one "daisy chain" of MX applications to another (since outcome of one lottery may affect other lotteries)

E. Once both the mini-computer and the lottery systems are functional (end of 1983?), only then can the FCC begin processing applications, at a rate of 250-350 per month

1. FCC estimates that in the first year after both lottery and mini-computer are operational, a minimum of 300-400 LPTV construction permits will be granted

LATEST ANSWERS, CONTD.

gram and lottery process becomes better established, the initial "lag" in the numbers will no longer be evident. Once all applicable systems are in place, approximately 35 LPTV grants can be expected per month.

Q2. How many applications have been processed? How many construction permits have been granted?

A2: There are now approximately 170 authorized construction permits for low power television stations. In addition, another 165 stations have already been licensed. For the most part, the resources of the low power television branch have been dedicated to completion of data base projects necessary for the initiation of computer processing by June, 1983. Nevertheless, the Branch has been able to process approximately 110 applications a month. This constitutes approximately 18% of processed applications being grantable. The other processed applications are either mutually exclusive with other pending applications and must await further processing by a more sophisticated computer or implementation of lottery procedures. Some applications are returned as being incomplete and insufficient or not in Tier I (most rural areas), the first group of applications to be processed.

Q3: How many staff members are processing LPTV applications today? Is this number going to increase? How many more licenses could be granted each month if, for example, ten more staff were added to the processing line?

A3: As indicated previously, over the past several months most of the resources of the low power television staff have been devoted to various projects needed to get Commission data bases sufficient to allow computer processing of applications. Now 5 GS-5/7 engineers and 1 GS-14 reviewing engineer technically process applications. A GS-11 analyst has been working with them, writing correspondence when it is necessary to return an application. By May 1983 the number of technical processors will increase. At present four analysts, one electronics technician and one supervisory reviewing engineer are totally dedicated to data bases computer projects. Thus, when these projects are completed, the technical processing staff will increase to ten, plus reviewing personnel. Ten processors will double manual productivity. A total of fifteen staff processors would triple Branch productivity to approximately 330 LPTV and television translator applications per month. Based on prior experience, we estimate that 18% of these may be grantable. Staff personnel, other than technicians and engineers, including lawyers, applications examiners and secretaries, handle the policy and support functions required by the LPTV Branch. Increasing their numbers will not significantly impact on the number of applications processed for technical personnel are required for this task.

Fowler, contd.

The implication of the testimony is that it could be the end of 1983 before the FCC even begins processing 250-350 applications per month (i.e., using the computer & lottery to pick winners and losers), and that by the end of 1984, as few as 300 LPTV construction permits may have been issued.

Although as late as December, 1982, Chairman Fowler was testifying that 400-500 LPTV applications could be processed per month by May, 1983, that timetable has been entirely abandoned.

This new timetable means that for the second year in a row, the FCC contemplates issuing virtually no LPTV construction permits. This is unacceptable to LPTV applicants, and ought to be unacceptable to the Congress. LPTV applicants believe it is fully possible for the Commission to complete the processing of all Tier One applications in 1983. However, accomplishing this goal would require that:

- (1) The FCC soon stop accepting new Tier One applications.
- (2) The FCC begin issuing large cut-off lists for Tier One applications already on file, so that a complete universe of Tier One applications can proceed to processing.
- (3) The FCC expedite its plans for the lottery, so that the lotteries can begin in June, when the computer processing capability is supposedly to be ready.

QUESTIONS ABOUT FCC PROCESSING OF LPTV (in light of Fowler testimony of March 9, 1983)

1. Assuming the Commission meets its target date of March 31, 1983 to adopt rules for conducting lotteries, why will it take the FCC as long as 9 months (as late as the end of 1983) to begin implementing these lottery rules?
 - a. Since most LPTV applications past cut-off are mutually exclusive, doesn't this mean that the FCC will grant virtually no LPTV applications in 1983?
 - b. What steps and/or resources would be required to make it possible for the FCC to be in a position to begin holding lotteries at about the same time the mini-computer is ready (June, 1983)?
2. Why has the Commission issued only one cut-off list in the past nine months, including only 84 LPTV applications?
 - a. Since most Tier One applications have not yet been placed on cut-off lists, and since an application must be placed on a cut-off list before the complete universe of mutually exclusive applications for a given channel in a given community can be determined, when will the Commission place the remaining Tier One applications now on file on cut-off lists?
3. Most TV viewers live in "Tier Two" or "Tier Three" areas; yet the FCC is, at present, accepting applications for "Tier One" areas alone. When will the FCC stop accepting additional Tier One applications, so that Tier One applications may begin to be processed?
 - a. If the FCC continues to accept many more Tier One applications, will not the introduction of the LPTV service into more populous areas be delayed indefinitely?
4. As late as December, 1982, the FCC was indicating that processing of Tier One applications was likely to be completed by the end of 1983 or in early 1984. Now the Commission indicates that lotteries may not even begin until the end of 1983? At this time, when does the Commission foresee the completion of processing for Tier One applications?

THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS FROM FCC CHAIRMAN MARK FOWLER AND FROM LARRY HARRIS, CHIEF, FCC MASS MEDIA BUREAU, WERE MADE TO LPTV APPLICANTS AND TO THE CONGRESS IN DECEMBER, 1982.

Mark Fowler, Statement before the Subcommittee on Telecommunications of the House Committee on Energy & Commerce, December 1, 1982, p. 10.

"By May 1, 1983, we intend to commence operation of the mini-computer. The computer should enable us to process approximately 400-500 LPTV applications a month, compared with the 50-100 a month we have been able to process manually."

Larry Harris, interview in Currents, February, 1983, p. 16.

"Well, there are 2500 or so Tier One applications in now. It should take us about 5-7 months to get rid of them. The end of this year, or early '84, is what we're shooting for. Then we can begin Tiers Two and Three which are, of course, your major market stations."

LATEST ANSWERS contd.

Q. 4. When will the Commission complete action on Tier One of LPTV processing?

A. 4. There are now approximately 12,000 Tier I applications pending. Of those applications, 3,500 were filed within two days in mid-March 1983. They were all for the same applicant. Thus, because Tier I applications continue to be received at the Commission in significant numbers it is not possible at this time to estimate when processing of this tier will be completed.

Processing of LPTV (Senator Unidentified)

Q. 1.

Assuming the Commission meets its target date of March 31, 1983 to adopt rules for conducting lotteries, why will it take the FCC as long as 9 months (as late as the end of 1983) to begin implementing these lottery rules?

- a. Since most LPTV applications past cut-off are mutually exclusive, doesn't this mean that the FCC will grant virtually no LPTV applications in 1983?
- b. What steps and/or resources would be required to make it possible for the FCC to be in a position to begin holding lotteries at about the same time the mini-computer is ready (June, 1983)?

A. 1. Congress in recent amendments to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, authorized the Commission to adopt procedures specifying random selection in the low power television service. However, Congress also indicated that minority and diversity preferences were to be considered in the random selection process; i.e. a weighted lottery. In order to accomplish this objective a complicated computer program must be developed which can mathematically calculate the relative preferences of lottery participants. Further, considering the large number of applications involved, now approximately 12,000, the Commission's goal is to develop a computer program such that the process of selection is as streamlined as possible. For example, once the appropriate information has been entered, the computer should be able to produce a list of the lottery participants, their respective preferences and number block. The computer program must be written to permit corrections to the above list; to issue a notice of tentative lottery winner; and to issue a notice of final lottery winner, with appropriate information. To aid in mailing notices to applicants, corresponding address labels must also be produced. Further, the computer program must permit the storage of applicant information in the case of multiple lotteries in the "delay chain" situations. Due to the complicated nature of the program and the expected "bugs" that will have to be worked out, the fall of 1983 is estimated as the lottery implementation date. Substantial Commission resources have already been allocated to development of the computer program. Thus, the allocation of additional resources would not significantly shorten the time necessary for development and testing of the computer program.

In addition to the complicated lottery program referred to above, random number generators must be secured that are appropriate for a public lottery. Research is now being done, through consultation with other governmental bodies and organizations that hold lotteries, as to an appropriate random selection device. The Commission will consider various alternatives in late March 1983. Depending on the nature of the device selected, however, a procurement process may have to be employed to secure the needed equipment. This is a time consuming process, which further accounts for the date estimated for actual implementation of the lottery process.

Q. 2. Why has the Commission issued only one cut-off list in the past nine months, including only 84 LPTV applications?

- a. Since most Tier One applications have not yet been placed on cut-off lists, and since an application must be placed on a cut-off list before the complete universe of mutually exclusive applications for a given channel in a given community can be determined, when will the Commission place the remaining Tier One applications now on file on cut-off lists?

A. 2. One cut-off list, consisting of 84 applications, has been issued during FY 1983. Prior to placing an application on a cut-off list, the staff must be in a position to determine that it meets the interference protection criteria of the new low power rules and is otherwise acceptable for filing. Because of the limited capabilities of our present computer, it is not possible, at this time, to make the necessary determinations in all cases. The computer hardware to make these judgments along with the required program will be available for use in June, 1983. In the meantime, the staff can only cut-off and process those LPTV and translator applications that meet an "interference" standard that is more stringent than the standard provided by the new rules, but which is within the capabilities of our present computer. Action on applications that do not meet the interim "interference" standard must be deferred until the new computer is delivered and programmed.

The 1983 cut-off list attracted 500 competing applications. Thus, until lottery procedures are in place, the mutually exclusive applications must be held in abeyance, further contributing to the growing backlog of pending applications. In addition, the applications filed do not contain the minority and diversity preference information necessary in assessing lottery weights, as required by Congress in the recently enacted amendments to the Communications Act. The Commission will consider a new form that requires the preference information in late March. The form will be subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

In view of the above, the Commission has been reluctant to issue cut-off lists until a lottery mechanism is developed for processing the mutually exclusive cases. Further, as each cut-off list attracts further applicants, the Commission has determined that in the long term it would be more expeditious to wait until the final, complete application form is available, so that time delays will not be incurred later in securing preference information from applicants.

STATEMENT OF MARK S. FOWLER, CHAIRMAN FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ON S. 607 FCC AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1983 BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION MARCH 9, 1983

With your support and sufficient budget resources, we hope to continue to authorize new telecommunications services and deregulate existing ones in fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

The new telecommunications services we have already authorized or plan to authorize should significantly increase sources of news, information, and entertainment for the American public. In the broadcast area, for example, the Commission, in less than two years, has already received nearly 8,000 low power television applications, eight times the total number of VHF and UHF television licenses that have been granted since 1934. We have already granted 327 construction permits and licenses for new LPTV stations, or about one third of the entire number of commercial television stations already on the air.

Within existing resource constraints, I intend for the Commission to move forward as expeditiously as possible with both the low power TV and FM radio proceedings. We are keenly aware, for example, of the need to process promptly the low power television applications and will do so as soon as we have resolved a number of problems which have emerged regarding computer processing and the proposed lottery procedures. (The Commission is currently scheduled to consider these lottery procedures for final adoption at the next agenda meeting on March 31.) On March 2, 1983, the Commission submitted a brief written discussion of these LPTV problems and our plans for correcting them to the House Appropriations Committee. That discussion and some related responses to House Appropriations questions appear in *Attachment B* to my testimony.

Despite these LPTV problems, however, the bottom line is that the Commission is on target for computer processing of the remaining pending LPTV applications by this summer. At that time, we will be able to identify and return those pending applications which interfere with existing translator stations or with full service facilities. Then, we will identify groups of mutually exclusive applications and implement the lottery procedures. This effort will continue through FY 1983 and thereafter. Once the computer program and lottery process become established and overcome any initial processing lag, we should be processing approximately 250-350 LPTV applications a month, with a minimum of 300-400 LPTV grants expected in the first year. (I might add here that our \$86.4 million budget request for FY 1984 includes \$1,630,000 for program increases, of which \$751,000 or nearly half is for our computer program.)

Question: Concerns have been expressed over the past few years about the backlog of applications for television translators and low power television. This has had a particular impact on rural areas. What steps has the Commission taken to correct this problem and what will you be doing in the future?

Answer: The corrective measures taken by the Commission to expedite implementation of the low power television service are set forth in detail below.

Computer for Technical Processing:

DEC Computer and associated hardware purchased specifically for LPTV have been received by the Commission.

January, 1983: Installation of DEC computer and hardware accomplished; development of programs necessary to inaugurate technical computer programming underway; debugging of computer runs on rented computer space commenced and now continuing.

June 1, 1983: Completion of all projects that will permit the DEC computer to be operational.

However, a substantial and serious problem is presented by the incomplete FCC data base pertaining to the approximately 5,000 existing translator licensees. Detailed technical information is required regarding these licensees in order to ascertain their protected contours and thus where low power television stations may be placed. A further data base related problem centers around the 4,000 pending LPTV applications that have specified directional antennas. For these applications we need a polar diagram of the proposed radiation patterns of the directional transmitting antenna. Only with this information can we make the most efficient use of

LATEST ANSWERS, CONTD.

2. J. Most TV viewers live in "Tier Two" or "Tier Three" areas; yet the FCC is, at present, accepting applications for "Tier One" areas alone. When will the FCC stop accepting additional Tier One applications, so that Tier One applications may begin to be processed?

a. If the FCC continues to accept many more Tier One applications, will not the introduction of the LPTV service into more populous areas be delayed indefinitely?

A. 3. In establishing the tiered processing system, the Commission repeated its principal goal in the low power proceeding: to provide programming, including local outlets, in unserved and least served rural areas. Thus, although maintaining a freeze on Tier II and III will delay the introduction of service into the more populous areas, tiered processing will enable the Commission to focus on the underserved markets first. Once computer processing is initiated, the lottery procedures are in place and a substantial number of Tier I applications have been processed, the Commission may then look toward accepting applications for Tier II and III.

Q. 4. As late as December, 1982, the FCC was indicating that processing of Tier One applications was likely to be completed by the end of 1983 or in early 1984. Now the Commission indicates that lotteries may not even begin until the end of 1983. At this time, when does the Commission foresee the completion of processing for Tier One applications?

A. 4. There are now approximately 12,000 Tier I applications pending. Of those applications, 3,500 were filed within two days in mid-March 1983. They were all for the same applicant. Thus, because Tier I applications continue to be received at the Commission in significant numbers it is not possible at this time to estimate when processing of this tier will be completed. Moreover, as cut-off lists are issued in the future, additional applications can be expected.

In addition to the thirty applications processing staff, one engineering programmer is required to develop and implement technical computer programs to expedite FM processing. The programming modifications involve conversion of the present batch method of updating the engineering database to an interactive, on-line update capability. These software enhancements would eliminate the current time-consuming and awkward update methods and increase staff productivity.

In the AM New and Major service, five additional positions are required in FY 1984 to recoup production losses suffered from reallocating staffing resources from within the Bureau during FY 1983 to implement pre-sunrise and post-sunset operations for daytime-only AM stations. Four applications processing positions would reduce the year-end backlog by 24%, and one computer support position would rectify major defects in our engineering computer programs that otherwise would have been addressed during FY 1983. These include programming changes to reduce significantly the amount of manual intervention required by staff engineers in conducting computerized interference studies, updating programs to incorporate revised technical standards and adding sub-routines to eliminate the need for many technical calculations now performed manually.

In the TV/Translator License and Other area, two additional positions would hold the pending count in FY 1984 at the FY 1983 level; without them, the pending count could climb as high as 216% above the FY 1983 level due to increased activity and complexity as a result of low power TV authorizations.

We could improve the timeliness of processing certain applications and save valuable computer time and personnel resources if computer programs were in place. First, by converting the TV database update system to operate on the LPTV minicomputer we could save considerable waiting time and computer time in processing LPTV applications. This task would require one additional computer programmer for the Mass Media Bureau. The second program, Antenna Survey Branch enhancements, would eliminate the need to forward the Antenna Survey forms to the Antenna Survey Branch in the Field Operations Bureau. The ASB data would be extracted from the forms and entered into the appropriate database by Mass Media staff, awaiting ASB action. ASB status would then be tracked on-line by processing personnel with final painting and lighting specifications automatically mapped to the BAPS authorization record. We estimate that one additional computer programmer would be required to accomplish the ASB enhancements.

Since the Commission has not taken final action on the agenda proposals concerning new FM allocations and daytime-only AM station assignments on class I-A clear channels, we do not believe that it is appropriate at this time to discuss the resource impact of these proposals.

SUMMARY BY SERVICE CATEGORY-FY 1984	Pos.	NY	Compensation/Benefits Dollars in thousands
AM New and Major	5	4	\$ 122
FM New and Major	25	20	493
FM License & Other	6	5	116
LPTV New and Major	1	1	26
TV/Translators New and Major	2	2	33
Across all services	1	1	26
Total, All Services	40	33	\$ 816

Continued from end of col. right-

LPTV computer should begin technical processing in June, 1983, and thereafter, the applications that have been grouped as mutually exclusive will be ready for the lottery procedure. We believe we will be able to coordinate implementation of the random selection mechanism to be available when the groups of applications are ready. Absent the issuance of a stay of proceedings by the Commission or court of appeals, the random selection procedure should be in operation before the end of 1983. Once in place, the number of lottery drawings will depend in part on computer capacity. Also the "winner" will be subjected to legal challenges directed to its basic qualifications by the other applicant participants. The applicable procedures will be set forth in the Commission's lottery regulations. Initially, this process will adversely impact the actual number of LPTV grants per month. However, as the computer program and lottery process becomes better established, the initial "lag" in the numbers will no longer be evident.

Fowler, contd.

the spectrum. In addition, a review of numerous pending applications for full-service stations and that of full-service licensees and permittees is required, in order to determine their respective antenna patterns. This information is necessary in order to compute protected contours for these facilities.

Special task forces have been allocated to the above data base projects. We

emphasize that these projects are absolutely essential to computer processing. A time delay is inherent in these projects because they involve securing information from licensees, permittees and applicants and then processing that information.

The task force has sent letters to 3,400 licensees and permittees requesting assorted technical information, including radiation patterns and related antenna information. This mailing resulted in minimal response. Thus, a second mailing to approximately 2,200 unresponsive licensees and permittees was completed. Failure to submit the required information may result in a modification of the licensee's or permittee's protected contour, for lacking the necessary information a specified protected contour will be assumed. Further, approximately 200 letters have been sent to pending applicants requesting the submission of a polar diagram of the proposed radiation pattern of their directional transmitting antennas.

Lottery:

January, 1983; preparation of lottery computer program; detailed analysis of the necessary computer software/hardware underway.

March, 1983; following proposed adoption of lottery procedures, equipment necessary for the conduct of lottery will be procured.

Further, the 8,000 applications now pending do not for the most part contain the necessary information to assess the minority and diversity preference factors. This information is not required by the present application form nor by the old translator application form used by most of the early LPTV applicants. It is expected that once a lottery group has been technically defined, those participants will be given a set period of time within which to inform the Commission of preference factors.

After the DEC computer is operational, those applicants that are not mutually exclusive will be identified. If they are found to be in compliance with the Commission's technical and legal requirements, they will be granted. Based upon our experience thus far, however, we expect that the number of "singleton" applicants will be limited. All mutually exclusive applicants will be subject to the lottery procedure.

LPTV/Translator Applications Form;

January, 1983; preparation of revised LPTV and translator application form to ascertain information relating to lottery preference factors.

March, 1983; revised forms submitted to Commission for approval or other action.

In summary, the Commission is on target for technical computer processing by June 1, 1983. At that time we will be able to identify and return those pending applications interfering with existing translators and with full service facilities. Thereafter, groups of mutually exclusive applications will be identified and the appropriate lottery procedures implemented. This effort will continue through FY 1983 and thereafter.

Question: At what rate will low power and translator television applications be processed by May of 1983?

Answer: Applications will be processed manually until June, as the technical data bases may not be completed until the end of May, foreclosing computer processing. Thus, application processing will remain limited to "worse case values and assumptions" which is less productive in terms of LPTV grants and more time consuming in the utilization of staff resources. The average processing time to complete those cases which fit "worst case values" is one week per application. Also limiting productivity is the fact that the applicants processed during this time will include those Tier I applications (most rural) that were cut off under the old judgmental standards. It is estimated that the majority of these applications will not be grantable due to mutual exclusivity or interference potential.

We anticipate that the Commission will adopt final lottery regulations early in March 1983. After the regulations are adopted, the Commission will have to solicit additional information regarding preferences claimed from all pending applicants. This will require amendment of the 346 form, which must be approved by the Office of Management and Budget. Additionally, we will have to select a means by which to conduct the actual lotteries and possibly procure related equipment. Because of the uncertain time involved in obtaining responses from applicants, we cannot accurately predict when we will have the preference information input into our data base of applications, ready to be used in conducting the actual lotteries. The

Local Weather & your LPTV Station

Most of the tier one LPTV stations that will be coming on in the next year will be 60 miles or more from most full-service stations. This means you can do a better job of forecasting your local weather for your local viewers than a station that is 60 miles or more away which people have been relying on for weather forecasts up until now. No weather forecaster no matter how talented can forecast from a distance and report on your local weather as well as you can because you're local. He has to cover the weather where he's at and the accuracy for 60 miles in all direction, thousands of square miles, can never be as good as local forecasts.

If you have a big market and can afford \$300 per month for two satellite pictures a day to reproduce on your \$29,000 computer printer (contact Weather Service International or Environmental Satellite Data - for \$29,000 computer contact Color Graphics Weather Systems, Inc. 5727 Tokay Blvd. Madison, Wisc. 53719) and hire a \$25,000 per year meteorologist you'll be able to compete, you say.

Rubbish - you can compete with that or without, because you have an advantage. Only you are local and only your local TV station can really do a good job on your locality's weather. Your local viewers will tune in your LPTV station (if you pay attention now) for their weather information rather than that 'slick' big city TV station's weather because your station is more accurate with the local weather report and forecast.

When you get everyone in your locality tuning in and relying on your local station for their local weather information then you have a hot ad medium because your advertisers know that nearly all of the local people tune in for your weather information and in doing so also see their ads.

How much investment in equipment and time (labor costs) are involved? Does it take importing a 'weatherman' to do the weather?

Investment-wise we'd suggest spending anywhere from \$500 and up for your weather department and hire someone part time for about an hour a day. We always concentrate on showing you how to do things inexpensively. There are plenty of other people to show you how to do it expensively. Keeping that in mind, here are several low-cost options.

First buy and put together (or have some electronic hobbyist assemble for you) a Heathkit ID-4001 electronic digital computerized weather station for \$399. Second, order from Edmund Scientific Co. a \$9.95 sliderule dial Sager Weathercaster (Edmund Scientific, 101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N.J. 08007). Next make a black plate (cardboard with dull black paper over it will do) the size of a TV screen and cut holes for the digital readouts to show through from your Heathkit or other digital weather systems.

Also recommended, already assembled for \$795, a Capricorn weather station, also from Edmund Scientific if you want to spring for a few more bucks than the Heathkit. On sale in the Spring of 83 catalog for \$716.

Put a strip of black Velcro across the top of any reading you may not want to show all the time, like wind direction, chill factor, etc. Any time you want to block out any of those digital readings you just stick on a black cardboard cover with the other half of the Velcro fastener glued across the top of the black covering

strip. We'll show you how this works with a keying camera later.

For example, you want only the local present temperature to appear superimposed over the network picture up in the left corner of the screen. This would mean you would hang a little black cover over all of the other readouts with your little black strips with Velcro fasteners. If you just want to superimpose chill factor, you put the black stripes over temperature and everything else.

We are going to show in a bit how this all works to report local weather but let's regress and go back to local forecasting before we loose you non-mechanical types.

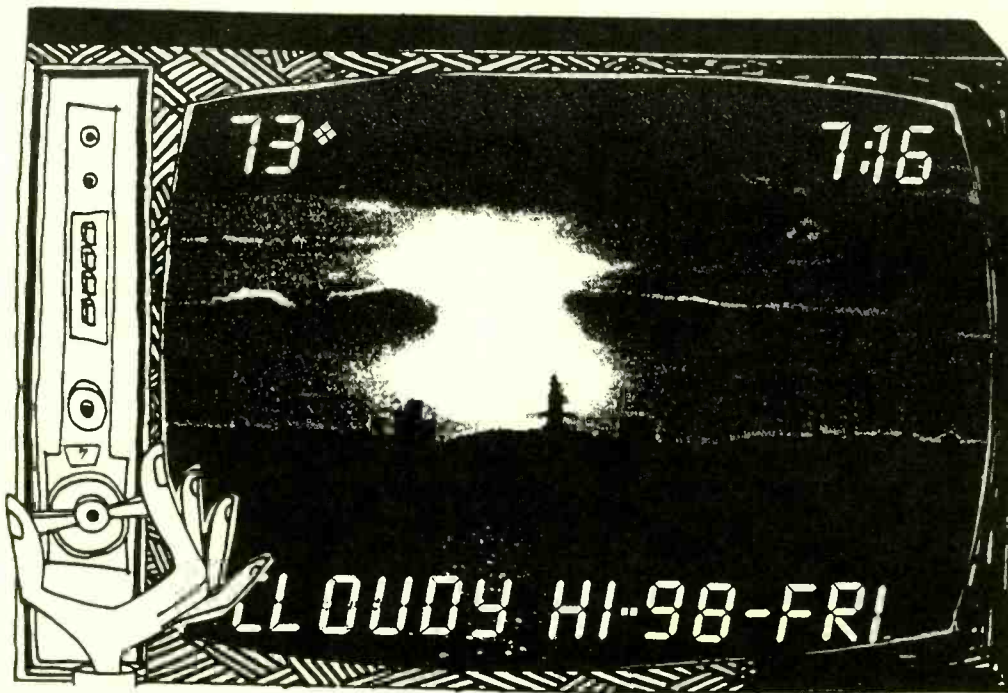
You or your part time person can make two or more forecasts a day by reading all of the figures on your Heathkit or other digital computerized system and enter the information on your \$10 analog slide dial forecaster and you can get extended predictions up to 36 hours ahead. Being local you can thus beat out in accuracy the professional weather forecaster who is at a distance.

You can tack in these local forecasts with your local news or run them across the screen with a character generator or you can superimpose them with a \$125 black and white keying camera or you can do the traditional 'weatherman' show. How you get these forecasts out is your project. You might want to give the U.S. Weather Bureau's forecast and your forecast and identify them each separately until you gain confidence that you are beating out the distant weather bureau's forecast. Then you can do your own local forecasting.

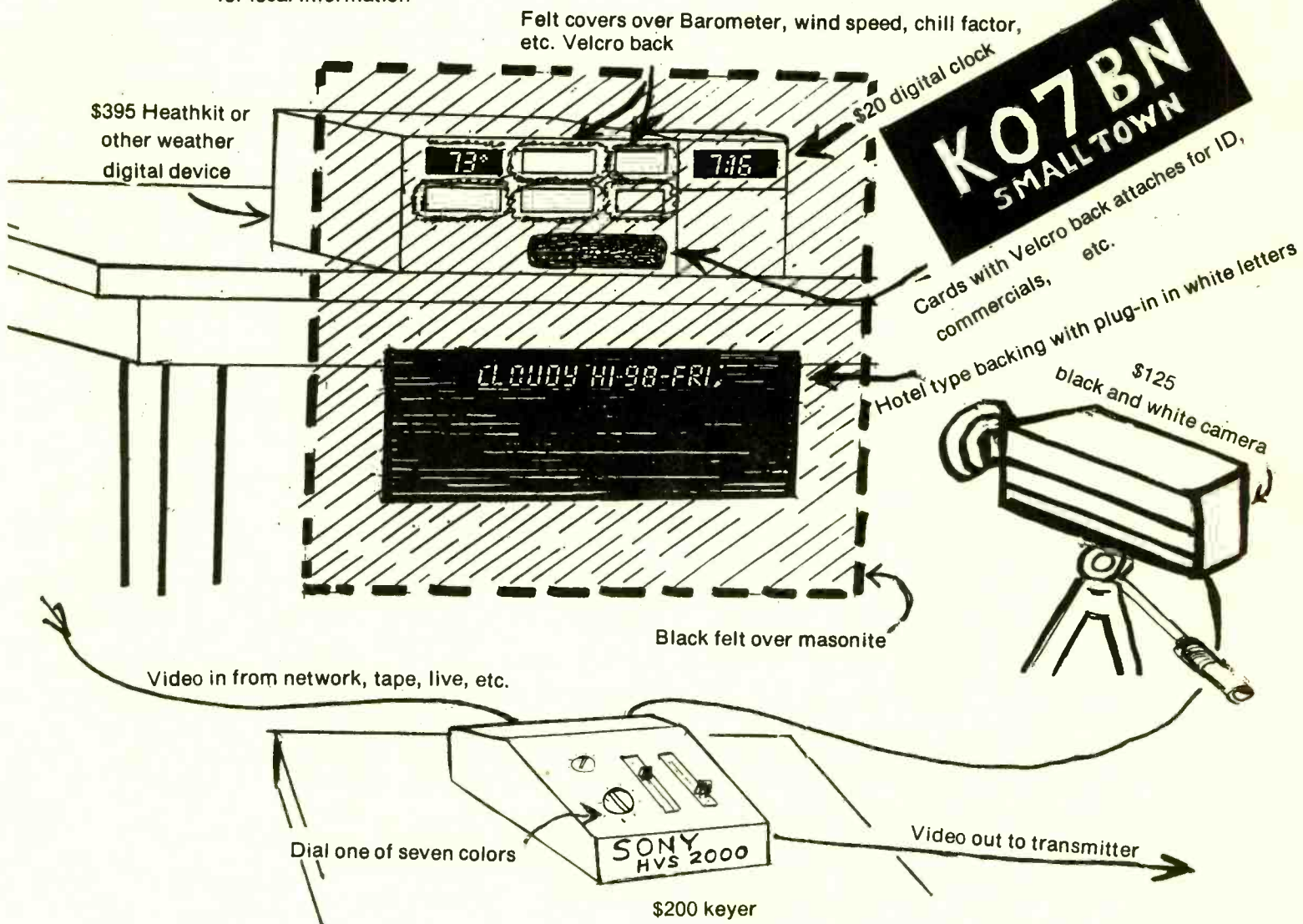
Under each of the digital readouts label with white press type temperature, chill factor, wind speed, etc. right on the dull black cover paper. With your \$125 B&W keying camera and \$200 SEG these will superimpose over your standard picture in any of seven different colors you dial up.

You can fade them up momentarily manually or if you are ingenious, rig it up to superimpose automatically every fifteen minutes or so. You can use a black hotel-type sign which uses half-inch white letters in the grooves to spell out the forecast and superimpose it all at once with the current reading. You can even set up a digital clock and cut out a hole so only the lighted letters show with black surrounding everything else. Your B&W keying camera sees these lit up numbers as white. Your SEG colors them whatever color you choose and superimposes the letters over the standard picture up in the right corner, say, with the time and the left corner the temperature. Next time it comes on it gives your viewers the time and barometric pressure. The next time the high for the day and low for the day along with the time. Wind direction, wind speed, etc. can all be cycled in along with the forecast or superimpose everything at once or just go full screen without superimposing and make the background some color. All this can be done with a \$125 B&W camera and a \$200 Sony SEG.

Those of you wanting to get more automatic, with less labor and do a neater job and want to tie your Heathkit directly to the screen, your Apple computer



Local viewer tunes your channel for local information



generating all the graphics, and tack it on your screen automatically should write Adwar, 100 5th Ave. N.Y. and ask for their new computer character generator system with an Apple. Others have programs to tie in the digital input from the Heathkit computerized weather system. Apple computers can be used also with the Adwar equipment as a downstream character generator with special equipment to change it to NTSC broadcast standards (reproducible on TV screens, not just computer screens).

In other words, you can add or superimpose words and letters downstream (just before going to the transmitter) over and locked together with your network supplied program, tape or other cameras or it can generate full pages with its own background. The neat part about the computer systems is they can be set up in advance to do a sequence of things at a certain specified time such as inserting the temperature or

highs and lows for the day in a corner of the screen at certain predetermined times. The weather data is derived automatically from the Heathkit digital weather information device.

You would also be able to merely type in the weather forecast and have it appear at certain times across the bottom of the screen. The Apple or Franklin computers can be had with about 80 different fonts (type styles) and everything necessary to hook it up for downstreaming for under \$5,000. We won't list all the names here because that is changing so fast that a newer piece of equipment is released by another company before we get the first one into print. Start with Adwar for now.

Another company to try is Cable Graphics which makes a system 800/a character generator system for \$2895 that can be tied to the Heathkit or Texas Electronics weather devices. Contact Cable Graphics at 7095 N. Clovis, CA 93612 (209) 297-0508.

NEW WRINKLE IN CUT-OFF FILING

We have discovered a new wrinkle in cut-off filing that we'd never heard of or thought about before and maybe you haven't either.

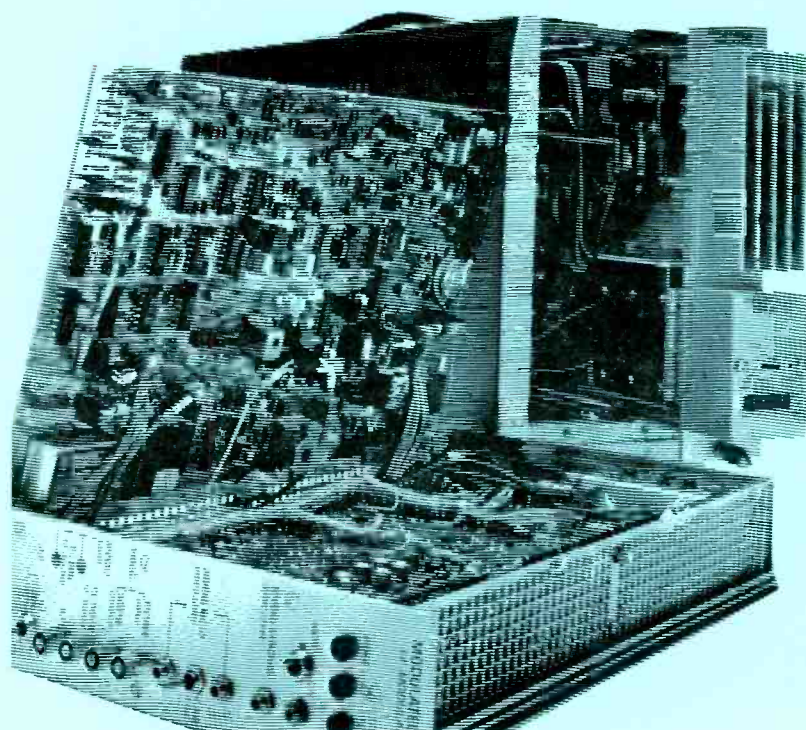
We had channel 32 on the Feb. 18 cut-off. It was in tier two, having been filed back in the one grade B freeze period. Mountain TV network, filer of a reported 3500 to 4500 applications, filed on the last cut-off day on channels 31 and 33. We said, Hey, they can't do that channels 31 and 33 were not on the cut-off list and you can't file on new channels in tier two.

Oh yes you can, replies the FCC engineer, you can file anything in cut-off that would be mutual exclusive.

Since UHF has some extra mutual exclusives you could file on cut-off in this type of situation for a whole group of channels. They could not only file for 31 and 33 being adjacent they could also file for seven above, channel 39, seven below, channel 25 (one would interfere with the other either way in the UHF taboos). You could also file for 14 above, channel 46, 15 above channel 47, and 14 below, channel 18. Also, 15 below, channel 17. This means on a cut-off channel that is now in tier two you could file for not only 32 on cut-off you could file for 17-18, 25, 31, 32, 33, 39, 46 and 47.

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Jeffrey Nightbyrd

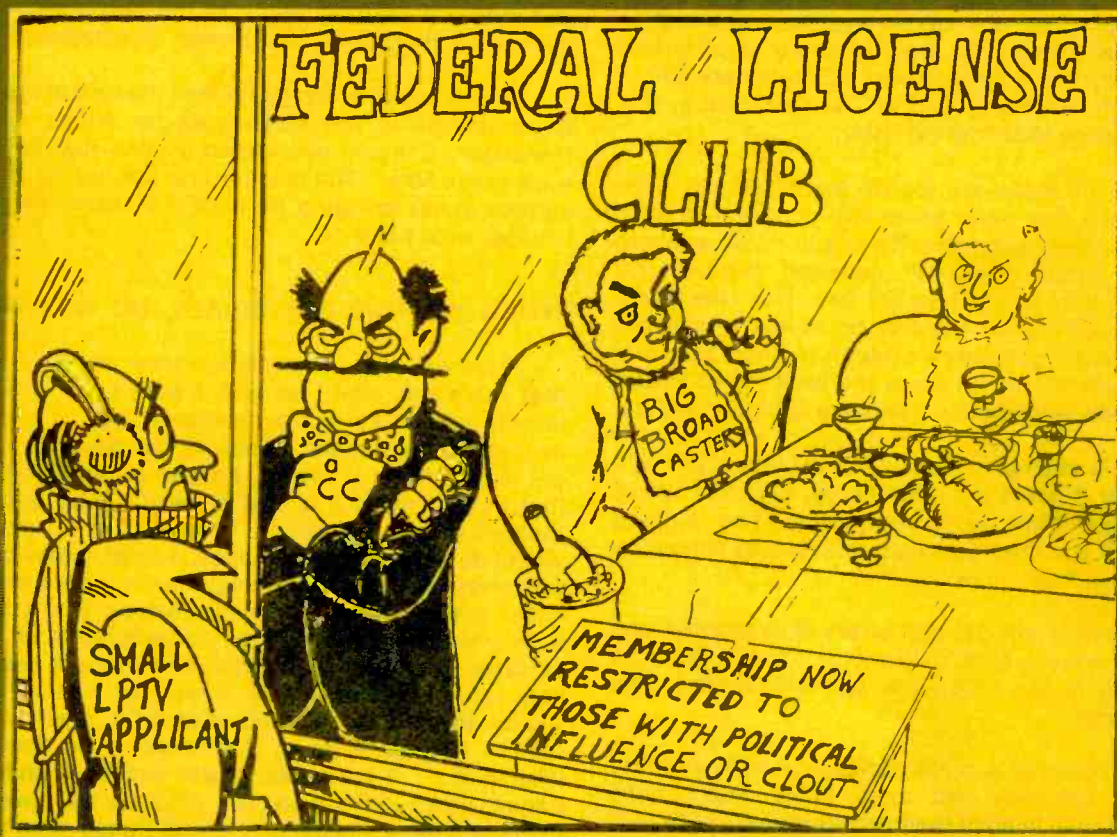
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After Reconsideration
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Here We Go

The plain facts of continued FCC LPTV in action are finally surfacing. Mark Fowler is quoted by the press as saying before congressional hearings in late April that "The Commission could process (Editors note: that's not the same as license) as many as 2,500 LPTV applications annually if the Commission gets additional funding."

That's could and if. They of course could have done a lot of LPTV processing in the last 2 years if they had really wanted to, but could does not mean will. Lets say they do get extra money and they actually do process 2,500 annually. With 12,500 now on hand (best estimate) it would at best take 5 years to get out of Tier One. This assumes; 1, The Commission gets the extra funding; 2, the Commission stops dragging their feet and takes a serious interest in granting Low Power; 3, that no more applications will be filed in Tier One (our best estimates are 200 or more a month still being filed in Tier One) and 4, that no one will file on top of cut-off lists.

All four of these are foolish assumptions. The indications are that rural areas will continue to have 200 new applications a month filed, and if 200 a month are put in cut-off they will generate another 600 minimum filed on top. Thus 200 new Tier One applications plus 600 cut-off monthly on mutual exclusives means even a 800 processed a month (4 times Fowler's figure) they will never cut down the back log of 12,500 as long as new and mutual exclusive filings continue.

Fowler is saying at best 210 a month. We still conclude that if you are in Tier Three, take our advice of 2 years ago. Start taking youth pills. You're going to need 'em if you think you want to live long enough to get a license in Tier Three.

The Commission got the lottery they wanted and used it as an excuse to do nothing for 2 years. Trouble implementing it and litigations will kill another two years, of course.

Fowler stated at a press conference in Vegas that I attended that they had more LPTV applications on hand now than in all of their previous years of broadcast license activity. Instead of gearing up to serve the public interest and take care of it, he keeps patting the Commission on the back for doing a "good job" on LPTV.

If he had been in control during the CB radio licensing boom he would have said that we have gotten more CB 2 way radio applications in a month than we have licensed two way radios in all the previous years.

Therefore, when we grant five CB radio permits per month we are doing a good job.

If he had been in control of the Commission during the CB rush, the public would have said to hell with the Commission. Who needs the license anyway. Just get on the air. What a lot of 'em did even with 60 day processing.

We can guarantee right now when we get a call from some rural area people that want to furnish their neighbors with excellent satellite TV reception, we tell them honestly, they are wasting their time and money applying for a Low Power license.

So they buy less expensive non-approved equipment and get it on the air in 10 days, and they report it works just fine. All of their neighbors are tickled pink. Our best estimates are that there are over 500 such unlicensed LPTV broadcast operations (some even multiple channel) on the air now and they are growing at a far faster rate than licensed LPTV stations.

So far to our knowledge, the Commission has shut down only one unlicensed LPTV transmitter. He was dumb enough to apply to the Commission for a license to make his Low Power broadcasting legal.

Bothering with and going thru the hassle and delay for a license in the hinterlands for either LPTV or translator, is again considered a joke, just as it was back in the 50's. The country boy byword is, if you're serious about bringing better TV in here, forget the license. Just put it on.

WHEN WRITING EDITORIALS, DO NOT USE "I"

I know how to make money rather easily. I learned that years ago. Now I do what I want to do and money is only secondary and a necessary evil. I know that eventually I will make money in low power if I do not get too old first. However, I am smart enough to know that I could make it almost anyway, faster and easier then what I am doing now in low power. I do not do what I do because I need money. I need money because I do what I do. I know the magazine as I percieve it will never make a dime. I do the magazine to share my background experience and knowledge and unique abilities to gather information and make it useable to help other succeed in Low Power, as well as myself. I know that our ICTV alliance of little guys will never take in enough to do all that needs to be done to fill their needs. Information made available and things done to make LPTV work. The Alliance will never take in enough money to get all of these things done the way we would like them to be done. We just do the best we can, consistant with still being here tomorrow.

Is your subscription or ICTV membership about to run out? Check the address label and renew now....

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House Panel Faults FCC For Favoring Broadcasters

WASHINGTON, D.C.— Federal Communications Commission chairman Mark Fowler came under pointed criticism last week for adopting policies that some Congressmen said favor existing broadcasters over TV competitors and the viewing public.

At an oversight hearing to investigate how the FCC allocates its resources, members of the House telecommunications subcommittee took issue with what they said are the actual effects of Mr. Fowler's preference for allowing the marketplace rather than government regulation to govern the television industry.

"The rhetoric and the reality seem to be quite distant," said Rep. Tim Wirth (D-CO), subcommittee chairman, who charged the FCC chairman with commissioning more FCC employees to work on eliminating restrictions on the three broadcast networks rather than assigning staff to authorize newer, competing technologies, such as new radio and TV stations and low power TV applications. The FCC's efforts to repeal rules on network program

ownership and syndication practices, said Rep. Wirth, will only strengthen the existing networks and undermine competition while competitors remain hamstrung at the FCC.

At least one FCC commissioner agreed with the assessment. "I think our priorities are all screwed up," said Henry Rivera, who also complained that the FCC is "dragging" on bringing new technologies to the fore.

Commerce Committee chairman John Dingell (D-MI) also criticized Mr. Fowler for favoring the interests of broadcasters over concerns for the public by advocating the removal of the fairness doctrine and equal time requirements. Without broadcast standards upholding the public interest, said Rep. Dingell, viewers who cannot afford the diversity of cable and other media will have access only to inferior television. "These broadcasters are crying about this (regulation) all the way to the bank and I find it hard to sympathize with those kind of tears," said Rep. Dingell.

ch 22tv

NEW ULM



Local television began in New Ulm on Tuesday, March 1, when Channel 22 went on the air as southern Minnesota's first low-power television station.

Channel 22 is producing two daily half-hour New Ulm newscasts featuring local news and sports according to general-manager Bruce Fenske.

"We have decided to broadcast the two news programs at 6:30 and 10:30 p.m. so the viewer can still watch national and state news on other stations and then view the local news and sports," said Fenske.

The newscasts will feature videotape stories from various locations and sports highlights from games played each evening.

Katherine Lenaburg reports the news and Robert McDowel is reporting the sports. Mark Reinarts, Robb Harriss and McGinnis are doing the camera work for the programs.

The news programs will be produced and directed by Bob Raffel 22's operations manager.

Raffel and the staff will be working to develop other local interest programs for New Ulm once the two news

programs are launched.

Channel 22 broadcast a UHF signal in a 15-20 mile radius of New Ulm. In New Ulm, the station is also available on cable television thru New Ulm T.V. Signal Co.

Like any other television station, most of Channel 22's programming is from outside sources. However New Ulm programming is able to pre-empt the outside programming making it a local television station.

To offer viewers a complete news program of state and national news the station has entered into an agreement with WCCO-TV in Minneapolis to carry the 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. Reports on Channel 22.

"This will allow the viewer to turn to Channel 22 at 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. to receive state news, weather and sports from WCCO and then follow with the local news at 6:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. without having to change the dial," said Fenske.

Channel 22's studio and control room is in the New Ulm Journal building in downtown New Ulm with the transmitter located at the KXLP-FM tower.

A Lobbying Firm Specializing in Bipartisanship

By BARBARA GAMAREKIAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 11 — In a suite of offices overlooking F Street in downtown Washington, an autographed Christmas greeting from former President Jimmy Carter hangs on the wall. Across the hall in an equally spacious office, a framed photograph with a personal message from President Reagan rests on a bookshelf.

In subtle fashion, the juxtaposition of the twin offices and twin Presidential messages tells a tale of how this city works.

It is the firm of Wexler, Reynolds, Harrison & Schule, a lobbying and legislative strategy group that numbers among its partners two of the best-known political operatives in the capital: Anne Wexler, former assistant to President Carter for public liaison, and Nancy Clark Reynolds, former vice president and head of the Bendix Corporation's national affairs office here and a longtime friend of Ronald and Nancy Reagan.

They are an entrepreneurial pair who have put aside ideological differences and quickly made themselves a part of the Washington establishment. Their name recognition, contacts and knowledge of Washington give them instant access across the political spectrum.

Nancy Reynolds, blue-eyed and ebullient, and Anne Wexler, dark-eyed and relaxed, exude a zesty self-confidence as they talk about what they agree is "the best job we've ever had."

Need for 'a Great Deal of Humor'

"Access is important," said Mrs. Wexler. "It certainly helps for people to know who you are. But you have to do your homework. You have to know what you are talking about."

"You need to work both sides of the aisle if you are going to serve the needs of your clients," said Mrs. Reynolds. "That's one of the benefits of our kind of an arrangement. You can't think in partisan terms."

An essential ingredient for success in this town, added Mrs. Reynolds, is the ability "to stand back and look at Washington with a jaundiced eye and a great deal of humor. You have to see it through that prism and be able to laugh at yourself and at a lot of what goes on."

The women work after office hours as well. Mrs. Reynolds is in great demand on the heavily Republican social scene, and she is assisting Senator Paul Laxalt, head of the Republican National Committee, with fund raising. Mrs. Wexler, whose White House contacts reached lawyers, lobbyists, journalists, labor figures and businessmen in the Democratic establish-



The New York Times / Teresa Zabala

Nancy Clark Reynolds, foreground, and Anne Wexler.

'You need to work both sides of the aisle.'

—Nancy Clark Reynolds

ment, is chairman of the April 20 Democratic Congressional dinner here.

Both women married and spent a number of years raising children. Mrs. Wexler and her second husband, Joseph Duffey, chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, each have two sons. Mrs. Reynolds, who is divorced, has four sons. The résumés of the women, who are in their middle 50's, read like something out of "Superwoman."

Anne Wexler: Democratic political organizer and national convention delegate, Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce, associate publisher of Rolling Stone magazine, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, adjunct lecturer at the Kennedy School

of Government at Harvard, trustee of Hampshire College and director of the New England Electric System and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

Nancy Reynolds: political reporter and television co-anchor, special assistant to Ronald Reagan when he was Governor of California, director of transition for Nancy Reagan, associate director of national affairs for Boise Cascade, United States Representative to the United Nations on the Status of Women, president of the Business-Government Relations Council and a director of Sears, Roebuck and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Although they had known of each other through the Washington grapevine, the two first met in the Carter White House at a briefing set up by Mrs. Wexler for corporate representatives.

Shortly after Mr. Carter's defeat, Mrs. Wexler joined with two other veterans of that Administration, Gail Harrison and Robert M. Schule, in setting up the firm. In the fall of 1981 Alonzo McDonald, the president of Bendix, who had worked with Mrs. Wexler on a number of White House

The lobbying firm above has been hired by a coalition of the four LPTV Associations and the manufacturers group to lobby LPTV interests on the hill.

projects, asked that she work as an outside consultant with Mrs. Reynolds on the development of a Washington strategy for use in a hypothetical Bendix acquisition venture or merger. It proved to be such a success that Mrs. Reynolds left Bendix last January to join the Wexler operation.

"It isn't difficult to get clients when you have the White House dust on you," said Lloyd Hackler, a deputy press secretary in the Johnson Administration who now represents the American Retail Federation here. "But you have to deliver. Anne knows the battles are not always on the floor of the House or the Senate. She understands how the process works, where it all begins, the interrelationships of interest groups, who the major players are, how to put a coalition together."

"A staff guy in the Department of Commerce can sometimes do more for you than the highest paid lawyer in town and she knows that. Between the two of them, they've got all the bases covered and make a pretty powerful team."

No Gender for Toughness

Their gender has not been a handicap although, as Mr. Hackler pointed out: "The woman thing in this town is still damn tough. Corporate guys want to hire someone who they think will be a tough operator."

In response, Mrs. Wexler said wryly: "When it comes to toughness, there is no gender for that, my dear."

The firm specializes in building coalitions and grass roots strategies as well as direct lobbying; it numbers such clients as Aetna, the National Football League, the Kellogg Compa-

ny, Tosco Corporation, the Motion Picture Association and, of course, Bendix.

"What serves you well over the years is just the old gut reaction," said Mrs. Reynolds. "Experience and contacts help, but in the end it's an instinct, an antenna. This city is a tremendous amalgam of incredible people from all walks of life who are elected to political office. You have to be fascinated with the political process, as frustrating and maddening and bone-shaking..."

"And as slowwww," interjected Mrs. Wexler with a grin.

"The financial rewards are important, but more than that," Mrs. Reynolds said. "It's the challenge, the exhilaration, the satisfaction of playing the high stakes of the Washington game."



ICTV STILL THE WORKING ALLIANCE FOR LPTV APPLICANTS

The coalition of LPTV organizations put together to hire a lobbying firm for low power, is getting one fourth of that lobbying groups compensation from ICTV. In regard to the copying and strike applications to extort money from the serious applicants and the resulting bogging down of the whole licensing process, well we have, as an alliance of little guys and as an individual, tackled that battle almost single handed, calling attention to it and sounding the alarm many months before others would have known what was happening. Their planned 10,000 applications filed on top in 83 has been stopped. That lonely battle has cost us considerably already. We have so far had only 70.00 contributed by others that benefit from this effort. When you are a member of the Independent Community TV alliance, your membership money goes right out to work, not to line someone's pocket. ICTV gives you a lot of bang for your buck. If you are an LPTV applicant and enthusiast and you are serious about LPTV, you belong as a member of ICTV.

ICTV spent over 2,000 assembling information for the low power sourcebook. This book is free to all members and has data from over 700 firms. However, since no one is getting any quantity of CP's and there is no hope of any until fall at the earliest, we are going to have to recontact them all, up date it and not print the sourcebook until there are a number of people in need of the information because they have CP's. The same is also true on Setting Up a Low Cost Studio and other manuals and tapes we have been working on. To print them now would make them outdated later, at the time when we will really need them.

Members of ICTV who are disappointed that we do not have our sourcebook etc. and setting up a "small studio", manual and video tapes done yet, should realize that with the present do-nothing FCC, along with application copying for pay-offs, has made everyone mutually exclusive and not licenseable, at least until full start up of the lottery, so we have been concentrating all of our time and resources (legal expenses, etc.) on these problems.

The good news is that we have some new books we bought for free loan to members, including "Single Camera Video Production Handbook",

**New coverage of effective and
inexpensive techniques!**

SINGLE CAMERA VIDEO PRODUCTION HANDBOOK

**By Barry J. Fuller, Steve Kanaba,
and Janyce Brisch-Kanaba**

Here's the latest information you need to begin producing video programs with a single-camera system. You'll find effective, creative, and inexpensive production techniques and equipment guidelines covering: interconnecting the camera with related video systems; audio, lighting, shooting, and editing techniques; video graphics; set design; and the business of video production. You'll also see how to control and operate low-cost, light-weight single camera systems using the guide's skill-enhancing techniques and guidelines for high-quality educational, industrial, artistic, and documentary productions! In addition to up-to-date how-to video aspects, you'll find an entire section on the business of video — showing you how to get into this newest form of video production and make it profitable! Pub. Jan. '83, 272 pp., 348 illus., 7x9 1/4"

addition and/or deletion of comparative criteria established in the Report and Order. Noncommercial broadcasting petitioners request the reservation of channels for public television stations and an interference priority for public broadcasters on reserved channels that are available for low power use.

In the Matter of

Inquiry into the Future Role of Low Power Television Broadcasting and Television Translators in the National Telecommunications System.)
) BC Docket No. 78-253
) RM-2846
) RM-3109

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Adopted: March 31, 1983 ; Released: May 6, 1983

By the Commission:

1. The Commission has before it for consideration various petitions seeking reconsideration and/or clarification of our Report and Order authorizing the low power television service. 1/ Report and Order, FCC 82-107, 47 Fed. Reg. 21468 (published May 18, 1982) (hereinafter referred to as "Report and Order"). Also before the Commission are various oppositions, comments and replies concerning those petitions. 2/

1/ The petitions are as follows: (1) Petition for Partial Reconsideration filed by American Women in Radio and Television, Inc. (AWRT); (2) Petition for Partial Reconsideration filed by Bogner Broadcast Equipment Corp. (Bogner); (3) Petition for Reconsideration filed by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB); (4) Petition for Reconsideration filed by Dick Dowart; (5) International Broadcasting Network's (IBN) Petition for Reconsideration; (6) A document entitled "Comments of Law Enforcement Administrators Telecommunications Advisory Committee" (LEATAC); (7) Los Angeles County Sheriff Department's Petition for Reconsideration (LA Sheriff) and "Additional Comments to the Previously filed Petition for Reconsideration" filed by the LA Sheriff; (8) Petition for Reconsideration filed by Microband Corporation of America (Microband); (9) Petition for Partial Reconsideration filed by the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB); (10) Petition for Reconsideration filed by the National Association of Public Television Stations (NAPTS); (11) Petition for Reconsideration filed by Neighborhood TV Company; (12) Petition for Reconsideration filed by the National Translator Association (NTA); (13) Petition for Reconsideration filed by the Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and (14) Petition for Reconsideration filed by the Television Center, Inc. (TV Center).

2/ A list of all such pleadings is attached as Appendix A.

Background

2. Proposed on September 9, 1980, the rule changes adopted in the Report and Order permit TV translator stations to originate programming and operate on a subscription basis. During the pendency of this proceeding, the Commission continued to accept and process translator applications, including applications accompanied by waiver requests to include low power features. However, in April 1981, the Commission had to stop accepting most new translator applications due to the volume of interim applications filed. In July 1981, the Commission issued a Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making in this docket, requesting comments on prohibited overlap standards that would facilitate automated processing of the pending applications.

3. The rules adopted in the Report and Order limit low power stations to ten watts power on VHF channels and 1,000 watts on UHF channels. Stations may operate on any VHF or UHF channel meeting the desired-to-undesired signal ratios specified in the new rules. These contour overlap engineering standards are designed to ensure that the secondary spectrum priority of low power stations is strictly maintained. Secondary status means that low power stations may not create objectionable interference to full service television stations nor to land mobile radio stations operating on UHF Channels 14 through 20 pursuant to the Commission's sharing scheme. A low power station causing interference to a full service station or a protected land mobile station must correct the problem or cease operation. The Commission also adopted automated engineering standards for low power applications processing.

4. The low power service, as established in the Report and Order, is subject to minimum regulation. There are no ownership restrictions, ascertainment or program log requirements, minimum hours of operation or program regulations, other than those imposed by statute. The Commission also declined to impose a requirement that cable systems carry the signals of low power stations. The cable carriage requirement had been imposed for certain traditional translator stations, because they were considered to be extensions of full power local stations in their area. However, mandatory cable carriage would not be warranted for low power stations, since they have no local programming requirement. To authorize new stations in this service, the Commission established a curtailed paper hearing process. Only minority ownership and diversity of control of the media were to be considered in the comparative hearing. 3/

3/ The Commission also indicated its intention to utilize a lottery for low power proceedings if such a procedure was permitted by amendment to the Communications Act. The Communications Amendments Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-259), enacted September 13, 1982, included authority to utilize lotteries with preferences for minority ownership and diversity. To implement this legislation, the Commission adopted a Second Notice of Proposed Rule Making in Gen. Docket No. 81-768, FCC 82-420, adopted September 23, 1982, released October 7, 1982.

5. The petitions for reconsideration and/or clarification of the Report and Order raise a broad range of issues concerning the implementation of the low power television service. Petitioners take issue with the establishment of comparative criteria to resolve mutually exclusive applications for low power stations. Various petitioners argue for the

6. Some petitioners request changes in the Commission's allocation criteria for the service, including consideration of terrain shielding, changes in channel spacing requirements, power limits and methods of calculating contours. The petitions also raise the issue of sharing low power spectrum with land mobile communications uses. Other technical matters raised in various pleadings include the imposition of operator requirements on low power stations and limitations on interference caused to cable systems and Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS) stations. Issues of retransmission consent and mandatory cable carriage were also raised. With regard to the processing of low power applications, petitioners raised questions concerning the freeze on applications and the interim processing of those requests. Petitioners also asked for changes in the handling of amendments to low power applications that constitute major modifications, and they make suggestions on the format of new and renewal application forms for the low power service.

7. The various petitions, oppositions, comments and replies will be treated herein on an issue-by-issue basis. Moreover, as appropriate, this Order will effectuate various rule and form changes that are warranted, as a result of the pleadings before us and our own review of and experience with the Report and Order.

Comparative Criteria

8. The Report and Order stated that we hoped to have statutory authorization to use a lottery procedure in lieu of comparative hearings to resolve mutually exclusive low power TV applications. However, at the time, we had no lottery procedures, and the Report and Order devised hearing procedures and comparative preferences for use in low power TV cases. Lotteries were not yet authorized at the time the Petitions for Reconsideration were filed, but such procedures are now permitted, and the Commission has today concluded a rule making to implement them. 4/ In this context, we need only briefly describe the comparative procedures established in the Report and Order and the related arguments on reconsideration.

9. When necessary, the hearings contemplated in the Report and Order were to be conducted largely on paper, with prehearing discovery

4/ Report and Order in Gen. Docket No. 81-768, FCC 83-____, adopted March 9, 1983.

conducted or oral testimony taken only when the Administrative Law Judge deemed it necessary. The comparative criteria adopted in the Report and Order were (1) diversification of control of the media of mass communications and (2) over fifty percent minority ownership.

10. NAB argues that the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 45 Fed. Reg. 69178 (October 17, 1980), did not give adequate notice that diversification of control was being considered as a comparative factor or that encouraging new entrants was a primary goal of the authorization process. CPB and IBN argue that the Notice indicated that the Commission would award a preference for noncommercial applicants, but the Commission failed to alert parties that it might retreat from that position, as we did in the Report and Order. AWRT requests inclusion of a comparative preference for applicants that are over 50 percent female owned, and Dick Dowart requests inclusion of a preference for the handicapped.

11. The Administrative Procedure Act requires notice of "the terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved." 5 U.S.C. Section 553(b)(3). Notice need only be sufficient to apprise interested parties fairly of the issues involved, and promulgation of a rule different from an original proposal does not necessitate the opportunity for further comment, so long as the rule is a logical outgrowth of the notice and comments. Consolidation Coal Co. v. Costle, 604 F. 2d 239, 248 (4th Cir. 1979); BASF Wyandotte Corp. v. Costle, 598 F. 2d 637 (1st Cir. 1979). In our Notice of Proposed Rule Making, supra, at 69189, we stated:

We note that our staff recommended the three criteria as a 'first draft' set of preferences, and propose them in that spirit. We shall carefully consider comments that advance other approaches to the comparative process.

Thus, our actions with regard to comparative preferences were within the scope of the Notice or a logical outgrowth of the Notice.

12. The petitions requesting the inclusion or exclusion of individual comparative preferences are affected by the legislation authorizing the lottery. 5/ Congress expressed its "intention and expectation" that the lottery be used for low power television and specified that the two preferences of diversification and minority ownership be used. See H. Rep. No. 97-765. Furthermore, Congress in 309(1)(3)(c)(ii) defines "minority group" as "Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders." We have adopted rules to implement a lottery procedure for LPTV in our action today in Gen. Docket No. 81-768. See Report and Order in Gen. Docket 81-768, adopted March 9, 1983, 48 Fed. Reg. _____. Thus, AWRT's petition advocating a preference for female ownership, Dick

5/ The Communications Amendments Act of 1982, P.L. 97-259, Section 115, enacted September 13, 1982, amended Section 309(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. Section 309(1). Dowart's petition advocating a preference for the handicapped, NAB's petition objecting to the diversity preference, those portions of the CPB and IBN petitions advocating a noncommercial preference and IBN's request that we clarify the definition of minority ownership in the case of a non-profit entity will be denied. Comparative preferences and definitions have been established in the lottery proceeding. 6/

Noncommercial Channel Reservation

13. Low power channels are allocated on a demand basis. There is no table of allotments, and no channels are reserved for noncommercial low power use. Applicants simply select a vacant channel and provide an

engineering showing that the proposed facility will not cause objectionable interference. In the Report and Order we eliminated the preference for educational rebroadcast on reserved channels which previously had given noncommercial translators an absolute priority over commercial translators on channels reserved for full power noncommercial applicants.

14. CPB requests that the Commission reconsider and reserve channels for noncommercial applicants in the top 100 markets. CPB claims that the Commission's records do not support the conclusion that there are adequate vacant noncommercial channels in these markets. Rather a table would provide noncommercial educational applicants sufficient time to prepare their applications. CPB proposes that the table be self-retiring after 3 or 4 years. In the alternative, CPB suggests that the Commission suspend all "A" list cut-off dates set during the proceeding to provide potential noncommercial licensees with the opportunity to organize and prepare applications for filing.

15. NAPTS and Rocky Mountain request a priority with respect to interference protection for noncommercial operators on channels listed in the Television Table of Assignments reserved for noncommercial use. NAPTS alleges that a commercial operator can preclude a low power noncommercial operator on a reserved channel. NAPTS claims this frustrates the Congressional mandate to make public telecommunications services available to all citizens of the United States, in that it will make it more difficult for public television operators to expand service to remote areas through the use of translators. NAPTS also complains that the Commission's action will inhibit the use of existing reserved channels to initiate service with low power stations and develop them into full service stations as additional support becomes available. Rocky Mountain argues that unless the Commission affords

5/ The IBN petition correctly points out that an applicant that has received a grant through the lottery procedure would suffer a diversity disadvantage in all subsequent lotteries. Thus, it may be possible that an applicant would be at a disadvantage for its first choice facility by virtue of succeeding in the lottery for some other lower choice station. Of course, the applicant could resolve this dilemma by withdrawing its application from consideration in the "less desirable" lottery.

noncommercial translators and low power stations a priority on channels reserved for noncommercial use, they will not be able to get funding. It takes exception to the Commission's reasoning, *i.e.*, that noncommercial channels are still reserved for full service use and that noncommercial stations can engage in revenue producing activities. Rocky Mountain asserts that there is no justification or support for fulltime noncommercial stations in Rocky Mountain's area, and many noncommercial licensees choose not to engage in revenue producing activities.

16. We continue to believe that channel reservation is not feasible in a demand service such as low power television. Furthermore, the reasoning that channels must be reserved in order to give noncommercial applicants time to get financing overlooks the relatively low cost of the stations. Therefore, we reject CPB's suggestion that we create reserved noncommercial low power television channels in the top 100 markets. We similarly are not persuaded that it would be in the public interest to give an interference protection priority to educational translators or low power stations that use unoccupied channels reserved for full power noncommercial operation. Such a priority would unnecessarily complicate the engineering determinations that have to be made in the processing of low power and translator applications. More importantly, it would put commercial low power applicants at a distinct disadvantage, having to protect noncommercial operators on reserved channels, but accepting interference from such operations under certain circumstances. We can think of no public interest benefit that would justify the added work to the Commission and the cost to commercial operators. Of course, all low power and translator operations on reserved or unreserved channels remain secondary to and must protect full service operations on those channels.

17. The Commission has previously denied a petition for reconsideration 7/ and a Motion for Stay of Interim Processing 8/ relating to CPB's suggestion that, as an alternative to reserved channels, we suspend all "A" list cut-off dates set during the proceeding to provide noncommercial applicants an opportunity to organize and prepare applications for filing. In our Order denying the Motion for Stay, we noted that our application procedures required only that a financial proposal be submitted, not that an actual funding grant be approved. Therefore, we did not believe that noncommercial applicants were so disadvantaged as to require suspension of the "A" cut-off dates. As previously indicated, the relatively low cost of effectuating the low power service would indicate that any special considerations for noncommercial operations were unnecessary. Indeed, as we have previously pointed out, several noncommercial applicants managed to meet the cut-off date indicating that noncommercial applicants had sufficient time.

7/ Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 81-15, 47 Fed. Reg. 28714, released January 16, 1981.

8/ Order denying motion for stay, FCC 81-52, released February 6, 1981; see also Little Rock Television Company v. FCC, 646 F. 2d 1271 (8th Cir. 1981) (*per curiam*).

Technical Issues

18. Petitioners raised various technical questions ranging from the allocation of spectrum for LPTV on a shared basis to the requirements for technical expertise in the operation of LPTV stations. Those issues will be considered herein *seriatim*.

Spectrum Sharing

19. Low power and translator applicants may select any channel between 2 and 69, subject to our technical rules including protection to land mobile stations that share frequencies with broadcast users. The LA Sheriff's Department has filed a rule making petition (RM-3975) requesting creation of a public safety band between 470 and 512 MHz (UHF Channels 14-20). Presently,

Channels 14-20 are shared by broadcasting and land mobile radio services. Second Report and Order, Docket No. 18261, 30 F.C.C. 2d 221 (1971); Fifth Report and Order, Docket No. 18261, 48 F.C.C. 2d 360 (1974).

20. The LA Sheriff requests that we defer any licensing on television Channels 14 through 20 until the study period set forth in FR Docket No. 82-10 is completed and its recommendations acted upon. 9/ The Sheriff states there is a significant need for land mobile frequencies as evidenced by current applications and the rapid depletion of the 800 MHz allocation and claims that if low power television stations are granted on Channels 14-20, it will be difficult to reallocate this portion of the spectrum to land mobile. APCO urges that the Commission amend the rules in the low power proceeding to prohibit licensing of low power stations until full consideration is given to the issues raised in RM-3975 and FR Docket No. 82-10. APCO states that the Commission's primary obligation to promote safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communications requires this action.

21. We are not persuaded that we should withhold Channels 14-20 from low power television at this time. The Interim Report did predict increasing spectrum needs for land mobile uses. It noted, however, that new technologies exist that may alleviate this scarcity. The Commission will continue to study land mobile needs and the Sheriff's petition for rule making (RM-3975) noted *supra*. The question in RM-3975 is how the spectrum should be allocated as between broadcasting (including full power as well as low power stations) and land mobile. If those channels are allocated to land mobile,

9/ In September, 1982, the Planning Staff of the Private Radio Bureau released its Interim Report on Future Private Land Mobile Telecommunications Requirements (Interim Report). This report was the culmination of a proceeding, instituted by a January 26, 1982, Notice of Inquiry, designated FR Docket No. 82-10. Also the Commission's staff has completed another study announced in our Report and Order to determine the possibility of broadcast-land mobile sharing in major urban markets. Report and Order at 21479.

the allocation of new full power as well as new and existing low power stations would be affected. Low power stations, being secondary, are on notice that their use may be preempted by that action. Licensing low power stations on these channels will not prejudice the rule making or the studies in Docket No. 82-10. Therefore, we will deny the Sheriff's petition. Similarly, we do not believe this is the proper forum to act on WTA's suggestion that land mobile should be removed from this portion of the spectrum entirely. Eliminating such sharing would involve spectrum allocation decisions beyond the scope of this proceeding. However, it is our intention to continue the procedure, instituted in the Report and Order, whereby all low power TV grants within 100 miles of the ten largest U.S. cities (120 miles in California) are coordinated by the Mass Media Bureau and the Private Radio Bureau. In this manner, we can assure that new low power stations will not unduly foreclose the Commission's options in Gen. Docket No. 82-10. This course of action will be revisited, as appropriate, after Commission action in that proceeding. I. the interim, we do not believe that the coordination process will unduly impede low power TV service.

Power, Protected Contours and Terrain Shielding

22. Low power stations and translators must protect existing stations from interference. They are limited in transmitter power output to 10 watts VHF and 1,000 watts UHF. VHF stations operating on channels in the Television Table of Assignments may use 100 watts. Applicants must make a showing that their proposed facility will not cause objectionable interference. The potential for such interference is predicted using desired-to-undesired (D/U) field strength ratios set forth in the Report and Order. We therein declined to consider terrain shielding in determining interference protection.

23. IBN claims that the protected contour values set forth in the rules are too high and that the power limits, particularly the limitation on the output power of VHF transmitters, are too low. WTA asks that we consider terrain shielding. WTA claims that the Commission staff would not be overburdened if it: (1) required the applicant to make a terrain shielding showing and notify other licensees or applicants that terrain shielding is a factor in interference protection and (2) conditioned the grant on the accuracy of the shielding study.

24. IBN has provided no information to establish that our protected contour values are too high or that the power limits are too low. Rather, IBN has simply expressed disagreement with our judgment. The power limits and protected contours established in the Report and Order were designed to provide low power stations with service areas that would be large enough to provide a potentially adequate economic base for the station's viability, but not so large as to overly restrict the number of stations we could authorize. Thus, the limits were set to provide the opportunity for the best and most diverse service to the public with the minimum of delays occasioned by the need to resolve mutual exclusivities. IBN has failed to allege any facts which would alter the balance thus struck in the Report and Order.

25. As to protection to full service stations, the Report and Order stated that if we were to "receive a well documented complaint that an authorized low power station impairs regular reception of a full service signal outside the full service station's Grade B contour, this could be a ground for corrective action against the low power licensee, depending upon an evaluation of the situation." Report and Order, *supra* at 21497. However, we also indicated that, generally, we would use the Grade B contour as the standard for protected service. Thus, interference beyond the protected contour would not constitute an indirect modification of license of the full service station, entitling it to a hearing under Section 316 of the Communications Act. 10/ Nevertheless, a full service station complaining of interference would be a party in interest under Section 309 of the Communications Act 11/ entitled to file a Petition to Deny substantiating the alleged harm.

26. We do not believe that we can consider terrain shielding in evaluating low power applications. Initially, we note that there is no universally accepted method of predicting the effects of terrain shielding. It would be beyond the scope of this proceeding to adopt a general terrain correction factor, even if we had sufficient information to enable us to do so. Under these circumstances, any attempt to allow for terrain shielding would embroil us in disputes that may not be susceptible to resolution by accepted standards and would therefore frustrate our efforts to expedite grant of low power licenses. Accordingly, we will not consider terrain shielding in the processing of low power TV applications at this time.

Fourteen Channel Spacing

27. In our Report and Order we prohibited pairs of co-located transmitters or low power television stations from operating with fourteen channel spacing. NTA argues that the Commission should allow fourteen channel spacing between low power stations and asserts that a number of transmitters operate on such spacing. We are not persuaded that the prohibition of fourteen channel spacing should be eliminated. To avoid interference, fourteen channel spacing requires not only that the stations be authorized to radiate essentially the same field strength, but also that the stations must be maintained equally. If stations are commonly owned, they are likely to interfere only with each other. Nevertheless, we believe it more appropriate

10/ Section 316 of the Communications Act requires the Commission to notify and to provide the opportunity for a hearing to any station the license of which is being modified directly or indirectly. See *NBC v. FCC (KOA)*, 132 F. 2d 343 (1942), *aff'd*, 319 U.S. 239 (1943); *L.B. Wilson, Inc. v. FCC*, 170 F. 2d 793 (1948).

11/ Section 309 of the Communications Act allows parties in interest to file petitions to deny. Such petitions must contain specific allegations of fact sufficient to show that the petitioner is a party in interest and that grant of the application would not be in the public interest.

to prohibit fourteen channel spacing at this time. Our experience with low power TV indicates that efficient authorization of new service to the public requires automated processing. Fourteen channel spacing for co-owned stations would be incompatible with out automated technical processing. Of course, such applications could be processed by hand, but we do not believe that the benefits of fourteen channel spacing outweigh the cost of hand processing in terms of delays in authorization of service to the public. Therefore, at this time, we will not permit operation of new transmitters or low power stations at fourteen channel spacing.

Operator Requirements

28. In our Report and Order, at 21490, we stated that we believe that Section 318 of the Communications Act requires that all originating stations have an operator holding at least a Restricted Radio Telephone Operator's Permit in continuous attendance during local originations. The operator must be at the transmitter site, remote control point or program source. During retransmissions via microwave, the operator requirement can be fulfilled by observing the low power station signal on a conventional receiver for fourteen continuous minutes each day. See Section 74.734(b). IBN seeks clarification of the requirement, arguing that the rules should not require the presence of a licensed operator during retransmission of microwave fed signals, including those received via satellite, or during the insertion of a brief station identification or public service announcement.

29. The Report and Order in Docket No. 20539, 67 F.C.C. 2d 209 (1977) made it clear that television translator stations could use a satellite or terrestrial common carrier microwave feed provided that the translator station remained a rebroadcast device. Therefore, using such a feed would not, under our current rules, constitute program origination if the receiving station merely used the feed to enable it to rebroadcast simultaneously a television broadcast station. Section 74.784(a) and (c). Any programming received from microwave fed signals (including signals from a satellite) other than simultaneous rebroadcast of a television broadcast station would be considered local origination under our current rules. However, we do not believe it should be considered local origination for purposes of the operator requirements. We do not consider it necessary for an operator to be in attendance unless the program source signal is under the control of the licensee. Therefore, we are amending Section 74.701 to define local origination as those types of program origination in which the parameters of the program source signal are under the control of the low power television station licensee. Examples of local origination are transmission of signals generated at the transmitter site and transmission of programs reaching the transmitter site by television studio transmitter link (STL) stations. However, "origination" does not include signals obtained from terrestrial or satellite common carrier microwave feeds or signals rebroadcast from other low power television stations. See Appendix B.

30. Moreover, according to Section 74.731(f), station identification announcements, emergency messages or requests for funds are not considered originated programs, provided such inserts meet the requirements of Section 74.731(f) (in the case of requests for funds or emergency messages), or Section 74.783 (in the case of station identification). Furthermore, we believe that public service announcements should not constitute local origination within the scope of Section 74.701(g), so long as such announcements conform to the requirements of Section 74.731(f). Therefore, we shall amend the rules accordingly.

Interference Protection

31. Various petitions have raised issues concerning the potential interference from low power stations to cable television systems and

Multipoint Distribution Systems (MDS). With regard to cable systems, Section 74.703(d) of the Commission's rules establishes a "first in time, first in right" policy. NTA urges elimination of the prohibition imposed by 74.703(d). Petitioner argues that the requirement that low power television stations provide protection to CATV systems using a VHF channel as the input from a set-top converter to the TV set is unexpected and is in conflict with the Commission's policy of permitting cable's use of the spectrum based on non-preclusion of broadcast use. NTA also asserts that the policy is unnecessary since the prohibition on adjacent channel over the air transmissions would always leave a channel open for CATV use.

32. NTA has failed to provide any reason that the Commission should reconsider the "first in time, first in right" policy in cases of interference at the input channel of a cable system using a converter. Contrary to NTA's assertion, this rule should not have been unexpected and does not conflict with the Commission's policy of permitting cable's use of the spectrum based on its non-preclusion of broadcast use. Based on that policy, we denied requests from cable operators that we limit low power television to the UHF frequencies and, in general, denied formal protection to cable systems. Report and Order, paragraphs 43 and 45. We noted, however, that in the case of the input channel of a cable system using a converter, the preclusive effect would be minimal ("foreclosing at most one VHF channel from local use by transmitters or low power stations" Report and Order, at 21479). We stated that it is in the public interest to protect the expectation of continued service instead of permitting its degradation by a later applicant. *Id.* Moreover, the issue of cable/low power interference was raised in our Notice of Proposed Rule Making. Thus, the adopted rule stems logically from the Notice. See *BASF Wyandotte Corp. v. Costle*, *supra*. In view of the above, the portion of NTA's petition requesting reconsideration of Section 74.703(d) is denied.

33. MDS stations also use a VHF channel input from their converter to a subscriber's set, but the Report and Order accorded no protection from LPTV stations. Microband requests that the Commission provide MDS the same "first in time, first in right" protection from interference from low power television that it provides for cable. We believe that MDS operators, like cable operators, should settle most interference disputes privately. However, in the case of an input channel already in use by an MDS operator, it would be in the public interest to protect the expectation of continued service rather than allow degradation by a later applicant. This would be consistent with the protection afforded cable. Therefore, we will grant Microband's petition and amend Section 74.703(d) to include this protection. Moreover, the same situation could exist with regard to an input channel used by stations in the Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS), and we will afford similar protection to those licensees. See Appendix B.

Retransmission Consent and Cable Carriage

34. Low power stations are permitted to originate programming to an unlimited degree, but are not required to originate any programming. Thus, LPTV stations may retransmit the programming of other stations, provided they have consent to do so. IBN and NTA ask that we specifically permit translator stations to retransmit the programming of low power stations. Since translator stations have no programming requirements, they are free to retransmit a low power station's programming provided they have the appropriate consent to do so. 12/ However, any TV translator rebroadcasting the signal of a low power TV station would itself be considered a low power station for the purposes of the rules.

35. Under the present rules, cable systems must carry certain local full service stations, commercial transmitters over 100 watts and educational transmitters over 3 watts within a 35-mile radius of the cable system. See Sections 76.55(c)(1) and (2); 76.57(a)(2); 76.59(a)(3); and 76.61(a)(3). In our Report and Order we declined to extend the mandatory carriage to low power television stations. IBN and NTA request that the Commission apply its cable "must carry" rules to low power television claiming that unless cable carries low power stations they will not be able to compete with those stations that are carried. The rules which require the mandatory carriage of local stations by cable systems were designed to further the goals of our allocation plan, which, in turn, was designed to provide local television service to the entire country. Cable Television Report and Order, 36 F.C.C. 2d 143, 173 (1972). At that time, translators were considered extensions of local stations in the same area. Thus, certain translators were entitled to mandatory carriage. On the other hand, low power stations are not extensions of nearby full service stations; they are not part of the allocations plan, and they have no programming requirements. Thus, there is no reason to require carriage by cable systems. Under these circumstances, we believe the marketplace is the appropriate vehicle for determining whether a cable system would select a low power station for carriage.

Processing Issues

36. In September, 1980, the Commission established procedures for handling translator and low power television applications pending the outcome of the rule making. Notice on Interim Processing, 45 Fed. Reg. 62004

12/ We are simultaneously amending our operator requirements to make clear that retransmission of low power stations will not be considered local origination for purposes of the rules.

(published September 17, 1980). In April of 1981, with approximately 5,000 applications on file, and with insufficient staff and computer capability to handle them, the Commission stopped accepting new applications except: existing translators seeking to leave channels 70 through 83; existing translators seeking to change channels to eliminate interference to full service stations; or new proposals to serve areas currently receiving fewer than two full service stations. Order Imposing Freeze, 46 Fed. Reg. 26062 (published May 11, 1981).

37. When we adopted the Report and Order, we did not lift the freeze, but we did change the freeze exemptions slightly. Applications were grouped into categories by market size. Those applicants proposing to locate their transmitting antennas more than 35 miles from any of the 212 FCC-ranked television market were placed in Tier I and are now freeze exempt. The freeze exemption for proposals to serve areas currently receiving fewer than two full service stations was eliminated. Applicants other than those in Tier I were grouped in Tiers II and III by market size. Under the tiered system, processing of the first tier must be completed before processing of the second tier begins, and so on. 13/ The freeze would be lifted only for the limited purpose of receiving competing applications to the applications published on cut-off lists.

38. NTA argues that the Commission should reconsider its decision to use the three-tier processing plan. NTA proposes that we permit the continued filing and processing of applications which propose to serve areas that receive fewer than two full-service stations. Our tiered processing is designed to minimize the impact of low power applications on Commission resources and speed implementation of new service. The "less than two station" exemption had the potential to strain our resources and delay authorizations because it required an individualized engineering judgment for each application claiming this exemption. Our new standard identifies the most rural markets, which include most underserved areas. This standard can be handled by computer, thus minimizing delays in authorization. Therefore,

13/ However, applications that were accepted before the freeze and were cut off, will be processed with Tier I applications, even though they may now be classified as Tier II or III.

we will deny that portion of NTA's request to restate our freeze exemption for areas with fewer than two full service stations. 14/

Interim Processing

39. The interim processing rules provided for the consideration and grant of low power applications during the pendency of the rule making. Neighborhood urges the Commission to reject the principle of interim processing and declare that only those low power applications filed after the effective date of the new rules will be accepted against a translator application that would ordinarily have been granted before the authorization of low power service. Neighborhood claims that the practice of accepting applications before adoption of the Report and Order prejudged the issue and delayed grant of Neighborhood's applications for translator stations to be interconnected by satellite.

40. The Commission has previously considered petitions for reconsideration of the interim processing procedure. Memorandum Opinion and Order, 84 F.C.C. 2d 713 (1981). There, we thoroughly discussed the propriety of our interim processing standards. We concluded that a freeze on translator applications would deprive the public of needed service, but to accept only conventional translator applications with no waiver requests would invite abuse in that applicants desiring low power service could apply for a translator and upgrade later. We also noted that the exposure to the interim applications would enhance our ability to respond to the issues raised in the low power proceeding, and similar interim procedures had been approved. Kessler v. F.C.C., 326 F. 2d 673 (D.C. Cir. 1963), Buckeye Cablevision v. F.C.C., 438 F. 2d 948 (6th Cir. 1971), and Heredith Broadcasting v. F.C.C., 365 F. 2d 912 (D.C. Cir. 1966).

41. Neighborhood claims the low power interim policy differed from other interim procedures in other services. We do not find this argument persuasive. Interim procedures must differ somewhat due to many factors, including differences in the service involved. Neighborhood also complains about our refusal to reconsider the 15 station limit in our Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 81-175, released June 23, 1981. Petitioner claims this limit was imposed to stall its attempt to form a new network. The 15 station limit was necessary to maintain our flexibility during the pendency of the rule making. The interim standard would permit the possible adoption of ownership limits without substantial grandfathering problems engendered by interim processing without ownership limits. Thus, the interim limit was eliminated when we determined not to impose ownership rules.

14/ In the Report and Order we stated that we did not intend to issue any further cut-off lists until we processed all pending applications for low power stations. However, completion of the processing of the pending applications will require the services of a sophisticated computer system which we are in the process of implementing. In the interim, we will be issuing new cut-off lists as appropriate.

42. Neighborhood also argues that the Commission wrongfully prejudged low power, and the Commission should help Neighborhood create its new network of "family" programming. However, it is clear that this proceeding was not prejudged. The Report and Order provides ample reason for creation of the service and is not dependent on the existence of low power stations authorized under the interim process, and the Notice clearly alerted applicants that their grants were conditioned upon final authorization of low power television. Moreover, there 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.

Major Modifications

43. The Report and Order classified any change in frequency, transmitting antenna system, antenna height, antenna location exceeding 200 meters, authorized power, or community or area to be served as a major change for translators or low power television stations. Moreover, the Report and

Order indicated that an ownership change would not constitute a major modification. A major change sends an application back to the beginning of the processing line where it is again subject to competing applications.

44. Several petitioners, including Bogner, NTA and Television Center, request reconsideration of the criteria for a major change. Television Center claims that the criteria encompass many routine changes that will not affect other parties, and they will prevent settlements by penalizing small technical changes. Television Center argues that the major modification standard will not motivate applicants to make small changes to correct mutual exclusivities. Bogner claims that unless the major change definition is changed, petitions to deny will be filed against maintenance type changes. Bogner argues that existing translator stations which fall within Tiers II and III would be precluded from making such improvements for a lengthy period. NTA also argues that the definition should be changed to accommodate those with a legitimate need to make a change.

45. NTA suggests that the following not be major changes: any change to resolve interference, a change in location because of non-availability of the specified site, a reduction in antenna height or effective radiated power (ERP), or an increase in ERP if protection standards are met. Television Center proposes that the Commission treat as major only modifications in the transmitter location greater than three kilometers. According to Television Center's plan, minor changes could be approved only after 30 days notice and the opportunity for petitions to deny. Bogner suggests that we treat modifications of facilities that would not increase the signal range of the station in any horizontal direction as minor.

46. Upon reconsideration, we believe that classification of modifications that would not increase the signal range in any horizontal direction as minor would facilitate maintenance type changes and changes to eliminate interference without creating new interference or preclusion. Therefore, we are adopting Bogner's suggestion. Section 73.3572 of the Commission's Rules is amended accordingly. The remaining requested changes might permit additional preclusion or cause actual interference, due to local factors, even though applications for such changes might meet our general protection standards. See Report and Order, supra at 21475. Although Television Center's suggested 30 day notice provision would deal with the problem of actual interference, it would also delay changes that wouldn't create a problem. Accordingly, we will deny those requests for reconsideration.

47. We also believe that the implementation of the lottery requires alteration of our view of ownership changes. We can no longer ignore changes of more than 50% of an applicant's ownership, particularly where such changes could affect the applicants' lottery preference. Thus Section 73.3572(b) of the rules will govern ownership changes for low power applicants. We are also amending Section 74.732(d) of the rules to make it clear that major modifications will require a new cut-off list and afford an opportunity for the filing of competing applications. See Appendix B.

Renewal Form

48. The Report and Order indicated the Commission's intent to use an abbreviated license renewal application form for translator and low power television licenses. To this end, the current translator renewal form (FCC Form 348) has been streamlined in conformity with the Commission's actions regarding full service stations. See Revision of Applications for Renewal of License of Commercial and Noncommercial AM, FM, and Television Licenses, FCC 81-146, 46 Fed. Reg. 26236, published May 11, 1981, reconsideration denied, 87 F.C.C. 2d 1127. A sample of the revised FCC Form 348 is attached as Appendix C. We have decided not to include any engineering questions in the revised form. Rather than routinely requiring the submission of engineering data at renewal time, the Commission believes—as in the case of full service stations—that operation in full compliance with our engineering requirements can be ensured through the on-site monitoring program administered by the Field Operations Bureau and through reliance upon the participation of the public and affected licensees in promptly bringing serious infractions of our technical rules to the Commission's attention. Moreover, certain questions that have yielded only marginally useful information have been deleted. These include, Question 6, Section I and Questions 7, 8, 10 and 11, Section II of former Form 348. Pursuant to our earlier decision not to impose restraints on cable/translator cross ownership, former Question 9, Section I, is no longer necessary. Finally, former Questions 1 and 9 of Section II have been combined into a single, optional question and Questions 3, 7 and 8 of Section I have been revised to parallel the litigation and citizenship questions asked of renewal applicants of full service stations, e.g., Questions 2 and 3, Section II, FCC Form 303-C. See Appendix C.

Voluntary Assignment or Transfer of Control Application

49. To minimize the number of forms necessary to the new service, we have revised the present FCC Form 345 "Assignment of Translator Stations" to include applications for transfer of control, which are presently filed on FCC Form 315 "Transfer of Control." See Appendix D. The retitled Form 345, "Application for Transfer of Control of a Corporate Licensee or Permittee, or Assignment of License or Permit, for an FM or TV Translator Station or a Low Power Television Station," should also be used for any associated auxiliary stations, such as translator microwave relay stations and UHF translator booster stations. Revised FCC Form 345 should not be used to request approval of the assignment or transfer of any other type of broadcast station. If a licensee or permittee of a full service station is also selling its translator or auxiliary authorizations along with its primary station, it should utilize the FCC Form 314, 315 or 316 filed for the primary station. In the case of an involuntary assignment or transfer of control of a translator or low power television station, FCC Form 316 may still be used. We have made editorial changes to 73.3540, Application for voluntary assignment or transfer of control, to reflect the revision of Form 345. See Appendix B.

Other Matters

50. Our consideration of the petitions dealt with herein caused us to carefully review our Report and Order establishing the low power TV service. As a result of that review, our experiences in processing low power

applications and the problems encountered in setting up the automated system for future processing, we have determined that several modifications to the low power rules are necessary. These modifications, based on the entire record to date, will facilitate the rapid implementation of the low power service and the ability of low power stations to provide television service to the public. The rule changes discussed below are reflected, as appropriate, in Appendix B.

51. At paragraph 47 of the Report and Order, we addressed the eligibility of low power TV licensees for licenses in the various classes of auxiliary stations used to originate and/or relay programs from remote sites. However, Section 74.632 of the rules was not amended to reflect the eligibility of low power licensees as discussed in paragraph 47. This oversight is corrected herein by appropriate amendments to Section 74.632(a) and (e) to reflect the eligibility of low power licensees. See Appendix B.

52. Pursuant to our review of the comments, we discovered that various of the Commission's administrative "housekeeping" rules, included in subpart H of Part 73 of our rules, and presently applicable to all conventional broadcast services, are also relevant to the low power television service. The subjects of these rules range from where to file applications (Section 73.3572) to the requirements for special field test authorizations (Section 73.1515). Application of these rules to the low power TV service would add no regulatory burden to applicants or licensees but merely would formally apply practices and procedures to the low power service that are presently being followed in broadcast practice and rules. Some rules only partially apply to the low power service and, consequently, only the relevant subsections of those rules have been made applicable. ^{15/} Additionally, we have made applicable Section 73.653, Operation of TV aural and visual transmitters, which provides that TV aural and visual transmitters shall not be operated separately except in limited situations.

53. We also have found that other existing full service and low power TV rules are inadequate to resolve specific conditions or situations unique to the newer service and, therefore, some rules must be amended. For example, we believe that the protection criterion for full service television, the Grade B contour as defined in Section 73.683 and applied to the low power service in §74.705, is inadequate to forestall the potential interference to full service TV from the new service. Rather than establishing a new contour value for protection of full service television, a more realistic protection contour could be established by using the maximum radiation value and the horizontal radiation pattern in calculating the Grade B contour instead of taking into account the depression angle corrections as specified in Section 73.684 of Part 73. This should help ensure that no interference should occur from low power to areas receiving the prescribed signal level for Grade B. (Ch 2-6, 47 dbu; Ch 7-13, 56 dbu; and Ch 14-69, 64 dbu). Therefore, we are amending §74.705 to reflect the new protection standard. ^{16/}

54. Further, prior to the adoption of the protected contour concept for LPTV and TV translators, our interference determinations were made on a case-by-case basis. However, with the adoption of the new rules, and considering that we currently have over 8000 applications pending, we can no longer use this technique. Instead, we must perform detailed studies that involve determinations of the exact locations of predicted protected and interfering contours. In our work since the Report and Order was adopted, we have discovered that we have particular problems in acquiring sufficient data for those existing and proposed conventional translator and low power television operations with directional antennas. We have concluded that the existing rules [subsections (e) and (f) of Section 73.683] are not sufficient for these new requirements, although they have served admirably in the context of minimum distance separations and the Table of Assignments. Therefore, we are adopting specific requirements concerning the information which must be

^{15/} For example, Section 73.3525(c) provides specific procedures where there are two or more mutually exclusive applications pending involving a determination pursuant to Section 307(b) of the Communications Act and a settlement agreement is filed by the applicants. Since we determined that Section 307(b) will not apply to this service, subsection (c) of Section 73.3525 is not made applicable.

^{16/} Although this approach is adequate to protect the great majority of full service stations, there will be circumstances in which the results will not fully protect a station utilizing mechanical beam tilt. Low power applicants are cautioned to consider the standards set forth in Section 73.683 in calculating the necessary protection of full service stations. Failure to do so could result in a complaint of interference from the full service station.

submitted by applicants proposing directional antennas. These requirements apply to full service applicants as well, because we need to determine the location of the protected contours of full service stations as well as those for LPTV and TV translator operations. We note that we are in the process of requesting this information from many existing licensees and permittees. Therefore, we are amending Section 73.685 for full service and Section 74.735 to specify that the required data be properly filed.

55. Finally, despite two previous concerted attempts, we have encountered serious difficulty in obtaining necessary technical data pertaining to existing translator licensees and permittees. This information, required to ascertain the protected contours of existing licensees, is an essential, preliminary step to the further allocation by computer processing of new low power and television translator stations. Due to the absolute necessity of determining protected contours for existing licensees and permittees, we have amended Section 74.707(a)(1) of the Rules by adding a note establishing specified mileage contours, relating to authorized power, for translator licensees and permittees which have not heretofore submitted this data in response to our repeated requests.

Conclusion

56. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED, That the Motion of CPBC to accept its late filed reply IS GRANTED.

57. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the petition filed by LEATAC IS DISMISSED for failure to comply with Section 1.429(b) of the Commission's Rules. ^{17/}

58. IT IS ALSO ORDERED, That the petitions of AWKT, Dowart, NAB, CPB, NTA, The Television Center, The L.A. Sheriff's Department, Neighborhood, NAPTS and Rocky Mountain ARE DENIED.

59. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the petitions of Bogner and Microband ARE GRANTED.

60. IT IS ALSO ORDERED, That the petition of IBN IS GRANTED as to operator requirements but otherwise DENIED. ^{18/}

61. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That Sections 73.685(f), 73.3540(c) & (e), 73.3572(a)(1), 74.632, 74.701, 74.703(d), 74.705(a), 74.707(a), 74.731(f), 74.732(d), 74.734(a), 74.735(c), 74.766(e) and 74.780 of the

^{17/} The arguments presented by LEATAC also were presented in properly filed petitions for reconsideration, and have therefore been discussed herein.

^{18/} IBN states that it objects to the Commission's failure to adopt rules encouraging the growth of new networks. It also states that it objects to these Commission rules which delay service to urban areas and to the delays in processing applications. IBN does not state which rules it would like to see instituted or abolished in this respect. Therefore, this portion of IBN's petition is denied due to lack of specificity.

Commission's Rules ARE AMENDED as set forth in Appendix B, effective June 13, 1983; and FCC Forms 348 and 345 ARE AMENDED as set forth in Appendices C and D, effective upon approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

62. FINALLY, IT IS ORDERED, That parties to this proceeding and all low power television applicants are referred to our Report and Order in the lottery proceeding (Gen. Docket 81-768) which establishes significant application processing procedures for low power television.

63. Authority for these actions is contained in Sections 1, 4(i), 303(b), (c), (g) and (r) and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and Sections 1.3, 1.412 and 1.429 of the Commission's Rules.

64. For further information concerning this proceeding, contact
Barbare Kreiman, Mass Media Bureau,
(202) 632-3894

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

William J. Tricarico
Secretary

Attachment: Appendixes A, B, C and D.

Appendix A

The following comments on the petitions for reconsideration were filed:

"Opposition to Petitions for Reconsideration" filed by the National Association of Broadcasters;

"Statement in Support of Partial Reconsideration" filed by McKenna, Wilkinson & Kittner (MWK);

"Opposition to Petitions for Reconsideration" filed by National Cable Television Association (NCTA);

Comments in support of Petition for Reconsideration" filed by the University of North Carolina (The University);

"Comments" filed by W.L. McIver, Jr.;

"Statement of the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc.";

"Comments in Support of Reconsideration of National Association of Business and Educational Radio, Inc." (NABER); and

"Comments on the Los Angeles Sheriff's Petition to Deny Low Power UHF-TV Licenses and Petition to Reconsider BC Docket No. 78-253" filed by the California Peace Officers' Association (CPOA).

The following replies were filed:

"Reply Comments of the National Association of Broadcasters";

"International Broadcasting Network's Reply to Oppositions to its Petition for Reconsideration";

"Reply of Associated Public-Safety Communications, Inc."; and

"Reply Comments" submitted by California Public Broadcasting Commission (CPBC) (late filed).

Appendix B

1. Section 73.685 is amended by revising paragraph (f) to read as follows:
§73.685 Transmitter location and antenna systems.

(f) Applications proposing the use of directional antenna systems must be accompanied by the following:

(1) Complete description of the proposed antenna system, including the manufacturer and model number of the proposed directional antenna.

(2) Relative field horizontal plane pattern (horizontal polarization only) of the proposed directional antenna. A value of 1.0 should be used for the maximum radiation. The plot of the pattern should be oriented so that 0° corresponds to true North. Where mechanical beam tilt is intended, the amount of tilt in degrees of the antenna vertical axis and the orientation of the downward tilt with respect to true north must be specified, and the horizontal plane pattern must reflect the use of mechanical beam tilt.

(3) A tabulation of the relative field pattern required in (2), above. The tabulation should use the same zero degree reference as the plotted pattern, and be tabulated at least every 10°. In addition, tabulated values of all maxima and minima, with their corresponding azimuths, should be submitted.

(4) Horizontal and vertical plane radiation patterns showing the effective radiated power, in dBk, for each direction. Sufficient vertical plane patterns must be included to indicate clearly the radiation characteristics of the antenna above and below the horizontal plane. In cases where the angles at which the maximum vertical radiation varies with azimuth, a separate vertical radiation pattern must be provided for each pertinent radial direction.

(5) All horizontal plane patterns must be plotted to the largest scale possible on unglazed letter-size coordinate paper (main engraving approximately 7" x 10") using only scale divisions and subdivisions of 1, 2, 2.5, or 5 times 10^{-nth}. All vertical plane patterns must be plotted on unglazed letter-size rectangular coordinate paper. Values of field strength on any pattern less than 10X of the maximum field strength plotted on that pattern must be shown on an enlarged scale.

(6) The horizontal and vertical plane patterns that are required are the patterns for the complete directional antenna system. In the case of a composite antenna composed of two or more individual antennas, this means that the patterns for the composite antenna, not the patterns for each of the individual antennas, must be submitted.

2. Section 73.3540 is amended by revising paragraph (c), removing existing subparagraph (d)(1), redesignating existing paragraph (e) as paragraph (f) and adding new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§73.3540 Application for voluntary assignment or transfer of control.

(c) Application for consent to the assignment of construction permit or license must be filed on FCC Form 314 "Assignment of License" or FCC Form 316 "Short Form" (See paragraph (f) below).

(d) ***

(1) [Deleted.]

(e) Application for consent to the assignment of construction permit or license or to the transfer of control of a corporate licensee or permittee for an FM or TV translator station, a low power TV station and any associated auxiliary stations, such as translator microwave relay stations and UHF translator booster stations, only must be filed on FCC Form 345 "Application for Transfer of Control of Corporate Licensee or Permittee, or Assignment of License or Permit for an FM or TV translator Station, or a Low Power TV Station."

(f) ***

3. Section 73.3572 of the FCC Rules is amended by revising sub-paragraph (a)(1) to read:

§73.3572 Processing of TV broadcast, low power TV, and TV translator station applications.

(a) ***

(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 station location, or any change in the power or antenna location or height above average terrain (or combination thereof) that would result in a change of 50% or more of the area within the Grade B contour of the station. (A change in area is defined as the sum of the area gained and the area lost as a percentage of the original area.) In the case of low power TV and TV translator stations authorized under Part 74, it 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;

(v) Authorized operating power; or

(vi) Community or area to be served.

However, if the proposed modification of facilities, other than a change in frequency, will not increase the signal range of the 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.

4. Section 74.632 AMENDED:

a. The first sentence in paragraph (a) of Section 74.632 is revised to read as follows:

"A license for a TV pickup, TV STL, or TV relay station will be issued only to licensees of TV broadcast stations and, on a secondary basis, licensees of low power TV stations."

b. The first sentence in paragraph (e) of Section 74.632 is revised to read as follows:

"A license for a TV translator relay station will be issued only to licensees of low power TV and TV translator stations."

5. Section 74.701 is amended by adding new 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 television program signals generated at the transmitter site constitutes local origination. Local origination also includes transmission of programs reaching the transmitter site via television STL stations, but does not include transmission of signals obtained from either terrestrial or satellite common carrier microwave feeds or low power stations.

6. Section 74.703 is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read:

§74.703 Interference.

(d) When a low power TV or TV translator station causes interference to a CATV system by radiations within its assigned channel at the cable headend or on the output channel of any system converter located at a receiver, the earlier user, whether cable system or low power TV or TV translator station, will be given priority on the channel, and the later user will be responsible for correction of the interference. When a low power TV or TV translator station causes interference to an MDS or ITFS system by radiations within its assigned channel on the output channel of any system converter located at a receiver, the earlier user, whether MDS system or low power TV or TV translator station, will be given priority on the channel, and the later user will be responsible for correction of the interference.

7. Section 74.705 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§74.705 TV broadcast station protection.

(a) The TV broadcast station protected contour will be its Grade B contour signal level as defined in §73.683 and calculated from the authorized maximum radiated power (without depression angle correction) the horizontal radiation pattern, height above average terrain in the pertinent direction, and the appropriate chart from §73.699.

8. Section 74.707 is amended by inserting the following text after paragraph (a)(1)(iii) to precede paragraph (b):

§74.707 Low power TV and TV translator station protection.

(a) ***

(iii) ***

Existing licensees and permittees that did not furnish sufficient data required to calculate the above contours by April 15, 1983 are assigned protected contours having the following radii:

Up to 0.001 kW VHF/UHF - 1 mile (1.6km) from transmitter site

Up to 0.01 kW VHF; up to 0.1 kW UHF - 2 miles (3.2km) from transmitter site

Up to 0.1 kW VHF; up to 1 kW UHF - 4 miles (6.4km) from transmitter site

New applicants must submit the required information: they cannot rely on this table.

9. Section 74.731 is amended by revising paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§74.731 Purpose and permissible service.

(f) A locally generated radio frequency signal similar to that of a TV broadcast station and modulated with visual and aural information may be connected to the input terminals of a television broadcast translator or low power station for the purposes of transmitting still photographs, slides and

voice announcements. The radio frequency signals shall be on the same channel as the normally used off-the-air signal being rebroadcast. When transmitting originations concerning financial support or public service announcements, connection of the locally generated signals shall be made automatically either by means of a time switch or upon receipt of a control signal from the TV station being rebroadcast designed to actuate the switching circuit. The switching circuit will be so designed that the input circuit will be returned to the off-the-air signal within 30 seconds. The connection for emergency transmissions may be made manually. The apparatus used to generate the local signal which is used to modulate the translator or low power station must be capable of producing a visual or aural signal or both which will provide acceptable reception on television receivers designed for the transmission standards employed by TV broadcast stations. The visual and aural materials so transmitted shall be limited to emergency warnings of imminent danger, to local public service announcements and to seeking or acknowledging financial support deemed necessary to the continued operation of the station. Accordingly, the originations concerning financial support and PSAs are limited to 30 seconds each, no more than once per hour. Acknowledgements of financial support may include identification of the contributors, the size and nature of the contribution and advertising messages of contributors. Emergency transmissions shall be no longer or more frequent than necessary to protect life and property.

10. Section 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 at least 30 days have elapsed since the date of which "Public Notice" is given by the FCC of acceptance for filing of such application, in order to afford an opportunity for competing applications to be filed.

11. Section 74.734 is amended by revising the introduction of paragraph (a) to read:

§74.734 Attended and unattended operation.

(a) In all circumstances other than during local origination (see §74.701(h)), during which the operator must be in continuous attendance at the transmitter site, at a remote control point or at the program source, low power TV and TV translator stations may be operated without a licensed radio operator in attendance if the following requirements are met:

(1) * * *

12. Section 74.735 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§74.735 Power limitations.

(c) No limit is placed upon the effective radiated power that may be obtained by the use of horizontally or vertically polarized directive transmitting antennas, providing the provisions of §§74.705, 74.707 and 74.709 are met. Applications proposing the use of directional antenna systems must be accompanied by the following:

(1) Complete description of the proposed antenna system, including the manufacturer and model number of the proposed directional antenna. It is not acceptable to label the antenna with only a generic term such as "Yagi" or "Dipole." A specific model number must be provided. In the case of individually designed antennas with no model number, or in the case of a composite antenna composed of two or more individual antennas, the antenna should be described as a "custom" or "composite" antenna, as appropriate. A full description of the design of the antenna should also be submitted.

(2) Relative field horizontal plane pattern (horizontal polarization only) of the proposed directional antenna. A value of 1.0 should be used for the maximum radiation. The plot of the pattern should be oriented so that 0° corresponds to the maximum radiation of the directional antenna or, alternatively in the case of a symmetrical pattern, to the line of symmetry. The 0° on the plot should be referenced to the actual azimuth with respect to true North.

(3) A tabulation of the relative field pattern required in (2), above. The tabulation should use the same zero degree reference as the plotted pattern, and be tabulated at least every 10°. In addition, tabulated values of all maxima and minima, with their corresponding azimuths, should be submitted.

(4) Horizontal plane radiation pattern showing the effective radiated power, in dBk, for each direction.

(5) All horizontal plane patterns must be plotted to the largest scale possible on unglazed letter-size polar coordinate paper (main engraving approximately 7" x 10") using only scale divisions and subdivisions of 1, 2, 2.5, or 5 times 10^{-nth}. Values of field strength on any pattern less than 10% of the maximum field strength plotted on that pattern must be shown on an enlarged scale.

(6) The horizontal plane patterns that are required are the patterns for the complete directional antenna system. In the case of a composite antenna composed of two or more individual antennas, this means that the patterns for the composite antenna composed of two or more individual

antennas, not the patterns for each of the individual antennas, must be submitted.

13. Section 74.766 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§74.766 Low power TV and TV translator operator requirements:

(a) An operator holding any class of FCC operator license or permit, except the Marine Operator Permit, must be on duty in charge of the transmitting apparatus of a low power TV station during all period of local origination as defined in §74.701(g).

14. Section 74.780 is revised to read as follows:

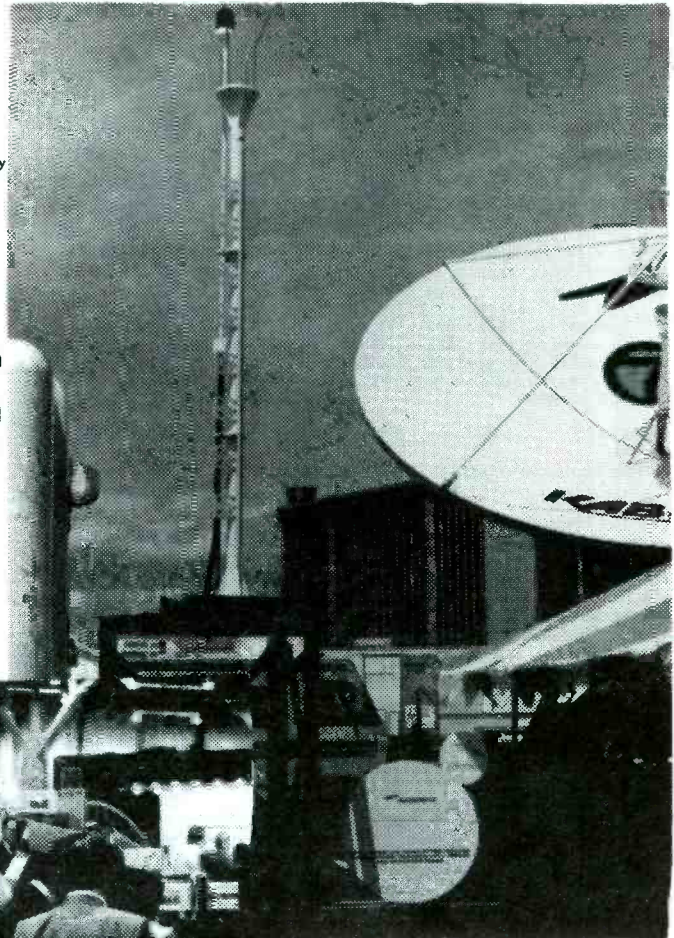
§74.780 Broadcast regulations applicable to translators and low power stations.

The following rules are applicable to TV translator stations and low power TV stations:

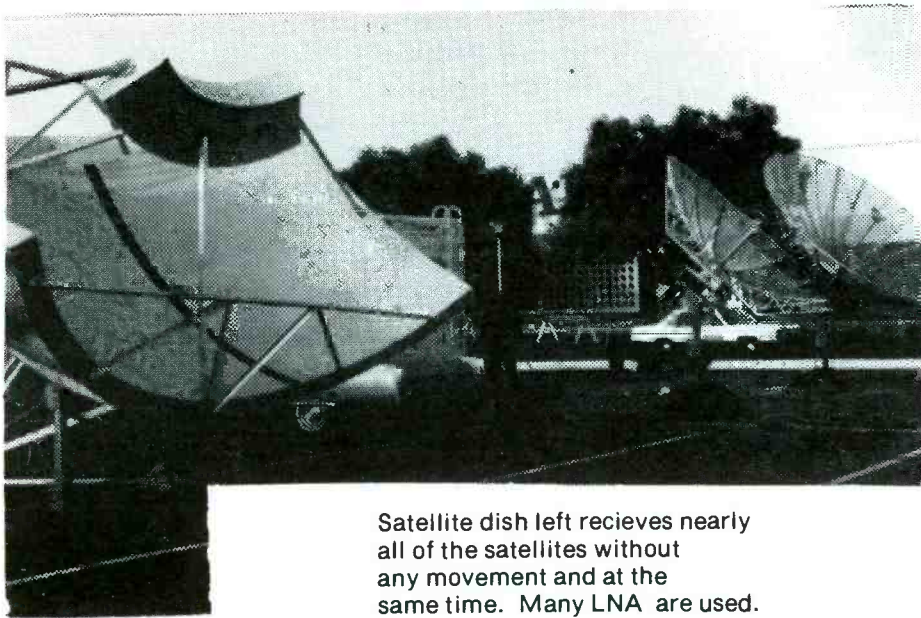
- §73.653 - Operation of TV aural and visual transmitters.
- §73.658 - Affiliation agreements and network program practices; territorial exclusivity in nonnetwork program arrangements.
- Part 73, Subpart G - Emergency Broadcast System.
- §73.1201 - Station identification.
- §73.1205 - Fraudulent billing practices.
- §73.1206 - Broadcast of telephone conversations.
- §73.1207 - Rebroadcasts.
- §73.1208 - Broadcast of taped, filmed or recorded material.
- §73.1211 - Broadcast of lottery information.
- §73.1212 - Sponsorship identification; list retention; related requirements.
- §73.1216 - Licensee conducted contests.
- §73.1510 - Experimental authorizations.
- §73.1515 - Special field test authorizations.
- §73.1615 - Operation during modifications of facilities.
- §73.1635 - Special temporary authorizations (STA).
- §73.1650 - International broadcasting agreements.
- §73.1680 - Emergency antennas.
- §73.1940 - Broadcasts by candidates for public office.
- §73.2080 - Equal employment opportunities (for low power television stations only).
- §73.3511 - Applications required.
- §73.3512 - Where to file; number of copies.
- §73.3513 - Signing of applications.
- §73.3514 - Content of applications.
- §73.3517 - Contingent applications.
- §73.3518 - Inconsistent or conflicting applications.
- §73.3519 - Repetitious applications.
- §73.3525(a), (b), (d), (f), (g), (h) and (i) - Agreements for removing applications conflicts.
- §75.3538(a)(1)(3)(4), (b)(2) - Applications to make changes in existing station.
- §73.3541 - Application for involuntary assignment or transfer of control.
- §73.3542 - Application for temporary authorization.
- §73.3544 - Application to obtain a modified station license.
- §73.3545 - Application for permit to deliver programs to foreign stations.
- §73.3561 - Staff consideration of applications requiring Commission action.
- 73.3562 - Staff consideration of applications not requiring action by the Commission.
- §73.3568 - Dismissal of applications.
- §73.3572 - Application processing.
- §73.3587 - Informal objections.

- §73.3593 - Designation for hearing.
- §73.3599 - Forfeiture of construction permit.
- §73.3601 - Simultaneous modification and renewal of license.
- §73.3603 - Special waiver procedure applicable to applications.
- §73.3612 - Annual employment report (for low power television stations only)

You may be familiar with Andrew cable.....The firm now offers a line of Satellite reception gear and a rather unique omni UHF antenna that can stack and is shown here in the parking lot at the NAB convention.



Cameras, left, always a big part of the NAB show were everywhere. 1/4 inch camera and recorder combo units were hit of the show.



Satellite dish left recieves nearly all of the satellites without any movement and at the same time. Many LNA are used.

Satellite dish one of many now available that recieve several satellites at the same time. often necessary when you are running one set of programming live and taping another for later broadcast.

ALL PAY OFF LIMITS REMOVED ON M.E.

PAPER MILLS WILL HAVE A FIELD DAY WITH COPIED APPLICATIONS.....

47 CFR Part 73

[FCC 83-152]

Radio Broadcast Services; Amendment of the Commission's Rules To Conform a Specific Section to a Section of the Communications Act of 1934

AGENCY: Federal Communications
Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this action, the Commission conforms § 73.3525 of its Rules to the amendment of Section 311(c)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contained in the Communications Amendments Act of 1982. This amendment to the Communications Act removed the prohibition on excessive reimbursement for agreements between or among competing applicants to withdraw applications to remove mutual exclusivity.

DATE: Effective April 7, 1983.

ADDRESS: Federal Communications
Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Molly Pauker, Mass Media Bureau, (202)
632-6460.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio, Television.

Order

In the Matter of: amendment of part 73 of the Commission's rules to conform § 73.3525 to amendment of section 311(c)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.
Adopted: April 7, 1983.

Released: April 14, 1983.

By the Commission: Commissioner Fogarty
absent.

1. On September 13, 1982, Section 311(c)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934¹ was amended by the Communications Amendments Act of 1982, Pub. L. 97-259, 96 Stat. 1087, Section 116(a). This Section of the Act requires Commission approval of settlement agreements between or among competing applicants for broadcast licenses whereby one or more applicants withdraw to eliminate mutual exclusivity.

2. Prior to amendment, Section 311(c)(3) permitted the Commission to approve agreements contemplating direct or indirect payment to any party in consideration for withdrawal of the application only if it found that " * * * the amount or value of such payment

* * * is not in excess of the aggregate amount determined by the Commission to have been legitimately and prudently expended and to be expended by such applicant in connection with preparing, filing, and advocating the granting of this application." To implement this statutory provision, § 73.3525 of the Commission's Rules provides, in pertinent part; as follows:

(a) Whenever applicants for a construction permit for a broadcast station enter into an agreement to procure the removal of a conflict between applications pending before the FCC by withdrawal or amendment of an application or by its dismissal pursuant to § 73.3568, all parties thereto shall, within 5 days after entering into the agreement, file with the FCC a joint request for approval of such agreement. The joint request shall be accompanied by a copy of the agreement and an affidavit of each party to the agreement setting forth in full all relevant facts including, but not limited to:

(1) The exact nature of any consideration (including an agreement for merger of interests) promised or paid;

(2) Information as to who initiated the negotiations;

(3) Summary of the history of the negotiations;

(4) The reasons why it is considered that the arrangement is in the public interest; and

(5) A statement fully explaining and justifying any consideration paid or promised.

(b) The affidavit of any applicant to whom consideration is paid or promised shall, in addition, include an itemized accounting of the expenses incurred in connection with preparing, filing and advocating his application, and such factual information as

¹ 47 U.S.C. 311(c)(3).

the parties rely upon for the requisite showing that such reported expenses represent legitimate and prudent outlays. No such agreement between applicants shall become effective or be carried out unless and until the FCC has approved it, or until the for FCC review of the agreement has expired.

(47 CFR 73.3525 (1981))

3. The amendment of Section 311(c)(3) replaced language relating to consideration or paid in connection with agreements to withdraw applications with the following:

The Commission shall approve the agreement only if it determines that (A) the agreement is consistent with the public interest, convenience, or necessity; and (B) no party to the agreement filed its application for the purpose of reaching or carrying out such agreement.

4. On November 17, 1982, the Mass Media Bureau issued a Public Notice and announced that it planned to initiate a rulemaking proceeding to determine whether the statutory

amendment required the Commission to modify its proscription of excessive reimbursement for withdrawal of competing applications and whether § 73.3525 should be modified accordingly.² Pending the outcome of this rulemaking, the Bureau announced an interim policy of continued application of the present rule.

5. By its *Order* of March 3, 1983, FCC 83-95, *In re Applications of Texas Television, Inc., et al.*, adopted March 3, 1983, released March 9, 1983, the Commission found that the interim policy conflicts with amended Section 311(c)(3) and declared the policy void. It is appropriate that § 73.3525 be conformed to reflect this action.

Therefore, § 73.3525 (a) and (b) is hereby amended to eliminate requirements relating to the former statutory limit in payments in consideration of settlement agreements. See Appendix attached thereto.

6. The rule amendments adopted herein are essentially procedural in nature and thus are exempt from the prior notice and comment provisions set forth in the Administrative Procedure Act. See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A). We also find that prior notice and comment procedures are unnecessary. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). The rule amendments merely serve to conform our rules to the requirements of amended Section 311(c)(3) of the Act by eliminating procedural requirements imposed upon applicants who enter into settlement

² Public Notice, *Interim Policy Regarding Agreements to Withdraw Mutually Exclusive Broadcast Applications*, November 17, 1982.

agreements and impose no additional burdens on applicants. Therefore, we believe this action is not controversial and would be unlikely to generate any significant comment from members of the public. Further, because this rule change is procedural and operates to relieve a restriction; the 30 day effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act do not apply. See 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). Authority for the amendment adopted herein is contained in Sections 303(r) 311(c) and 4(l) of The Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

7. In view of the foregoing, *it is ordered*, That, effective upon adoption of this decision, § 73.3525 of the Commission's Rules is amended as set forth in The Appendix attached hereto. (Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303)

William J. Tricarico,
Secretary.

Appendix

PART 73—[AMENDED]

Part 73 of Chapter I of Title 47 of The Code of Federal Regulations is hereby amended as indicated below:

1. Section 73.3525 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows, removing present paragraph (b) and redesignating paragraphs (c)

through (i) as (b) through (h):

§ 73.3525 Agreements for Removing Application Conflicts.

(a) Whenever applicants for a construction permit for a broadcast station enter into an agreement to procure the removal of a conflict between applications pending before the FCC by withdrawal or amendment of an application or by its dismissal pursuant to § 73.3568, all parties thereto shall, within 5 days after entering into the agreement, file with the FCC a joint

request for approval of such agreement. The joint request shall be accompanied by a copy of the agreement and an affidavit of each party to the agreement setting forth:

(1) The reasons why it is considered that such agreement is in the public interest; and

(2) A statement that its application was not filed for the purpose of reaching or carrying out such agreement.

* * * * *

[FR Doc-83-10628 Filed 4-22-83; 8:45 am.]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

"VERY IMPORTANT" TO BROADCASTING SUCCESS

In a recent poll of AM radio stations, the items considered most important to their success were ranked as follows:

1. Local news 87 percent said very important
2. Weather and traffic 84.7 per. said very important
3. Music selections played 71.9 per. very important
4. Personalities 62.7 per. said very important
5. Sports reporting 52.9 per. said very important
6. National news coverage 50.8 per. very important
7. Sports, play by play 40.7 per. said very important

Our small town TV experience also indicates the easiest thing to sell advertising on in local television is the local news, weather, and sports in that order. If you are going in on a low risk budget, why not let the local radio station do the live newscasts etc. and sell the advertising etc., you get a percentage. If they

are not interested, perhaps the local newspaper will be. By letting them do it you decrease the possibility of their getting their own LPTV license and no one making any money. Both already have established news gathering people and ad sales people and both could add local TV news without much additional overhead, compared to your having to hire all new competitive staffing. You could contract with one of the satellite news services for national news and sell ads in that.

You or the radio station or newspaper office can add late breaking local news and weather alerts with a character generator word crawl across the bottom of the screen superimposed over your regularly scheduled programming.

Take a cue from the experience of these local radio stations. Local news and information are important to your LPTV success and we will be doing more on that subject.

WHAT IS HOLDING UP LPTV?

The tying together of a community, the overall cohesiveness depends on a local bearer of community information. In the distant past it consisted of a town crier. Then the printing press came into being. Every little community had a local paper. At present, because of rapidly rising costs, most local newspapers are being driven out of business. Local newspapers are year by year dying out. The local paper carried a sense of community. It brought people and local commerce together. Now local commerce is minimized. Send away for it or go out of town for merchandise and other needs. Local merchants can no longer reach these local people economically. The large merchant dealing in large numbers in the bigger cities can and does reach them from far away.

There is no validation of local government. They get the impression from watching TV, that everything comes from Washington or Hollywood. The "centralize-powers" that control television are misdirected in protecting the politically powerful broadcasters from local competition. They can not and do not realize what having their own "local" television station means to a community. There are hundreds of serious entrepreneurs interested in and ready to bring local LPTV into being. They are enthusiastic and want to be a part of bringing local Television into operation soon. They know this is a tremendously effective medium. People retain and are affected by information they both see and hear in full motion. They retain information

important to the strength and bond of the local community. LPTV can bring the community together, staying home and watching TV as before, but now what they see brings them closer to each other and help and strengthen the community and community action. If the regulators could only know, that taking 15 minutes to decide and expedite a lottery etc. could mean to an entire community.

For those of us who are knowledgeable and enthusiastic about LPTV feel a great frustration, and yes, anger about the needless delays, the stacking of the rules so that LPTV may yet be still born. We are willing applicants, builders and operators but we are unable to get past the "applicant" stage. The need is there for local television. The public interest is served by granting these promptly. It will immediately put lots of people to work. Not only building the stations, but operating them. Local Television will strengthen the community positively. The LPTV local stations will become the modern Free Press, the backbone of our American system of Freedom. It is all financially feasible and profitable, and tax paying. It can be a window to their world for these communities. It improves and upgrades their standard of living. It creates opportunities for new journalism people to perfect their talents. It benefits everyone. So who and what is holding up Low Power Local Television?

Applications filed since the April issue.

ARKANSAS

Helena
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/21/83
also filed for channels 18, 24, 26, 28, 30,
32, and 36. Same statistics.

ARIZONA

Ajo
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26
28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40. Same
statistics.

Bisbee
64 100w Global Village Video 03/08/83
Resource Center Inc.

Bullhead City
7 10w Robert Hanson 03/09/83
14 100w Koenig Broadcast Group 03/09/83
16 " " " " " "
20 " Localvision " " "
22 " " " " " "
24 " " " " " "
26 " " " " " "
28 " " " " " "
32 " " " " " "

Douglas
68 100w Global Village Video 03/08/83
Resource Center Inc.

Kayenta
54 100w Navajo Comn. College 03/22/83

Kingman
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28
32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 48. Same statistics.

Prescott
19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/21/83
also filed for channels 21, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41
43, 47, 49, 53, 59, 61 and 63. Same statistics

Vernon
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26
28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Same
statistics.

Window Rock
44 100w Navajo Comn. College 02/25/83

CALIFORNIA

Cloverdale
46 100w Sierra Valley Comm., Inc. 03/09/83

Fort Bragg
36 100w Global Village Video
Resource Center Inc.

Inyokeen and Armitage Field
45 20w Indian Wells Valley 03/03/83
Booster, Inc.

Merced
4 20w Imprimis Corp.

CALIFORNIA

Morro Bay
60 100w Sierra Valley Comm. 03/09/83

San Luis Obispo
33 100w Alameda Television 04/12/83
41 " " " " " "

COLORADO

Buena Vista
18 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 28, 30, 32. Same
statistics.

Craig
31 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 35, 41, 43, and 45.
Same statistics.

Lamar
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46 and
48. Same statistics.

Leadville
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 25, 27, 31, 45,
47, 55, 61, and 63. Same statistics.

Limon
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 44, 46,
50, 60 and 62. Same statistics.

Springfield
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and
49. Same statistics.

Vail
42 100w American Trans. Dev'pmt. 03/29/83

FLORIDA

Melbourne
27 100w American Trans. Dev'pmt. 03/29/83
46 " " " " " "

Sebring
22 1kw Global Village Video
Resource Center Inc.

IOWA

Denison
47 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 49 and 51. Same
statistics.

Luana
40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 02/25/83
also filed for channels 58 and 64. Same
statistics.

Storm Lake
16 1kw Localvision 03/09/83
also filed for channels 25, 30, 40, 54, 56,
58 and 60. Same statistics.
64 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
66 " " " " " "

IDARO

Ashton
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 18, 26, 28, 34, 36 and
38. Same statistics.

Council
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 22, 24, 26,
28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Same
statistics.

Grangeville
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 17, 21, 23, 25, 27,
29, 31, 33, 35, 43, 47, 49 and 51. Same
statistics.

Lapwai
36 1kw Nez Perce Tribal 03/01/83
Foundation

McArthur
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 41 and 43. Same statistic.

Moscow
24 100w Imprimis Corp.
24 100w Matlock Comm. 03/09/83
52 100w American Trans. Dev'pmt

Osburn
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 32, 42, 52, 54, 62.
Same statistics.

Rock Rapids
65 1kw Owen Van Essen

Weiser
21 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 29, 31 and 35.
Same statistics.

KANSAS

Garnett
45 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
53 " " " " " "
65 " " " " " "

Gove
29 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 31, 33, 35. Same
statistics.

Junction City
25 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channel 27, 29, 35, 41, 45, 47,
49, 51, 57, 61, 63, 65, and 68. Same statistic

Liberal
36 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also file for channels 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46,
48, 52, 54, 58, 62, 64, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Marysville
20 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 25, 27, 29, 35, 56, 58,
62 and 68. Same statistics.

Medicine Lodge
26 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/08/83
also file for channels 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 50,
52, 54, 56, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Salina
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 20, 24, 26, 28,
30, 32, 36, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Same
statistics.

Sedan
36 1kw Sam Shade

Teterville
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 22, 24, 28,
32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Same
statistics.

Tyro
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 24, 28, 34,
40, 42, 48, 62 and 64. Same statistics.

LOUISIANA

Bogalusa
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Same
statistics.

Laesville
19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 21, 23, 25, 27, 29,
33, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 49. Same statistics.

Monticello
15 1kw Mountain to Valley Brdc. 03/29/83
19 " Mountain High Tele. 03/09/83
30 " Catskill Mountain Brdc. " "
32 " Mountain High Tele. 03/10/83
35 " Catskill Mountain Brdc. 03/09/83

Olean
25 1kw Global Village Video 03/08/83
Resource Center Inc.
also filed for channels 33, 38 and 46. Same
statistics.

Poughkeepsie
16 1kw Mountain Laurel Brdc. 03/09/83
42 1kw Dutchess Comn. College 03/29/83

NORTH DAKOTA

Battleview
39 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 41, 43, 45, 47, 49,
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and 67. Same
statistics.

Bowman
41 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 43, 45, 47, 49, 51,
53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69.
Same statistics.

Forman
23 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 25, 27, 29, 31, 33,
35, 43, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63 and 65. Same
statistics.

Goodrich
39 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 41, 43, 47, 49, 51,
53, 55, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69. Same
statistics.

Hazen
40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 42, 44, 46, 48, 54,
56, 60, 66 and 68. Same statistics.

Rugby
40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52,
54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Weatherford
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
21 " " " " "
33 " " " " "

Wishek
36 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 38, 40, 42, 44, 46,
48, 50, 52, 54, 58, 60, 64 and 66. Same
statistics.

OKLAHOMA

Cederdale
20 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 49 and 56. Same
statistics.

Checotah
54 1kw Retherford Publications

Hobart
33 1kw Retherford Publications 04/12/83
51 " " " " "
55 " " " " "

Mangum
26 1kw Retherford Publications 03/09/83
35 " " " " "
41 " " " " "

McAlester
22 1kw Retherford Publications 03/09/83

Paden
25 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 41, 45 and 49. Same
statistics.

Stillwater
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 20, 22, 24, 28, 33,
37, 40, 48, 50, 52, 58, 64, 66 and 68.
Same statistics.

Tahlequah
31 1kw Retherford Publications 03/09/83

OREGON

Brookings
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 16, 20, 22, 28, 32,
34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 48, 50 and 54. Same
statistics.

Burns
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 22, 24, 26,
28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Same
statistics.

Coos Bay
15 1kw Localvision 03/09/83
also filed for channels 29, 33, 35, 41, 43,
51, 55, 57, 59, 63, 65, 67 and 69. Same
statistics.

Heppner
30 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 32, 36, 51 and 55.
Same statistics.

John Day
17 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,
29, 31, 35, 41, 43 and 47. Same statistics.

Lakeview
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 27,
29, 35, 39, 43, 45, 51, 53 and 55. Same
statistics.

Seaside
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 23, 27, 29, 31, 33,
35, 41, 43, 45, 48, 50, 52 and 54. Same
statistics.

The Dalles
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43 and 45. Same
statistics.

Tillamook
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 20, 22, 38, 60 and 64.
Same statistics.

PUERTO RICO

Humacao
70 100w Mr. Angel F. Ginorio

Juncos
38 100w Eastern Sat. Serv., Inc.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bonilla
27 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 29, 31, 33, 35, 43,
53, 55, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69. Same
statistics.

Chamberlain
40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 42, 44, 46, 48, 50,
52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Colome
39 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 53,
55, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69. Same
statistics.

Edgemont
38 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 40, 42, 44, 46, 48,
50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Reva
38 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 40, 44, 46, 48, 50,
52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Sisseton
40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 44, 46, 48, 50, 52,
54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Yankton
40 100w Localvision 03/09/83
also filed for channels 44, 46, 52, 54, 56,
58, 60, 62, 64 and 68. Same statistics.

TENNESSEE

Union City
41 1kw Union City Metrovision

TEXAS

Alpine
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41 and 43. Same
statistics.

Beeville
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/08/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 24, 26, 28,
30, 32, 34, 38, 40, 46 and 52. Same
statistics.

Blossom
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 22, 30, 32, 34, 40,
42, 49, 51, 56, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70. Same
statistics.

Carrizo Springs
17 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 19, 25, 27, 29, 31,
47, 49, 53, 57, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70. Same
statistics.

Corsicana
18 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 20, 24, 28, 36, 40,
42, 46, 64 and 70. Same statistics.

Del Rio
17 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,
29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43 and 45. Same
statistics.

Democrat
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/08/83
also filed for channels 16, 22, 24, 30, 32,
36, 40, 42, 46. Same statistics.

Eagle Pass
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 20, 22, 24, 28, 32,
34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 50 and 58.
Same statistics.

Estelline
17 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 19, 23, 27, 29, 39,
46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 69. Same
statistics.

Many
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 20, 22, 24, 28, 30,
32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46 and 48. Same
statistics.

Morgan City
19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 33, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45,
47, 49, 51, 53, 58, 69 and 65. Same statistic.

MICHIGAN

Bad Axe
3 10w Koenig Broadcast Group

Fort Huron
14 1kw Larry Boulter 03/08/83
15 100w Koenig Broadcast Group 03/09/83
17 " " " " " "
26 1kw Blue Water Health Ser. 03/08/83
30 1kw Larry Boulter 03/08/83
32 1kw " " " " " "

MINNESOTA

Bay Lake
24 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/21/83
also filed for channels 26, 28, 34, 36, 38,
40, 42, 44, 46, 50, 56, 58, 60 and 62. Same
statistics.

East Grand Forks
23 100w Telecrafter Corp. 02/25/83
25 " " " " " "
27 " " " " " "

Fisher
39 1kw Rural Comm., TV. 03/08/83
also filed for channels 47, 49, 59 and 64.
Same statistics.

International Falls
20 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/21/83
also filed for channel 42. Same statistic.

Worthington
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/21/83
also filed for channels 16, 19, 21, 23, 27,
31, 34, 36, 41, 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53. Same
statistics.

MISSOURI

Lebanon
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 17, 21, 27, 29, 31, 33,
39, 41, 43, 47, 51, and 57. Same statistics.

MISSISSIPPI

Tylertown
28 1kw Dunard Rural Comm., Sys.

MONTANA

Baker
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/08/83
also filed for channels 16, 20, 22, 26, 28,
30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Same statistics.

Broadus
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39 and 41. Same
statistics.

Choteau
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41 and 43. Same
statistics.

Cut Bank
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/07/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Same
statistics.

Dillon
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Same
statistics.

Glasgow
14 100w Valley County TV Dist. 03/22/83
No. 1

Hmlton
40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 42, 45, 47, 51, 53,
57 and 59. Same statistics.

Harve
18 100w Telecrafter Corp. 03/08/83

Livingston
18 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 20, 22, 24, 26, 34,
38, 40 and 42. Same statistics.

MONTANA

Malta
43 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 45, 47, 50, 52, 54,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70. Same
statistics.

Poplar
22 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 32, 40, 42, 48. Same
statistics.

Red Lodge
21 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 25, 27, 35, 39, 43,
45 and 59. Same statistics.

Thompson Falls
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41 and 43. Same
statistics.

Virginia City
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41 and 43. Same
statistics.

White Sulphur Springs
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41 and 43. Same
statistics.

Wolf Point
27 100w Matlock Comm., Inc. 03/09/83

NEBRASKA

Falls City
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 22, 26, 28,
30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 48 and 50. Same
statistics.

Harrison
21 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 33, 43, 45, 47, 49,
51, 53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69. Same
statistics.

Hyannis
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 19, 29, 43 and 51.
Same statistics.

Ogallala
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 22, 24, 26,
28, 30, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Same
statistics.

NEBRASKA

Page
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 23, 27, 31, 33, 35,
41, 43. Same statistics.

Steel City
39 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 41, 43, 45, 47, 49,
51, 53, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and 69. Same
statistics.

NEVADA

Ely
16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 22, 24, 28,
30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 44 and 42. Same
statistics.

Fallon
15 1kw Matlock Comm., Inc.
17 " " " " " "
18 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 20, 22, 24, 26, 28,
32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Same
statistics.

Hawthorne
17 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 19, 21, 23, 27, 29,
31, 35, 41, 43, 47, 52, 65, 67 and 69. Same
statistics.

Pioche
22 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 30, 32, 34, 36, 38,
40, 42, 44, 51, 53, 56 and 64. Same
statistics.

Tonopah
22 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 24, 26, 28, 30, 32,
34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Same
statistics.

Winnemucca
19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 21, 23, 25, 27, 31,
33, 35, 41, 43 and 47. Same statistics.

NEW MEXICO

Alamogordo
42 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 46, 48, 50, 52, 54,
56, 66, 68 and 70. Same statistics.

Centual
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26,
28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Same statistics

NEW MEXICO

Taos
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 17, 23, 25, 27, 29,
33, 41, 45, 49, 59, 65 and 67. Same
statistics.

Truth of Consequences
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39 and 41. Same
statistics.

Tucumcari
20 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 22, 28, 30, 32, 34,
38, 40, 42, 48 and 50. Same statistics.

NEW YORK

Middletown
14 100w Mountain High Tele. 03/09/83
26 100w Mountain Laurel Brdc. " "
33 " " " " " "
53 " Mountain to Valley Brdc. " "
61 " " " " " "

TEXAS

Ft. Stockton
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 21, 23, 25,
27, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43 and 45. Same
statistics.

Kerrville
19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 22, 24, 28, 30, 32,
36, 38, 40, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 56. Same
statistics.

Mineral Wells
19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 21, 23, 25, 27, 29,
33, 35, 39, 41, 45, 47, 53 and 67. Same
statistics.

Pampa
24 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 33, 35, 41, 43, 51,
53 and 61. Same statistics.

Paris
25 lkw Global Village Video 03/08/83
Resource Center Inc.

Quanah
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 22, 32, 36, 44, 46,
48, 50, 52 and 54. Same statistics.

Spearman
28 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 34, 38, 40, 56 and 67.
Same statistics.

Unslde
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/08/83
also filed for channels 21, 23, 33, 35, 39,
41, 43, 45, 51, 53, 63, 65 and 67. Same
statistics.

Van Horn
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/10/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 22, 24, 28,
30, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Same
statistics.

UTAH

Beaver
27 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 29, 31, 35, 39 and 41.
Same statistics.

Circleville
52 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 54, 68 and 70. Same
statistics.

UTAH

Dugway
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,
26, 44, 48, 50, 52, 54, 66 and 68. Same
statistics.

Monticello
50 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/14/83
also filed for channels 52, 54, 58, 64 and 68.
Same statistics.

Price
27 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 31, 33 and 39. Same
statistics.

Richfield
54 100w Localvision 04/15/83

Roosevelt
19 100w Localvision 03/08/83
also filed for channels 23, 26, 28, 30, 32,
34 and 36. Same statistics.

Scipio
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 47 and 49. Same
statistics.

VERMONT

White River Junction
54 100w Access Rutland Inc.

WASHINGTON

Colfax
63 100w Matlock Comm., Inc. 03/09/83

Colville
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 22, 24, 28,
30, 32, 36, 42, 50, 52, 54 and 62. Same
statistics.

Moses Lake
19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 23, 25, 35, 39, 43,
45, 47, 49, 52, 56, 60, 62 and 67. Same
statistics.

Okanogan
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 17, 19, 23, 25, 29,
35, 39, 47, 63, 65 and 69. Same statistics.

Port Angeles
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/09/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 26,
30, 34, 36, 38, 56, 63, 65, 67 and 69. Same
statistics.

Pullman
17 100w American Trans. Dev'mpt. 03/09/83
52 " " " " " "

Wenatchee
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 20, 22, 28, 32,
34, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54. Same
statistics.

WEST VIRGINIA

Martinsburg
18 100w Local TV 03/04/83

WISCONSIN

Fond du Lac
34 100w Conn. Comm., Inc.

Hayward
48 100w B & K Productions 03/09/83
52 " " " " " "
61 " " " " " "

Ripon
19 lkw Conn., Comm., Inc.
44 " " " "

Wautoma
40 lkw NorCom Video Inc. 03/10/83

WYOMING

Dubois
23 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/21/83
also filed for channels 25, 27, 29, 31, 39,
41, 45, 60, 62 and 64. Same statistics.

Jackson
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 18, 27, 29, 32, 34,
36, 38, 42, 48, 50 and 52. Same statistics.

Rawlins
28 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/11/83
also filed for channels 32, 34, 36, 38, 42,
48, 50, 52, 54, 60, 62, 64 and 68. Same
statistics.

Wheatland
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 18, 20, 22, 24,
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 50, 52
and 56. Same statistics.

**NEWS THAT AFFECTS
LOW POWER APPLICANTS**

We are enthused about camera set up we have put together and would be delighted to show you what it can do. Dissolves, wipes, keys and cuts & numerous special affects. We pulled the article this issue to make room for the recent FCC releases enclosed here for your information. The June issue will be carryi ng the details onthe low cost studio and about turning out pro- results with only one production employee....

Cut-offs expected to dribble out slowly starting end of June....Most LPTV applicants are discouraged and even the paper mills have moved to greener pastures....Look for big interest in FM filings. New room for additional channel or two or more in most markets with new FM package expected out soon. FCC just okayed two SCA (subcarrier audio channels per FM station and you can use it for paging, back-ground music services etc. and income can exceed any potential regular profit from standard station operation...that article also pulled til June issue.

ICTV members or other who want to get cut-off lists rushed out to you when they come out, let us know. LPTV, FM and full service. \$10.00 per month each.... Special rate for ICTV.

The Commission has changed satellite spacing to **only 2 degrees** (previously 3 or 4 degrees) making room for more than double the present fifteen, adding nineteen more satellites in each band.

Bigger or better dishes may be needed to help separate the close spacing which will be phased in over several years. Some say ten feet or larger will work at 2 degrees, others dispute that.

Big change in FCC make up coming June 30th with Commissioner **Sharp leaving** when his current short term expires. His seat having been abolished, there was talk he might take over Ann Jones spot since she is leaving the Commission May 31.

A replacement will be appointed for her, but Sharp **doesn't want it.**

Commissioner Fogarty's term expires June 30 also, since the Commission has been cut from 7 to 5 on that date. **Only Commissioner Jones will be replaced.**

Group W (Westinghouse Broadcasting) is pushing High Definition TV and is lobbying to have the spectrum **re-allocated for HDTV instead of low power and VHF drop-ins....**

The new HDTV service, with a picture that has over 1,000 lines instead of the present 525, would use at least two standard channels to carry one set of programming.

Two way radio users have already **stolen television channels 70 to 82** and are currently lobbying for 14 to 20 in large cities. Loss of 70 to 82 alone means the loss of three LPTV local stations in each market.

Commission is still open to giving away more channels that are useable for local television to other uses since it helps their position of protecting the politically powerful big boys from competition. **If the Big Boys want the channels for something else, look out local TV, you may be robbed again..**

The Federal Communications Commission is reported to be **getting additional taxpayer money for 167 new commission staff to help handle the backlog of applications.** The 167 include fifteen additional people to handle processing VHF drop ins, 62 total additional for FM etc. but.... we found **not one additional staffer listed in the proposed budget to help with the backlog of Low Power.**

Available soon, the still slide TV cameras that shoot 25 TV stills electronically with what looks like a 35mm SLR slide camera. The manufacturers have now settled on a standard size for the magnetic disk to be used by all manufacturers. 1.85" metallic cored magnetic disks. The reuseable disks hold 25 electronic slides. Cameras will soon be available in \$850 range. Electronic individual full color slides can be sent over telephone lines in 2 minutes. Special devices can deliver either hard copy or another magnetic disk at the other end. \$2.65 magnetic disks can be reused over and over. Ideal for LPTV station news, including swapping regional news shots over phone lines from other stations in the region. This device makes slide projectors and expensive film slide obsolete.

This publication has carried several items on using this for LPTV. This new still camera equipment, developed originally by Sony, is called the **Mavica.** Sanyo, Toshiba and others have also shown versions. Kodak claims a superior all electronic, similar magnetic recorder model but sees no hurry to compete with themselves in the profitable 'film' business.

Latest wrinkle in paper mills petitioning Commission to 'allocate' presently unused or yet unlicensed to LPTV channels for full service channels. Mill then files on it, leaving LPTV operator they filed for on same channel earlier out in the cold, since full service applicant has priority over LPTV and no freeze. Mills refer to this as something new, as allocated TV. It is simply the table of claimed assignments and they are petitioning to add or drop in channels.

Several UHF full service operations filing bankruptcy, often going into 50,000 home market with High Power (with a \$10,000 per month light bill) and 50 to 60 employees. Gear and license can often be picked up at reasonable price from bankruptcy trustee.

Teletext (all Alpha-numeric full screen) recently okayed by Commission is big money potential and **can be carried by LPTV stations.** NBC and CBS already on with teletext (carried during the Vertical Blanking Interval, the 25 lines below the picture) even though no decoder are yet available. We have done articles on this type of service in the past... and will do more showing you how this can **earn you as much or more money** than your regular channel fare.

Mama Bell has been freed to go into the cable business but seems to feel the **future money is in data communications,** not entertainment TV. With a LPTV station data communications can be the third leg of income that supports the stool.

One of our CP's recently held up for over 30 days waiting for FAA clearance. Two story building had planned fifty foot mast on top of building. FCC held it up saying FAA clearance is necessary since it is within 2 1/2 miles of the airport. They are correct, 75 feet above the ground within 2 1/2 miles of the airport needs FAA clearance, so file the FAA form if that fits any of your applications.

Commission is returning applications where you are mutual exclusive with yourself. For example, if you file for channel 14 and 28 on the same tower they will return one. Their FCC UHF taboo rule book says one would interfere with the other. Actual operations say otherwise and since you would, at worst, interfere only with yourself returning one seems groundless. So be alert... Commission staff seems to be looking for any excuse to return LPTV applications, after large filing by Mountain TV Network. **Another bounce** reportedly comes from specifying several channels of transmission equipment on the same exact spot on the tower for the same applicant.

Getting a minority member as a 51% partner to get a lottery preference **may not be a wise move,** in our opinion. You will get an extra ball in the hat but if you win your grant, you may be held up by a non-minority looser filing a court action on yours or some other similar case, claiming that it is **unconstitutional to grant a special privilege because of race or color...** the judge may stay LPTV grants won on the basis of minority preference in the meantime. Yours may be held up for years waiting for final court outcome. Looks shakey to us... **don't say we didn't warn you....**

A better move would be to file additional application in name of wife, mother, etc. In full power man and wife are regarded as one on the license. Husband in Low Power can own station and **wife can get diversity preference because she has no broadcast interests.** John Boler, the first Low Power broadcaster operating on channel 26 in Bemidji Minnesota has applied to go

full service status with a power increase. Scheduled to host a NTA low power seminar June 8-11 in Bemidji, Boler has been reported to **have now quit local origination at Bemidji and local advertising** and gone to **24 hour subscription TV**, having operated previously as STV from 7PM on. We incorrectly reported last issue that Boler had filed for another channel at Bemidji. Correct report was a change to full service status.

Sony's 3/4U-matic, on its last legs before threatened extinction by half inch, has been saved for an estimated five years by a technical development by Sony that improves the quality of U-matic almost to 1-inch standards. **The modification can be added to machines now in service.**

Sony's Beta Hi-fi, a sensational development...

We reported on it earlier and it is now being marketed and video 45s are already being sold for the machine. Some VCR movies are also being released with the hi-fi sound system. The sound is recorded on the bottom of the tape in the old standard so all old machines can play the tapes. The new Beta Hi-fi system also records the sound at the much higher writing speed of the video tracks and when played back has a dynamic range far above normal audio tape. Almost as good as the new small digital (CD) disks.

Channel 61, operating in Phoenix, is monaural (1 track sound). MTV, popular on the cable systems, is in stereo. **Expect a stereo Broadcast TV system or systems to be approved in the next year. We suggest buying only VCR recorders that have stereo tracks, particularly since the second track can also be used as a control function. Nearly all industrial model VCRs now have two audio tracks. Ideal will be Beta Hi-fi (or coming VHS version) with Hi-fi stereo and conventional Audio track for control tones.**

if you are waiting with baited breath for a lptv license ---I suggest you find something else to occupy your time..... A recent quote from Commissioner Sharp, who will soon be leaving the Commission.

The **\$200. range home editor** we promised to test and report on, turns out to be useable only with two of the consumer Panasonic VCRs, neither of which we have nor intend to get because we use only industrial models. We may have something to report on half inch editors for industrial recorders since we are attending the **L.A. Video show**, May 17, to the 20th at the L.A. Convention Center. The gear display here is more LPTV speed than the NAB exhibits. Contact C.S. Tefler Publishing Co., 51 Sugar Hollow Road, Danbury Ct. 06810, for show information and rates. Attending the exhibit hall is \$5., and you can just pay at the door.

Our lawsuit against **Edward M. Jonson and Dennis Owen** for copying and filing what we feel are strike applications solely for pay off, is scheduled for a June hearing, basically on whether the state of Arizona has jurisdiction. Edward Johnson filed a court brief late (defaulted) and Owen did not answer at all, but after many motions and legal maneuvers the court has **allowed them back in.**

K61 CA, the first major market low power station on in a major metropolitan area (Phoenix) apparently sells few commercials so far. Our occasional watching the channel locally, we have yet to see a paid spot, though we must admit we can not stand to watch (listen) long--- **too much rock**---evidently not much traditional

contemporary music is available on clips.....

High price, \$100. top for one minute and \$65. for 30 seconds may have priced advertisers out of the market, who may also be skeptical about the number of viewers. Owned by James Winston, Booker Wade and Samuel Cooper, all former FCC lawyers, they have also put a Mobile UHF on the air. Knoxville and others are scheduled soon. The group hopes to be the start of the first black programed network.

A fast once over of all the CP grants of about a year ago indicates only about a third or less are on the air. Balance evidently applying for an extension of time. If you know of anyone who has a CP running out etc. or that they do not want to build right now and may be willing to sell it....please give this office a call.... we know of several people willing to pay good money for a CP. Commission recently **removed all limitations on what you can sell a cp for.** Move plays right into hands of those filing solely to be paid off and will mean tremendous number of strike applications filed in the bigger markets. **Bad...BAD...news for LPTV serious applicants.** Great news for those in it to extort money from those serious about building stations.....

We suggest you get a copy of the micro fiche FCC data base, (free to ICTV members on last months) \$5. to ICTV members for latest fiche and \$10.00 to non-members. **check to see if all of your applications are on file and are on the fcc data base....** WE found two of our first forty **LOST** at the commission..... One included an unusual two 1,000 watt outputs on the same channel at the same site to serve two separate communities. Maybe it was thrown in the strange pile, and is lost forever....We refiled it and are now checking regularly to see if it shows up on the data base... We also offer hard copies of individual cities (free to ICTV members) \$5. first page, \$1. for each additional city for non-members. You will be amazed at the number of applications that **are lost at the commission.** We used to ask for a stamped fourth copy to be returned for protection, but now commission no longer returns them so you have no proof it was filed and you lose your place in line.....even if you refile and tell them it was lost previously.

The Commission LPTV task force recently sent out numerous notices to applicants saying that according to the data base they are using, your center of radiation is underground. Using a national data base that apparently takes altitude off of map data every quarter mile, this often does not mesh up with altitude you have shown on your application for that coordinate. Staff gave applicants 10 days to correct data or be thrown out as defective. Turns out about 80% were correct and Commission data base was incorrect....

The second exhibit in the enclosed reconsideration of the rules in this issue calls for vertical antenna data for LPTV. This is part 73 for full power and we understand it is not going to be applied to low power....It becomes effective June 13, so check with us if you are filing and we will have the latest on that for you....As of now it seems they really want nothing different than they have previously been requesting on composite antenna patterns.....

We held up this issue again for the final, final-rules... and are mailing first class again. We pulled five pages of information on setting up your low cost studio (see back page with your address label.) Five cameras, gen locked together with SEG and double keying set up are included for under \$8,000.

The Local Promise of Low Power TV: A Pipe Dream?

By Mark C. Wyche and Darcy Stamler
Browne, Bortz & Coddington*

In March of 1982, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) set forth its final rules for low power television (LPTV). The Commission's intent in establishing this new broadcast service was to satisfy demand for television in underserved areas free from excessive regulation. Further, the Commission authorized these new broadcast stations to originate programming to an unlimited extent. However, it appears that LPTV's promise as a medium possibly devoted to localism and diversity might be little more than a pipe dream.

This article briefly discusses the current licensing status of LPTV and examines how LPTV station economics, competing technologies and existing programming are influencing development of the low power television industry as a medium for new localized programming. Much of the information was compiled through recent Browne, Bortz & Coddington (BBC) research projects.

Licensing Status

There are approximately 7,500 low power television applications pending before the FCC. The Commission is initially processing those applications for transmitter locations 55 miles or more from the nation's 212 ranked television markets (Tier I). The FCC has a freeze on further applications within the major 212 markets (Tiers II and III). As of February 1983, only 230 construction permits had been granted among the existing 2,500 Tier I applicants. Of these, 30 stations are on the air.

The unusually slow granting of LPTV applications is primarily attributable to the manual processing of applications, lack of technical data on translators and multiple and competitive filings for some LPTV licenses. The FCC plans to implement a semi-automatic, computer-based system



and lottery procedure in June 1983 which will process from 200 to 300 applications per month. By early 1984, the current backlog of Tier I applications should be processed, allowing for the handling of Tier II and III applications.

The National Institute of Low Power Television (NILPTV) predicts an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 LPTV stations could efficiently operate throughout the United States. However, the actual number of successful LPTV stations will be determined by several factors, such as station economics, market size, competition, programming package and, most importantly, effective management.

Station Economics

Station economics will largely influence the type of programming an

LPTV station can offer. The FCC correctly predicted that the operation of an LPTV station would be much more economical than its full service counterpart. However, local origination on LPTV is not inexpensive.

Based upon BBC's research, a typical advertiser-supported LPTV operation, with local origination capability, could have capital equipment costs ranging from \$130,000 to \$200,000 — approximately one-third higher than a system without origination capability. Depending on the sophistication of local origination equipment, capital costs could exceed \$1.0 million.

Assuming a LPTV station receives the majority of its programming via network satellite services (e.g., Satellite Program Network, Satellite News Channel or LPTV programming networks) and originates minimal programming locally (e.g., basic local news highlights and simple commercials), annual operating costs will exceed \$200,000. This is generally twice that of a typical LPTV station without origination capability.

LPTV operations could expect to receive advertising revenue of approximately \$25 for local 30 to 60 second spots on their ad supported service, which is comparable with local radio advertising. However, BBC estimates that a typical low power television station without origination capabilities would need to sell spots between \$20 to \$25 just to break even. Stations with origination capability would need to command substantially higher ad rates to be successful, which may be unrealistic.

Subscription LPTV is an option the LPTV candidate should examine for the purpose of funding locally originated programming. Typical subscription LPTV station costs, excluding subscriber equipment, should range from \$110,000 to \$190,000. Subscriber equipment, including decoder box and antenna, ranges between \$120 to \$200

Typical LPTV System

	No Local Origination	Local Origination
Capital Costs	\$100,000-\$165,000	\$130,000-\$200,000
Operating Costs	115,00- 200,000	215,000- 400,000

per subscriber. Primary variable operational costs include programming, maintenance, installation and discounts, which vary directly with the subscriber level of the LPTV operation. A subscription LPTV station could break even with 4,000 to 5,000 subscribers at a \$20 per month subscriber fee.

Subscription LPTV is a very high cost, capital intensive business which requires strong financial backing. In addition, prospective LPTV operators should understand that subscription LPTV is a retail business, consumer oriented, and operates significantly different from a broadcast only LPTV service.

Competition

Low power television is entering an arena of several competing technologies including: cable television, multipoint distribution service (MDS),

tions will be located in rural markets, served for the most part by cable television systems and possibly one or two full power VHF or UHF stations, possibly relayed by an existing translator network.

Presently, the FCC does not require cable systems to carry low power stations because LPTV is a secondary service. The exclusion of "must-carry" protection for low power stations could be detrimental to an LPTV station's success because in many rural areas the local cable system is the community's sole means of television distribution. In addition, a large portion of local cable systems in rural areas have low channel capacities (12 channels) and no available channel space for new programming services.

The planned direct broadcast satellite (DBS) systems represent an immediate and major competing technology to LPTV. Initially, DBS operators are targeting rural markets for their

type programming or five times the amount that could be offered by a single channel LPTV station.

Urban markets. LPTV will find its heaviest competition in major urban markets. In many markets, cable systems, STV, MDS and high power broadcast stations are already entrenched. In addition, LPTV applications for urban markets will not be processed until 1984-85, allowing these competitive technologies, especially cable, to further mature in the urban centers.

Operator's Dilemma

In the face of stiff competition from DBS and cable systems in rural markets, it would be advisable that LPTV operators provide their audiences the type of programming that could not be duplicated or surpassed by a better financed provider. Therefore, the LPTV operator needs to develop programming which is unique and local in character, in order to create a demand for the service within the community. By creating local demand, local cable systems in rural areas will be inclined to carry the new LPTV station. Similarly, in the urban areas, LPTV operations which appeal to a specific ethnic or special interest group could possibly carve a niche within an urban market.

However, the LPTV operator's dilemma lies in the inability to afford production of locally originated programming. A large portion of current LPTV applicants (primarily in rural markets) are inexperienced broadcasters with minimal financial resources. As a result of high start-up and operating costs, the majority of these applicants will probably have difficulty providing a minimal amount of quality, locally originated programming to their community. Certain applicants may be forced to skip local programming entirely as a result of operating economics.

Programming Trends

Ongoing developments within the LPTV industry are beginning to indicate the type of programming this service may offer. Recent LPTV conventions held in Washington, D.C. (October 1982) and Anaheim, California (January 1983) reveal that network programming is the direction

Small Market Subscription LPTV

	Low Cost System	High Cost System
Capital Costs		
Station equipment	\$110,000	\$190,000
Subscriber equipment per subscriber	\$ 120	\$ 200
Operational Costs	Vary directly with subscriber level.	
Programming, maint., install. & disconnect		
Breakeven Level	4,000-5,000 subscribers at \$20 per month.	

subscription television (STV), satellite master antenna television (SMATV), full power broadcast television and planned direct broadcast satellite (DBS) systems.

Rural markets. Initially, LPTV sta-

services. United Satellite Television (USTV) plans to launch a medium power DBS system by June 1983, with initial operations by late 1983 or early 1984. In general, DBS operators will offer up to five channels of national-

being followed by the vast majority of applicants. There are currently four national networks offering or planning to offer programming via satellite to LPTV stations nation-wide. National low power television networks include; Number 1 TV, Genesis Network, General TV Network and JPD Television Network.

Genesis Network, currently on-the-air, has claimed to have signed up 1,800 LPTV affiliates, most of which are not in operation. LPTV networks are either paying affiliates per TV household reach or charging relatively low rates for programming delivered. The affiliated networks will generate revenue via advertising.

In addition to the LPTV networks, several existing cable TV and broadcast networks are offering packages to LPTV stations including: Satellite Program Network, Financial News Network, Cable News Network, and the religious-oriented PTL Satellite Network National Christian Network and Trinity Broadcasting Network. Further, pay TV distributors (SelecTV and ON TV) are offering their program schedule to potential subscription LPTV operators. The major film studios and program syndicators have not yet committed their products or services to this new industry; possibly an indication of skepticism toward the potential of LPTV.

While much of this network and syndicated programming may be highly entertaining and hence worthwhile, it is doubtful that either the FCC or the small town interests which called for the adoption of LPTV envisioned the establishment of operations to serve merely as relay posts for national programming networks. The interests behind LPTV were pushing for a diversity which could be achieved through localized programming. Programming which is being transmitted to hundreds of cable systems and potentially thousands of LPTV stations nation-wide will provide little in the way of diversification and is hardly local in scope. However, because of the high costs of producing programming, the larger portion of LPTV operations will be forced to accept the network programming concept as their primary, if not their sole, programming source.


Program Compromise

An economically viable compromise might be reached. Those in rural areas should not be denied the opportunity to view the type of high quality programming offered now or in the future by satellite networks. Further, rural residents should not be deprived the

chance of enjoying the type of programming which caters to their community alone. LPTV operators might serve both these needs by telecasting local news and events and hand-picking satellite or network programming appropriate for their communities.

For example, low power station K43AJ (not yet on-the-air) in Mountain View, Arkansas has signed with the Genesis Network. In addition, the LPTV station plans to lease time to local church organizations, which will provide their own locally originated programming. Another programming alternative is currently being tested in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Low power station K63CD, (operating since July 1982) imports KCIK, a full power independent station from El Paso, Texas, for its base programming. The Alamogordo LPTV station produces local commercial spots and a local religious entertainment program weekly and mixes this with the KCIK programming. In both cases, the LPTV stations are acquiring programming at low cost, and at the same time, creating an identity within the community by providing some localized programming.

Overall, the objective of a LPTV operator should be to understand the local programming needs of the com-

munity. The LPTV station should develop an economical program package that serves both the entertainment and public needs of the community. By providing some form of localized programming, a diversified medium will have a chance to flourish. 

About the Authors

Mark C. Wyche is a senior associate with the Denver-based economic research and consulting firm of Browne, Bortz & Coddington. During his four years there, he has conducted research and analysis for such diverse clients as Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Basketball Association and ABC. Wyche has a B.S. in Business Administration/Finance and an MBA in Marketing/Management.

Darcy Stamler is completing her master's degree at the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley, where she is specializing in telecommunications policy. Her thesis examines the optimal marketplace structure for teletext and videotext services. In 1982, she was a summer associate with Browne, Bortz and Coddington.



This little car made by Datsun and not yet available in U.S. was shown with a video production unit built in. The complete set up with two cameras was selling at \$50,000 at the NAB show..... The steering wheel was on the wrong side in this unit, but the passenger side seat swiveled around to make it just right to operate the camera control panel behind. The wheel around and wheel in unit we show how to build in this and following issues will wheel right in this car as well and could be used in the same position, (warm) for doing football games etc.

Limited partnerships

When, Why and How?

One of the cornerstones of LPTV is localism, local television service with better reception, local programming, local advertising, local people, local features, and local information, but . . . a big percentage of LPTV stations license and CP'S are not going to be locally owned, unfortunately the majority are multiple applicants from out of town. We believe local ownership would have been preferable.

Why not at least part local ownership?. According to the FCC, the license holder can sell 49% interest without it being a major action.

Should you incorporate? Sell stock to the tune of 49%? Cumbersome, time consuming, complicated and costly, another avenue may be better.

True you may be able to borrow from a bank, SBA, or lease all of your equipment, use IRA bonds to finance your station, and other methods which we will cover elsewhere in other pieces.

We want to call your attention here, another avenue that may be better than all of these. If you have to turn big dollars right off to make your equipment lease, bank loan, or other finance payments, you may be in trouble because the history of full service stations is that they turn out to be tremendously profitable in the long pull, but most did not start right out being profitable, many lost large amounts of money before they got in the profit column. We sincerely believe, however, if you play your LPTV cards right and start with an extremely low labor overhead, only possible with LPTV, you can be profitable from the start, but if you expect to be profitable enough to pay off a big debt load from the start you may be in trouble, therefore, a system of financing that does not require any debt or equipment lease payments at all, ever, until you are profitable, no matter how long that takes, is of course the most desirable..

Selling part interest with limited partnerships to local people will mean, as we see it, that you have several advantages.

1. You retain 100% management control. Limited partners cannot have day to day management or control over the business. That's the law.
2. No debt or interest payment until profitable.
3. You can build in the partnership agreement, a section to allow you to buy out your limited partners for a reasonable amount after they have received their original investment back.
4. You have local people pushing for the success of the station and participating in the profits.
5. Local limited partners are not responsible for the station's debts if it goes belly up, (the most they can lose is their investment.)

Limited partnerships have become a popular way to raise funds.

If you are keeping this partnership, offering small and under ten investors all in the same state as the station, (local partners remember), you are almost certainly exempt from Federal Securities Regulations. You will likely have to register the limited partnership in the state involved. Most ICTV members contact our Hotline for the simple state forms and other state registration assistance, as well as a sample of limited partnership agreements.

Tax wise, a limited partnership is like other partnerships, so there is no partnership tax, merely a pass through of profits to partners who pay the usual tax as individuals on income.

When CP's are being turned out in quantity, ICTV will have ready and loan free to members, a video tape for public showing and informing potential investors of this great opportunity to invest in local LPTV and get a piece of the action.

Here is the way we plan to offer investors a return on their money, and you may have other methods you design. Limited partners, (not over ten entities), will own 49%.

According to our present plans, and written limited partnership agreement, they get 75% of all profits until their original investment is returned in full. After that it reverses. They then get 25% of the profits, after getting their money back.

Most are in a hurry to get their money back and this is similar to plans for financing oil exploration.

You then have a clause that says that after they have been paid back their entire original investment, that you, then as 51% owner, have the option to buy them all out for five times their last year's earnings, due them from the partnership.

Sound like a good deal for everybody? We think so. ICTV members write or contact ICTV Hotline for further information and assistance.

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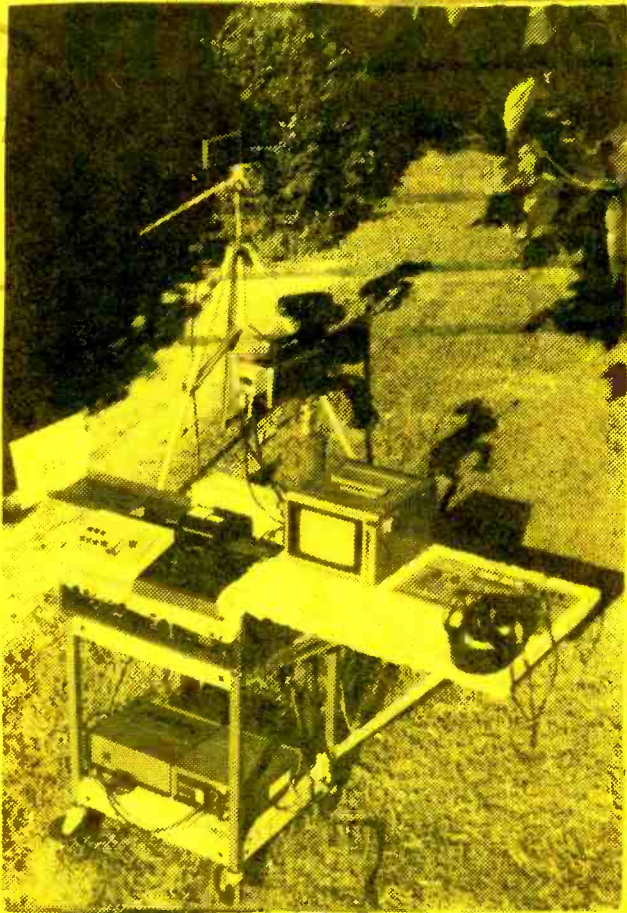
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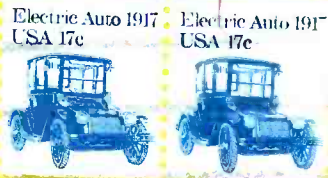
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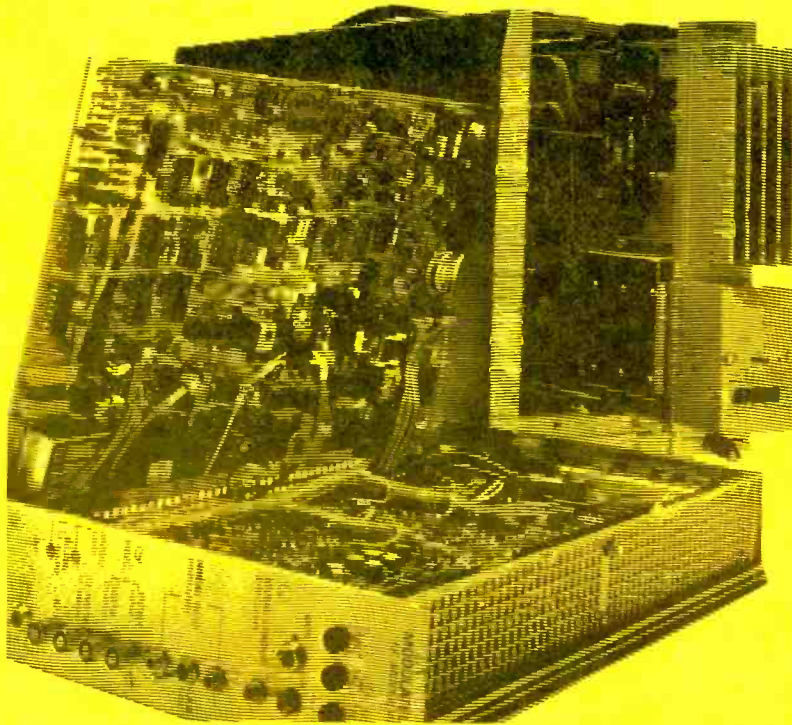
To..

John Powley
1536 Logan Avenue
Altoona, PA 16602
5/83

Setting up a 5 camera studio for under \$8,000.in the June Issue.

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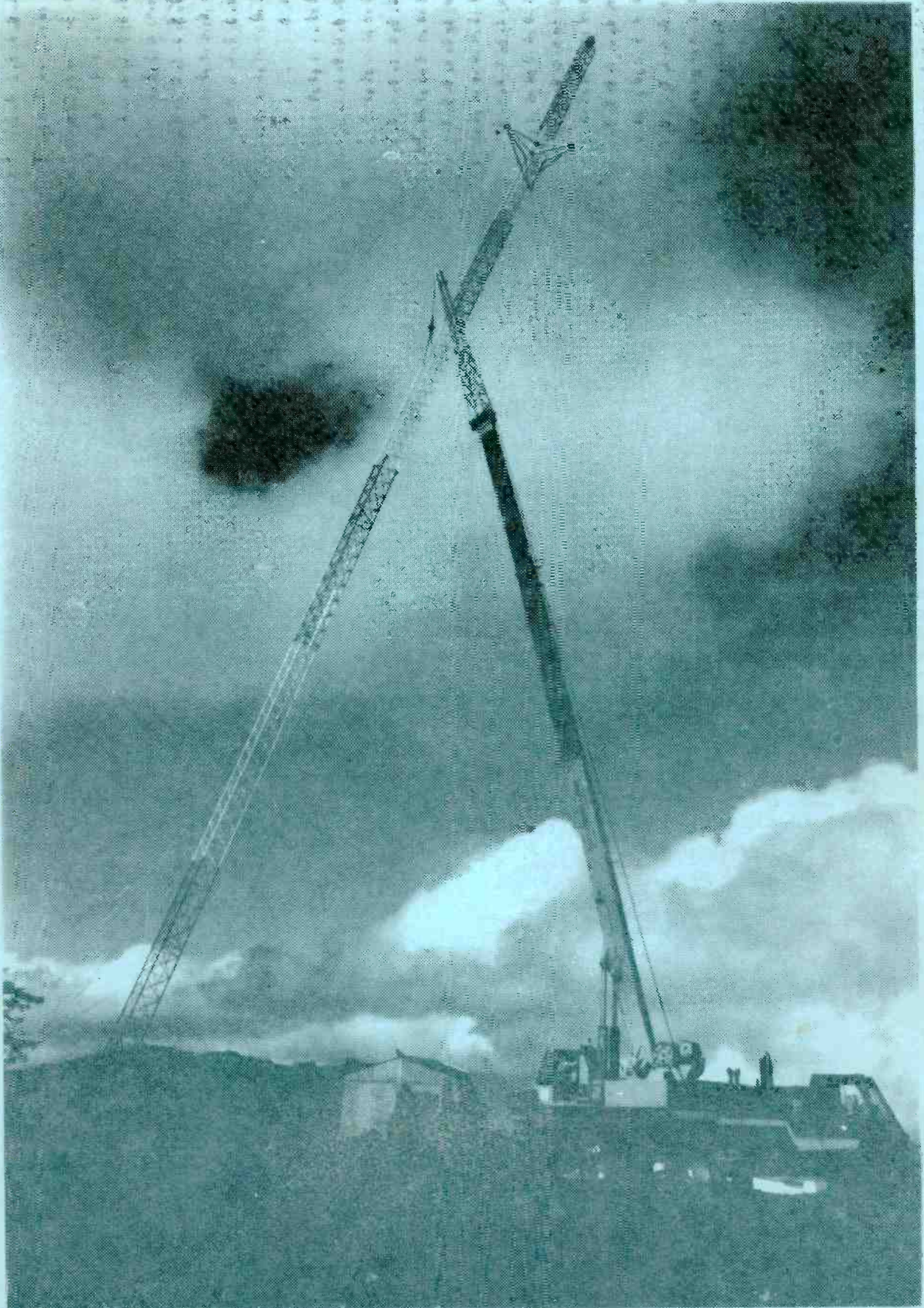
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Division of Thor

LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV



JUNE

MORE DELAYS, MORE DELAYS....MORE DELAYS..

We held up this issue waiting for the typed set version of the Lottery rules which we have included in this issue. There are several modified pages of the application form which we will have in the next issue. They are not yet approved for use as we understand it. Due to the length of this printing of the rules we have had to leave out several other items we thought you should not about including the approval of more FM channels (estimated 500 to 1,000) and the approval of being able to sell two SCA (subcarrier audio) channels on your FM station and what that means. We will try and get that in the next issue. There is no hurry since the commission has more work to do on this before it is already to go.

Latest word out of the commission....no cut off list in June as promised.....Remember when they were saying no cut-off list til June....and everybody said... that is terrable...? Well, terrable has been delayed now with the next cut-off list not going to materialize until August at best....Lottery supposedly ready to go in September.....That will probably be extended to ..end of year.....We hear they recently went thru 400 by hand. 50% were rejected for one reason or another, 20% grants, and 30% delayed because of mutual exclusives..... The lobbying effort is underway with the coalition gearing up and we will have details on how you can help in the next issue..... We believe that those of you serious about getting a license in certain towns should go back and file for additional channels in those towns as insurance and for use for additional outlets. Operations of two or three channels

in a market are not much higher than operating one. If you have a good tower site....we will do additional channels for you on the same site for around \$125.00. each channel. Now is the time to do that..... Also, remember, we are doing pooled applications for as little as \$75.00. Exclusives for as little as \$125. Rather than take up a lot of space here trying to explain that, give us a call....945-6746 if you are a member and want to improve your odds....aT LOW COST....

The commission seems to be having a return as many applications as possible... We had two returned... saying the required tabulation figures were not filed... They were included as an exhibit....very plainly... Then you have to file for reconsideration....which we understand they are not taking very many back under reconsideration, so then you have to file all over again go to the bottom of the pile again.....

We also got one back that was filed a couple of years ago that would not meet the new rules which we duly amended during that time you had to amend old applications, (remember)....we just got it back saying we had not proved it needed to be amended. The application was not returned...just the amendment... As far as we are concerned....that application is unworkable under the new rules without the amendment.

B&W Cascade Pacific personnel tape the setting up of the tower shown on the cover for the low power now on the air. Due to space limitations we will carry the Roseburg Oregon LPTV story in the next issue. See photo of the tower going up in Roseburg on our cover of this issue.

Is your subscription or ICTV membership about to run out? Check the address label and renew now....



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 1983 Lo-Power Community Television, Harlan L. Jacobsen.

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In a world of cable, exploding satellite technology and a morass of government regulations, how are low power owners and operators planning to cope? Defining the station, dealing with cable and obtaining original programming are some of the major concerns.

Kenny Belford,
vice president and chief
operations officer, TV23/
K23AD, Woodward, OK.

Cable for most low power operators is going to be a necessity, especially the first low power stations. They are in the remote sections of the country, which is probably where cable is strongest. It's an unrealistic expectation to assume viewers will get up and unscrew their cable terminal and plug in the rabbit ears to watch a local station for a while.

We're now dealing with a cable company to persuade them to put us on the air. They haven't said yes or no. We're not attempting to receive any kind of compensation from other than to just simply be allowed to be viewed by their subscribers. For the long haul, it's the only viable way you're going to survive.

The service that I'm going to be offering the community perhaps would be more meaningful to their subscribers than the national teletype services. For example, I purchased a weather radar unit for my station. Weather radar is of particular importance in that part of the state. It's remote enough from Oklahoma City, Amarillo, Texas and Garden City, Kansas, which are three communities which have weather radar, that storms cannot be monitored from those three cities unless they're about 10,000 feet in altitude. And a tornado down on the ground is where concern occurs. There's a very high incidence of tornado activity in that area and you therefore have capability not only to track the storms but to be a communication medium as well.

Basically, though, we consider ourselves an independent television station with syndicated shows, movies, features and programs. I don't really try to compete with the network affiliates in trying to cover news out of the state capital or happenings in Iran. It's not economically feasible for us and we wouldn't really be providing any new or unique services to the community. We plan on becoming a very vital part of the community. There

Group Think

LPTV SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

are a great number of civic events that we can be participants in that television is uniquely qualified to help promote and take part in.

Networking has to occur for everyone. Several weeks ago I spent about eight hours a day on the phone visiting with syndicators and for low power, they had no rate structure that they could quote. In fact, they're very hesitant to even discuss



Kenny Belford

programming. And those who were quoting rates were quoting things that just weren't economically feasible for small television stations. Consequently, low power is going to have to take it upon itself to resolve that dilemma of what you put on the air once you have a construction permit.

I'd advise low power people to seek the counsel of somebody that is a broadcaster, who understands the minimum amount of equipment they need to ensure their continued existence. And to seek the counsel of somebody who understands broadcast sales and the formation of realistic sales forecasts and plans to meet those forecasts. It seems that most of the people being

granted construction permits are non-broadcasters, and some are entering into this medium with delusions of grandeur. They seem to feel that owning a license is a license to print money. They fail to recognize that it's a business and as a business has certain peculiarities unto itself. Some have failed to address their first priority—and that's to stay in business.

Michael Bogner, director of
broadcasting operations, W59AT,
Westbury, NY.

As we opened our LPTV station, we started thinking, well, what are we going to do with this? We wanted to do more community-related programming, like a lot of people say they do. But we *really* wanted to do it. And we felt that education is a part of that, and is something that other stations can't do. Here on Long Island, there's lots of education, especially higher education. We're going to be working with local schools doing college courses, SATs—things that people may want to take advantage of so that they can do it over television, perhaps working with two-way systems.

We're not really on any regular schedule now. We're trying to get a studio together so we can start doing some of these live interactive educational programs. We could

Group Think



Michael Bogner

We don't feel cable is a friendly force, particularly in that they want to grab off as much programming as they can. You can get a little bitter about it.

go on 24 hours a day if we used things like satellite programming. But there's this myth that there are all these satellite services that you can just grab right out of the sky. There just aren't. For example, there is one, SPN, but we've been told that the cable system here is interested, and once the cable system's interested, we are not a priority.

How you deal with cable depends on where you are, your audiences, the amount of cable penetration—it's different in each case. We find that cable really doesn't want to work with anybody. We don't feel cable is a friendly force, particularly in that they want to grab off as much programming as they can. You can get a little bitter about it. We don't want to fight them. We want to do things that we can do. There's no reason to say, "We're

going to challenge them and the other stations."

Programming is still the name of the game—no doubt about it. There are going to be so many different modes of communication that you really have to find your niche and do something that you can do well, and maybe *only* you can do. If we do education, we might get our revenues directly through enrollment. If we work with a university, we probably will just be renting out time. But we've been open to everything. It's a new field and no one knows we're around. We're trying to figure out who to approach. Sometimes people approach us; sometimes we approach others. And each day we never know who we're going to run into.

A lot of LPTV applications are just not realistic. The whole idea is that this was people's TV and that everybody could apply. That's true—anybody *can* apply, but there are people being ripped off by consultants who don't know what they're doing. And you need money. You don't have to have millions, but you definitely have to have some time and money to put this together. Just things like legal fees can kill you. We can put a studio together real cheaply, but we can't get a lawyer for less than an incredible sum.

George Bullock, *director of broadcast division, The News Channel, Cody, WY.*

Programming and TV equipment are very expensive, and generally speaking there are not the advertising dollars sufficiently available in a community to maintain profitability. So what we wanted was a valuable programming source that the community would use, but also one that was streamlined enough to be supported in a profitable manner. We looked around and decided that the most popular and the most profitable thing in any media form is news. You pay your highest prices for newscasts, and you pay highest prices for advertising in news-related programs in electronic media. It's a very hot item and the appetite for news seems insatiable.

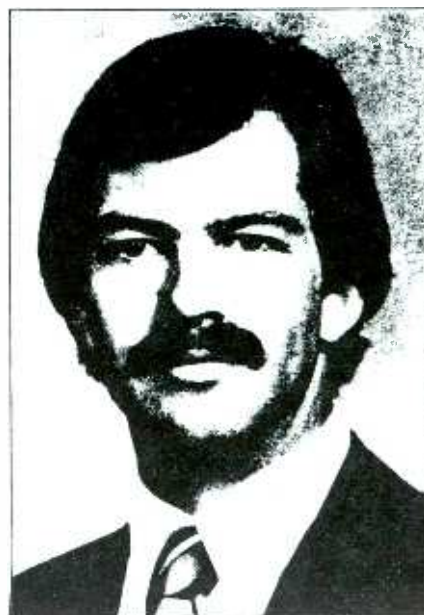
We set about to fill that void, which is particularly acute in rural areas. The most cost-effective way we came up with was to use a high resolution character generator. We've developed a 15-minute programming wheel during which any 15-minute period an individual can sit down and get an entire newscast—national, local, state. We also run weather all of the time in one

of the regions of the screen. The bottom portion of the screen is reserved for advertising. In the middle third is news 24 hours a day.

I don't frankly know what our thought process was in making the decision. We didn't sit down and say, "We are going to do something that has not been done," because that isn't necessarily the key to success.

We are currently being carried on two cable systems, which is working out very nicely. They were willing, even enthusias-

For potential applicants, I would say to choose your community and your site and your programming very, very carefully... if these three decisions are not made with a great deal of thought, you can be in potentially serious trouble.



George Bullock

Group Think

tic, about carrying us, because they recognized the potential for the thing to be a draw for them.

Our software program, which generates the on-air look, is going through some revisions now, which we think will enhance the value of the service, both to the consumer and the merchant. And we're currently working on additional software character generator-based channels.

We anticipate sticking to the text-based channels, looking at the potential down the road for interactive teletext. And we are in the process of developing a networking concept, in which you can do your programming and inputting activities at a central location, and simply maintain sales and newsgathering activities at a local site. We're looking at running 10 to 12, maybe 15 spoke sites through a single hub.

For potential applicants, I would say to choose your community and your site and your programming very, very carefully—because any one of the three elements, if it is not properly planned, can cause failure. You can have a great community and a rotten site, and be able to serve only a portion of the community. On the other hand, you may have a great site that covers an entire area that actually amounts to very little. Then on the programming consideration you can have a great site and a great community and not fill a market void in the community and still die. So if these three decisions are not made with a great deal of thought, you can be in potentially serious trouble.

But we are very pleased with the progress so far. We have interest that I think is safe to say exceeds our initial anticipations. It's a very fun time to be involved.

Davy Doss, president, W07BN, Bruce, MS.

We're doing a lot of local programming. We feel that it's the best thing we can do. For satellite programming, we're mostly using Satellite Program Network. We have been using some of the Genesis programming, but we're slowly phasing them out. We're looking forward to getting JPD on satellite. They showed us a tentative schedule which we showed to our advertisers. They are pleased with it, and they think that they would definitely buy in that type of programming.

We're also working with syndicators for Championship Wrestling, which is a big thing in our area. And selling CNN News



Davy Doss

We're going into LPTV cheap and building our way, you might say, adding better equipment as we go. I wouldn't want anybody with low power to sink much money into it in the beginning. I've talked with some who have and they said they wished they'd gone in cheaper.

to our advertisers was probably the easiest sell of all.

The problem with Genesis was that it seemed that 95 percent of its programming was in black-and-white, and people just couldn't cope with that. They were saying, "Well, I've got this \$800 color set—what am I going to do with it?" But the biggest

problem I found about them was that we didn't have a schedule to go by. They would never send us one because they said they didn't know. Some of their suppliers were not sending programs to them like they were supposed to and they were repeating a lot of programs, and it just really hurt us. I hate to say it and I know it wasn't their fault, but it didn't do us any good. JPD's got a good schedule, though, real good.

As far as cable is concerned, our local network was happy to put us on. They put us on about 10 days after we went on the air. We also just went on the cable system 10 miles away. The people were wanting it but the cable operators themselves wanted something out of it. We had to pay them for the equipment and everything else to put us on over there.

We think it's important to be on cable. We had several advertisers in the town next door that wouldn't start until we were on cable. That was what they wanted. But we probably get our biggest audience on the local news that we do twice a day.

I'd advise newcomers to LPTV to crawl before you start running. Do it with open eyes. We're going into it cheap and building our way, you might say, adding better equipment as we go. I wouldn't want anybody with low power to sink much money into it in the beginning. I've talked with some who have and they said they wished they'd gone in cheaper.

We use half-inch quality equipment. Some say they bet it looks lousy, but actually it looks fine. We've hardly had any complaints at all as far as how the local signal looks. We don't use a time base corrector, and our only problem is with some of the old sets that have a tendency to roll. But for that you can adjust the vertical hold and that's all you need. As we get on our feet and start making money, we'll start adding things to stabilize our signal—the luxuries, you might say.

John Kenney, general manager, TV43/K43AJ, Mountain Home, AR.

The most important problem we have to contend with right now is the lack of programming available on satellite. The programming is not available—period. The Genesis Network got started and within a month and a half dropped off the satellite, because there just were not enough stations being serviced. Now I have to have a staff playing tapes, and that's created some real problems for me.

Group Think

The thing that has worked the best right now as far as local programming is concerned is our 6pm newscast. We cover news, weather and sports Monday through Friday. It's an expensive proposition but is also our best money-maker. Most of our advertisers want to be in it, because quite frankly that is what most people are watching us for.

We provide the only service for a lot of people who receive only one or two channels if they don't have a cable hookup. We're not on the cable system now, but we're working with a local company to get on the cable system on something other than a mid-band channel. It's going to be very important to us that we are on a two-through-13 VHS channel. We have a very large tourist trade here. And unless I'm on a regular channel on the TV set, I won't be seen in a number of hotels and motels in this area. And that's a very important fact in getting advertisers.

I've got a lot of people that are waiting to advertise when I get on cable. They're saying that we have a good product, but we're not reaching the people they want to reach. I can handle objections pretty well, but when the objection is a valid one such as that, it's hard to sidestep.

Networking will probably not be a viable alternative for me because at this point I'm the only low power station in Arkansas. But we are doing a little experimental program that wouldn't fall



John Kenney

under networking as much as just general cooperative education. There is a gentleman in Searcy, Arkansas, who was anxious to apply for a number of frequen-

We're working with a local company to get on the cable system on something other than a mid-band channel. It's going to be very important to us that we are on a two-through-13 VHS channel. We have a very large tourist trade here. And unless I'm on a regular channel on the TV set, I won't be seen in a number of hotels and motels in this area.

cies in Searcy. And upon applying he hired a staff. They now have production equipment and van and they're sitting waiting for the license. They're producing some programming for us, on a cooperative 50/50 basis. They come into our area, shoot and edit some local programming. We arrange commercials, and then split the revenues. At the early stages, they're going to lose their tails. At the later stages it may become pretty profitable.

I'd advise people to, number one, evaluate their market long before they apply. Find out whether or not your community can stand another medium. Number two, evaluate the need for being part of the local cable system. If penetration is good, you'd better be a part of it. And if you do need to be on it, plan early and start working with your cable people so it won't conflict with what they want to do. Also, get involved with your community and get them behind your station. If they're on your side, they can start to work to get you on the cable system. If I had known the importance of being on cable, I think I would have tried to work with them from day one.

Pete Warren, vice president, K63CD, Alamogordo, NM.

We see our station as being a local station. It's the only station in town. We approach cable from the standpoint of being a translator. We agreed to translate a station out of El Paso, and they also requested carriage from cable. Cablevision said they would carry us, but that it would probably take a year or more because they didn't have the equipment in their budget and delivery was long. So we said, "You name the equipment and we will furnish it prior to going on the air." We did that and went on cable day one.

We do family and local programming, mostly of a Christian nature. We have a lot of Christian entertainment programs. We find that businessmen are wanting to be identified with churches and our station. And while they are insisting they will only advertise with us if we keep our current 60/40 format—60 percent family, 40 percent Christian format—nonetheless they want to buy their ads in the locally produced Christian programs.

We have the First Baptist Church producing 10 to 11 live on Sunday. We have a production of the station that is two to three hours in length every Saturday night called "Alamogordo Live." And we produce some specials. We also take the PTL Club, the 700 Club, and Jimmy Swagart—all on satellite.

We set up the station because it was our



Pete Warren

Group Think

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desire to get the Gospel out all across the world and this was another spot that we could put it. It looked like a good market we could go into. The response has been excellent from advertisers, but poorer than expected from donors. Our response has been good from churches, pastors and from Christians in general as far as participating in programs and public endorsing, but the financial response has been poor. At the same time the advertising response has been much greater than expected.

I'd tell newcomers that local programming pays off. People have all the national and network stuff they want. And if you're in a market that doesn't provide local programming, you need to provide it. That's the key to your local success.

Randy Werner, station manager, KDL-55, St. George, UT.

Our survival tactic now is to become involved with the community. Our local programming is going to be our highlight, backed by a secondary force of just good all-around programming. We're becoming more aggressive and more predominant in the business community. We basically have no rate integrity right now because we're just starting to build. We're giving, selling our spots from anywhere from five to 25 dollars, depending on

where it's at and what it is.

We were pretty fortunate when we first went on the air. We knew that in order for us to survive here, because we have so much competition, we couldn't be just be a local shlock. We had to be very aggressive and look very professional. We bought some very good equipment—the Ikegami ITC-730, the Sony 5850s, the 440. We also have a Panasonic switcher which is a special effects generator—the 5500. We're using RCA modulators, a Microtime T120 time base corrector, and a 16-meter satellite dish. We basically went for the best of the 3/4-inch format, which would be the easiest for us to handle. We've been able to produce some very good spots.

Just recently we initiated our first local program, "Focus 55," which has a talk-show format. We're building toward having a very professional local look. We need a local identity. That's our sales gimmick, if you will.

Right now we're having problems with our programming because the services that were supposed to be on-line when we came on have fallen through. We've had to go out and bring in the programming ourselves. And we try to bring in certain programs that other people are not. Since 70 percent of the population is Mormon, we're going to go after them as a viewing audience.

We're also a college-oriented town, and we're going after the college people. What



Randy Werner

I think that when a lot of people first got into low power television, they had a lot of misconceptions. They thought, now I can show "Star Wars" and "Superman" and they thought they could go down to the video store and pick up those shows for five dollars. In real life, programming is very expensive.

we're going to do is produce our own version of MTV. It'll include all of the rock groups, but we'll augment it with a person live on the air here. It's going to be a big seller for us.

Basically the way we're going to survive is by creativity and being able to service the people. As we make more money, we'll be able to pick up better and better programming.

I think that when a lot of people first got into LPTV, they had a lot of misconceptions. They thought, now I can show "Star Wars" and "Superman" and they thought they could go down to the video store and pick up those shows for five dollars. In real life, programming is very expensive.

I'd advise people to start out slow and small, let the interest build, do things methodically. Search out equipment manufacturers. We just found out that we could have saved ourselves almost \$15,000 in what we purchased here if we hadn't been sold by a name. Find out as much about television as you can before you go out.

And stay away from some of the hucksters—the programming hucksters. I'm from television. My roots are in television and in television programming, so I know where to look. But people who are not are going to have problems. □

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 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



All Lo-Power Publishing personal copies of manuals and materials free of charge to ICTV members

INSTRUCTIONAL 'HOW TO' VIDEOTAPES AVAILABLE

(Use for one week; members pay only for shipping, handling and record keeping)

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- ★ Setting up a Studio
- ★ Lighting for Television
- ★ Multiple Camera Techniques
- ★ Shooting Video 'Basics'
- ★ How to Shoot a Sports Event
- ★ How to Broadcast a Local Wedding
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- ★ TV Engineering Handbook (very large and heavy book)

The LPTV Association That Works

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 ☆ Members' Price: \$250 ☆

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.

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Membership Application

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

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone () _____

LOCAL ORIGINATION

There is a lot of confusion as to what it costs to set up a local production facility and what it costs to operate a low power TV station with local origination. You hear a wide range of figures.

We carry articles written by others that say you will need at least \$200,000 and \$20,000 per month to do local production. So this all gets confusing when we, in the next month's issue, say that you can set up good local production for under \$10,000 and turn out good local shows with as little as one full time employee.

Who is right, the guy who says you need \$200,000 or are we right when we say you can do it for under \$10,000? Actually we're both right.

The \$200,000 facility is not necessarily going to be twenty times as good as the \$10,000 operation - in fact, there will be only a slight difference in the picture quality. If you are in a large market, the \$200,000 may be justifiable. We do not necessarily say the LPTV station that has coverage of 200,000 people should only use \$10,000 worth of local production equipment, though you could well start out with that successfully. We do say, however, that the LPTV station covering 10,000 people definitely should **not** need \$200,000 invested in local production, nor should you be scared out of local production by such high figures. It is very easy to upgrade our \$8,000 basic set-up to whatever investment you want to make but remember that for every \$10,000 you spend after the first one there will be only slightly noticeable improvement. Some will notice no improvement at all.

We believe you should start with low overhead and investment and add and upgrade after you have experience and know what is really needed and what works. Only upgrade when you have the income to do so or if you know that the upgrade will up the income or lower the overhead. Too many small LPTV operators are being saddled right off with an eighteen wheel semi when a compact pickup would have been ideal. Then they have such a struggle making ends meet they decide that LPTV just isn't what it was cracked up to be. We do not believe you should set up a full service TV station and skimp it and call it LPTV. We believe that you should set up a low power station, not an abbreviated, short changed full service TV station.

First, traditional studios are on the way out. More and more TV is being produced in the field. However, field production as it is traditionally done now requires considerable "post" production. In other words, they use one camera or two cameras with a tape deck on each and shoot a tremendous amount of tape. They then go back inside and pick about 20% of the tape and edit it all together laboriously into a "slick" production. Big investments in "post production" are replacing big studio investments. We feel extensive post production facilities should be deleted by most small LPTV operations.

Recently in L.A. I sat through a video seminar that included how to determine what your costs were going to be to shoot a 23 minute production. Without any

talent, script or other program costs, just the shooting cost (they took an actual tape an attendee was going to shoot) was over \$7,000. After shooting (post production) editing, etc. came to over \$8,000. Actually the shooting and editing together came to over \$17,000 when you added in sales tax that California charges. That was for a 23 minute tape with no talent fees.

At that rate your LPTV station would not have many local programs. Contrast this with the Miles City, Montana full service TV station that produces six thirty minute local shows per day with three full time employees and... these three employees are not only the production crew, they are the talent and the total administration overhead!

As a small operation, you too need to be geared up to turn out as much as an average of one hour per day of local programming per employee.

The \$200,000 set up **has** to have **many** employees to operate. Our \$8,000 set-up is purposely geared to turn out satisfactory results while operated by one or more persons. Two is better and easier, of course, and three is a luxury that will help.

We have several premises we need to clear up. First, on tape, half inch is not quite as good as $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, but on first generation industrial half inch only an expert can tell by viewing the screen which is which.

With an inexpensive camera, quality wise broadcasting live you are nearly as well off as you are with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch playback from an expensive camera. One-half inch deteriorates when you get down to second and third generation. Half inch will cost only a fraction of $\frac{3}{4}$ not only to operate but to ship and to warehouse stock footage. In the next eighteen months we are probably going to be recommending that all small area LPTV stations stay with quarter inch for the same reason. However, though they now have a standard for $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, it is still eighteen months down the road.

By being able to afford shooting and retaining stock footage you can put together much without leaving the station. We are primarily concerned with labor costs (which is what will determine whether you make or lose money) so we want to do as much production "live" while it happens as possible, giving best quality and lowest cost, and do as much field production and studio production as possible with multiple cameras and edit as it is shot. We therefore do away with deterioration from second and third generation tapes in half inch and we do away with expensive post production labor costs by having several cameras and alpha numeric insertion facilities to put it together completely as it happens in real time. A one hour program requires one hour of shooting.

Let us compare, for example, one person taping (or live) producing a high school basketball game with only an announcer who may even be a high school student

* see other articles on "doing it live" and getting it to the station inexpensively.

volunteer. Using four cameras, three color and a black and white keying camera, our one person production operation works like this....

One camera is set off at a different location at a wide angle covering, say, one end of the floor or the whole floor. The camera located with the switcher is operated to zoom in and out and our operator follows the action with this camera. The third camera is from time to time aimed at either the scoreboard or the audience and it is on a tripod.

The black and white camera is set up with a lot of pre made word cards such as names of the sponsor for superimposing over the picture during commercials, during time outs, etc. so the audience can still see what is happening at the game behind the words and use players' names, coaches names, etc. for putting under the picture from time to time as they are put on the screen. We can also put the score and leave it down in the corner during half time. If the scoreboard letters are lighted bulbs we can use the B&W keying camera to superimpose the score.

The game gets underway and we start with the wide angle camera to give a feel of the overall building. Having zoomed in on the player with the ball with the framed camera, he switches to the closeup when the action gets too fast or gets out of his zoomed in picture he pushes the button for the wide angle. Right after an exciting basket he switches to a view of the audience's reactions from camera three. During the next game "time out" he leaves his manned camera momentarily on the team's huddle and readjusts camera three for a different audience pickup. Switching to it next time gets more local people on TV.

Later in the game he resets camera three on the scoreboard and when the game is close he switches to that camera after every basket to show the score. If lighted, the score can be superimposed in any color by focusing one of the B&W keying cameras on the scoreboard. This can be done during half time, quarters time out, etc. and he can also pick up audience with his manned camera.

Camera two can be zoomed in and out remotely with new Panasonic gear and focused even though that camera is a long ways away, controlled by the new remote control unit. Your employee, cameraman, switcher, producer combined has a wireless headset and communicates with the announcer as to when he is ready for a commercial and for whom. A two hour game means two hours labor plus thirty minute setup and thirty minute tear down. Three hours labor.

Now take a so called "pro" field production tape job. They have three cameramen running around with the cameras each recording on individual tape decks. They take the three tapes after the game and splice together parts of each. One has crowd shots and reaction and this is edited in at the right points. The scoreboard is edited in also. Probably a good ten to fifteen hours of editing in, including the commercials. Six hours of shooting labor plus 1/2 hour set up and 1/2 hour tear down means nine hours of total shooting labor and ten hours editing labor. Nineteen hours at least total compared to our three man hours. Quality wise we may even be equal. Our difference was we had four cameras locked together and we edited live as we went. Our tape, if we made one, is first generation. Theirs is at least second generation. It has to be when you edit.

We may have a minor goof up or two while they edited theirs out. Believe me, when your cameraman-

everything combined does this every day he gets to where he can pull it off all by himself error free - like learning to play the piano - viewers will never know it is all done by one person. But it takes a while to get past playing a few clunkers. It takes a sharp person and you can pay them well. It may be as well to train a capable person from scratch. A "previous TV experience" person will tell you you have to have five or more employees to do a ballgame or other remote.

Occasionally you will get volunteers to do one of the cameras. High school students love to take turns. Give them a wireless headset and tell them what you want picked up with their camera. One or two helpers are nice. Normally there would be three cameramen, a switcher and announcer and maybe even a director.

Here is part of the formula:

1. One or few employees.
2. Do it live or tape in 1/2 inch with no editing and edit as you go. Stay with first generation.
3. Use several cameras and switch between locked-together cameras. One or more persons can handle several cameras and switching.
4. Superimpose wording, commercials, etc. over picture.
5. Average at least two thirty minute local programs daily per employee.

6. Invest you equipment money in what saves labor costs and allows or helps one person to do several jobs.

7. Use equipment that requires no technical expertise or alignment or maintenance such as one tube cameras (or no tube CCD or MOS) and will handle jostling and moving constantly without problems.

The name of the game is to produce good local programming at low cost. Low cost does not have to mean low quality. You have these advantages that have only recently become available. Superb quality network (cherry pick between several) via satellite. In the past the little station out at the end of nowhere paid for a several hop microwave feed that picked up off the air of some metropolitan station. The Miles City three-man station had been paying \$2,000 per month for a terrestrial microwave link that picked up off the air from a Salt Lake station. This was like third generation quality and expensive. Today, you can pick up off of satellite and have studio quality, the same as anywhere else in the country.

Second, you have camera equipment today for under \$10,000 that can equal what broadcasters paid a quarter million dollars for just fifteen years ago.

Third, The equipment now is all solid state and almost trouble and maintenance free. Reliability is tremendous compared to even only ten years ago.

Fourth, you no longer need extremely high light levels to produce a good picture. Camera light sensitivity is much improved.

Fifth, solid state transmitter (up to 100 watts) are so reliable and draw so little current they are not a big cost factor.

The point we want to make here is the one thing that requires wise management and can potentially kill you is labor. One other thing that can kill your investment is interest and debt service. Keep your investment low, your labor cost low, get in the black immediately and start upgrading out of income and upgrade only if it pays back with lowered overhead or more income. Do not upgrade to serve your ego.

If you are running an ego station you will undoubtedly sell out within eighteen months because it is "such a drain".

There are plenty of people out there selling "ego" LPTV station set-ups. We are writing for business people who want to build and operate a LPTV station as a successful business enterprise.

We will leave the "slick" egotistic LPTV stations to others.

HERE IS ONE CONFIGURATION THAT CAN BE USED FOR ALL SHOOTING JOBS INCLUDING STUDIO, REMOTE OR FIELD SHOOTING.

Whether you succeed or go bust with your LPTV station may well depend on decisions you make on local production equipment. The initial cost (interest on your investment) may eat you up if you spend too much and labor costs and poor quality may eat you up if you do not spend enough.

We have been looking at equipment at all the major shows for over two years, buying some items and using them regularly and we will share our observations and experience here.

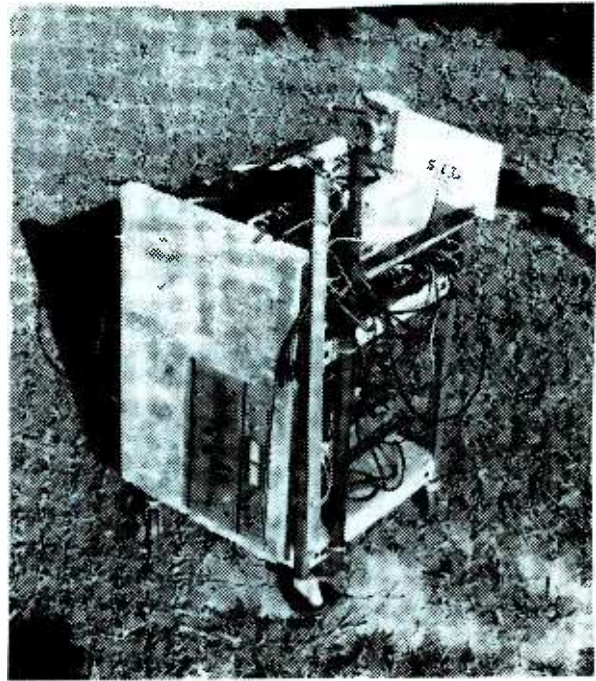
First of all, how much to invest in studio or local production equipment depends on the size of your market. We believe a simple formula may help. Local production investment of \$1 per person that your station will cover will give you some type of yardstick. In other words, if you are planning on having 100,000 regular viewers you are probably going to be able to justify \$100,000 in setting up production facilities.

We are putting together a system here for a town of 6,000 people with rural coverage of about another 1,000 people. Probably the smallest LPTV station in the country so far. Therefore we are putting together a production system for under \$7,000 and that is what we are going to be writing about here. If you were to upgrade this unit, I would suggest more expensive cameras. Instead of spending \$750 each, go up one step to a CCD camera at \$1,500 each with 300 lines of resolution (instead of 240) and better color. Next step up would be the pro equipment at the \$3,000 and up per camera. So for another \$5,000 (12,000 total) you can move up to real pro broadcast quality and the basic unit will work just fine with those. You are able to upgrade this equipment simply by getting more expensive cameras.

From my experience you will want to be able to go out and televise local events simply and inexpensively with no paid labor other than one person and possibly some volunteers.

You need to be able to roll your equipment in, plug one cord to 110, connect your two camera cables and maybe an external mike or two and be ready to shoot.

In other words, everything should be prewired and set up. 90% of your technical troubles in doing remotes will normally be interconnecting cables not connected properly, loose or not making the right connection for some reason or another. By having everything prewired you will know that you are not going to sweat whether everything will work. By having two or more cameras you have redundancy and anything else that fails can be simply bypassed.



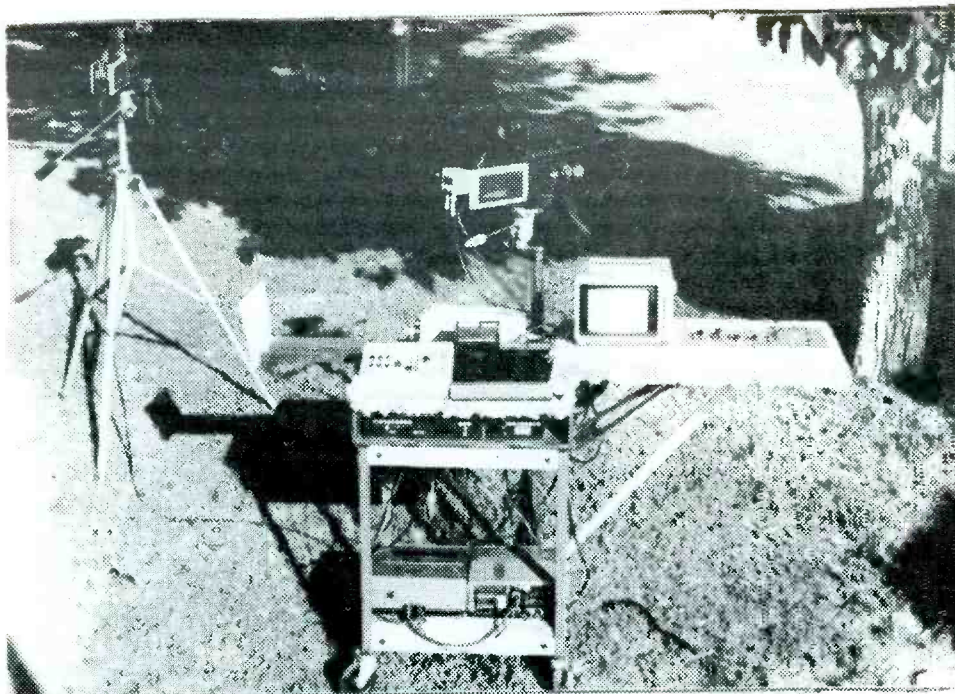
By selecting the camera control panel color camera output on the color monitor on the control panel and the B&W viewer on the large older B&W camera showing the output of the master color camera you then can preview either one to decide which one to have outgoing. A small \$65 B&W set would be easily adaptable for output if you want by picking up off the air or connecting to the RF output of the tape recorder. This would serve to remind you which you have outgoing.

We find that on remotes, when you get used to it, one monitor does just fine. You just punch up what you are going to and preview it before punching it up for going out. Then go back to output monitoring.

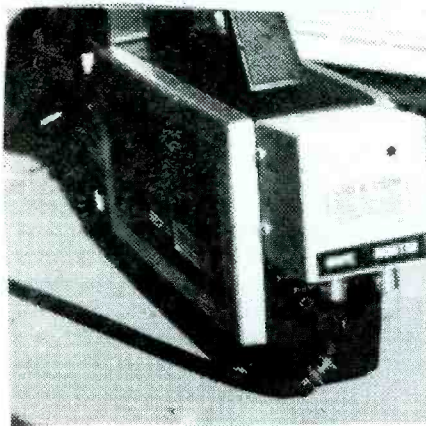
We are planning to take this unit to three color cameras shortly after the station is in operation. Here is the reason. Color cameras of this type are relatively inexpensive and even the \$330 Everex Vidicon puts out a good picture in highlight conditions such as you have in a studio.

What will do your small town LPTV station in will be labor costs. Say you have a 30 minute live show tonight with the mayor. Your interviewer talent has to get dressed up and come down for 30 minutes of broadcast time. If you can use a full time staff person or volunteer then your overhead can be just you or just you and a regular staff person.

Here is how that works. Recently I taped an event at the University and I quoted it at a one camera price but I took this little packaged camera control unit we are writing about here. The tape location was in the campus about a block from the parking lot but I wheeled everything in on one trip. I plugged it in and even with an extra long extension on the master camera cord I could barely get back far enough with the master camera off



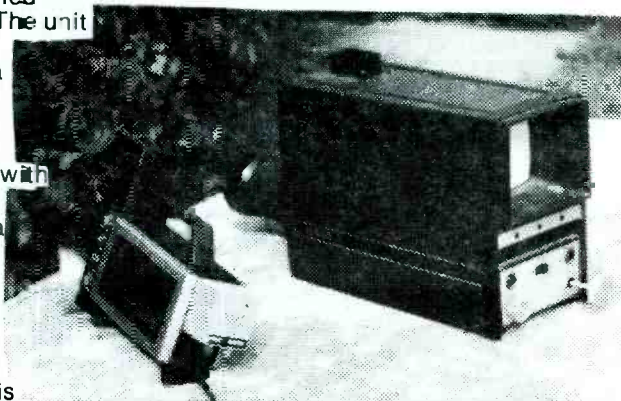
The complete portable unit is shown here ready to shoot with two color cameras and a B&W keying camera. Audio panel on the right is recessed. Tape deck is on the bottom shelf and the two SEG are on the top above the genlock unit just below. The Panasonic monitor can preview all 3 cameras as well as check the output of the recorder on both video and the sound. The slave camera can be any distance but is shown here with the control unit person also able to operate that camera. Slave camera requires 3 cords. The master camera needs just one cord and that can be RG 59 cable and can be any distance.



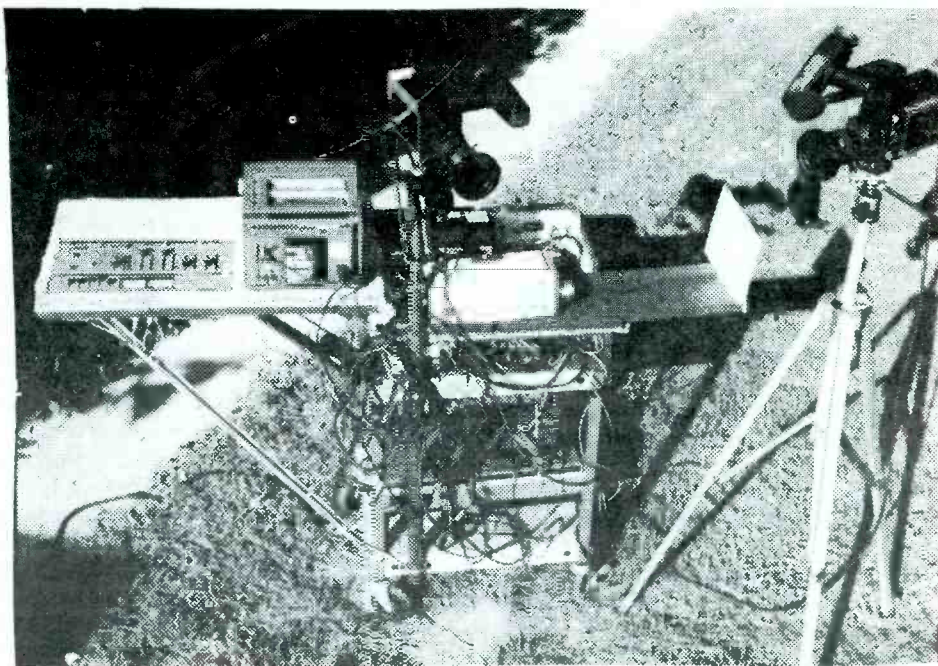
The slave camera is modified to accept external drive. The unit shown on the back has no affect when the camera is used alone.

Small photo right shows slave camera left and an obsolete B&W camera with a zoom lens, is used as a second keying camera and the viewfinder is used as a color camera monitor, switching to that job after setting up the B&W key shot.

Used B&W cameras of this type are inexpensive.

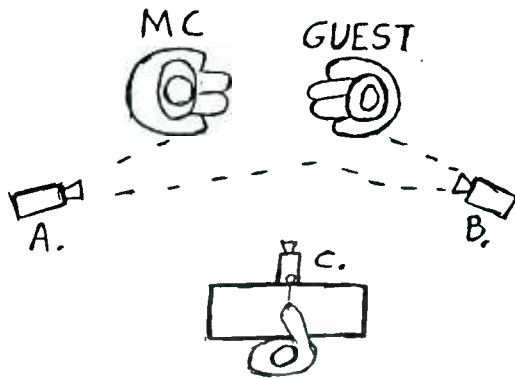
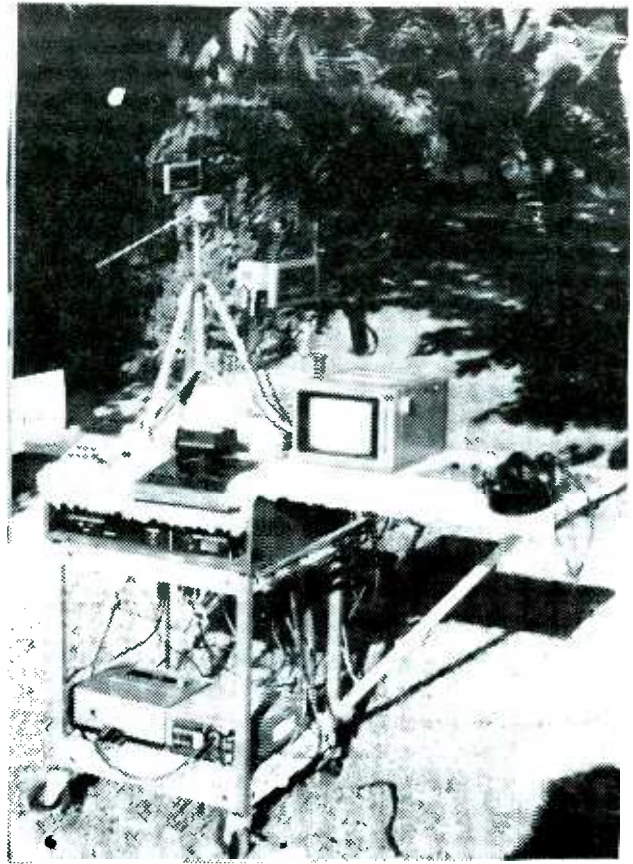


Front view of the unit showing extra cabling so that the slave camera and/or the B&W key camera can be mounted elsewhere on tripods. This may be more convenient in a studio where you may have lots of room. The recorder could also be elsewhere when using the unit in the studio. By draping the front the control unit operator can be switcher, the on camera talent and all combined in one.



to one side in an aisle to get the whole stage in view since they had four tables of speakers on the stage. Setting the control unit and camera in front of first row in the middle I took a front row seat and used to control panel camera to do close ups of the speakers. I did not block anyone's view. The other camera sat unattended with the wide angle shot. When they introduced another speaker I went to the wide angle camera. Then I focused in on the new speaker with my close up control unit camera and when I was satisfied with it I switched to the close up. When it was a long speech I occasionally switched for variety to the wide angle shot. Later they went to questions from the audience. I then turned up the mike on the long shot master camera and punched it up for video outgoing. I then went over to that camera and eased it around to the audience and zoomed in on whoever asked the question. The boom mike on the camera did a good job of picking up the audio from the person in the audience asking the question.

Now let's get back to the mayor's interview tonight. Since I do not have a budget for a cameraman or two cameramen I run the control panel and one camera myself, all at the same time. If I had two more, making a total of three, I would have three camera angles to work from. For example...



Preset Camera A shoots guest head on over shoulder of MC. Camera B shoots MC over shoulder of guest. Camera C can be zoomed in and out for individual shots or both in one shot by the operator, switcher, cameraman combined. Camera A could also be zoomed in and out with a remote control by the one operator.

Top view, looking down on the unit shows the B&W keying camera. Lower left is the Viscount switcher and special effects generator. (SEG), Bottom right is the Sony 2000 SEG. Middle item with numerous small buttons is a wireless control for turning off and on studio lights and dimming etc. middle left 3 white button device is for the monitor selection video.

Unit moves anywhere prewired by merely disconnecting camera cables.



This third camera can be normally dedicated to slides, etc.

Having a third camera will pay for itself in giving you A WIDER VARIETY OF ANGLES AND SHOTS AND SUBJECTS WITH NO ADDITIONAL LABOR. We will do an explanation of how a keying camera works, but if you notice the left hand side of our first photo, you will see a white card in the tray that says S.I.D. that I did with a magic marker at the site of the shoot. To show you what the result was we pointed our color camera out the back window and superimpose here the S.I.D. card for you to see what that does. We used it over the long shot auditorium view to start the tape out and identify it with the date. Since our back ground here was mostly green we dialed up yellow on the Sony SEG and that is what the letters appear here to demonstrate. Normally we would use type set letters etc. rather than magic marker but on site wording of this type can be done quickly.

We designed this with taping and broadcasting live events in mind. For instance when you are broadcasting live over the air you need a monitor such as we included here that can be either video input or off the air (switch in the back) so you can switch over occasionally and check how it is coming back from the station, both video and audio.

When you are taping you want to know if both picture and sound are getting down to the recorder. One way to learn the need for this is to do a two hour taping job and later discover you recorded two hours of no sound, just a buzz. On a special event that is never going to happen again this can be a catastrophe.

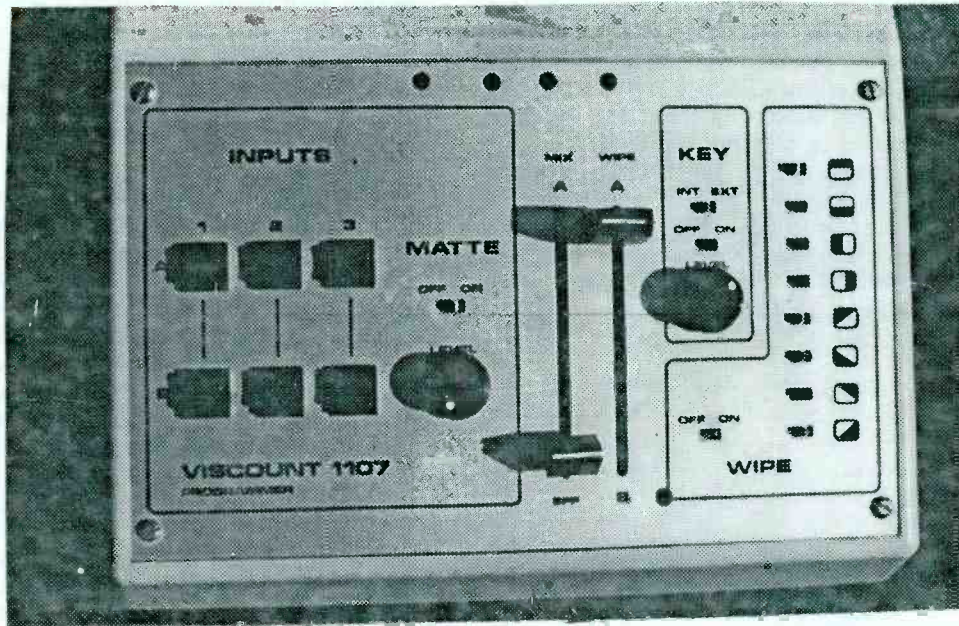
We handled this problem by connecting the audio output of the recorder back up to the audio panel and running it through the left stereo channel so when you are taping you hear the original audio in your right headphone and output of the tape recorder in your left. You know that when you have good sound in both ears you are in good shape. You could also do this with the off the air monitor if you have one.

One of the expensive parts of a studio setup or remote is having a monitor for each camera. We do away with this by having one good color monitor and switch between whatever you want to look at before switching to it. Therefore we can look at the color monitor by pushing buttons... 1. the camera on the control unit, 2. the output on the way to the tape recorder, 3. the output of the tape recorder, 4. the B & W keying camera or cameras, 5. the output of the first SEG, 6. the preview keying on the second SEG keying unit.

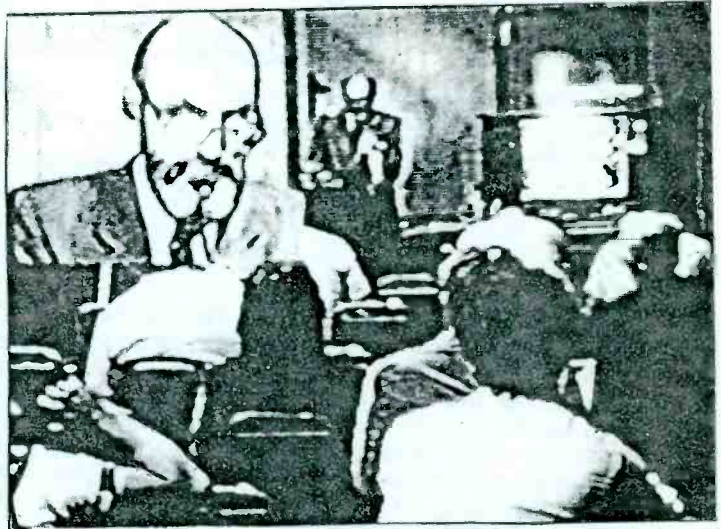
The only thing we can't preview with our present set up is the master camera, though it is easy to set up if we wanted to. The only time we can see it is when we punch it up for outgoing. We, however, plan to use a second B & W keying camera in studio and some remotes that have a built in viewer. By setting it up near the control unit zeroed in on some poster with wording we want to add for a commercial (superimpose in color). We only need to zero in on the wording once, lock up the setting and then flip a switch under the camera that allows the camera control person to use the B&W keying camera's large viewer as a monitor for the master color camera.



Top of picture...B&W camera \$125.00 (for keying). Black unit shown under camera is the genlock and color phasing unit that is the key to multiple camera operation since it strips syn from the master camera input and locks all the other units together with it. Cost ..\$1,200. Viscount switcher SEG,(other units available \$200 up. This unit sells for \$1,200. Panasonic has an upgrade at around \$3,000.etc. The Viscount and others do a good job however. Our cost here \$1,200. Shown left on its side is the RCA CCO11 which is \$800. The easy to use Numark audio panel costs \$180.00 The Sony SEG model 2000 wholesales at \$170.00 The second color camera, not shown in the photo, is also an RCA CCO11 unmodified, used as a master \$750. Not shown in the photo is the RCA VCR at a price \$700. Total price of initial items \$5,125.00 total cost. Add in for cabling, tripods, microphones, lighting control and wireless headsets another \$875.00 total now\$6,000. Options to add, second B&W keying camera, used \$230 Third color camera, Everex Vidicon for film etc. \$370. Genlock and phasing for camera 3 add another \$400.00 Total now \$7,000.00. Add in remote and studio lighting kit which we will show you how to do inexpensively in another piece for another \$1,000.00 Total production investment so far \$8,000.00. We will recommend some great cameras next issue to upgrade this for another Thousand dollars. The new cameras out are terrific for LPTV use.



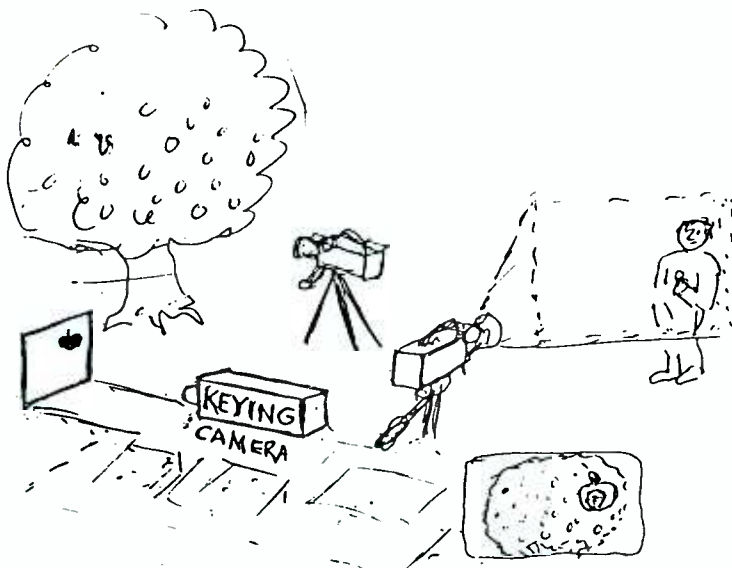
Our low cost unit uses as shown a Viscount mixer-SEG (special effects generator.) and not going too far with an explanation of what you do with this or some other companies version of the same type of device, we will just cover the high lights here. First of all you have and will notice the 6 black buttons on the left. The 3 buttons in each row are for the same 3 color cameras. Cameras one, two and three. Let us say you punch up camera one on the top row and you have the mix lever up. If you want to do acut to camera 3 you just push button 3 and you have an instant cut from camera one to camera 3. Lets go back and say you have camera one on again and you want to dissolve gradually, fade camera one out as you fade up camera 3. You have one on in the top row and you punch 3 in the bottom row. Now pull the mix lever from the top row half way down and you have the two cameras on at the same time, two pictures superimposed over each other at the same time and seen as a composite picture. Then if we go all the way down we have had a dissolve from camera one to camera 3. If you want to do a cut back to camera one rather than dissolve back, you would just punch one in the bottom row. That would be a cut again. Now let us say you want to do a wipe from top to bottom. Notice the pattern in the upper right of the device and the little switch along side of it. Turn this switch on and say you are on camera one in the top row and you want to wipe from camera one to camera two. With the switch on for the type of wipe you want, punch up camera two on the bottom row and move the wipe switch to on (see bottomright were it says Wipe and note little switch). With that on, moving the wipe up and down lever will cause the picture to move from top to bottom wiping in camera two picture from the top down. Half way down if you stop, you will have the top half of camera two and the bottom half of camera 1. Or you can smoothly pass from one to another with a fairly fast wipe. Let us say now for example, you have a speaker at a podium and you want to show him and audience reaction at the same time, so you decide you want to put him up in the right hand corner and the rest of the picture will all be audience. This time you will need a combination



Left corner insert of speaker at aLPTV crash course last year in Texas. Picture was shot off of screen during playback. A camera in front showing audience reaction with speaker here cut in would have been more interesting to viewers. All cameras are Genlocked together which is the essential part of the entire system.

of the top right hand wipe and the 4th one down which is right left. Then when you pull the wipe lever down it will make the upper right hand corner insert of the other camera, bigger and bigger upper right hand square as you pull the wipe down. In order to make this work right you will need to have put the speaker in the upper right hand corner of the picture in the camera that you are going to monitor. This is called an insert. So far we have cuts, dissolves and wipes, and one form of insert. Now let us get into keying and start with a key insert. We will say this time we are interviewing the county farm agent out in an apple orchard and he is telling how to take care of your apple trees in your area and our main picture camera is going to be on an apple tree loaded with apples and we want to insert our county farm agent up in the corner in a

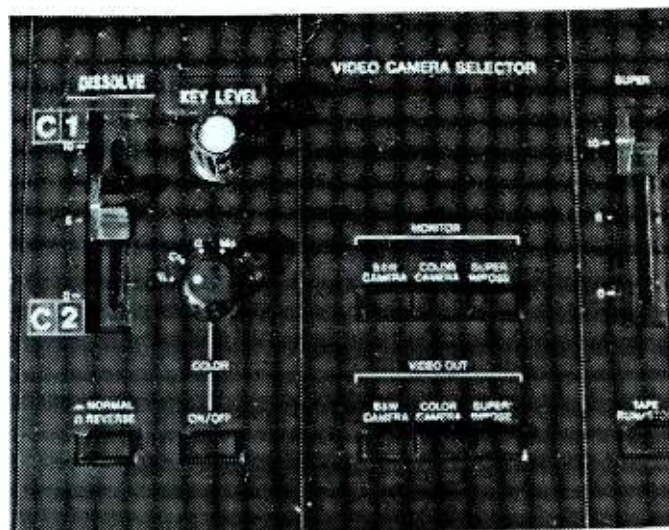
little cut in (insert) the shape of an apple. What we do is cut out a black piece of paper the shape of an apple and include the stem and we put it in the upper right hand corner of a white card and put that in front of our B&W keying camera. Now we switch all the right switches and turn our keying level up and low and behold we see the second picture appearing thru the first one inside of an area the shape of an apple. Now if you have the second camera zeroed in right, the county agents talking head will be inside the little insert the shape of an apple and all the rest of the picture is the other camera's shot of a loaded apple tree.



If you want to do a story on how to build a log cabin, you may want to have a B&W type on a card that says, HOW TO BUILD YOUR OWN LOG CABIN. YOU center this in front of the B&W keying camera, turn up the key, but wait...we need to know what we want the letters to look like. Do we want knotty pine letters superimposed over the picture of the log cabin in the background. If we want knotty pine letters superimposed over the log cabin. This is keying with the Viscount. What the B&W keying camera does in this case is cut a hole in the on camera's picture where ever it sees something black in front of the keying camera. Whatever color or texture you want that to be is controlled by whatever color or texture you put the other color camera you are going to on.... What we have done here is add another keying set up downstream with the Sony 2000. First of all the Sony can do something the Viscount can not do. That is to lock the key camera on an input from a half inch video tape. So we can take a video tape and superimpose words and letters, numbers etc. over an already taped picture. But our use here today is to key over something we are shooting. The Sony 2000 can be connected at the same time downstream to the same key camera we are using with the Viscount so now we have two options to key. The difference in the Sony is that it will pick up the B&W key camera letters and you can then dial one of seven colors for the letters. If you use both keying cameras at the same time, since the Sony is downstream and slightly delayed, it puts the

letters slightly to the left of the Viscount. This gives the letters a shaded or 3-D look. for example, we put the words, SMALLTOWNS SCOTCH FESTIVAL. We decide we will put camera two on a piece of scotch pattern cloth. Now we key with the Viscount and we have plaid letters. We also key with the Sony and adjust it for red. We now have an adjustable red level for shading or superimposing. Our background main picture can be of a slide or shot of Smalltowns main street. We have one more step....By using the second keying camera we can combine effects. We can use the Viscount to cut a hole for Joe of Joes used car lot to put him talking in a little oval in one corner and the rest the picture we have a shot of his row of used cars. Then with our second keying camera we put the words in blue across the bottom of the shot of cars in Joes lot, we add the words, Joes used cars, 112 W. Main, Millville. We could write a book on what you can do with two key set ups including effects that rival the high cost computer effects. We hope this gives some overview of just what you can do with this set up, that is portable, low cost to set up and turns out local productions and commercials at a fraction of the usual costs.

Control panel of the Sony inexpensive SEG Model 2000



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Full service TV stations, including applications. Filed by state, city and channel....\$10.00 Includes coordinates and all necessary data.

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Includes applications and licensed. Coordinates, power, Etc. Included

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If you would prefer paper copys 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

If you can spend \$10,000 for a TV Camera, hold out for the 650 line Sony DXC-M3 Camera. Sold by Sony Video Communications (not Sony Broadcast) the experts agree this is the camera to wait for. \$10,000 in studio configuration, the camera will be available in late summer.

Hitachi has a consumer camera listing at \$1765 available for about 1200 now called a model 2000 it is being replaced by a model 3,000. An all solid state camera we do not have the final specs on the new model yet but I'd look seriously at it and the RCA CC030 (also made by Hitachi) we expect our first CC030 in the next two or 3 weeks. This is an RCA consumer camera but has a solid state MOS pick up (no camera tube) a color view finder etc. etc. and over 300 lines of resolution. We hope to give you a report on testing it by next issue. Also next issue we will tell you about 2 new cameras for \$1,300 by Panasonic that are sensational (also over 300 lines of resolution).

Remember, the best 1/2 inch recorder, actually recording a network or any other program, reproduces on playback only 240 lines.

If you have watched a good 1/2 inch recording, then you know what 240 lines of resolution with 45 db signal to noise looks like. The new cameras we are recommending (that are now readily available) are all over 300 lines of resolution. The next consideration in a camera is signal to noise, typically 40 to 46 db. the higher the better. These new cameras are all above 45 db.

Next consideration is the amount of light required. Typically 100 lux. (lux is latin for light). The new RCA CC030 will operate on 70 lux and the new Panasonic we will report on next issue will operate on 10 lux. 10 lux is what you will get at a candle light church service.

The advantage of MOS μ CCD cameras (no tube) is they do not have a comet tail when you pass across lights and they can not be damaged by being on the sun or bright lights like a conventional camera tube, they do not get out of registration and are pretty much fool and idiot proof.

If you are really interested in getting into video while waiting-waiting for a LPTV license, why not see your local cable system operator and work out a percentage deal to sell (and shoot) all of their spot availabilities on satellite supplied programming. Many satellite channels allow 2 to 4 local spots per hour to be inserted. It would seem logical that you could economically produce and sell the local commercials on the cable as well as your LPTV Station. Now- may be the time to start doing the cable part before they set up to do their own.

Any money you generate for them on ads will be "found" money if they are not currently inserting local commercials. It would require no extra personnel or investment on their part if you contract to sell and make the spots. See our previous issues or ICTV members can contact us for manufacturers of automatic commercial insertion equipment that is used by tones sent along with the satellite pictures.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DATA BASE

CHANNEL SEARCH

We use the latest FCC data base to find the best channels you can use to file at your proposed town or tower site, along with a printout of all mileage separations and pertinent data.

Rural VHF Search and Printout; \$50
Complete search to Channel 69;

Includes full service, translators licensed and applied for LPTV licensed and CPs as well as mutual exclusives report.

TOP 212 MARKET MILEAGE PRINTOUT

Exact mileage from your proposed tower site to nearby top markets to determine if your application will meet the requirements for processing now. If you do not have a tower site or coordinates, we have the coordinates of all cities and towns in the United States in our data base and can give you the exact mileage to your city's center from the FCC's list of major markets.

Market mileage printout; \$10

★ All computer function charges are half price to ICTV members.



LOW POWER COMMUNITY TELEVISION

7432 E. Diamond. Scottsdale. AZ 85257

Many
20 1kw East Toledo Communications 05/28/83

MARYLAND

Hagerstown
16 1kw Russell Communications 03/25/83
16 " " " " " "
37 100w American Trans., Devlp. 03/24/83

MASSACHUSETTS

Cape Cod
42 1kw Jennifer Frost and 04/01/83
Ms. Lillias Morrison " " "
47 " " " " " "

Orleans
10 10w Louis Maisel 05/02/83

MICHIGAN

Cheboygan
15 1kw Koenig Brdc., Group 03/31/83
also filed for channels 17 and 19. Same
statistics.

Ludington
16 1kw Koenig Brdc., Group 03/31/83
also filed for channels 18 and 33. Same
statistics.

St. Ignace
14 1kw Koenig Brdc., Group 03/31/83
16 " " " " " "

Sault Ste. Marie
31 1kw Koenig Brdc., Group 03/31/83
also filed for channels 37 and 47. Same
statistics.

MINNESOTA

Fisher
61 1kw Rural Community TV 03/08/83
68 " " " " " "

Hutchinson
21 1kw North American Brdc., Co. 06/01/83

International Falls
38 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
40 " " " " " "

Luverne
41 1kw Owen Van Essen 03/08/83

St. Cloud
19 1kw Localvision 03/31/83
also filed for channels 25, 27, 49, 61, 63,
65 and 67. Same statistics.
35 1kw Russell Communications 03/31/83
also filed for channels 51 and 53. Same
statistics.

Worthington
3 10w Localvision 03/31/83
also filed for channels 6 and 7. Same
statistics.
15 1kw Localvision 03/31/83
also filed for channels 18, 20, 24, 26, 32,
36, 42, 48, 52, 61, 65 and 68. Same statistics.
51 1kw Worthington Brdc., Co. 03/29/83

MISSISSIPPI

Holly Springs
2 10w North Mississippit Bcg. 04/26/83

Natchez
22 1kw Commonwealth Venture Sys. 04/18/83
also filed for channels 28, 30, 34, 39, 45,
50, 53, 55, 58, 63 and 67. Same statistics.

Oxford
37 100w American Trans., Devlp. 03/24/83
also filed for channels 52, 62, 64 and 68.
Same statistics.

MISSOURI

Kansas City
25 1kw Andrew Peters, Jr. 06/02/83
also filed for channels 32 and 35. Same
statistics.

MONTANA

Darby
21 100w Bitterroot Electric TV, 04/04/83
Corp.

Dooley
19 100w Nemont Cablevision, Inc. 05/03/83
also filed for channels 21, 23, 27 and 29.
Same statistics.

NEW JERSEY

Ocean City
20 1kw Channel America, Inc. 03/28/83

Ventnor
31 1kw Kell Guglielmi 04/01/83

NEW MEXICO

Alamogordo
12 10w Deloy Miller 05/09/83

Gallup
46 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
49 100w Munsch-Westenhaver, Co. 05/23/83

Hobbs
16 1kw Orion Brdc., Group 05/04/83
also filed for channels 19, 47 and 66. Same
statistics.

Las Vegas
49 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83

Santa Rosa
29 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
35 " " " " " "
52 100w Munsch-Westenhaver, Co. 05/23/83

Taos
51 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83

Truth or Consequences
54 100w Munsch-Westenhaver, Co. 05/23/83

Tucumcari
46 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 52 and 54. Same
statistics.

NEW YORK

Freeport
43 100w Christian Theater of the 05/26/83
Air

Glens Falls
14 100w Control Design 03/31/83

New Paltz
39 1kw Kelly Guglielmi 04/01/83

NORTH DAKOTA

Witlow City
15 100w Full Gosp. Bus. Fellow. 05/16/83
International
also filed for channels 19, 20 and 35. Same
statistics.

OHIO

Bucyrus
7 1kw Channel America, Inc. 03/28/83
12 10w Rural Vision 04/21/83

Cleveland
10 10w Daniel Dalessandro 04/28/83
also filed for channels 11, 12 and 13. Same
statistics.

OKLAHOMA

Cedardale
22 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
also filed for channels 54, 64 and 69. Same
statistics.

Custer City
10 10w Sounds Etc., Inc. 05/09/83
15 1kw " " " " " "

Enid
7 10w Orion Brdc. Group, Inc. 05/04/83
28 1kw Focus Trans., Inc. 03/29/83
29 1kw Orion Brdc. Group, Inc. 05/04/83
also filed for channels 38 and 60. Same
statistics.

Henryetta
18 1kw Retherford Pub., Inc. 05/09/83
44 " " " " " "
50 " " " " " "

Idabel-Broken Bow
2 10w James Monroe, Inc. 05/09/83

Okmulgee
26 1kw The Morris New 03/30/83
28 1kw Brewer Comm., Inc. 04/01/83

Paden
34 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
43 " " " " " "

Ponca
36 1kw Local Power TV, Inc. 04/04/83
also filed for channels 54, 60, 62, 64, 66.
Same statistics.

South Canadian
50 100w Lakeland Cable TV, Inc. 04/01/83
also filed for channels 56, 58, 62, 66 and 68.
Same statistics.

Wetherford
29 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
31 " " " " " "

OREGON

Bend
15 1kw Global Village Video 03/08/83
Resources Ctr.
31 100w Channel America, Inc. 03/29/83

Brookings
44 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83

Coos Bay/North Bend
6 10w Localvision 03/31/83
" " " " " "
51 1kw Localvision 03/25/83

Heppner
24 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83

John Day
15 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
45 " " " " " "

Roseburg
25 100w KMTR, Inc. 05/23/83

PENNSYLVANIA

Clearfield
60 1kw PA State Univ. 03/03/83

PURETO RICO

Aquidilla
49 100w Eastern Sat. Serv., Inc. 05/26/83

Humacao
49 1kw Eastern Sat. Serv., Inc. 05/23/83
30 " " " " " "
56 " " " " " "

San Juan
78 100w Eastern Sat. Serv., Inc. 05/23/83

Vieques
27 1kw Eastern Sat. Serv., Inc. 05/23/83

PENNSYLVANIA

Williamsport
24 1kw Global Village Video 03/08/83
Resource Ctr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings
18 1kw Localvision 04/03/83
also filed for channels 20, 22, 24, 26, 30,
42, 48, 52, 54, 58, 64 and 69. Same statistics

Watertown
6 10w Localvision 05/31/83
12 10w Womens LPTV Net. 06/06/83
14 1kw Localvision 06/06/83
also filed for channels 20, 22. Same
statistics.

24 1kw Kentel 06/06/83
32 1kw Jeffco Brdc. 06/06/83
40 1kw Eric Jacobsen 06/06/83

TEXAS

Alpine
21 100w Kay Neitsch 05/23/83

Beeville
14 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
56 " " " " " "

Brenham
17 1kw Bonnie Lee Blum 04/01/83
also filed for channels 22, 30, 43, 46 and 48.
Same statistics.

Bryson
12 10w K. Connor Ashby 06/02/83

TEXAS

Bryan
38 100w Channel America, Inc. 03/29/83
52 10w Mr. Doyle Groce 05/23/83

Canadian
31 100w C.L. & O. Trans. Sys. 05/09/83

Center
36 1kw Ro-Mar Comm., Inc. 06/03/83

Crockett
5 10w Palestine Herald Press 05/25/83

Democrat
26 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83
44 " " " " " "

Eagle Pass
21 1kw Eagle Pass News Guide 03/30/83

Kerrville
17 1kw Global Village Video 03/08/83
Resource Ctr.
42 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 03/15/83

Nacodogches 38 1kw Channel America, Inc.	03/29/83	Moab 20 1kw Localvision also filed for channels 33, 46, 48, 52, 54 and 56. Same statistics.	03/31/83	Okandgan Onak 41 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc.	03/15/83
Palestine 4 10w Palestine Herald Press	05/26/83	Monticello 17 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc.	03/15/83	Wenatchee 3 10w James Corcoran	05/26/83
Pampa 16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc.	03/15/83	66 " " " " "	" " " " "	<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	
Paris 25 100w Channel America, Inc. 36 1kw Global Village Video	03/28/83 03/08/83	Richfield 24 100w Channel America, Inc.	03/28/83	Keyser 14 100w Local TV 28 " " "	03/28/83 " "
Perryton 61 100w C.L. & O. Trans. Sys.	05/09/83	Scipio 19 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc.	03/15/83	Lovely 41 1kw L.P. Muncy	06/03/83
Pooker 47 100w C.L. & O. Trans. Sys.	05/09/83	Vernal 17 1kw Localvision also filed for channels 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 40, 46, 59, 61, 63, 67 and 69. Same statistics.	03/22/83	Martinsburg 28 100w Local TV 58 " " "	03/28/83 " "
Quaneh 16 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 20 " " " " " 34 " " " " "	03/15/83 " " " "	<u>VERMONT</u>		<u>WISCONSIN</u>	
San Augustine 2 10w Hispania Comm., Inc.	04/01/83	Brattleboro 28 1kw Vermon Network 39 " " "	03/30/83 " "	Fond du Lac 22 1kw Russell Communications 39 " " " " " 60 " " " " " 31 1kw Wexler, Reynolds, Harrison and Schule, Inc.	05/23/83 " " " " 05/27/83
Somerville 35 100w Mr. Doyle Groce	05/23/83	Warren 25 100w John Eddy, III	03/24/83	34 1kw Localvision also filed for channels 50, 66, 52, 54, 64. Same statistics.	03/31/83
Spearsman 32 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 42 " " " " " 46 " " " " "	03/15/83 " " " "	54 1kw Access Rutland, Inc.	03/30/83	40 100w Community Comm. Incorp.	03/25/83
Van Horn 26 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc.	03/15/83	<u>VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>		<u>WYOMING</u>	
<u>UTAH</u>		Christiansted 23 1kw Kelly Guglielmi	04/01/83	Green River 23 100w Telecrafter Corp. 25 " " " " " 27 " " " " "	05/03/83 " " " "
Logan 14 1kw Localvision also filed for channels 30, 36, 38 and 63. Same statistics. 22 1kw Russell Communications 67 " " " " "	03/25/83 " " 03/22/83 " "	<u>WASHINGTON</u>		Kemmerer 30 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc.	03/15/83
		Colville 40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc.	03/15/83	Sheridan 18 1kw Focus Trans.	03/08/83
		Goldendale 40 100w Mountain TV Net., Inc. 44 " " " " " 46 " " " " "	03/15/83 " " " "		

LEGAL HASSELS

Our law suit against Edward M. Johnson and Dennis Owen for copying and filing applications on top of ours, with the purpose of being paid-off, according to our views, comes up for a hearing here June 23. To be decided primarily is whether the state has jurisdiction under Arizonas tough racketeering laws that the suit is filed under. Johnson filed dozens of applications for Owen that were copied directly from the original and instead of submitting antenna data etc. just reference the original applicants antenna work by saying for antenna data see application so and so.

If you call the commission personnel they will tell that referencing in LPTV is not allowed. Yet they accept hundreds of copied applications that were too lazy to copy all the data from another application, so they just reference it.

The commission recently removed the requirement (see May issue) that mutual exclusives (filed same channel, same city) that were settled, thats paid-off to withdraw were not being paid anymore money then they had invested in the application. Now they no longer even have a limitation. They had been certifying they had \$5,000 invested in copied applications when some of these strike applications, not only in LPTV, but in full power were paid off. The publicity from our law suit and the word getting out apparently stopped early advance mass filing of copied applications but they are still being filed, evidenced by the last 84 in cut-off. Some that were prevented from a CP by a copied application filed on top of them have spent thousands of dollars proving they were defective and did not have tower site permission, etc. but the commission turns a deaf ear refusing to consider anything until after one party or the other wins in a lottery that may be years down the road. See the new

lottery rules this issue...What this means is that anyone can file any old thing on top of you no matter how defective and tie up your application and prevent you from getting a CP for years unless you pay them off. Many of these people are now preparing to pay off the copiers as the only way they can get a license in a reasonable time frame. The commission seems not to care since they evidently do not really want to license low power any way....People call here every week and say it is becoming apparent that the powers to be at the commission really do not want low power....

In the meantime many applicants report they have had a suit filed against them by Edward M. Johnson for failure to pay in full for applications filed for them. Most report they are filing counter suits to recover money already paid, claiming the applications were defective. It would have been better if they all got together and filed one joint suit, but apparently their local lawyers do not want to be cut out of the action.

The new forms released with the lottery rules will be included next issue since they do not become effective until they obtain OMB approval. Our number of subscribers has dropped as well as ICTV membership. To send this number of pages including first class postage puts this issue alone about \$400. or more in the red....Please renew and tell others about this publication and our fight to get low power off the ground....thanks... If you will encourage others to subscribe, perhaps we will be able to afford to take the time to go back and proof read the next issue before sending it out...

Our regular typesetting people, staff etc. that work on other publications here do not work on this magazine because we can not afford them.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 1, 22, 73, 81, 87, 90, and
94

[Gen. Docket No. 81-768; FCC 83-114]

Selection From Among Certain
Competing Applications Using
Random Selection or Lotteries Instead
of Comparative Hearings

AGENCY: Federal Communications
Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document adopts final rules that will permit the use of a random selection system or lotteries to select initial licensees where there is more than one applicant for a communications facility. The lottery selection system will apply to certain Mass Media, Common Carrier and Private Radio Services. These rules are being promulgated to implement a new statutory provision contained in the Communications Amendments Act of 1982. The use of lotteries to select licensees will reduce the cost and delay associated with traditional comparative hearings and speed new service to the public.

DATES: These rules are effective July 13, 1983 except for Form 346 which is under review for approval at the Office of Management and Budget. Form 346 will not become effective until OMB approval has been obtained.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

General Information—Randy W. Thomas, 202-632-6990; Mass Media Information—Barbara Kreisman, 202-632-3894; Common Carrier Information—Michael Menius, 202-632-6450, Private Radio Information—John B. Richards, 202-634-2443

List of Subjects

47 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and
procedure.

47 CFR Part 22

Mobile radio service.

47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

47 CFR Part 81

Coast stations, Radio.

47 CFR Part 87

Aeronautical stations, General
aviation, Radio.

47 CFR Part 90

Industrial radio services, Land
transportation radio services, Public
safety radio services, Radio.

47 CFR Part 94

Operational-fixed microwave, Radio.
Second Report and Order

In the matter of amendment of the
Commission's rules to allow the selection
from among certain competing applications
using random selection or lotteries instead of
comparative hearings; Gen. Docket No. 81-
768.

Adopted: March 31, 1983.
Released: May 27, 1983.

By the Commission. Chairman Fowler
issuing a separate statement; Commissioner
Jones concurring and issuing a statement;
Commissioner Dawson concurring and
issuing a statement; Commissioner Rivera
dissenting in part and issuing a statement;
Commissioner Sharp concurring in the result

I. Introduction and Overview

1. *Introduction.* In this proceeding, the Commission is adopting rules to implement a system of random selection or lotteries to choose licensees from among certain competing applicants. The Commission released a *Second Notice of Proposed Rule Making* ("Notice") in this matter on October 7, 1982. 47 FR 45046, (October 13, 1982). Numerous comments and reply comments have been received in response to our proposals.¹ We have carefully analyzed the lottery statute, the accompanying *Conference Report*,² the *Notice* and the comments (initial and reply). It is our view that the best interest of the public will be served by adopting regulations to implement a lottery system for issuing licenses in certain enumerated services. The specific framework for implementing the lottery authority is set forth below. Particular emphasis is given to the Low Power Television and Television Translator Service ("LPTV") because of the complexity involved in using a lottery in that Mass Media service.³

2. In the *Notice*, the Commission proposed to use a lottery to select licensees in LPTV, as well as certain private radio and common carrier services. The proposed lottery rules for LPTV differed significantly from the proposals for the other services due to the statutory mandate that "significant

¹ See Appendix A for a list of participants in this proceeding. A brief summary of the comments filed in this proceeding is included in the text; a more thorough comment summary appears in Appendix B.

² H.R. Rep. No. 765, 97th Cong., 2d Sess. (1982).

³ All references to "LPTV" or "low power" include television translators except when otherwise stated.

preferences" be incorporated into any mass media lottery selection system. In addition to the low power service, a lottery will also be available for use in Private Land Mobile, Operational Fixed Microwave, Aviation and Maritime Services in the Private Radio Bureau and in the Public Land Mobile Service (except cellular) in the Common Carrier Bureau.

3. Lotteries will be used across the board in LPTV and in the public land mobile services. In the Private Radio area, however, lotteries will be used on a case-by-case basis. This result is warranted in Private Radio because in some cases expedition does not outweigh consideration of other public interest factors, e.g., public safety and more efficient uses of the spectrum.

4. *LPTV Issues.* The new lottery statute requires that minority and diversity preferences be given to certain mass media applicants. The preference scheme adopted herein is essentially the same as described in the *Conference Report* and the *Notice*. Preferences will be available for:

(a) Applicants more than 50% controlled by minorities (a 2:1 preference);

(b) Applicants whose owners control no other media of mass communications (a 2:1 preference); and

(c) Applicants whose owners control 1, 2 or 3 other media of mass communications (a 1.5:1 preference).

5. The latter two preferences, termed the "diversity" preference, reflect the applicant's other ownership interests in any media of mass communications. Applicants may qualify for both the minority and diversity preference.

6. *LPTV Pre-Hearing Lottery Procedure.* Acceptability for filing and cut-off procedures will basically operate as they do now in LPTV. A strict multiple application rule is adopted that bars the filing of any LPTV application that would be directly mutually exclusive with any pending application filed by the same applicant or by any applicant where there is any direct or indirect interest of one per cent or more.

7. A two-track approach for filing Petitions to Deny is adopted for use in LPTV. The first approach will require that Petitions to Deny be filed after a "tentative selectee" is chosen. The second approach requires a two-step process. First, a preliminary notice of Petition to Deny will be filed prior to conducting a specific lottery. Then, after a successful applicant is chosen, those parties that preserved their objections may file formal Petitions to Deny; other parties may participate in the formal post-lottery petition process only if good

cause is shown. Conversely, in the Common Carrier and the Private Radio Services, Petitions to Deny, where they properly lie, will be filed prior to the lottery and will be considered post-lottery only with respect to the "tentative selectee."⁴

8. After consideration of any Petitions to Deny and staff examination of the application, the Commission will determine whether a grant can be made or whether a hearing is required.

9. Hearings ordinarily will be conducted on paper before the Commission. In those cases where a paper proceeding cannot resolve certain questions of fact, oral testimony will be heard by an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") who will issue an Initial Decision. Exceptions to the Initial Decision may be filed with the Commission. Ordinarily, Bureau counsel will participate only where the Commission refers an issue to an ALJ. Following a paper hearing, the Bureau staff will prepare an Order for Commission approval. In the case of an oral hearing, this action will be taken by the Adjudication Division of the Office of General Counsel. If the "tentative selectee" is found unqualified, a second applicant from the same pool will be selected.

II. Background and Statutory Authority

10. For several years, the Commission has considered in different contexts the possibility of using lotteries as a means of allocating licenses to use the electromagnetic spectrum. *Notice of Proposed Rule Making (LPTV)*, BC Docket No. 78-253, 82 FCC 2d 47 (1980); *Notice of Inquiry and Proposed Rule Making*, CC Docket No. 80-118 45 FR 29335 (May 2, 1980); *Alexander S. Klein, Jr.*, FCC 79-401 (released August 3, 1979). In none of these cases did the Commission make a legal conclusion that it, in fact, possessed adequate legal authority to use lotteries in lieu of a comparative process.

11. The Commission first received explicit statutory authority to use a lottery in Public Law No. 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, 95 Stat. 736-37, which added section 309(i) to the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. 309(i). On November 17, 1981, we issued a first *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* requesting comments on a proposed implementation plan for the lottery statute 48 FR 58110, November 30, 1981. 88 FCC 2d 476 (1981). In our first *Report and Order* in this proceeding we

declined to implement our authority to establish a lottery system because of our inability to structure a workable lottery system within the constraints of the statute. 89 FCC 2d 257 (1982). New lottery legislation was subsequently enacted in the second session of the 97th Congress.

12. The revised lottery statute provides:

(1) If there is more than one application for any initial license or construction permit which will involve any use of the electromagnetic spectrum, then the Commission, after determining that each such application is acceptable for filing, shall have authority to grant such license or permit to a qualified applicant through the use of a system of random selection.

(2) No license or construction permit shall be granted to an applicant selected pursuant to paragraph (1) unless the Commission determines the qualifications of such applicant pursuant to subsection (a) and section 309(b). When substantial and material questions of fact exist concerning such qualifications, the Commission shall conduct a hearing in order to make such determinations. For the purpose of making such determinations, the Commission may, by rule, and notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(A) adopt procedures for the submission of all or part of the evidence in written form;

(B) delegate the function of presiding at the taking of written evidence to Commission employees other than administrative law judges; and

(C) omit the determination required by subsection (a) with respect to any application other than the one selected pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3)(A) The Commission shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that, in the administration of any system of random selection under this subsection used for granting licenses or construction permits for any media of mass communications, significant preferences will be granted to applicants or groups of applicants, the grant to which of the license or permit would increase the diversification of ownership of the media of mass communications. To further diversify the ownership of the media of mass communications, an additional significant preference shall be granted to any applicant controlled by a member or members of a minority group.

(3)(B) The Commission shall have authority to require each qualified applicant seeking a significant preference under subparagraph (A) to submit to the Commission such information as may be necessary to enable the Commission to make a determination regarding whether such applicant shall be granted such preference. Such information shall be submitted in such form, at such times, and in accordance with such procedures, as the Commission may require.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) The term "media of mass communications" includes television, radio, cable television, multipoint distribution service, direct broadcast satellite service, and other services, the licensed facilities of which

may be substantially devoted toward providing programming or other information services within the editorial control of the licensee.

(ii) The term "minority group" includes Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

(4)(A) The Commission, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Communications Technical Amendments Act of 1982, shall, after notice and opportunity for hearing, prescribe rules establishing a system of random selection for use by the Commission under this subsection in any instance in which the Commission, in its discretion, determines that such use is appropriate for the granting of any license or permit in accordance with paragraph (1).

(4)(B) The Commission shall have authority to amend such rules from time to time to the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection. Any such amendment shall be made after notice and opportunity for hearing.

(47 U.S.C. 309(f))

13. The Commission's new lottery authority contains four significant provisions. First, the Commission is expressly empowered to use a lottery to grant initial construction permits or licenses among competing applicants if the public interest would thereby be served. Next the Commission's administrative burden in conducting the lottery is reduced because it is only required to determine that the applications are acceptable for filing prior to the lottery. A full qualifications check of *only* the successful applicant need be made *after* the lottery is conducted. Third, when lotteries are used for allocating "mass media" licenses, *i.e.*, those broadcast-type services where the licensee retains editorial control over the medium, the lottery must be weighted with "significant preferences" allocated to minority group applicants and those who own few or no other media of mass communications. In non-mass media services, however, the lottery will be conducted strictly on a random basis. Finally, the Commission is authorized to use lotteries "in any instance," in its discretion, where it is determined appropriate after promulgating rules in a formal rule making proceeding.

III. Mass Media Comments

14. In the *Second Notice*, the Commission proposed that as to services within the jurisdiction of the Mass Media Bureau, lotteries be used in contested cases in the low power television and television translator service (hereinafter "LPTV") and in other services on an *ad hoc* basis when the parties' qualifications are such that no material difference between their ability to serve the public interest can

⁴In many PRB services, Petitions to Deny are not authorized; the Bureau considers oppositions to applications as informal complaints.

29. We will also adopt the process we had initially set forth in para. 21 of the *Notice* for actual lottery selection. Applicants will be assigned a portion of the numerical spectrum between .000 and .999 in accordance with their selection probabilities. Although we contemplate that, for ease and consistency of processing, numerical spectrum will normally be allocated in the order in which applications joined in a given lottery group were accepted and given a file number, no applicant has anything in the nature of a "right" to any part of the numerical spectrum. The portion of numerical spectrum allocated to each applicant will be announced at the time the lottery is to be conducted.

30. A random number in the range of .000 to .999 will be generated in a lottery selection session. It is our expectation that mass media lotteries will be conducted on a limited number of specified dates each month. As we proposed in the *Notice*, at para. 22, Public Notice of all drawings will be given no less than seven days in advance. This Notice will normally be given on the "B" list, but may be modified if necessary.¹¹

31. *Petitions to Deny*. In the first *Report and Order* in this proceeding, 89 F.C.C. 2d 257 (1982), we observed, at 277-79, that a fundamental difficulty inherent in our Section 309(i) lottery authority as initially enacted was the requirement that the qualifications of all

Organization Co., 80 FCC 2d 319 (1980), *recon. denied*, 86 FCC 2d 804 (1981). This process may in some cases require that those interested in securing construction permits for Tier II of Tier III locations file against Tier I applications on "A" lists or against other applications filed in response to or otherwise in conflict with those applications. Those interested in applying for stations in Tiers II or III should be aware that they may be precluded from doing so if they do not stay alert to ongoing processing and submit competing applications within prescribed time periods.

¹¹ The system for selecting the random numbers will be available for public review and inspection. Additional details regarding the mechanics of the lottery selection process will be included in a "lottery processing manual" which we expect to release prior to the date of the first lottery. In Appendix B of the *Notice*, we proposed in Section 1.1623(a) to compute probabilities to three significant digits. Having reviewed this matter, we now believe that use of three significant digits will be sufficient in lotteries with no more than twenty applicants. However, four significant digits should be used with larger lottery groups in order to provide a sufficient degree of precision with respect to probabilities. To accommodate this procedure, the rule as adopted will require computation to "no less than" three significant digits. Probabilities will be truncated to the number of significant digits used in a particular lottery. For example, a probability of .2347 in a three digit lottery would be truncated to .234. This approach will not substantially disadvantage any applicant and will prevent the occurrence of the problem related to use of a rounding procedure, in which the sum of all applicant probabilities might be greater than 1.000.

applicants under Section 308(b) and Section 309(a) be determined prior to lottery selection. Our amended lottery authority provides that determinations under Section 308(b) and 309(a) need be made only as to the applicant who has been selected by lottery. The Conferees note that "[i]t is only at this latter, post-lottery stage that Petitions to Deny the application need be considered and that the right to a hearing may arise."

32. We continue to believe that in the LPTV context, where expedition is an overriding public interest factor, the public interest will best be served if we consider Petitions to Deny only against the "tentative selectee". However, we are also sympathetic to the concerns of those commenters who believe that allowing the filing of post-lottery petitions may encourage submission of essentially frivolous pleadings which would not be the case if pre-lottery filing were required. Thus, we are adopting two alternative petition processes. As to any given lottery group, the method to be used will be announced no later than the "B" list release date. Experience should indicate which system will best advance our purposes.

33. One petition approach, as proposed in the *Notice*, will be to invite Petitions to Deny after a "tentative selectee" is chosen by lottery. The second method will require a notice of Petition to Deny to be filed no more than 30 days after publication of the "B" list. Under this second approach, ordinarily only those parties who preserved their rights by filing a notice of Petition to Deny will be allowed to participate in the formal post-lottery Petition to Deny process. Additionally, however, the Commission will consider for good cause shown¹² Petitions to Deny by other parties who did not file the preliminary notice of Petition to Deny. See paras. 40-42 *infra*.

34. The law firm of Daly, Joyce and Borsari ("DJB") contends that by allowing petitions to be filed only against the "tentative selectee," the Commission is essentially nullifying the petition rights provided by Section 309(d)(1). That section allows the submission of petitions designed to show that grant of a license or permit to a particular applicant would be inconsistent with the public interest requirements of Section 309(a). However, Section 309(i) states that in a lottery situation those findings only

¹² "Good cause" includes newly discovered evidence, evidence that could not be discovered before the diligence, and fraud or suppression of evidence by the "tentative selectee." The Commission will adopt a strict standard with regard to "good cause" Petitions to Deny.

need be made with regard to the "tentative selectee." Therefore, consideration of petitions against other applicants would have no purpose.

35. It shall be our practice to issue a post-lottery Public Notice identifying the "tentative selectee." A period of fifteen days from issuance of the Public Notice will be provided for the filing of Petitions to Deny. Notice of proposed grant will also be given, and fifteen days provided for filing petitions, with regard to those uncontested applications not subject to lottery.¹³ If no petitions are filed against the "tentative selectee," the staff will review the application to determine whether the applicant is fully qualified. If so, a construction permit will be granted. If not, a hearing designation order will issue.

36. We believe it appropriate to provide the "tentative selectee" fifteen days from the date on which petitions are due for the filing of an opposition. Replies by petitioners will not be allowed. Although we had initially proposed twenty day periods for oppositions and replies, the limited number and scope of issues involved indicate that shorter periods will provide adequate time for preparation and submission of the relevant pleadings and that replies are unnecessary.

37. *Two Step Petition to Deny Process*. There will be a two-page limit on the notice of Petition to Deny. The Notice will be filed with the Commission and served upon the applicant against which it is directed within 30 days after publication of the "B" list. Responses to the notice will not be entertained. The notice will make specific allegations that concisely state and explain with particularity the reasons why the applicant lacks qualifications or why a grant of the application would *prima facie* be inconsistent with the public interest. See, e.g., Fed. R. Civ. P. 8. The purpose of the notice is to inform applicants and the Commission of petitioner's contentions; subsequent post-lottery procedures will allow full ventilation of the issues.

38. It is expected that only legitimate and truthful issues will be raised in the notice of Petition process. The notice will be subscribed to and certified by

¹³ We reject the proposal of the National Latino Media Coalition ("NLMC") that the "tentative selectee" be required to publish local notice of its status. We believe that the notice that an application has been filed, which is required, is sufficient to inform interested persons in the community of the applicant's activities before the Commission. This is the same process that is followed with regard to regular broadcast applications. We see no need to impose heavier burdens on applicants in this secondary service.

the petitioner and signed by his representative, if any.¹⁴ Moreover, untruthful statements or intentional misrepresentations in one proceeding could be the subject of inquiry in other proceedings as well.¹⁵

39. In the two-step approach, the formal Petition to Deny process will begin after a "tentative selectee" is chosen by lottery. When the Public Notice announcing the "tentative selectee" is issued, petitioners will have the opportunity to detail their objections to the apparent winner's qualifications in a formal Petition to Deny. Only those parties that preserved their right to object by filing a notice of Petition to Deny may participate in the post lottery proceedings, absent a good cause showing. See n. 10, *supra*. The formal Petition to Deny will be limited strictly to only those issues raised in the initial notice of Petition to Deny. Petitioners will have fifteen days after the Public Notice announcing the "tentative selectee" to present their case in chief. The "tentative selectee" will have fifteen days to respond.

40. In providing alternative approaches for handling Petitions to Deny in low power television lottery proceedings, we are taking a different approach than that to be applied to similar filings in the Common Carrier and Private Radio Services that will be subject to lotteries. As explained in paras. 103-105 and 126 *infra*, in the latter services Petitions to Deny and other objections must be filed before the actual lottery. Prelottery filing of Petitions to Deny in these services will result in the most efficient conduct of these proceedings. With regard to the low power television lotteries, however, other considerations not material to the non-mass media lotteries recommend

¹⁴ A suggested certification form follows:

STATE OF
COUNTY OF

Jane Z. Doe hereby certifies and states that she resides at _____; that she is the petitioner herein; and that she has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same are true of her personal knowledge.

/s/

Jane Z. Doe

¹⁵ Frivolous, fraudulent or false allegations will be viewed with extreme disfavor. Intentional and material misstatements could lead to prosecution by the Justice Department under 18 U.S.C. 1001 which provides:

Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, or fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

the advisability of the alternative two-step Petition to Deny process. Specifically, the sheer number of applications involved as well as the nature of the issues that could be raised in low power proceedings, including those arising from the preference system, suggests that it would economize the efforts of interested parties to defer the preparation and filing of full Petitions to Deny until after the lottery. In this regard, we are particularly aware that participation by individuals, informal citizens' groups, and nonprofit organizations is likely to be much more common in low power lottery proceedings than in Common Carrier or Private Radio proceedings. Deferred filing of full Petitions to Deny will enable such individuals and groups to utilize their limited resources more efficiently and effectively. We will, of course, closely monitor the workings of the mass media and non-mass media Petition to Deny procedures. Should it become apparent that the public interest would be better served by revisiting any of the procedures adopted herein, we will not hesitate to make the necessary changes.

41. *Qualifications of "Tentative Selectee."* We note that we will only consider the merits of petitions that concern the qualifications of the "tentative selectee." We have considered the comments of such parties as Spanish International Network ("SIN") and CTN arguing that challenges to the preference claims of all applicants must be considered before a lottery is conducted. We have determined that we will not consider such issues pre-lottery, and that they will generally only be in order against the "tentative selectee" post-lottery. To consider all such claims against applicants other than the "tentative selectee" potentially could mire lotteries in pleadings equal in volume and complexity of disposition to those associated with traditional comparative hearings, with no corollary public interest benefit. In most instances, improper preference claims would affect the selection probabilities of all other applicants proportionately.

42. However, we have determined that in cases in which the provision of the Rules (§ 1.1823) requiring computation of a minimum forty per cent diversity preference is used, all other applicants are not equally disadvantaged by an improper diversity claim. Therefore, to make certain that all applicants are treated equitably, we will entertain post-lottery challenges to the diversity status of applicants benefiting from the minimum diversity preference provision. We will announce, at the time of release

of a "B" list, whether the minimum diversity preference was applied. The post-lottery filing deadlines for "objections to diversity claim", and objections thereto, will be the same as those adopted for Petitions to Deny. No other claims regarding preferences will be considered as to any applicant other than the "tentative selectee."¹⁶

43. All applicants should be aware that improper preference claims violate Federal law, 18 U.S.C. 1001. Additionally, evidence of such claims could place in jeopardy all Commission authorizations then held by the wrongdoer, as well as adversely affecting the grant of any further authorizations.

44. *Hearing Procedures: Paper and Oral.* As observed in the Notice, we believe that we may be able to abbreviate the time consumed by the administrative process through the use of a modified paper proceeding directly administered by the Commission. In paper proceedings, the Commission *en banc* or one or more Commissioners will receive the evidence and issue the decision awarding construction permits to applicants.^{16a} The Mass Media Bureau will serve as advisor to the Commission in the paper proceeding process.¹⁷ As such, the Bureau will be responsible for reviewing and analyzing pleadings, and preparing a draft to the decision.¹⁸

¹⁶ Due to the early difficulties experienced by the Commission in establishing its LPTV recordkeeping system, we are concerned that some Petitions and informal objections previously submitted may not have been associated with the correct applications file. Additionally, many of the matters raised in pending Petitions have been rendered moot by actions taken in this Report and Order and in the LPTV Reconsideration Order, FCC 83-129, also adopted this date. Therefore, we have determined that in order to provide equitable and expeditious treatment to all parties, all Petitions to Deny and informal objections now on file against LPTV applicants will be considered dismissed. Parties may wish to refile Petitions and file notices in accordance with the procedures outlined herein.

^{16a} The flexibility for an individual Commissioner or panels of Commissioners to rule on such matters is provided in Section 5(d)(1) of the Communications Act and Section 556(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act. We will in future actions determine the circumstances under which such decisionmaking will be delegated.

¹⁷ In the event that the Mass Media Bureau may be required to perform any investigative or prosecutorial functions prior to designation in a particular proceeding, such tasks shall be conducted by separated Bureau personnel who will not include or be subject to the direct supervision of the Bureau personnel who advise the Commission in the adjudication of proceedings. See 5 U.S.C. 554. In addition, Bureau personnel who authorize, directly supervise or direct investigative or prosecutorial functions will not participate or advise in the Commission's adjudicative decisions. The taking of oral evidence will not be delegated to Commission employees other than Administrative Law Judges.

¹⁸ Of course, the Bureau personnel who participate as a party through a separated trial staff

be distinguished. The *Notice* proposed a comprehensive scheme for the conduct of lotteries, including the use of preferences designed to increase minority ownership and enhance ownership diversity generally.

15. Comments received in response to the *Second Notice* cover such matters as whether use of lotteries is consistent with the Commission's public interest obligations, whether the preferences proposed are large enough to be "significant," as the statute requires, and how various ownership interests, such as limited partnerships, will be treated in the preference scheme. A complete summary of the comments is found in Appendix B.

IV. Mass Media Discussion

16. *Decisional Criteria for Employing Lotteries.* The *Conference Report* accompanying the new legislation sets forth a number of factors Congress suggests that the Commission consider in determining whether the public interest would be served by utilization of lotteries in particular services or instances. These include:

[W]hether there is a large number of licenses available in the particular service under consideration; whether there is a large number of mutually exclusive applications for each license, for example, when a new service is initiated; whether there is a significant backlog of applications; whether employing a lottery would significantly speed up the process of getting service to the public; and whether selection of the licensee will significantly improve the level [of] diversity of information available in the community versus the use of the traditional comparative hearing process.

(*Conference Report* at 37)

The *Report* emphasizes that the commission must, having considered all relevant factors, find that a significant public interest benefit would flow from use of lotteries in the specified circumstances. To do otherwise, the Conferees state, would "disserve the Commission's ultimate statutory goal of obtaining the best practicable information service from diverse sources." *Id.*, at 38. Moreover, the Conferees also state that the factors described above are not to be applied mechanically or without regard to other relevant considerations. *Id.*

17. The *Conference Report* concludes that under the criteria suggested, the Commission would be justified in using, and is in fact encouraged to use, a lottery system in LPTV licensing. LPTV is described by the Conferees as:

[T]he ideal service for which to use a lottery, given the large number of licenses available, the large number of mutually exclusive applications for each license, the

substantial backlog of applications on file with the Commission, the likelihood that use of lottery is essential to expediting the process of getting low power television service to the public, and the likelihood that bringing low power television service to the public quickly, through the use of a lottery, will result in a significant increase in the diversity of information sources available in many communities throughout the country. (*Conference Report* at 38-39)

18. Thus, it is clear that Congress amended the Communications Act to permit lotteries based on the belief that in certain circumstances the public interest is best served by the rapid commencement of new station operations which a lottery makes possible. Those commenters who claim that any Commission implementation of licensing by lottery would violate our public interest obligations under the Act fail to confront this fact. The Commission concurs in the Conferees' judgment that in the Mass Media services, LPTV is a particularly appropriate candidate for utilization of lotteries in the initial licensing process. Using lotteries is virtually the only method by which the Commission can process expeditiously the 12,000 LPTV applications currently on file, and the thousands more that will be submitted as pending applications are placed on "cut-off" lists. Without lottery processing, initiation of this new broadcast service will be delayed for many years, precluding the expansion of the diversity of broadcast voices that introduction of LPTV can achieve.

19. In the *LPTV Report and Order*, at para. 80, the Commission concluded after a thorough review of the issues that the only traditional comparative criteria to be considered in the LPTV context would be diversity and minority ownership. We found that the other criteria normally considered in full service comparative hearings were not relevant to the initial licensing process in this new, minimally-regulated secondary service. Finally, we viewed use of the comparative process as the "second best" option, to be engaged in only until a system of random selection could be instituted.⁵

20. The factors that the Commission had determined were relevant in comparative considerations in LPTV—diversity and minority ownership—also have been designated by Congress as deserving of special preferences in licensing proceedings conducted by lottery. Commenters Henry Geller and Donna Lampert ("Geller/Lampert") suggest that the public interest would be

⁵ *Low Power Television Broadcasting*, 47 FR 21468 (May 18, 1982), at paras. 21-22.

best served by adoption of a "middle ground" approach to LPTV licensing. Under this approach, the Commission, applying standards similar to traditional comparative criteria, would "take an initial 'hard look'" at mutually exclusive applications and see whether it is possible and desirable to make an immediate public interest judgment on them—for example, to grant one and deny the others, or to exclude from the lottery one or several and then to hold the lottery among the remaining applicants. A similar scheme is suggested by Community Television Network, Inc. ("CTN"). It argues that the Commission should use a paper hearing process adopted in the *LPTV Report and Order* to separate proceedings in which there is a "clear winner" under traditional comparative criteria from those situations in which there is "considerable doubt" as to the ultimate winner. We have rejected these alternatives. The minimal public interest benefit that might be obtained from use of the Geller/Lampert approach or the CTN scheme does not outweigh the substantial detriment inherent in use of either option. Both plans involve devoting the resources of the Commission and the parties to consideration of issues that we and the Congress have found to be largely extraneous to the LPTV licensing process. The result would be additional delay in introduction of service, and additional cost to the parties, without a meaningful public interest gain.

21. Therefore, after full consideration of the analytic factors identified in the *Conference Report*, and having considered the record developed herein, the Commission finds that the public interest would be served by implementation of a random selection system for initial LPTV licensing. However, we acknowledge that at some future time circumstances may have so changed that use of a lottery to process low power applications would no longer be appropriate.

22. *Lotteries as Tiebreakers in Mass Media Comparative Proceedings.* In the *Notice*, the Commission proposed to use basis in those instances where the lotteries in mass media services other than LPTV "on and *ad hoc* qualifications of competing applicants are so close that no material difference between the parties' ability to serve the public interest can be distinguished." Numerous commenters opposed this proposal, contending that inadequate legal authority exists to conduct *ad hoc* lotteries; the *Conference Report* discourages such use; lotteries were intended to be a substitute, not a

supplement, for comparative hearings; and sufficient guidance regarding services and standards was not provided. We have analyzed the arguments that have been raised and conclude that the language of both the statute and the *Conference Report* permits the use of *ad hoc* lotteries in "tied" cases. It does appear, however, that the process by which we might identify such instances, and the particulars of the procedure we would utilize in such cases deserve greater consideration than was given in or generated in response to our *Notice* proposal. We have therefore decided not to implement that proposal at this time.

23. *LPTV Applications Subject to Lottery*. Some parties assert that LPTV licensing proceedings cannot be conducted by lottery as to applications already pending because of inadequate notice to applicants as to procedures and preferences. These claims are without merit. We observed in the LPTV *NPRM*, at 78, that we would not process mutually exclusive applications through to grant until comparative criteria and procedures were finally established. *Low Power Television Broadcasting*, 82 FCC 2d 47, 78 (1980). Any grants made during the conduct of that rule making proceeding, including permits to construct conventional translators, were conditioned on its outcome.⁶ Additionally, we proposed in the LPTV *NPRM*, at 75, that if a winning applicant could not be selected through paper hearing on the basis of proposed comparative preferences, "the case would be referred for lottery," with each party to have an equal chance of receiving the authorization. Thus, it has been clear since the commencement of the LPTV rule making proceeding that lotteries might be implemented in LPTV licensing, and that applicants proceeded at their own risk as to the criteria by which their applications might finally be processed.

24. While we did not implement the lottery authority as initially enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Pub. L. No. 97-35, we made clear in the LPTV *Report and Order*, at para. 65, that "it remains our intention to utilize a random selection process when and if that becomes practicable." Applicants were placed on notice that "their applications, if mutually exclusive with other applications, may be subject to revised processing procedures, standards and qualifications in connection with implementation of a system of random selection." *Id.* Because a number of timely-filed

petitions for reconsideration of the LPTV *Report and Order* were subsequently submitted, applicants have been on notice that the rules and processes adopted in the *Report and Order* remain subject to modification by the Commission if proper cause is found.

25. In Pub. L. No. 97-259, Congress amended the lottery authority it earlier granted. Subsequently, the Commission issued the *Notice* presently under consideration. Although the diversity and minority preferences adopted by Congress for lottery use will differ somewhat in application from the preferences we had initially contemplated using in LPTV comparative hearings, they reflect similar concerns and are directed to similar objectives. Further, since no cases have been designated for hearing under the procedures initially adopted in the LPTV *Report and Order*, all applicants in contested LPTV cases will be judged by exactly the same standards, regardless of their filing date. In light of all these factors, we do not believe that any LPTV applicant can fairly claim to have been harmed by our determination to apply the lottery scheme adopted herein to pending LPTV applications.

26. *LPTV Processing Framework*. In the *Notice*, we proposed a comprehensive processing blueprint for mass media applications subject to lottery, contemplating that these procedures would initially be applied in LPTV. Under the initial filing procedures, described in para. 16 of the *Notice*, after an application is tendered and found acceptable for filing, it will be listed in a Public Notice (the "A" list) inviting competing applications until the specified cut-off date approximately thirty to sixty days later.⁷ Applications filed after that date will not be eligible for consideration or grant as part of that particular proceeding.⁸ All competing applications found acceptable for filing will be included in a subsequent Public Notice (the "B" cut-off list), which will also announce the date on which the lottery will be conducted. Additionally,

⁷ Under the procedures being adopted, all pending mutually exclusive applications will be named in the "A" list, and will be served with copies of that list.

⁸ Prior to the adoption of the June 17, 1982, LPTV Rules, engineering judgment was used to prescreen applications for cut-off lists. Since promulgation of the new rules a contour overlap standard has been used in screening applications for such cut-off lists. As a result of using the engineering judgment method, some applicants previously cut-off are mutually exclusive with those that have been assigned later cut-off dates. In order to avoid prejudice to any applicant because of changes in the screening process, all mutually exclusive applications filed prior to the later cut-off date will be considered in a consolidated lottery.

that list will show the preferences for which the applicants have certified that they are eligible, and their selection probabilities. Applicants will be obliged to bring any clerical or mathematical errors in the selection probabilities to the Commission's attention immediately. The lottery will then be conducted and the "tentative selectee" named in a Public Notice providing an opportunity for filing of Petitions to Deny.

27. The proposed use of "A" and "B" cut-off lists described above is similar to present practices in the Mass Media services.⁹ This aspect of our proposal was essentially noncontroversial, but for an expression of concern by NLMC that the cut-off period "be long enough to permit a reasonable opportunity for resubmission of applications rejected by FCC staff." The Commission notes that § 73.3572(c) of the Rules presently sets the time for filing of mutually exclusive applications at a date "not less than 30 days" after release of the "A" list Public Notice. Our experience is that the thirty-day period allows sufficient time for the filing of competing applications.

28. We believe that the system we have described, utilizing "A" and "B" lists, will be a satisfactory method by which to commence processing of applications, and will adopt that procedure, with one minor modification. We observe that our initial proposal did not specify what notice, if any, would be given of changes in selection probabilities necessitated by corrections submitted in response to the "B" list. We conclude that a corrected "B" list should issue, indicating both the changes in selection probabilities and any change in the lottery date.^{9 10}

⁹ See Section 73.3572 of the Commission's Rules.

¹⁰ No lottery will be held less than thirty days following release of a "B" list. This period will permit negotiation of settlement agreements. Additionally, parties who may have erroneously been omitted from the "B" list will have the opportunity to so inform the Commission during that period. Later appeals on this issue will not be entertained. Applications which are not mutually exclusive with others will not appear on a "B" list, but only on a proposed grant list which will provide for filing of Petitions to Deny within a fifteen day period.

¹¹ Placement of the name of an applicant on an "A" list will require the filing by the cut-off date of the applications of those who wish their applications to be considered with that application or with any other application on file by the cut-off date which involves a conflict necessitating being joined in a lottery with that application (or any other application on the list). This is similar to the practice followed in AM and noncommercial FM broadcasting, which are also services in which licensing is done on a noninterference demand basis. See *Kittyhawk Broadcasting Corp.*, 7 FCC 2d 153 (1967), *recon. denied*, 10 FCC 2d 180 (1967), *appeal dismissed*, *Cook, Inc. v. United States*, 394 F.2d 84 (7th Cir. 1968). But see, as to full service television and commercial FM, *Sterling Recreation*

⁶ In *Interim Processing Procedures*, 45 FR 62004 (September 17, 1980), we reaffirmed this action.

45. The Commission will issue a *Memorandum Opinion and Order* disposing of any allegations presented in Petitions to Deny which do not raise substantial and material questions of fact. This document will also specify any remaining issues for either a paper or oral hearing. If Petitions to Deny do not raise new or novel issues, action upon them may be taken by delegated authority, and similarly, Designation Orders may be issued by delegated authority. The Designation Order will specify the procedures for a paper hearing, set forth the pleading schedule to be followed by the parties, specify the party with the burden of proceeding and order any petitioner who directly raises an issue specified in the order to participate as a party.

46. In the case of a paper hearing, the Designation Order will direct the applicant or the party with the burden of proceeding to submit its direct case in writing on or before the date set in the order. This will be approximately 30 days from the date of the Order. The direct written case must set forth all the facts and circumstances related to the issues in the Designation Order. Documentary evidence upon which the applicant or the party relies must be attached in exhibit form. Each exhibit must be numbered, paginated and accompanied by a certification by a person with personal knowledge of the facts therein. The Designation Order will also specify that the other parties may submit a written rebuttal case within twenty days after the direct case is due. As with the direct case, documentary evidence submitted with the rebuttal case must be placed in a numbered exhibit and accompanied by an appropriate certification by a person or persons with personal knowledge of the facts recited therein.

47. Within ten days after the rebuttal case is due, any party to a paper proceeding also may submit a request for oral hearings and cross-examination, stating the subject matter of the desired oral presentation or cross-examination and the basis for it. Included therein shall be the evidence to be presented, the reason why the evidence is material to the outcome of the proceeding, the reason why an oral presentation or cross-examination is necessary to bring out this evidence, and the evidence in the record which would be contradicted by the cross-examination or oral presentation. In sum, the moving party must demonstrate that an oral hearing is required for a full and true disclosure of the facts in issue. Finally, the

will not advise the Commission regarding any aspect of that case.

Designation Order will specify a date for the submission of proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law that conform with § 1.264 of our Rules, requests for the admission of facts and genuineness of documents in accordance with § 1.264, written objections to the admission of proffered evidence and requests for deposition allowed by Section 409(h) of the Communications Act. In paper proceedings, the Commission *en banc* or one or more Commissioners will issue subpoenas, rule upon questions of evidence, require the filing of memoranda of law upon any issue which the Commission is required to rule upon during the course of the hearing, dispose of routine procedural requests, act on motions to enlarge or modify issues, and take actions and enter procedural orders in conformance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

48. The Commission intends to dispose of as many post-lottery hearings as possible pursuant to the paper procedures described above. When reviewing each case, the Commission also will consider any requests for oral hearings.¹⁹ However, as we had determined in the *LPTV Report and Order, supra*, at para. 71, we will order oral hearings only in limited circumstances, *i.e.*, where it is shown that the party will be prejudiced by a paper proceeding without oral testimony, where a substantial and material question of fact which would affect the outcome cannot be resolved without oral testimony or where oral testimony would otherwise be required by the public interest. If the Commission makes a decision on the basis of the written affirmative and rebuttal cases and any other authorized pleadings, the request for oral testimony will be deemed denied, but reasons for the action will be articulated.²⁰

¹⁹ However, as we have noted in Paragraph 45, the Commission may in the first instance on its own motion designate a matter for oral rather than paper hearing.

²⁰ If the Commission concludes that an oral proceeding is necessary, it will issue a Designation Order or an interlocutory order referring the proceeding to the Chief Administrative Law Judge for hearing on the unresolved issue or issues. The Chief Administrative Law Judge will assign an Administrative Law Judge to preside over the hearing and set a prehearing conference to establish a discovery and trial schedule. The Mass Media Bureau will be made a party to the proceeding. The Presiding Judge may request proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to be filed within thirty days after the record is closed. The Presiding Judge shall conduct the hearing, make all evidentiary rulings, and issue an Initial Decision. See § 1.201 *et seq.* and, particularly, § 1.243. All appeals, taken by exceptions to the Initial Decision, will go directly to the Commission. The Adjudication Division of the General Counsel's Office will serve as an advisor to the Commission in such appeals. Our action herein

49. *Disposition of Competing Applications.* Due to the virtually simultaneous filing of thousands of LPTV applications, we are in some cases faced with the need to process "daisy chains" consisting of numerous applications interconnected by their mutual exclusivity. We will not take further action on other applications in the chain until the status of the "tentative selectee" is finalized. Thus, a Petition to Deny the grant to the "tentative selectee" would freeze the status of all other applications in that lottery group. If the "tentative selectee" is found qualified, remaining applications will be processed as appropriate. That is, those applications which are no longer mutually exclusive with others will be placed on a proposed grant list allowing for filing of Petitions to Deny, groups of mutually exclusive applicants will be designated for lottery, and applications which are not grantable due to their mutual exclusivity with the selectee will be dismissed. If the "tentative selectee" is found unqualified, all remaining applicants will participate in a lottery, unless the elimination of the application of the "tentative selectee" has broken the mutual exclusivity of the applicants. In that case, the applications shall be broken into groups, and the lotteries conducted. In either situation, the process will be repeated until all applications have been disposed of.

50. *Acceptability Standard for LPTV Applications.* We reaffirm our decision in the *LPTV Report and Order*, at para. 51, that an LPTV application must be "complete and sufficient" in order to be acceptable for filing. The Conference Report calls for use of the "substantially complete" acceptance standard set forth in *James River Broadcasting Corp. v. FCC*, 399 F.2d 581 (D.C. Cir. 1968), unless another standard has been established by rule. The LPTV standard has been so established. It differs from the "substantially complete" requirement in that applications which are incomplete or have blatant defects are summarily returned.²¹

constitutes the determination required under § 0.365 of the Rules that Initial Decisions will not be appealed to the Review Board. The Commission, after consideration of a written appeal, and oral argument if necessary, shall determine whether the "tentative selectee" is qualified. If so, a grant shall issue. If not, another lottery shall be held from among the remaining applicants in the initial lottery group. If the Initial Decision is not appealed, either a grant will issue or a new lottery will be held subsequent to this action.

²¹ Applications which are later refiled will be treated in accordance with the practices described in the *LPTV Report and Order*, para. 51.

51. *LPTV Application Form*. The preference system being adopted in this *Report and Order* requires the submission of additional information on ownership characteristics and various other certifications by those who have already filed LPTV applications. Form 346, the application for LPTV construction permits, is being amended to reflect the new information requirements. See Appendix D. When an application now on file is placed on an "A" cut-off list, the applicant will be permitted to amend to provide only the newly required information, as requested on the new Form 346, until the "A" cut-off date.²³ New mutually exclusive applications filed in response to the "A" list will be required to comply with all rules and policies in effect, as reflected in the new form.²⁴ In those instances where an "A" list has already been issued, mutually exclusive applications have been filed in response, and the cut-off date has passed prior to the effective date of this *Report and Order*, the Commission will release a "B" list, allow all applicants on that list thirty days to amend with the additional information, and then issue a corrected "B" list indicating preferences to be applied and setting a lottery date.

52. The Commission's application forms currently require the submission of information that, in the ordinary case, is sufficient for the Commission to be able to determine that an applicant is qualified under Section 308(b).²⁵ The Commission previously has found that it is in the public interest to acquire much of this type of information by certification.²⁶ The Commission staff has had, and retains, the ability to inquire of applicants if additional information is necessary to resolve matters at issue. To require that all applicants submit the specific factual information underlying their certifications, as proposed by such parties as Youth News, would impose a mammoth paperwork burden upon applicants and the Commission, without balancing public interest benefit. Applicants who submit false information will, as we have indicated

²³ Applications which are not amended with the requisite information will be dismissed. In the future, we will further revise the format of Form 346 to facilitate computerized processing.

²⁴ In some situations, the filing of new applications against the "A" list will cause additional pending applications to be joined in mutually exclusive status. The Commission will notify those applicants of this occurrence and they will be given thirty days to amend with the newly required information, prior to release of the "B" list for their lottery group.

²⁵ See, e.g., *Revision of Application for Construction Permit for Commercial Broadcast Station (FCC Form 301)*, 50 R.R. 2d 381 (1981).

above with regard to preference claims, be subject to substantial penalties.

53. *Multiple Applications*. We concur in the views of such parties as Local Power Television, Inc. ("LPTI") and International Broadcasting Network ("IBN") regarding the need for Commission clarification of the manner in which multiple applications for the same facilities by applicants with some common interests will be treated. It appears that some applicants have filed identical or substantially identical multiple applications, perhaps for the purpose of improving the chances of winning in a specific lottery. Permitting such "stuffing of the ballot box" would seriously jeopardize the integrity of the Commission's processes. Additionally, allowing such actions might effectively nullify the program of diversity and minority preferences mandated by Congress.

54. We are therefore adopting a strict multiple application rule, that bars the filing of any application for a new station, or for major changes in an existing station, that would be "directly mutually exclusive" with any pending application filed by the same applicant or by any applicant in which any party common to both applications is an officer, director, or has any interest, direct or indirect.²⁷ The phrase "directly mutually exclusive" takes into account the possibilities inherent in a "daisy chain," a long or otherwise complex series of applications that are connected by their mutual exclusivity for a particular lottery or lotteries. For example, an applicant may file several applications specifying the same channel but different, non-overlapping, though geographically nearby, coverage areas. While these applications may be involved in the same lottery because each is mutually exclusive with other applications that link them together, they would not be "directly mutually exclusive" because the facilities that each specifies do not conflict with one another. Theoretically, each could be granted. Conversely, those applications filed by the same applicant specifying facilities which, by themselves, would be mutually exclusive with each other, are barred.²⁸ Those who have filed

²⁷ However, the proposed 1% benchmark for cognizable ownership interests will apply.

²⁸ Two low power television or television translator construction permit applications will be considered mutually exclusive whenever the facilities associated with one of the applications would cause interference within the protected signal contour of the other as defined in the low power television rules (47 CFR 74.707). Applicants that are unsuccessful in the lottery and whose facilities would not cause interference to those of other co-pending applications, including those of the lottery winner, may also receive a construction

applications that violate this rule should withdraw such applications no later than thirty days following the effective date of this *Report and Order*.²⁹ Our revised LPTV construction permit application includes a certification of compliance with this requirement. Existing applicants will be obliged to make this certification at the time relevant applications are covered by an "A" cut off list or when they are otherwise notified of the need to amend.

55. *Real Party in Interest Certification*. In the *Notice*, at para. 30, the Commission proposed (consistent with the *Conference Report*, at 45-46), that all applicants in the Mass Media services certify, as part of their application for any service in which random selection may be used, "that the applicant is the real party in interest and that no agreement, either explicit or implicit, has been made to transfer or assign the license at a later date to any other party."³⁰ We suggested that this certification be added to Form 346 for LPTV applicants, and that it be appended to applications in other relevant services. At this time, we shall adopt this noncontroversial proposal for the LPTV service only. As to existing LPTV applicants, we shall require that they complete this certification at the time they are covered by an "A" cut off list or otherwise notified of the need to amend.

56. *License Holding Period*. NLMC asserts that the certification only will be sufficient to inhibit abuse of the minority and diversity preferences in LPTV if the recently-abolished three year anti-trafficking rule is applied to LPTV proceedings. However, we continue to be of the view, as we observed in para. 31 of the *Notice*, that application of a one year holding period, as adopted in the *LPTV Report and Order*, will be sufficient to preclude the "rapid re-assignment or transfer of stations, construction permits, or

permit. Such permits will be accompanied by a notification that the permittee may expect to receive interference from the facilities of the lottery winners. If permittees deem such interference intolerable, the construction permit shall be surrendered to the Commission within 30 days of the grant date.

²⁹ Should such applications not be withdrawn, it is the Commission's intent, in the course of proceeding, to retain the application filed first in time and dismiss all other applications conflicting with this rule.

³⁰ Although the *Conference Report*, at 46, mandates that this certification only be required from the new permit grantee, we proposed that it be included in all applications and completed when filed. No comments contrary to this approach appear to have been received. We believe that both to safeguard the Commission's processes, and to facilitate applications processing, it would be appropriate to adopt the proposal as made.

licenses granted by lottery" that the Conferees believe would undermine the intent of the preference scheme. In the *Report and Order* deleting the "three-year rule" and the underlying "trafficking" policy, we adopted a one year holding period in situations in which the permit to construct a new facility resulted from a hearing grant made on the basis of comparative criteria.²⁹ Both the holding period adopted in the *LPTV Report and Order* and the period established in our proceeding eliminating the "three-year rule" apply only in cases where the construction permit was awarded by virtue of a comparative preference. We believe that continuing this procedure in the lottery context is consistent with the intent of Congress that a holding period be imposed to protect the integrity of the lottery preference scheme. Thus, the one year post-lottery holding period will apply only when the permit holder was the beneficiary of a diversity or minority preference. The one year period begins with initiation of on-air operation. The rules will be amended to reflect this decision.

57. *Changes in Preference Eligibility.* We also shall adopt the proposal in para. 32 of the *Notice* requiring that an applicant inform the Commission of changes in preference status within seven days of the completion of any such changes, up until publication of a "B" list on which the applicant appears, or, as to unopposed applications, the proposed grant list. Changes in diversity status for subsequent lotteries would be reported after the construction permit is granted. This treatment in some cases may result in an applicant receiving an extra diversity preference in a lottery held subsequent to a tentative selection which has not been processed through to grant. However, we are of the view that it is a reasonable method by which to modify the status of LPTV applicants while limiting the delay entailed by such a requirement.

58. Thus, if an applicant is a "tentative selectee" and a petition has been filed against the grant of the application, the "tentative selectee" status will not affect the diversity preference to which that applicant may be entitled in a subsequent proceeding. However, any subsequent grant will be conditioned on the outcome of the first proceeding. Further, the grant in the second proceeding, and all further grants, will be included for purposes of adjusting the diversity preference in subsequent

²⁹ Amendment of § 73.3597 of the Commission's Rules (*Applications for Voluntary Assignments or Transfers of Control*), 47 FR 55924 (December 14, 1982).

proceedings. We believe this process represents an equitable compromise. While applicants remain under a continuing obligation to make certain that the information on file is correct, amendments will not improve the preference standing of any applicant once that applicant appears on the "B" cut-off list.

59. *Preference Framework for Mass Media Services.* As we have indicated, substantial attention was drawn to the preference scheme that the Commission proposed at paras. 35-44 of the *Notice*, and the related rule proposals set forth as Sections 1.1621-1.1623 in Appendix B of the *Notice*. The proposals made track the *Conference Report* accompanying the amendatory language of the statute. Having fully considered all of the comments submitted regarding the various aspects of the preference scheme, we adopt the preference generally as proposed, but with a number of clarifying and perfecting modifications.

60. Initially, we find that the minority preferences enacted by Congress are constitutional under the holdings of the Supreme Court in *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, 438 U.S. 265 (1978) and *Fullilove v. Klutznick*, 448 U.S. 448 (1980). As we observed in the first *Notice* in this proceeding, 88 F.C.C. 2d at 491, those cases make clear that the award of special preference to remedy the effects of past discrimination does not offend the equal protection component or the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.³⁰ We noted that although a remedial preference scheme "may result in grants of licenses of minority applicants which might otherwise have gone to others," under *Fullilove* that result is an appropriate consequence of the remedial preference. We remarked that the medical school admissions program overturned in *Bakke* set aside a specific number of places for minorities, utilized a different admissions standard for minorities than for whites, and did not involve any finding of past discrimination by an appropriate governmental body.

61. The program adopted herein does not share the attributes of the scheme rejected in *Bakke*, and comports with the teachings of *Fullilove*. The Conferees have, at 43-44 of the *Report*, found that past discrimination has resulted in severe underrepresentation of minorities in media ownership. They

³⁰ The process of analysis under the equal protection component of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, applicable to the Federal government, is essentially the same as that conducted under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

have therefore established a program in which race is one of two factors to be awarded fixed relative preferences.³¹ As SIN correctly points out, a 2:1 fixed relative preference does not guarantee that minorities will receive double the number of licenses as would non-minority applicants. Further, the Conferees have instructed that we report annually on the effect of the preference system and whether it is serving the purposes intended. Congress will be able to further tailor the program based on that information, and may eliminate the preferences when appropriate. All of these factors lead to the conclusion that the preference system as adopted passes constitutional muster.³²

62. The proposed rules contained in Appendix B of the *Notice* represent the preference scheme described in the *Conference Report*. The Conferees stated, at 44, that the minority ownership preference "must be no less than a fixed relative preference of 2:1." Members of different minority groups are to "be allowed to aggregate their ownership interests to achieve a majority interest in any given application." The contention of a number of parties that a 2:1 fixed relative preference is not "significant" within the meaning of the statute is contradicted by the findings of the Conferees that such a preference fulfills the "significance" test. Further, the alternative preferences proposed by Frontier Broadcasting Companies ("Frontier") and others are so exclusionary in nature as to be constitutionally suspect. If the "dilution effect" complained of by some parties appears with experience to be detrimental to achieving the result intended, the Congress or the Commission may wish to revisit this area. We believe, however, that the minority preference designated in the *Conference Report* should first be applied for a reasonable period.

63. The diversity preferences in the proposed rules of the *Notice's* Appendix "B" reflect the *Conference Report's* multilevel approach to the diversity issue. There is proposed a 2:1 fixed

³¹ In fact, the diversity preference has an intermediate "floor" for each lottery that is not applied to the minority preference.

³² This conclusion is buttressed by the recent judicial action rejecting a challenge of Commission use of minority ownership status as one of the acceptance criteria for applications to use frequencies made available by our clear channel rule making proceedings. *Bunkfeldt Broadcasting Corporation v. FCC*, No. 82-1212 (D.C. Cir. January 6, 1983). Our action resolving the clear channel proceeding was affirmed in *Loyola University v. FCC*, 670 F. 2d 1222 (D.C. Cir. 1982).

relative preference for those with no other mass media ownership interests, a 1.5:1 preference for those holding interests in one, two or three properties, no preference for those with more than three interests, and no preference for those with media properties that essentially would be co-located with the proposed new station. A number of commenters object to this scheme because it does not take account of the details of media ownership, failing, for example, to distinguish between a major market VHF station and a low power station. Upon review of the *Conference Report* and the comments of the parties, we have determined to reject the modifications suggested by the commenting parties.

64. In taking this action, we agree with the view expressed by SIN that "should the Commission have to expend substantial resources to investigate and resolve such subjective issues . . . it might as well hold a traditional comparative hearing." SIN correctly notes that the premise of the lottery proposal is that in the secondary, basically unregulated LPTV service, "most distinctions between applicants are not significant enough to warrant detailed Commission inquiry."³³

65. An important aspect of the preference system is the manner in which various ownership interests are defined. The *Conference Report* states, at 45, that with respect to both the diversity and minority preferences, "the Conferees expect that the Commission shall evaluate ownership in terms of the beneficial owners of the corporation, or the partners in the case of a partnership. Similarly, trusts will be evaluated in terms of the identity of the beneficiary."

66. In light of our further review of the *Conference Report*, and having reflected upon the comments of the parties, we will adopt our initial proposal that both general and limited partnership interests be considered in determining the ownership of a partnership. We believe that the *Conference Report's* focus on "individuals who are participants in a . . . partnership," at 44, coupled with its intention that we consider "the partners," commends this result.

³³ Given the absence of any local programming obligations, we do not find Press' proposal for an "undeserved communities" preference to be in the public interest. Further, it appears that utilizing preferences other than those specified in the statute and *Conference Report* would be contrary to law. Press' proposal that "Tier III" applications for such communities be processed at an early date might have an unfair impact upon other applicants, and would, due to the interrelated mutually exclusive status of many applications, also require us to process numerous applications that do not have "underrepresented" status out of normal order. We do not believe this proposal should be adopted.

Additionally, the emphasis on beneficial ownership interests in other entities suggests the similar inclusion of limited partners.

67. There is no doubt of the Conferees' intent that "a majority interest" be held in order for a minority preference to be awarded. Including limited partnership interests in this computation should increase the frequency with which such ownership can be achieved.³⁴ We believe that profit shares should be determinant of ownership of partnership interests. Thus, a five percent share of annual profits will be viewed as a five percent partnership interest. Use of this single measure will facilitate our ability to process applications with ease, and is consistent with the Conferees' emphasis on beneficial ownership. We will adopt the apparently noncontroversial proposal in para. 38 of the *Notice*, that in computing diversity preference eligibility the media holdings of the partnership itself be considered together with the combined cognizable holdings of the partners. In considering ownership interests, we will utilize the proposed 1% benchmark for cognizable ownership interests. This action will eliminate any *de minimis* ownership interests from consideration while remaining true to the intent of the Conferees.³⁵

68. In the *Notice*, we proposed that non-stock corporations and unincorporated associations be treated "in a manner similar to partnerships in which each member holds an equal share." We agree with IBN and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting ("CPB") that nonstock corporations, as well as licensees operated by commissions, boards, or other governmental bodies should be judged as to minority status on the basis of the composition of the board. We believe this treatment also should apply, for diversity purposes, to the holdings of board members. The same treatment should be afforded both nonprofit and for-profit nonstock corporations. We do not concur, however, with CPB's opposition to our consideration of the membership of nonprofit corporations or

³⁴ Conversely, however, considering the ownership interests of limited partners may have a negative impact on the ability of minority entrepreneurs to benefit from the diversity preference.

³⁵ The rule tracks, but is not identical to, the Commission's current "attribution" rules. Its function is to exclude minor interests from consideration in calculating eligibility for lottery diversity preferences. Revision of this rule may be undertaken consistent with the outcome of our determinations in MM Docket No. 83-46, *Corporate Ownership Reporting and Disclosure by Broadcasting Licensees*, 48 FR 10082 (March 10, 1983).

unincorporated associations when such entities are membership organizations. Action consistent with the thrust of the *Conference Report* suggests consideration of the composition of the membership as to minority and diversity preferences. In order to minimize costs, we will authorize appropriate recognized sampling methods to be used in organizations with more than fifty members.

69. Upon further consideration of our *Notice* proposal, at paras. 39-40, regarding treatment of trusts, we believe that as to the minority ownership preference, the percentage each beneficiary derives as a portion of the whole should be considered, with more than fifty percent total minority share being required in order for preference to be awarded. This is consistent with the qualitative manner in which partnership interests are being treated, and appears more appropriate than our initial proposal to base this computation on mere numbers of minority beneficiaries. We will adopt as proposed our plan for the treatment of trusts for diversity purposes. Thus, if either the trust or its beneficiaries, or the trust and beneficiaries combined hold more than fifty percent of any medium of mass communications, these interests will be attributed to the trust applicant. An exclusion of interests of beneficiaries receiving less than 1% of trust income will be applied.

70. We also will adopt the *Notice* proposals regarding treatment of corporate ownership interests, as presented at paras. 41-42 of that document. The corporate applicant, by its officers, will be required to certify both as to the minority status of the holders of beneficial interest in a majority of the corporation's voting stock, if claiming such a preference, and as to any diversity preference claims. To derive this data, corporations with more than fifty shareholders will be permitted to use appropriate sampling procedures, if necessary. Such sampling methods are presently used in ascertaining alien ownership interests. A one per cent attribution benchmark will be applied in the diversity context, as proposed.³⁶

³⁶ As to spousal ownership interests, we will, in computing the lottery diversity preference, treat such holdings in the same fashion as other family relationships. That is, spousal relationship, standing alone, will not be presumed to create common control over a mass media entity in which one spouse has an interest. Thus, we will, in the lottery context, look for diversity purposes to the general view of family relationships found in such cases as *KTRB Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 46 FCC 2d 605, 607 (1974), and not to the presumption regarding spousal ownership interests stated in cases such as *Lady Sarah McKinney-Smith*, 59 FCC 2d 398, 401-402

71. *Definition of Mass Media.* In the *Notice*, we proposed to include daily newspapers in the definition of "media of mass communications" for calculating the diversity preference. American Newspaper Publishers Association ("ANPA") asserts in its comments, however, that it would be erroneous to consider newspapers as media in the lottery context since print media is not mentioned in the statutory definition. Although newspapers are not included in the open-ended statutory definition, the Conference Report, at 43, indicates that newspapers should be so included.³⁷ Moreover, we believe that newspapers should be included in the definition to further the Commission's long-recognized public interest goal of promoting diversity of viewpoints. See, e.g., *FCC v. National Citizens Comm. for Broadcasting*, 436 U.S. 775, 795 (1978); *Associated Press v. United States*, 326 U.S. 1, 20 (1945).

72. By including daily newspapers³⁸ in the statutory definition of mass media, we are not precluding newspapers from applying for LPTV licenses. The effect of our action, which is meant to increase the diversity of voices, is to make a newspaper owner applicant ineligible for an LPTV diversity preference in the community in which it publishes. Thus, all other things being equal, it is more likely that a non-media owning applicant will be more successful in a LPTV lottery than an applicant who owns no other print or electronic media.

73. We concur in Microband's view that Congress did not intend MDS to be considered as a mass communications medium so long as it is regulated as a Common Carrier Service in which the MDS licensee lacks direct editorial control over the programming. The statutory language includes in the "media of mass communications" MDS "and other services, the licensed facilities of which may be substantially devoted toward providing programming or other information services within the editorial control of the licensee." The *Conference Report* adds clarity to this definition by observing that in services

such as MDS, "which may be neither clearly common carrier nor broadcast entities," preferences need be used in lotteries when licensees have the ability to exercise direct editorial control over a substantial proportion of the programming or information services offered. It appears appropriate to treat MDS ownership in the same manner when MDS permittees or licensees participate in lotteries in other services, such as LPTV. Thus, present MDS licensees will be eligible for diversity preferences in LPTV without regard to their MDS holdings. However, this matter will be revisited if MDS is at some future time treated as a broadcast type service.

74. *Translators as Mass Media.* We do not agree with Comments to the effect that translators should not be considered mass communications media. Under section 74.732(e) of the Commission's Rules, an existing translator station immediately may commence low power operation upon notification to the Commission. It would raise serious questions regarding the legitimacy of the Commission's processes were we to award diversity preferences to translator operators who subsequently could convert their operations to LPTV status by letter.

75. *Local Ownership and the Diversity Preference.* The *Conference Report* states, at 43, that "the avoidance of local ownership concentration should continue to be a factor of major significance in promoting diversity in the licensing process." The Conferees observe that when a lottery applicant for a mass media license or permit has more than 50 percent interest "in any other medium of mass communications which would be co-located with the licensed facility sought, it would not promote the public interest to give such applicant a preferred status relative to other applicants." Thus, in any mass media lottery, no diversity preference will be awarded to an applicant whose owners, when aggregated, have controlling interest (over 50 percent) in any medium of mass communications in the community for which the grant is sought. The *Conference Report* states that the Commission should require certification as to whether an applicant holds such an interest "a prerequisite for an acceptable application."

76. In the *Notice*, at para. 44, the Commission proposed to "make ineligible for a diversity preference, those applicants the owners of which essentially own more than 50% of a local medium of mass communications." We further proposed to require applicants to certify that they did not hold a

controlling interest in media of mass communications serving "the community wherein the license or permit is sought." It is clear that the essence of the concerns evidenced in the *Conference Report* and reflected in our *Notice*, is that no diversity preference be provided those applicants who already control a medium of mass communications in the same locality in which the new facility is sought. Difficulty in implementation arises, however, when attempting to equate "locality" with the term of art "community of license." The notion of a "community of license" is not particularly relevant in this context, because LPTV licensees are not required to serve a given "community" as such.³⁹ Therefore, in order to implement the proposed restriction with appropriate regard to concerns about local media concentration, we will, in LPTV, adopt contour encompassment standards modeled on our "one to a market" restrictions. Diversity preferences will not be awarded to applicants whose owners, when aggregated, have a controlling interest in stations whose stated contours wholly encompass or are encompassed by the protected predicted contour of the LPTV station for which the license or permit is sought. Similar restrictions will be applied to co-located cable television systems and daily newspapers. Certification as to this status will be included in the revised LPTV application. Existing applicants must complete the certification at the time their applications appear on an "A" cut off list or when they are otherwise notified of the need to amend.⁴⁰

³⁹ See *LPTV Report and Order*, *supra*, at paras. 14-15, 62. However, in order to effectuate the Conferees' intent that no diversity preference be given to those owning other media of mass communications in the same locality, it will be necessary to take cognizance of those service areas known as the cable television system's "franchise area" and the daily newspaper's "community of publication," and to utilize these as the areas to which the contour of the proposed LPTV station is related.

⁴⁰ The standards to be applied in LPTV will provide that no diversity preference be granted to any applicant whose owners, when aggregated, have a controlling interest in the following media of mass communications, if the service area of those media as described herein wholly encompass or are encompassed by the protected predicted contour, computed in accordance with Section 74.707(a), of the low power TV or TV translator station for which the license or permit is sought:

(a) AM broadcast station—predicted or measured 2 mV/m groundwave contour, computed in accordance with §§ 73.183 or 73.186;

(b) FM broadcast station—predicted 1 mV/m contour, computed in accordance with § 73.313;

(c) TV broadcast station—Grade A contour, computed in accordance with § 73.684;

(d) Low power TV or TV translator station—protected predicted contour, computed in accordance with § 74.707(a);

(1976), and *Alexander S. Klein*, 86 FCC 2d 423, 428 (1981). The action taken here is consistent with the *Conference Report's* view, at 45, that women, which it states to be "significantly underrepresented" in telecommunications ownership, should "substantially benefit" from the lottery preference scheme.

³⁷ A statutory definition that specifies "include" is a term of enlargement and not of limitation. *Highway & City Freight Drivers v. Gordon Transports, Inc.*, 576 F. 2d 1285, 1289 (8th Cir. 1978).

³⁸ A daily newspaper is one that is published four or more days per week in the English language and is circulated generally in the community of publication. A college newspaper is not considered as being generally circulated.

77. *Ex Parte Rules.* Low power television proceedings will become "restricted" for *ex parte* purposes from the time that a "B" list is published. Under the current *ex parte* rules, adjudicative proceedings generally become restricted at the time that a hearing designation order is issued. Adjudicative proceedings can become restricted, however, prior to issuance of the hearing designation order, for example, where public notice is given or actual notice is obtained that mutually exclusive applications have been filed. See 47 CFR 1.1203(b)(2). However, this rule goes beyond the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, which requires the imposition of *ex parte* restrictions no later than "the time at which a proceeding is noticed (*i.e.*, designated) for hearing" unless actual notice is acquired beforehand. 5 U.S.C. 557(d)(1)(E). Thus, to comply with our *ex parte* rules, LPTV proceedings will become restricted when the "B" cut off list is published or actual knowledge of mutual exclusivity is acquired, whichever occurs first. This result is justified due to the unusual circumstances of LPTV, *viz.*, the voluminous number of applications and the fact that it is practically impossible to determine, with precision, which applications are mutually exclusive prior to issuance of the "B" list.

78. *Major Changes.* A subsidiary area raised in the *Section Notice* was the treatment of "major change" applications under a lottery system. We are persuaded that the proposal to subject "major change" applications in the traditional broadcast services to processing by lottery should not be adopted now. No basis has been established in this proceeding upon which to apply lottery processing to traditional service "major change" applications separate and apart from the treatment of all other applications in those services.

79. As to "major change" requests in LPTV, we continue to believe that the processing of such applications as initial

(e) Cable television system franchise area;

(f) Daily newspaper community of publication.

Additionally, the diversity preference will not be available to applicants whose proposed transmitter site is located within the franchise area of a cable system owned by the applicant and/or its owners or the community of publication of a daily newspaper owned by the applicant and/or its owners. Failure to consider the location of the transmitter site in the community of publication or the franchise area could easily lead to the diversity preference being awarded to existing media owners in a manner contrary to the Conferees' intent. Given this focus on localism, it is clear that the Conferees did not intend that we consider direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") operators as owners of "local" media for purposes of this restriction. See *Conference Report*, at 43.

filings is justified. "Major change" status does not, as CTN erroneously contends, open up the underlying authorization of an existing licensee to competitive challenge. However, the modifications that are treated as "major changes" are considered to be so significant that it would be inequitable to confer any protected status upon them. In our *LPTV Reconsideration Order*, FCC 83-129, adopted separately this date, we are adopting a proposal that modifications of facilities that would not increase the signal range of the station in any horizontal direction be treated as "minor." We believe this will facilitate maintenance-type facilities changes without creating new interference or preclusion. For the reasons stated in the LPTV document, additional adjustment in the handling of major technical changes does appear appropriate at this time.

80. Pending applications for new facilities and for "major changes" in existing facilities are assigned a new file number when they are amended in such manner that the amendments themselves constitute a "major change." When "major change" amendments are filed after the initial application appears on a cut off list, the application is no longer considered a part of that cut off group, and loses the protection the cut-off list affords. We do not concur in SIN's view that amendments reflecting site changes and similar matters should be treated as "minor," whether or not that would otherwise be the case, prior to issuance of a "B" cut-off list.⁴¹ We observe that the standard for acceptance of LPTV applications is that they be "complete and sufficient." Additionally, under Section 1.65 of the Commission's Rules, applicants are under a continuing obligation to inform the Commission of significant changes in the information they have provided. Thus, all the information on file with the Commission should be current and complete. Allowing amendment of applications as is requested by SIN would add a substantial burden to the already Herculean processing task that the Commission faces in LPTV. It is the responsibility of the applicant to keep the necessary information on file with the Commission so that its rights are not jeopardized.⁴²

⁴¹ As we have noted above, under our newly revised definition of "major change," a site change is in fact treated as "minor" so long as there is no corresponding change in coverage area.

⁴² Applicants should note that in the LPTV *Reconsideration*, we are revising our procedures and will henceforth treat LPTV transfers of control as "major changes" in the same circumstances in which this would ordinarily be the case in the broadcast services. Individuals interested in the

81. *Channels 70-83 Issue.* We have also determined not to grant KIRO's request that translators wishing to move from channels 70 through 83 be exempt from consideration as "major change" applicants subject to lottery. Channels 70 through 83 were reallocated from broadcast to land mobile use in 1970.⁴³ Shortly thereafter, we concluded that translators operating on those channels would be afforded protection from the land mobile services only for the balance of their existing license terms, "after which renewals would be granted only on a secondary basis." We noted that while licensees on those channels were not being required to move, "they should be aware of the secondary nature of their authorizations and the possibility of changes to lower channels becoming necessary."⁴⁴ More than 800 television translators were in operation on channels 70 through 83 at the time of reallocation. Roughly 600 stations remain in operation on those frequencies today.⁴⁵ Applications from such licensees seeking a channel change are exempt from the LPTV applications freeze.⁴⁶ However, it may well be that in a number of cases, such applications will be mutually exclusive with others and will not be granted.⁴⁷ We believe the Commission's proper concern in such situations is that service is provided to the public. The nature of this service should be responsive to market demands. It is not the Commission's role to maintain an existing service in perpetuity. Thus, while we will not protect channel 70-83 operators from other applicants for lower channels, we will grant special temporary authority (STA) to such licensees, if a lower channel is available and a move is immediately required by land mobile interference problems.⁴⁸

LPTV applications process should read the *Reconsideration* document.

⁴³ *Spectrum Space for Land Mobile Services*, 19 RR 2d 1863 (1970).

⁴⁴ *Amendment of Part 74, Subpart G (Television Broadcast Translator Stations)*, 23 RR 2d 1504, 1509 (1971). Our policy regarding the secondary status of low power stations on channels 70-83 currently is codified as Section 74.702(a)(3) of the rules.

⁴⁵ *Improvements to UHF Television Reception*, 90 FCC 2d 1121, 1127 (1982). We determined in the UHF proceeding that new television sets no longer need to be equipped to receive channels 70-83. This will make it possible to manufacture sets which perform better on the remaining UHF channels. Manufacturers are not, however, precluded from producing sets which receive channels 70-83.

⁴⁶ *LPTV Report and Order*, *supra*, Appendix E, para. 3.

⁴⁷ Only approximately 40 channel change applications are now pending. We expect this level to increase in the near future, as Cellular Land Mobile Communications Systems are licensed to operate on the spectrum in question.

⁴⁸ Section 300(f) of the Communications Act requires a party to have pending an application for

However, these licensees must compete equally with all other applicants for regular low power or translator service on that lower channel and they will be required to cease their STA operation if another party is assigned the channel and is prepared to commence operation. This resolution will maintain the level of service to a community, while removing the Commission from considerations regarding the content of that service. For similar reasons, we will grant STA to translators forced to move by the start of operations of full service stations.

V. Private Radio Comment Summary

82. Most of those commenting on our proposals to use lotteries in the Private Radio Services addressed the appropriateness of lotteries in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services ("PLMRS"). Only a few commenters addressed the use of lotteries in the Aviation, Maritime and Private Operational-Fixed Services.

83. Many commenters maintained that lotteries would be inappropriate in any Private Land Mobile Service because the qualifications of competing applicants could always differ. Some commenters recognized, however, that lotteries could expedite the licensing process and be beneficial in certain cases, particularly when the licenses would be used strictly for entrepreneurial commercial purposes.

84. Some commenters were concerned that the use of lotteries in the PLMRS might jeopardize the frequency coordination process. Another argument advanced by several commenters was that the use of lotteries in the Private Land Mobile Services would be contrary to the spectrum management principles set forth in revised Section 331(a) of the Act. 47 U.S.C. § 331(a). Finally, others raised concerns about public safety, spectrum "trafficking" and the need for expert licensees.

VI. Private Radio Services Discussion

85. *Proposals.* In the *Notice*, we recognized that licensees do not receive exclusive use of frequencies in most of the Private Radio Services. Indeed, most frequencies are shared, and the need for comparative hearings or lotteries usually does not arise. The *Notice* did, however, set forth several proposals for implementing lotteries in certain Private Radio Services. In summary, we proposed to use lotteries in the Aviation, Maritime, Private Land Mobile and Private Operational-Fixed Microwave Radio Services. In essence, we proposed

to have the option of utilizing the random selection technique in any Private Radio Service where mutually exclusive applications could be filed or where more applications for initial licenses might be received than could be accommodated on available frequencies. Additionally, we requested comments on whether selection by lottery should apply to applications in all the different classes of Private Land Mobile Services.

86. We explained that our overriding concern in making these proposals was to ensure that the public received the benefits of private radio service in the most expeditious manner possible, at the least cost to applicants, with no significant reduction in the qualifications of licensees. Our proposals were based on the premise that in any particular private radio lottery the qualifications of competing applicants to serve the public interest would be without substantial material differences. Under these circumstances, comparative hearings would serve no useful purpose and in large part would result in artificial distinctions without significant differences in licensees' qualifications to serve the public.

87. In the *Notice*, we recognized that under the Communications Act and our Rules, Petitions to Deny may not be filed against applications for Private Land Mobile licenses. We noted, therefore, that formal filings involving oppositions and replies would not be entertained in these services. In the other, Private Radio Services where we proposed to select licensees by lottery (e.g. Aviation, Maritime, and Operational-Fixed Services), Petitions to Deny could be filed under our proposed rules in accordance with statutory requirements. 47 U.S.C. § 309. We proposed to streamline the lottery in these services, however, by requiring that Petitions to Deny be filed against applicants before the lottery and only those that were filed against the tentative selectees would be reviewed after the lottery. We noted that this would enable us to eliminate the necessity of a second time-consuming Public Notice inviting Petitions to Deny. Also, because the Private Radio Services do not currently involve "media of mass communications," we proposed to conduct all Private Radio Bureau lotteries without awarding significant preferences to any applicants. We believed that these proposals would ensure that lotteries were "extremely simple" in the Private Radio Services, as Congress had prescribed. *Conference Report* at 46.

88. *Lotteries in Private Land Mobile Radio Services.* Many of those commenting in response to the *Notice* took issue with these proposals. In particular, they questioned our proposal to use lotteries to select licensees in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services (Part 90). Some commenters referred to Section 120 of the Communications Amendments Act of 1982, the same legislation that authorizes the Commission to use lotteries to select licensees. That section establishes guidelines for the Commission's management of the Private Land Mobile spectrum. It directs the Commission to consider certain principles such as public safety, spectrum efficiency, competitive markets and interservice sharing. 47 U.S.C. 331.

89. Some commenters argued that our proposed use of lotteries in these services was inconsistent with these new statutory guidelines, particularly those relating to public safety. They stated that there are significant differences in the abilities of many applicants to serve the public interest. They pointed to the legislative history of the new private land mobile legislation, which stresses the Commission's obligation to promote the private land mobile spectrum needs of police departments and other public agencies using the spectrum to protect the American public. This concern was also expressed by some of those commenting in regard to the use of lotteries in the Operational Fixed Microwave Service (Part 94), where eligibility is based on Part 90 of the Rules (Private Land Mobile Services).

90. Many of these commenters were concerned about the use of lotteries in particular cases. For instance, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) opposed the use of lotteries in the Highway Maintenance Radio Service. Forest Industries Telecommunications (FIT) opposed lotteries in the Forest Products Radio Service. The Association of Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc. (APCO) and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department were against lotteries for public safety frequencies. UTC, the Utilities Communications Council, opposed the use of lotteries in the Power Radio Service and Operational Fixed Service. In essence, these parties and others argued that the Commission should rely on comparative hearing procedures to select the "better qualified" licensee. They also emphasized the importance of frequency coordination in accommodating the maximum number of

authorization of service before the Commission is permitted to grant STA. Thus, a translator licensee seeking STA must first apply for regular authority to broadcast on the channel in question.

licensees in a limited amount of spectrum.

91. We are convinced, however, that the new statutory guidelines for managing the Private Land Mobile spectrum—promoting safety, improving spectrum efficiency, reducing regulatory burdens, encouraging competition, providing services to large numbers of users, and increasing interservice sharing opportunities—are consistent with our proposal to use lotteries in the Private Land Mobile Services. The *Conference Report* makes it clear that these guiding principles, all of which were recognized as important goals, were *not* intended to be exclusive and that the Commission may consider any other relevant factors in the public interest. Moreover, not all of these guidelines need be considered by the Commission in each individual case. *Conference Report* at 52.

92. The *Conference Report*, we believe, encourages us to use lotteries in these services if it is done in a manner consistent with these new statutory guidelines. The *Conference Report* discourages the use of "auctions or similar economic methods" to assign this portion of the spectrum, but does state that this should "*not be construed to limit the ability of the Commission to use lottery procedures for purposes of granting private land mobile licenses. . . .*" *Conference Report* at 53. (emphasis added). This makes it apparent that Congress did not exclude private land mobile applications from the range of possible candidates for a lottery.

93. In certain areas of the country, we expect lotteries to be absolutely essential in some Private Land Mobile Radio Services. In particular, as some of the commenters noted, applications for base station licenses in the Commercial or SMRS pool of frequencies at 800 MHz are prime candidates for selection by lottery.⁴⁰ As a result of our recent decision in Docket No. 79-191, 250 new private land mobile channels in the 800 MHz band were released, with eighty channels earmarked for the SMRS pool. *Amendment of Part 90, 90 FCC 2d 1281, 1299 (1982)*. Unlike the other pools, SMRS base station licensees were authorized to provide a communications service to eligibles for profit. We have already received far more applications for SMRS frequencies in some geographic areas than can be accommodated in the available spectrum. See FCC Public Notice, 2459, February 17, 1983. For instance, in the SMRS pool in the Los Angeles area

⁴⁰ FIT, SIRSA, and AAR suggested that lotteries would be appropriate for SMRS licenses.

alone, we have received approximately 250 applications requesting 1200 frequencies. Only 80 frequencies are available for assignment in that pool and in all likelihood only 16 applications will be granted. A comparative hearing of this scope, even a "paper" proceeding, would be unworkable for all practical purposes unless coupled with a lottery. We believe that traditional comparative hearings in these circumstances would undoubtedly delay service to the public and would not result in the selection of significantly more qualified licensees. This would clearly be inconsistent with our public interest responsibilities and the new statutory guidelines. Other major urban areas are faced with similar demand for these frequencies.

94. This is precisely the type of situation described in the *Conference Report* as appropriate for selection by lottery. There are large numbers of licenses available; there are large numbers of applications because new frequencies have been made available; there would be a significant backlog of applications without a lottery; and a lottery would speed up the process of getting service to the public. *Conference Report* at 37

95. *Case-by-Case Use of Lotteries*. We interpret the *Conference Report* as encouraging the Commission to utilize lotteries in the Private Land Mobile Services, where necessary, on a case-by-case basis consistent with the new statutory guidelines for managing these services. In the *Conference Report*, Congress made it clear that the lottery authority was discretionary in nature and that a service should not be subject to a lottery if the traditional comparative process would provide a superior means of diversifying media ownership in particular instances. *Id.* at 37-38. It is apparent that Congress' main concern in preserving comparative hearings in these circumstances and in developing a significant preference scheme in the lottery procedure was to ensure diversification in the Mass Media Services. These concerns are not relevant at this time in the Private Radio Services, where licensees do not engage in mass media programming or the distribution of video entertainment to the public.⁴¹

⁴¹ Parallel Communications Corp., the AAR and SIRSA recommended that lotteries be used to select from among competing applicants in the Private Operational Fixed Microwave Service who filed for the use of multi-directional systems as a result of Docket No. 18671. *First Report and Order, 86 FCC 2d 299 (1981), reconsideration pending*. As stated in the *Notice*, we will grant appropriate significant preferences if any applications involving mass distribution of video entertainment are processed in the future by lottery.

96. We do not intend to apply the lottery selection process automatically or mechanically in these services. As some commenters suggested, expedited hearing proceedings may be used initially to apply comparative criteria in specified radio services to determine which applications will be granted, denied or subject to random selection. This will ensure that in any particular Private Land Mobile lottery there will be no substantial material differences in the applicants' abilities to serve the public interest.⁴² Lotteries will not be utilized if the proposed uses of the spectrum would serve the public in materially different ways. We would not, for example, utilize the same lottery to select between applicants proposing to use the spectrum for public safety purposes and those proposing non-public safety use. We expect this to minimize the concerns expressed by APCO, UTC, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and others about the use of lotteries to select from among competing applicants proposing significantly different uses of the spectrum.

97. Some commenters have expressed their concerns that the use of a lottery will somehow adversely affect the frequency coordination process used so effectively in these services. They reference the new legislation, which specifically authorizes the Commission to accept the services of non-Federal Government advisory committees in coordinating the assignment of these frequencies.⁴³ They are concerned that lotteries will prevent the coordinators from using good engineering practices to arrive at solutions to difficult assignment problems.

98. We do not expect any lottery in these services to affect the coordinators adversely. We have not proposed in this proceeding any changes in the rules regarding frequency recommendations by coordinators, nor have we intended to create the impression that assignments will not be based upon good engineering practices. We will continue to utilize the services of the coordinating committees, as authorized in the new legislation, and we will continue to follow the guidelines delineated in the new legislation for managing these services, including efficient spectrum utilization and good engineering practices.

⁴² The comparative criteria to be applied to particular groups of applications to determine if they should be subject to a lottery will be established in subsequent service-specific proceedings. See, e.g., *Amendment of Part 90, 90 FCC 2d 1281 (1982)*.

⁴³ 47 U.S.C. 331(b).

99. Questions have also been raised concerning the applicability of the Commission's "anti-trafficking" rules to lotteries in the Private Land Mobile Services in light of current loading and construction requirements. See, e.g., 47 CFR 90.358, 90.609. We wish to make it clear that we have not altered the transfer and assignment rules in these services, nor have we seen any reason in the record of this proceeding to change the loading and construction requirements in any way as a result of a lottery.

100. *Aviation, Maritime and OFS Services.* We received few comments on our proposals to use lotteries in the Aviation Services (Part 87), the Maritime Services (Part 81) and the Operational-Fixed Microwave Radio Service (Part 94). Some commenters claimed that lotteries were inappropriate in these services because some types of these stations are expensive to construct and the qualifications of competing applicants could differ greatly. Others argued that lotteries would be beneficial in these services.

101. In light of these comments, we will use comparative hearing procedures in these services when it appears upon initial analysis that there are significant differences in the abilities of competing applicants to serve the public. On the other hand, when it appears upon initial analysis that there are no substantial material differences in the qualifications of competing applicants, we will select licensees by lottery. In this way, lotteries will be used to resolve "tied cases" when comparative hearings would serve no useful purpose. In making this public interest determination whether applications in these services should be subject to a comparative hearing or lottery, we may consider such factors as public safety, service coverage area, operator experience and spectrum efficiency. Other relevant factors may also be taken into account. Our reasons for using lotteries or comparative hearings will be specified in public documents in each individual case. By using lotteries selectively in these services, we expect to expedite service to the public in appropriate cases while ensuring that licensees always remain fully qualified. This is one of the four factors specifically referenced in the *Conference Report* for our consideration in determining whether to utilize our lottery authority. In any instance where we select licensees by lottery in these services, we will make the affirmative finding, required by the Conferees, that the public interest will be significantly benefited. *Id.* at 37-38.

102. In the Private Radio Services, therefore, we are adopting the rules essentially as proposed. We will utilize lotteries only when it appears that there are no substantial and material differences in the qualifications of competing applicants to serve the public interest. Prior to the lottery, applications will be reviewed to determine that they are acceptable for filing and comparative criteria may be applied. This will ensure that lotteries will occur in these services only when comparative hearings would serve no useful purpose. Only qualified applicants will receive license grants. If it is determined that an initial tentative selectee is not qualified to receive the license grant, another tentative selectee chosen from among the same applicant pool during the same random selection will be designated until a qualified applicant is selected. It will not be necessary to conduct a separate second lottery in the Private Radio Services.⁴³ The selective use of lotteries will allow us to address the concerns of the commenters on a case-by-case basis and, we feel, will result in significant public interest benefits. It will enable us to ensure that the public receives private radio service in the quickest way possible, at the least cost to applicants, with no significant reduction in the qualifications of licensees. Based on our review of the *Conference Report*, we are convinced that Congress expected us to maintain the option of utilizing lotteries under these circumstances.

103. We are persuaded, in light of the comments favoring the use of comparative criteria in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services (Part 90), that licensees should be selected by lottery in these services only after expedited paper proceedings have shown that the qualifications of the competing applicants are without substantial and material differences. As a procedural matter, Petitions to Deny are not authorized in these services (47 U.S.C. 309; 47 CFR 1.962). Prior to the lottery, therefore, we will review informal complaints against applicants and will use "paper" hearing procedures to apply comparative criteria developed in separate proceedings [e.g., Docket 79-191, *supra*]. After the paper proceeding, and in light of the number of frequencies available for assignment, those applications that are clearly superior will be granted. Those that are clearly inferior will be denied. Those that are

⁴³The *Conference Report* indicates that a second lottery is necessary only after an initial tentative selectee has been determined to be unqualified in the mass media services because selection probabilities in those cases will have to be recomputed. *Conference Report* at 39-40.

without substantial and material differences will be designated for random selection if frequencies remain available for assignment.

104. After the random selection, having already determined through the paper proceeding that the applicants are qualified to become licensees, any new allegations that the applicants are not qualified to be licensees will be handled through the Petition for Reconsideration process or through license revocation proceedings under 47 U.S.C. 312

105. In the other Private Radio Services where licensee may be selected by lottery (Maritime, Aviation and Operational Fixed Microwave Radio Services; Parts 81, 87, and 94), Petitions to Deny may be filed against applicants. The paper proceeding, if any is necessary, will therefore occur after the lottery selection process has been completed. It will be based upon the Petitions to Deny that were filed against the tentative selectee prior to the lottery.

106. In short, the paper proceedings in the Private Land Mobile Services will occur before the lottery and will be used to ensure that only those applications without substantial and material differences are designated for lottery selection. On the other hand, in those Private Radio Services where Petitions to Deny are authorized, we will require that the Petitions be filed before the lottery and only those that have been filed against the tentative selectee will be reviewed after the lottery is conducted. Paper proceedings, if necessary in light of the Petitions to Deny, will be held at that point. In both situations, only qualified applicants will receive license grants. In the Private Land Mobile Services, this will be determined by paper proceedings held before the lottery. In the other Private Radio Services, it will be guaranteed by the Petition to Deny process.

107. Any paper proceeding in the Private Radio Services will be administered by the Commission. The Commission will receive the evidence and issue the final decision awarding licenses to applicants and/or designating applications for random selection. The Private Radio Bureau will serve as advisor to the Commission and will be responsible for reviewing pleadings and preparing a draft of the final decision. The Bureau will not appear as a party unless the Commission orders it to do so in a particular case. If the Bureau participates as a party, it will do so through separated counsel.

108. A public notice will start the paper proceedings. The notice will identify the applications involved and

will include the hearing designation order, the issues, and the pleading schedule and procedures to be followed by the parties in the paper proceedings. Because of the Private Radio Bureau's role as advisor to the Commission regarding these applications, the Chief, Private Radio Bureau and his staff will be considered to be decision-making Commission personnel for purposes of *ex parte* contacts regarding any hearing conducted pursuant to these procedures. However, should any of his staff be designated as separated counsel for the purpose of participation as a party in any hearing, they will be non-decision-making personnel.

109. If the Commission concludes that an oral proceeding is necessary, it will issue an interlocutory order directing an Administrative Law Judge to hear a particular issue or issues. The order will specify the issue or issues and will establish the procedures to be followed.

110. At the conclusion of the paper proceedings for Private Land Mobile licenses, applications will be granted, denied or designated for random selection. In the other Private Radio Services, at the conclusion of the paper proceeding tentative selectee will receive license grants or will be determined to be unqualified. If it is determined that a tentative selectee in any of the Private Radio Services is unqualified after a lottery has been conducted, the license will be awarded to the next tentative selectee selected from the same lottery.

111. As stated in the *Conference Report* at 46, we expect the lottery procedures for these non-media services to be "extremely simple." Public Notices will specify the date, time, location of, and additional procedures for lotteries in the Private Radio Services.

VII. Common Carrier Comments

112. All of the comments addressing the issue of lotteries in the Cellular Radio Service supported the exclusion of cellular service from lottery procedures. Many parties opposed using lotteries in the rural radio and offshore radio services. Some parties also suggested that some or all of the public land mobile services be excluded, particularly in cases where an applicant proposes to expand an existing system, either by adding a frequency or by proposing a wide-area system. Some parties questioned whether a lottery would expedite application processing and suggested higher threshold financial and technical standards. Concerns were raised by some commenters regarding trafficking and spectrum warehousing. One party requested that preferences be awarded for local ownership and non-

profit cooperatives. Finally, one party opposed lotteries on the grounds that they may be inconsistent with State certification procedures.

VIII. Common Carrier Services Discussion

113. *Lotteries in the Public Mobile Service.* In the *Notice*, we proposed to conduct lotteries for mutually exclusive applications in all of the public mobile land services except for the Cellular Radio Service.⁵⁴ In our discussion, we referred to new allocations for 35 MHz paging (CC Docket No. 80-189) and 900 MHz paging (Gen. Docket No. 80-183) and to the extremely large number of applications which were expected for these new frequencies. Thus far we have received nearly 6,500 applications for the frequencies. A substantial number of these applications involve mutually exclusive ("MX") situations. We also expressed our skepticism that existing criteria will provide a meaningful mechanism for selecting among MX applicants and cited the overwhelming administrative burden of comparative proceedings for all the anticipated MX applications.

114. Some of the comments suggest that a lottery is inappropriate in the public land mobile services and that, in making its common carrier proposal, the Commission failed to consider the four factors listed in the *Conference Report*. We discuss these factors and findings related to them at this point. First, there is a large number of licenses available (including licenses for systems operating on previously allocated frequencies). Second, there is a potentially large number of mutually exclusive applications.⁵⁵ Third, there is a significant back-log which a lottery will reduce. The fourth criterion, diversity of information sources, does not apply to these services. Our decision to apply a lottery to the public land mobile services is based instead on the strong applicability of the other three tests.⁵⁶ We conclude, therefore, that a lottery is appropriate for the public land mobile service.

115. Some of the comments (Telocator's, for example), while not objecting to the use of a lottery in these services, oppose its application to all

⁵⁴The public mobile services include paging, two way land mobile telephone service, two-way air-ground service, offshore telecommunications service, rural radio service, and cellular radio service. The cellular radio service is not included in this proposal for implementing lottery rules.

⁵⁵The precise number of mutually exclusive applications will not be determined until the 900 MHz applications are loaded into the automated data base and analyzed.

⁵⁶See below, however, our discussion of the rural radio and offshore services.

frequency bands. The comments suggest that the Commission distinguish between the newly allocated frequencies (for which, in limited cases, they support a lottery) and the rest of the land mobile frequencies (for which the comments oppose a lottery). The parties refer to the following language in the *Conference Report*: "Relevant factors for the Commission's consideration . . . include . . . whether there is a large number of mutually exclusive applications for each license, for example, *when a new service is initiated.*" *Conference Report* at 37 (emphasis added).

116. In our view, the above position is based on a confusion of the term "newly allocated frequency band" and the term "new service". While the *Conference Report* uses "new service," it did so only as an example of a situation where a back-log of applications might occur. The pertinent legislation was written in the context of, but was not confined to, the initiation of low-power television, which clearly is a new service. The allocation of additional frequencies for public land mobile services is not, strictly speaking, the initiation of a new service. Therefore, in implementing a lottery, we seek not simply to expedite low band and 900 MHz applications, but all public land mobile applications. While the bulk of our back-log of applications will be for newly allocated frequencies, all applications are processed similarly and are of equal priority. All land mobile applications will therefore be expedited by a lottery, not just those for newly allocated frequencies.

117. *New and Existing Systems.* Telocator further opposes the use of a lottery in cases where an applicant requests an additional frequency to develop a wide-area system or to relieve congestion on a trunked mobile telephone system. Initially, we note that paging systems do not use trunking, so the argument as to congestion relief is of limited applicability to this discussion. The newly-allocated frequencies are for paging. The bulk of the anticipated back-log is related to these new frequencies, and not to situations where existing licensees seek additional two-way frequencies to relieve congestion on mobile telephone systems. The Commission is nevertheless mindful of the competing interests of new applicants seeking a first channel and established carriers who seek to enhance their existing systems. In our view, the solution to this problem is to make additional frequencies available, so that all parties, whether new entrants or established carriers, may have access to frequencies. Our recent allocation for

cellular radio has responded to this problem, as have the low-band and 900 MHz allocations for paging. The lottery, on the other hand, is not designed to relieve frequency shortages but rather to expedite the licensing process, so that all applicants, whether new entrants or existing carriers seeking another frequency, may have their applications expedited. We also note that, even under the present rules, established carriers receive no preference over new entrants in a comparative proceeding, so a lottery does not place established carriers in a less advantageous position *vis a vis* new entrants.

118. The Commission is also aware of the desire of carriers to obtain additional frequencies to provide wide-area service. In the 900 MHz allocation, we recognized the need for wide-area public mobile service and specified frequencies for network and regional paging systems. *First Report and Order*, 89 FCC 2d 1337 (1982). In describing how these applications would be processed, the Commission stressed that its purpose was to employ the most expeditious way to equitably process applications and make assignments. *Id.* at para. 49. To accommodate these applicants interested in establishing wide-area systems, we would apply a liberal assignment and transfer policy when licensees wish to trade their 900 MHz frequencies. For example, applicant "A" wishes to construct a wide-area system operating on frequency "1". If in one site, however, applicant "B" obtains frequency "1", and "A" proposes to purchase the constructed facilities from "B" in order to provide service on frequency "1" throughout the entire area, the Commission would give liberal consideration to the assignment application. We propose a similar approach in the case of the lottery procedure, thereby remaining consistent with the Commission's goal of expediting the licensing process while also taking into account the interests of those carriers providing wide-area service.⁵⁷

119. *State Certification and Other Concerns*. In its comments NARUC opposes the lottery on the ground that it may undermine the state certification process for radio common carriers. We

⁵⁷ The Commission's 900 MHz proceeding makes provision for nationwide paging systems, a technological advance with which the Commission has not had previous experience. Although in this *Second Report and Order* we implement lottery proceedings for 900 MHz applications in general, we reserve the option to decide in the 900 MHz proceeding whether lotteries are appropriate for applicants proposing network paging systems. See *First Report and Order*, Gen. Docket No. 80-183, 89 FCC 2d 1337 (1982).

reject this view, however, since § 22.13 will remain in effect, requiring all licensees to comply with all applicable state certification requirements. 47 CFR 22.13.

120. TDS expresses the concern that lottery winners will engage in trafficking and thus frustrate the lottery's purpose of expediting service to the public. TDS requests that a two-year anti-trafficking provision be applied to lottery winners in the public mobile services. We reject this suggestion. The language discussing the trafficking issue in the *Conference Report* (pp. 45-46) is confined to the mass communications media service and is clearly related to the Conferees' concerns as to preferences awarded in lotteries and the diversity of ownership in those services. No preferences are awarded in the public mobile services and diversity of ownership is not at issue in lotteries involving these carriers. The trafficking issue as it affects the public mobile services is discussed in detail in CC Docket No. 80-57, 47 FR 43842, and goes beyond the scope of the lottery proceeding.

121. TDS requests that proposed rule § 22.32(g) be amended to explicitly state that no preferences will be awarded in lotteries involving these services. This request is consistent with the intent of the Act [see *Conference Report*, p. 41], and we will revise the rule accordingly.

122. *Offshore and Rural Radio Services*. In the *Notice*, the Commission proposed to include the offshore telecommunications service and the rural radio service in the common carrier lottery. This proposal was widely opposed in the comments, basically on the ground that, using the four factors listed in the *Conference Report*, neither service is appropriate for a lottery. Upon consideration of the four factors, the language in the statute, and the comments, we have concluded that these two services should not presently be included in the lottery proceeding. Neither service involves a large number of licensees or mutually exclusive applications, and neither service has a significant back-log. Moreover, we can perceive no other "salient consideration" that would compel us to use lotteries in these services. See *Conference Report* at 38. We reserve, however, the option of reexamining the applicability of a lottery to either of these services if, in the future, any of the above factors should significantly change. We note in particular that the Commission has recently proposed to allocate additional frequencies in the Offshore telecommunications service. See *Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, Gen. Docket No. 83-45, FCC 83-35, released February

22, 1983. If in the future, the number of mutually exclusive applications in this service should increase substantially, we may at that point propose to implement a lottery to more expeditiously process the applications.

123. *Telephone Cooperatives*. The Bledsoe Telephone Cooperative, Inc., ("Bledsoe") opposes a lottery in common carrier services on the grounds that the procedure would be counterproductive to the provision of quality service needed in rural areas. Bledsoe suggests that preferences be awarded for local ownership and non-profit cooperatives. The Commission is cognizant of the high quality of service provided by non-profit cooperatives, particularly in rural areas where high quality service may not otherwise be available. We have decided above not to use lotteries in the Rural Radio Service; accordingly, our decision implementing lotteries is not likely to affect telephone cooperatives at all.

124. *Pre-Lottery Screening*. Tymnet, Inc., urges the commission to screen applicants carefully prior to the lottery. We will not engage in such comparative consideration at the pre-lottery stage, nor will we attempt to distinguish between superior and marginally qualified applicants in these common carrier services, as Tymnet suggests. In our many years of regulating these services, we have found the overwhelming majority of carriers to be fully qualified in all respects. Even when a marginal operator is licensed, there is little potential for harm to the public interest because there are many operators in most markets from which customers may choose. Furthermore, most states regulate the market entry or rates, or both, of the radio common carriers and telephone companies providing mobile services. This serves as an additional, important check on their qualifications. Accordingly, we will not adopt the Tymnet proposal because it would impose time and resource burdens on Bureau staff without achieving significant public interest benefits in the common carrier area.

125. *Common Carrier Procedures*. The Appendix includes rules in Part I and Part 22 outlining procedures to be used for lotteries in the Common Carrier Bureau in general and in the Public Land Mobile Service in particular. Other common carrier services which may in the future use lotteries will be added to the list, after appropriate proceedings, in § 1.821 ("Scope").⁵⁸

⁵⁸ As we noted above, we have reserved the option of deciding in the 900 MHz proceeding (Gen. Docket No. 80-183), whether to include network paging applications in the lottery proceeding.

126. Under the common carrier lottery, the same procedures currently set forth in our rules will be followed as to application filing, acceptance or dismissal, public notice, and as to filing of petitions to deny.⁵⁹ Where it is determined that properly filed applications are mutually exclusive, a lottery will be held under the direction of the Bureau Chief. No preference will be awarded to common carrier lottery participants, consistent with the language in the Conference Report (p. 41). Pleadings filed against mutually exclusive applications will not be reviewed prior to conducting the lottery. The Commission will hold the lottery and then will review only the pleadings filed against the tentative selectee. This approach conserves staff time ordinarily spent reviewing pleadings filed against non-selected mutually exclusive applications. We believe the filing of Petitions to Deny prelottery, although at variance with that to be applied to low power television applications, best suits the individual demands of the common carrier processing function. Compare our discussion at para. 31 *et seq.*, *supra*.

127. The staff will review the selectee's application and related pleadings. If the applicant is qualified, the staff will grant the application. If, however, a substantial and material question of fact remains, the application will be designated for hearing. We retain the option of sending the case to an Administrative Law Judge or to the Commission *en banc* or one or more Commissioners, and our rules reflect that option. Whether the proceedings are conducted by the ALJs or the Commission, they will be based primarily on written submissions. We intend to reduce the expense and delay associated with unlimited discovery, extensive cross-examination and motions to enlarge, and we will specify how those limitations are to apply in each designation order. In those cases referred to ALJs, all appeals taken by exception to the Initial Decision will go directly to the Commission and will not be subject to intermediate review by the Review Board. See note 20, *supra*. If the selectee's application is denied, the Commission will proceed to review the application of, and any pleadings filed against, a second selectee. In the public mobile radio services, the lottery will not only identify a tentative selectee but will also rank the applicants so that, if the first selectee is ultimately

disqualified, the second (and third, and so on) selectee will have already been identified.

VIII. Conclusion

128. We believe that the actions we have taken in this proceeding represent a prudent exercise of our administrative discretion. We have attempted to implement the lottery statute in a manner that best serves the public interest. This is the Commission's first experience with lotteries; we plan to use our random selection authority cautiously.

129. Lottery processing may be used in those services enumerated above where the lead application was filed on or after August 14, 1981 (the effective date of the first lottery statute). In addition, all pending applications in the low power television and television translator service will be subject to a lottery, including those filed prior to August 14, 1981. See paras. 23-25 *supra*.

130. Some of the rules as initially proposed in the Notice have been modified after careful consideration of the statute, legislative history and numerous comments. Further rule makings may be necessary to fully develop the Commission's lottery program.

131. Although this Commission is always chary of imposing new regulations on the communications industry, we believe in this case that the benefits of the lottery regulations far outweigh their costs. Lotteries will help speed provision of service to the public by eliminating the costly and time consuming comparative hearings while still maintaining some relative advantage for minorities and others underrepresented in the ownership of mass media facilities. The Commission holds great hope for lotteries, particularly in implementing new services such as LPTV and 800 MHz.

132. *Paperwork Reduction Act.* In accordance with 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and Executive Order No. 12291, the Commission submitted a copy of the Notice to OMB for review and comment. OMB's comments were necessary because the NPRM postulated that the rule making could result in additional paper work requirements on applicants for communications licenses. OMB expressed general support for the lottery proposal and made no specific objection to the proposal for applicant certification of preference eligibility. OMB did, however, request the Commission to submit for review any additional information requirements such as new or revised forms that may result from this proceeding. In

accordance with that request, we will seek OMB comment on revised FCC Form 346.

X. Regulatory Flexibility Act—Final Analysis

133. *Need for and Purpose of Rules.* The Commission proposed the subject lottery rules to implement its recently amended random selection authority. The use of lotteries to select licensees from among competing applicants, it is expected, will serve the public interest by significantly decreasing the cost and delay of traditional comparative hearings. Moreover, safeguards are built into the random selection system so that only fully-qualified applicants receive licenses through the lottery process.

134. *Comments.* Apparently, no comments were received that directly addressed the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

135. *Alternatives Considered.* As noted in our initial flexibility analysis, there are two alternatives to the lottery proposal. One is to retain traditional comparative hearings; the other is to employ auction techniques. In view of the Congressional direction to implement a licensing lottery, we concluded that there was no practical alternative to establishing lottery procedures.

XI. Other Matters.

136. In view of the foregoing and pursuant to Sections 1, 3, 4(i) and (j), 303, 309 and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 151-609), it is hereby ordered that the action taken herein is effective July 13, 1983.

137. It is further ordered that revised FCC Form 346 is amended, as set forth in Appendix D, effective upon receipt of approval from the Office of Management and Budget.

138. It is further ordered that all Petitions to Deny and informal objections pending against any application in the low power television and television translator service are hereby dismissed.

139. It is further ordered, that all applicants who have filed multiple applications inconsistent with Section 73.3521, adopted herein, shall withdraw such applications as are necessary to remedy the conflict no later than thirty days following the effective date of the action taken herein.

140. For general information regarding this proceeding contact Randy Thomas, Office of General Counsel (202) 632-6990. For specific information relating to the use of lotteries in the Common Carrier Service contact Michael Menius (202) 632-6450; Mass Media Service

⁵⁹ In general, our rules for conducting a common carrier lottery are inserted in the Part I and other applicable rules parts. General rules for processing applications have been retained and will apply to all situations except those in which a lottery is conducted.

Top-management shakeup rocks low-power TV station

Catching up after a week's vacation: Channel 61 has been on the air for only two months, but owners of the low-power UHF television station already have decided to jostle the management structure. Last week, Jerry Gaulke was removed as general manager.

Gaulke reported Monday that he was fired early last week, but was reticent to comment on his ouster. "If you can't say anything good, you're not supposed to say anything at all," he said.

Gaulke seemed surprised that a change was made. "I've been in the (broadcasting) business for 18 years. I've got an impeccable record," he said.

Channel 61, which is formatted much like an FM rock station in that it plays musical "videos," has been hampered by a weak signal and, reportedly, little interest among advertisers.

"Business is not good at the station. Our equipment leaves a lot to be desired. The signal, at best, is marginal," Gaulke said. The monthly operating budget for Channel 61 is between \$30,000 and \$33,000, but billings for May have reached only \$7,000, and the number of clients has been "dropping steadily," he added.

Those figures, however, were disputed

by interim general manager Booker Wade, who is president of Channel 61's parent company, Community Television of Phoenix. "On a continuing monthly basis, those (operating) numbers are much too high," Wade said, while adding that the billing figure and client count "are understated."

Wade likewise was hesitant to talk about the management switch.

"Jerry is no longer with us," Wade said, adding that Gaulke is gone "by choice, his choice."

Channel 61 recently upgraded its signal, which covers a 15- to 20-mile radius from its tower on Shaw Butte in north Phoenix. "We've been fine-tuning, making sure the transmitter is operating at its peak parameters," Wade said. "Our next major improvement is a power increase."

The station currently operates at 1,200 watts (the Valley's major TV stations put out 300,000 watts or more) and plans to apply soon to the Federal Communications Commission for a power increase to 20,000 watts. The FCC should act on the request by late summer. "We should get significant improvement," Wade said.

Wade also reported Channel 61 plans to



**Bud
Wilkinson**
Television/Radio

abandon a taped announcing approach and that its "veejays" will be seen live within the next few weeks. "The live switch means we can get more flexibility," he said, noting that viewer requests can be handled, new videos can be introduced as they arrive and repetition can be reduced under the new arrangement.

Gaulke and Wade agreed on one point: Ownership is dead set on making Channel 61 a success. "I think the commitment is there, without question," said Gaulke, who is hoping to find another job in the market. Wade is seeking a new general manager.

The Arizona Republic

Tuesday, May 24, 1983

Weekly publishers get 2-1 advantage in LPTV lottery

WASHINGTON— Weekly newspaper publishers competing among 12,000 applicants for low-power television licenses have twice the chance of success that daily publishers do.

The Federal Communications Commission's long-awaited okay for a lottery to speed processing of the low-power station licenses includes a two-to-one preferential weighting in favor of applicants without any current ownership of "media of mass communications."

Daily newspapers— that is, newspapers publishing more than four times a week— are considered "media of mass communications." Weekly newspapers, by the FCC's definition, are not, confirmed Barbara Kreisman, director of the FCC's brand-new LPTV Bureau.

The lottery will be conducted to winnow the large list of mutually exclusive (or "MX") applications— those that are in competition for a geographical market area.

Applications from minorities or firms that

are more than 50 percent minority-owned also get a two-to-one weighted advantage in the lottery. A weekly publisher who is also a member of a minority group or whose firm is minority-controlled could thus get a four-to-one advantage in the lottery.

Kreisman said the FCC hoped to hold its first lottery in the fall. But that schedule, she said, is dependent on the progress made in computerizing applications in order to determine which are mutually exclusive.

The programming for that pre-lottery ranking is "under development," and startup of full-speed computer processing is still "on target" for June, Kreisman said.

The FCC approved the lottery after Congress passed a law instructing it to do so, to speed up the processing of LPTV and other broadcast licenses. The definitions of "media of mass communications" and minority ownership, and the weighted preference for "diversity of ownership" of new broadcast licenses reflect the "conference language"

developed when the House and Senate versions of the bill were reconciled, Kreisman said.

Non-chain daily newspaper publishers will have an advantage over larger daily groups, according to Kreisman. The owner of one or two dailies or broadcast outlets gets a 1½-to-1 preference over the owner of three or more media outlets.

The first applications to be processed will be "Tier 1," for areas 55 miles or more outside major television markets, mostly in rural areas. Applications that the computers determine are mutually exclusive will be placed on "B Lists," Kreisman said. Those lists will be published up to 90 days prior to the holding of the lottery.

Low power television stations, finally approved by the FCC in 1982, generally have a broadcast radius of 10 to 20 miles.

Publishers' Auxiliary/May 30, 1983



PHOENIX, AZ 850
FIRST CLASS
18
1973



Electric Auto 1917
USA 17c

Electric Auto 1917
USA 17c



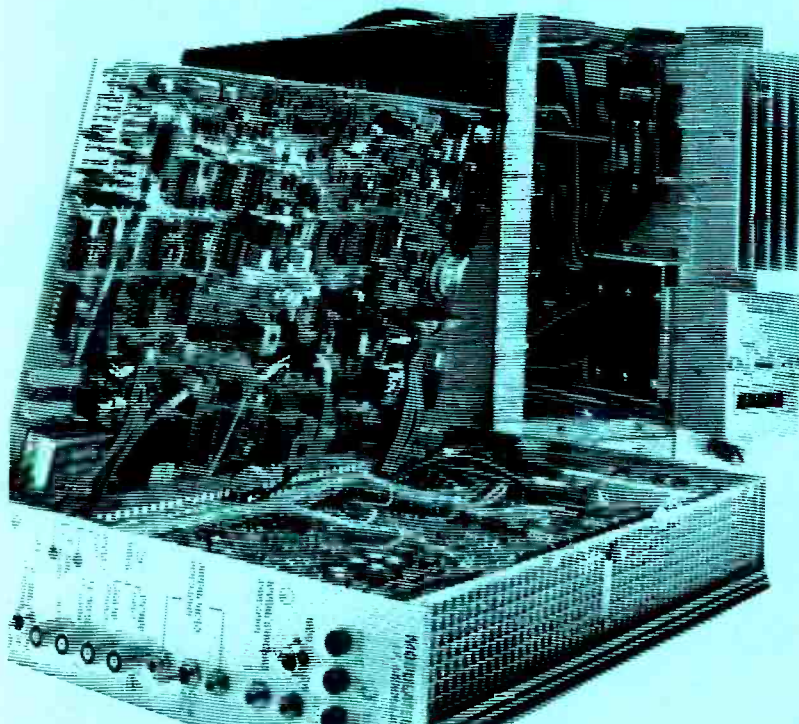
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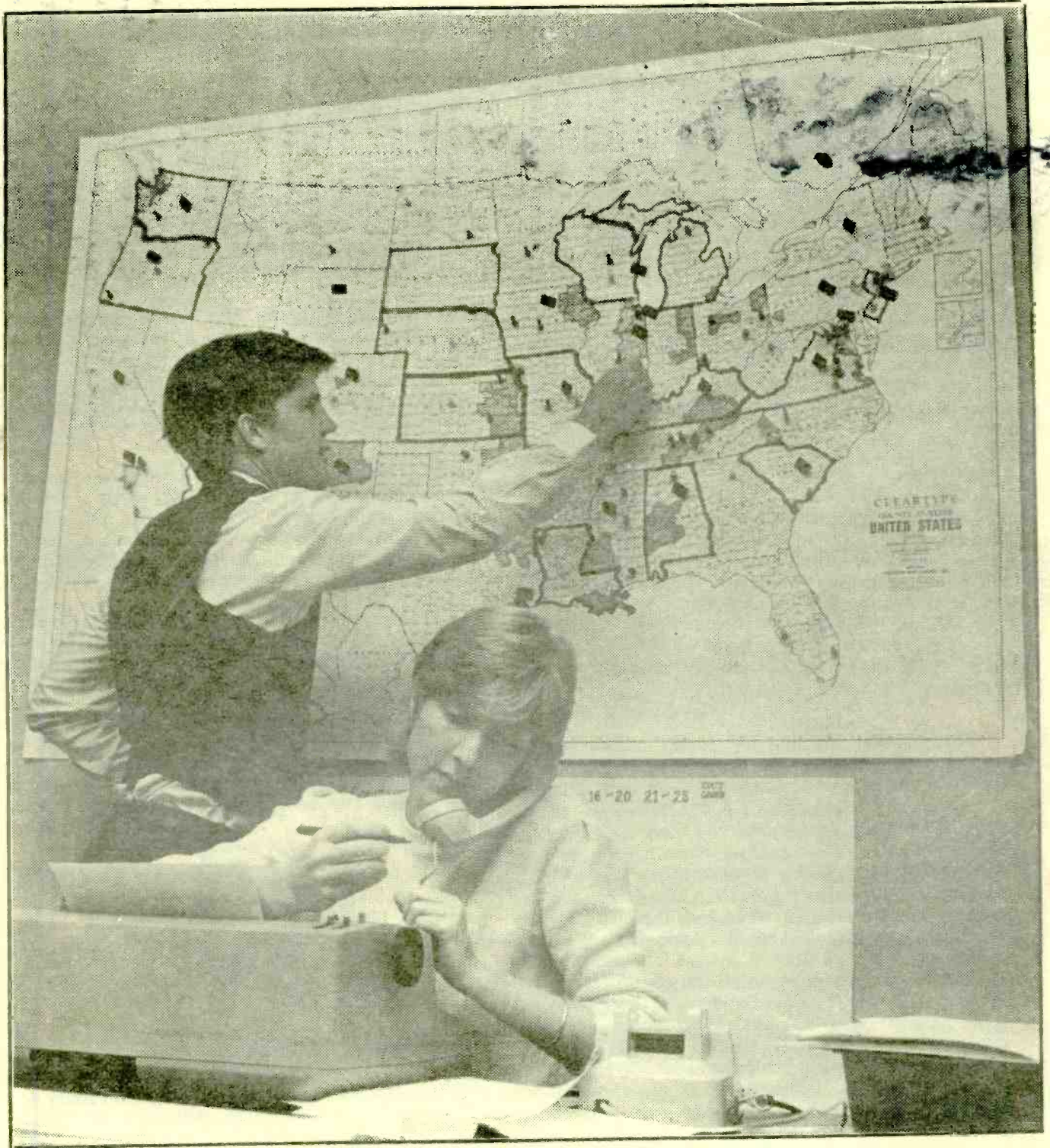
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LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV



Coalition for LPTV Lobbying Effort in Action

July 1983

ABOUT OUR COVER PHOTO

The Coalition project has looked up phone numbers and made hundreds of calls to LPTV applicants. Of the calls made to date, they have identified 117 applicants willing to help in the lobbying effort. They have 'state coordinators' in 17 states and local coordinators in an additional 16 states. In all, applicants in 38 states have been contacted.

After phone contact has been made, a package of materials is sent. Two weeks after the initial contact, a follow-up phone call is made to determine what, if anything, the applicant has done. Of applicants called back thus far, roughly half have been active; the other half have asked for more time to read the information provided.

As a result of this activity, many congressional meetings have been scheduled to date.

The Coalition for LPTV thanks you very much for the help you have given the Coalition to date--financial and otherwise. If you have any questions or comments, please call Rick Hutcherson or project coordinators--John Austin, Vicki Finlayson, Fred Jacobs or Tricia Sullivan at Coalition for LPTV, 1317 F Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20004, (202) 638-3222.

Dear Harlan:

The August 1983 issue of **Radio-Electronics** magazine has a five-page article on the all electronic Mavica camera. It is the most elaborate write-up on the Mavica that I have ever seen or read. I thought this would be of interest to you. The **Radio-Electronic** magazine is published monthly by Gernsback Publications, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, 10003. Single copies on stand are \$1.50 each. Best wishes to you and **Lo-Power Community Television** magazine.

Col. Cyrus V. Edwards

To those of you that just tuned in, the Mavica camera is a technical development or breakthrough that will be of great value to LPTV broadcasters.

Originally scheduled for public sale starting this summer, the companies involved have all agreed to hold off releasing the camera until all have agreed on a standard. Much of the agreement has already been worked out on standards, only a few small technicalities remain. However, all the companies that are planning production of this type of camera do not want to have a repeat of the VHS-Beta 2 format situation again.

This camera is going to all but eliminate the use of film eventually. All electronic, it shoots 35mm type pictures on a magnetic disc that is reusable over and over. The disc takes 50 pictures and costs \$2.65. Accessories put the pictures on TV for viewing or deliver a hard conventional print with another accessory. The stills can be sent over an ordinary telephone in two minutes, which will mean any reporter can call his color photos, that do not have to be developed, into the station for immediate showing. The camera looks like a standard 35mm SLR but can be used as a standard full motion TV camera also, with a standard recorder.

Kodak and several other manufacturers besides

Sony will offer this type of camera some time next year. Expected to cost around \$700, these cameras will replace film slide equipment at most LPTV stations.

The big advantages are cost, speed and small storage. The cost to use the unit is small since no developing is necessary--the discs can be erased and used again.

This camera should obsolete standard still film much the way videotape has all but eliminated 8mm.

We had planned to do an item on the new RCA CC30 this issue, but we have not been able to get our hands on one since they are not out in quantity yet. We now expect the Panasonic WV 3230's out soon. See information this issue.

Cablevision quotes Ted Turner as saying, 'he eschewed the idea of low power TV, calling the technology 'a tough row to hoe', said the man who started in broadcasting with a lone UHF station. 'Low power television sounds like going into an auto race with a low powered car . . . I'd rather be in high powered television.'

The Commission has initiated a proposal to lower the noise requirement for UHF TV set tuners. If this goes through, it could mean as much as one mile added to the reception range of low power stations by some TV sets over current standards. The proposal is a result of new technical improvements possible in TV set production.

The Commission threw in a lot of junk in the reconsideration of the rules that purposely cuts down on the number of LPTV stations licensable. We could get into a major lobbying effort on straightening that out, but let's concentrate our efforts on getting licensed promptly what is licensable and then when we get thousands of LPTV stations on the air we will have some lobbying muscle. Then we can go back and unscrew up the reconsiderations of the rules debacle, and clear room for the additional thousands of LPTV grants.



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Reprinted from Tahoe World, June 23.



HE'S BACK...Ken Murphy is back in town and he's bringing a new television station for Tahoe City with him. The new station, K56BW, is expected to be on the air in August.

Photo by Tony Aloï

By Tom Martens

Every time Ken Murphy comes to Tahoe something big happens.

He came in 1958 to organize a national alpine competition, which would set the stage for the 1960 Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley

Well, he's back.

The 52-year-old Murphy hopes this time his return will mean a successful new television station at Tahoe City. Murphy, an independent TV program producer from Sacramento, has moved to Tahoe to head the seven-person staff of the new station, which should go on the air in August.

Operating out of a combination office-studio in the Comstock Building on the west shore, Murphy is putting together the new low power TV station, which could be the second of its kind to go on the air in the United States.

"We will be on the air from six in the morning until midnight," said Murphy, of the station that will broadcast Lake Tahoe on channel 56.

The station will have general interest programs, but no network affiliation. Programs will be purchased from independent TV producers.

"We'll have an evening news broadcast," he said, "specials of public interest nature and updates on such things as weather and road closures."

A video tape crew from the station has already started recording local features for broadcast.

The new station — with the odd call letters of K56BW — is the start of what the Federal Communications Commission hopes will spring up to provide TV for rural areas. To date, the FCC has licensed 173 such stations, but only one in Bemidji, Minn. has gone on the air.

The Tahoe station is licensed to Frank Caliri, a Sirey, Calif. resident who owns a house at Talmont and who is in the microwave TV business. The antenna

for the new station will be at Caliri's home.

Besides the low power signal, a new TV firm, called Tahoe Television, will beam a microwave movie signal to North Lake Tahoe homes, which can be received on a subscription basis.

For about \$19 a month, Murphy said, subscribers can get a cable TV-like movie channel, but one that will be linked to the home by microwave, rather than by wires. He said the new firm's installers will mount the microwave receiving antenna under the home's eaves, which will prevent snow damage.

"It's going to be competitive with the cable," said Murphy, "but subject to fewer interruptions, because of the microwave." He said a special "adult" channel will be available for an extra \$3.95 a month.

"We've done a survey and found that people are receptive to the adult fare," said Murphy. "Maybe it's (the reason is) the long Tahoe winter nights." He said that after 11 p.m. adult programming would be turned on with a special child-proof decoder box on the television set.

For locals, the new station will have a studio, so that the staff and residents can do local programs. "For instance, we're thinking about doing a local talent show," said Murphy, "sort of like a Gong Show."

He said locals could produce their own programs in the studio.

Murphy said he's been visiting Tahoe since 1935, but got his first real taste of the lake scene when he organized the North American Ski Championship on Mount Rose in 1958, then did similar work in Squaw Valley in 1959. He added he's been regular visitor to Tahoe.

For the past five years, he's been producing independent TV programs with Pat Paulsen, English TV star Jonathan Moore and Errol Flynn's daughter Rory Flynn. He said the programs are sold to independent TV networks and overseas, many in Australia.

A \$3,000 Prompter for \$150

\$20 More Adds Background Projection

We set out to do three things when we put together production equipment for a small LPTV station:

1. Find equipment that puts out the best possible picture in a low price range, is inexpensive to operate and maintenance and adjustment free.

2. Put together enough equipment so that it is labor efficient, enabling you to turn out professional production with as little as 10% of the labor expended by a full service station, and that inexperienced people can learn to use in a short time; to automate as much as possible for automatic operation.

3. Use interconnected equipment in such a manner that any part can be upgraded without making any of the balance of equipment in need of being replaced, and so that any failure of any one piece of equipment cannot keep your station from operating.

Since we cleared those points up, we would like to remind you of two other points made previously. We are advocating 1/2 inch videotape production (1/4 inch as soon as it is out) and doing everything possible live, doing little or no editing. We are uncovering low cost technology that compensates for the slight inadequacies of the 1/2 inch and the little or no editing. If you use anything else, you will at least double your costs.

Remember also, our formula for production setup costs—\$1 investment per regular viewer. So if you have 100,000 viewers, you can invest \$100,000 in production facilities and still be okay. Under 25,000 viewers, you had better stay with our basic under \$10,000 setup and just use a notch or two more expensive on some of the components.

Most people realize that your most marketable product is local news, weather and sports. What we are doing here is attempting to help you produce a good local news program, etc., with very little labor compared to the traditional station.

Some of the low power stations I have visited have decided to skip local news because it requires a large staff. Others that do local news do not have a prompter or what method they use required at least one additional person (labor) and considerable expensive materials consumed. Those that do not use a prompter have a newscaster looking up from his sheet of paper which is rather distracting when you are used to the newscaster normally looking right in the camera and giving the news. Some use large, poster-size cards with wording written on with magic markers, and an additional person must laboriously hold these up in the proper order. The announcer is at the complete mercy of the competence of the writer and card holder. There are hand-crank systems using computer paper, but these require an additional person. The hand lettering is labor intensive (expensive), and again, the announcer is at the mercy of the competence of the person with that job. Commercial prompters cost in the thousands of dollars.

We are going to show you how to put together a pro-prompter for \$100 to \$150, assuming you have a B & W camera around or a color camera that isn't being used on the show that is needing a prompter.

Our 5 camera, under \$10,000 setup, would have a B & W available or the color vidicon, for the film chain, could often be used. In fact, this is one of the reasons we added the second B & W camera. We need four components (other than camera and camera control head), and the only material you will use up (consume) (if you have a typewriter) is wide adding machine paper. About \$1.50 worth should last you several months.

First, relatively easy to obtain is a used 21 inch (or smaller) B & W TV set. We find these around in good shape for \$35 to \$50 (trade out ads with your local TV dealer for a set). If you get a used tube model TV set, your local TV serviceman can easily tap into the video amplifier (ask if he has a solid state that he could do that to) and run a lead out so you can use it with direct video input. Mount a jack on the back and label it video input. Video monitors are expensive, and this gives you a video monitor at little cost. Service charge to do this is usually \$10 to \$30 range. Otherwise, you will need a small modulator (\$25 to \$35) to run video into and then tune the set into the channel the modulator's output operates on. Either way, when you are using your prompter camera mount, you also have a wheel around video monitor (watch it in the mirror).

Next, you will need a 40% to 80% mirror which will cost you around \$40, depending on the size of the set (trade out with your local glass company).

Third, you will need a grocery cart that has had the basket demolished for some reason, and you can find these for around \$15 to \$20 at your local grocer's.

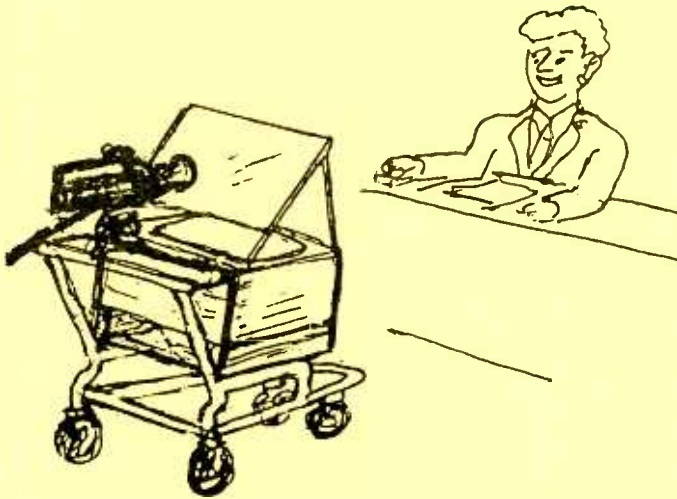
Fourth, you will need a small electrical motor (used) with a \$20 speed control. The motor must have rollers that advance the adding machine paper. The announcer has the speed control and can speed up the advancement or slow the speed of the paper.

We could use up a page or two on that little motor roller device, but we don't know what scrap motor or roller mechanism you might be able to cobble together, so we will let you or your local handyman put that together. Just remember that the motor must be the type that can be controlled with a speed controller of the type you use with an electric drill.

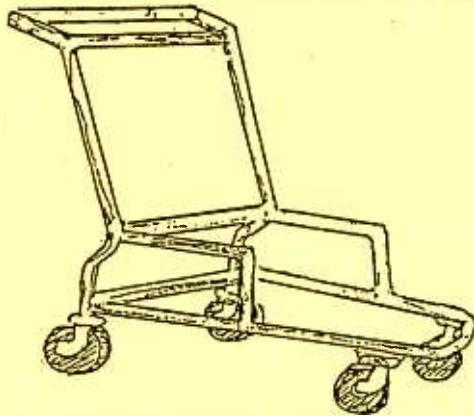
In fact, we have considered building a roller mechanism you can buy that can be powered by using your electric drill.

The B & W (or extra color camera) looks at the advancing adding machine tape (on Macro-lens setting) and the words (about 5 words wide) move up full large size on the B & W TV set. The announcer sees the words from the TV set in the partial mirror in front of the camera. When reading, he appears to be looking right into the camera since the camera is looking through the mirror.

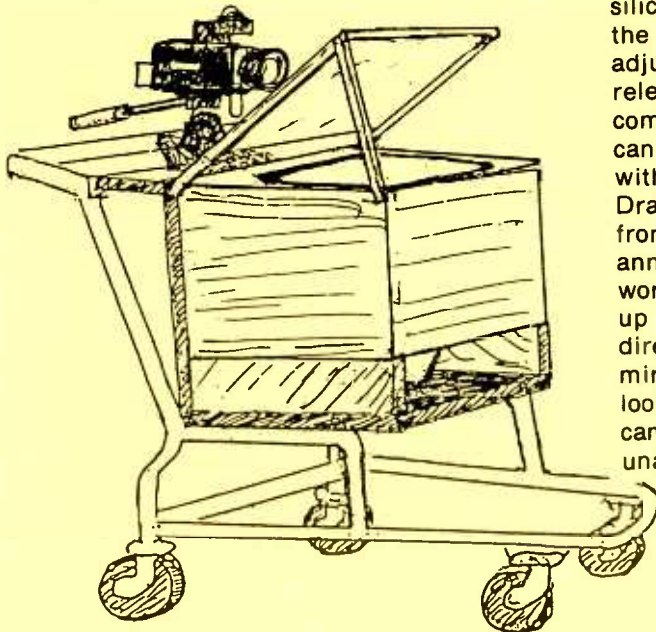
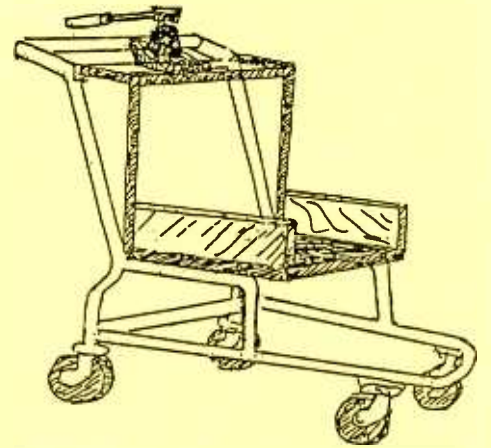
Mount the mirror so that it is adjustable as to the up and down slant, and mount a slide projector in front of the grocery cart so it projects up into the mirror. Have a white background behind your announcer and project the slide right on him. Use primarily side lighting and back lighting on the

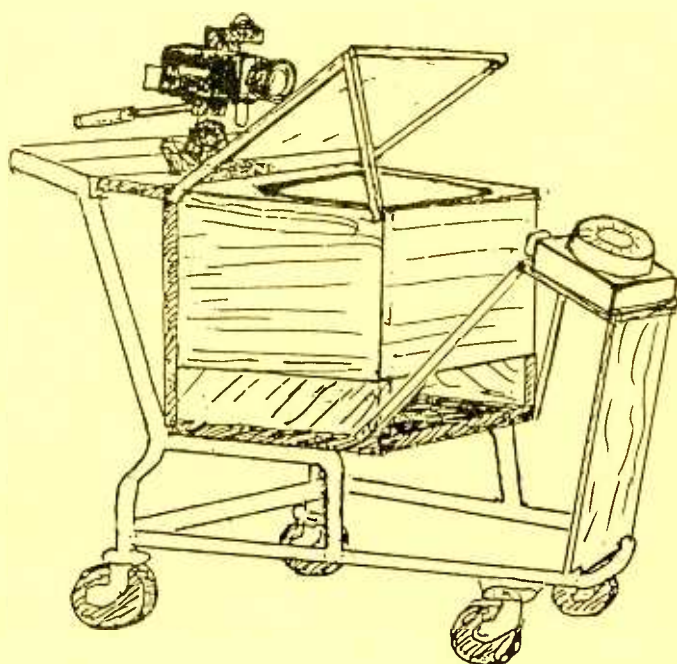


The announcer reads the script that appears on the partial mirror as per lower right illustration of front view of the prompter. The camera looks through the partial mirror and does not see what he sees because it is reflected toward the announcer. It appears announcer is always looking at camera. The wording appears on the TV set from a camera (or character generator or videotape) connected that sees what was originally typed with an ordinary typewriter on adding machine paper. The adding machine paper is advanced in front of the camera by a small motor with a speed control in possession by the announcer. He can speed up or slow down the paper to his comfortable reading speed as he talks.



Shopping cart with basket damaged can be bought from a supermarket. Add camera control head, wood base and side boards and weld steel brackets directly to cart as per right hand illustration. Use dimensions to fit TV set. Smaller TV set would need to be mounted higher. The partial mirror is mounted inside an aluminum frame (use silicon glue), arm on the right should be adjustable and easy to release to lower mirror completely so camera can be used on dolly without prompter. Drawing right shows front view of what announcer sees as words advance and scroll up screen. Camera directly behind partial mirror sees him as looking directly at the camera. Viewers are unaware he is reading.

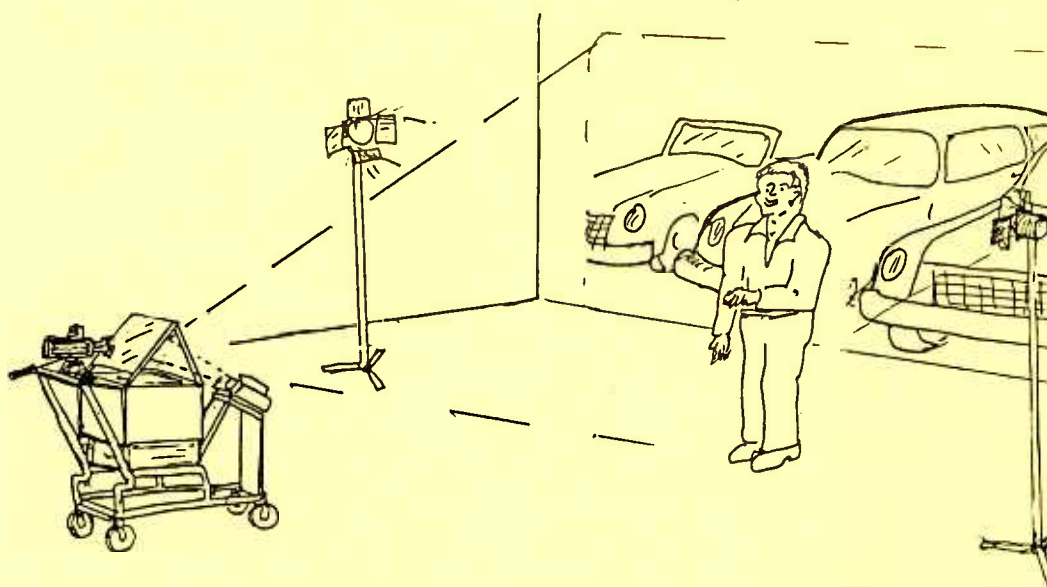




Adding a projector to the front at an angle that reflects projector picture off the mirror on to the wall. Camera sees through the center of the projection and though there are places behind the announcer as illustration below that do not have projected scene because he is in the way, the camera does not see any of that. So scene appears to be directly behind them. Part projected on him is totally wiped out by side lights. Barn doors keep lights from washing out background projection, see light placements in drawing below, including light directly above and slightly to the front.

The mirror needs to be readily adjustable. Prompter and background projection cannot be used at the same time.

The TV being mounted face up can also be used as a large monitor viewer for the attached camera by removing the mirror and connecting a video output from that camera to this set. The set should be modified as a video monitor and accept video input.



Projector light hits partial mirror and goes forward and projects right on announcer and white background. Camera sees through mirror and sees the projection and the announcer as one picture. Shown here is a used car commercial using a slide shot on the car lot previously. Full service stations now use expensive electronic key setups to combine two pictures from two cameras. Movie studios still use method above which is less expensive, and if you have a projector and the prompter already, it costs you only a mounting bracket. The announcer appears to the viewer as actually being at the car lot, city hall, or whatever is projected in the background. Slides are inserted backwards to appear correctly, right left.

announcer and do not light the white background. If you project a slide of the inside or outside of city hall, for example, he will appear to be standing in or in front of city hall.

The method is the same as using rear screen projection, but since most LPTV operations will have a small room, rear screen is not feasible. Perhaps you may have color keying, superimposing the person over a blue background that then combines the two cameras and the blue is replaced by the slide (or whatever) the other camera sees. Good keying is expensive.

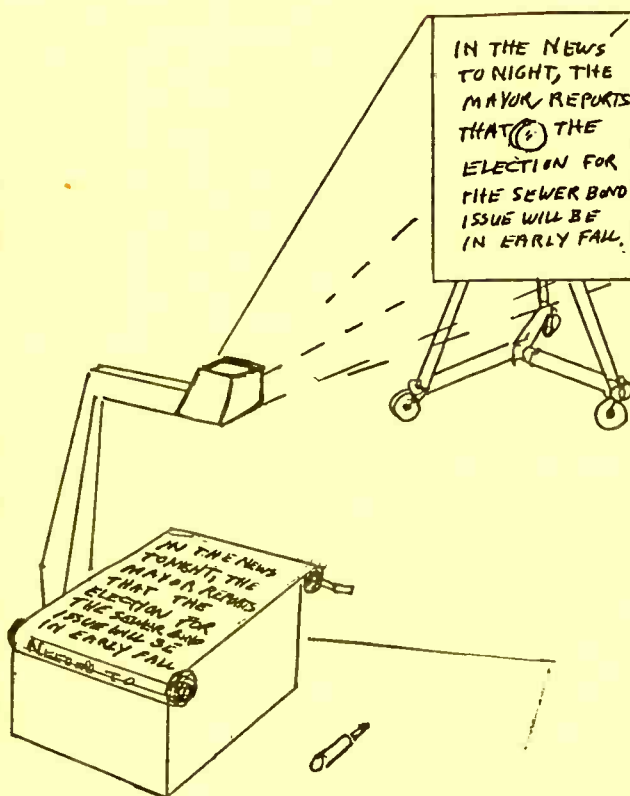
This setup costs you not a dime more by using your prompter mirror. The reason this front projection works is because the camera is looking through the same mirror the projection is coming off of so the camera sees no shadow or other area behind your announcer, only the slide scene appears. The part that projects on him gets lost and washed out because of the other side lighting on him. Focus the slide on the white background.

If you have access to an overhead projector, here is another method of making a cheap prompter by using an overhead projector (like schools use). You write with magic marker on the transparencies or use the transparency rolls that can be cranked. Take a large white poster board, cut a hole in the middle and hang it right on the camera lens. Project the overhead right on the white poster card, which is, of course, surrounding the lens. The announcer, when reading, appears to be looking right into the camera, just as with our tv set prompter.

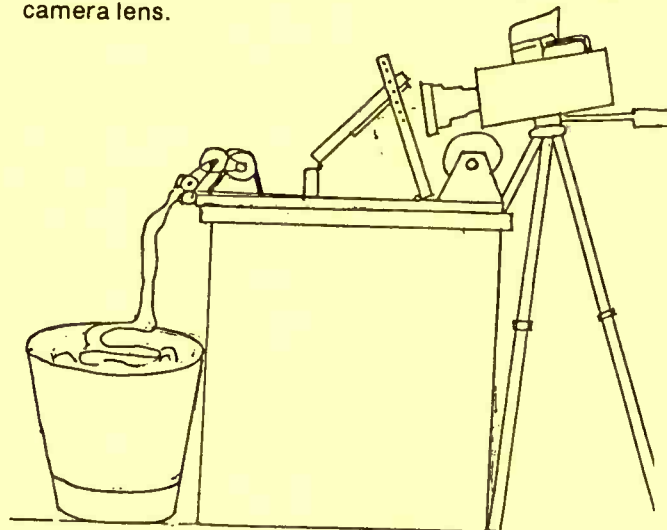
With the TV set prompter, one person can do the news, have the speed control and camera tape-switching device alongside. In other words, he doesn't need a cameraman or anybody.

If you have a character generator that scrolls up you can videotape the text script from the character generator. The announcer then has a remote control where he can stop, fast-forward, reverse, etc. Put the wording on the tape fairly fast, and when he gets behind, he just pushes stop until he catches up. With our previous camera pickup off of adding machine paper, we use a surface mirror in front of the camera, and the mirror in front and above the TV then makes the wording come out right. However, when you use the character generator, the wording in the mirror will be backwards. To correct this, have your local TV technician put a double pole-double throw switch on the TV set with leads down to the deflection yoke wires. Flipping the switch then makes right left reverse. We learned this trick back in 1951 when we had someone in an iron lung (polio) that wanted to watch TV in the iron lung mirror. Reversing the deflection coil leads reverses the right left; by putting in the switch, you can then have it either way.

Typist types script on adding machine paper in five words or less wide. Same roll holder can be used to feed typewriter as is used to feed the camera feed system. Double spacing may be easier to read.



In using the overhead projector as a prompter, the continuous transparency is hand written and cranked by hand. The large white poster board has a hole cut in the middle and hangs on the camera lens.



Angled standard mirror mounted on hinged board above makes the camera useable on a standard tripod and compensates for the mirror on the receiver, so that left right are correct. Lens setting is a Macro or Adapter ring used for B & W cameras that normally won't focus that close. Small light may be needed on the typed adding machine paper as it advances below the camera mirror.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

One of the grave injustices of the present low power/translator setup is what is happening to translators that have been in operation for years.

Originally, legal translators were only on channels 70 to 82. About 90% of the potential translator users said to hell with that--they are 10 to 20 times more expensive, don't go as far, and everyone has to get a special antenna. So roughly 90% thumbed their noses in the Commission's face and put illegal (unlicensed) VHF boosters and translators on the air which worked just fine. The Commission was eventually forced to license these through sheer numbers of illegal operations. In the meantime, the law abiding went ahead and spent big money, big maintenance and lots of other headaches operating the state of the art translators on UHF 70 to 82. A few years ago, the Commission decided to give channels 70 to 82 to two-way radio users. Now they are telling the channels 70 to 82 translator users you have to move down to channel 69 or below. In the meantime, they told set manufacturers you don't have to make sets that get channels 70 to 82 anymore.

When the translator operators apply for a lower channel to move down to, the paper mills copy their application and, along with others, file on top of them, then they have to wait years for a lottery. Now comes the FCC built-in zap reward for these long-term legal users--since they already own local licenses, the other parties get a preference in the lottery. How's that for FCC fairness? This needs to be changed and changed promptly! Since the Commission is forcing them to move channels and they are already being put to great expense through no fault of their own, it would seem fair that the Commission pick a channel for them and say here is your new license transfer; move down to this channel.

Some time ago, Edward M. Johnson and Dennis Owen copied 13 of our applications and filed on top of them. We were, then, carrying considerable information in the magazine about what was going on regarding many mutual exclusives--most filed to be paid off, and that all applicants were going to be filed on top of.

We had a phone call that offered to get off of ours as a gesture of 'good will'. We turned that down and filed a lawsuit under Arizona racketeering laws. We went through considerable paperwork, and on June 23, Judge D'Angelo ruled as follows:

1. Defendants have not caused an act to occur in Arizona.

2. Defendants do not have such other sufficient minimal contacts with this State so as to permit the acquisition of jurisdiction in this matter.

It is therefore ordered granting Defendants' motion to Dismiss for lack of jurisdiction over the persons of the Defendants.

We have filed a brief with the Arizona Court of Appeals stating that we are appealing that decision. In the meantime, we are putting together a Federal

case (more difficult) that we plan to file as soon as it is put together to where we believe we can make it stick. The Arizona decision was unfortunate in that we were relying on a precedent, primarily the Pegler case, where a party said something on network TV in New York that libeled a party in Phoenix. The judge in that case ruled that since the 'effect' of what was done was in Arizona, it didn't matter that the party had never set foot in Arizona. This is exactly the same thing we had here, the effect was in Arizona. So, we have appealed this judge's decision, which of course, will take a couple of years. In the meantime, we are attempting to take action through the Federal court system, probably in Washington, D.C.

Mountain Television Network's 2,379 applications (not 3,500 as previously reported) is reported to have been sent a request for financial information from the FCC's Mass Media Bureau, evidently questioning Mountain TV Network's ability to build that many. Mountain protested the propriety of the request since the LPTV rules say financial disclosure now doesn't come until bidder wins at lottery or other grants.

Our comment is that if an applicant has the money to build one and he has no CP's, under present rules it would seem that is all that is required. After granting one or more elsewhere along the line, it might be appropriate to ask if their statement they had the money to build a certain one was still true. Applicant could have 1,000 applications and is in no way assured of getting even one, let alone the full 1,000 under the present setup with mutual exclusives game players allowed to run loose. Also under present rules, if you had the money to build one, which is what you state on the application, you could build it and sell it and then have the money to build the next one. No where do they say you have to have funds to build 1,000 if you apply for 1,000.

COMMISSION DATA BY COMPUTER PHONE LINE?

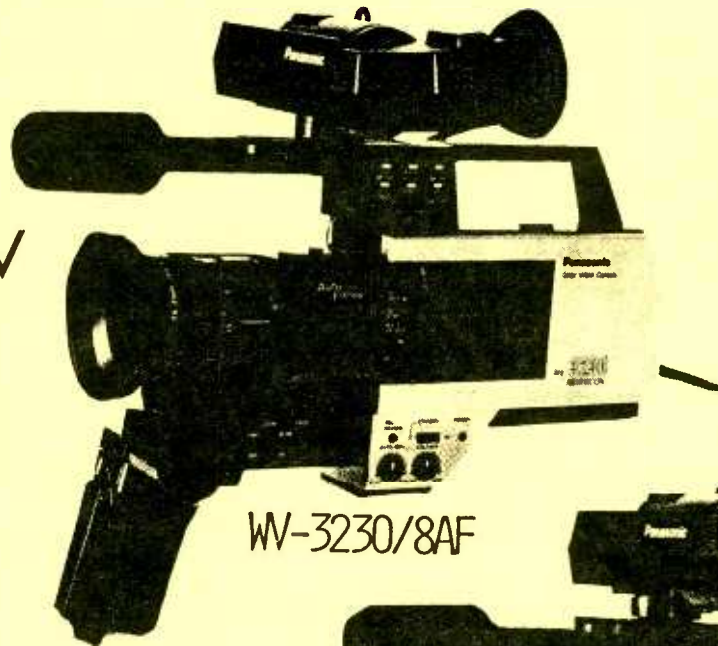
The Federal Communications Commission has under consideration a change of rules to allow computer files of the Commission to be opened up through direct remote access to interested parties. Data to be released by phone data transfer include FCC's docket, regulations and engineering specifications of licenses and applications on hand. Some of this is currently available on computer tape and by hand research organizations. (Lo-Power Magazine has the monthly updated complete data bases releases on LPTV translators, full power, and FM as well as the tower data base, on microfiche for \$10 each.)

The Commission is doing a marketplace inquiry to see what public interest there is in the service. They are asking for comments and interested parties to indicate the type of computerized data that they could use. Comments are due by July 20 and response by Aug. 18.

If all goes well the service could be available in the fall.

Cameras

Ideal for LPTV



WV-3230/8AF

THE NEW PANASONIC CAMERAS WILL SOON BE AVAILABLE

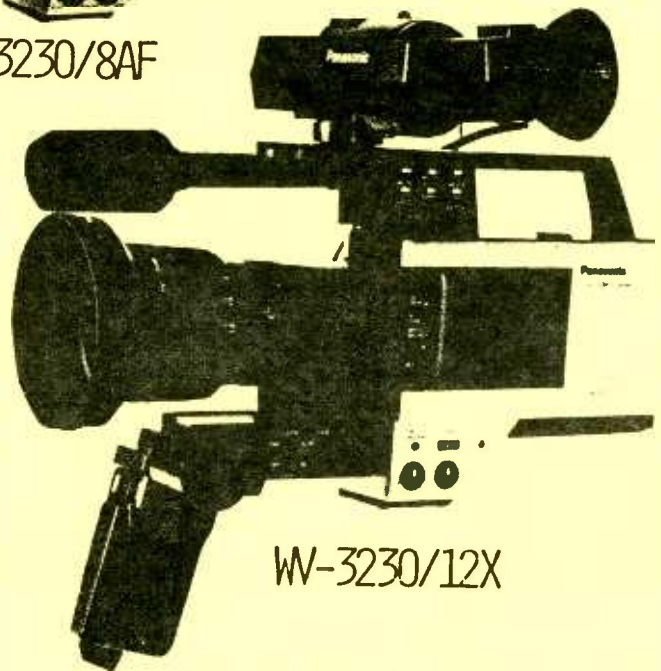
This is the type of camera LPTV operators have been waiting for. The WV320/8AF has automatic focus, and the WV3230/12X has a telephoto zoom with 12x.

Up until now, you either used consumer cameras with 240 line resolution or broadcast quality cameras with 400 and 500 line resolution. The price jump was from \$900 consumer to \$3,500 broadcast quality. Now these Panasonics both are 350 line industrial cameras, and they are available to ICTV members through a distributor at right at \$1,000.

We believe single tube cameras are the way to go for small town operations. They are much more stable and maintenance free than three tube cameras. We have seen the two cameras mentioned here in operation, and you would have to be an expert to tell the difference between these and broadcast three tube cameras from just looking at the picture.

The best a 1/2 recorder can reproduce is 240 lines of resolution. It pays to have a camera better than that to get maximum quality. Using these on live newscasts, etc., will mean you will have a local picture quality almost as good as full service stations in your area.

This is all made possible by a new Panasonic development (hi-band newvicon) that allows this amount of resolution out of a single tube camera. On top of all this you get some other features we think are great for LPTV. One is that the viewer comes off (unplugs) and can be used a distance away with a remote control accessory to remotely control zoom and focus. This means one person at our camera control unit (see last issue) can handle the second camera from the control point. If you want to pan and tilt, etc., the camera, those types of remote controls have been available for years, but we do not believe you need them. The removeable viewer also gives our camera control person a preview method on that second camera without carrying another monitor.



WV-3230/12X

These cameras are very light sensitive.

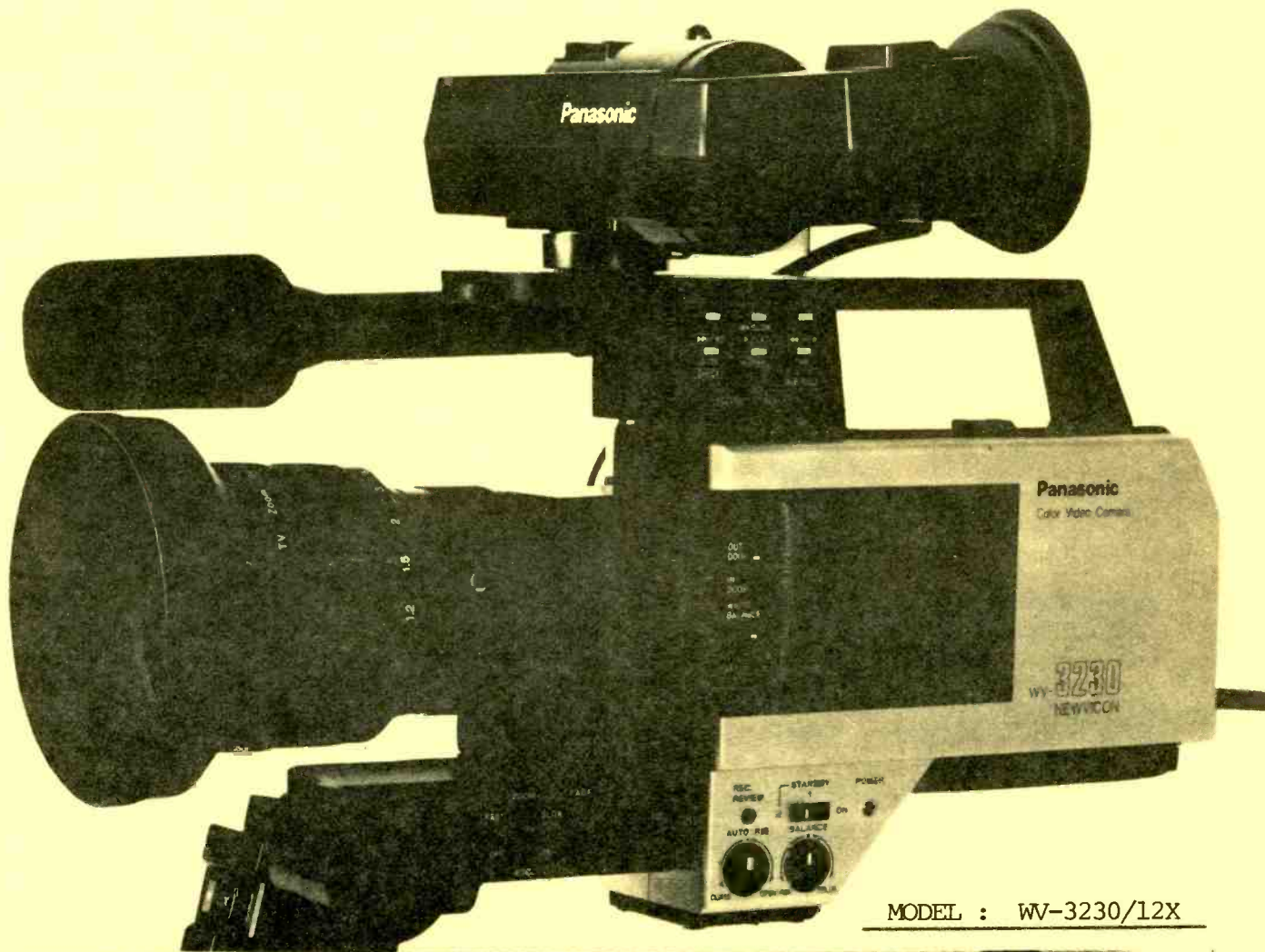
The camera, W3230/8AF will operate on 10 lux (1 candle).

Another nice feature in the built-in character generator, which is much higher quality than the consumer camera versions to date, is that it has two sizes of type and seven colors along with two pages of memory. If you were using two of these cameras, you could set up in advance four pages of type to be superimposed over the picture for commercials, etc.

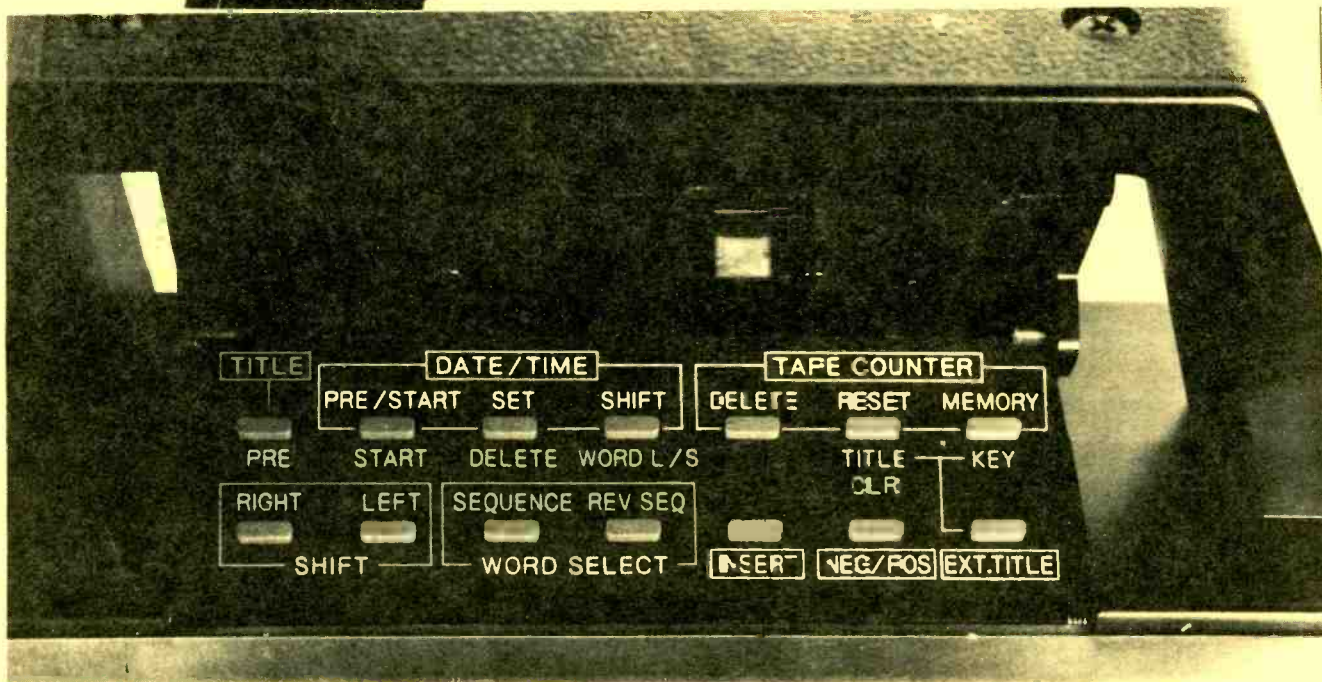
The cameras also have a device that puts time on the picture in the corner, including seconds, which would be good for ballgames, etc., because it can be used in a countdown mode.

Another unusual feature is a stereo microphone built-in. The cameras also have negative reversal so you can use negatives and reverse them electronically or use it for special effects. They have auto iris, auto white balance and 8x lens has automatic focus, which can be overridden and used manually. They both also have fade in and out that includes fading the audio.

Available in September, we believe here are two cameras just right for LPTV.

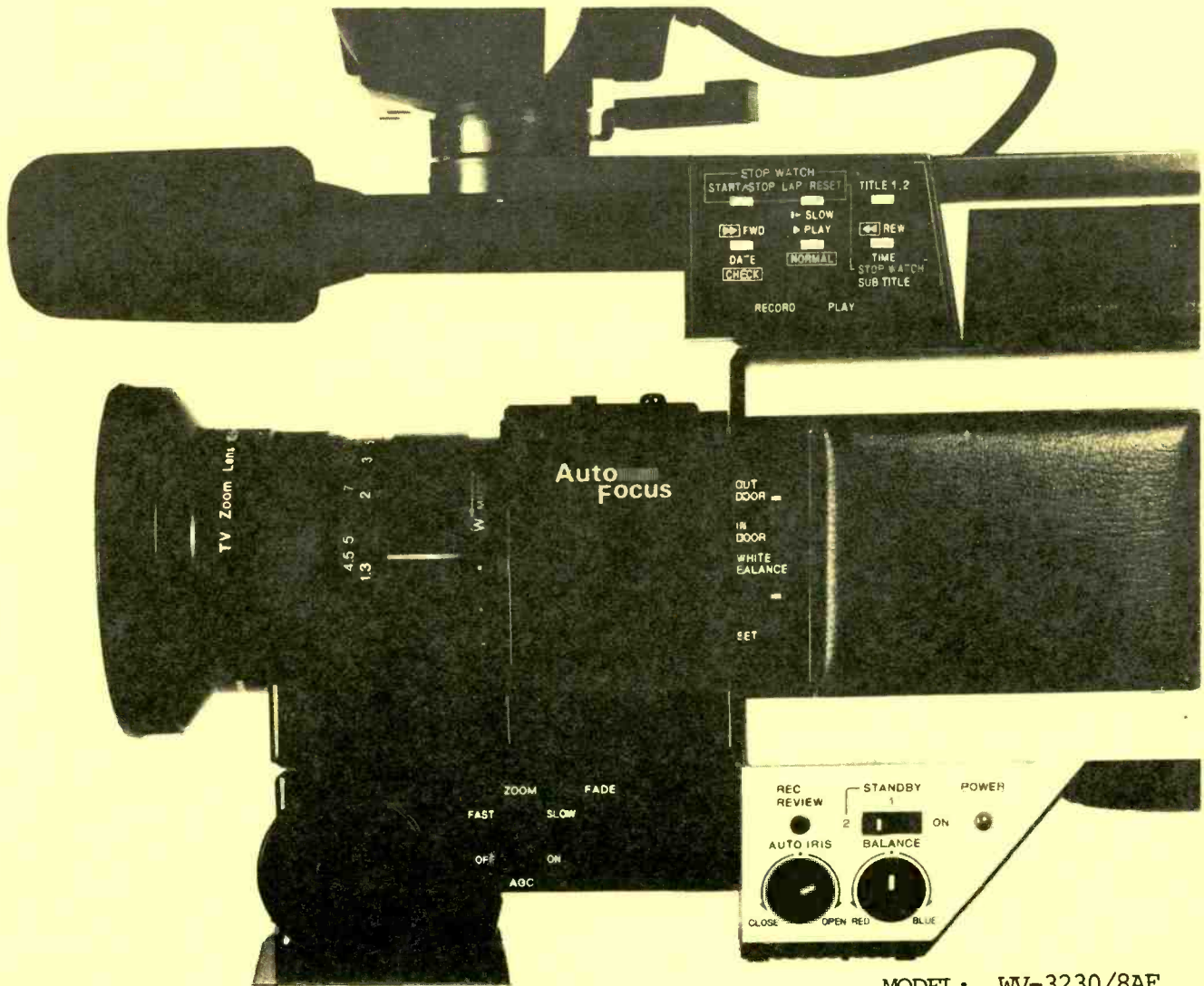


MODEL : WV-3230/12X

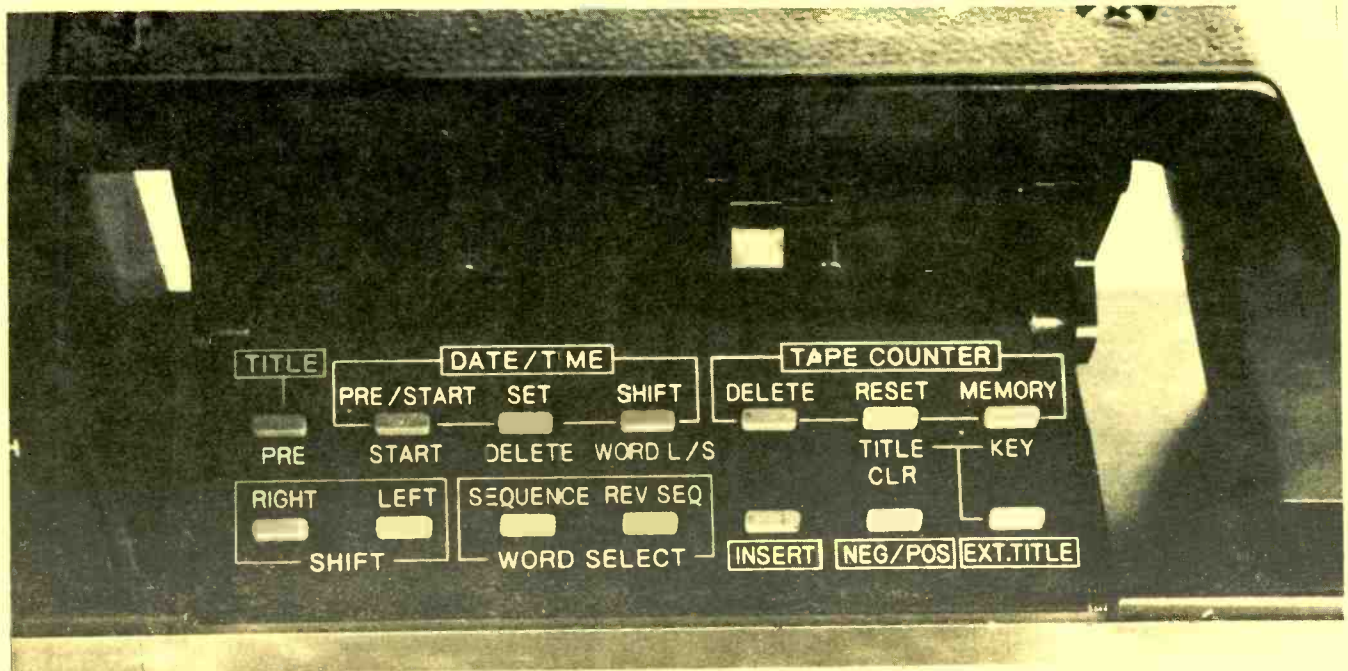


Panasonic
Color Video Camera

Camera operating and set-up adjustment controls with titles, date/time and stopwatch set-up/operating push-buttons.

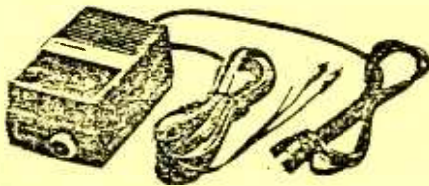
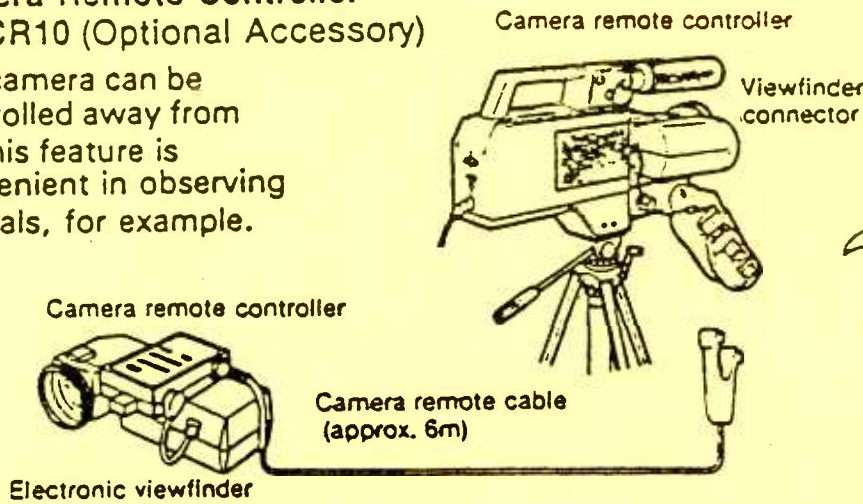


MODEL: WV-3230/8AF

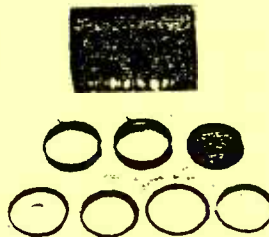


Camera Remote Controller WV-CR10 (Optional Accessory)

The camera can be controlled away from it. This feature is convenient in observing animals, for example.



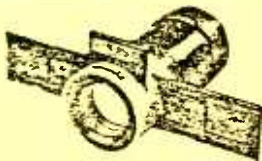
Power Supply WV-3203
Power Supply (For Stereo Audio) WV-3203A



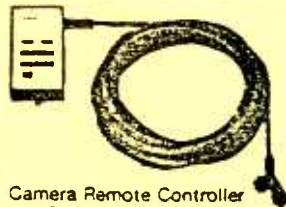
Lens Filter Kit WV-LK10
3-surface Parallel Mirage,
5-surface Vari-mirage, Centre
Focus, Polaroid, Stepping
Rings (52/55/62mm to 58mm).
(Not usable with Camera
WV-3230/120)



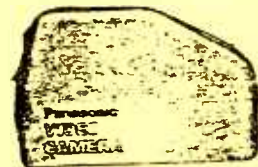
Camera—VTR Adaptor
For β Format VTR
WV-AD10



NEG/POS Slide Adaptor
WV-AD15



Camera Remote Controller
WV-CR10



Soft Carrying Case
WV-CC17



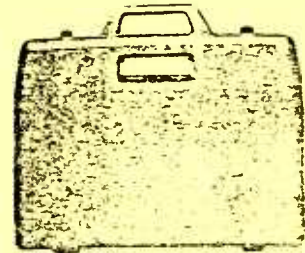
10H-25A (25 feet)



10H-30AS (33 feet)



Lens Mount Adaptor
WV-AD16



Carrying Case
WV-CC26

MODEL	DESCRIPTION	SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICE (PER UNIT)
10H-25A	Extension Cable (25') Mono, Audio	\$ 70.00
10H-50A	Extension Cable (50') Mono	110.00
WV-CR10	Camera Remote Control	65.00
WV-AD15	Film Slide Adapter	150.00
WV-AD16	Bayonet to C Mount Adapter	15.00
10H-30AS	Extension Cable (30') Stereo, Audio	70.00
10H-50AS	Extension Cable (50') Stereo, Audio	110.00
WV-LK10	Lens Filter Kit	100.00
WV-AD10	VTR Cable Adapter for B Format	55.00
WV-CC17	Soft Carrying Case	50.00
WV-CC26	Hard Shell Carrying Case	125.00
WV-3203	AC Adapter (Mono)	50.00
WV-3203A	AC Adapter (Stereo)	60.00

AVAILABILITY - (Cameras)

SEPTEMBER, 1983

Applications Filed Since the June Issue

ARIZONA

Globe
15 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 39,
43 & 49; same statistics.

Sierra Vista
19 100w Huachuca Herald, Inc. 6/8/83
also filed for channels 38,
44, 65 & 69; same statistics.

ARKANSAS

Augusta
14 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 40,
52, 56, 58 & 60; same statistics.

Helena
34 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 38,
40 & 44; same statistics.

Randall
14 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 20, 24,
28, 30, 32, 36, 38, 40, 44, 48,
50, 52, 54 & 56; same statistics.

Russellville
31 100w Mtn. TV Network ----

COLORADO

Buena Vista
14 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 16, 20,
22, 26, 34, 38, 40, 42, 50, 52,
56, 60 & 62; same statistics.

Craig
15 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 17, 19,
21, 29 & 33; same statistics.

Limon
22 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 32, 52,
54, 58 & 68; same statistics.

IDAHO

Ashton
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 20, 22,
& 40; same statistics.

Lewiston
14 lkw Localvision 6/24/83
18 lkw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
26 lkw Womens' LPTV Network 6/22/83
24 lkw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
45 lkw " 6/22/83
51 lkw Kentel 6/22/83

Osborn
20 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 40, 46,
50, 65 & 67; same statistics.

Paris
15 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 17, 19,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 41, 43 & 45;
same statistics.

Weiser
17 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 19, 27,
33 & 39; same statistics.

ILLINOIS

Kankakee
21 lkw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
also filed for channels 29 & 41;
same statistics.

52 lkw Localvision 6/22/83
54 lkw Jeffco Broadcasting 6/22/83
58 lkw Eric Jacobsen 6/22/83
64 lkw Womens' LPTV Network 6/22/83

INDIANA

Muncie
61 lkw Local Power TV, Inc. 6/29/83

IOWA

Denison
41 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 45, 55,
57, 59, 63, 65, 67 & 69; same
statistics.

Storm Lake
34 100w Mtn. TV Network ----
also filed for channels 36, 40,
42, 48, 50, 58, 60 & 62; same
statistics.

KANSAS

Coffeetown
14 lkw Russell Communicat. 6/27/83
also filed for channels 19 & 20;
same statistics.

21 lkw Localvision 6/24/83
26 lkw Eric Jacobsen 6/22/83

Dodge City, Wright, Ensign
4 10w Womens' LPTV Network 6/22/83

Dodge City
17 lkw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
also filed for channels 19 & 21;
same statistics.

23 lkw Localvision 6/22/83
25 lkw Jeffco Broadcasting 6/22/83
27 lkw Eric Jacobsen 6/22/83
29 lkw Kentel 6/22/83

Garden City, Tennis, Holcomb
2 10w Jeffco Broadcasting 6/22/83
4 10w Russell Communicat. 6/22/83

Garden City
16 lkw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
18 lkw Womens' LPTV Network 6/22/83
20 lkw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
22 lkw Eric Jacobsen 6/22/83
24 lkw Kentel 6/22/83
26 lkw Localvision 6/22/83

Garnett
39 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 41, 43,
47, 59, 51, 57, 61 & 63; same
statistics.

Gove
15 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 17, 21,
23, 25 & 43; same statistics.

Tyro
66 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channel 68; same
statistics.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville
12 10w Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
15 lkw " " 6/22/83
also filed for channel 26; same
statistics.

59 lkw Localvision 6/22/83
61 lkw Womens' LPTV Network 6/22/83

MICHIGAN

Bad Axe
21 100w Ed Reiling 6/27/83

St. Ignace
13 10w Mighty Mac Bcg. Co. 6/22/83

Sandusky
16 lkw Koenig Broadcast Group 6/27/83
also filed for channels 33 & 35;
same statistics.

MINNESOTA

Aitkin, Brainerd
5 10w Brainerd Dispatch 6/22/83

Brainerd
10 10w Brainerd Dispatch 6/22/83
also filed for channels 14, 18,
& 24; same statistics.

International Falls
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 18,
22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 & 36;
same statistics.

MISSOURI

Fort Leonard Wood
18 100w Marilyn Cameron 6/9/83

MONTANA

Glentana
29 100w Nemont Cablevision 6/9/83
also filed for channels 31, 35,
37, 39 & 41; same statistics.

Hamilton
63 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channel 65; same
statistics.

Livingston
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 32,
& 36; same statistics.

Poplar
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 24,
26, 28, 30 & 34; same statistics.

Red Lodge
33 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channel 41; same
statistics.

NEBRASKA

Burwell
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 20 & 22;
same statistics.

Hyannis
17 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 33 & 45;
same statistics.

Murray
14 100w Page Communications 6/7/83

Page
19 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 21, 25,
29 & 39; same statistics.

NEVADA

Eureka
15 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 17, 19,
21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
39, 41 & 43; same statistics.

Indian Springs
12 10w Kenneth Merehouse 6/9/83

NEW JERSEY

Wildwood
67 10w John Benavides 6/9/83

NEW MEXICO

Las Vegas
25 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 53 & 67;
same statistics.

NEW YORK

Middletown
14 100w Mtn. High Television 6/9/83

NORTH CAROLINA

Roanoke Rapids
42 1kw Micromedia, Inc. ----

OKLAHOMA

Cedardale
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 18,
34, 47, 60 & 62; same statistics.

Paden
18 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 23, 17,
39, 47, 54 & 56; same statistics.

Stillwater
22 1kw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
also filed for channels 28 & 39;
same statistics.
45 1kw Kentel 5/22/83
59 1kw Eric Jacobsen 5/22/83
61 1kw Localvision 5/22/83
64 1kw Womens' LPTV Network 5/22/83
69 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 5/22/83

Wetherford
26 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channel 51; same
statistics.

OREGON

Heppner
16 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 18, 20,
22, 26, 28, 34, 61 & 65; same
statistics.

The Dalles
14 1kw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
also filed for channels 33 & 53;
same statistics.

17 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 6/22/83
51 1kw Kentel 6/22/83
55 1kw Localvision 6/22/83

Tillamook
26 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 28, 34,
36, 42, 44, 46, 53 & 56; same
statistics.

PUERTO RICO

Barceloneta
48 100w Angel F. Ginorio 6/6/83

Caguas
49 10w Agnes Tanon 6/9/83

Cayey
76 1kw Angel F. Ginorio 6/9/83

Ponce
26 100w East. Satellite Serv. 6/29/83
also filed for channel 80; same
statistics.

Rio Grande
31 100w Angel F. Ginorio 6/9/83

San Juan
78 100w East. Satellite Serv. 5/24/83

SOUTH DAKOTA

Colome
49 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83

Pierre
2 10w Localvision 6/22/83
14 1kw Russell Communicat. 6/22/83
also filed for channels 16 & 18;
same statistics.
20 1kw Eric Jacobsen 6/22/83
22 1kw Kentel 6/22/83

Sisseton
42 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83

TEXAS

Pampa
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 31, 63,
& 65; same statistics.

Spearman
22 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 30, 44,
48, 52 & 54; same statistics.

UTAH

Monticello
22 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 28, 34,
48, 60 & 62; same statistics.

Price
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 18 & 41;
same statistics

Scipio
17 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 25, 45,
53 & 61; same statistics.

WASHINGTON

Ellensburg
58 100w Logos Broadcasting 6/22/83

Goldendale
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 18,
20, 22, 24, 28, 34, 36, 38, 42, &
48; same statistics.

WYOMING

Dubois
9 10w Centr. Wyoming College 6/22/83

Kemmerer
14 100w Mtn. TV Network 3/15/83
also filed for channels 16, 18,
20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36 &
38; same statistics.

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★ YOUR SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ★

Optimism?

The rest of our pictures never arrived for the Roseburg LPTV story, though we held up the issue for some time waiting for them, and the FM and ITFS FCC published rules that have not materialized, either. The 10 pages of new application forms that are out for LPTV we intended to run this issue, but they have not been approved by OMB yet. We just aren't waiting anymore for anything this issue—here in short form is everything else, the rest will have to go in the August issue.

This may be the first optimistic issue we have ever printed about the FCC processing of LPTV applications. We believe there may be a light at the end of the tunnel after all, and though there is a long way to go, something may be happening.

One of the reasons for optimism is that the Commission is now returning about one half of the applications filed as defective for some reason. It seems to me they should have done this years ago, but it seems they are just now taking a look at all the applications.

This delay in rejecting applications played right into the hands of the charlatan application people because their clients thought they had good applications filed since the FCC never returned them. Now they are finding out they have been taken.

The Commission is, however, returning many that should not have been returned, evidently due in part to inexperienced help in the processing path. You have 30 days to resubmit an application for reconsideration after it is returned.

Several competing applications (including copied) that were filed against the 84 in this year's only cutoff have been returned as defective, making some of those now licenseable.

The lottery is going to use the old selective service lottery system and is expected to start in September on schedule. The planned number each month is small, but anything is an improvement over what has been turned out in the last two years.

The Coalition for LPTV (of which ICTV is a part) will soon start to hopefully have some effect in getting more Commission resources allocated to LPTV.

One good thing that has happened is that most of the quick buck artists have moved out of LPTV into greener pastures. The Commission has all but ruined the LPTV opportunity image by their 'do nothing' licensing procedures.

Now is the time for serious LPTV applicants to get involved in the political process and filing numbers of low cost applications in markets you want or are already in, to improve your odds. We are still filing pooled applications for as little as \$100, and exclusives for as little as \$250. Over half of the LPTV applications now being filed at the Commission are being filed for

ICTV members.

We are almost certain to break an interesting LPTV story next issue that we have been working on most of the month of July and is one of the reasons we held up this issue.

Tune in next month, and we should have lots of action, including (hopefully) a long cutoff list with some of your applications on it. Remember, you cannot get a CP until your application (or someone else's in the same area on the same channel) is put on the cutoff list. If you are not mutually exclusive (someone else's application would cause interference to you if you were both licensed), then you should have a CP (construction permit) in about 90 days after. If someone files on top, or you were mutually exclusive with someone else, then you have to buy them off, trade one you get off in exchange for one of theirs, or wait, wait, wait for a lottery.

You will need to understand the daisy chain effect in order to understand how filing an application now could conceivably be through the process and licensed shortly. If you have an application in Smallsville that won't interfere with anybody, and there is an application already in for years in Big Town 50 miles away that is about due to go into a lottery, when someone else files in Medium Town half way between and would interfere with both you at Smallsville and the one about to be processed at Big Town. All three will go into the lottery with Big Town because you cannot all exist. If the Big Town applicant wins, you are back in business for another go around, because you and the Big Town station can both exist. If the Medium Town applicant wins, since he is close to you, your application is dead. So don't try to second guess or consider all of this, because it will drive you crazy. Just play the odds, get a quantity of good applications in and some you least expect could come out in a relatively short time, even though they were just recently filed.

In the meantime, there are a lot of CP holders doing nothing, sort of like the dog who chases cars, they don't know what to do with it now that they caught one. If you are one of these people and would like to sell your CP and try again later after more pioneers have gotten most of the arrows in their backs, just let us know. If you are in the market to buy some CP's and build some stations, let us know, too, and we will get you together.

There are also several translators that are or should be available, since many have lost most of their financial contributors who have now gotten on cable systems and no longer need the translator. You need to buy just their license since their transmitter equipment is not approved for LPTV use. Their transmitting antennas and towers, etc., are useable.

If you are in the market for used translator equipment to expand your LPTV station's range with repeaters, we know of several used UHF transmitters available for around \$1,500. Some used VHF translators for around \$500.

We believe the big recent developments (next issue) in FM make it very worthwhile to consider running low power automated (satellite fed) FM station in addition to your LPTV operation.



FIRST CLASS



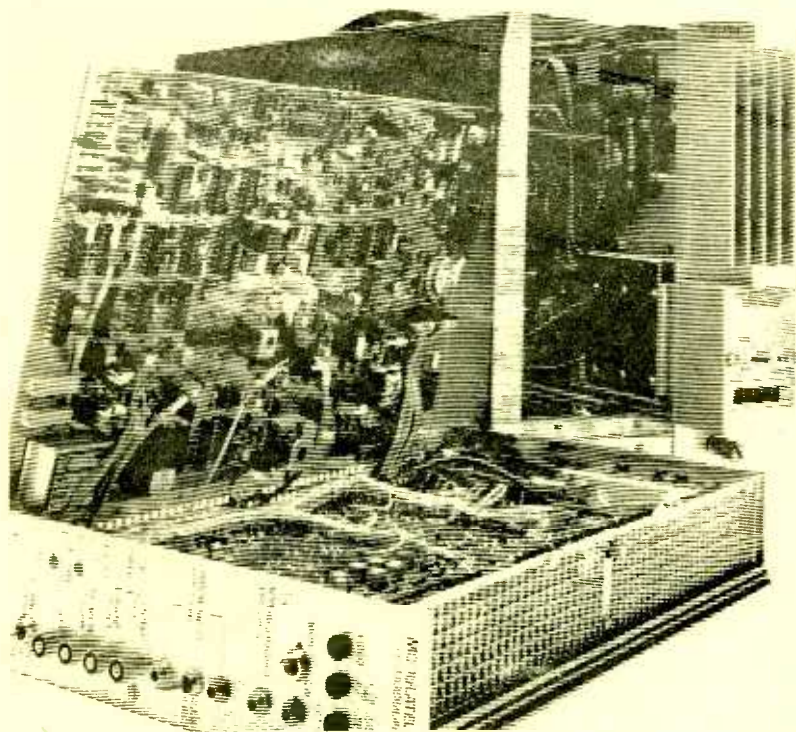
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John Powley
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6/84

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Built into every LGT low power TV transmitter is a feature nobody else can offer: 25 years of TV transmitter experience. In 98 countries. That's why LGT is the big name in low and medium power transmitters.

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- Modular construction
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- Engineer sent to commission new units

All around the world, LGT spells "peace of mind." If you're looking for a trouble-free transmitter that will still be pouring out strong signals years from now, LGT fits the description to the letter.

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LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV

August 1983



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THE MONITOR

By Bob Brewin

VOICE AUGUST 2, 1983

Despite all the Panglossian hype, few people have managed to make a buck off any of the new communications technologies. The bright promise of cable dims monthly as yet another network folds or merges. In an even worse mess than cable is Low Power Television (LPTV) conceived three years ago as a chance for the little guy—anyone with \$25,000 to \$100,000—to get into TV. With few regulations, low operating and construction costs, and a truly localized service area (10

to 25 miles depending on terrain) LPTV became the dream of community outfits ranging from small town Missouri newspapers to Brooklyn's Bethany Baptist Church to Soho's Global Village. No one has exploited this dream as well as Edward M. Johnson, a self-styled communications consultant who churns out literally thousands of new communications applications to the FCC from his offices in Knoxville, Tennessee.



By all accounts, Johnson, who is neither a lawyer nor an engineer, is a charming, affable, good ol' boy who has managed to win the hearts—and the dollars—of thousands of clients around the country who believe he can find the pot of gold at the end of the new-tech rainbow. By his own account, Johnson has had great success in exploiting the twists and turns of FCC regulations to these clients' benefit. Johnson, and his firm Edward M. Johnson & Associates Inc., trumpeted these successes in a confidential client memorandum dated 11/82. According to this memo:

"1. 76 per cent of all the Low Power Television grants to date are for applications prepared by our firm.

"2. No application from our firm has ever been denied or rejected by the FCC.

"3. Our working relationship with the FCC is at the highest level ever ... for example lunch last week with Senior Commissioner Quello, Broadcast Bureau Chief Harris and Low Power Rules Author Pauker ..."

Cranking out paper like this, Johnson has done well for himself too. According to a discovery deposition filed on July 11 in the Knox County, Tennessee, Chancery Court, Johnson just may be one of the few self-made millionaires in these new communications fields. In that deposition, Johnson said that his firm makes "seven figures a year in net profit."

Digging behind the promotional puffery, however, produces quite a different picture of Johnson and his firm. For example, while a Johnson sworn affidavit presented to the FCC on November 1, 1982—claiming he had filed over 2000 AM, FM, LPTV, translator station, and full service TV station applications with the commission—is true on face value, it hardly tells the whole story of Johnson and his firm.

For example, a check with FCC officials shows that at least 373 (and probably more) of the LPTV submissions made by the Johnson firm to the commission were dismissed for a variety of reasons, including the fact that the filings were made for stations which did not meet FCC rules, guidelines, or qualifications in existence at that time.

Johnson was unavailable for comment by deadline, but his attorney Stanley G. Emert Jr. said this total reflects the large number of applications made by Johnson. He also said that some of the dismissals were due to the fact that some of the stations had been traded. He did agree, however, that a large number had been returned because they did not meet the FCC's "freeze" guidelines.

Another Johnson promotional piece—headlined "Allocated Channel Television Has No Freeze"—played loose with the facts. It told potential clients that "Radio stations can own allocated channel television stations in their own city." Larry Eads, head of the FCC's audio division, characterized that statement as inaccurate, noting that "If Johnson is talking about full service stations, then AM or FM stations *cannot* own full power stations located in the same city. That rule has been in effect for years. Such ownership rules are the basic rules that anyone practicing before the commission should know."

Eads also questioned the accuracy of a promotional Mailgram Johnson sent out trying to drum up business for a seminar on an expansion of FM radio service approved by the FCC in late May. That telegram claimed "allotment of hundreds of new stations will increase the total FM stations nationwide some 30 to 50 per cent." Eads called the 50 per cent figure

"a little high," observing that the FCC planned to add 700 to 1000 new FM stations to an existing pool of 4000 FMs, including educational stations, "which puts it closer to 30 per cent."

In the same Mailgram, the Johnson firm claimed that "A list of channels available over the country will be on hand." Eads said this statement "seems to be inaccurate . . . The commission issued a statement that said no such list will be available until late fall or early September."

Commenting on questions raised about these promotional pieces, Emert said that the "allocated stations" referred to could be "low power TV stations." He said that the list of channels referred to in the Mailgram are for FM channels available now and not for the new channels the FCC plans to add in the future. Referring to the percentage of new FM's Emert claimed that "no one really knows" the number of new stations, adding that the 30 to 50 per cent figure was "fair."

Johnson also huckstered this in a full-page ad in the June 20, 1983, issue of *Broadcasting*, claiming that the seminar was being presented by the University of Tennessee in conjunction with his firm. The ad further boasted that Larry Harris, then head of the FCC's Mass Media Bureau, which handles FM radio, would be one of the key speakers. But in a letter to Ronald Rackley, a Washington communications engineer who has commenced a legal action questioning Johnson's alleged practice of engineering without a license before a Tennessee board, University of Tennessee at Knoxville VP Joseph Johnson (no relation) stated "Mr. Johnson was not, in any case, authorized to use the university's name . . ." Finally, Harris withdrew, according to an article in *Broadcasting*, because "he did not think

it proper he appear at a commercially sponsored affair . . ."

Emert termed the disclaimer from University of Tennessee at Knoxville's Johnson "strange," adding that it probably reflected "internal problems" at the university.

The inaccuracies and misstatements in Johnson's promotional literature—unfortunately for his clients—also carry over into the work he submits to the FCC, according to documents filed with that body. Commenting on an application by a Johnson client for TV Channel 54 in Longview, Texas, Howard Braun, attorney for another station planning operation in Longview, was sharply critical of Johnson's work. ". . . Edward M. Johnson & Associates, Inc., has had a history of submissions to the agency which raise serious questions as to its qualifications and the veracity of its representations . . . [Johnson] submitted several hundred [LPTV] applications to the commission representing that such applications were exempt from the existing 'freeze' . . . it was determined by the commission staff that such representations were false . . ."

Even if one of Johnson's clients does manage to win a LPTV license, that doesn't mean his problems have ended. According to John Mullaney, another Washington communications engineer, the poor quality of Johnson's work sometimes backfires on clients. "He made a filing for a station in Crystal City, Florida, and selected as an antenna site someone's backyard. That person knew nothing about it." Replying for the Johnson firm, Emert said he doubted that an antenna site had been put in anyone's backyard.

In his deposition in the Knox County court Johnson has a rather unique explanation for some of the defects that are

rife in his applications to the FCC. In this deposition, which is part of a case resulting from a suit brought by Johnson against former employees who now compete with his firm, Johnson claims one of the "trade secrets" these employees have taken with them is his practice of filing defective applications with the FCC. According to Johnson, "the method of preparing the application and submitting it and having it considered defective by a potential competitor" is a winning tactic used by his company because "then a simple amendment can be filed at a later time . . . that would make it acceptable and grantable."

This tactic, Johnson said, would "dilute the potential for petitions to deny and would then dilute potential competing applications." This explanation seems sharply at variance to the sworn statements Johnson appends to applications made to the FCC which claim the opposite:

"Edward M. Johnson also states that the foregoing exhibit was prepared in part by him or under his direction and that the statements contained therein are true of his own personal knowledge (emphasis added) except to those stated as to be on information or belief and as to those statements he verily believes them to be true and correct."

Another somewhat questionable tactic that Johnson said he used to deter competition was to try to take advantage of the FCC's minority preference rules for LPTV applicants by filing for LPTV stations under names such as Blacks Desiring Media, whether or not the applicants were black. "Such named companies," Johnson said in his deposition, "would have a tendency not to draw competing applications . . ."

Emert said he would not comment on Johnson's deposition as he is representing Johnson in that proceeding. He did add that anyone seeking information in general about Johnson should look at the positive side of the record as well as the negative, claiming that Johnson has done good work before the FCC resulting in numerous grants for LPTV stations, radio stations, and even full power TV stations.

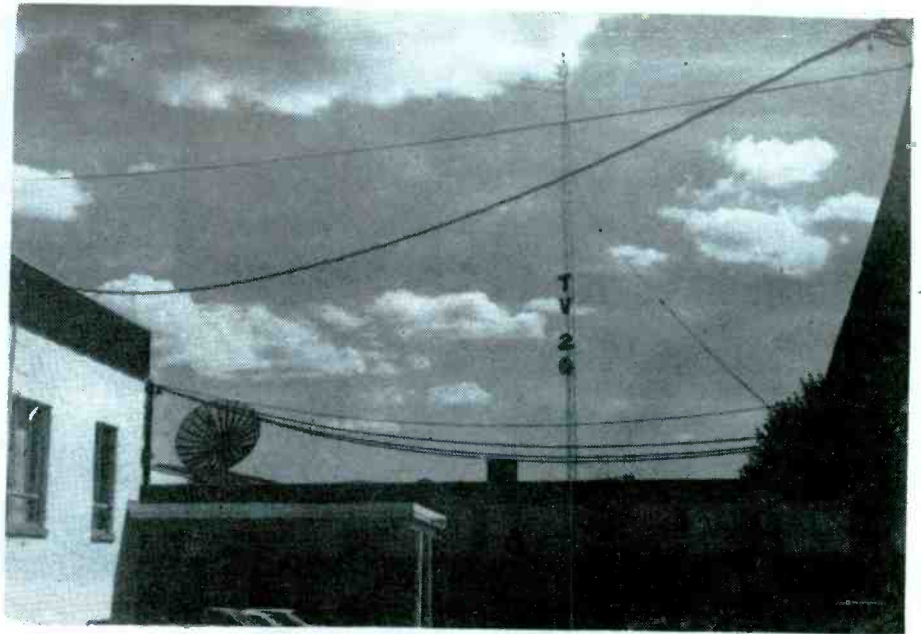
Emert, however, was unable to quantify the number of such licenses issued for clients as a result of Johnson's work, adding that "Johnson does not know . . . but could find out." Emert characterized the criticisms directed at Johnson by lawyers and engineers as a result of the sweeping changes being made in communications observing, "them's that have try to hurt those that ain't . . ."

Communications attorneys and engineers interviewed for this article say the instances cited are just a few examples of the kind of deficient and inaccurate work produced by Johnson. They claim their business has increased after disgruntled clients leave Johnson and seek more professional help. But as one added, "I don't like to get business that way." Others wonder why the commission itself—buried under mounds of somewhat questionable Johnson paper—doesn't do something about the man.

Finally, Johnson's victims for the most part are people who don't have the deep pockets that large corporations have. They are small town publishers, or small market radio station owners who see a chance to both serve their community and make a few bucks. Unfortunately for those whose applications are rejected or denied due to deficient work by the Johnson firm, their video dreams have turned into video nightmares. ■

CP to On the Air in 14 Days

Station is best kept secret in town—4-inch thick styrofoam letters on tower let them know we are in business. Building was former hospital. Studio room and roof space rents for \$325, including utilities.



We heard in April that we would be granted a CP in Cortez, Colorado, if the FAA would approve our tower site. After much delay, including circulating information on the proposed 75 foot tower site to all western airports to offer a chance for objection, they finally cleared it with the requirement that it be lighted. The tower is about three miles from the airport.

On August 8, we finally received the CP, and after 14 days of struggle, we finally have it on the air. There is some difficulty with it since they sent us 75 ohm antennas instead of the 50 ohm that was ordered. The standing wave ratio is high, and the coverage is poor as we write this. It is on and running, however, and we will debug the details next trip when we get a new RCA modulator replacement and possibly a different antenna matching setup. Then we should be out to normal coverage.

Our application called for a 75 foot above-the-ground installation. Using a 50 foot Rohn tower, we added a 10 foot, 1½ inch mast that extends up 7 feet above the tower to give us 75 feet, including the building height.

We had hoped to get it on in as little as three days, but we had a lot of bad breaks. First, engineer son from South Dakota who was to help for three days

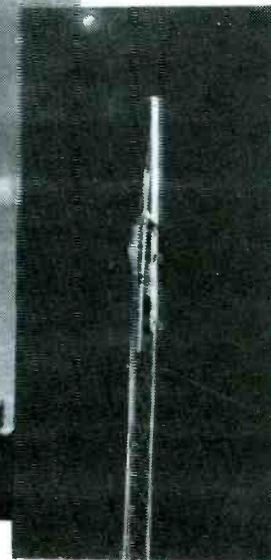
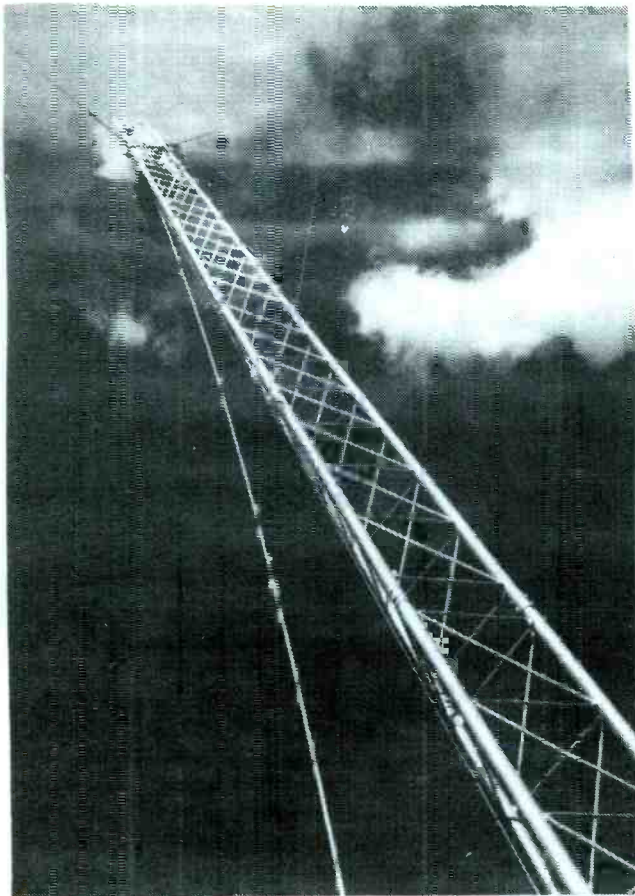


Tower on top and dish inside small truck. Entire station equipment should have all been checked out and brought together.

couldn't make it do to timing, then everything else seemed to go wrong. The building owners were a little hyper about the tower on the roof so we refigured it to make no holes in the roof and to guy the tower and dish so there was no reasonable way they could blow over. That added a day -- then the antenna manufacturer shipped the antennas UPS, and they were returned because they couldn't find us. So we had to wait nearly a week for them to be reshipped by truck. When they arrived, they were made for 75 ohms, and the transmitter is 50 ohms so we had to wait another four days to get a so-called matching transformer to match the antennas to 50 ohms which appears not to be doing the job. Then we couldn't find 'N' connectors anywhere locally and had to have those express mailed in which took a day more than it should. Then the satellite electronic equipment was to be shipped to Cortez and invoiced to Scottsdale--instead they shipped it to Scottsdale and invoiced it to Cortez.

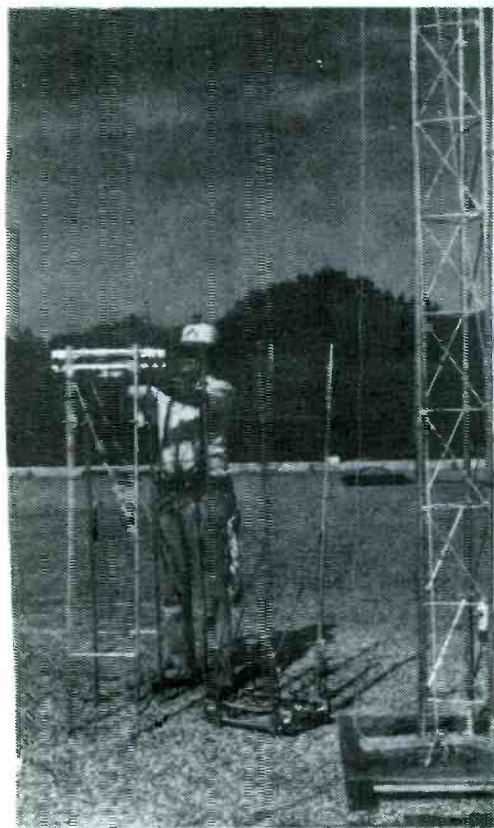
So I gave up on it for four days and went back to Scottsdale over the weekend to get the missent satellite equipment. It arrived without the polarotor control. Then when we get everything together, we fire up the modulator and transmitter and get nothing. It turns out to be nothing out of the modulator. RCA apparently never sends an instruction book, you have to ask for that specially. We finally figure out that you have to put three jumpers across the back between IF in and IF out, etc., in three different places. We then get it on, but it doesn't put out enough for the transmitter to kick on. After peaking it up it kicks the transmitter on, but only puts out three watts. We decide after considerable work and getting everything up to snuff we get only seven watts instead of the expected 20. We decide the modulator still is not feeding in enough for the TTC transmitter to get up to normal, so we order in a replacement which has not arrived as this is written. Meanwhile, due to the mismatch antennas, etc., and low power, we are only getting out a mile or two.

We brought the tower and dish (dish was air freighted in) with us. Next time, everything gets sent here and we do not leave home until everything is here and checked, and then we take it all with us

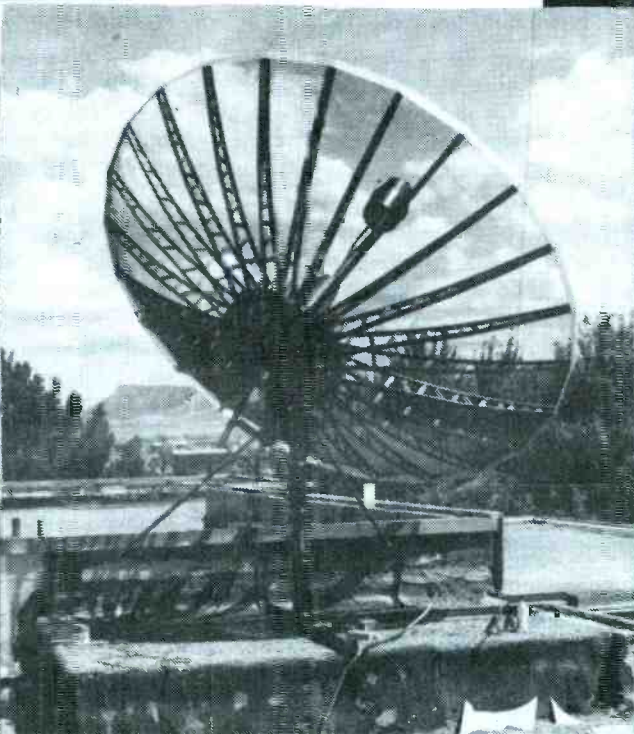


Gin pole being raised up to last stage to raise final 10 foot pole to top to be inserted in tower top.

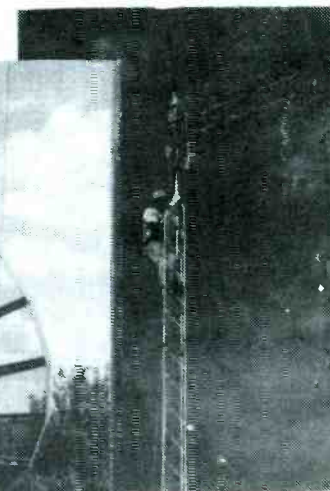
Pully on top of 2 x 4 gin pole lets ground crew do most of the lifting.



Shown here is your editor changing the antenna U-bolts to work on larger 1 1/2 inch pipe.



Total Television's 12 foot dish sits atop of a former elevator shaft. No holes were made in the roof, only in the cement walls. Note two angle braces to wall and log bolts in base on lower wall.



One 4-bay yagi antenna, 48 elements, installed and raising the second one, which is skewed at a different orientation. Combined area covered by two 4-bay yagis is almost a quarter of a pie. Tower location is at south end of town. Antenna gain is 100x after 50% two-way power split. ERP when working right should be 450 watts.



12 foot mesh dish takes two people better part of a day to assemble. Local Cortez satellite expert lift sites in true South and was instrumental in helping getting the operation on the air, as well as getting the satellite dish oriented and working.

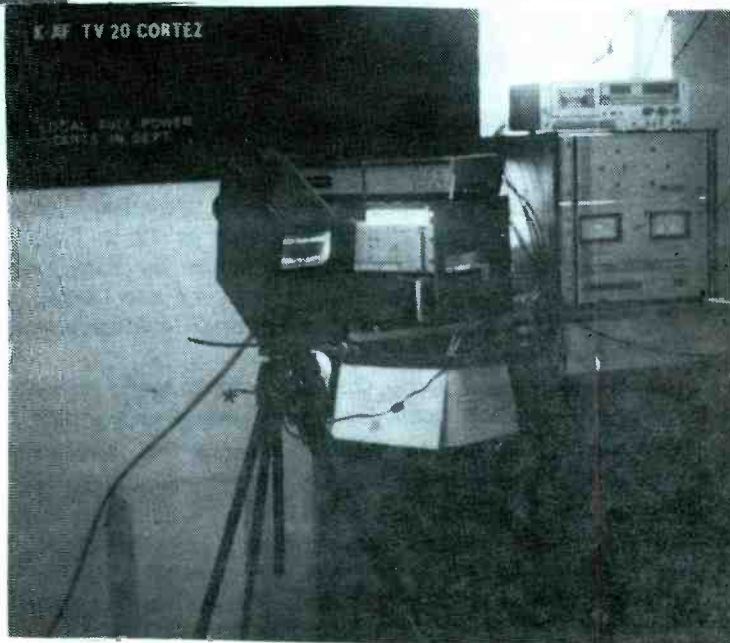
Shipping in to small towns is terribly slow, agonizing, expensive and unpredictable. Biggest handicap we had was no telephone—the strike happened just as our Cortez phone was to be installed.

We used a new 12 foot polar mount satellite dish, made primarily of expanded foam (a hell of a tough plastic normally used for manhole covers). Manufactured by Total Television of Roseburg, Oregon, the antenna wholesales at \$800 and uses metal mesh for the surface. It weighs 270 pounds and takes two people one day to assemble. The local Cortez satellite expert that helped us install it (thank heaven) seemed impressed with it. We used an Aventek 120 degree LNA (low noise amplifier) and a Drake rack-mount receiver, single conversion. Total wholesale cost for dish and all satellite equipment—\$2,100. Add another \$150 for constructing and welding a big base added to fasten it down and brace it so nothing can blow the mount away, and \$200 worth of pro-help in getting it together and lined up with the satellite belt. We lost one day when it turned out to be mounted to closely to the wall and we could not pick up the most easterly satellite (station 4) where SPN is currently located. We were within two or three degrees of making it that far east when the dish hit the wall. We spent a whole day chopping the mast in half. Welded in nuts and bolts to tighten down and put a three-inch pipe inside. We could then clear the wall by raising it on the pipe. We got along without the polarotor control by just orienting it vertically to SPN and leaving it there. When the polarotor control does arrive, we will be able to pick up and choose between several satellite sources, available at no charge. As soon as we feel flush, we will spring for \$600 for a motorized control so we don't have to climb up and down the roof to change satellite by hand cranking.

With satellite reception coming in great, we hooked it up and used a Grainger \$47 timer to switch on our video from our B & W camera every 15 minute for 15 seconds. Running through the Sony 2000 SEG (special effects generator) (\$170), we superimpose

the words, in any one of seven colors, over the network picture. It identifies the station and tells viewers that we will be doing local programming with more power in September.

We used a restaurant wall menu board with the insertable letters like hotels use on their bulletin boards. Bought that at an auction for \$20. We also set up a bicycle wheel (used, \$5) with clothespins holding 8½ x 11 sheets with type that say different things, including the call letters. Aiming the B & W camera at the 8½ x 11 paper and pressing the reverse switch on the SEG (black becomes white), the camera superimposes the bicycle wheel messages when the timer turns on for 15 seconds (time on also adjustable). In between times on, another micro switch on the same timer, turns on the little motor contacting the tire which moves it up one sheet of paper. You can, therefore, have eight different messages recycling. You can use press type, typewriter, magic marker,



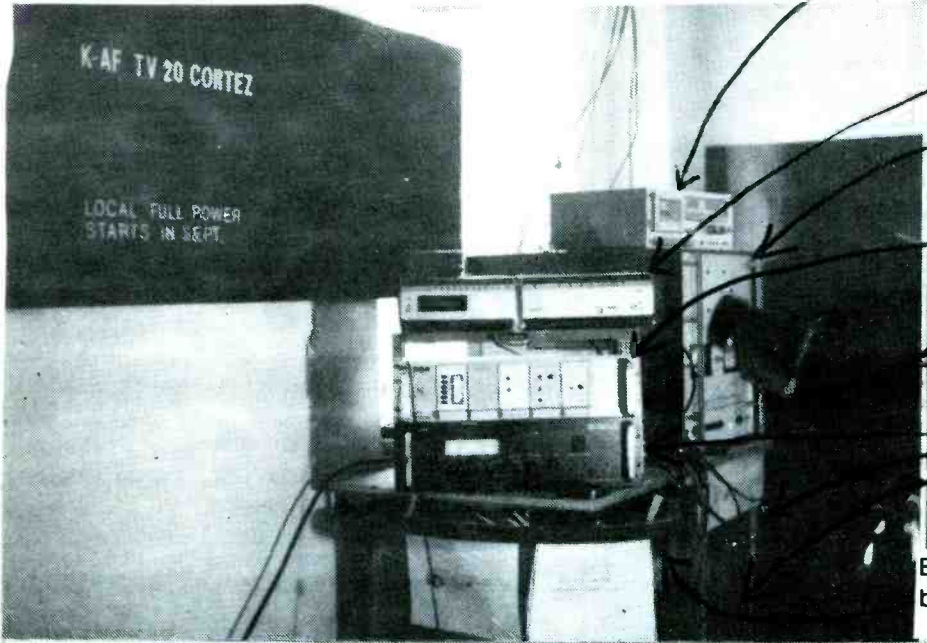
etc., to put a message on. The special circuit we developed to turn the motor on and off uses only a relay (double pole double throw) and a micro switch. We will show you how to build one next issue.

The normal method we would prefer would be to go in and sell out your commercial time, etc., before even building or starting, etc. In this town, we decided to get it on, run it with the network on for awhile, unattended, and give everybody time to get antennas for it, to give three cable systems time to get it on, etc., because when we have everybody able to view it, we will have only 7,500 people. This will be the smallest market LPTV on the air.

So before we knock ourselves out selling ads, producing local programs, etc., we need to have the entire population able to receive us. The local cable system has promised to put our channel on the cable. The two 500 population towns nearby (included in the 7,500) will be able to get it only on the cable system there.

We have offered the local news, weather and sports action to the local newspaper and the local FM station (located in our same building). The FM station never responded, but the local newspaper is consider-

ing it. If not, then we will hire a full time news person.
Also a full time production and scheduling person.



Audio Cassette Recorder

1/2-inch VCR

20 watt TTC transmitter

RCA Modulator

Black & White Camera

Satellite Receiver

Timer inserts superimposed video.

Sony 2000 Special Effects Generator

Bicycle wheel changing superimposed messages, by setting camera on them.

We will install the studio equipment next trip up. Since I have one chance in six in the lottery for a VHF in Pensacola, Florida and one in 12 in Fort Lauderdale, Florida for a VHF, it may be wise to dispose of Cortez, otherwise my chances are halved due to the lower preference (odds) when you already have one station.

It will be 450 watts (20 watt transmitter), and I offered it to some locals for \$25,000 no studio equipment, or \$35,000 with. K20AF Cortez is now planned to be ad supported and possibly a one-employee station. Here is the way it costed out: TTC transmitter, Andrew cable, Sitco antennas, about \$13,000. Satellite equipment about \$2,500 with hardware. Miscellaneous freight, etc., and lots of other unexpected miscellaneous, including a broom for \$8, about \$1,000. 50 foot tower, \$500. Total locally hired labor, \$500.

If this had been a VHF, you could have done it for \$5,000 less.

We got it on in 14 days, which is a long way from the three we had hoped for. It still beats everybody elses records so far, I believe.

Studio and other details next issue.

\$13,000	transmitter, antennas, cable, etc.
2,500	satellite equipment
500	tower
1,000	miscellaneous hardware, etc.
500	local labor
<u>\$17,500</u>	
2,500	my time, effort, expenses
5,000	license value
<u>\$25,000</u>	ESTIMATED CURRENT VALUE

(add \$10,000 studio equipment, and you are in business)

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MICROFICHE FCC television data base

LPTV Lighting

We probably won't say too much about lighting here since we do have some good videotapes for ICTV members on lighting. However, we do want to get into simple lighting systems that are not only inexpensive but are low cost to operate as well. If you do a lot of big studio work, one of your major overheads are electricity and light bulbs. You need to understand that most high intensity lights get their extreme brightness at the expense of short bulb life. Actually what they are is about 85 volt bulbs operating at 110 volts. You get one heck of a lot of light per watt, but ... the bulbs do not last many hours and are very expensive because they are 'specialty' bulbs. One of the ways we cured this combination of problems was relatively simple. First of all, we couldn't buy this type of bulb at the local drug or hardware store, and we were a little town in the middle of nowhere, so if those commercial studio type bulbs went out, we'd be out of luck, and we couldn't afford a big stock (or even one, actually), so we used ordinary 110 volt household bulbs, and we had a surplus transformer that kicked the 110 up to about 140 volts. Now you get a lot of light out of 110 volt bulbs at 140 volts, but again, they do not last long but they are cheap.

One of the things you will discover is that ordinary consumer type bulbs carry about a 50% sales margin (double). So when you buy a case of ordinary bulbs at the wholesaler, you get a big discount.

The secret of TV lighting is--do not mix types (temperature) of lights. Whatever you use, be sure all the bulbs are the same type or temperature.

If you go on location to shoot in some offices, etc., that have fluorescent lights, shut them off and use only your lighting, or bring along a 10 tube (special conglomeration you build) stand and ask the janitor for 10 of the same bulbs they're using as your key light.

Also, do not mix light coming in through the window with your artificial light. If you plan on using a certain room for a TV studio, keep in mind you will have to block out the windows or get the correct film to put over the glass that will make the outside light coming in the same temperature light as the lights you are using.

We are doing the following technique in a low cost studio, and you may want to consider it for yours. We buy ordinary General Electric-type reflector spots and flood bulbs in case lots. These will mix with most of the similar light temperature of ordinary grocery store bulbs, etc. We pair these up in groups with not more than three (150 watts each 450 watts) bulbs plugged in together.

We plug these lights in the little wireless remote control boxes we are going to talk about here, a maximum of three into one appliance module (maximum 500 watts) or two into a lamp module (maximum 300 watts). Put the appliance modules only on those you won't need to dim. The reason we use these wireless control modules is that when you use a lot of lights, you can't turn them on and off only in one place in the building, and you have to turn them all on well in advance and leave them on. With the wireless control, you can turn them on and off and even

dim each even from a shirt pocket \$20 wireless control. The regular control is simply plugged into 110V. Push any light control unit number and it turns that light on. Push dim and it goes down in brightness the longer you hold it down. Push all on and it turns all lights on. Push all of when you are done and they all go off instantly.

Remember, lights for television take a lot of electricity for a shoot and they also require a lot of air conditioning to remove the heat they generate.

You also melt your on-camera personnel when the lights are on needlessly. With this arrangement, you set the lighting up, shut them off, and then just turn them back on from anywhere just before you roll, with the little control box or point the wireless pocket unit at the little standard control unit. You understand there are no wires to these light module units. They merely plug into 110V outlets. The 4 in. x 3 in. control unit plugs in anywhere to 110V. The signal it generates flows all over the building down through the power cord and into the module and the signal turns them on and off or dims, etc.

The module units sell from \$12.95 to \$14.95 at Sears, Radio Shack, lumber yards, hardware stores, etc. Be sure and keep your receipt because you will have a few that have bugs and you'll need to take them back and swap for another one. The appliance module can control motors, etc., up to 500 watts. The lamp models should be used only with standard incandescent lights. We have hooked up projector bulbs direct to one of these and it works great. Just do not connect the projectors fan motor through the lamp module. When it is dimmed, your projector motor goes up in smoke (experience talking). You can control a projector slide advance or dissolve unit with an appliance module (that's another story, also).

In other words, you can use these to control almost anything anywhere in the building with no wires. You just take the control unit with you and plug it in where you are or the pocket wireless control that you point at the regular plugged in control unit. An on-camera person could control a switcher, etc., from clear across the room if he comes down and does some news, weather report, etc. by himself at a small station.

On a remote shoot you can plug lights in here and there with no wires running back to the camera control assembly (see June issue). With the \$39.95 control unit, you can turn on and off and dim up to 16 individually controlled lights (32 if you have two lights plugged in each one). By flipping a switch on the bottom you can do a different 16 in addition. Remember, one of your major problems in TV lighting is popping circuit breakers. So the first thing you do on a heavily lighted remote production is find out where the circuit breaker is. Next, you need to make sure that the person that has the keys to the circuit breaker area is going to be around during the entire shoot. When you are using more lights than you think the circuit in one room can handle, run some heavy long extension cords in from other outlets in other rooms for operating some of the lights.

If you are lighting a room for regular studio use, you will probably want to have an electrician add several additional fused circuits in that room. You can probably trade out some ads to an electrical contractor.

Be sure your camera equipment is on one separate circuit breaker and all lights are operating off of outlets on different circuit breakers than cameras and recorders.

When the electrician adds two or three more additional fused circuits, remember that he just needs to put in additional circuits and outlets, he doesn't have to install switches or dimmers, etc., when you use these wireless switching BSR (that's the manufacturer) systems.

The reason for adding additional light to any scene (even outdoors) is to make the picture look better.

Some of the new cameras will still produce a picture with the light from one candle, but the quality of the picture will be far better with a lot of light.

Additional light helps get rid of noise in the picture (wiggly motions or colored snow) and helps give more depth to the picture. Depth of focus is dependent on the amount of light. When you have low light, the automatic iris opens all the way up and what is in focus is say, one foot forward and back. Anything in front of that starts to blurr out of focus, and anything behind that blurrs also. With lots of light the automatic iris closes and, in the same situation, everything say two to three feet forward and two to three feet back is in good focus.

The next thing that we try to do with lighting is to give a three-dimensional look or some appearance that allows the viewer to sense that this is not a flat picture but that it has depth. Back lighting is particularly effective in helping with this. Even outdoors, you can use big flat sheets of either all white (foam core) or aluminum foil covered boards to reflect light in dark areas, and you can also use these boards indoors.

Lighting skill is particularly important with low cost cameras. So what you lack in ultimate camera equipment, you make up for with effective lighting, such as using the light boards.

When shooting news shots, you usually take it the way you find it, but shooting commercials means you have the time to do it the best you can because this commercial may play hundreds of times and warrants the best look you can obtain.

Barn doors on lights are handy, and we will show you how to make inexpensive barn doors elsewhere for these inexpensive flood and consumer spots. In the meantime, always have a roll of very heavy aluminum foil around to whip up a foil barn door when you need to keep light off of a certain spot. Just wrap a sheet of heavy foil around the base and bend out a foil barn door where you want it.

Remember, with the wireless BSR control unit, you can easily dim or set the level of any lights connected and controlled by the wireless controlled lamp modules.

One of the considerations (handicaps) you may have to work with is eight-foot ceilings. An ideal studio, of course, has overhead lights much higher than eight feet, but since most of us now (small town operations) are going to have to work with a standard office-type room with low ceilings, we have to work with this handicap. What we will need to do is have our overhead lights spread out with many smaller

directly overhead not-so-bright bulbs, since we cannot get high enough for these to spread out naturally.

We are going to be setting up basically three lights. The key light, which should be the brightest and is usually a stand-mounted light which stands somewhere back from the same area, angle and coming from the direction of the camera, usually about eye level or a little higher, depending upon how high your camera is mounted. Next is the fill light which is not quite as bright and is usually off to one side and possibly a little higher than the key light. Your overhead or third light beams down from the ceiling and lights the subject from directly above. If the fourth light is put into play, particularly with a studio setup, and that is the back light, this can be close to the floor with light angled up or it can be up far behind the subject and angled far down on the subject. This light gives highlights to hair and gives a sharper, distinguishable edge to make the person stand out more in third dimension from the background. The reason far up or down mounting is to put it somewhere that your camera never pans across it.

To learn lighting, you put all these in place and then make a tape with different combinations of brightness of key, fill, overhead and back lighting and announce on the audio track what each setup is. Then go back and review the tape with all the different combinations and angles of lights, and you will soon learn what combination of brightness and placement gives you the best looking picture. Remember, your subject may be moving around so you have to have everywhere they are moving lighted about the same. So try it out and you'll soon learn what works.

This, like playing the piano, you can read all the theory books in the world, but until you actually play the piano, you cannot learn the piano. The best way to learn lighting is to do lighting, and remember, a little ingenuity can give you great results with very little invested in lighting equipment.

One disadvantage of using this type of inexpensive consumer bulb means you will need to have a case with wrapping cloths so you can pack up bulbs separately because they are very breakable when you are going out in the field to shoot. One good commercial high output light is probably the best bet for ENG (Electronic News Gathering). You may need a light that can also work on batteries for ENG work, but that again is another subject.

lptv lighting
More on lighting for LPTV next issue.....

Note: We have pulled several of our regular items this issue to make room for the FCC releases on cut-offs and on the lottery.



PUBLIC NOTICE

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6082

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

Report No. 83-2

Released: August 24, 1983

CUT-OFF DATE: September 23, 1983

NOTICE: 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 September 23, 1983. 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 September 23, 1983. Conflicting applications tendered after that date will be returned as unacceptable for filing. 2/

Any inquiries regarding the foregoing should be directed to Keith Larson at (202) 632-9356.

1/ The appendix indicates the extent to which the listed applications are already mutually exclusive. Mutually exclusive application groups are separated by asterisks (*).

2/ Applications designated by an asterisk (*) are under consideration for funding through the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program of the National Technical and Information Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

BPTTV-8011201Q NEW-T HANAIEI, HAWAII
B. & J. COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: 025 KW

BPTTV-8011261D NEW-T OZONA, TEXAS
COYOTE TRANSLATORS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: 080 KW

BPTTV-8011261E NEW-T OZONA, TEXAS
COYOTE TRANSLATORS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: 080 KW

BPTTV-820310TT NEW-T NEWCOMB, NEW YORK
TOWN OF NEWCOMB
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .008 KW

BPTTV-8204135J NEW-T GRAVIAN ISLAND, ETC., ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .043 KW

* BPTTV-820519TZ NEW-T BARAGA, MICHIGAN
DJIBWA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .014 KW

* BPTTV-830225XH NEW-T RUMFORD, ETC., MAINE
COLBY-BATES-BOWDOIN EDUC'L. TELE CORP
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP: .060 KW

* BPTTV-830225YY NEW-T BETHEL, ETC., MAINE
COLBY-BATES-BOWDOIN EDUC'L. TELE CORP
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: .022 KW

BPTVL-8101151J NEW-T MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA
NEIL GOLOSTEIN, JANICE BURKE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .280 KW; HAAT: 83 FT

BPTVL-810303ET NEW-T AKHIQK, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .056 KW

BPTVL-810303JD NEW-T YAKUTAT, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .051 KW

BPTVL-810303JI NEW-T WHITTIER, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .055 KW

BPTT-8011201K NEW-T LIHUE, HAWAII
B. & J. COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: .900 KW

BPTT-801201IL NEW-T JACK'S CABIN, COLORADO
GUNNISON COUNTY METRO. RECREAT. DIST.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65
ERP: .197 KW

BPTT-8012081D NEW-T GREEN RIVER, WYOMING
GERALD E. DEVINE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67
ERP: 1.58 KW

BPTT-810122JD NEW-T MARVINE CREEK RURAL, COLORADO
RIO BLANCO COUNTY TV ASSOCIATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50
ERP: .126 KW

BPTT-810123JP NEW-T UKIAH, CALIFORNIA
TELEVISION IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49
ERP: 2.53 KW

* BPTT-8204195V K700D MANTI, ETC., UTAH
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 70
ERP: 6.52 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34
ERP: .741 KW

* BPTT-830225XG NEW-T WATERVILLE, ETC., MAINE
COLBY-BATES-BOWDOIN EDUC'L. TELE CORP
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22
ERP: .270 KW

* BPTT-830225XJ NEW-T SHOWHEGAN, ETC., MAINE
COLBY-BATES-BOWDOIN EDUC'L. TELE CORP
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 1.24 KW

* BPTT-8302281O NEW-T IOLA, KANSAS
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30
ERP: 12.5 KW

* BPTT-830228RC NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
REGENTS THE UNIV OF NM - ALBUQUERQUE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 55
ERP: .899 KW

BPTTL-8011211M NEW-T FALLON, NEVADA
COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 59
ERP: 2.18 KW

BPTTL-8101071O NEW-T ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
SUMMIT COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 20.1 KW

BPTTL-810119JQ NEW-T ROUNDUP, MONTANA
ROUNDUP T.V. TAX DISTRICT
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: .801 KW

* BPTTL-8204065U NEW-T MARYSVALE, UTAH
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32
ERP: .509 KW

BPTTL-820616RK NEW-T FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA
JOANN P. HOTZ
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17
ERP: 1.72 KW

BPTTL-8209245O NEW-T TAMUNING, GUAM
GUAHAN AIRWAVES CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 1.26 KW

* BPTTL-830225X1 NEW-T CROWNPPOINT, NEW MEXICO
NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38
ERP: .558 KW

* BPTTL-830225XK NEW-T SHIPROCK, NEW MEXICO
NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48
ERP: .578 KW

* BPTTL-830225XL NEW-T TSAILE, ARIZONA
NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40
ERP: .235 KW

* BPTTL-830225XM NEW-T CHINLE, ARIZONA
NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
ERP: .578 KW

- * BPTTL-830225YJ NEW-T GLASGOW, MONTANA
VALLEY COUNTY T.V. DIST. NO. 1
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 1.38 KW
- * BPTTL-830228PG NEW-T LAPWAI, IDAHO
NEZ PERCE TRIBAL FOUNDATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36
ERP: 11.1 KW
- * BPTTL-830302OL NEW-T CHINA LAKE, ETC., CALIFORNIA
INDIAN WELLS VALLEY TV BOOSTER, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: .555 KW
- * BPTTL-830302YI NEW-T MALTA, MONTANA
PHILLIPS COUNTY T.V. TRANSLATOR DIST
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: 1.38 KW

Mutually Exclusive "A" Application Groups

- BPTTL-820521TF NEW-T IDLA, KANSAS
TELECRAFTR CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 1.12 KW
- BPTTL-8207165Z NEW-T SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS
EDWARD F. ANGLIN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 7.49 KW
- BPTTL-830223TU NEW-T HARRISON, ARKANSAS
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: .74 KW
- * BPTT-830228RB NEW-T PITTSBURG, KANSAS
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 10.2 KW

- BPTTL-8206150Z NEW-T PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS
LINDA D. CLEVINGER
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41
ERP: .724 KW
- BPTTL-820617A3 NEW-T SEARCY, ARKANSAS
INDEPENDENT SATELLITE SYSTEM, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41
ERP: 14.3 KW

- BPTTL-820616TH NEW-T FOXHOM, MINNESOTA
JOANN P. HOTZ
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: 4.01 KW
- BPTTL-820623A9 NEW-T DETROIT LAKES, ETC., MINNESOTA
PARK RAPIOS ENTERPRISE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: 14.5 KW

- BPTT-801120ID NEW-T ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON
B. & J. COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: .810 KW
- BPTTL-820616QT NEW-T FORD PRAIRIE, WASHINGTON
SKOOKUMCHUCK ETHNIC COMM., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: 2.85 KW
- BPTTL-830309XP NEW-T SEASIDE, ETC., OREGON
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: .666 KW

- * BPTTL-820803TV NEW-T CHINOOK, MONTANA
BLAINE COUNTY PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: .211 KW
- BPTTL-821206TN NEW-T LEWISTOWN, MONTANA
DR BERNARD LAFAYETTE, JR
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 1.02 KW

- BPTTL-830224RI NEW-T JORDAN, MONTANA
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63
ERP: .12 KW
- * BPTT-830304IF NEW-T FORT PECK, ETC., MONTANA
VALLEY COUNTY T.V. DIST. NO. 1
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63
ERP: 1.38 KW

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

Report No.: NL-1 Released: August 24, 1983
MX Case No.: L83-1,4,12,15,17,19,20
Lottery Session: 830929AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on September 29, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selection will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selection.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 830929AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	1
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

MX CASE NO.: L83-1

					SELECTION	NUMBER
		DIV	MIN.	PROBABILITY		BLOCK
BPTT	820521TS NEW-T BOWENHOMT NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS CORP. 720 HAWTHORNE ST. ALEXANDRIA TX 76308 REQ: CHAN. 58; TPO 1000 W	ND	3	N	0.400	000- 399
BPTTL	820924TJ NEW-T BOWENHOMT OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES 3636 TALILUNA AVE. #208 KNOXVILLE TN 37919 REQ: CHAN. 58; TPO 1000 W	ND	2	N	0.600	400- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2		SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L83-4

					SELECTION	NUMBER
		DIV	MIN.	PROBABILITY		BLOCK
BPTT	820521TT NEW-T HILTON NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS CORP. 720 HAWTHORNE STREET ALEXANDRIA TX 76308 REQ: CHAN. 30; TPO 1000 W	ND	3	N	0.400	000- 399
BPTTL	821025TG NEW-T HILTON OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES 3636 TALILUNA AVE #208 KNOXVILLE TN 37919 REQ: CHAN. 30; TPO 1000 W	ND	2	N	0.600	400- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2		SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L83-12

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	810217KB NEW-T CASPER HOWARD PUBLICATIONS, INC. 1715 S. FREEMAN, P.O.#570 OCEANSIDE, CA 92054 REQ:CHAN. 13; TPO 100 W	WT	3	N 0.250	000- 249
BPTVL	810410ID NEW-T CASPER MANNA MEDIA INC. 111 EAST 2ND ST. CASPER WY 82601 REQ:CHAN. 13; TPO 100 W	WT	1	N 0.500	250- 749
BPTVL	810904TH NEW-T CASPER KUTV, INC. 2185 SO. 3600 WEST SALT LAKE CITY UT 84119 REQ:CHAN. 13; TPO 100 W	WT	3	N 0.250	750- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		3	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L83-15

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	820602TT NEW-T LAND OF LAKES LAND OF LAKES SUPERSTATION, INC. 1919 PA. AVE. NW #200 WASHINGTON, DC 20006 REQ:CHAN. 16; TPO 1000 W	WI	1	N 0.571	000- 570
BPTTL	830214YG NEW-T LAND OF LAKES OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISE 3636 TALILUNA AVE. #208 KNOXVILLE TN 37919 REQ:CHAN. 16; TPO 1000 W	WI	2	N 0.428	571- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L83-17

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	820525TZ NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE/CARIBOU NE LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. 4213 S. 8TH STREET ARLINGTON VA 22204 REQ:CHAN. 14; TPO 100 W	NE	2	N 0.600	000- 599
BPTTL	830218TP NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE NORTHEAST PUBLISHING COMPANY BOX 510 PRESQUE ISLE NE 04769 REQ:CHAN. 14; TPO 100 W	NE	3	N 0.400	600- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L83-15

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	810717IE NEW-T CHILLICOTHE SOWERS NEWSPAPERS, INC. RT. #4 ROLLA MO 65401 REQ:CHAN. 12; TPO 10 W	MO	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTVL	810903QS NEW-T TRENTON GREEN HILLS LPTV, INC. 122 EAST EIGHT ST. TRENTON MO 64683 REQ:CHAN. 12; TPO 10 W	MO	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L83-20

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	820108TU NEW-T STEAKBOAT SPRINGS WESTERN SLOPE COMMUNICATIONS, LTD. 818 COLORADO AVE. GLENWOOD SPRINGS CO 81611 REQ:CHAN. 34; TPO 10 W	CO	3	N 0.400	000- 399
BPTTL	820423SA NEW-T STEAKBOAT SPRINGS KENNERLY & KENNERLY 1501 NORTH CHRISLO DR. HINDEN LA 71055 REQ:CHAN. 34; TPO 1000 W	CO	2	N 0.600	400- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

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

Report No.: ML-1 Released: August 23, 1983
MX Case No.: L83-1,4,12,15,17,19,20
Lottery Session: 830929AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on September 29, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectees will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectees.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 830929AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

MX CASE NO.: L83-1

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
EPTT	820521TS NEW-T BOWESMONT NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS CORP. 720 HAWTHORNE ST. ALEXANDRIA VA 56308 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1000 W	ND	3	N 0.400	000- 399
BPTTL	820924TJ NEW-T BOWESMONT OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES 3636 TALILUNA AVE. #208 KNOXVILLE TN 37919 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1000 W	ND	2	N 0.600	400- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L83-4

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	820521TT NEW-T HILTON NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS CORP. 720 HAWTHORNE STREET ALEXANDRIA VA 56308 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 1000 W	ND	3	N 0.400	000- 399
BPTTL	821025TG NEW-T HILTON OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES 3636 TALILUNA AVE #208 KNOXVILLE TN 37919 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 1000 W	ND	2	N 0.600	400- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L83-12

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	810217KB NEW-T CASPER HOWARD PUBLICATIONS, INC. 1715 S. FREEMAN, P.O.#570 OCEANSIDE, CA 92054 REQ:CHAN. 13; ERP 100 W	WT	3	N 0.250	000- 249
BPTVL	810410ID NEW-T CASPER MANNA MEDIA INC. 111 EAST 2ND ST. CASPER WY 82601 REQ:CHAN. 13; ERP 100 W	WT	1	N 0.500	250- 749
BPTVL	810904TH NEW-T CASPER KUTV, INC. 2185 SO. 3600 WEST SALT LAKE CITY UT 84119 REQ:CHAN. 13; ERP 100 W	WT	3	N 0.250	750- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		3	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

NX CASE NO.: L83-15

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	820602TT NEW-T LAND OF LAKES LAND OF LAKES SUPERSTATION, INC. 1919 PA. AVE. NW #200 WASHINGTON, DC 20006 REQ:CHAN. 16; ERP 1000 W	WI	1	M 0.571	000- 570
BPTTL	830214TG NEW-T LAND OF LAKES OVEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISE 3636 TALLUMA AVE. #208 KNOXVILLE TN 37919 REQ:CHAN. 16; ERP 1000 W	WI	2	M 0.428	571- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2		SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999			

NX CASE NO.: L83-17

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	820525TZ NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE/CARIBOU LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. 4213 S. 8TH STREET ARLINGTON VA 22204 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 100 W	ME	2	N 0.600	000- 599
BPTTL	830218TP NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE NORTHEAST PUBLISHING COMPANY BOX 510 PRESQUE ISLE ME 04769 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 100 W	ME	3	N 0.400	600- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2		SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000			

NX CASE NO.: L83-19

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	810717IE NEW-T CHILLICOTHE	MO	3	M 0.333	000- 332

SOMERS NEWSPAPERS, INC.
RT. #4
ROLLA MO 65402
REQ:CHAN. 12; ERP 10 W

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	810903QS NEW-T TRENTON GREEN HILLS LPTV, INC. 122 EAST EIGHT ST. TRENTON MO 64683 REQ:CHAN. 12; ERP 10 W	MO	1	M 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2		SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999			

NX CASE NO.: L83-20

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	820108TU NEW-T STEAMBOAT SPRINGS WESTERN SLOPE COMMUNICATIONS, LTD. 818 COLORADO AVE. GLENNWOOD SPRINGS CO 81611 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP 10 W	CO	3	M 0.400	000- 399
BPTTL	820423SA NEW-T STEAMBOAT SPRINGS KENNERLY & KENNERLY 1501 NORTH CHRISLO DR. MINDEM LA 71055 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP 1000 W	CO	2	M 0.600	400- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2		SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000			

About 35 a month are expected to appear on lottery, including tiers other than tier one. Two cutoff lists are expected monthly--if you need them faster than you get them in the magazine, let us know.

Reprinted from The Arizona Republic.

Valley station plans national video service

The term "much more music" used to apply only to rock radio. Now television has gotten into the game.

Musical videos of today's top artists, appearing either in concert clips or elegantly staged and imaginative vignettes, are popping up all over the dial at all times of the day and night.

There is the 24-hour Music Television service on cable, *Night Tracks* on Atlanta's nationally distributed WTBS-TV, the recently introduced *Friday Night Videos* on NBC and the locally produced *Wavelength* on KTVK-TV (Channel 3).

In Phoenix, there is also low-power television (or LPTV) Channel 61, which offers videos for 18 hours each day to a portion of the Valley. And little Channel 61 will be the hub for a new national music service, according to a plan revealed Thursday by the station's acting general manager, Booker Wade.

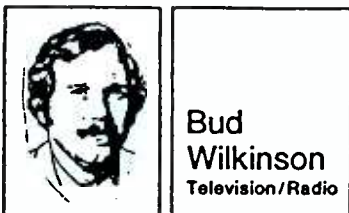
Wade, who also is president of the Community Television Network, reported that his CTN operation has worked out a joint operating agreement with cable's Satellite Program Network out of Tulsa, Okla., and will launch a service to be known as The MusicChannel next month.

The MusicChannel, which will supply seven hours of videos per day complete with "veejay" (video jockey) introductions, is expected to reach 6 million cable households over 468 cable systems across the country when the service starts Sept. 15.

It also will be seen over approximately two dozen LPTV stations.

"Each of the CTN markets will also carry the service," Wade said, referring to his network's six affiliates, of which Channel 61 is one.

All programming and production will be handled at Channel 61, with tapes being sent to Atlanta each day to be distributed to cable operators and stations via satellite. The normal programming hours will be from 5 a.m. to noon (EDT) or 2 to 9 a.m. Arizona time.



Bud Wilkinson
Television/Radio

Wade reported that The MusicChannel will appear in one-hour blocks, which will allow cable operators and stations to use as much or as little of the service as they desire and provide the opportunity for taped delays.

Channel 61, for instance, normally signs on at 6 a.m.

"We will record it," said Wade, explaining that the playback will occur from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., followed by the station's regular video programming.

The videos to be used will be aimed at counterprogramming the already established MTV, generally a purveyor of hard rock with scant attention payed to adult contemporary, country or rhythm-and-blues video cuts.

The MusicChannel primarily will offer adult contemporary, while taking crossover selections from the other charts. "It will be clearly positioned," Wade said.

Like MTV, cable subscribers will be able to receive The MusicChannel in stereo by feeding the audio off the cable through their receivers.

New Flagstaff TV station to play only music videos

Notes from the North Country: Flagstaff will get a second commercial television station later this month when low-power Channel 9 signs on as an affiliate of the Community Television Network.

Like Phoenix's CTN outlet, low-power Channel 61, the Flagstaff station will play music "videos" during its broadcast day.

CTN president Booker Wade reported Tuesday that Channel 9 will play adult contemporary clips between 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. weekdays, followed by rock videos until 1 a.m. The weekend hours will be devoted solely to rock.

The target date for signing Channel 9 on the air is late August. A promotional campaign telling Flagstaff-area viewers that they will be able to "See the Music" already has begun. The "See the Music" theme also has been used for Channel 61.

"We're rolling ahead; be on about the time school starts," Wade said, referring to Northern Arizona University's fall semester.

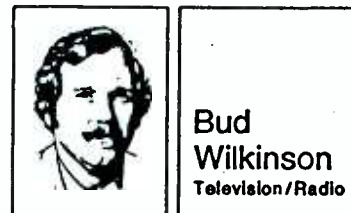
Wade, who is acting general manager of Channel 61, explained that the new station will have several advantages in Flagstaff that Channel 61 does not enjoy in the Valley.

"One of our biggest advantages is that the students (in the dorms) don't have access to cable and MTV (Music Television)," he said, noting that Channel 9 will have "a near-monopoly audience" for video lovers.

Others pluses include being on the superior VHF television band and having a tower site that will enable Channel 9 to saturate the market. Wade said the station's signal will reach 26 miles east, 20 miles south, 18 miles west and 16 miles north.

Channel 9 will have a small staff — "five or six people" — including three video jockeys.

CTN has low-power affiliates in Mobile,



Bud Wilkinson
Television/Radio

Ala.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Shreveport, La.; and Reno, Nev.; as well as in Phoenix and Flagstaff.

Low-power stations do not have as great a signal range as full-power stations, and, unlike their stronger brethren, are not supplied with traditional call letters by the Federal Communications Commission.

• NBC affiliate KNAZ-TV (Channel 2), currently the only commercial television station in Flagstaff, soon will find its news ranks severely depleted.

Donna Cline, who co-anchors the station's 6 p.m. weekday newscast, resigned Friday to take a reporting job at KUBC-TV in Las Vegas, Nev. She leaves Aug. 19.

Barb Cortese, who co-anchors the 10 p.m. news show, also has turned in a resignation and will depart Aug. 26.

Weather forecaster Jenifer Hosack, who worked the 6 and 10 p.m. newscasts, left last week. She had taken over for longtime forecaster Paul Sorenson, who died in June.

News director Kris Wilson, who finds himself a victim of normal small-market attrition, is searching for new talent. He has hired Melissa Hellenik from KNBR radio in San Francisco as a reporter.

• Ted Danson, star of the NBC comedy series *Cheers*, grew up in the Flagstaff area. He will return this weekend to attend a client party planned by Channel 2 to introduce NBC's fall entries.

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 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



All Lo-Power Publishing personal copies of manuals and materials free of charge to ICTV members

INSTRUCTIONAL 'HOW TO' VIDEOTAPES AVAILABLE

(Use for one week; members pay only for shipping, handling and record keeping)

- ★ Techniques of Using One Camera
- ★ Setting up a Studio
- ★ Lighting for Television
- ★ Multiple Camera Techniques
- ★ Shooting Video 'Basics'
- ★ How to Shoot a Sports Event
- ★ How to Broadcast a Local Wedding
- ★ How to Broadcast a Church Service
- ★ Shooting Local Commericals for Cable or LPTV
- ★ Television Tape Production
- ★ LPTV Crash Course
- ★ LPTV Crash Course 'B'
- ★ Subscription TV
- ★ World's Smallest Full Service Station
- ★ The New Mavica 'Still Camera'

BOOKS AND MANUALS -- LOANED FOR

TWO WEEKS, FREE TO MEMBERS

(Members pay only for shipping, handling and record keeping)

- ★ Color TV Studio Design and Operation
- ★ Videotape Production and Communication Techniques
- ★ Designing and Maintaining a Small Television Studio
- ★ Television Production Handbook
- ★ Video User's Handbook
- ★ TV Engineering Handbook (very large and heavy book)

The LPTV Association That Works

FREE APPLICATION ASSISTANCE HOTLINE FOR MEMBERS - 6 DAYS A WEEK

- ☆ WE DO A COMPLETE RURAL AREA VHF LPTV FCC APPLICATION FOR YOU! ☆
- ☆ Members' Price: \$250 ☆

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 _____ () _____

Applications Filed Since the July Issue

ARIZONA

Lake Havasu City/Needles, CA
7 10w Phalanx Video 7/13/83

ARKANSAS

Harrison
66 100w Christians Inc./Christ 7/11/83

Springdale
68 100w Christians Inc./Christ 7/11/83

CALIFORNIA

Arroyo Grande
66 1kw Erwin Scala Bcg. Corp. 7/25/83
68 1kw " " 7/25/83

Atwater
16 1kw Robert Donaldson 7/28/83
50 1kw " " 7/28/83

Crescent City
20 1kw Community Broadcasting 7/26/83

Healdsburg
16 1kw S.V. Associates 7/15/83
30 1kw " " 7/18/83

San Luis Obispo
64 1kw Robert Donaldson 7/28/83

FLORIDA

Inverness
59 1kw Local Power Television 7/25/83
69 1kw " " 7/25/83

GEORGIA

Brunswick
15 100w Robert M. Schuele 7/19/83
31 100w " " 7/19/83

IDAHO

Sandpoint
11 10w Statesman-Examiner, Inc. 4/12/83

ILLINOIS

Effingham
33 100w Effingham Bcg. Co. 7/27/83

LOUISIANA

Bogalusa
39 100w Bogalusa Daily News 7/27/83
48 100w " " 7/27/83
51 100w " " 7/27/83
64 100w " " 7/27/83

Covington
34 1kw Bogalusa Daily News 7/27/83
56 1kw " " 7/27/83
66 1kw " " 7/27/83

MICHIGAN

Sault Ste. Marie
27 1kw Koenig Broadcast Group 7/14/83

MINNESOTA

Aitkin
5 10w Brainerd Daily Dispatch 7/5/83

Brainerd
10 10w Brainerd Daily Dispatch 7/6/83
14 1kw " " 7/6/83
18 1kw " " 7/6/83
24 20w " " 7/6/83

PUERTO RICO

Naranjito
51 1kw Angel F. Ginorio 7/22/83

SOUTH CAROLINA

Myrtle Beach
8 10w Channel America, Inc. 7/14/83

TENNESSEE

Lawrenceburg
10 10w Sarah Hunter Evetts 7/26/83

TEXAS

Alpine
2 10w Jeffrey Nightbyrd 7/27/83
14 100w " " 7/27/83
16 100w " " 7/27/83
41 100w Glenda Ingram 8/8/83

Brownwood
22 1kw Channel America, Inc. 7/14/83

Fredericksburg
20 100w Dr. Terry Peters 7/18/83

Huntsville
5 10w Womens' LPTV Network 8/8/83
9 10w Russell Communications 8/8/83
17 1kw " " 8/8/83
23 1kw " " 8/8/83
28 1kw Kentel 8/8/83
41 1kw Localvision 8/8/83

Lufkin
42 1kw Local Power Television 7/25/83
48 1kw " " 7/25/83
58 1kw " " 7/25/83

Nacogdoches
17 1kw Russell Communications 8/8/83
30 1kw Kentel 8/8/83
38 1kw Russell Communications 8/8/83
41 1kw Womens' LPTV Network 8/8/83
57 1kw Localvision 8/8/83
59 1kw Russell Communications 8/8/83

Paris
9 10w Russell Communications 8/8/83
17 1kw " " 8/8/83
25 1kw Womens' LPTV Network 8/8/83
48 1kw Russell Communications 8/8/83
50 1kw Kentel 8/8/83
53 1kw Localvision 8/8/83

Pecos
65 100w Rosalie Wester Grado 7/13/83

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen
57 1kw S.V. Associates 7/15/83

Chelan
44 100w Statesman-Examiner 7/12/83

Kennewick
7 10w Channel America, Inc. 7/14/83

WYOMING

Gillette
16 1kw Russell Communications 7/27/83
18 1kw Localvision 7/27/83
22 1kw GenEric Television 7/27/83
24 1kw Russell Communications 7/27/83
26 1kw Womens' LPTV Network 7/27/83
28 1kw Kentel 7/27/83
44 1kw Russell Communications 7/27/83
46 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 7/27/83

Willmar
19 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 7/8/83
21 1kw Kentel 7/8/83
24 1kw GenEric 7/8/83

Willmar, Lake Lillian, Raymond
6 10w Womens' LPTV Network 7/8/83
13 10w Localvision 7/8/83

MISSISSIPPI

Natchez
4 10w Localvision 7/8/83
11 10w Russell Communications 7/8/83
19 1kw Kentel 7/8/83
21 1kw Womens' LPTV Network 7/8/83
42 1kw Russell Communications 7/8/83
61 1kw " " 7/8/83
69 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 7/8/83

MISSOURI

Branson
25 100w Christians Inc./Christ 7/11/83

NEW JERSEY

Wildwood
7 10w Rosalie Wester Grado 7/13/83

NEW MEXICO

Alamogordo
16 100w Channel America, Inc. 7/14/83

NEW YORK

Highlands
14 1kw Channel America, Inc. 7/14/83

Poughkeepsie
15 1kw Local Power Television 7/25/83

NORTH CAROLINA

Murphy
14 1kw Jones Enterprises 7/22/83

NORTH DAKOTA

Williston
25 100w Williston Daily Herald 7/18/83
41 100w " " 7/18/83
43 100w " " 7/18/83

OKLAHOMA

Stillwater
45 1kw Russell Communications 7/8/83
59 1kw " " 7/8/83

OREGON

Astoria
19 1kw S.V. Associates 7/18/83

Coos Bay
25 1kw Local Power Television 7/25/83
27 1kw " " 7/25/83
33 1kw " " 7/25/83

Newport
29 1kw S.V. Associates 7/15/83

Roseburg
25 1kw S.V. Associates 7/15/83

Wasco
67 100w N. Sherman TV Co-op 8/10/83

PENNSYLVANIA

Addison
42 1kw Uniontown Bcg. Corp. 6/29/83

NOTICE--Due to the large number of FCC releases this month, including new form, cutoff and lottery lists, we have pulled most of our regular issue to make room.

August 1983, Issue 28

PUERTO RICO

Naranjito
51 1kw Angel F. Ginorio 5/31/83

SOUTH CAROLINA

Myrtle Beach
8 10w Channel America, Inc. 7/14/83

TENNESSEE

Lawrenceburg
10 10w Sarah Hunter Evette 7/25/83

TEXAS

Alpine
2 10w Jeffrey Nightbyrd 7/27/83
14 100w Low Power Tech. 7/27/83
16 100w Jeffrey Nightbyrd 7/27/83
41 100w Glenda Ingram 8/8/83

Brownwood
22 1kw Channel America, Inc. 7/14/83

Fredericksburg
20 100w Dr. Terry Peters 7/18/83

Huntsville
5 10w Women's LPTV Network 8/8/83
9 10w Russell Communications 8/8/83
17 1kw " " 8/8/83
23 1kw " " 8/8/83
28 1kw Kentel 8/8/83
41 1kw Localvision 8/8/83

Lufkin
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46 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/8/83

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1919 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

603

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August 19, 1983

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENT TO LOW POWER TELEVISION/TELEVISION
TRANSLATOR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT APPLICATION
(FORM 346)**

On July 22, 1983, the Office of Management and Budget approved revisions to FCC Form 346, implementing the utilization of lotteries in low power television/television translator licensing proceedings and clarifying certain required engineering data.

Until the new edition of the form is available applicants are required to file the attached supplement with the September 1982 edition of FCC Form 346.

SUPPLEMENTARY LOTTERY AND PREFERENCE INFORMATION

Important: Read the following material carefully before completing the attached certifications.

Section II: LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS

Supplementary Instructions:

A. As used in Section II, the words "party to this application" have the following meanings:

- Individual Applicant: The applicant.
- Partnership Applicant: All partners, including limited partners having an interest of one percent or more in profits. If any partner is a corporation or other entity, the definitions set forth below will apply.
- Corporate Applicant: All officers and directors, and all persons or entities who are the beneficial or record owners or have the right to vote any capital stock, membership or ownership interests of one percent or more, or subscribers to such interests, shall be considered parties to this application. If any corporation or other legal entity owns stock in the applicant, its officers, directors and persons or entities who are the beneficial or record owners or have the right to vote capital stock, membership or ownership interests of one percent or more, or subscribers to such interests, of that entity shall also be considered parties to this application.
- Any Other Applicant: All executive officers, members of the governing board, and owners or subscribers to membership or ownership interests of one percent or more in the applicant.

Multiple Applications: Multiple Applications are defined as two or more LPTV or translator applications, filed by the same applicant, or by different applicants in which any party common to both applicants is an officer, director or has an interest of one percent or more, both of which, due to overlapping contours on the same or conflicting frequencies, cannot be granted simultaneously.

Section V: PREFERENCES

1.

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.

2. 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.

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 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 a 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:

(1) a daily newspaper; and

a license or construction permit for:

(2) a television station, including low power and television translator station;

(3) an AM or FM radio broadcast station;

(4) a direct broadcast satellite transponder; and

(5) 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 station - 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 - 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.

Engineering Supplement

If application is for a minor change in an existing station, minor amendment to a pending application or minor modification of a construction permit, identify the station by its call letters, the application by its reference number and the construction permit by its file number; and attach plots comparing the existing and proposed protected signal contours as an exhibit. (See FCC Form 346 Section 1, Question No. 2 (c).)

Attach as an exhibit a polar diagram of the radiation pattern (relative field) of the transmitting antenna, showing clearly the correct relationship between the major lobe or 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, clearly indicate this fact and omit the polar diagram. (See FCC Form 346 Section V, Question No. 8.)

File Number _____ Name of Applicant _____ Telephone No. _____

Mailing Address (City/State/Zip Code) _____

REMINDER: Do not complete the following without reading carefully the definitions and other information set out in the foregoing pages.

REQUIRED CERTIFICATIONS: (Legal Qualifications)

Multiple Applications

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. Yes ___ No ___

If no, this application cannot be accepted for filing.

Real Party In Interest Certification

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. Yes ___ No ___

If no, this application cannot be accepted for filing.

CERTIFICATION OF PREFERENCES

Minority

1. The applicant certifies that it is entitled to and seeks to claim a minority preference: Yes ___: No ___. If yes, complete the following.

(Use supplementary page if necessary) Percentage interest

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>in the applicant</u>	<u>Minority Group</u>

Diversification Preference

- The applicant certifies that it and/or its owners have no interest, in the aggregate, exceeding 50 percent in any media of mass communications: Yes ___: No ___.
- 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: Yes ___: No ___.
- 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: Yes ___: No ___.

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 the _____ day of _____, 19__.

 Signature Title

FIRST CLASS



Electric Auto 1917
USA 17c



Electric Auto 1917
USA 17c

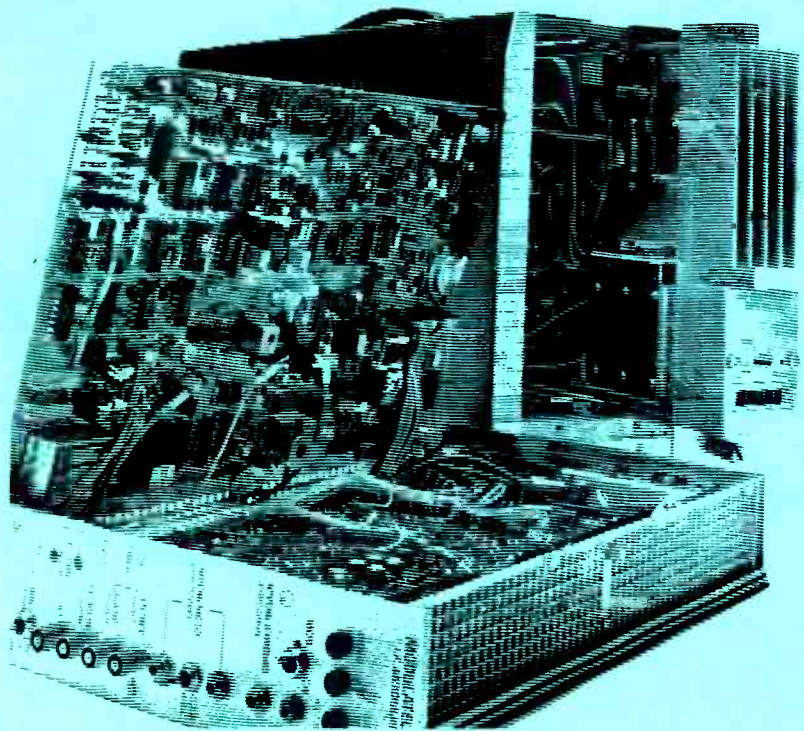


From Lo-Power TV
7432 E. Diamond
Scottsdale, Az. 85257

To..

John Powley
1536 Logan Avenue
Altoona, PA 16602
6/84

Thomson-LGT Low Power TV Transmitters.
Experience our experience.



Built into every LGT low power TV transmitter is a feature nobody else can offer: 25 years of TV transmitter experience. In 98 countries. That's why LGT is the big name in low and medium power transmitters.

- Solid state; built to full broadcast equipment standards
- Simple trouble-shooting and service
- Modular construction
- Parts, field-test engineers and application engineers available where needed, when needed
- Engineer sent to commission new units

All around the world, LGT spells "peace of mind." If you're looking for a trouble-free transmitter that will still be pouring out strong signals years from now, LGT fits the description to the letter.

For more information on the LGT experience, contact Thomson-LGT, Division of Thomson-CSF Broadcast, Inc., 37 Brownhouse Road, Stamford, CT 06902. Tel. (203) 965-7131. TWX (710) 474-3346.

THOMSON-LGT
Division of Thomson-CSF Broadcast, Inc.



LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV

IMMEDIATE

TOTAL FREEZE

**ON ALL NEW
LPTV APPLICATIONS**

Cutoffs to Continue

September 1983

Got a call this morning from a lady from the Midwest that used to operate a local small town studio production facility that reached the community through an access channel on the cable system. She complained to the FCC when the cable system kicked the production off the system and was told that she should file for a 10-watt transmitter license to cover the community. She did everything they said she should do, filed several applications, etc. That was several years ago, and nothing was happening. I asked if she had tried to get her Senator and Congressman to put some pressure on to get something done at the Commission. She said she had done all that and still nothing happened. She wanted to know if she put it on without a license, what would happen? That was the only way translators were ever approved in the first place, I agreed. But since she had waited this long, I suggested waiting a little longer. She asked if she was risking jail if she put it on. My reply was that she might be fined and it might affect her getting a license on those she applied for, and since it appears something may be happening at the FCC now, I suggested she hang in there a little longer. Otherwise, if nothing happens soon, many more are going on without a license, and you'll just be one of many that will certainly be morally justified in going ahead without a license because of the Commission's lack of reasonable action.

It is already happening. Hundreds of LPTV operations are on without a license (they also save a bundle on equipment), and we believe they are going on the air at a far faster rate than legal LPTV operations. Say, for example, a farmer has a satellite receiver, and he wants to share his reception with his hired man and neighbors as far as four or five miles down the road. Nearly everyone in the business I know of, if he asks, they will tell him to forget the FCC. So he puts it on the air and everybody gets it, and it works just fine.

The Indians are mad, on the warpath, and the tribes are reported to be getting together in a national caucus soon to give the FCC an ultimatum--either license all of their applications in the next 60 days, or they are going to do their own licensing on their reservations. They are going to put them on without FCC approval, due to total inaction on the FCC's part, and since they have legal jurisdiction over their reservations, the Commission is going to have to go to court and prove they have jurisdiction and justify failing to license communications facilities for the vast, sparsely populated reservations in a reasonable time. In the meantime, the reservations are probably going to go ahead and will catch up to the 20th century without the Commission.

The people that we talk to that are at the Commission report there is a difference of night and day between Barbara Kreisman's management of what's happening in the LPTV area, than the previous leadership. They all seem to report she has performed a miracle getting the bureaucratic wheels grinding, even slowly, and about the only way things are going to be able to be speeded up now, is to get additional personnel for the LPTV branch. Whether the LPTV

Coalition lobbying effort is having any effect in getting Congress to authorize more resources for LPTV or not has still to be seen.

A daisy chain of nearly 400 applications, all affecting and interfering with each other in Texas and reaching up into Oklahoma, are reported as typical of problems to be solved.

Can you imagine, a lottery with 400 on it? Then, once that winner is established, another lottery in each remaining half of those that could exist along with the first winner. Then another lottery in each quarter, etc., of those remaining that can exist along side of those earlier winners without interference. So that chain may be years in processing the entanglement. If any loser along the way goes to court, it could tie up the whole chain for some more years.

To those of you that are wondering how the Cortez, channel 20 worked out that we put on the air in 14 days and wrote about last issue, here's the sequel-

The Sitco antenna transformers were replaced with coax baluns and it now works with the 20 watts output into the 12-element yagis is getting us out about 10 miles on the front and 2 miles off the back. After a couple of miles out, a tree or building in the way pretty much killed it (UHF), so outdoor antennas are necessary out of town in most areas and even in many parts of town (hilly).

Success of the Cortez operation will be dependent upon getting on the cable system (already promised) and the promotion and sale of a lot of outdoor UHF antennas. Many already have UHF antennas but pointed to the mountains the other direction.

In the meantime, because of a lottery odds reduction for me because of Cortez (odds cut 50%), I have agreed to sell the Cortez license when issued and the entire operation (minus studio) per the offer in the last issue. Also assigning three 1000-watt translator licenses we recently purchased in a small town in Texas to the same party for an additional fee.

More on all this next issue.



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IMMEDIATE TOTAL FREEZE ON ALL NEW LPTV APPLICATIONS

Cutoffs to Continue

We are printing the final pages of this on Saturday and hope to have the full text of the release from September 22 total freeze on new LPTV reproduced elsewhere in this issue provided it arrives in time. If it does not arrive in time we may leave a blank page. The gist of the freeze is as follows--no new LPTV applications, except to move channels from 70 to 82 to lower channels or to move on account of full service changes. The Commission is supposedly attempting to develop new rulemaking that speeds processing. This means, from what they tell us, at least February before new applications could possibly be accepted again.

Cutoff lists are to continue, as well as lotteries. The next lottery is reported to be tentatively scheduled for the 28th of October, though there have been no releases on it yet. This means a terrible disadvantage and unfair hurdle to those placed on cutoff during the new application freeze.

All of those people who have been doing regular filings will now be forced to move over to filing on top of cutoffs. People that would have had a good chance of being licensed will now likely have numerous applications filed on top of them.

Weird lottery odds (see the lottery list run this issue for September 23) on our Jamestown, channel 32 application that has significant interest to people filing on top of cutoffs; we filed before the tier one thing went into effect in Jamestown. Down the road out of tier one freeze areas, a cable system filed for a channel 32 translator that would interfere. Our channel 32 went into cutoff and no one could file in Jamestown because it was in tier two, unless they filed on the cutoff--Mountain TV Network filed on channels 31 and 33 on top of us on cutoff. Now here

is the punch line -- out of 1000 balls in the drum, we get 0.142 the Cable System Operator gets 0.095 and Mountain TV gets 0.760. If Mountain TV wins they get both channel 31 and 33. In your affidavit on the lottery you have to certify you do not have any other applications on file there competitive. This violates the spirit of that and if you have one licensed you are supposed to be at a disadvantage in the lottery on a second channel in the same city.

What this means is as follows: when you see an application on cut-off channel 32 you could file 31 - 33- 39- 25. You would have 4 times the odds the other guy has and if you win, you win all 4 - Got that?

In our case we had a 50% disadvantage because of my Cortez CP. The Cable System had even less odds because of four or more media and Mountain TV Network had a minority advantage because, as I recall, I believe it was filed 51% in her name and claimed she was a small part American Indian.

The total freeze was totally unexpected apparently even by most of the FCC staff.

This may give our office a chance to get into doing some lower power FM applications.

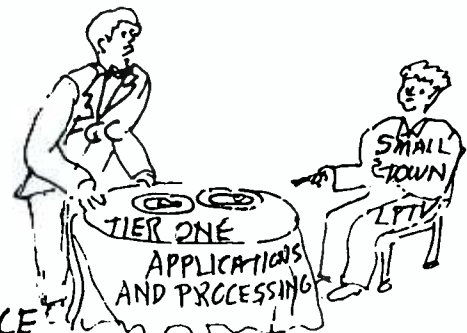
One reason for the freeze may be heavy pressure from the Big Boys who have hundreds of LPTV applications in the big cities.

It has become apparent that applications are still being filed at 100 to 200 a month in the rural tier one areas and the FCC is processing 25 or less a month so they were going no where on ever getting to the Big Boys big city applications.

So there has been pressure from the people with clout to stop small town applications so they can get to the big city grants.



SORRY-BUT
WE NEED
YOUR TABLE
FOR THE
BIG BOYS -
AFTER ALL YOU
HAD YOUR CHANCE
WITH THAT ONE PORK CHOP



Applications Filed Since the August Issue

ALASKA

Kenai
19 100w Tele-VU 7/25/83

Kenai & Soldotna
25 100w Tele-VU 7/25/83

ARIZONA

Prescott
26 100w LPTV Services

Safford
8 10w LPTV Services 8/24/83

Sierra Vista
35 100w LPTV Services 8/24/83

ARKANSAS

Russellville
14 1kw Russell Communications 8/11/83
18 1kw Localvision 8/11/83
20 1kw Russell Communications 8/11/83
22 1kw Kentel 8/11/83
42 1kw GenEric Television 8/11/83
44 1kw Russell Communications 8/11/83
46 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/11/83
48 1kw Women's LPTV Network 8/11/83

CALIFORNIA

Atwater/Merced
2 10w Control Design Service 3/11/83

Barstow
23 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83

Edwards
19 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83
36 1kw " " 8/9/83

Grass Valley/Nevada City
11 10w LPTV Services 8/9/83

Guadalupe
57 100w LPTV Services 8/9/83

San Luis Obispo
22 100w Alameda Television 8/10/83
33 100w " " 8/10/83
41 100w " " 8/10/83

COLORADO

Breckenridge
17 100w ZLTV, Inc. 8/11/83

GEORGIA

Gainesville
15 1kw Local Power Television 8/10/83
28 1kw " " 7/29/83
44 1kw " " 8/9/83
54 1kw " " 8/9/83

HAWAII

Kailua
45 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83
58 1kw " " 8/9/83
68 1kw " " 8/9/83

Pearl City
38 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83
46 1kw " " 8/9/83

IDAHO

Lewiston
20 1kw LPTV Services 8/24/83
49 1kw " " 8/24/83

Moscow
9 10w LPTV Services 8/9/83

LOUISIANA

Bogalusa
16 1kw Wexler, Reynolds,
Harrison, Schule, Inc. 7/29/83

MASSACHUSETTS

Yarmouth
8 10w Wexler, Reynolds,
Harrison, Schule, Inc. 7/29/83

NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe
32 1kw S.V. Associates 8/5/83

NEW YORK

Massena
20 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83

Olean
33 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83
41 1kw " " 8/24/83
42 100w " " 8/24/83
43 1kw " " 8/24/83

OKLAHOMA

Enid
53 1kw Marilyn Cameron 8/18/83

OREGON

Altamont
20 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83
41 1kw " " 8/9/83
52 1kw " " 8/9/83

Klamath Falls
6 10w LPTV Services 8/9/83
29 1kw " " 8/9/83

The Dalles/Goldendale
44 100w LPTV Services 8/24/83

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford
15 1kw LPTV Services 8/24/83
23 1kw " " 8/24/83
46 1kw " " 8/24/83

TEXAS

Brownwood
5 10w Russell Communications 8/5/83
11 10w GenEric Television 8/11/83
13 10w Russell Communications 8/5/83
19 1kw " " 8/11/83
19 1kw LPTV Services 8/9/83
22 1kw Localvision 8/5/83
30 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/5/83
38 1kw Women's LPTV Network 8/11/83
40 1kw Kentel 8/11/83

Bryan
5 10w Kermit C. Ashby 8/4/83
50 1kw " " 8/4/83

College Station
28 1kw Russell Communications 8/5/83
32 1kw Women's LPTV Network 8/11/83
34 1kw GenEric Television 8/11/83
50 1kw Russell Communications 8/11/83
52 1kw Kentel 8/11/83
54 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/11/83
56 1kw Russell Communications 8/11/83

Del Rio
2 10w LPTV Services 8/9/83
8 10w " " 8/24/83
11 10w " " 8/24/83

Eagle Pass
7 10w LPTV Services 8/24/83
13 10w " " 8/24/83

Huntsville
33 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/11/83
50 1kw GenEric Television 8/11/83

Nacogdoches
4 10w LPTV Services 8/24/83
12 10w " " 8/24/83
46 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/11/83
63 1kw GenEric Television 8/11/83

Pampas
27 1kw LPTV Services 8/24/83
40 1kw " " 8/9/83
52 1kw " " 8/9/83

Paris
29 1kw GenEric Television 8/11/83
58 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/11/83

Stephenville
7 10w LPTV Services 8/9/83

Sulphur Springs
27 100w LPTV Services 8/24/83
55 100w " " 8/24/83

Woodville/Colmesneil
10 10w Arlie D. Patton 8/5/83

WISCONSIN

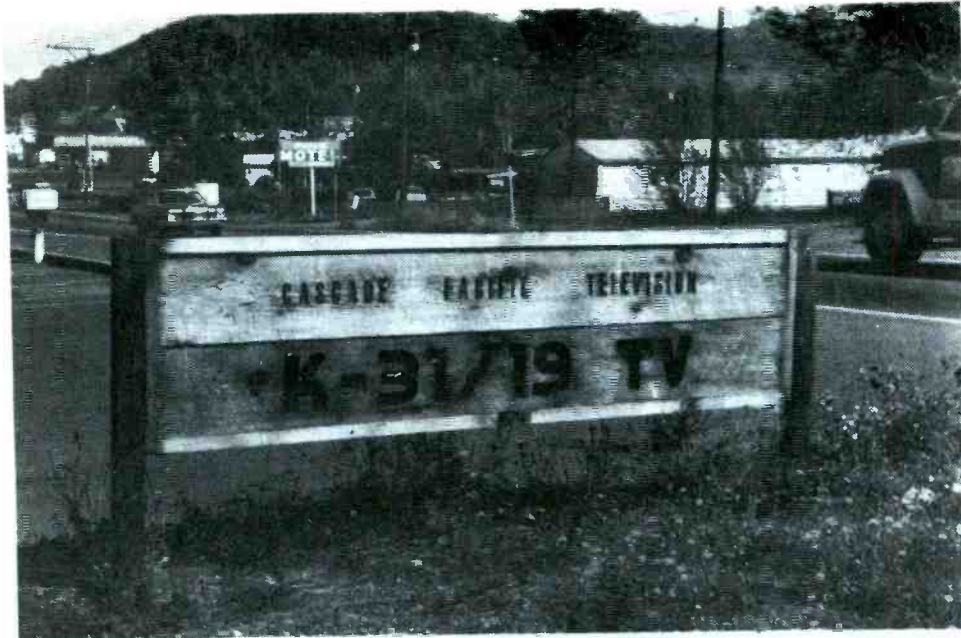
Fond du Lac
26 1kw LPTV Services 8/24/83
58 1kw " " 8/24/83

WYOMING

Cody
19 1kw Russell Communications 8/2/83
21 1kw Kentel 8/2/83
23 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/2/83
25 1kw Women's LPTV Network 8/2/83
27 1kw Russell Communications 8/2/83
31 1kw GenEric Television 8/2/83
43 1kw Russell Communications 8/2/83
48 1kw Localvision 8/2/83

Rawlins
9 10w Russell Communications 8/2/83
18 1kw " " 8/2/83
21 1kw Kentel 8/2/83
23 1kw GenEric Television 8/2/83
29 1kw Russell Communications 8/2/83
31 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/2/83
34 1kw Localvision 8/2/83
39 1kw Women's LPTV Network 8/2/83

Sheridan
18 1kw Women's LPTV Network 8/2/83
24 1kw Russell Communications 8/2/83
26 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 8/2/83
34 1kw Russell Communications 8/2/83
42 1kw GenEric Television 8/2/83
44 1kw Kentel 8/2/83
46 1kw Localvision 8/2/83
50 1kw Russell Communications 8/2/83



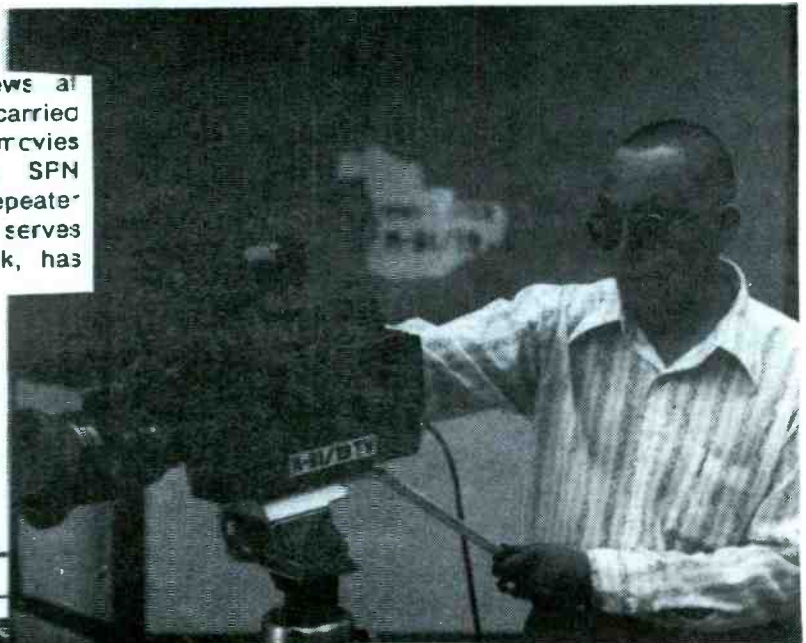
the Roseburg Oregon LPTV story

Cascade Pacific has not only one channel on the air they have two and the combination covers 29,000 homes.

Operating around the clock, presently, commercial sales are going so well they are considering going to local commercial production around the clock.

Local programming consists of local news at 6:00 to 6:30 daily Independent Network News is carried from 6:30 to 7pm followed by 20th Century Fox movies from 7 to 9 followed by another movie at 9pm. SPN programming is carried during the day. The repeater K19AD located on top of a mountain that easily serves several different cities including Myrtle Creek, has viewers as far cut as 75 miles.

Station uses 3 JVC-1900 3 tube cameras



See photo of the tower going up in Roseburg on our cover of June issue.



The repeater has an ERP of 20,000 watts. The Roseburg K31AE operates at an ERP of 447 watts on top a local mountain with a 100 watt transmitter. Both transmitters are EMCEES and both use Bogner omni high gain antennas.

Other popular programs include a local TV bowling show where the alley has qualifying rounds during the week and the finals on the weekend, which are taped and show later.

Local football games are being taped and home town merchants line up to get their commercials on.

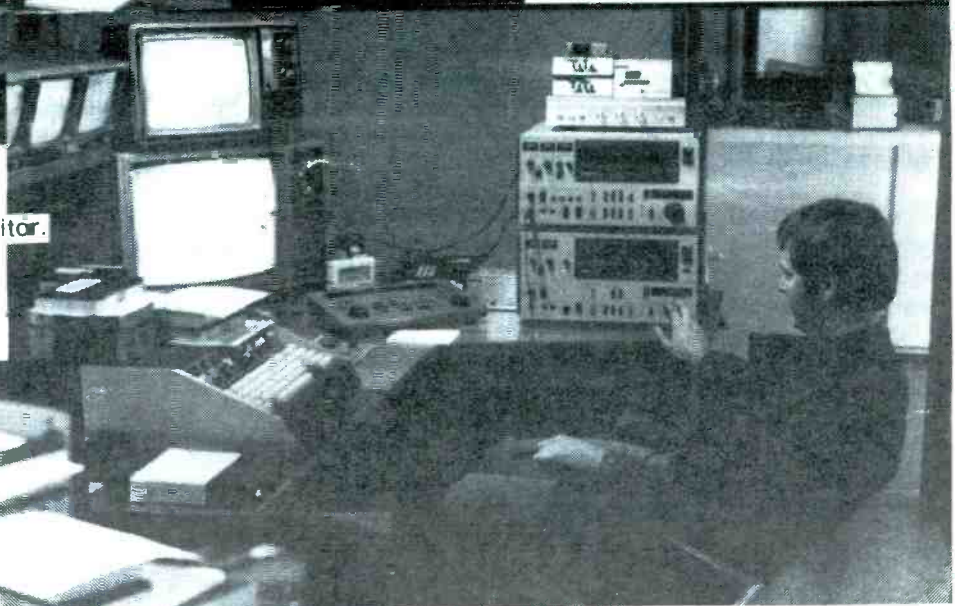
Commercial time is readily being sold and the station believes that 30% of local viewing is now on their channel.

The station runs the 700 club (religious show from CBN) at 7am and again at noon. The station has an arrangement for 20th Century Fox movies which are supplied on 3/4 inch tape.





3/4 inch Sony tape machines and editor.



Quanta-Font character generator left



Update:

An average of about 150 applications have been filed in tier one each month in the last half year with over 50% of those filed by our office for ICTV members.

Nearly all of the members we have been filing for on a regular basis when called about the freeze, say now to keep filing but switch over to filing on top of cutoffs (the only thing you can now file on).

We have actively discouraged all filing on top of other people, but I guess that's the way it's going to have to be. We will be filing multiple applications against cutoffs for them, not just one, such as our channel 32, for example. In UHF, adjacent channels are mutually exclusive, as well as -7, +14 and +15. Remember, however, you cannot be mutually exclusive with yourself.

By filing four, you will have four times the odds the original filer had, and if you win, you get all four. This is all very unfair to the original applicant who finally got his application on cutoff.

Neighborhood TV's lawsuit over the Commission's illegal procedures in violation of their own rules regarding Neighborhood's early translator applications may result in a court order delaying the September 29th lottery.

Commission's recent action in installing a total freeze would also be subject to court action, since no notice was given, etc. The minority preference also is certainly going to be challenged. Giving a minority a preference now violates the constitution protections of equal treatment regardless of race.

Regular translator users are being hurt badly by this recent freeze. Many were in the process and now everything is to a total stand still. With not even hope for relief on the horizon.

If a city's building permit department was getting behind, I doubt they could legally get away with putting on a freeze on suburban building permits so they could catch up downtown.

The FCC, likewise, is charged with handling these communications permits, and I am sure courts will rule they are charged with gearing up to handle it, and that they have totally failed to do so. A case can certainly be made by anyone putting on an illegal operation that the Commission has totally failed to handle their responsibility to the American public, and as such, they are totally justified in by-passing the Commission-delayed licensing. Three years is too long to wait for any licensing, particularly when there is no end in sight to the delays. There is going to be a low power licensing by-pass not only on the Indian reservations, but elsewhere as well. If this lasts, look for the state of Alaska to continue to put LPTV stations on, either with or without Commission approval. You won't hear about that one--instead, the Commission will haul some little guy in from Middle Field, Arkansas, and fine him for operating low power stations without a license. Somebody that they are sure is not ready to challenge their licensing inaction in court.

Our magazine was ready to mail September 17th with all of this, but the cutoff list and the public notice on the freeze failed to arrive here as scheduled, hence Monday the 19th is the best we can do. Someone at the Post Office's Express Mail dropped the ball.

Some LPTV applicants seem delighted that the FCC has frozen everything, these people evidently believe this will mean faster grants on their present applications. Our view, is that this just another cop out by the commission, instead of taking care the demand, and that the resulting almost certain mass filings on top of cut-offs will mean **NO** grants at all except thru the 35 a month lottery.

Translator operators are again frozen out from updating, modifying or getting service to a community. Translators and LPTV have have been sandbagged again.



PUBLIC NOTICE

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

6547

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

COMMISSION ADOPTS A FREEZE ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF ALL NEW LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS

Released: September 15, 1983

The Commission has adopted a freeze effective today on the acceptance of all new low power television and television translator applications, and applications seeking major amendments to licenses, construction permits or applications. Applications will continue to be accepted only when mutually exclusive with those on cut-off lists. This interim freeze will permit the Commission to focus all of its resources on elimination of its backlog of approximately 12,000 applications. In addition, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will be released within the next few months that will propose the adoption of procedures that will lessen the processing burdens for both the Commission and future Low Power Television and Television Translator applicants.

For further information, contact Barbara Kreisman, (202) 632-3894.



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

6386

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

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

Report No. 83-3

Released: September 13, 1983

CUT-OFF DATE: October 13, 1983

NOTICE: 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 October 13, 1983. 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 October 13, 1983. Conflicting applications tendered after that date will be returned as unacceptable for filing. 2/

Any inquiries regarding the foregoing should be directed to Keith Larson at (202) 632-9356.

1/ The appendix indicates the extent to which the listed applications are already mutually exclusive. Mutually exclusive application groups are separated by asterisks(*).

2/ Applications designated by asterisk (*) are under consideration for funding through the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program of the National Technical and Information Administration, U.S. Dept., of Commerce.

AA	PPPPP	PPPPP	EEEE	N	N	DDDD	IIII	X	X
A A	P P	P P	E	NN	N	D D	I	X	X
A A	PPPPP	PPPPP	EEEE	N N	N	D D	I	XX	
AAAAA	P	P	E	N N	N	D D	I	XX	
A A	P	P	E	N	NN	D D	I	X	X
A A	P	P	EEEE	N	N	DDDD	IIII	X	X

BPTTV-81021710 NEW-T RICE LAKE, BIRCHWOOD, WISCONSIN
RJR COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: 1.47 KW

BPTTV-8103051F NEW-T CRAIG, COLORADO
WESTERN SLOPE COMMUNICATIONS, LTD.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .092 KW

Remember, on the cut offs, you can file anything that would interfere even in tier 3, and as far as 85 miles away from the cut-off site. If you want cut-offs mailed the day we receive them out charge is \$10. a month. 602-945-6746 Cut-offs of about 50 to 100 are now expected twice a month.

Mutually Exclusive "A" Application Group

BPTTV-8104131D NEW-T WINNETT, MONTANA
WINNETT COMMUNITY T.V. SERVICE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 6
ERP: .008 KW

BPTTV-8106081G NEW-T KOYUKUK, ALASKA
KOYUKUK VILLAGE COUNCIL
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .022 KW

BPTTL-8206235W NEW-T WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA
WILLIAMS BROADCASTING
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: 8.03 KW

BPTVL-8102271X NEW-T HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY
DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .068 KW

BPTT-810121JY NEW-T MARSHALL, MINNESOTA
MIDCONTINENT BROADCASTING CO.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: 1.62 KW

BPTVL-8103121D NEW-T SOMERSET, KENTUCKY
DAVID ALLEN CRABTREE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 9
ERP: .105 KW

BPTTL-8206170W NEW-T GRANITE FALLS, MINNESOTA
MIDWEST BROADCASTING CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: .804 KW

BPTT-810213J5 NEW-T NORFOLK, NEBRASKA
AMATURO GROUP, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66
ERP: 3.56 KW

BPTTL-820617RA NEW-T REDFIELD, SDUTH DAKOTA
HOMETOWN T.V., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: 7.24 KW

BPTT-810303GR NEW-T BIGFORK, ETC., MONTANA
BLACKTAIL TV TAX DISTRICT
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67
ERP: .280 KW

BPTT-8103051R NEW-T RANGELY, COLORADO
WESTERN SLOPE COMMUNICATIONS, LTD.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66
ERP: .077 KW

BPTT-810330AY NEW-T VILLAGE OF CENTER, NEBRASKA
VILLAGE OF CENTER
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16
ERP: .080 KW

BPTTL-8102161T NEW-T EVERGREEN, ALABAMA
VOGEL-MOODY CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27
ERP: .982 KW

BPTT-810331MP NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON
FAMILY TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: 24.2 KW

BPTTL-820623H7 NEW-T JACKSON, ALABAMA
DON KIMBRELL
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27
ERP: 6.39 KW

BPTT-820504TN NEW-T ELK CITY, ETC., OKLAHOMA
NORTHFORK TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: .970 KW

BPTTL-810109J0 NEW-T RICHLAND, ETC., WASHINGTON
STERLING RECREATION ORGAN. CO.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31
ERP: .832 KW

BPTTL-810331NI NEW-T HILO, HAWAII
ISLAND TELEVISION CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: 17.9 KW

BPTTL-810303GJ NEW-T MULLIN, TEXAS
POMPEY MOUNTAIN B/CING. CO., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61
ERP: .739 KW

BPTTL-8103310W NEW-T HILO, HAWAII
NORTH AMERICAN TELEVISION NETWORK
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: 9.5 KW

BPTTL-810331FP NEW-T CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 63
ERP: 3.02 KW

BPTTL-810331FS NEW-T BISBEE, ARIZONA
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 64
ERP: 1.68 KW

BPTTL-810331II NEW-T MAUI, HAWAII
ISLAND TELEVISION CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39
ERP: 16.0 KW

BPTTL-8103271G NEW-T HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO
OCHOA BROADCASTING CORP.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68
ERP: 18.0 KW

BPTTL-810409UF NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO
TODD, BRANTON, WOOTTON & FUGIT
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: 9.79 KW

BPTTL-820617TZ NEW-T HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO
EASTERN AMERICA INVESTMENT, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68
ERP: 1.17 KW

BPTTL-820316TZ NEW-T STRONG CITY, ETC., OKLAHOMA
NORTHFORK TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36
ERP: .205 KW

BPTTL-8209215M NEW-T HUMACAO, PUERTO RICO
OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68
ERP: 4.59 KW

BPTTV-810319IS NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII
MAUNA KEA BROADCASTING COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .097 KW

BPTVL-810409JF NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII
GOGO NEWS MEDIA CNT.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .064 KW

* BPTTL-830228PH NEW-T PORT HURON, MICHIGAN
REGENTS OF THE UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
ERP: 36.3 KW

BPTTL-830308F5 NEW-T PORT HURON, MICHIGAN
LARRY BOULIER
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
ERP: 10.8 KW

BPTTL-830308G2 NEW-T PORT HURON, MICHIGAN
BLUE WATER HEALTH SERVICE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39
ERP: 10.8 KW

BPTTL-810331FH NEW-T NOGALES, ARIZONA
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60
ERP: 7.4 KW

BPTTL-830308P6 NEW-T NOGALES, ARIZONA
GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESRCE CNTR INC
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60
ERP: 7.4 KW

BPTTL-820824TA NEW-T PEARL CITY, HAWAII
NIKITA MAGGOS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: 11.3 KW

BPTT-810319IT NEW-T HONOLULU, HAWAII
MAUNA KEA BROADCASTING COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: 28.8 KW

BPTTL-810409WZ NEW-T HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND
INDIAN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
ERP: 46.3 KW

BPTTL-821122TV NEW-T HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
ERP: 7.5 KW

BPTTL-830124TV NEW-T HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND
SCHURZ COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
ERP: 10.1 KW

BPTT-810409VJ NEW-T KEY WEST, FLORIDA
TRINITY BROADCASTING OF FLA., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: 9.65 KW

BPTTL-820324TW NEW-T KEY WEST, FLORIDA
EDDIE ROBINSON
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28
ERP: 35.6 KW

BPTTL-820510TY NEW-T Key West, Florida
The TV Group, Inc.
Req: Channel No. 28
ERP: 1.32 KW

BPTT-810311IF NEW-T BROOKVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA
PRAISE TIME MINISTRIES
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
ERP: 1.01 KW

BPTTL-820617SI NEW-T OLEAN, NEW YORK
BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
ERP: 6.74 KW

BPTTL-830308L7 NEW-T DOUGLAS, ARIZONA
GLOBAL VILLAGE VIDEO RESRCE CNTR INC
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68
ERP: 2.5 KW

BPTTL-810331FU NEW-T DOUGLAS, ARIZONA
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTERS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68
ERP: 2.5 KW

BPTTL-810227ID NEW-T SEILING, ETC., OKLAHOMA
OKTV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67
ERP: .815 KW

BPTTL-820430SU NEW-T WOODWARD, ETC., OKLAHOMA
OKTV TRANSLATOR SYSTEMS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67
ERP: .815 KW

LPTV Station ID's

You need to identify your station periodically, and whatever you use to do it costs money. RCA modulators are now available with a simple character generator that will superimpose call letters when you are operating unmanned and that sells for about \$400. What we are showing you how to do will cost you from \$250 and up, depending on how much you pay for a black and white camera. Usually about \$200 for a new one that will operate with external sync. The black and white Sony camera that exactly matches and is mated to the Sony 2000 and sells for about \$200 is usually hard to get. Panasonic has a similar setup that is available for about \$500, including camera. Both the Sony and Panasonic SEG will allow you to do a whale of a lot of other things other than what we are talking about here. In fact, you will be amazed at the computer-like effects you can obtain, and how to do all of this could be the subject of a whole book, but for now, let's use it just for station ID's (identification). One of the problems is that the LPTV rules say you must be manned when you do local origination, and if you are a translator and want to put in 30 seconds of announcements, etc., every hour, you risk copyright infringement, etc., or displeasure of the station you are repeating if you interrupt something. What we are doing here is superimposing (if you are a translator, you have to go back to video) wording over the incoming picture and not doing anything with the sound. They can still see the network-supplied picture and follow the sound, since you are just superimposing your call letters and short message for 15 seconds every 30 minutes. Since you have to identify your station carrying a one-line local commercial or PSA (public service announcement) at the same time, it would seem should not be classed as local origination.

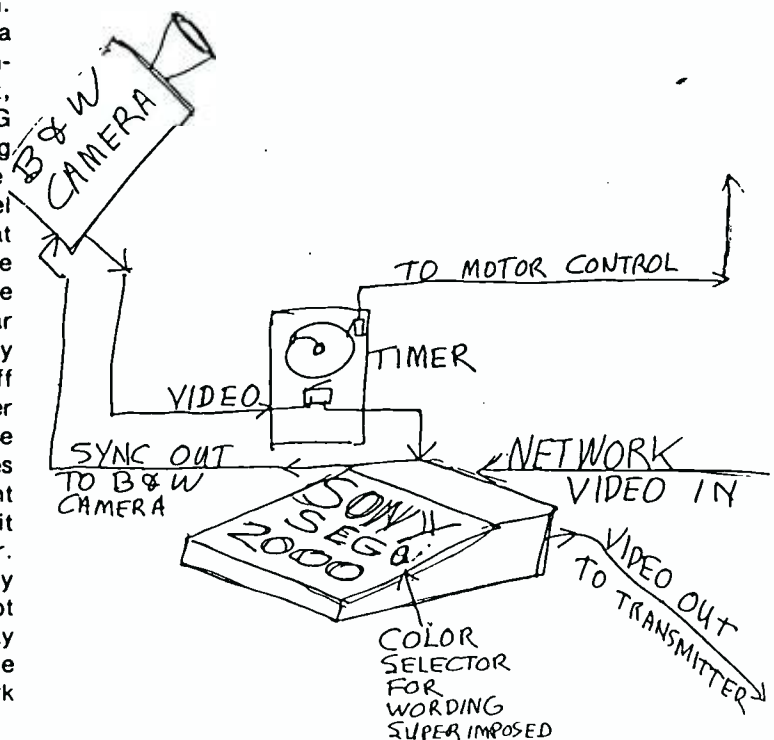
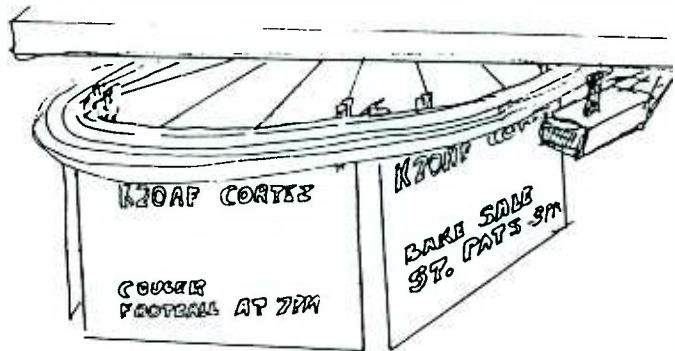
Now, you can do all this with a computer and a lot of expensive wizardry, but if you want an inexpensive method to get on and operating with, this low cost, foolproof method may be for you. The basic SEG (special effects generator) and the B & W keying camera will always be useable, and when you upgrade about the only thing you will junk is a bicycle wheel (used at a bike shop for about \$5) and about \$20 at most worth of other parts, plus a \$47 timer. The basic motor control circuitry for advancing the bike wheel we sort of stole from the method most burglar alarms use. One pulse from the timer pulls in the relay which continues after the timer microswitch is off until the motor advances the wheel to a bent up paper clip, which opens a microswitch and stops the whole thing until the next timer closure. So it advances one sheet of paper each time so you have a different message next time your ID goes up. The wheel, if it is a large one, can hold up to 8 sheets of 8 1/2 x 11 paper.

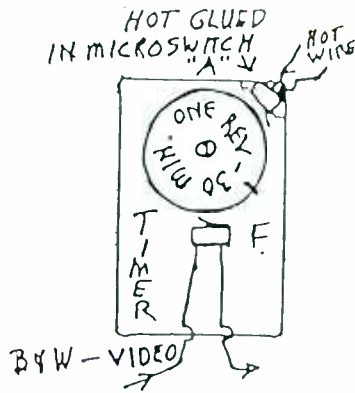
You could use a color camera if that is more readily available and if you tap into the sync section. A lot of LPTV stations will be manned like 8 hours a day but will operate 24 hours a day. This device will take over when your help goes home, put ID's on, and work in some local messages unmanned.



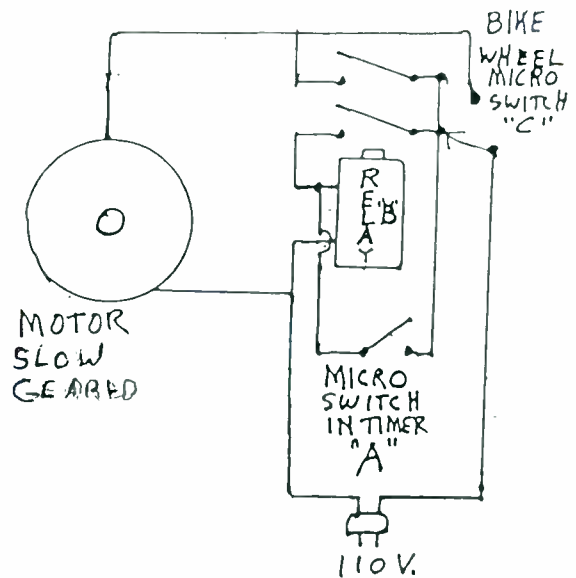
The Everex color camera we bought for film use costs under \$400 and could fill in here overnight at no additional investment for a black and white camera. You would have to tap into its sync section for external sync operation.

If you have press type, a Kroy machine, or other method, including hand-lettering, these 8 1/2 x 11 sheets should be inexpensive to produce. Just typeset your call letters once and make photocopies. Add the other wording below as you need them.



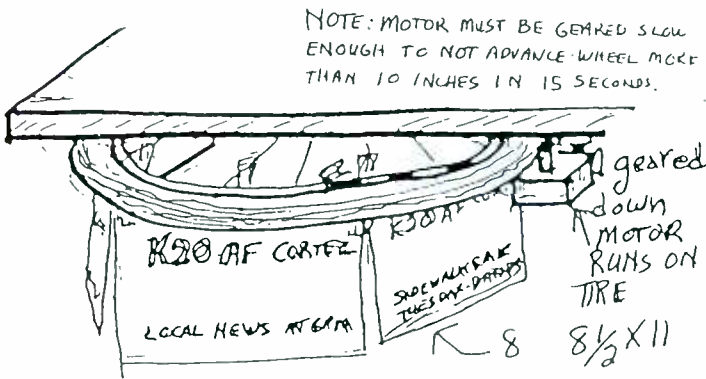


Timer revolves once every 30 minutes. Tab closes microswitch 'F' and turns on superimposed video for 15 seconds. Two tabs would equal 30 seconds, etc. Tab later changes microswitch 'A' for 15 seconds, which is wired to relay circuit that turns on motor.

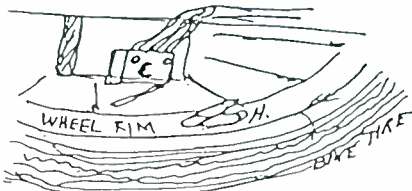


Microswitch 'A' is in a timer and is a second microswitch set to close at a time other than when video is on by the main time microswitch.

15 second closure of 'A' by the timer pulls in relay 'B' which then locks down and feeds itself until microswitch 'C' on the bicycle wheel is opened by wheel movement to desired point and paper clip contacting 'C', therefore, dropping out relay 'B' and opening circuit which is then open and set for re-keying by the next time closure of microswitch 'A'. Microswitch 'C' in circuit normally is opened by paper clip stop on wheel but continues power to motor in off position to advance motor running the wheel past the paper clip stop point, whereupon microswitch 'C' goes back to normal position readying circuit for next timer pulse closure.

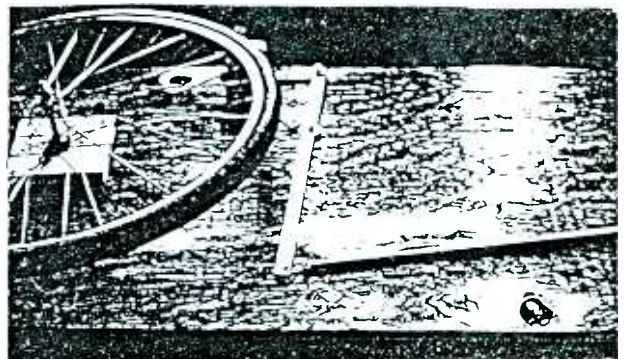
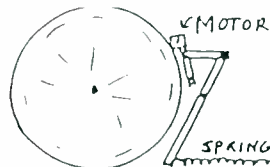


A small, geared down motor (ours is about 10 rpm) runs on the rim of the bicycle wheel and has a screen door spring which keeps it against the wheel. Paper clips are silicon rubber glued to the rim and are bent up and open a microswitch which then stops the motor at the right point for the black and white camera to pick up the next 8 1/2 x 11 sheet and message.



C. MICROSWITCH
H. PAPER CLIPS
SILICONE RUBBER
GLUED TO RIM AND

SLOT IN CLOTHS PINS HOOKS ON SPOKES



UNDER TABLE VIEW

The hardest part may be to find a geared down motor to run on the tire rim. The timer switch is on 15 seconds and the control relay will not stop the wheel at the right point until then. A fast motor such as an old phono turntable motor would mean going by 3 or 4 sheets before stopping, which may be ok, simply taking them in a different order. We found an old geared down motor that works just fine at a very slow speed.

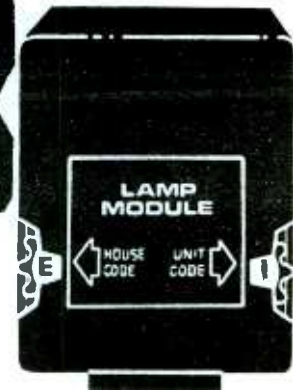
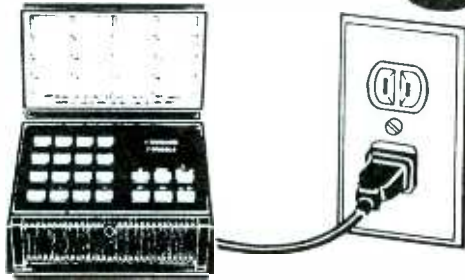
The relay and the two microswitches you can probably get at Radio Shack for under \$10 total, the timer for \$47 at W W Grainger electrical supply in most major cities such as Phoenix

The screen door spring, E, above puts tension holding the motor shaft against the tire. Remember, most \$5 used bicycle wheels are not perfectly round, and may also have a wobble. By using very large paper clips silicone rubber glued to the rim, you can bend the inside clip loop up or down to compensate for wheel wobble when clearing the microswitch

LPTV Lighting

Control System

for Remote Control of Lights and Appliances



LAMP CORD RECEPTACLE

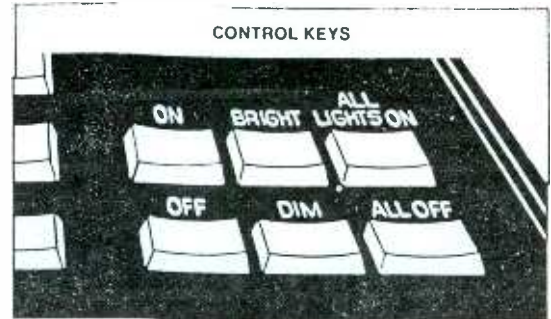
The wireless control system we use and show here and in the August issue is readily available from Sears, Radio Shack, your local friendly lumber yard or hardware store, as well as electrical specialty stores. You can turn on and off almost anything from anywhere in the building, and a timer is available that will turn off or on seven different things that run off the same power company transformer.

We have used it to control slide changes and various projectors, etc. To control projectors wirelessly, we let the fans run and merely controlled the bulb in the projector with one of the modules that normally goes in a place of a standard wall switch. You can dim the projector wirelessly using the control system. We have a dissolve unit that automatically dissolves from one projector to another. To do that, the normal control that handles the push button auto dissolve merely closed contacts. We substituted a 110 volt relay that closed contacts when it received 110 volts from one of the appliance modules. You have to push the off again to release the relay. A simple delay circuit could also cut it back so you wouldn't have to remember to push off right away since the contacts just have to contact momentarily. Remember, you can also turn on a projector by just plugging the whole projector, including the light in regular on position, into an appliance module, but you cannot dim it, and the fan stops when the bulb stops, which could mean a little shorter bulb life. DO NOT plug the whole projector into a lamp module and dim it because the fan motor will not stand the reduced voltage and will go up in smoke when you dim.

So now you have a portable studio light control system (and other devices turned off and on wireless) that you take with you and control lights just like you do in the studio when you are on location.

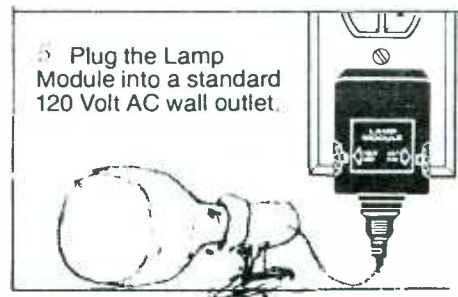
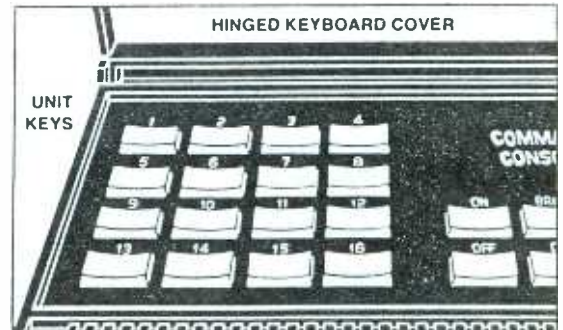
Studio use is becoming less and less, and more programs are being shot in the field to where studio use is only used primarily now for local news, weather and sports.

If you are going to spend \$50,000 or more on a studio, forget this wireless system. But if you want a production setup you can take anywhere or use in the studio at low cost, this is the way to go. Many of us are starting out in rented space we may soon outgrow and spending money on hard wire control circuits for lots of lights can soon run into big money, and all of this is all a total loss if you outgrow your original studio location and move to a bigger facility.



6 Control Keys:

- ON Turns ON the light or appliance at the Module(s) you select with UNIT KEYS.
- OFF Turns OFF the light or appliance at the Module(s) you select with UNIT KEYS.



5 Plug the Lamp Module into a standard 120 Volt AC wall outlet.

With the wireless system, it is all recovered and used in the next studio location, as well as field use.

The command module for pictures above plugs in anywhere. Using double-sided scotch tape, the unit can be stuck on any piece of equipment so they travel together. The bottom has a code number, and whatever code number you set it at, set all of your module controls at the same code number.

Resistive loads, 15A maximum; motor load, 1/3 HP maximum; incandescent lamp, 500W maximum on appliance modules; light module, 300W maximum on dimmer use.

They make a unit that replaces your wall light switch and a unit that replaces the standard wall outlet. You may want to build these into equipment, otherwise we recommend the external plug in modules so you can take them with you for field use and just leave the numbered unit plugged together with certain lights so they are always controlled by the same number, whether in studio or field use.

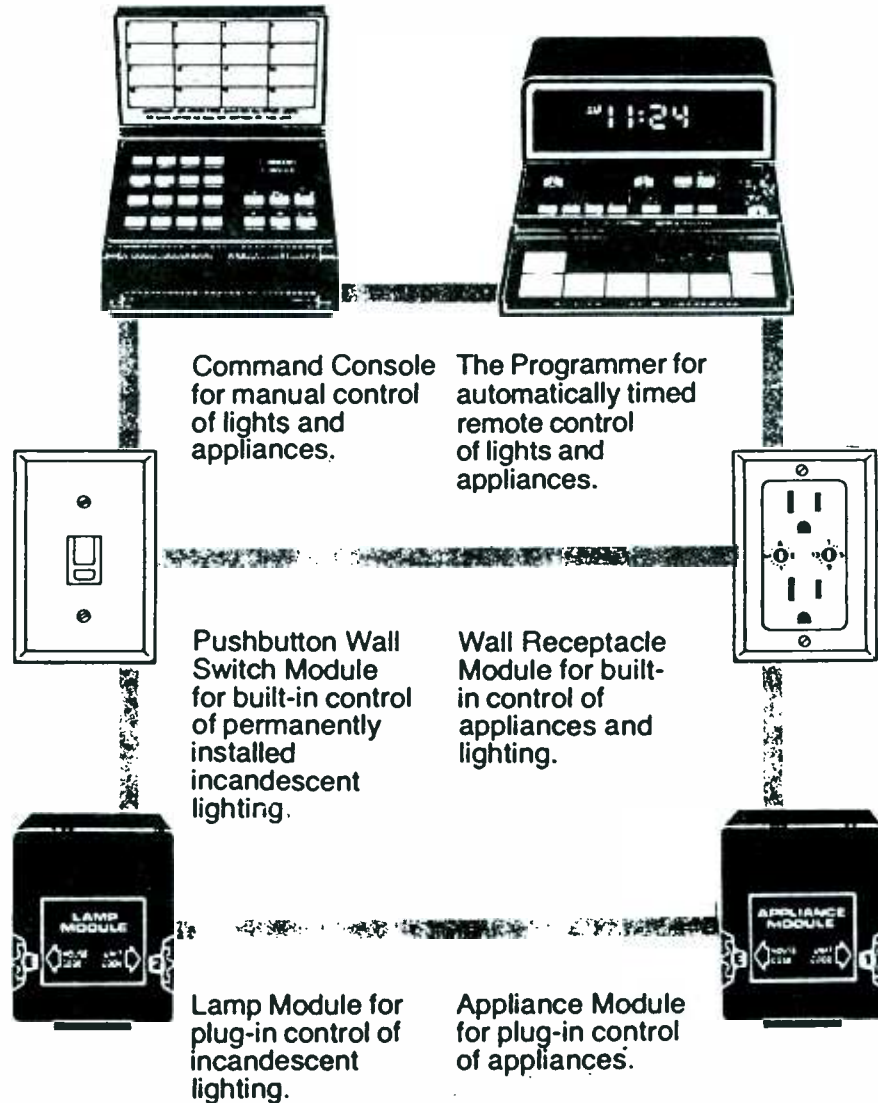
In case you are wondering how this all works, the command unit sends a coded signal out through the power line all over the building, and the modules respond only to their coded signal. Punch number 16

and it will turn on all modules set on number 16. Punch 16 and off and you shut off all 16's. Punch all lights off and it shuts all light modules off. Punch all lights on and you get all the lights on at once.

The shirt pocket unit has the same buttons and has no plug in (\$20). Aim it at the command unit across the room and the command unit does the same work as if you were using it, by punching the numbers on the hand-held unit. The timer unit comes in various models of sophistication for around \$90. A new unit can even be called on the telephone and switch various of these modules off and on so you could control functions remotely. By phone or the timer can control up to seven different numbers at seven different times.

This combination of uses makes the units ideal, in our opinion, for low power use, and we think you should know about them. The modules are often on sale for as little as \$10 each. The command unit often is on sale for as little as \$30.

Again, be sure and save your receipts--10% of the units or more will be defective initially. Once you get good ones, they should run for years, since they are all solid state.





PUBLIC NOTICE

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

6187

News media information 202/254-7674 Recorded taking of releases and texts 202/832-0002

CORRECTED*

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

Report No.: NL-1 Released: August 29, 1983
MX Case No.: LB3-17
Lottery Session: 830929AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on September 29, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectee will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectee.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 830929AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

MX CASE NO.: LB3-17

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	820525TZ NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE/CARIBOU LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. 4213 S. 8TH STREET ARLINGTON VA 22204 REQ:CHAN. 14;TPO 100 W	2	N	0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	820616RP NEW-T CARIBOU/ET AL SACO RIVER COMMUNICATIONS CORP. MAIN STREET, PO BOX 408 BAR KILLS ME 04004 REQ:CHAN. 15;TPO 100 W	1	N	0.444	333- 776
BPTTL	830218TP NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE NORTHEAST PUBLISHING COMPANY BOX 510 PRESQUE ISLE ME 04769 REQ:CHAN. 14;TPO 100 W	3	N	0.222	777- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-					3
SUM OF PROBABILITIES-					0.99999

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

Report No.: NL-2 Released: August 25, 1983
MX Case No.: LB3-3,6,7,8,9,11,14,30
Lottery Session: 830929AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on September 29, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectee will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectee.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 830929AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

MX CASE NO.: LB3-3

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810904QP NEW-T BROWNWOOD HUNSCHE-VESTENHAYER COMPANY 11314 JANET LEE DRIVE SAN ANTONIO TX 78230 REQ:CHAN. 60; TPO 10 W	1	N	0.190	000- 199
BPTTL	830217WG NEW-T BROWNWOOD WEXLER, REYNOLDS, HARRISON & SCHULE 1317 F ST.,NW, SUITE 600 WASHINGTON DC 20004 REQ:CHAN. 60; TPO 1000 W	1	N	0.190	190- 379
BPTTL	830217VP NEW-T BROWNWOOD CNH, INC. 215 LANTANA ROAD CROSSVILLE TN 38555 REQ:CHAN. 60; TPO 1000 W	2	N	0.142	380- 521
BPTTL	830218SB NEW-T BROWNWOOD AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TELEVISION 1925 K STREET, NW #300 WASHINGTON DC 20006 REQ:CHAN. 60; TPO 1000 W	2	Y	0.285	522- 806
BPTTL	830218YM NEW-T BROWNWOOD TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROPERTIES 517 NORTH SEGOE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 45; TPO 1000 W	3	N	0.095	807- 901
BPTTL	830218YP NEW-T BROWNWOOD TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. 517 NORTH SEGOE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 53; TPO 1000 W	3	N	0.095	902- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-					6
SUM OF PROBABILITIES-					0.99995

MX CASE NO.: LB3-6

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810409WT NEW-T PERRY HSN, INC. RT. 15, BOX 692A TALLAHASSEE FL 32301 REQ:CHAN. 69; TPO 100 W	1	Y	0.444	000- 443
BPTTL	830216VX NEW-T PERRY NEIGHBORHOOD B/CING SERVICES, INC. 900 N.W. EIGHTH AVENUE GAINESVILLE FL 32601 REQ:CHAN. 69; TPO 1000 W	3	N	0.111	444- 554
BPTTL	830217WL NEW-T PERRY KENNETH B. DARBY 6609 OHAMA TRAIL TALLAHASSEE FL 32308 REQ:CHAN. 69; TPO 1000 W	1	Y	0.444	555- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-					3
SUM OF PROBABILITIES-					0.99999

NX CASE NO.: L83-7

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTT	8010091L NEW-T LUBBOCK NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 55; TPO 100 W	TX	2	N	0.111	000- 110
BPTTL	810114J7 NEW-T LUBBOCK PRESIDIO ENTERPRISES, INC. 70208 VILLAGE CENTER DR. AUSTIN TX 78731 REQ:CHAN. 55; TPO 1000 W	TX	1	N	0.148	111- 258
BPTTL	810116RR NEW-T LUBBOCK SUNSET BROADCASTING CORPORATION 205 WEST LEVEE BROWNSVILLE TX 78520 REQ:CHAN. 55; TPO 100 W	TX	1	Y	0.296	259- 554
BPTTL	810123IN NEW-T LUBBOCK COMMUNICATORS OF LUBBOCK 6735 YUCCA STREET LOS ANGELES CA 90028 REQ:CHAN. 40; TPO 1000 W	TX	1	N	0.148	555- 702
BPTTL	820129TR NEW-T SWYDER VILLAREAL BROADCASTING CO. 1090 BEN LORA LANE SAN BENITO TX 78586 REQ:CHAN. 55; TPO 10 W	TX	1	Y	0.296	703- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		5	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99997			

NX CASE NO.: L83-8

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	810409UA NEW-T ANCHORAGE LAST FRONTIER BROADCASTING, INC. 2033 N STREET, NW #203 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 20; TPO 1000 W	AK	1	Y	0.571	000- 570
BPTTL	830218TQ NEW-T ANCHORAGE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. 1925 K STREET SUITE 300 WASHINGTON DC 20006 REQ:CHAN. 20; TPO 1000 W	AK	2	Y	0.428	571- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999			

NX CASE NO.: L83-9

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	820318TU NEW-T RUSSELLVILLE LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. 4213 S. 8TH STREET ARLINGTON VA 22204 REQ:CHAN. 53; TPO 100 W	AL	2	N	0.299	000- 298
BPTTL	820524TY NEW-T BOONEVILLE FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. ONE REDEMPT SQUARE #450 KNORVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 53; TPO 100 W	MS	1	N	0.400	299- 698
BPTTL	830217KW NEW-T RUSSELLVILLE CWN, INC. 215 LANTANA ROAD CROSSVILLE TN 38555 REQ:CHAN. 53; TPO 1000 W	AL	2	N	0.299	699- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		3	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998			

NX CASE NO.: L83-11

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	820614TY NEW-T WINDSOR-ELDRIDGE ETC. CABLE SERVICES, INC. 1919 PA. AVE., N.W. #200 WASHINGTON DC 20006 REQ:CHAN. 32; TPO 1000 W	MD	3	N	0.095	000- 094
BPTTL	820616RB NEW-T JAMESTOWN HARLAN L. JACOBSEN 7432 E. DIAMOND SCOTTSDALE AZ 85257 REQ:CHAN. 32; TPO 100 W	ND	2	N	0.142	095- 236
BPTTL	830218TE NEW-T JAMESTOWN MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 2000 L STREET, NW #200 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 31; TPO 100 W	ND	1	Y	0.380	237- 616
BPTTL	830218TG NEW-T JAMESTOWN MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 2000 L STREET, NW #200 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 33; TPO 100 W	ND	1	Y	0.380	617- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		4	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998			

NX CASE NO.: L83-14

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	820405SV NEW-T ONAK & OKANOGAN STATESMAN-EKAMHER, INC 1100 CONNECTICUT AVE., NW WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 31; TPO 100 W	WA	1	N	0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	830218LJ NEW-T OKANOGAN MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 2000 L STREET, NW #200 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 45; TPO 100 W	WA	1	Y	0.666	333- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

NX CASE NO.: L83-30

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTVL	811019TL NEW-T BILOXI CLEARVISION COMMUNICATIONS 1 OLD ORCHARD DRIVE GREENEVILLE TN 37743 REQ:CHAN. 02; TPO 10 W	MS	2	N	0.600	000- 599
BPTVL	820319QT NEW-T BILOXI TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROPERTIES 517 NORTH SEQUE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 02; TPO 10 W	MS	3	N	0.400	600- 999

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000

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

Report No.: NL-3 Released: August 29, 1983
 NX Case No.: L83-2, 5, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
 Lottery Session: 830929AA

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The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selections will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selections.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
 Lottery Session No.: 830929AA
 1919 "M" Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20554
 Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1b(1)-1.1b(3) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

NX CASE NO.: L83-2

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	810233IZ NEW-T WINNEBUCCA/VICINITY MUNHOLDY COUNTY PUBLIC TV DPT. BOX 391 WINNEBUCCA NV 89445 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP 1.49KW	NV	3	N	0.200	000- 199
BPTTL	830218ZL NEW-T WINNEBUCCA/VALMY MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W. RAIN, SAMPLER SQ. MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 2.2 KW	NV	1	Y	0.800	200- 999

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000

KX CASE NO.: L83-5

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL 8202177L NEW-T ABERDEEN THE HALIK-HARRIS CORPORATION 2907 MORGAN ROAD CERES CA 95307 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 1.75KV	VA	1	Y 0.571	000- 570

BPTTL 8204305H NEW-T ABERDEEN RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORP. 1640 FIFTH STREET SANTA MONICA CA 90401 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 4.04KV	VA	2	Y 0.428	571- 998
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUN OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

KX CASE NO.: L83-13

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL 810112JH NEW-T WANCHESE, ET AL RESORT MOVIE NETWORK 25TH ST. & ATLANTIC AVE. VIRGINIA BEACH VA 23458 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .900KV	MC	1	F 0.333	000- 332

BPTTL 820423RT NEW-T WANTED ROLLINS ENTERPRISES 409 AZTEC LANE GREENVILLE MC 27834 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .501KV	MC	1	Y 0.666	333- 998
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUN OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

KX CASE NO.: L83-16

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL 820615TA NEW-T SAINT GERMAIN M. EASTERN COMM. SYSTEMS, INC. 2680 ASHLAND AVENUE GREEN BAY WI 54301 REQ:CHAN. 45; ERP 9.53KV	WI	1	M 0.571	000- 570

BPTTL 830214ZD NEW-T SAINT GERMAIN OMER BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES 3636 TALILUNA AVE. #208 KNOXVILLE TN 37919 REQ:CHAN. 45; ERP 9.3 KV	WI	2	M 0.428	571- 998
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUN OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

KX CASE NO.: L83-18

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL 810622IE NEW-T HILES CITY DEBRA N. KAMP 1204 W. 4TH EUGENE OR 97402 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .740KV	MT	2	M 0.600	000- 599

BPTVL 810904SD NEW-T HILES CITY COPPER BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC. 2185 SOUTH 3600 WEST SALT LAKE CITY UT 84119 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .018KV	MT	3	M 0.400	600- 999
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUN OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000

KX CASE NO.: L83-21

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL 810720IO NEW-T BATESVILLE MAGGIE, INC. P.O. BOX 2276 BATESVILLE AR 72501 REQ:CHAN. 12; ERP .094KV	AR	3	M 0.250	000- 249

BPTVL 811008TL NEW-T BATESVILLE WHITE RIVER VALLEY B/CERS, INC. P.O. BOX 2077 BATESVILLE AR 72501 REQ:CHAN. 12; ERP .094KV	AR	3	M 0.250	250- 499
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BPTVL 811119TY NEW-T NEWPORT INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO. INC. 308 2ND STREET NEWPORT AR 72112 REQ:CHAN. 12; ERP .073KV	AR	3	M 0.250	500- 749
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BPTVL 820316TY NEW-T NEWPORT NEWPORT BROADCASTING COMPANY P.O. BOX 989 BLITHEVILLE AR 72315 REQ:CHAN. 12; ERP .070KV	AR	3	M 0.250	750- 999
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUN OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000

KX CASE NO.: L83-22

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL 810602IC NEW-T DEL RIO EDWARD N. JOHNSON ROUTE 12, BOX 54 CROSSVILLE TN 38555 REQ:CHAN. 05; ERP .064KV	TX	2	M 0.428	000- 427

BPTVL 810904GZ NEW-T DEL RIO TV BOARD OF 1ST ASSEMBLY CHURCH 1801 HAYDENDALE WINTER HAVEN FL 33880 REQ:CHAN. 05; ERP .108KV	TX	1	M 0.571	428- 998
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUN OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

KX CASE NO.: L83-23

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT 800915ID NEW-T NASHVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 1.76KV	TM	2	M 0.076	000- 075

BPTTL 810102IH NEW-T BELLE MEADE BRENTWOOD COMMUNICATIONS CO., INC. 5904 LONG MEADOW ROAD NASHVILLE TN 37205 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 20.8KV	TM	2	Y 0.153	076- 228
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BPTTL 810113JJ NEW-T NASHVILLE NATL. INNOVATIVE PRG. NETWORK CTR. 30 FAGAN DRIVE HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 14.8KV	TM	1	Y 0.205	229- 433
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BPTTL 810116EI NEW-T NASHVILLE CONSTANCE J. WOOLINGER 6439 VEMONGA DRIVE SHAWNEE MISSION KS 66208 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 22.4KV	TM	1	M 0.102	434- 535
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BPTTL 810116NC NEW-T NASHVILLE LPTV INC 1737 DESALES ST., NW #300 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 12.9KV	TM	1	M 0.102	536- 637
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BPTTL 810116VB NEW-T NASHVILLE SUR ESTE BROADCASTING CORP. 7035 WEST BEE CAVE RD. AUSTIN TX 78746 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 1.36KV	TM	1	Y 0.205	638- 842
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BPTTL 810121JL NEW-T NASHVILLE TEL-RADIO COMM. PROPERTIES, INC. 517 NORTH SEGOE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 11.1KV	TM	3	M 0.051	843- 893
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BPTTL 810217VD NEW-T NASHVILLE MICROBAND CORP. OF AMERICAN 655 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10017 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 9.84KV	TM	1	M 0.102	894- 995
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NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 6 SUN OF PROBABILITIES-0.99995

KX CASE NO.: L83-24

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT 800908IH NEW-T DES MOINES THE TELEVISION TEN, INC. 70 CRESTWOOD, POINT/WOODS ALBANY NY 12203 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP .942KV	IA	1	Y 0.200	000- 199

BPTT 800919IQ NEW-T DES MOINES NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 1.24KV	IA	2	M 0.074	200- 273
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BPTTL 801121IU NEW-T DES MOINES GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. P.O. BOX 191 PASADENA MD 21122 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 30.5KV	IA	2	M 0.074	274- 347
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BPTTL 810116HN NEW-T DES MOINES TV BRD OF GLAD TIDINGS ASSEM. OF GOD 314 S.E. ARMS POST ROAD DES MOINES IA 50315 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 1.88KV	IA	1	M 0.100	348- 447
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BPTTL 810116Q4 NEW-T DES MOINES HERITAGE BOX OFFICE, INC. 2195 INGERSOLL AVENUE DES MOINES IA 50312 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP .570KV	IA	3	M 0.050	448- 497
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BPTTL 810116TB NEW-T DES MOINES CITIZEN TELEVISION CORPORATION 735 N. WATER STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53207 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 9.4 KV	IA	1	M 0.100	498- 597
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BPTTL 810217IC NEW-T DES MOINES NORTHCOAST BROADCAST CORPORATION 3012 KESWICK ROAD CLEVELAND OH 44120 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 1.24KV	IA	1	Y 0.200	598- 797
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BPTTL 810217U2 NEW-T DES MOINES CITIZENS TELEVISION SYSTEM, INC. P.O. BOX 12038 WASHINGTON DC 20005 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 30.5KV	IA	1	M 0.100	798- 897
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NX CASE NO.: L83-24

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	810217UN NEW-T DES MOINES MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA 655 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10017 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 9.84KW	IA	1	N	0.100	898- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 9 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998						

NX CASE NO.: L83-25

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTT	800919IH NEW-T DAVENPORT NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.29KW	IA	2	N	0.157	000- 156
BPTTL	810116LL NEW-T DAVENPORT CAPITOL TELECASTERS, INC. 17403 HARVARD AVENUE CLEVELAND OH 44128 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 1.29KW	IA	1	Y	0.421	157- 577
BPTTL	81011635 NEW-T DAVENPORT CITIZEN TELEVISION CORPORATION 735 N. WATER STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53202 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 9.78KW	IA	1	N	0.210	578- 787
BPTTL	8102170X NEW-T DAVENPORT INTL. UNION, UA, ACA IMP. ET AL 8000 E JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT MI 48214 REQ:CHAN. 58; ERP 10.4KW	IA	1	N	0.210	788- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999						

NX CASE NO.: L83-26

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTT	801124IK NEW-T BELLINGHAM, ET AL. B. & J. COMMUNICATIONS P.O. BOX 1277 TACOMA WA 98401 REQ:CHAN. 64; ERP .810KW	WA	2	N	0.200	000- 199
BPTTL	810611IA NEW-T BELLINGHAM GANNETT COMMUNITY TV INC. LINCOLN TOWER ROCHESTER NY 14604 REQ:CHAN. 64; ERP 8.79KW	WA	3	N	0.133	200- 332
BPTTL	810721IB NEW-T BELLINGHAM KGWI, INC. 2219 YEW STREET ROAD BELLINGHAM WA 98226 REQ:CHAN. 64; ERP 40.6KW	WA	3	N	0.133	333- 465
BPTTL	8109030Q NEW-T BELLINGHAM HAJELMAR, INC. 4201 CONNECTICUT AVENUE WASHINGTON DC 20008 REQ:CHAN. 64; ERP 8.71KW	WA	1	Y	0.533	466- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999						

NX CASE NO.: L83-27

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	811106TY NEW-T SHERIDAN COMMUNICATIONS INVESTMENT CORP. 2185 SO. 3600 W. SALT LAKE CITY UT 84119 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP .158KW	WT	2	N	0.230	000- 229
BPTTL	820216TZ NEW-T SHERIDAN SHERIDAN NEWSPAPERS, INC. 144 GRINNELL SHERIDAN MT 82901 REQ:CHAN. 16; ERP 10.3KW	WT	3	N	0.153	230- 382
BPTTL	820319QX NEW-T SHERIDAN ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. 10200 E. GIRARD AVE. #A309 DENVER CO 80231 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP 1.05KW	WT	1	N	0.307	383- 689
BPTTL	820430TO NEW-T SHERIDAN SOUTHWEST RADIO ENTERPRISES, INC. P.O. BOX 35-460 HIAHI FL 33135 REQ:CHAN. 16; ERP 13.1KW	WT	1	N	0.307	690- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998						

NX CASE NO.: L83-28

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	820129TP NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY VILLAREAL BROADCASTING CO. 1090 BEN LORA LANE SAN BENITO TX 78586 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP .053KW	TX	1	Y	0.666	000- 665
BPTTL	820428QO NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY ONE REDEMPT SQ. #450 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 1.08KW	TX	3	Y	0.333	666- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999						

NX CASE NO.: L83-29

		DIV	NIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTVL	810305IE NEW-T PONCA CITY PONCA CITY TELEVISION COMPANY 2033 N STREET, NW #203 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 07; ERP .054KW	OK	1	N	0.500	000- 499
BPTVL	810526IH NEW-T BLACKWELL MIDSOUTH BROADCASTERS 62 AUCTION AVENUE MEMPHIS TN 38105 REQ:CHAN. 07; ERP .073KW	OK	1	N	0.500	500- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000						

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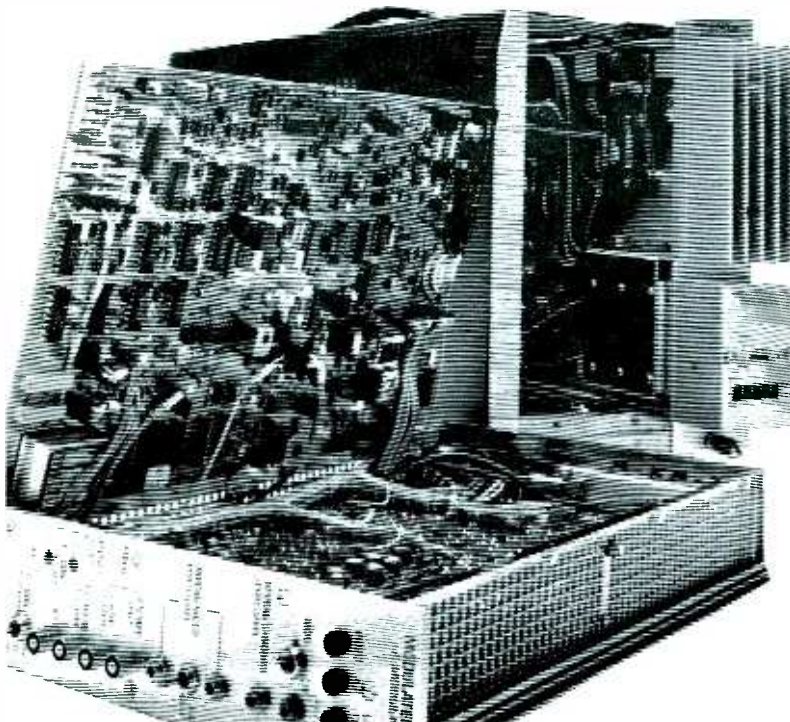


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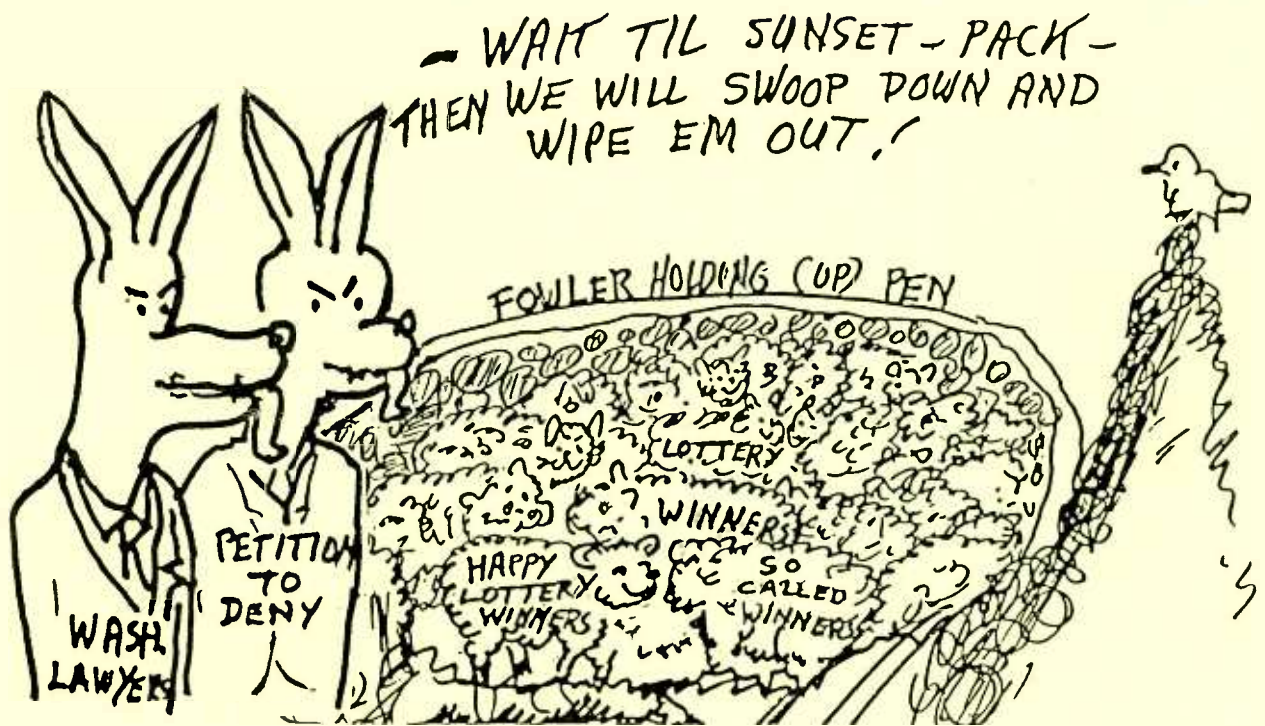
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 **THOMSON-LGT**

Division of Thomson-CSF Communications, Inc.

Lo-Power Community TV



October 1983

What's Happening

Best sign out of the Commission, from our view, is continued return of defective applications at 100 a month, or so (we see them on public releases). Some are labeled dismissed and others returned, and when calling and asking the difference, find that dismissed means: an example would be the lottery losers, and even some through cutoff previously that do not meet the new rules, etc., are dismissed and cannot be resubmitted.

If you have an old application 'returned' that does not meet a technical requirement, you have 30 days to ask for reconsideration. After that, you are dead. If you are filing on cutoff when you are returned, your application is dead--period. Be sure you have the certification page included.

We still believe the new freeze (total) was a mistake and a calamity, particularly for small towns who are now going to be filed on top of in quantity in bigger towns a distance away.

Translators and others have no hope or possibility of getting anything changed, etc.

Our lawsuit against Edward M. Johnson and Dennis Owen under Arizona's tough racketeering laws gets on the burner again this month. We originally filed suit claiming that our LPTV applications had been fraudulently copied by Johnson and Owen and filed with the sole purpose of extorting money from us, and that it was eventually thrown out by the Arizona court. Johnson's high-priced, anti-trust, specialist attorneys claim that since Johnson and Owen had never set foot in Arizona, the state had no jurisdiction. Our claim was that the effect of what they had done was in Arizona, therefore, the state had jurisdiction. After the judge threw it out, we appealed that decision. The Arizona Court of Appeals has decided to hear the case. Our basic claim is under a similar case-setting precedent: a commentator in New York said something on network television that libeled a Phoenix party. The state allowed jurisdiction, with that judge ruling that since what was done had an effect in Arizona, that was all that was required. We will now see if the appeals court reinstates the action.

ASCAP, not missing a trick, mails you contracts (for paying them) for broadcast music use before your LPTV license even gets to you in the mail.

ASCAP is one of the two music licensing groups for broadcasting, public performances, etc. You either have to keep track of everything played or pay a flat agreed in advance monthly fee.

We sent out 3 days ago to all ICTV members a 4 page special bulletin on how to really get somewhere in the licensing procedure under the present set up.

Repeat do not go to the Las Vegas translator convention in November - it has been canceled.

Now is the time to play the application field. In as little as 6 months some filed now should be ready for lottery.

Dennis Patrick, a lawyer who has been assistant director of White House Personnel is the new FCC Commissioner appointee to replace Anne Jones.

Your editor was sick with the flu for 4 days and magazine got held up a day or two and rather than complete our usual features we are sending it out now so those of you waiting for the cut-off list get it in a reasonable time.

We have now made arrangements for faster delivery from Washington of cut-off lists hereafter. Look for two cut-off lists per month to start in November and two lotteries shortly thereafter. Look for the proposed new rules to speed processing, to released also sometime in November.

The FCC data base currently does not reflect even applications filed as late as April. This long delay in even getting on the data base will supposedly be corrected shortly, due, in part, to the total freeze imposed recently. The staff states that catching this up is one of their priorities. Check the microfiche and then your copies of this magazine since April in order to know up-to-date what has been filed. Remember, this is the only publication that brings you the information you need to know.

Booker Wade's low power Channel 61 in Phoenix seems to be doing well with the video music format. The local Scottsdale cable system keeps stating that Channel 61 is going to be on the cable system, but it has not appeared yet. Wade has his format on the SPN national satellite hook-up now 5 a.m. till 10 a.m. daily; any low power can pick it up and run it free with SPN clearance, but if you want to record it and run it later, it is a flat \$500 per year fee for small LPTV stations and a reported graduated-up fee for larger populations.



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Postmaster, send address changes to 7432 East Diamond, Scottsdale, AZ 85257. Telephone, (602) 945-6746. Application to mail at second class rates applied for at the main post office at Scottsdale, AZ, 85251. USPO #0279-4152

Slides for LPTV

Slides are the main stay for conventional small station operation and are a great device for LPTV coming on in the next 6 months.

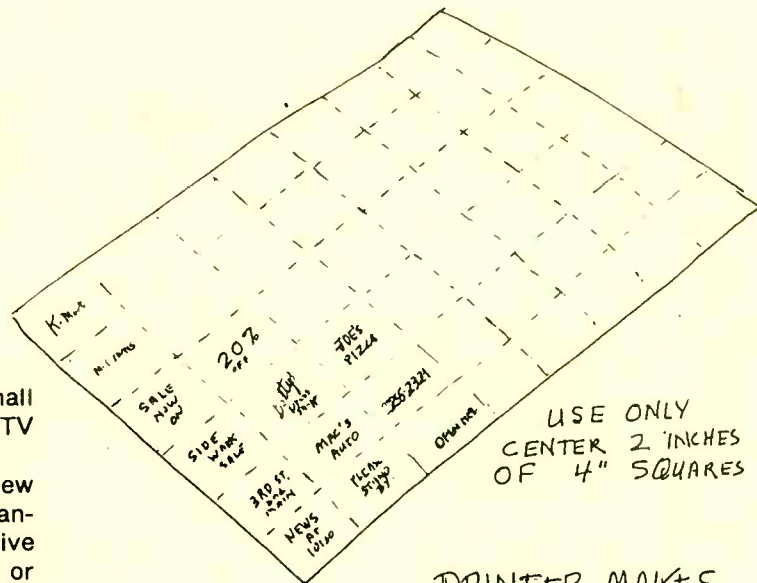
Sony, Eastman Kodak, and others have the new electronic systems coming out soon, but in the meantime, we have to work with conventional expensive slides. We suggest buying used slide projectors or anything you can pick up for a song now, since this is all obsolete in a year or less (see articles in past issues on the Mavica system).

One of the major costs is slide projection, and we will get you started here with some ideas on how you can get really pro results at a very small cost. First of all, slide film is terribly expensive. One way to save money may be the new electronic reversing cameras. Shoot ordinary print film, but do not print it. Slide mount what you want and run electronic reverse when you show them.

You will need a little 6-inch high device (about \$25) for mounting (heating and sealing the slide mounts). Temporarily you can get by with an ordinary home clothes iron for sealing the edges.

The trick to learn is to produce word and trademark slides inexpensively. Here is how we do that: Some of you already have a newspaper or printing production department, so you are half way there. When you have a good slide of 'Joe's Pizza Parlor' and you want to run Joe's phone number over it, for example, and then dissolve to 'we deliver until 8' over the picture, you can do that one of several different ways. One, set it in black & white type and place it in front of a keying camera. Superimpose electronically and color the words electronically. Limitation of one color.

Second option is to set the type and make a slide. Easy to store and use multiple colors; here is how we make these slides. Typeset and paste-up a full poster-size board and cut it up mentally (visually with a blue pencil) into 4-inch squares. Center in each 4-inch square type not more than 3 inches long, and look on these squares as paste-ups for each slide. Whatever wording you put in these will be what is on your slide. When you have the full poster filled, have your local graphics or print shop shoot a printing negative. Then use Q-tips with dyes to color each row whatever color of words you want. Go through the whole big negative doing whatever red first, then going back to do all the blues, etc. We had a good place to buy these little bottles of dye, but they went out of business. We will run the name of a new good slide dye source when we find one. You can probably buy it locally.

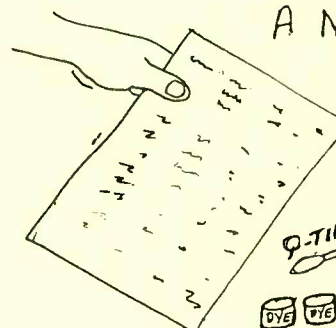


PRINTER MAKES
A NEGATIVE

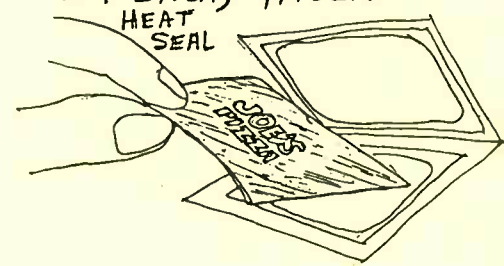
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TRADE OUT
FOR TV ADS

COLOR WORDS
WITH
DYE



CUT-OUT -
(SLIDE MOUNTS ARE
2¢ EACH) - INSERT -
HEAT
SEAL



When all done coloring (you may want to leave some clear), then you cut the whole negative up into slide size. Cutting these negatives up into nearly 100 slides should mean a cost of about 15¢ or less each.

When you set type in your 4-inch x 4-inch poster board paste-up area, remember that you will want to use only a pinch over 2 inches wide of type, because the average TV set will not see as wide as what your camera sees, so you keep it narrow.



This is the way the two projected together appear on the TV screen.

We use very large sheets when we paste up, so we get over 100 slides on one large negative. This usually results in under 15¢ per slide cost. By having stock slides on hand, for example, the word slide shown at the right 'CONTEST'. The scenic slide top left is superimposed by a second projector on a screen at the same time. By adjusting the distance of the word projector, you can change the size of the word. The way it will appear on TV is as shown right. By using a dimmer or dissolve unit, you can fade the word up. 2 months from now, when you have another contest, you superimpose the same word slide over a different background. These slides are easy to store. Later, you will be able to transfer these to the Mavica discs. You can buy commercial slides as shown right for about \$5 each, or you can use this method to make your own word, etc., slides for as little as 15¢ each with this method. You can use this method to make station ID's. Use some local scenery slides and then fade up the call letters, town name and phone number, etc., with the second projector. You can use two projectors side by side. We sometimes use a reverse screen and project one from the front and the other from the back. We will show you how to make a low cost rear projection unit next issue along with a two-projector dissolve unit for under \$1. You can also project words with these slides right on the front of a TV monitor and run a videotape for background, the camera picking up both together.



Applications Filed Since the September Issue

ARIZONA				Cedar				Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation/ Lame Deer				
Bullhead City				47 1kw	Wireless Cable Bcg. Co.	9/2/83	6 1w	Dull Knife Memorial College	8/25/83			
18 100w	Localvision	3/22/83		52 1kw	"	9/2/83	11 1w	"	8/25/83			
CALIFORNIA				60 1kw	"	9/2/83	12 1w	"	8/25/83			
Arroyo Grande				69 1kw	"	9/2/83	Whitefish					
40 1kw	Mountain High TV	4/5/83		Dodge City				14 1kw	Russell Communications	9/15/83		
66 1kw	Erwin Scala Bcg. Corp.	9/22/83		29 1kw	Crossroads Communications	8/31/83	24 1kw	"	9/15/83			
68 1kw	"	9/22/83		31 1kw	"	8/31/83	22 1kw	Women's LPTV Network	9/15/83			
Grass Valley				40 1kw	"	8/31/83	26 1kw	Jeffco Broadcasting	9/15/83			
33 1kw	Glenn C. Hoyt	9/8/83		Garden City				30 1kw	Russell Communications	9/15/83		
San Clemente				29 1kw	Crossroads Communications	9/8/83	42 1kw	Kentel	9/15/83			
14 100w	Russell Communications	3/22/83		36 1kw	"	9/8/83	48 1kw	GenEric Television	9/15/83			
16 100w	"	3/22/83		40 1kw	"	9/8/83	51 1kw	CBC TV	9/15/83			
FLORIDA				Gorham				NEBRASKA				
Key West				20 1kw	Wireless Cable Bcg. Co.	9/2/83	Alliance					
61 100w	George Starke Communic.	9/8/83		41 1kw	"	9/2/83	19 1kw	Crossroads Communications	8/31/83			
Sebring				50 1kw	"	9/2/83	26 1kw	"	8/31/83			
14 100w	Focus Broadcast Communic.	4/26/83		55 1kw	"	9/2/83	29 1kw	"	8/31/83			
GEORGIA				67 1kw	"	9/2/83	31 1kw	"	8/31/83			
Athens				Liberal				35 1kw	"	8/31/83		
58 100w	American Trans. Develop.	3/22/83		20 1kw	Crossroads Communications	8/31/83	41 1kw	"	8/31/83			
64 100w	"	3/22/83		29 1kw	"	8/31/83	Columbus					
HAWAII				35 1kw	"	8/31/83	21 1kw	Localvision	4/15/83			
Hilo				41 1kw	"	8/31/83	37 1kw	"	4/15/83			
4 10w	Suzi Murayama	3/22/83		Plainville				43 1kw	"	4/15/83		
6 10w	"	3/22/83		17 1kw	Wireless Cable Bcg. Co.	9/2/83	53 1kw	"	4/15/83			
8 10w	"	3/22/83		20 1kw	"	9/2/83	61 1kw	"	4/15/83			
13 10w	"	3/22/83		50 1kw	"	9/2/83	65 1kw	"	4/15/83			
16 100w	American Trans. Develop.	3/22/83		54 1kw	"	9/2/83	67 1kw	"	4/15/83			
18 100w	"	3/22/83		67 1kw	"	9/2/83	McCook					
20 100w	"	3/22/83		Woodston				19 1kw	Crossroads Communications	8/31/83		
22 100w	K. Sandoval Burke	3/22/83		35 1kw	Wireless Cable Bcg. Co.	9/2/83	30 1kw	"	8/31/83			
38 100w	"	3/22/83		LOUISIANA				31 1kw	"	8/31/83		
49 100w	"	3/22/83		Hornbeck			33 1kw	"	8/31/83			
51 100w	"	3/22/83		11 100w	Barrett, Dunn & Ray	4/7/82	34 1kw	"	8/31/83			
56 100w	Margo Krost	3/22/83		MICHIGAN				35 1kw	"	8/31/83		
64 100w	"	3/22/83		Cheboygan			38 1kw	"	8/31/83			
69 100w	"	3/22/83		19 1kw	Koenig Broadcast Group	3/31/83	41 1kw	"	8/31/83			
Kihei/Wailuku/Kahului				MINNESOTA				46 1kw	"	8/31/83		
51 100w	American Trans. Develop.	3/22/83		East Grand Forks			NEVADA					
61 100w	"	3/22/83		43 100w	Telecrafter Bcg. Corp.	8/19/83	Smith					
64 100w	"	3/22/83		45 100w	"	8/19/83	58 20w	John F. Craven, III	4/12/83			
Lahaina/Wailuku, Maui				47 100w	"	8/19/83	60 20w	"	4/12/83			
69 1kw	American Trans. Develop.	3/22/83		MISSOURI				62 20w	"	4/12/83		
Makawao/Kahului, Maui				Fort Leonard Wood			NEW YORK					
56 1kw	K. Sandoval Burke	3/22/83		8 100w	Blacks Desiring Media	9/8/83	Olean					
65 1kw	"	3/22/83		18 1kw	"	9/8/83	33 1kw	Global Village Video Resource Center, Inc.	3/8/83			
68 1kw	"	3/22/83		34 1kw	"	9/8/83	Poughkeepsie					
Wailea, Maui				40 1kw	"	9/8/83	46 1kw	Mountain to Valley Bcg.	3/9/83			
51 1kw	Suzi Murayama	3/22/83		53 1kw	"	9/8/83	OKLAHOMA					
54 1kw	"	3/22/83		SEDALIA				Ponca City				
IDAHO				25 1kw	Crossroads Communications	9/8/83	36 1kw	Local Power Television	4/4/83			
Preston				45 1kw	"	9/8/83	54 1kw	"	4/4/83			
24 1kw	Owen Bcg. Enterprises	9/21/82		52 1kw	"	9/8/83	60 1kw	"	4/4/83			
KANSAS				MONTANA				SOUTH DAKOTA				
Abilene				Bozeman			Huron					
16 1kw	Crossroads Communications	9/8/83		2 10w	Women's LPTV Network	9/15/83	29 1kw	Crossroads Communications	8/31/83			
29 1kw	"	9/8/83		16 1kw	Russell Communications	9/15/83	32 1kw	"	8/31/83			
31 1kw	"	9/8/83		24 1kw	Kentel	9/15/83	35 1kw	"	8/31/83			
Antonino				26 1kw	Russell Communications	9/15/83	40 1kw	"	8/31/83			
35 1kw	Wireless Cable Bcg. Co.	9/2/83		32 1kw	"	9/15/83	Yankton					
38 1kw	"	9/2/83		34 1kw	GenEric Television	9/15/83	40 100w	Localvision	3/9/83			
63 1kw	"	9/2/83		42 1kw	CBC TV	9/15/83	44 1kw	"	3/9/83			
65 1kw	"	9/2/83		44 1kw	Jeffco Broadcasting	9/15/83	54 1kw	"	3/9/83			
Bunker Hill				Culbertson				58 1kw	"	3/9/83		
47 1kw	Wireless Cable Bcg. Co.	9/2/83		43 100w	Nemont Cablevision	9/14/83	64 1kw	"	3/9/83			
52 1kw	"	9/2/83		45 100w	"	9/14/83	TEXAS					
57 1kw	"	9/2/83		47 100w	"	9/14/83	Brownwood					
60 1kw	"	9/2/83		51 100w	"	9/14/83	5 10w	Russell Communications	8/5/83			
69 1kw	"	9/2/83		53 100w	"	9/14/83	11 10w	GenEric Television	8/5/83			
Catherine				UTAH				13 10w	Russell Communications	8/5/83		
47 100w	Wireless Cable Bcg. Co.	9/2/83		Logan				19 1kw	"	8/5/83		
52 100w	"	9/2/83		24 1kw	Blacks Desiring Media	8/19/83	22 1kw	Localvision	8/5/83			
57 100w	"	9/2/83		51 1kw	Owen Bcg. Enterprises	8/19/83	30 1kw	Jeffco Broadcasting	8/5/83			
60 100w	"	9/2/83						38 1kw	Women's LPTV Network	8/5/83		
69 100w	"	9/2/83						40 1kw	Kentel	8/5/83		

Roosevelt			
19	1kw	Localvision	3/8/83
28	100w	"	3/8/83
32	100w	"	3/8/83
34	100w	"	3/8/83

Vernal			
20	1kw	Localvision	3/22/83
22	1kw	"	3/22/83
26	1kw	"	3/22/83
28	1kw	"	3/22/83
30	1kw	"	3/22/83
40	1kw	"	3/22/83
46	1kw	"	3/22/83
59	1kw	"	3/22/83
61	1kw	"	3/22/83
63	1kw	"	3/22/83
67	1kw	"	3/22/83

VERMONT

White River Junction			
54	100w	Access Rutland, Inc.	3/8/83

WISCONSIN

Fond du Lac			
50	1kw	Localvision	3/31/83

Hayward			
46	100w	Community Communications	9/15/83
48	100w	"	9/15/83
50	100w	"	9/15/83
52	100w	B & K Productions	3/9/83
52	100w	Community Communications	9/15/83

The 'first' LPTV at Bemidji story is now over. Channel 21 has gone full power (deserted us). What we considered all along was that it was actually a full power station operation (28 employees at one point) with a low power transmitter. We knew the channel was allocated to the area, and they could switch to full power at any time.

The station originally started operation as ad-supported until 7 p.m., at which time it changed to STV (subscription TV). Boler changed stories on what worked several times along the way, including finally that if he had started STV full-time, he would have been better off. Reported to now have 1,000 subscribers, the STV was paying the bills, and local production and ad-supported programming was reportedly all but eliminated over the summer. Now we are hearing that with full power they may go STV only after 9 or 10 p.m. at night. We do not know what lesson, exactly, you can learn from Bemidji--it was not typical of LPTV small town stations, since it had an investment of about \$1,000,000 without the station even owning their own tower (leased). We also heard figures like over \$20,000 a month ad revenues were not 'hacking it'. Big 'nut' (overhead) apparently was A. number of employees, and B. station was paying high rate for 'syndicated' programming.

Channel 21 has now 'graduated' to full power. Boler is still involved in other LPTV operations and is apparently still seeking more.

YOUR APPLICATION MAY BE THROUGH CUTOFF AND YOU NOT KNOW IT

The daisy chain effect needs to be understood in order to realize and comprehend how many of us have applications through cutoff and not know it. Cutoff, as you know, is a procedure where your application is published as ready to be licensed, and the public has 30 days to file on top of it or complain about it, etc., or be out of luck after that date. Applications filed against it are then published in a lottery list later. To comprehend this, let's use an example:

A B C D E

Let's say you have an application at 'A' and another one at 'E'. Someone else's application at 'C' goes through cutoff. The 'C' cutoff channel won't interfere with your 'A' or 'E'. But during the cutoff, others file at 'B' and 'D', which will interfere with your 'A' and 'E', as well as your 'C'. Now yours, both 'A' and 'E' have gone through cutoff too, because you are all mutually exclusive. Comes the lottery and your 'A' wins. 'B' cannot co-exist and is forever out. You have to wait for another lottery between 'C', 'D' and your 'E'. If 'D' wins, applicants 'C' and 'E' are out of luck. If 'C' wins, you are automatically licensed too with your 'E', because you can both exist, and you have been through cutoff and 'D' is forever out. Let's go back to the original and say that 'C' wins the lottery. 'B' and 'D' are out, but your 'A' and 'E' are both licensed automatically because you have been through cutoff, and there is none left to interfere with you. 'B' and 'D' are eliminated because they would interfere with winner 'C'.

LPTV -- CANCELED BECAUSE OF LACK OF INTEREST? OR DISGUST?

The LPTV East Convention was small and the NTA Las Vegas Convention has been scratched for November and will reportedly be reset at another (more interest) time.

LPTV East exhibitors were reportedly promised 1,500 registrants and were apparently disappointed to find almost more exhibitor and speaker badges wandering around than paid attendees. The question is, will LPTV exhibitors and attendees support an LPTV West, originally set for after the first of the year?

We can tell you that interest in LPTV has dropped after years of FCC promises and promises and almost no licensing (outside of Alaska). Most applicants have heard so many unkept promises out of the FCC for so long, they are just totally disgusted with their hopes, dreams and bucks in low power.

Now that the staff has shaped up and is pretty much keeping promises, no one believes them anymore because of all the previous debacles, and the fact that licenses are still dribbling out at an excruciatingly low rate. Even the lottery 'winners' are a long way from CP's, with all of them still to go through petitions to deny. One party with a legal technicality involvement action with the Commission told us they had to file petitions to deny against all of the winners to protect their legal rights. So even when you 'win' a lottery, you aren't exactly anywhere.



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
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TELEVISION TRANSLATORS AND LOW POWER TELEVISION APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING: CUT-OFF DATE FOR FILING CONFLICTING APPLICATIONS

Report No. 83-4

Released: October 11, 1983

CUT-OFF DATE: November 9, 1983

NOTICE: 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 November 9, 1983. 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 November 9, 1983. Conflicting applications tendered after that date will be returned as unacceptable for filing. 2/

Any inquiries regarding the foregoing should be directed to Keith Larson at (202) 632-9356.

1/ The appendix indicates the extent to which the listed applications are already mutually exclusive. Mutually exclusive application groups are separated by asterisks(*).

2/ Applications designated by asterisk (*) are under consideration for funding through the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program of the National Technical and Information Administration, U.S. Dept., of Commerce.

AA	PPPPP	PPPP	EEEE	N	N	DDDD	IIIII	X	X		
A	A	P	P	E	M	N	D	D	I	X	X
A	A	PPPPP	PPPP	EEEE	N	N	D	D	I	XX	
AAAAA	P	P	E	N	N	D	D	I	XX		
A	A	P	P	E	N	M	D	D	I	X	X
A	A	P	P	EEEE	N	N	DDDD	IIIII	X	X	

BPTTV-810526JB KOTPY HILLSBORO, NEW MEXICO
REGENTS OF NEW MEXICO STATE UNIV.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .082 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .086 KW

BPTTV-820401SL NEW-T KING MOUNTAIN, ETC., ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP: .400 KW

*BPTTV-820827S2 NEW-T CHRISTIANSTED, ETC., VIRGIN ISLANDS
VIRIN ISLANDS PUBLIC TV SYSTEM
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5
ERP: 0.05 KW

BPTVL-820303TX NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: .028 KW

BPTVL-820303T2 NEW-T ALPINE, TEXAS
BILL LANGDON AND HENRY DE VILLIERS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .063 KW

BPTVL-820305TX NEW-T STERLING, COLORADO
HARBAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .034 KW

BPTVL-820512TY NEW-T CAMPBELLSVILLE, KENTUCKY
TAYLOR COUNTY BROADCASTING CO., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: 0.08 KW

BPTVL-820521TW NEW-T ETHETE, ETC., WYOMING
SHOSHONE & ARAPAHOE JT. BUS. COUNCIL
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .054 KW

BPTT-810331MU NEW-T CHICO, CALIFORNIA
FAMILY TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 36
ERP: 22.5 KW

BPTT-810629A2 K7OFF NELIGH, NEBRASKA
CORNHUSKER TELEVISION CORPORATION
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 70
ERP: .954 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38
ERP: 10.8 KW

BPTT-810714II K71BJ MOORELAND, ETC., OKLAHOMA
OKTV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM, INC.
HAS: CHANNEL NO. 71
ERP: .667 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 61
ERP: .815 KW

BPTT-820301TK NEW-T BOONE, NORTH CAROLINA
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
ERP: 1.08 KW

BPTT-820315TX NEW-T MORRIS CAMP, MINNESOTA
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 65
ERP: 3.52 KW

BPTT-820315TY NEW-T SAUDETTE, MINNESOTA
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53
ERP: 1.46 KW

BPTT-820514TV NEW-T COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON
SOUTH LANE TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47
ERP: .845 KW

BPTTL-810731ID NEW-T STOVE, VERMONT
ATLANTIC COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY, INC
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 66
ERP: .688 KW

BPTTL-810804IC NEW-T BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA
RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORP.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35
ERP: 4.21 KW

BPTTL-810804ID NEW-T BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA
RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORP.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: 4.17 KW

BPTTL-81090400 NEW-T SNYDER, TEXAS
MUNSCH-WESTENHAVER COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60
ERP: .053 KW

BPTTL-81090405 NEW-T PECOS, TEXAS
MUNSCH-WESTENHAVER COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 60
ERP: .053 KW

BPTTL-81092508 NEW-T CALEXICO, CALIFORNIA
INLAND TELECASTERS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32
ERP: 1.12 KW

BPTTL-811204T2 NEW-T RIDGECREST, CALIFORNIA
BENJAMIN B. MOORE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31
ERP: 1.06 KW

BPTTL-820302TR NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47
ERP: 21.7 KW

BPTTL-820303TJ NEW-T CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: 12.2 KW

BPTTL-820303TY NEW-T ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON
RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: 1.29 KW

BPTTL-820310TV NEW-T CEOAR CITY, UTAH
KUTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40
ERP: .148 KW

BPTTL-820310TX NEW-T PRICE, UTAH
KUTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35
ERP: .756 KW

BPTTL-820315TS NEW-T ALAMOGOROO, NEW MEXICO
CORINNE GALT ACOSTA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53
ERP: 4.95 KW

BPTTL-820504TR NEW-T CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
CLAY CENTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19
ERP: 770 KW

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

BPTTL-820504TS NEW-T CHADRON, NEBRASKA
CHADRON NEWSPAPERS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24
ERP: 8.82 KW

BPTTL-820504TU NEW-T MORRIS, MINNESOTA
HOMETOWN T.V., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21
ERP: 8.10 KW

BPTTL-820504TV NEW-T CAMBY, MINNESOTA
HOMETOWN T.V., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24
ERP: 7.20 KW

BPTTL-820505TY NEW-T SALINA, KANSAS
HARRIS ENTERPRISES, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: 8.76 KW

BPTTL-820506TZ NEW-T OMANCOCK, ETC., VIRGINIA
CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
ERP: 27.8 KW

BPTTL-820518TY NEW-T PARK CITY, ETC., UTAH
APEX-TV
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45
ERP: 1.00 KW

BPTTL-820521TE NEW-T RIVERTON, WYOMING
TELECRAFTER CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 17
ERP: 3.16 KW

BPTTL-820521TI NEW-T LARAMIE, WYOMING
TELECRAFTER CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21
ERP: .616 KW

BPTTL-820521TR NEW-T MILES CITY, MONTANA
TELECRAFTER CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: 1.28 KW

BPTTL-820602TH NEW-T BRYAN, OHIO
BRYAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19
ERP: 1.18 KW

BPTTL-820602TI NEW-T HOLDENVILLE, OKLAHOMA
MC BRIDE AND PHILLIPS D/B AS OPEC
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: 4.58 KW

BPTTL-820608TU NEW-T GLENDIVE, MONTANA
TELECRAFTER CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22
ERP: .768 KW

BPTTL-820609TT NEW-T PORTSMOUTH, OHIO
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN AND C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21
ERP: 29.1 KW

BPTTL-820609TU NEW-T MOUNT VERNON, ETC., WASHINGTON
SKAGIT VALLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: 2.83 KW

BPTTL-820611TU NEW-T JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS
DONREY OF TEXAS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43
ERP: 10.1 KW

BPTTL-820611TM NEW-T SOUTH LAKE TAMOE, CALIFORNIA
TAMOE DAILY TRIBUNE, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 37
ERP: 9.32 KW

BPTTL-820611TN NEW-T SOUTH LAKE TAMOE, CALIFORNIA
TAMOE DAILY TRIBUNE, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45
ERP: 9.28 KW

Mutually Exclusive "A" Application Groups

BPTVL-810603IG NEW-T DOUGLAS, ARIZONA
OENNIS H. OWEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP: .325 KW

BPTVL-810603IG NEW-T DOUGLAS, ARIZONA
RUSSWAL, CORP.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP: 1.27 KW

Report No.: ML-4 Released: September 26, 1983
MX Case No.: L83-17,31,32,34
Lottery Session: 831028AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on October 28, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectees will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectees.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 831028AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

RX CASE NO.: L83-17

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL 820525TZ NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE/CARIBOU LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC. 4213 S. 8TH STREET ARLINGTON VA 22204 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 1.38KW	2	N	0.374	000- 273
*BPTTL 820616RP NEW-T CARIBOU/ET AL SAGO RIVER COMMUNICATIONS CORP. MAIN STREET, PO BOX 408 BAR HILLS ME 04004 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP 2.40KW	2	N	0.374	374- 747
BPTTL 830218TP NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE NORTHEAST PUBLISHING COMPANY BOX 510 PRESQUE ISLE ME 04769 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP 3.0 KW	3	N	0.250	748- 997

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

RX CASE NO.: L83-31

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL 8004081P NEW-T ST. LOUIS COMMUNITY TELEVISION NETWORK, INC. 1730 N STREET, N.W. #708 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 69; ERP 12.3KW	1	Y	0.285	000- 284
BPTTL 8010211P NEW-T ST. LOUIS BOGNER BROADCAST EQUIPMENT CORP. 401 RAILROAD AVENUE WESTBURY NY 11590 REQ:CHAN. 62; ERP 1.42KW	2	N	0.107	285- 391
BPTTL 8011171M NEW-T ST. LOUIS DOMSAT OF MISSOURI, INC. 25201 TELEGRAPH RD #L6 SOUTHFIELD MI 48034 REQ:CHAN. 62; ERP 6.06KW	2	N	0.107	392- 498
BPTTL P101071M NEW-T ST. LOUIS CONTEMPORARY COMMUNICATIONS CORP. 145 HUGENOT STREET NEW ROCHELLE NY 10801 REQ:CHAN. 69; ERP 21.9KW	1	N	0.142	499- 640
BPTTL 8101291G NEW-T ST. LOUIS MR. J. MCCARTHY MILLER 606 SILVER SHORE DRIVE PEYSACOLA FL 32507 REQ:CHAN. 62; ERP 9.04KW	1	N	0.142	641- 782

BPTTL 810217JO NEW-T ST. LOUIS MO 1 M 0.142 783- 924
 MO. PUB. INT. RESEARCH GROUP FOUND.
 8 N. EUCLID #2A BOX 8276
 ST. LOUIS MO 63108
 REQ:CHAN. 62; ERP 1.24KW

EPTTL 810309IC NEW-T ST. LOUIS MO 3 M 0.071 925- 995
 ST. LOUIS REG. EDU. & PB TV COMM.
 6996 HILLBROOK BOULEVARD
 ST. LOUIS MO 63130
 REQ:CHAN. 69; ERP 7.00KW

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 7 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99994

Category No. Media Owned
 1 0
 2 1-3
 3 4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., numbers block 251-550).

MX CASE NO.: L83-32

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL 811021TZ NEW-T HUNTSVILLE W & W COMMUNICATIONS, INC. 1500 1ST NATIONAL BANK FORT WORTH TX 76102 REQ:CHAN. 31; ERP 1.14KW	TX	1	M 0.333	000- 332
BPTTL 820129TU NEW-T HUNTSVILLE MR. JOSE VILLAREALGARE. L.L.F. NEWTON 1490 BEN LORA LAKE SAN BENITO TX 78586 REQ:CHAN. 31; ERP 1.14KW	TX	1	T 0.666	333- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

MX CASE NO.: L83-8

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
*BPTTL 810409UA NEW-T ANCHORAGE LAST FRONTIER BROADCASTING, INC. 2033 N STREET, NW #203 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 20; ERP 21.9KW	AK	1	M 0.399	000- 398
BPTTL 830118TO NEW-T ANCHORAGE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC. 6350 WEST FREEWAY DRIVE, FORT WORTH TX 76150 REQ:CHAN. 20; ERP 10.5KW	AK	2	T 0.600	399- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

MX CASE NO.: L83-34

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
PT 80070919 NEW-T SPRINGFIELD FULL GOSPEL BUSINESS NEWS ETC. P.O. BOX 4567 SPRINGFIELD IL 62708 REQ:CHAN. 39; ERP 7.78KW	IL	1	M 0.181	000- 180
BPTTL 801122IR NEW-T SPRINGFIELD O'BANNON BROADCASTING CORPORATION 1718 E STREET, S.E. WASHINGTON DC 20003 REQ:CHAN. 39; ERP 15.2KW	IL	2	T 0.272	181- 452
BPTTL 810217E4 NEW-T SPRINGFIELD CITIZEN TELEVISION CORPORATION 735 NORTH WATER STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53202 REQ:CHAN. 39; ERP 10.4KW	IL	1	M 0.181	453- 633
BPTTL 810217LG NEW-T SPRINGFIELD VENTURES IN COMMUNICATIONS, INC. 639 KATHA STREET MONTGOMERY AL 36108 REQ:CHAN. 39; ERP .918KW	IL	1	T 0.363	634- 996

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

*/ Reflects revised minority preference.

MX CASE NO.: L83-22

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL 810602IC NEW-T DEL RIO EDWARD N. JOHNSON ROUTE 12, BOX 54 CROSSVILLE TN 38555 REQ:CHAN. 05; ERP .065KW	TX	2	M 0.333	000- 332
BPTVL 810904QZ NEW-T DEL RIO TV BOARD OF 1ST ASSEMBLY CHURCH 1801 HAVENDALE WINTER HAVEN FL 33880 REQ:CHAN. 05; ERP .109KW	TX	1	M 0.444	333- 776
*BPTVL 810904TM NEW-T DEL RIO TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROPERTIES 517 NORTH SEGOE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 05; ERP .091KW	TX	3	M 0.222	777- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

*/ Reflects addition to lottery group of Tel-Radio Communications Properties, Inc.

MX CASE NO.: L83-33

	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL 811019TG NEW-T PRESCOTT GREGG K. JONES D/B/A 1 OLD ORCHARD DRIVE GREENEVILLE TN 37743 REQ:CHAN. 23; ERP .650KW	AZ	2	M 0.199	000- 198
BPTTL 820319QO NEW-T PRESCOTT BLACK WOMEN NETWORK OF NJ, INC. 354 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE MOUNT VERNON NY 10550 REQ:CHAN. 23; ERP 2.13KW	AZ	1	T 0.533	199- 731
BPTTL 820319RG NEW-T PRESCOTT THE SUN NETWORK, INC. 5732 N. CALLE DE LA REIN TUCSON AZ 85718 REQ:CHAN. 23; ERP .690KW	AZ	1	M 0.266	732- 997

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

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

Report No.: ML-2 Released: September 27, 1983
 MX Case No.: L83-8,22,33
 Lottery Session: 831028AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on October 28, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/ applicant's selection probability based on its preference class, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectees will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectees.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
 Lottery Session No.: 831028AA
 1919 "M" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554
 Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

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

Report No.: ML-2 Released: October 12, 1983
 MX Case No.: L83-33
 Lottery Session: 831028AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on October 28, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 351-550).

EX CASE NO.: LB3-33

BP TTL	811019TG NEW-T PRESCOTT CLEARVISION COMMUNICATIONS 1 OLD ORCHARD DRIVE GREENEVILLE TN 37743 REQ: CHAN. 23; ERP .650KW	AZ	1 ^a	M	0.250	000-249
BP TTL	820319QO NEW-T PRESCOTT BLACK WOMEN'S NETWORK OF WJ, INC. 354 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE MOUNT VERNON NY 10550 REQ: CHAN. 23; ERP 2.13KW	AZ	1	T	0.500	250-749
BP TTL	820319RG NEW-T PRESCOTT THE SUN NETWORK, INC. 5732 N. CALLE DE LA REIK TUCSON AZ 85718 REQ: CHAN. 23; ERP .690KW	AZ	1	M	0.250	750-999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3		SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000				

Revised pursuant to applicant's certification of September 30, 1983.

NOTICE OF SELECTION BY LOTTERY

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE CASES INVOLVING
 LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION
 TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS

Report No: TS-1

Released: September 30, 1983

Notice is hereby given of the results of the September 29, 1983, public lotteries to determine the award of construction permit for low power television or television translator stations in the mutually exclusive cases listed below. The application listed with each case is the tentative selectee for the construction permit grant. Petitions to deny the selectee must be on file with the Commission not later than 15 days from the release date of this public notice. Pursuant to Section 73.3584(c) of the Commission's Rules, the selectee may file an 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.

FILE NO.	APPLICANT NAME/CITY OF LICENSE	NUMBER BLOCK	SELECTION
LB3-1 BPTT-820521TS	North American Communications/Bowesmont, ND	000-399	369
LB3-2 BPTTL-810123IZ	Humboldt County Public TV DPT./Winnemucca/ Vicinity, NV	000-199	187
LB3-3 BPTTL-830218SB	American Christian Television/Brownwood, TX	522-806	532
LB3-4 BPTTL-821025TG	Owen Broadcasting/Milton, ND	400-999	832
LB3-5 BPTTL-820217TL	The Malik-Harris Corporation/Aberdeen, WA	000-570	038
LB3-6 BPTTL-810409WT	NSN, Inc./Perry, FL	000-443	299
LB3-7 BPTTL-810123IN	Communicators of Lubbock/Lubbock, TX	555-702	693
LB3-9 BPTTL-820524TY	Free State Broadcasting, Inc./Booneville, MS	299-698	416
LB3-11 BPTTL-830218TG	Mountain TV Network, Inc./Jamestown, ND	617-996	901
LB3-12 BPTTL-810904TH	KUTV, Inc./Casper, WY	750-999	823
LB3-13 BPTTL-820423RT	Rollins Enterprises/Manteo, NC	333-998	882

LB3-14 BPTTL-820405SV	Statesman-Examiner, Inc./Omak & Okanogan, WA	000-332	324
LB3-16 BPTTL-820615TA	N. Eastern Comms. Systems, Inc./Saint Germain, WI	000-570	419
LB3-18 BPTTL-810622IE	Oebra H. Kamp/Hiles City, MT	000-599	350
LB3-19 BPTTL-810903QS	Green Hills LPTV, Inc./Trenton, MO	333-998	650
LB3-20 BPTTL-820423SA	Kemmerly & Kemmerly/Steamboat Springs, CO	400-999	423
LB3-21 BPTTL-811008TL	White River Valley B/Cers, Inc./Batesville, AR	250-499	337
LB3-23 BPTTL-810217VD	Microhand Corp. of American/Nashville, TN	894-995	918
LB3-24 BPTTL-810217IC	Northcoast Broadcast Corporation/Des Moines, IA	598-797	652
LB3-25 BPTTL-810116LL	Capitol Telecasters, Inc./Davenport, IA	157-577	233
LB3-26 BPTTL-810903QQ	Hajelmar, Inc./Bellingham, WA	383-997	954
LB3-27 BPTTL-820430TO	Southwest Radio Enterprises, Inc./Sheridan, WY	690-996	888
LB3-29 BPTTL-810526IH	Midsoth Broadcasters/Blackwell, OK	500-999	900

NOTICE OF SELECTION BY LOTTERY

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE CASES INVOLVING
 LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION
 TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS

Report No: TS-1

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LB3-5 BPTTL-820217TL	The Malik-Harris Corporation/Aberdeen, WA	000-570	038
LB3-6 BPTTL-810409WT	NSN, Inc./Perry, FL	000-443	299
LB3-7 BPTTL-810123IN	Communicators of Lubbock/Lubbock, TX	555-702	693
LB3-9 BPTTL-820524TY	Free State Broadcasting, Inc./Booneville, MS	299-698	416
LB3-11 BPTTL-830218TG	Mountain TV Network, Inc./Jamestown, ND	617-996	901
LB3-12 BPTTL-810904TH	KUTV, Inc./Casper, WY	750-999	823
LB3-13 BPTTL-820423RT	Rollins Enterprises/Manteo, NC	333-998	882
LB3-14 BPTTL-820405SV	Statesman-Examiner, Inc./Omak & Okanogan, WA	000-332	324
LB3-16 BPTTL-820615TA	N. Eastern Comms. Systems, Inc./Saint Germain, WI	000-570	419
LB3-18 BPTTL-810622IE	Oebra H. Kamp/Hiles City, MT	000-599	350
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LB3-20 BPTTL-820423SA	Kemmerly & Kemmerly/Steamboat Springs, CO	400-999	423
LB3-21 BPTTL-811008TL	White River Valley B/Cers, Inc./Batesville, AR	250-499	337
LB3-23 BPTTL-810217VD	Microhand Corp. of American/Nashville, TN	894-995	918

L83-24 BPTTL-810217IC	Northcoast Broadcast Corporation/Des Moines, IA	598-797	652
L83-25 BPTTL-810116LL	Capitol Telecasters, Inc./Davenport, IA	157-577	233
L83-26 BPTTL-810903QQ	Majelmar, Inc./Bellingham, WA	383-997	954
L83-27 BPTTL-R20430TO	Southwest Radio Enterprises, Inc./Sheridan, WY	690-996	888
L83-29 BPTVL-R10526IH	Midsouth Broadcasters/Blackwell, OK	500-999	900



PUBLIC NOTICE

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

6740

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

LOW POWER TELEVISION/TELEVISION TRANSLATOR: SPECIFICATION OF ANTENNA GAIN AND EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER

Released: September 27, 1983

The engineering section of FCC Form 346 (Application for Authority to Construct or Make Changes in a TV or FM Broadcast Translator Station) requires specification of the power gain (multiplier) of the transmit antenna in the lobe of maximum radiation. This multiplier is a factor in the calculation of the station's maximum effective radiated power (ERP). The ERP specified in this section of the application form is entered into the Commission's computer data base and serves as a basis for computerized interference studies.

This notice is intended to clarify Section V, Item 5 of FCC Form 346 with regard to specification of antenna power gain and effective radiated power by applicants for television translator and low power television stations. Applicants are required to state the actual value of antenna power gain (multiplier) toward the radio horizon in the direction of the main horizontal lobe. The specified ERP should reflect this value of power gain.



LOTTERY NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

176

News media information 202/254-7874 Recorded listing of releases and tests 202/632-0002
A Public Notice of the Federal Communications Commission.

October 13, 1983

LOTTERY TO HOLD LOW POWER TELEVISION LICENSE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1983

The Federal Communications Commission will conduct a Lottery to determine a 'tentative winner' in each of the proceedings listed in the attachment, on Friday, October 28, 1983 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. NL-2, NL-2 Revised, NL-4.)

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 with 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 selectee. Petitions to deny the application of the tentative selectee 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 Tricarico at (202) 632-6410.

Attachment

LOTTERY SESSION: 831028AA

Date: October 28, 1983

EX CASE NO.	FILE NO.	APPLICANT NAME/CITY OF LICENSE	NUMBER BLOCK ASSIGNMENT
L83-8	BPTTL-810409UA BPTTL-830218TU	Last Frontier Broadcasting, Inc./Anchorage, AK American Christian TV System, Inc./Anchorage, AK	000-398 399-998
L83-17	BPTTL-820525TZ BPTTL-820616RP BPTTL-830218TP	Local Power TV, Inc./Presque Isle/Caribou, ME Saco River Communications Corp./Caribou/ET AL, ME Northeast Publishing Company/Presque Isle, ME	000-373 374-747 748-997
L83-22	BPTVL-8106021C BPTVL-810904CZ BPTVL-810904TN	Edward M. Johnson/Del Rio, TX TV Board of 1st Assembly Church/Del Rio, TX Tel-Radio Communications Properties/Del Rio, TX	000-332 333-776 777-998
L83-31	BPTTL-800408IH BPTTL-801021IP BPTTL-801117IH BPTTL-810107IW BPTTL-810129IG BPTTL-810217JO BPTTL-810309IC	Community Television Network, Inc./St. Louis, MO Bogner Broadcast Equipment Corp./St. Louis, MO Domsat of Missouri, Inc./St. Louis, MO Contemporary Communications Corp./St. Louis, MO Mr. J. McCarthy Miller/St. Louis, MO MO. Pub. Int. Research Group Found./St. Louis, MO St. Louis Peg. Edu. & PB TV Comm./St. Louis, MO	000-284 285-391 392-498 499-640 641-782 783-924 925-995

LOTTERY SESSION: 831028AA

Date: October 28, 1983

EX CASE NO.	FILE NO.	APPLICANT NAME/CITY OF LICENSE	NUMBER BLOCK ASSIGNMENT
L83-32	BPTTL-811021TZ BPTTL-820129TU	W & W Communications, Inc./Huntsville, TX Jose Villareal & L.L.F. Henton/Huntsville, TX	000-332 333-998
L83-33	BPTTL-811019TC BPTTL-820319QC BPTTL-820319RC	Clearvision Communications Black Women Network of NJ, Inc./Prescott, AZ The Sun Network, Inc./Prescott, AZ	000-249 250-749 750-997
L83-34	BPTT-800709IB BPTTL-801112IR BPTTL-810217EA BPTTL-810217LC	Full Gospel Business Men's Etc./Springfield, IL O'Rannon Broadcasting Corporation/Springfield, IL Citizen Television Corporation/Springfield, IL Ventures in Communications, Inc./Springfield, IL	000-100 181-452 453-633 634-996

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION <small>U.S. Postal Service Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685</small>		
1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION <i>Lo-Power Community Television</i>	2. PUBLICATION NO. <i>6011-370</i>	3. DATE OF FILING <i>10-14-83</i>
4. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION (Street, City, County, State and ZIP Code) (Not printer)	5A. NO. OF ISSUES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY <i>12</i>	5B. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE <i>\$50.00</i>
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EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) <i>Same as above</i>		
MANAGING EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) <i>Same as above</i>		
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2. Mail Subscriptions	<i>190</i>	<i>160</i>
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2. Return from News Agents	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
G. TOTAL (Sum of E, F1 and F2—should equal net press run shown in A)	<i>240</i>	<i>190</i>
12. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete		
SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF EDITOR, PUBLISHER, BUSINESS MANAGER, OR OWNER <i>Harlan L. Jacobsen</i>		(See instruction on reverse)

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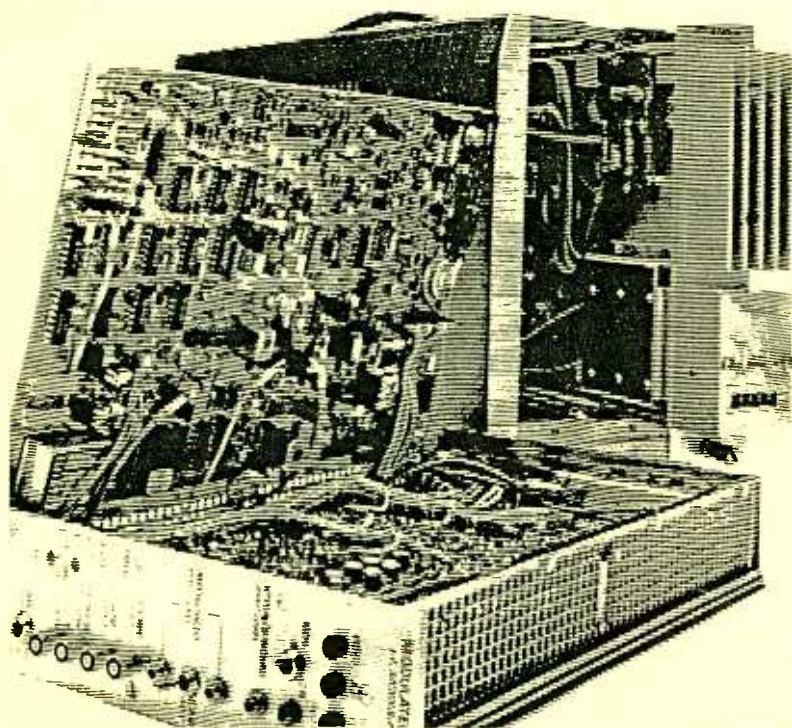
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- Parts, field-test engineers and application engineers available where and when needed
- Engineer sent to commission new units
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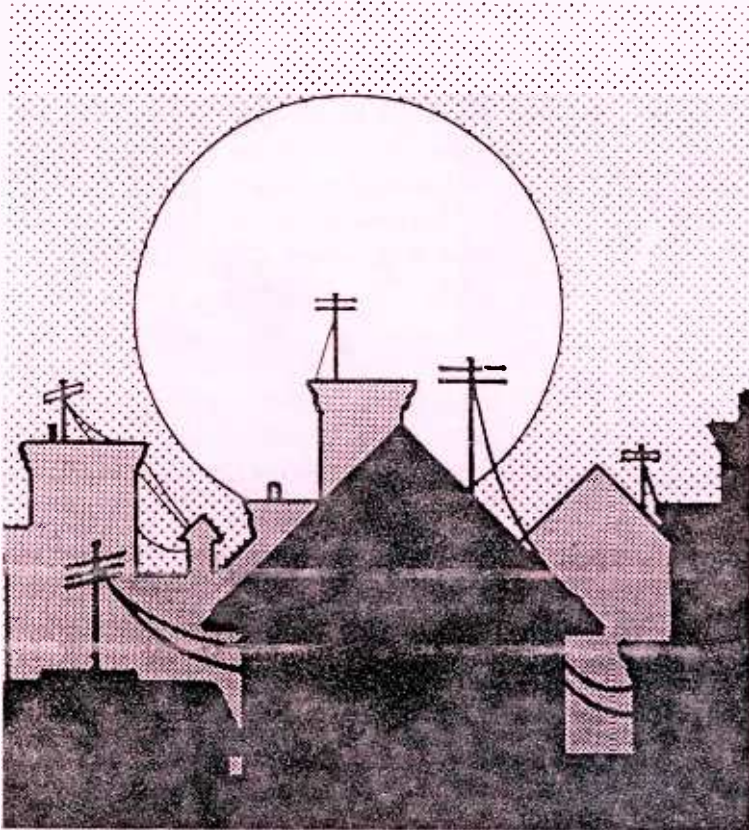
All around the world, LGT spells "peace of mind." If you need a trouble-free transmitter that will still be pouring out strong signals years from now, LGT fits the description to the letter.

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 **THOMSON-LGT**

Division of Thomson-CSF Communications, Inc.

Lo-Power Community TV



SURVIVAL IN THE LPTV MARKET

A THINKING MAN'S GUIDE BY
ISAAC S. BLONDER
BLONDER-TONGUE LABS, INC.
ONE JAKE BROWN ROAD OLD BRIDGE N.J. 08857

The Lower Power TV operator after winning the battle for his construction permit has just made the first rung on the ladder; the choices for equipment and sites will proba-

bly exhaust his working capital and preclude any radical revisions in the coverage of his market should his original design prove incorrect.

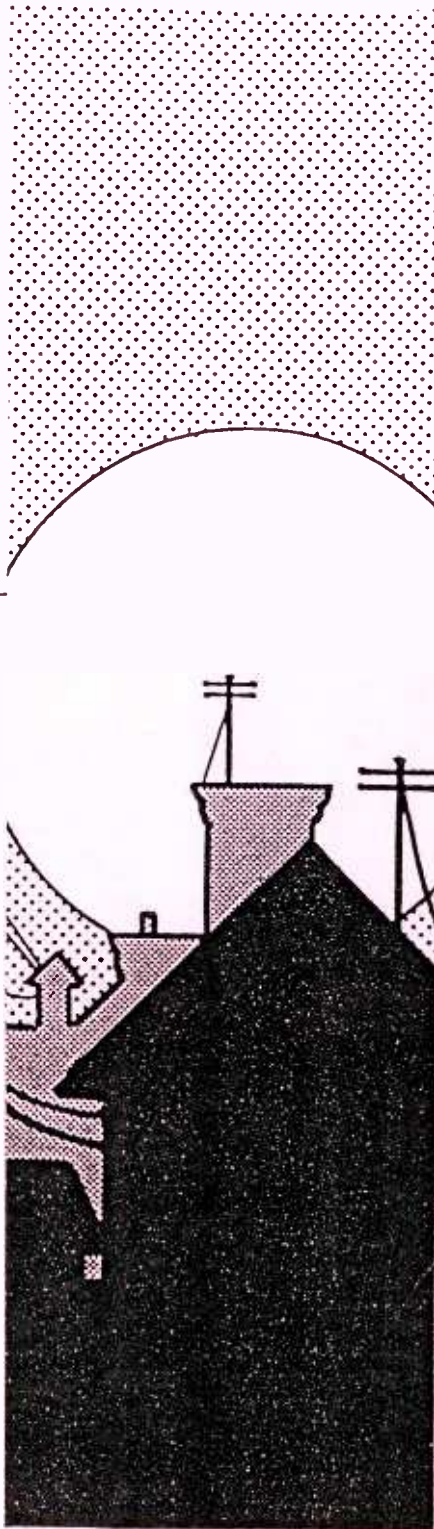
November 1983

OPTIMUM USE OF TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING EQUIPMENT FOR LOW POWER TV

BY ISAAC S. BLONDER
BLONDER-TONGUE LABS, INC.

Although the operator may have the funds to hire competent consulting engineers and purchase quality broadcasting gear, he will find highly technical alternative proposals presented to him where he has to make decisions requiring knowledge he does not yet possess. This brochure presents generalized guidelines for the operator which may help him optimize installation and also protect his pocketbook.

- Don't underestimate the value of the free advice and help available from the manufacturer. Consult regularly with his staff even on operational problems not directly connected with his equipment.
- If the homes are uniformly distributed, the cost of the transmitting plant per home for a given grade of service is roughly the same whether you install a 10 watt or a 1,000 watt transmitter, i.e. the additional viewers cost no more than the ones near the transmitter.
- In calculating the service contours, the FCC assumed a UHF TV receiver noise figure of 14 dB, line loss up to 3 dB and antenna gain of 6 dB. If you can educate your viewers to buy a UHF booster and a better antenna, the receive system can be improved by 15 dB. The improvement in coverage is the same as if you had purchased a transmitter 30 times more powerful.



- The single most influential component affecting coverage is the antenna height. Direct line of sight between the transmitting and receiving antennas provides good reception to the horizon. Knife edge obstructions within the first Fresnel zone but not obstructing the line of sight loses a few dB, about the same as VHF. However, in rough terrain and with line of sight, UHF could be more than 20 dB lower. Outside antennas should be promoted since indoor UHF reception can be 20 dB worse than VHF.

Avoid placing the transmitting antenna in the center of the market area. Vertical null fill is hard to achieve at low cost. Best location is on a high point at the edge of the market with only the primary lobe illuminating the target. Usually well worth the cost of an STL link.

Buy a kit of spare parts and modules with the original order. Train your staff in emergency repairs. Set up a "hot line" with the manufacturer

Even if you need less than the authorized transmitter power, buy the antenna and transmission line for the maximum. The incremental cost is low and the savings are high when you inevitably go to full power.

Make no decision quickly. Get two or more bids on every expenditure. Rent don't buy. Do no origination unless it is funded by others. Use part time or contract labor. Get the largest credit terms on every purchase. Avoid long term program contracts and make sure you have escape clauses.

SCRAMBLING

BY ISAAC S. BLONDER

An Old Proverb:

"Be careful about what you ask for, you may get it". All too often technology outruns the perceived needs and the capabilities of both the seller and buyer. Every added feature has a price - is the consumer willing and able to pay? Does the system operator possess a staff able to cope with the added complexities of all the new bells and whistles? Is the new system obsolescence proof? Can it last long enough to pay off capital cost?

Before the operator can select a scrambling system he needs to look into the future -perhaps sequencing into his game plan several stages of known scrambling technology as experience dictates.

Since the TV signal has both video and audio information, scrambling either one will probably prevent enjoyment of the program. Audio scrambling by digital encoding is extremely secure. The current practice in the cable industry, however, is to use the lowest cost video scramble and leave the audio untouched. Adult and sports programming need security in both audio and video. In LPTV broadcasting, both video and audio information will have to be scrambled anytime sensitive or adult program material is transmitted. Additional services; alarms, banking, teletext, etc., may have to be digitally encoded for ultimate security.

Analog encoding conserves bandwidth, digital encoding squanders it. The degree of security is usually tied to the price and the bottom line is tied to every feature added to the system.

On the horizon is High Definition TV, which will probably need 30 MHz for a single channel or 5 times the present FCC bandwidth. The Advanced Television Systems Committee, at the request of the FCC, is now evaluating all proposed new TV systems and should, in 3 years, report its findings, which may be adopted over a two year span of hearings by the FCC and thus the TV industry may have to rebuild five years from now.

Isaac Blonder put out these two items in pamphlet form and gave us permission to reproduce them. We believe you could use this information and should have it in your Lo-Power magazine file. Mr. Blonder has owned full service stations and has been in the broadcasting field for a long time. We bought cable system amplifiers, etc., way back in 1954 from his firm. Cable amplifiers were selling in the \$700 price range. Blonder-Tongue came out with \$64 and \$125 amps which really made many systems feasible that were not before. The whole industry changed as a result of this technology.

In a recent phone conversation, Mr. Blonder said to remember, 'there is no cheaper way to deliver communications than LPTV'. We agree with that and believe LPTV will be extremely competitive with other methodologies no matter what.



EXCELLENCE IN ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

Backed by more than thirty years of technical and manufacturing experience, innovation and leadership in the field of TV signal distribution, Blonder-Tongue sets the "standard of excellence" for total performance in the industry. Blonder-Tongue manufactures the most comprehensive line of *American made* products designed to meet the critical requirements of MATV, SMATV, CATV, and Home TV systems used under the most adverse conditions. In addition to the products described herein, Blonder-Tongue was a pioneer in the development of Subscription Television equipment. A complete line of TVRO Earth Station products is also available from Blonder-Tongue. Our production skills combined with a full range of capabilities in the areas of research and development, product engineering, quality assurance, custom system layout, and distribution services enable Blonder-Tongue to provide its customers with the very best in products and services. Every product that bears our symbol carries our full commitment to excellence in electronic products.

TECHNIQUE	BEST FEATURES	MAJOR NEGATIVE
1. Inband interfering carrier	Lowest cost.	Very poor security. (Used primarily in cable systems.)
2. RF sync suppression	Low cost.	Easy to pirate.
3. Baseband sync suppression	Slight increase in security over methods 1 and 2.	Higher cost. Requires modulator. Measurable reduction in picture quality.
4. Video inversion	Slight increase in security over methods 1 and 2.	Higher cost. Baseband system. Lower picture quality. Transmitter linearity is a major negative.
5. Digital audio scrambling	From excellent to perfect security.	Costly. Needs more bandwidth but still feasible on the aural carrier.
6. Digital video	Not currently feasible on 6 MHz bandwidth.	
7. Digitally controlled switching of an analog system.	Excellent scrambling.	Expensive. Cannot tolerate ghosts.
8. Multiple Analog Components (MAC)	One of the new TV systems with great potential for security and quality.	Expensive. May be decades off in availability. Also affected by ghosting.

The summary shown above lists the plusses and minuses of various scrambling technologies. It is presented in a tutorial sense since the selection of a particular manufacturer may be motivated by many other considerations besides the scrambling technique employed.

Computerization and security are highly publicized buzzwords - they are also expensive. The low power TV operator should create a proforma on every suggested system, in a small market. When this is completed, he may very well decide to pass up pay-per-view and scrambling security for a flat rate system that makes bottom-line sense.

What's Coming Out of the FCC Next ???

Get ready for a new **total** - total freeze that may follow, opening **everything** up to filing for 60 days. Then closing all LPTV **everything--period**. We hate to see this, but that is the current rumor.

Understand that the Commission said they put on the September 16 freeze to put out rulemaking for a new procedure to speed licensing. The only way they are going to do that is to cut out filing on top of cutoffs. Either they have to drop cutoffs (which they have done in other services) or open everything up for filing for a limited time and then stop all filing, which they did, for example, in ITFS processing for MDS on cellular radio with no following cutoffs.

Remember, the Commission does not care what this does to rural translator service or the public interest. Their concern is to get this stuff processed without all the work. Everytime they make one of their 'smart' moves to cut down LPTV applications or to stop them, in the past, the results were that they were still overwhelmed from whatever crack or window they left open.

Putting on the total freeze in September was supposed to cut out applications except those on cutoff to cut down their load so that they might catch up. Our prediction is that within 60 days, they will be getting 200 to 300 a month on cutoff (since that's the only place you can file). This means they still have to process as many as they were getting before (or more), only now they are **all** mutually exclusive, so nothing is able to be licensed without a lottery.

Remember, nobody that won a September 29 lottery has been licensed yet, and we understand most had petitions to deny filed against them. Lottery results so far: lots of publicity but **no** LPTV licenses.

Out of 12,000 pending applications and 31 LPTV employees with a budget of over half a million dollars annually, this nightmare agency has only licensed 30 outside of Alaska in the last year. In 1982 they licensed few outside of Alaska.

Every year, lots of promises, lots of new schemes and rules to eliminate or cut down applications. Rhetoric about how -- next _____ they are going to be turning out LPTV licenses in quantity because they are putting into effect or will have _____ in operation by then. Just go back to 1981 on to December of 1983 and every 4 to 6 months, just insert the new words they come up with each time to get the heat off, promising each time that by _____, all would be rolling with LPTV. Nothing is rolling yet, nothing will be rolling, etc., more rhetoric, more promises, new schemes to shut down everything so they can 'catch up' and turn licenses out in quantity.

If you believe that line on the new freeze coming up or the last one (September 16) speeding licensing up, call me--I have some land in Florida to sell you and I also know someone who can sell you the Brooklyn bridge--cheap.

We have said from the start, the big broadcasters do not want competition from LPTV. Remember, the FCC sandbagged cable TV until the big broadcasters bought the majority of cable systems (big broadcasters now control cable systems with 80% of the cable subscribers in the U.S. Now the FCC no longer roadblocks CATV.

We said in our first issues nearly 3 years ago: look for lots of talk about low power and lots of FCC promises and excuses, foot dragging, etc., with little or no LPTV licensing until the politically powerful big broadcasters that control this regulatory agency give the okay. Remember, they are for total deregulation for themselves and citing new technologies, LPTV stations, etc., as reason for deregulation, but they and their captive agency (including Fowler) do not believe in new competition for big broadcasters. Nobody believed us then, and most applicants will buy the new load of FCC BS (which they should dump in the orchard) about how their new _____ (insert freeze, rules, etc., or whatever they tell you) will speed processing by _____. Just insert their new words into the old blanks.

Standard FCC release -- **Sure LPTV licensing is slow now, but ...** (example--by _____, we will be turning out _____ translator and LPTV licenses a month as soon as the new _____ becomes effective and our new _____ goes into operation). 30 of 31 employees on LPTV full-time must be able to think up new words to insert in the new promise or press release due out whenever the agency gets a little heat as to why no LPTV licenses now.

Remember, a 60-day file-on-everything action may generate 10,000 more applications (ITFS generated more than that in the same deal). They will have to sort out all of that new filing for LPTV in the 60 days of active filing for a year before they can process anything. Another year with little or no licensing while they process the new 10,000 and how they affect the old 12,000. Then by the end of '84, new words for the blanks and a new release on how just around the corner in '85 they will be turning out LPTV licenses in quantity as soon as _____ goes into effect and they get _____ in operation.

The Nation's Most Modern Cable Comes to Scottsdale, Arizona

Scottsdale's United Cable System is one of the most modern in the country, so when it went by my house, I signed up for the free installation to see first hand what maximum competition cable systems can be to LPTV. You are offered several 'premium' channels at \$9.95 each per month, which is in addition to your \$11.95 basic charge. They offered me a special of two premiums: Showtime and Playboy at a \$5 discount or \$14.95 per month in addition to the basic monthly charge; total bill, \$27.95 a month.

Here's my observations: the cable system's channel 2 is a repeating alpha numeric menu of today's programming that you have to watch for too long to find out what you want to know. If you want to know what movie is playing right now, it won't tell what's on Showtime's channel 33. The program guide for channel 33 will be blank until the movie starts again. It doesn't tell you what is showing at 8:15--it tells you what is showing at 9:00. If the movie doesn't start again till 10:00, it says nothing about that channel until 10:00.

Next comes the local channels right on their regular channel with three alpha numeric channels in between along with one religious channel. One alpha numeric is a job channel, with a local FM station on the audio, another is a community calendar and the third says 'leased access' but nothing is ever on it. Channel 6 is local closed circuit sports and Scottsdale cable studio productions. I was one of their guest interviewees in a field different than low power TV. Their study has people crawling all over, all volunteers learning how to produce local TV and all women, except one cable employee who was male. Three camerawomen, the male floor production manager, a control room supervisor (female), a video switcher, an audio person and another that I never did figure out what she did. If you want to know the truth, this could have all been done almost as well with one or two people and a one-camera remote control.

Anyway, it was interesting, and they ran the program twice, both on tape delay. There was no advance way of knowing it was going to be on or the subject matter, etc., so anyone who watched it did so rather accidentally.

The cable system has full time local production people (required by the city franchise) that so far have been averaging 16 hours a week of local sports, which includes 12 high school football games, 4 community college football games, 16 prep volleyball games, 4 swim meets, 3 community college volleyball games and all of the Scottsdale Quarterback Club's weekly meetings.

This is all pure overhead (so far, no ad sales) to the cable system, and if you were a local LPTV station producing and running some of this, I am sure they

would put your station on the system. They keep saying they are adding Channel 61 (the Phoenix LPTV music channel), but I have not seen this channel on the system yet (they carry MTV).

The Scottsdale cable system is a 68 channel system, currently carrying 56. You do not get all of them; if you got all the movie services, Disney Channel, etc., it would probably cost you close to \$100 a month. Most of the movie channels run the same movies at different times, so duplicating movie services doesn't gain you much.

The sports channel doesn't do much in my evaluation (I'm only a basketball fan). The best thing, in my opinion, is headline news. SNC was on, but now only Turner's channel remains (since they bought out their competitor). The nice part about the headline news is you can tune in anytime and sort of catch up in short order of what's happening in the world. They keep recycling, so you can't watch it very long because the repeating aspect gets a little tedious. Nice for farmers and others that aren't always in to watch the news at a certain traditional time.

Regarding the Playboy channel, you get total nudity and everything but penetration. They seem to manage to have somebody undressing or involved in sex every 5 minutes, regardless of the story. They repeat early evening programs later at night. The same thing seems to show up again about a week later, so not only the movie channels are repeat, repeat.

Frankly, there are probably a lot of people that would pay \$10 a month for the Playboy or some such channel on subscription after 10 p.m. only. About 85% are opting for this type of service along with movie channels at \$6 or so extra on LPTV.

There is a San Francisco STV that carries Chinese language programming from 5 to 8, Japanese language programming from 8 to 10 and porn-type programs after 10. Each is available separately for around \$10 per month.

A lot of the filler material in between movies on the movie channels here is just as racey or explicit as the Playboy channel.

If I was a specific type of TV fan into one channel or type of service (movies, etc.), I think LPTV can compete with cable here if you price it at \$15 or less over the air scrambled.

With the Scottsdale cable service, you get a converter that sits on top of your set. It connects with a lead that goes into your TV set on channel 2 here (there is a local channel 3 station in town). Your set is always tuned to channel 2. A little hand-held wireless remote control switches all the channels for you. So you get a wireless remote control at no extra charge.

What's Happening

As you know, the November translator convention was canceled. The recent LPTV east convention was so poorly attended that some said there were more speaker and exhibitor badges than there were paid attendees. LPTV West, formerly scheduled for January, has been postponed until March 27 and 28 at Disneyland hotel. They apparently still have hope the Commission may have done something by then.

The exhibitors are hard-pressed to put out promotional money year after year with no sales or income, strictly on the hope that just around the corner the FCC is going to do big things for LPTV and they will recoup. Current FCC assurances are that they will be nearly caught up with back processing in '84. Do not count on it. Remember Harris' assurances last year of 150 licenses a month we were supposed to be getting long before now. What are we still getting in CP's? A big 0.

How the translator and LPTV manufacturers stay in business is beyond me. They used to have a steady translator business; the Commission has even essentially killed that for 3 years, let alone the total lack of the LPTV boom the manufacturers had geared up for and kept telling their bankers, is just around the corner. The bank doesn't believe them anymore.

Here is an example of FCC data base inadequacies and why you go crazy filing applications. On the September 23 cutoff, there was a channel 14 on cutoff in Roundup, Montana. We filed an exclusive application for an ICTV member in Billings, Montana, on channel 44 that would interfere with and was, therefore, mutually exclusive with Roundup. No channel 14 appeared on the August data base in Billings. In November, the Roundup people withdrew their application, and our member's Billings application should, therefore, be immediately licensable, it has been through cutoff and no opposition remains. But wait . . . now an application by a Billings TV station shows up on the September data base for channel 14. It is dated according to the BPTT numbers BPTT8304271J, or in other words, April 27, 1983. Applications for Billings were not acceptable in April of 1983 because Billings was not in tier one.

A call to the involved full service station in Billings, and we find that it was filed 'maybe a couple of years ago' or at least way before April 1983, according to the person we talked to. So where has that application been?

Another hocus pocus, we filed for the same member on top of someone in Anchorage, Alaska. This application was returned because it reportedly interferes with translator LPTV in Seward, Alaska, (among other things) which is almost 100 miles away. In other words, two 10-watt VHF translators or LPTV stations are not supposed to be both feasible because they interfere with each other at 100 miles.

Here's a good question. In the current lottery, listed in this issue coming up in December, there are several cases where the same party is in several lotteries. The odds are pre-set up for them, all pre-set and announced (for example), as having odds based on no present media. After the first one is drawn and they win, they supposedly have one. When they win, should their odds be dropped 50% on the next town they are in drawn a few minutes later? What if they are in 4 lotteries the same day and win the first 3, should their odds drop to 1/4 on the fourth drawing they are in that day? What if they have two the same day in the same town? There seems to be no consideration for this with the odds all predetermined and publicized.

Even if you did 'win', petitions to deny are still ahead and your award may get bounced. So when do you actually 'win' and get your odds lowered? When you physically have the CP in hand?

Last cutoff I had a VHF channel on cutoff in Sterling, Colorado (plus another VHF at Sterling this cutoff). In the previous cutoff, a party with a Spanish surname filed on top of it (will probably file also on this month's cutoff in Sterling). Now here's the result. This will not make it to a lottery at the current rate for at least a year. When it does, the party filing on top, being a minority, will get an advantage. Instead of 4 balls in the drum, they get 8. Because I now have more than 3 permits (I bought some translators), I get 1 ball. They get 8 and I get 1, and I'm the original applicant that filed in there almost 2 years ago. 8 to 1 odds against me, sounds fair, right?

Forget your old applications—if you want anything licensed, your only real hope is to file now on cutoffs.



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Applications Being Returned

Applications are being returned in large quantities. Remember, the final rules have tougher spacing and interference standards, and now standards are almost as if your LPTV was a full service station, far more stringent than the original rules most applications were filed under. Also, some were filed originally considering terrain shielding, which they used to consider. They no longer consider that you have a huge mountain between you and the interfering station. So those are being returned.

We received one returned from South Dakota because it would interfere with a station in Oregon. Turns out the typist typed the coordinates correct on all but the engineering page. There the longitude was incorrectly typed, putting it coordinate-wise in Oregon. We understand if we resubmit that for reconsideration, to correct the typo, it probably will not be accepted. The worst part of this is that we filed several more at the same location, copying the coordinates from the first application, and they were also returned. Under the freeze, you cannot refile it, only file for reconsideration. We amended all of the rest of the subsequent applications to correct the typing error, but nevertheless received the original application back 10 days later.

Also, we find we have a problem on channel searches. The FCC data base is estimated to be at least 10% inaccurate or incomplete. Much of the current problem arises from the fact that somehow all of the existing applications, licenses, etc., are not on the FCC-supplied data base. When you do a channel search, it appears all clear, but later you get an application bounced because of an interfering channel that was not on the data base.

Another problem is that full service stations move tower locations, increase tower height, power and coverage. What is clear when filed may not be clear two or three years later when they finally get around to process it. An example is a major market applicant that had been through cutoff way back when, he had one competitor mutually exclusive. Finally, at great effort, he made arrangements to pay off the other party and went to the Commission to get his major market license now that all the LPTV competition was withdrawn. The Commission, getting into processing it, returned his application as no good because a full service interfering station had moved their tower site closer to his tower site and now interfered.

We just received an application returned as interfering with a translator. This is one we had through cutoff a couple of years ago. This is an example of the old rules and the difference in interference standards in the new rules. It was okay for cutoff on the old rules, but not okay for licensing or lottery under the final rules. Keeping ahead of all this isn't easy.

The main thing about low power applications we have learned after 3 years is: if you are going to be in the LPTV applications field, you need to find some good anti-frustration pills and some method or pills to keep you from getting too old by the time you'll get past all these FCC obstacles and actually get a license.

\$20,000 BUREAUCRATIC COST PER LPTV LICENSE IN 1983

After 3 years of promises and little else, we tried to find out exactly how many LPTV licenses have been granted (outside of Alaska) in the entire year of 1983. The FCC press department was unable to tell us, and other calls to the LPTV branch were also fruitless.

However, in our going through the year's releases on a fast once-over, it looks like around 30 (best guess), and most of these were apparently from settlements (payoffs of one party by another) from past years' cutoffs that just got tired of waiting and paid off the other parties.

We did find out exactly how many people were working full time on LPTV--31. Plus 9 more shared that are working in data processing and are also doing work for other departments.

The annual FCC budget ('83) for LPTV processing was 'totally unavailable' despite several phone calls. Our guess-- $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million dollars. Divide that by the number of licenses granted (if 30 is an approximate figure), and you come out with a taxpayer cost of about \$25,000 of taxpayers' money per LPTV construction permit granted in 1983 (best guesstimate). The promises of 6 months ago with even the ridiculously low 35 a month in the lottery originally promised to be starting in September is still not even making that with 7 in the last one and 12 scheduled for December's lottery.

The Commission then threw in wide open 'petitions to deny' for the 'tentative' lottery winners who have to wait for that onslaught. Result--not one lottery awarded license yet in 1983.

It used to be that over half got through cutoff with no opposition and could be licensed immediately. With large cutoff lists promised in the fall of 1983 after the 'computer' was in place, we have actually been seeing only 30 or less and now, at last, a list in November of 1978.

But . . . the Commission made sure these now going through cutoff in quantity wouldn't be licensable for a long time either, by putting on a TOTAL FILING FREEZE, forcing almost total mutual exclusive filings on these cutoff lists because that is all that can be filed now. When these on cutoff are all filed on top of, they then all have to go through the trickle lottery system. Result---no licenses now . . . maybe later?

Now is the Time to File

It seemed foolish for several people paying large amounts of money to different or even the same people to file LPTV applications in the same location. Several different people had to find tower sites and do all the engineering from scratch. Each applicant paid big money for these applications. Then it winds up in the lottery anyway. Why not have several people that want to file in the same place split up the basic filing costs?

That's exactly the idea of pooled applications that we have been doing for two years, and we have been doing them at a low cost for ICTV members, enabling you to get many more chances of winning LPTV licenses for the same money. In most rural towns in the last year or so, we have been able to find a separate channel for each applicant in the same location. Now, however, with the total freeze, you can only file on cutoff channels which rather limits the channels available to file on. We are, therefore, still doing 'pooled applications' with the following understanding or rules: we are not now taking exclusive applications (filing for just one party) in any markets over 150,000; in the large markets, we are filing only pooled (multiple) applications not to ever exceed 6 in number in any one city. Charges are \$125 per filing (plus photocopying multiple copies). Under the current situation, we do considerable work in many cases only to discover the filing would drag too many other previous applicants into the lottery which would lower your odds too much. So despite having done all the engineering, we often wind up not filing there because of the lower odds. We also have an extreme amount of channel interactions to examine and determine (which is very time consuming) to get your filing into multiple lottery. Such as if some of the competition wins, it can often be engineered so they won't interfere with your filing, meaning you will often still be in another lottery or two or even three, even when you lose the first round.

We believe you are getting a far better shot in for better and bigger cities now at very low cost, than anything previously fileable in the past 2 years. Now is the time to be in there. Remember, lotteries are expected on these cutoffs within 6 months. For the first time, we are talking applications to license in 6 months. Remember, old applications in there for 2 years do not have as good a chance of being processed out in 6 months as those filed on cutoff right now.

The current FCC data base on LPTV is 5 months behind. Under the cutoff filing system, we have to do considerable channel research, etc., by hand. Without the FCC interference standards not always precisely determinable, we use our best judgment in these cutoff filings but cannot guarantee all applications we file at this low price on cutoff will fly, as we have with standard application filing in the past.

Remember, you are often getting a very good shot at a license that may be worth \$500,000 for only \$125 (plus photocopying charges).

We are filing now in the largest cities in the country which are often within the 90-mile interference range of small towns on cutoff. Remember, not many filers are aware of or capable of correct antenna patterns or filing different interfering channels to make this work effective. Therefore, you have great odds in big cities now that you may never have again. Also, the paper mills do not get another or any chance to copy your application and file on top of you. They have to do the actual work originally which they do not do. You will never again have as good odds in the big cities as you will have by filing right now.

Let us know what cities you are interested in, and we will notify you when they are available on which cutoff.

A new proposal, during the freeze, is being considered by the FCC to accept new applications for a limited time, cutoff all applications and take no new applications until they are all processed. This was one of their responses to the pirating of engineering and the filing on top of others, and this is advocated as a method to cure both. This is the way ITFS and cellular radio were handled.

Therefore, you may have only 60 days to file everything in the whole country (the 60 days to start as early as December), and then nothing can be filed after that, so now, we repeat, is the time to file.

Remember, we will not be able to file everybody's requests in that 60 days.

'Tentative' Lottery Winners

The October 28 lottery had only seven tentative winners who are now subject to petitions to deny. They were:

Anchorage, AK--Channel 20, American Christian TV System, Inc.

Prescott, AZ--Channel 23, The Sun Network, Inc.

Springfield, IL--Channel 39, Ventures in Communications, Inc.

Caribou, ME--Channel 15, Saco River Communications Corporation

St. Louis, MO--Channel 62, Domsat of Missouri, Inc.

Del Rio, TX--Channel 5, Edward M. Johnson

Huntsville, TX--Channel 31, Jose Villareal and L.L.F. Henton

If the only thing licensable is lottery winners and 20% are thrown out on petitions to deny, manufacturers will all go broke with only five or six licensed a month.

Remember, the computer and lottery were heralded and promised after one excuse after another as the salvation of the LPTV industry. We all waited a year for it--now here are the results: seven lottery winners in one month all subject to petitions to deny.

Applications Filed Since the October Issue

ALASKA

Bethel
21 100w State of Alaska 5/13/83

ARIZONA

Bullhead City
22 100w Localvision 3/9/83

Globe
33 100w Mt. TV Network, Inc. 3/23/83
35 " " "
41 " " "

COLORADO

Steamboat Springs
13 10w Clearvision Comm. 5/18/83

FLORIDA

Appalachicola-Carrabelle
3 10w Franklin County News 5/10/83

Inglis-Yankeetown
49 1000w Citrus County Assoc. 5/26/83
for Retarded Children

IDAHO

Lewiston
14 1000w Localvision 6/21/83
26 1000w Womens LPTV Network 6/21/83

Preston
24 1000w Owen Broad. Enter. 8/18/83

ILLINOIS

Vandalia
6 10w Benjamin B. Moore 5/9/83

INDIANA

Muncie
61 1000w Local Power Tele. 6/28/83

KANSAS

Dodge City
25 1000w Jeffco Broadcasting 6/21/83
29 1000w Dentel 6/21/83

Garden City
18 1000w Womens LPTV Network 6/21/83
22 1000w Eric Jacobsen 6/21/83
24 1000w Kentel 6/21/83
26 1000w Localvision 6/21/83

Matfield Green
18 1000w Flint Hills Broad. 5/18/83

LOUISIANA

Hornbeck
11 100w Barrett, Edward, Dunn 8/19/83
Ray

MICHIGAN

Bad Axe
21 100w Mr. Ed Reilling 6/27/83

MINNESOTA

Alexandria
2 10w Benjamin B. Moore 5/9/83

Brainerd
10 10w Brainerd Daily Dis. 6/21/83
24 20w " "

MISSOURI

Ft. Leonard Wood
18 100w Mrs. Marilyn Cameron

NEBRASKA

Columbus
45 1000w Localvision 4/15/83

Murray
14 100w Page Communications 6/6/83

NEW JERSEY

Wildwood
67 10w John Benavides

NORTH CAROLINA

Roanoke Rapids
42 1000w Micromedia, Inc. 6/21/83

NORTH DAKOTA

Candu
14 100w F.G.B.F.I. Peace 5/16/83
Garden Chapter

18 " " "
24 " " "
28 " " "

Rollete
17 100w F.G.B.F.I. Peace 5/16/83
Garden Chapter

26 " " "
27 " " "

Rugby
16 100w F.G.B.F.I. Peace 5/16/83
Garden Chapter

23 " " "
38 " " "

WITLOW CITY

15 100w F.G.B.F.I. Peace 5/16/83
Garden Chapter
19 " " "
20 " " "
25 " " "
35 " " "

OKLAHOMA

Custer City
15 1000w Sounds Etc., Inc. 5/9/83

OREGON

Roseburg
25 100w KMRT, Inc. 5/13/83

PENNSYLVANIA

Addison
42 1000w Uniontown Broad. Corp 6/29/83

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pierre
20 1000w Eric Jacobsen 6/21/83

TEXAS

Alpine
21 100w Mrs. Kay Neitsch 5/23/83

Booker, Darrouzett & Follett
47 100w C.L.&O. Translator Sys 5/9/83

Bryan
52 10w Mr. Doyle Groce 5/23/83

Canadian, Lipscomb, Higgins
31 100w C.L.&O Translator Sys 5/9/83

Somerville
35 100w Mr. Doyle Groce 5/23/83

UTAH

Aurora
51 1000w Owen Broad. Enter. 8/18/83

Logan
24 1000w Blacks Desiring Media 8/19/83
47 1000w Owen Broad, Enter. 8/18/83
51 1000w Owen Broad. Enter. 8/18/83

WEST VIRGINIA

Lovely
41 1000w L. P. Muncy 6/2/83

Cut-off lists mailed same day we receive them \$5.00 per month



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November 9, 1983

REPORT AVAILABLE DESCRIBING ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER SHARING OF THE UHF TELEVISION BAND BY THE LAND MOBILE SERVICES

The Office of Science and Technology has issued a report (FCC/OST 83-3) titled "Analysis of Technical Possibilities for Further Sharing of the UHF Television Band by the Land Mobile Services in the Top Ten Land Mobile Markets".

An estimate is made of the amount of further accommodation that could be made for land mobile services in the UHF-TV spectrum and of the impact of such an accommodation on the projected low power TV service. The estimates are made on the basis of the technical approach to sharing that was used in Docket 18261.

Copies may be purchased from International Transcription Services, FCC, Room 248, 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20554; telephone (202) 296-7322.

For further information about the report, contact Victor Tawil at (202) 653-8113.

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

Report No.: NL-7 Released: November 10, 1983
MX Case No.: L83-45,46,52,54,55
Lottery Session: 831212AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on December 12, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 1/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectee will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectee.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 831212AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1621 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

MX CASE NO.: L83-45

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BPTTL	810409YS NEW-T VALDOSTA NSM, INC. 2737 ARENDELL WAY TALLAHASSEE FL 32308 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 1.01KW	GA	1	Y	0.347	000-	346		
BPTTL	820118TN NEW-T DOUGLAS COUNTY VISION ASSOCIATES RT. 4 DUBLIN GA 31021 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP .053KW	GA	1	N	0.173	347-	519		
BPTTL	820319QD NEW-T VALDOSTA CHARISMA TELEVISION CO. P.O. BOX 1061 COLUMBUS MS 39070 REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP 13.8KW	GA	2	N	0.130	520-	649		

BPTTL 820423TH NEW-T DOUGLAS GA 1 Y 0.347 650- 996
BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY
200 4TH AVENUE NORTH
NASHVILLE TN 37219
REQ:CHAN. 53; ERP .052KW
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

MX CASE NO.: L83-46

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BPTTL	810403JM NEW-T CORDELE COMPOSITE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION P.O. BOX 917 CORDELE GA 31015 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 11.6KW	GA	1	N	0.266	000-	265		
BPTTL	820115SZ NEW-T ASHBURN HUNSCH-WESTENHAVER COMPANY 11314 JANET LEE DRIVE SAN ANTONIO TX 78230 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP .053KW	GA	1	N	0.266	266-	531		
*BPTTL	820217TB NEW-T WAYCROSS ROMALD J. HALIK 2907 MORGAN ROAD CERES CA 95307 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 13.5KW	GA	2	N	0.200	532-	731		
BPTTL	820430RS NEW-T WAYCROSS SOUTHWEST RADIO ENTERPRISES, INC. P.O. BOX 35-460 MIAMI FL 33114 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 6.22KW	GA	1	N	0.266	732-	997		
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998									

* The minority preference claimed by the applicant is now under review pursuant to a petition to deny filed against BPTTL-820217TL (L83-5, September 29, 1983). If it is therein determined that a minority preference should be accorded on the basis claimed, that preference will be allowed in this case and the number blocks recalculated accordingly.

MX CASE NO.: L83-52

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BPTTL	800924UQ NEW-T MOBILE APPLIED COMMUNICATIONS TECH. INC P.O. BOX 200 ROSLYN NY 11576 REQ:CHAN. 67; ERP .041KW	AL	1	Y	0.380	000-	379		
BPTTL	801121IZ NEW-T MOBILE GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. P.O. BOX 191 PASADENA MD 21122 REQ:CHAN. 67; ERP 10.5KW	AL	2	N	0.142	380-	521		
BPTTL	810217K9 NEW-T MOBILE ZOMATION BROADCASTING 350 TOMMSEND ST., #222 SAN FRANCISCO CA 94107 REQ:CHAN. 67; ERP 10.5KW	AL	1	Y	0.380	522-	901		
BPTTL	810331GW NEW-T MOBILE WKRG-TV, INC. 555 BROADCAST DRIVE MOBILE AL 36606 REQ:CHAN. 52; ERP 17.1KW	AL	3	N	0.095	902-	996		
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998									

MX CASE NO.: L83-54

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*BPTTL	810331U8 NEW-T CHEYENNE ROMALD J. HALIK 2907 MORGAN ROAD CERES CA 95307 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 22.4KW	WY	2	N	0.200	000-	199		
BPTTL	810501IV NEW-T CHEYENNE TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY 1718 YOUNG STREET CINCINNATI OH 45210 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 11.9KW	WY	3	N	0.133	200-	332		
BPTTL	811008TU NEW-T CHEYENNE ORIEDN BROADCAST GROUP, INC. 10200 E GIRARD AVE. #309 DENVER CO 80231 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 7.5 KW	WY	1	N	0.266	333-	598		
BPTTL	811008TX NEW-T CHEYENNE MAJELMAR, INC. C/O SEYMOUR M. CHASE 4201 CONNECTICUT AVENUE WASHINGTON DC 20008 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 9.71KW	WY	2	Y	0.400	599-	998		
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 4 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998									

* The minority preference claimed by the applicant is now under review pursuant to a petition to deny filed against BPTTL-820217TL (L83-5, September 29, 1983). If it is therein determined that a minority preference should be accorded on the basis claimed, that preference will be allowed in this case and the number blocks recalculated accordingly.

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NX CASE NO.: L83-55

	DIV	MIN.	PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
+BPTTL 820217TC NEW-T ALANOGORDO ROWALD J. MALIK 2907 MORGAN ROAD CERES CA 95307 REQ:CHAN. 61; ERP 1.06KW	MH	2	M	0.272 000- 271
SPTTL 820430RY NEW-T ALANOGORDO SOUTHWEST RADIO ENTERPRISES, INC. P.O. BOX 35460 MIAMI FL 33135 REQ:CHAN. 61; ERP 2.91KW	MH	1	M	0.363 272- 634
BPTTL 820430TT NEW-T ALANOGORDO NATHAN R. BERKE & LUCILLE D. RUBIN 726 EL CAMINO DEL MAR SAN FRANCISCO CA 94121 REQ:CHAN. 61; ERP .687KW	MH	1	N	0.363 635- 997

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

* The minority preference claimed by the applicant is now under review pursuant to a petition to deny filed against BPTTL-820217TL (L83-5, September 29, 1983). If it is therein determined that a minority preference should be accorded on the basis claimed, that preference will be allowed in this case and the number blocks recalculated accordingly.

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

Report No. 83-

Released: November 14, 1983

CUT-OFF DATE: December 14, 1983

NOTICE: The Commission has accepted for filing the applications listed in the appendix I. Unless conflicting applications are filed, the applications on the list will be considered available for processing on December 14, 1983. 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 December 14, 1983. Conflicting applications tendered after that date will be returned as unacceptable for filing.

Any inquiries regarding the foregoing should be directed to Keith Leraon at (202) 632-3894

I/ The appendix indicates the extent to which the listed applications are already mutually exclusive. Mutually exclusive application groups are separated by asterisks(*).

BPTTL-8204125S NEW-T WAYCROSS, GEORGIA
COMPLEXIBLE MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 27
ERP: .585 KW

BPTTL-8204125T NEW-T WAYCROSS, GEORGIA
COMPLEXIBLE MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: .588 KW

BPTTL-8204125V NEW-T HIAWATHA, KANSAS
KANZA BROADCASTERS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40
ERP: .588 KW

BPTTL-8204135V NEW-T MOOSE PASS, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: .378 KW

BPTTL-8204148S NEW-T BULLHEAD CITY, ARIZONA
PATRICK J. ARCURI
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51
ERP: .879 KW

BPTTL-8204148T NEW-T PRINCETON, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47
ERP: .826 KW

BPTTL-8204145C NEW-T MILAN, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43
ERP: .637 KW

BPTTL-8204145L NEW-T PRINCETON, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52
ERP: .633 KW

BPTTL-8204145T NEW-T MILAN, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 29
ERP: .832 KW

BPTTL-8204155S NEW-T SHOSHONI, ETC., WYOMING
RIVERVIEW FREMONT TV CLUB, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40
ERP: .118 KW

BPTTL-8204205R NEW-T VICTORIA, TEXAS
HOWERS ENTERPRISES, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42
ERP: .777 KW

BPTTL-8204238S NEW-T ELY, NEVADA
DOWNEY, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: 0 KW

BPTVL-8204075T NEW-T SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA
G.E. BARRETT, F.C. DUNN & C.B. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .026 KW

BPTVL-8204155S NEW-T KASIGLUK, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .055 KW

BPTVL-8204185J NEW-T HEAVENER, ETC., OKLAHOMA
RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .022 KW

BPTVL-8204185L NEW-T HEAVENER, ETC., OKLAHOMA
RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .022 KW

BPTTV-8204125M NEW-T POINT LAY, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .054 KW

BPTTV-820521TD K122P ELK BEND, IDAHO
ELK BEND TV, UNINCORPORATED ASSN.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .017 KW (LIC)
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .001 KW

BPTVL-811201TL NEW-T LITTLE FALLS, MINNESOTA
BENJAMIN B. MOORE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP: .031 KW

BPTVL-820318PB NEW-T GILLETTE, WYOMING
RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .116 KW

BPTVL-8203180R NEW-T DILL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA
WYRON JONES
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 5
ERP: .081 KW

BPTVL-820331TD NEW-T NOME, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .051 KW

BPTT-820610TV NEW-T WARDENSVILLE, ETC., WEST VIRGINIA
HARDY COUNTY RURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTH.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: 2.40 KW

BPTVL-820331TR NEW-T NOTZEBUE, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .051 KW

BPTVL-8204015M NEW-T LIVELOCK, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 2
ERP: .043 KW

BPTVL-8204015D NEW-T CHIGNIK LAKE, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .056 KW

BPTVL-8204015B NEW-T GRAYIAN ISLAND, ETC., ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP: .043 KW

BPTVL-8204025H NEW-T NOAB, ETC., UTAH
MARLAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP: .025 KW

BPTVL-8204025I NEW-T NOAB, ETC., UTAH
MARLAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .028 KW

BPTVL-8204025J NEW-T NOAB, ETC., UTAH
MARLAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .025 KW

BPTVL-8204025K NEW-T NOAB, ETC., UTAH
MARLAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP: .025 KW

BPTVL-8204025M NEW-T STERLING, COLORADO
MARLAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP: .220 KW

BPTVL-8204025R NEW-T CLEVELAND-MEONA, NORTH DAKOTA
MARLAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP: .600 KW

BPTVL-8204075L NEW-T MARY, LOUISIANA
LARRY B. WITHELL AND ERIE TALOR
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .097 KW

BPTT-8204085U NEW-T CARLIN, NEVADA
CARLIN TELEVISION DISTRICT
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: .512 KW

BPTT-8204125L NEW-T SITKA, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: .366 KW

BPTT-8204148U NEW-T WELLS, ETC., NEVADA
ELMO TELEVISION DISTRICT
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 86
ERP: .062 KW

BPTTL-820318PH NEW-T FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA
FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22
ERP: 2.24 KW

BPTTL-8203188R NEW-T EAGLE BEND, MINNESOTA
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 780
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45

BPTL-820323T NEW-T ST. GEORGE, ETC., UTAH
KUTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24
ERP: .427 KW

BPTL-820323TU NEW-T LIMA, OHIO
PROVINCIAL VIDEO CASTING CO.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 67
ERP: 1.8 KW

BPTL-820324SG NEW-T GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA
EDDIE ROBINSON
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19
ERP: 10.3 KW

BPTL-820324SH NEW-T PAGOSA SPRINGS, COLORADO
EDDIE ROBINSON
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 40
ERP: 15.1 KW

BPTL-820324SI NEW-T LAMAR, COLORADO
EDDIE ROBINSON
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33
ERP: 18.9 KW

BPTL-820324SK NEW-T CODY, WYOMING
EDDIE ROBINSON
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19
ERP: 16.0 KW

BPTL-820323TF NEW-T MARCO ISLAND, FLORIDA
MEYCOM, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 16
ERP: 19.1 KW

BPTL-820323TT NEW-T MARCO ISLAND, FLORIDA
MEYCOM, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 46
ERP: 18.1 KW

BPTL-820323TV NEW-T MARCO ISLAND, FLORIDA
MEYCOM, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24
ERP: 18.8 KW

BPTL-820323TW NEW-T MARCO ISLAND, FLORIDA
MEYCOM, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 21
ERP: 19.4 KW

BPTL-820406SS NEW-T GRAND RAPIDS, MINNESOTA
JOHN W. BOLES
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 14
ERP: 36.3 KW

BPTL-820407RV NEW-T ELDON, IOWA
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN & C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 38
ERP: .708 KW

BPTL-820407SB NEW-T NERBONKSON, NEW YORK
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN & C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: .729 KW

BPTL-820407SD NEW-T CAVE CITY, KENTUCKY
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN & C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: .859 KW

BPTL-820407SF NEW-T CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN & C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54
ERP: 2.96 KW

BPTL-820407SG NEW-T JERSEY SHORE, PENNSYLVANIA
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN & C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 24
ERP: .730 KW

BPTL-820407SH NEW-T BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN & C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 37
ERP: 1.31 KW

BPTL-820407SO NEW-T ELDON, IOWA
G.E. BARRETT, E.C. DUNN & C.R. RAY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25
ERP: .724 KW

BPTL-820323TO NEW-T BONANZA, ETC., UTAH
KUTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34
ERP: .378 KW

BPTL-820423SL NEW-T GUYMON, OKLAHOMA
BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50
ERP: .803 KW

BPTL-820423SM NEW-T IDABEL, OKLAHOMA
BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44
ERP: .878 KW

BPTL-820414SA NEW-T TRENTON, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: .729 KW

BPTL-820312TT NEW-T DEL'A, COLORADO
PIKES PEAK BROADCASTING CO.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 35
ERP: .751 KW

BPTL-820401SH NEW-T KETCHIKAN, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 15
ERP: .306 KW

BPTL-820324TH NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
EDDIE ROBINSON
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: 24.3 KW

BPTL-820406TV NEW-T BURLEY, ETC., IDAHO
TELECRAPHER CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: 2.80 KW

BPTL-820619RA NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
LINDA D. CLEVELER
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43
ERP: .624 KW

BPTL-820615RP NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
LINDA D. CLEVELER
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31
ERP: .624 KW

BPTL-820615TV NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
LINDA D. CLEVELER
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: .624 KW

BPTL-820319RW NEW-T CHEYENNE, WYOMING
ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33
ERP: 4.54 KW

BPTL-820321TS NEW-T CHEYENNE, WYOMING
TELECRAPHER CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 32
ERP: .616 KW

BPTL-820414BW NEW-T TRENTON, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: .729 KW

BPTL-820324BK NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: .54 KW

BPTL-820414SB NEW-T TRENTON, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: .729 KW

BPTL-820324SR NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 18
ERP: .58 KW

BPTL-820414SK NEW-T BETHANY, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: 1.67 KW

BPTL-820324RJ NEW-T DECATUR CITY, IOWA
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26
ERP: .54 KW

BPTL-820414TL NEW-T JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA
LLOYD LORING
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: .730 KW

BPTL-8203210V NEW-T JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA
MARLAN L. JACOBSEN
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23
ERP: .87 KW

BPTL-8204230Z NEW-T SILVER CITY, ETC., NEW MEXICO
NATHAN B. BERGE
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47
ERP: .895 KW

BPTL-820423TH NEW-T SATYAD, NEW MEXICO
ST BROADCASTING COMPANY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47
ERP: 2.26 KW

BPTL-820423SO NEW-T SATYAD, NEW MEXICO
BLACK COALITION FOR MEDIA DIVERSITY
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47
ERP: 1 KW

BPTL-820302TT NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43
ERP: 22.0 KW

BPTL-820311TV NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
PEYTON BROADCASTING, LTD.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39
ERP: 1.44 KW

BPTL-820313TO NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22
ERP: 11.3 KW

BPTL-820323TX NEW-T JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS
GEORGE E. BURTER
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .045 KW

BPTL-820328YV NEW-T MACDOODCHES, TEXAS
TEXAN BROADCASTING CO., INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP: .018 KW

BPTL-821028SI NEW-T MACDOODCHES, TEXAS
OVEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 11
ERP: .029 KW

BPTL-820324SH NEW-T LARAMIE, WYOMING
EDDIE ROBINSON
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30
ERP: 16.9 KW

BPTL-820616SH NEW-T LARAMIE, WYOMING
RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19
ERP: 1.24 KW

BPTL-8203211Z NEW-T WHEATLAND, WYOMING
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30
ERP: .024 KW

BPTL-820320TZ NEW-T OSCODA, MICHIGAN
CARROLL ENTERPRISES, INC.
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP: .241 KW

BPTL-820312VV NEW-T BAD ABE, MICHIGAN
KOEHN BROADCAST GROUP
REQ: CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP: .382 KW

Mutually Exclusive "A" Application Groups

Pro-Result Projection

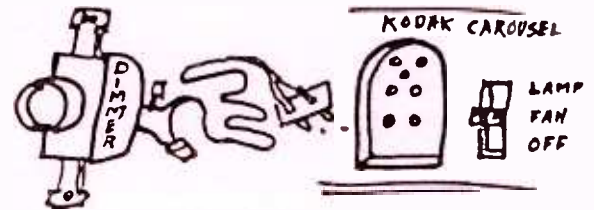
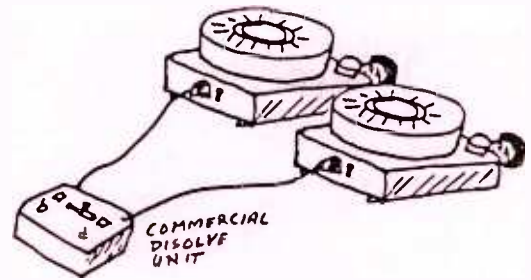
A projector dissolve unit is handy to have, and they sell for around \$200. Though I have bought pro units used for as little as \$35. What a dissolve unit does for you is fade down one slide, and at the same time, fade up another one from the second projector. While the second projector is showing, it automatically advances the first projector one slide so when you move the control over to projector one, you will have a different slide. The dissolve feature does away with the blink-slide, blink-slide effect you normally have in changing slides with one projector. If you have only one projector, and you want to be able to fade it up and down, purchase an ordinary wall outlet dimmer switch.

On the back of Kodak Carousel projectors, for example, there is a female two-plug jack right below where you plug in the remote slide control cord. If you measure this spacing and go down to Radio Shack, you will be able to find some plug that will fit that spacing. It may be a 5-way, and you have to cut off part of it, but you will find one that will work. Run a 2-conductor cord from that 2-pin jack you made up over to where you mount the \$5 hardware store wall switch dimmer.

When ready to use the projector, put it on 'fan'. Turning on and up the dimmer brings the projector bulb up. You may want a third projector controlled this way and the other two on a dissolve unit.

Last issue we showed you how to make word slides inexpensively. Maybe you have a lawnmower commercial, and you show a slide of the lawnmower in use. Then you dissolve to a slide of the lawnmower up close. The third projector with a word slide is faded up over the top of the mower picture that says, 'Jones' Hardware, 3rd & Main, Special this week, \$129.95'. This is superimposed over the mower. This gives you a very professional looking commercial, and often the lawnmower company can supply the dealer with professionally produced slides. Your total investment in that commercial then can be only 15¢ to 20¢ for that word slide. An audio commercial, of course, would go with that, and you could wind up with a slide of Jones' Hardware storefront, as the announcer says, 'Jones' Hardware at 3rd & Main is open tonight until 9 p.m.'.

If you want to have the dissolve unit effect without any investment over \$1.00, here is how you do that. The sheet of Masonite 'A' is moved to the right as shown here, uncovering projector 'B' at the same time covering the lens of projector 'C'. When reaching 'C', the Masonite presses the advance button moving the covered projector up one slide by contacting the remote slide button. Both projectors are on all the time. Simple, inexpensive, and the result is the same as the projector dissolve unit. The only drawback is that it is not as handy to use, but if you only use this type of slide production occasionally, it will get you by nicely.



SEE THE SEPT. ISSUE FOR
WIRELESS CONTROL OF
LIGHTS, PROJECTORS
ETC.



#1. DISSOLVE UNIT,
LIFT MASONITE FOR
SUPERIMPOSE, RIGHT- LEFT
FOR DISSOLVE AND SLIDE
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."

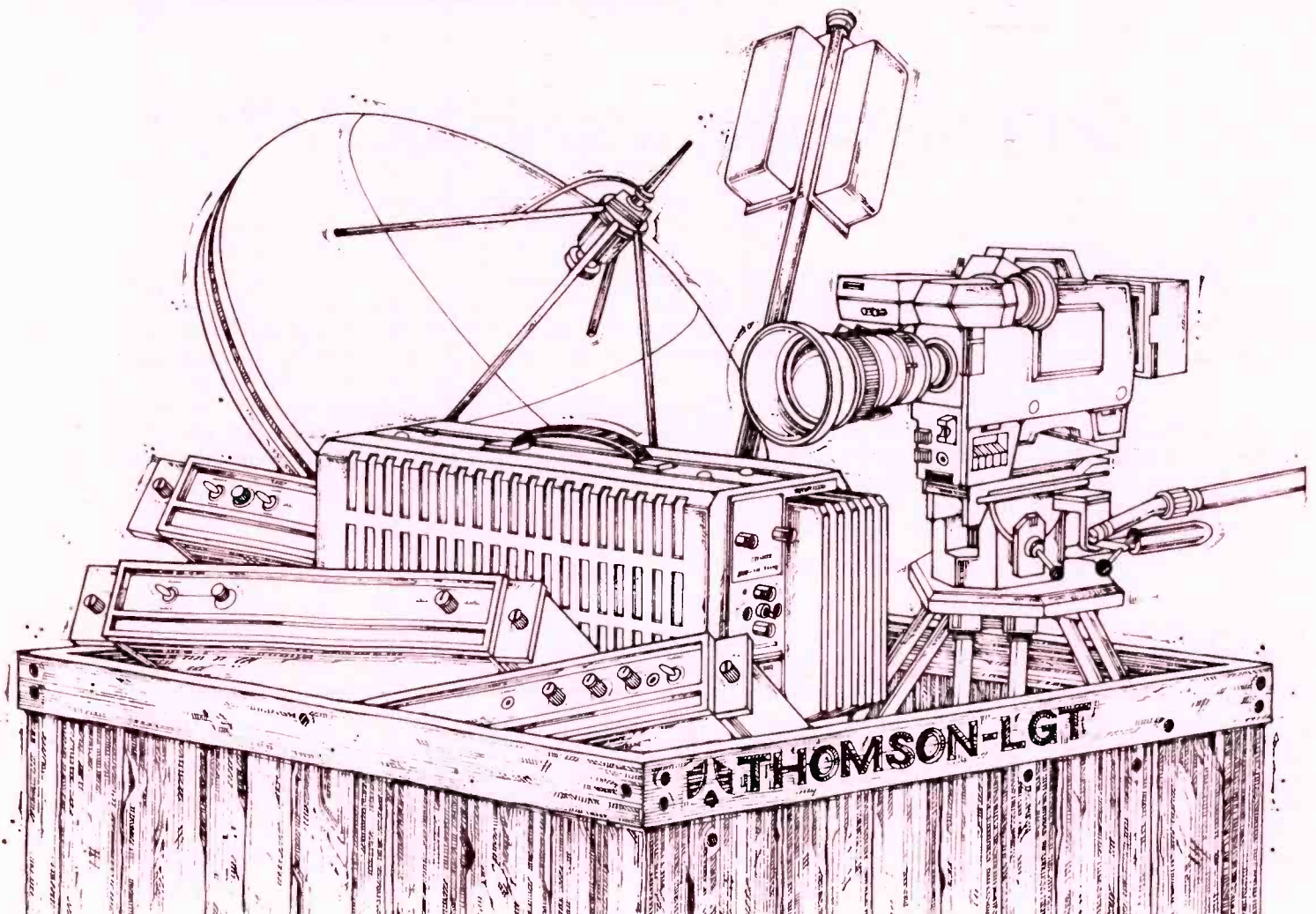
*Kenny Belford, President
Channel 23
Woodward, Oklahoma*

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

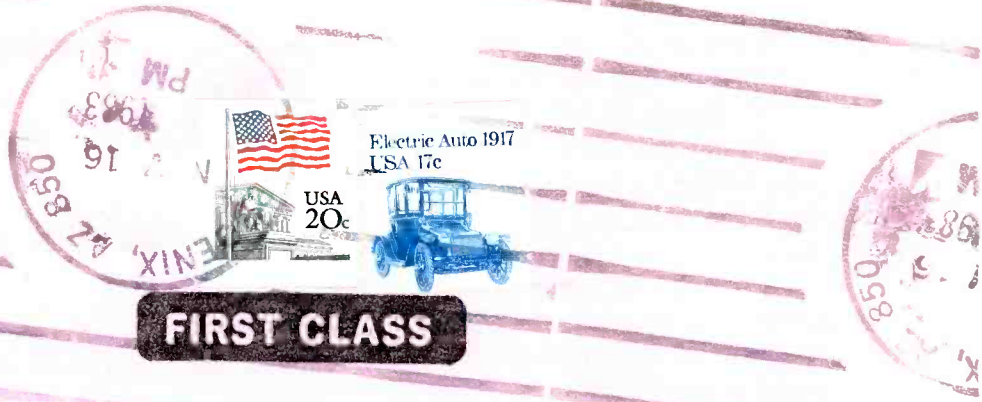
MARCOM
Scotts Valley, CA 95066, (408) 438-4273
MARCOM
Seattle, WA 98144, (206) 722-2636
MARCOM
Woodland Hills, CA 91364, (213) 703-0381
DIDIER/DENVER
Evergreen, CO 80439, (303) 674-6000
PARCOM
Southlake, TX 76092, (817) 481-7221
EMMONS ASSOCIATES
Burnsville, MN 55337, (612) 890-8920
DYER ELECTRONICS
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



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

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.



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

Lo-Power Community Television



December 1983

The figures are out, and the average full service television station made \$1,253,000 profit last year. That's income after expenses. Out of every dollar of income, the owners kept 23.3% as profit. Remember, this is the **average**, including small markets and UHF stations, so the biggies have done several times that. Now you know why they are very powerful politically and literally control the agency that might grant some competition in the form of low power permits in their territories. That is why you get lots of lip service about LPTV being granted but practically no licenses. The Commission and full service station owners like to cite low power as one of the reasons for deregulating full service, citing new outlets but few or no licenses are actually granted that would compete with the biggies.

Advertising income was 47.1% national and regional, and 45% local with 7.9% of compensation coming from the networks.

If the average full service station has four other full service stations in the area, they have an average of 20% of the viewers. So, if you go into a market and have 10% of what they have, you will have 2 % of the market. With 2 % of the market, therefore, the LPTV station should clear 10% of the profit of a full service which would mean \$125,000 annual LPTV profit. Corresponding reduced overhead would mean having 10% of the employees, etc., of a full service station which probably averages between 60 to 80 employees per full service station. So with 6 to 8 employees, you would be average for LPTV. With 2 % of the viewers, or you might have a larger number of employees than 8 with corresponding lower salaries than the full service. Your newsman, for example, may get \$15,000 instead of \$150,000 salary.

NEW LPTV RULEMAKING IN THE WORKS

The recent freeze was put on, they said, for two reasons. 1. So they could speed up and catch up on processing; 2. So they could develop new processing rules that would speed things up.

They have had various freezes and rulemaking over the last 3 years, all promoted as designed to 'speed things up' in LPTV. Here is what we have found out so far about what is in the latest proposed rulemaking.

1. A change in cutoff procedure with a 'window' of some period of time such as 60 days (for example) to file on all those already on file of a certain category such as tier one, etc., and after that, no more applications in that tier ever until they are caught up.

2. Do away with financial statements/certification.

3. Some type of priority for processing of translator applications.

The rulemaking is reportedly coming out the latter part of December, having been pulled from consideration at the scheduled December 16 meeting. Usual procedure would be for 60 to 90 days for comments. 30 days for reply comments, etc. So 6 months for implementation may be a good round figure. We had hoped to have the text of this for this issue, but since the written version is often a week after the meeting, it come up at.

Expect support for the window idea (we are against it as just another copout instead of doing their job), and expect considerable opposition from LPTV applicants to priority for translators.

The effect will be to add thousands of applications that will mean another 6 months hiatus of no grants while they sort that all out, the new applications with the old, and now with a 6 month delay before the rules even go into effect. 60 days for filing, so a total of 14 months before that does anything at all.

This 'coming' 'speed up' will supposedly take the heat off of their failure to live up to what they were promising last year would be happening by now.

The Commission has turned off nearly everyone to low power. Enthusiasm has turned to complete disgust, thousands were ripped off on applications, and the whole thing smells.

Instead of processing and licensing local TV stations for the public good, the staff now seems hell bent on returning anything and everything on one pretense or another.

We have returned 7 to the Commission that they bounced saying the composite antenna pattern was not amended as required under their later rule, and they include the composite antenna pattern amendment right with the application returned. We also have had several returned where they have not associated the amendment, including the antenna pattern, with the application even though we filed it at the same time and with all of the others. Worst of all is one that had an 8 typed instead of a 5 in one of the coordinates in about 10 applications all filed in the same city. They bounced one, we then were aware of the typo error (only in one place, the coordinates), and the physical tower location and coordinates were typed correctly in the rest of the application. We immediately amended the other 9, but later they bounced them all and have totally refused to take them back.

So licensing or processing is not their assigned goal job--apparently the staff's function and priority now is to return everything possible so they won't have to be processed, and when hard-nosed about returns, they say 'your application had one chance through the computer and that's all it gets, sorry about that.'



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 1983 **Lo-Power Community Television, Harlan L. Jacobsen.**



PUBLIC NOTICE

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

News made information 202/254-7878 Recorded listing of releases and lists 202/332-0002

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

Report No.: NL-7-Erratum Released: November 16, 1983
MX Case No.: LB3-44,49
Lottery Session: 831212AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. Notification of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list should be brought to the Commission's attention immediately. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on December 12, 1983, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 836, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectee will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectee.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 831212AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television Branch

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

BPTTL	MX CASE NO.: LB3-44	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810903QI NEW-T KEY WEST QUENTIN L. & DEBORAH D. BREEM 1301 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO CA 94133 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP .678KW	FL	1	0.173	000-172
BPTTL	820318TB NEW-T KEY WEST GEORGE E. BARRETT, ET AL 217 SECOND AVENUE, NORTH NASHVILLE TN 37201 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP 28.9KW	FL	1	0.173	173-345
BPTTL	820319QK NEW-T KEY WEST ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. 10200 E. GIRARD AVE #309 DENVER CO 80231 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP 10.5KW	FL	1	0.173	346-518
BPTTL	820319QW NEW-T KEY WEST FORWARD BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS 110 CHARBLISS STREET TUSKEGEE AL 36088 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP 46.5KW	FL	1	0.347	519-865
BPTTL	820319SQ NEW-T KEY WEST CARTER BROADCASTING CORP. 312 STUART STREET BOSTON MA 02116 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP .741KW	FL	2*	0.130	866-995
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 5					SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

*/ Revised pursuant to applicant's corrected certification

BPTTL	MX CASE NO.: LB3-49	DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	8009241L NEW-T JACKSON APPLIED COMMUNICATIONS TECH., INC. P.O. BOX 200 ROSLYN NY 11576 REQ:CHAN. 69; ERP .069KW	MS	1	0.363	000-362
BPTTL	8011281X NEW-T JACKSON LESLIE ALAN WILLIAMS 1001 NORTH ROAD BELMONT CA 94002 REQ:CHAN. 69; ERP 1.41KW	MS	2	0.272	363-634
BPTTL	810113JK NEW-T JACKSON NATL. INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING NET. ETC 30 FAGAN DRIVE HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010 REQ:CHAN. 62; ERP 21.1KW	MS	1	0.363	635-993
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3					SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998

*/ Corrected State Abbreviation.

NEWS

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

This is an official announcement of Commission action. Release of the full text of a Commission order constitutes official action. See 47 C.F.R. 1.1017 (2) 47 C.F.R. 1.1017 (3).

Report No. 18943 BROADCAST ACTION November 2, 1983

DELETION OF LIMITATION ON SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS BY BROADCASTERS AFFIRMED

The Commission has affirmed its April 7 action deleting from its rules the requirement that payments made in consideration of agreements to settle mutually exclusive applications not exceed reasonable and prudent expenses of prosecuting the withdrawn application. The April 7 action was taken to conform Section 73.3525 of the rules to a statutory amendment of the Communications Act.

Mark Pierce, Sun Valley, Calif., petitioned the Commission for reconsideration contending that Congress intended parties to settlement agreements to file a document summarizing the negotiations, including who initiated them, as well as statements as to why the agreement is in the public interest and that the applications were not filed for the purpose of obtaining the agreement. He also contended that the potential for strike applications was not taken into account.

In denying the request, the Commission noted that the amended rule tracks the language of the amended statutory provision exactly, requiring the parties to submit affidavits regarding why the agreement is in the public interest and stating that none of the applications were filed for the purpose of inducing the agreement. Furthermore, it said, while a description of the negotiations does not conflict with the amended statute, such a description was not mandated by the statutory language. The Commission also pointed out that the amended rule includes a provision which specifically addresses the issue of strike applications.

Action by the Commission October 31, 1983, by Memorandum Opinion and Order (FCC 83-503). Commissioners Fowler (Chairman), Quello, and Dawson.

-FCC-

For further information contact Jeff Baumann at (202) 632-6460.

November 9, 1983

REPORT AVAILABLE DESCRIBING ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER SHARING OF THE UHF TELEVISION BAND BY THE LAND MOBILE SERVICES

The Office of Science and Technology has issued a report (FCC/OST 83-3) titled "Analysis of Technical Possibilities for Further Sharing of the UHF Television Band by the Land Mobile Services in the Top Ten Land Mobile Markets".

An estimate is made of the amount of further accommodation that could be made for land mobile services in the UHF-TV spectrum and of the impact of such an accommodation on the projected low power TV service. The estimates are made on the basis of the technical approach to sharing that was used in Docket 18261.

Copies may be purchased from International Transcription Services, FCC, Room 248, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554; telephone (202) 296-7322.

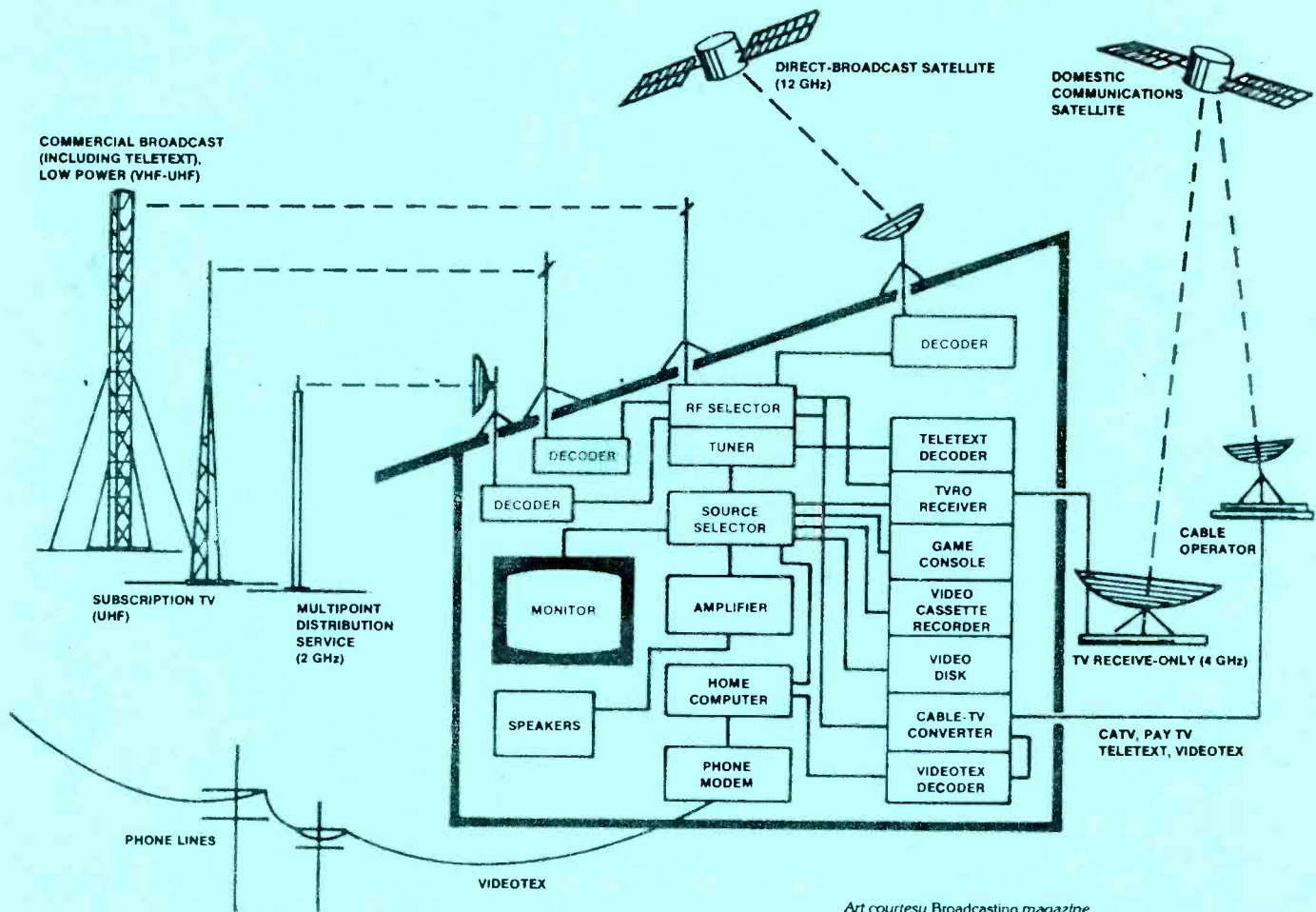
For further information about the report, contact Victor Tawil at (202) 653-8113.

-FCC-

□ ELECTRONICS

TV'S CHANGING PICTURE

Government regulations now make it possible to establish your own station
 and serve your community's interests/BY JEFF RICHMOND



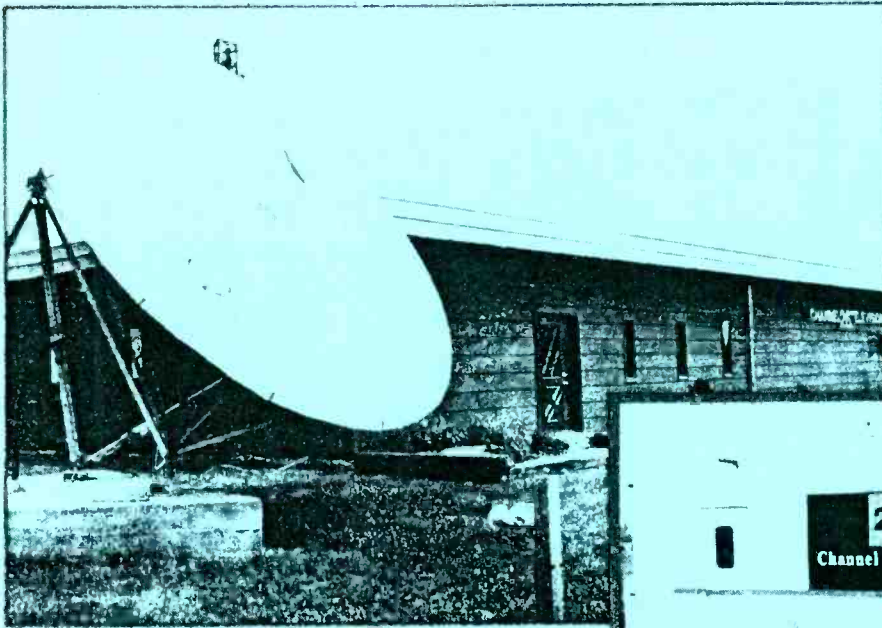
The "ON THE AIR" sign glows dimly in the small control booth. Your hands rest easily on the control panel, poised to switch to the VCR circuit to broadcast a taped advertisement. With less than a minute to go, the newscaster who appears on the central monitor which shows you what is being broadcast, begins to wrap up the evening news, "Once again, tonight's top story, Central High School has won the Division A football championship for the third straight year. Tomorrow night we will

have an interview with the coach of that team. Please stay tuned for this evening's feature movie. Thank you for watching. Good night."

In the control booth you switch from the live camera shot to the VCR. Advertisements for Cameron's Hardware followed by Jones Feed and Seed appear on your monitor. Forty-five seconds be-

fore 8:00 pm you activate the second VCR. The station-identification sign flashes on the screen and your recorded voice invites viewers to stay tuned for a preview of the movie. Precisely at 8:00, just as the preview ends, you activate the "scramble mode" and switch in the Satellite Program Network that will provide the evening's programming. The station

Basis of component TV system above are monitors and speakers fed through "source selector" by decoders, converters & tuners necessary to receive the various services.



The satellite receiver at top and the remote van at right are a part of the Channel 26 low power TV operation in Bemidji, Minn. This station was one of the first to be issued a license for LPTV. Local news and sports and country/western music are programming now offered.

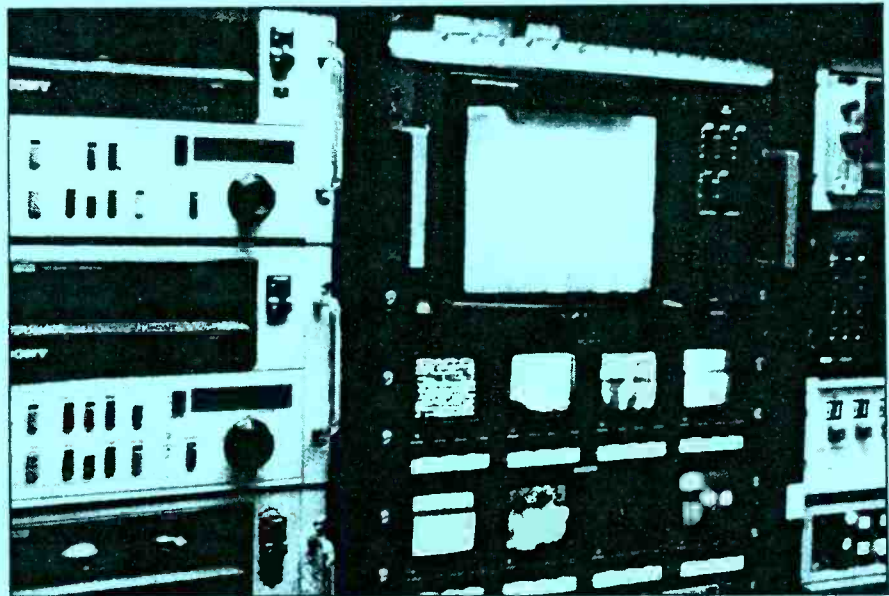
is now operating automatically. You can relax, leave the control booth located in your garage, and go into the kitchen for a well deserved cup of coffee.

The preceding fantasy has been made possible by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Now, for less than the price of a summer home, you too could be the owner, operator, engineer and director of your own television station. For as little as \$50,000 you could be "on the air" on one of the twelve VHF television channels. If you choose a UHF channel, the station may cost \$150,000, but that is still far less than the \$2 million price tag of a network affiliated station.

Late in 1980, the FCC proposed allowing lower budget entrepreneurs, especially minorities and women, access to broadcasting facilities through the use of low power television (LPTV). At the same time, they began accepting applications for LPTV licenses. The FCC had no idea how popular the idea was, and they were deluged with applications for more than 5,000 stations in the first year. Unable to process more than a hundred or so applications per month, the FCC stopped accepting applications until they had the manpower and equipment to process this backlog.

Now, with their new computers in place, the FCC is about to resume accepting applications. What started out with the character of a gold rush may begin again, setting off a trend that could reshape the face of America's telecommunications industry.

It is estimated that over the next sev-



Channel 26's 16 hours of daily broadcast to Bemidji, MN starts at master control.

eral years, between 1,000 and 4,000 LPTV stations could be authorized, most in rural areas, encouraged by selection rules adopted by the FCC. The FCC is implementing a phased processing program that will consider applications from rural areas first. J. Rodger Skinner, President of TRA, Inc., a Hollywood, Florida based consulting firm that assists individuals applying for LPTV licenses, sees these new stations as "radio stations with video." Skinner also insists that nearly one half of his firm's clients have had no previous experience in the broadcast industry. Most applicants plan

to offer a mixture of local and satellite-delivered programs and will be supported by advertising and/or local subscribers.

What is LPTV? Low power television stations are essentially the same as full-power, full-service stations, except that the transmitter is limited to 10 watts of power for VHF stations and 1,000 watts for UHF transmitters. This will permit each station to cover an area up to 15 miles in all directions. Directional antennas are also permitted, which may increase the transmission range into selected viewing areas.

LOW POWER TELEVISION

For a number of years, the FCC has licensed "translators," which are low power stations that rebroadcast existing, but weak signals from full service stations, into distant communities, but these translator stations are not permitted to originate their own programming. LPTV operators may produce their own programming, but they are not required to do so.

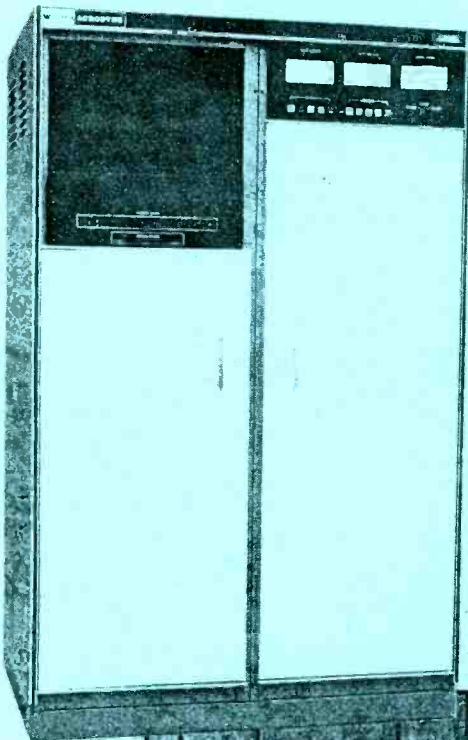
The FCC decided to allow applications for the LPTVs because of the need for increased program diversity in many areas of the country. For example, LPTV will extend cable programming into areas where it is too costly to string cables. Complete regulations governing the operation of LPTV stations are con-

tained in the FCC Report and Order 82-107, which is available through the U.S. Government Printing Office. Consulting firms that assist clients in completing LPTV license applications may also be able to provide copies of these rules.

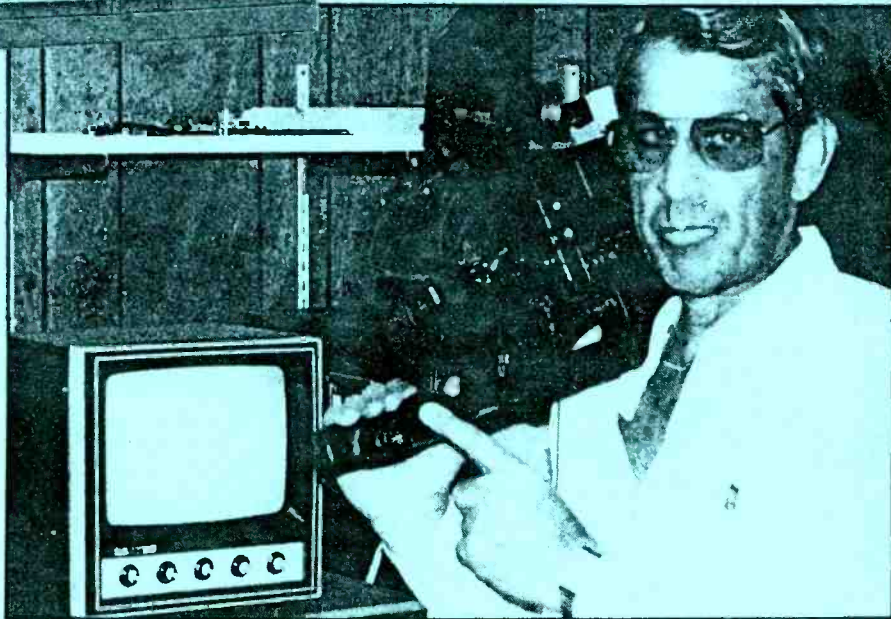
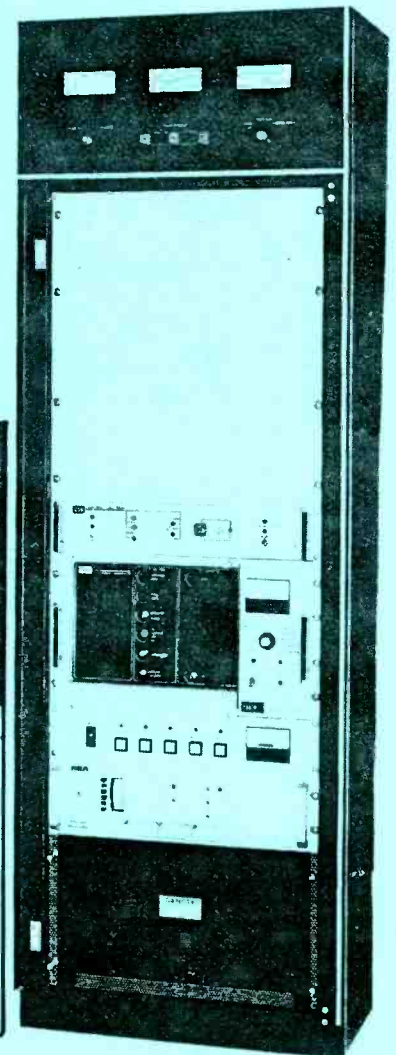
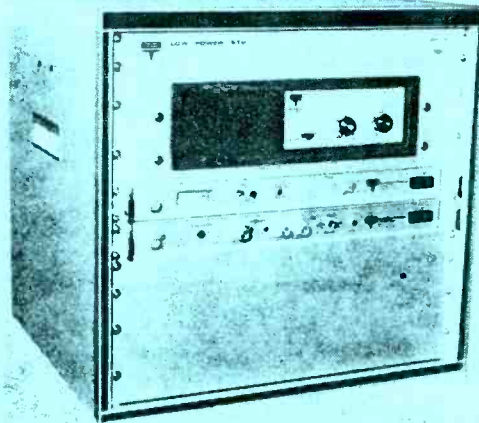
Since the FCC began accepting applications for LPTV, over 300 construction permits have been granted, and many of these stations are now in operation. Except for strict compliance with technical standards to minimize radio frequency interference, LPTV service is essentially unregulated. Only the broadcast of obscene material and lotteries are prohibited. LPTV stations are also subject to Fairness Doctrine obligations and must provide reasonable access for legally qualified candidates for Federal elective offices, depending upon the station's origination capability. Of

course, LPTV stations are subject to copyright laws, and must have rebroadcast consent for copyrighted materials. Subject to these few rules, an LPTV station operator will be able to select his own programming and schedules, just as a full-power station would. Stations can subscribe to, receive, and rebroadcast movies, sporting events, news, and anything else that is of interest to their viewers. With a minimum of studio equipment, the station can also broadcast live, or videotaped programs such as local news, talent shows, sporting events, and public service and information shows.

There are no minimum broadcast periods, and stations can set up any telecast schedule they wish. Some stations may operate 24 hours a day, while others may have limited or variable schedules that televise local events when they



The Acrodyne 1KW transmitter, top left, is for LPTV operation. Many of these stations, "scramble" part of their programming with an encoder, like at top center. Some use a translator, right, to rebroadcast weak signals from full service stations. Bottom left, J.R. Skinner of TRA, LPTV consultants, with C. Azevedo, a Florida equipment supplier.



occur.

One of the first licenses for LPTV was issued to John Boler, a retired TV executive. He received a permit for channel 26 in Bemidji, Minnesota, a rural dairy and farming community. After he received his license, he sent his daughter and a friend to canvass the local residents to find out what they wanted to see on TV. The majority of responses indicated a desire to see more local news, high school sports and country and western music. All of this was programmed into a sixteen hour broadcast day. Channel

26 operates from 7:00 am until 2:00 am, but programming after 7:00 pm is available only to subscribers who lease the necessary descrambler.

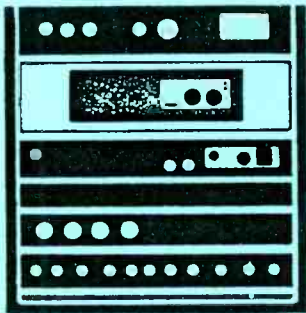
Initially, the FCC expects that most LPTV stations will be an extension of the translator service. They will originate very little of their own programming. The bulk of the programs will come from several networks, such as SelecTV in Marina del Rey, California, or the Satellite Program Network in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mom And Pop Stations. The most at-

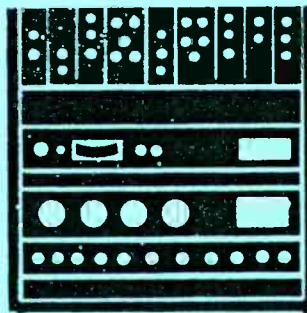
tractive aspect of LPTV for would-be broadcasters is the relatively low initial cost. A typical station would consist of a transmitter, antenna, satellite receiver and antenna dish, and a minimum amount of studio equipment. According to Skinner, basic studio equipment would include two cameras, two VCRs, microphones, a control panel and studio lighting.

Current estimates indicate that a complete VHF station can be set up for about \$50,000. A comparable UHF sta-
(Continued on page 106)

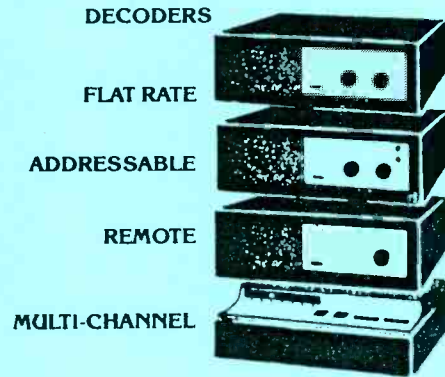
Low Power STV Encoding and Monitoring Equipment



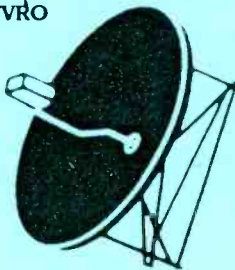
DECODER TEST SET



ENCODER



TVRO

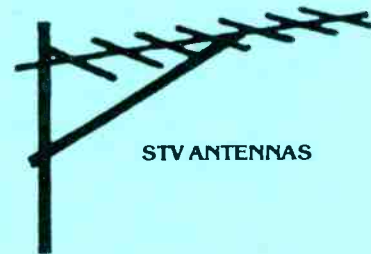


The equipment pictured in this section can be used to help you establish a low power station. The initial cost of establishing one of these stations is low. A transmitter, antenna, satellite receiver and antenna dish and minimum studio equipment could get you started. Cost of a VHF station, about \$50,000.



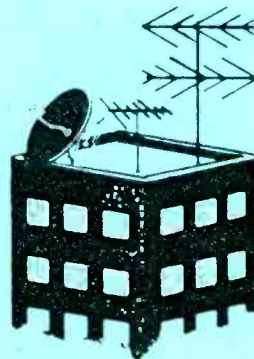
COMPUTER

BOOSTS AND SUPER BOOSTS



STV ANTENNAS

Encoding systems and decoders are needed where low power subscription TV is used. This involves the station scrambling. A non-addressable encoding system, depending on each station's requirements, is available from Blonder-Tongue for \$6,500; an addressable for \$20,000. Flat rate decoder pricing starts at \$85; \$135 can buy an addressable one. A multi-channel decoder is available.



MATV SYSTEMS

Courtesy Blonder-Tongue

LOW POWER TV

tion will cost about \$150,000 because of the increased expense of the UHF transmitter and antenna. The value of an LPTV station has been quickly recognized, and many operators have been able to secure 100 percent financing for their broadcasting equipment.

LPTV stations will be supported through several sources of revenue. The familiar television commercial will appear on many stations. Since the initial cost and operating expenses for LPTV are low, advertising rates are also much lower than on full-power stations.

Many businesses prefer LPTV advertising. When a major full-power station is all that is available, advertisers must pay a relatively high fee for a message aimed at only a small portion of the broadcast area. Local merchants, farm equipment dealers, feed and seed stores and other small businesses cannot use full-power station advertising economically. However, these businesses can use LPTV efficiently because their market is limited to the same relatively small area covered by the station. Consequently, LPTV will make television advertising available to many more businesses.

It appears that many stations may depend entirely upon subscribers who lease descramblers. Channel 33, in Concord, Virginia, is one such station. Paul Passink who owns Channel 33, describes his operation as a "mom and pop" station. Channel 33 was able to get on the air with a skeleton crew that consists of Paul Passink and his wife, and an engineer. They currently operate 21 hours a day, from 9:00 am to 6:00 am during the week, and 24 hours on week-ends. Although at present they carry only satellite network fare, they intend to originate some local production within the next year. Their operation has been "well received in the communities of Appomattox and Amherst, Virginia," according to Mrs. Passink, even though they have acquired their subscribers only through word-of-mouth.

Most stations will use a combination of advertising and subscriber fees to support their operation. Typically, daytime broadcasting will be advertiser supported while evening programming will be provided on a subscription basis.

Finally, some Public Broadcasting Stations (PBS) have applied for LPTV licenses. If granted, these stations will be supported by viewer donations and grants, in the same manner as other PBS stations.

More ambitious applicants are hoping to set up networks similar to the major networks. For example, the Neighborhood TV Co., based in Arizona, has applied for at least 141 licenses. Neighborhood TV hopes to distribute country and western music and "small town" programming across its own nationwide

network. That these stations are financially attractive is indicated by the fact that Allstate Insurance Co., a subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck and Co., owns nearly 50 percent of Neighborhood TV.

Another factor that makes investment in LPTV attractive is that there can be only a limited number of stations across the country. Once the available frequencies are taken, no more can be issued. Some applicants have sought an LPTV license with the hopes of holding it a year or two and then selling it at a good profit. To discourage speculation of this sort, the FCC has included the stipulation that the applicant has one year to build the station once the construction permit is issued.

The FCC has placed no restrictions on who may apply for a license, and there is no limit to the number of licenses that may be applied for. However, the chances of being awarded a license are dependent on a number of factors. The first step is to submit an accurately completed application, which specifies the proposed antenna site and the channel requested. The FCC recommends using the services of a consulting firm to assist in completing the application. Most consulting firms, such as TRA, Inc. in Florida, can conduct computer searches to determine what channels are available or have already been applied for in any area of the country.

In an effort to establish a processing sequence that would achieve the FCC's goal of making TV accessible to minority groups and in areas away from existing major TV stations, the FCC has devised a three-tier program, based on the location of the applicant's proposed transmitter site in relation to the nation's top 212 television markets.

To further assist in awarding licenses to qualified applicants, a lottery system will be used. This process will be used only when several applicants have requested the same frequency in one area. When this occurs, the FCC will make a random selection, but the chances of winning will be weighted in favor of those individuals who belong to minorities or who have no interest in other communication media such as other television or radio stations or newspapers. The system can be compared to drawing names from a hat, but the names of favored applicants will be put in the hat several more times to improve their chances of being drawn.

So now there is no longer any excuse for complaining about what there is to see on television. If you don't like what the major networks, public broadcasting, cable and satellite TV have to offer; if you have seen all of the movies on your VCR tapes; and if you have mastered all of your video games, there is one more option: build and run your own television station. At least you won't be able to complain about the programming. **S&M**

Rule Making did get included in the December 16th FCC Agenda, (we had been told it was postponed) and we did get the release in time to include it here in this issue (see elsewhere under releases). The cut-off list and the rule making both came out on Friday. Both were shipped Express mail so we would have them Saturday and the magazine normally would have been mailed on Saturday, but since the Express mail did not get here until Sunday night, we went ahead and mailed Saturday those we had taken over the phone on Friday and sent you a long hand copy immediately to those of you on the cut-off mail list. It included about 80% of the cut-off list so should have kept you busy until you get this list in the magazine.

There is some difference of opinion as to what a CP is worth if you are going to buy one or sell one. If it is about run out, it isn't worth much because it takes 60 days or more to transfer and you really do not know if you are going to get an extension of time to build it. Assignments of a CP can take months.

From where we sit, our current view is a small town (under 25,000) right now is probably saleable for less than or around \$3,000. Anything is worth whatever you can get for it and if nobody wants your town it isn't worth anything. 100,000 populations are maybe saleable for \$10,000 and corresponding double for double the population. \$20,000 is about the highest figure of any sold so far.

Three channels in a small community might make a station operation feasible and three together might be worth something where as just one permit in that small town might be questionable.

Two reasons for permits not being worth as much as anticipated is everyone in the business is disgusted with Low Power right now and others are getting some on cut-off or are about to, may be waiting to see if they get permits that way. Look for this all to change drastically later.

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

Report No.: NL-8 Released: December 16, 1983
MX Case No.: L83-5,61,62,64,65,67,68,71-74,
78,79,81-85,87,88,90-92,94,95,99-103,105-109,112
Lottery Session: 840127AA

Notice is hereby given that the applications listed in the appendix have all been accepted for filing. Because the listed applications were timely filed subject to a cut-off date, no application which would be in conflict with any application listed will be accepted for filing. All applicants are required to immediately notify the Commission of any errors in content or inadvertent exclusion from this list. 1/ Because the applications listed are mutually exclusive, they will participate in a public lottery to be held on January 27, 1984, at 9:30 a.m., at the Federal Communications Commission's offices in Rm. 856, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The information associated with the applications includes minority (MIN) and/or diversity (DIV) preferences to which the applicant has certified 2/, applicant's selection probability based on its preference claims, and the range, or block, of selection numbers assigned to the applicant for the drawing to award the construction permit. The selection probabilities are used to determine the size of the block of selection numbers (number block) assigned to the applicants. 3/

The Commission will not accept petitions to deny the applications prior to the lottery. Petitions to deny the tentative selectee will be entertained only after the lottery and must be filed within 15 days of the public notice announcing the tentative selectee.

1/ These should be addressed to: Federal Communications Commission
Lottery Session No.: 840127AA
1919 "M" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
Attention: Chief, Low Power Television

2/ Diversity preferences are determined according to the number of media of mass communications in which the applicant owns more than a 50 percent interest. All applications from parties with co-located media holdings are assigned to category 3. The categories of preference are:

Category	No. Media Owned
1	0
2	1-3
3	4 or more (no preference)

For further information concerning preferences and computation of selection probabilities, see Sections 1.1601-1.1623 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.

3/ An applicant's selection probability corresponds directly to the size of the block of selection numbers assigned to it. An applicant with a .300 selection probability would get a block of 300 selection numbers (e.g., number block 251-550).

MX CASE NO.: L84-62

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	810406IN NEW-T ABERDEEN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY 4 SOUTH SOUND CENTER LACEY WA 98503 REQ:CHAN. 27; ERP .925KW	WA	1	N	0.399	000- 398
BPTTL	820423RO NEW-T ABERDEEN RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION 1640 FIFTH ST. SUITE 203 SANTA MONICA CA 90401 REQ:CHAN. 27; ERP 4.15KW	WA	2	Y	0.600	399- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999			

MX CASE NO.: L84-65

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTT	820129TL NEW-T QUINCY QUINCY VALLEY T-V, INC. 205 C STREET S.W. QUINCY WA 98848 REQ:CHAN. 21; ERP .487KW	WA	3	N	0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	820324SV NEW-T GRAND COULEE EDDIE ROBINSON 1101 W. AVENUE, D LOVINGTON NK 88260 REQ:CHAN. 21; ERP 16.6KW	WA	1	N	0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999			

MX CASE NO.: L84-64

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	810817IG NEW-T LIHUE HAWAII ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN COMM.COMP.ETC P.O. BOX 13219 RESEARCH TRIANGLE PK NC 27709 REQ:CHAN. 24; ERP 27.4KW	HI	1	N	0.266	000- 265
BPTTL	820318TX NEW-T KOLOA EL DORADO HOME CINEMA, INC. 3357 KIMBERLY ROAD SHINGLE SPRINGS CA 95682 REQ:CHAN. 24; ERP 1.12KW	HI	2	N	0.200	266- 465
BPTTL	820319QG NEW-T LIHUE FRIENDS OF WAIPAKE, INC. 4730 BEN AVENUE #4 NORTH HOLLYWOOD CA 91607 REQ:CHAN. 24; ERP 50.2KW	HI	1	N	0.266	466- 731
BPTTL	820319TI NEW-T LIHUE LINDA D. CLEVINGER ROUTE 2, BOX 44A JEFFERSON CITY TN 37760 REQ:CHAN. 24; ERP 13.0KW	HI	1	N	0.266	732- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		4	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998			

MX CASE NO.: L84-5

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	820217TL NEW-T ABERDEEN THE MALIK-HARRIS CORPORATION 2907 MORGAN ROAD CERES CA 95307 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 1.75KW	WA	2	N	0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	820430SN NEW-T ABERDEEN RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORP. 1640 FIFTH STREET SANTA MONICA CA 90401 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 4.04KW	WA	2	Y	0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999			

MX CASE NO.: L84-61

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTTL	811211TV NEW-T EASTSOUND/FERNDAL RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION 1640 FIFTH ST. SUITE 203 SANTA MONICA CA 90401 REQ:CHAN. 18; ERP 3.40KW	WA	3	Y	0.500	000- 499
BPTTL	820126TZ NEW-T FRIDAY HARBOR R&L DUTHIE, INC. P.O. BOX 519 FRIDAY HARBOR WA 98250 REQ:CHAN. 16; ERP .870KW	WA	1	N	0.500	500- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000			

MX CASE NO.: L84-74

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK	
BPTT	820419SV NEW-T MANTI & EPHRAIM UNIVERSITY OF UTAH 104 JAMES TALMAGE BLDG. SALT LAKE CITY UT 84112 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP 7.41KW	UT	2	N	0.136	000- 135
BPTT	830301SV NEW-T MARYSVALE PIUTE COUNTY COURT HOUSE JUNCTION UT 84740 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP .312KW	UT	1	N	0.181	136- 316
BPTTL	830309ZI NEW-T RICHFIELD LOCALVISION 7432 EAST DIAMOND SCOTTSDALE AZ 85257 REQ:CHAN. 19; ERP 2.93KW	UT	2	N	0.136	317- 452
BPTTL	830314X7 NEW-T SCPIO MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W. MAIN STREET MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 19; ERP .869KW	UT	1	Y	0.363	453- 815
BPTTL	830923TU NEW-T MANTI HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 HULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 34; ERP 0.91KW	UT	1	N	0.181	816- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		5	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99997			

MX CASE NO.: L84-67

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810115IS NEW-T HONOLULU SATELLITE SYNDICATED SYSTEMS, INC. P.O. BOX 470684 TULSA OK 74145 REQ:CHAN. 50; ERP 50.5KW	HI	2	N 0.230	000- 229
BPTTL	830218RZ NEW-T HONOLULU AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TELEVISION 6350 WEST FREEWAY DRIVE FORT WORTH TX 76150 REQ:CHAN. 50; ERP 25.9KW	HI	2	Y 0.461	230- 690
BPTTL	830218TI NEW-T HONOLULU CHANNEL AMERICA, INC. 450 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10022 REQ:CHAN. 50; ERP 24.8KW	HI	1	N 0.307	691- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		3	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998		

MX CASE NO.: L84-68

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	830302YI NEW-T MALTA PHILLIPS COUNTY TV TRANSLATOR DIST. BOX 387 MALTA MT 59452 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP 1.38KW	MT	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	830923TW NEW-T MALTA HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP 1.86KW	MT	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-71

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	800924IE NEW-T RALEIGH APPLIED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES P.O. BOX 200 ROSLYN NY 11576 REQ:CHAN. 68; ERP .687KW	NC	1	Y 0.727	000- 726
BPTTL	801126IN NEW-T RALEIGH GRAPHIC SCANNING CORP. P.O. BOX 191 PASADENA MD 21122 REQ:CHAN. 68; ERP 10.5KW	NC	2	N 0.272	727- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-72

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	801201IL NEW-T JACK'S CABIN GUNNISON COUNTY METRO. REC. DISTRICT P.O. BOX 1382 GUNNISON CO 81230 REQ:CHAN. 65; ERP .197KW	CO	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	830922SD NEW-T JACK'S CABIN HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 65; ERP 0.75KW	CO	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-73

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810903QC NEW-T TWIN FALLS BERNARD Q. PETERSEN 181B GROVE STREET EUGENE, OR 97404 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 17.0KW	ID	2	N 0.199	000- 198
BPTTL	820319SH NEW-T TWIN FALLS CREATIVE BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS 813 N. SUMMERFIELD DRIVE MADISON TN 37115 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 9.9 KW	ID	1	Y 0.533	199- 731
BPTTL	820319SV NEW-T TWIN FALLS ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. 10200 E GIRARD AVE #A309 DENVER CO 80231 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 8.95KW	ID	1	N 0.266	732- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		3	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998		

MX CASE NO.: L84-76

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	800902IK NEW-T KANSAS CITY, KS 6 NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 1.26KW	MO	2	N 0.074	000- 073
BPTTL	810112KD NEW-T KANSAS CITY NATL. INNOVATIVE P/ING NETWORK ETC. 30 FAGAN DRIVE HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 21.1KW	MO	1	Y 0.200	074- 273
BPTTL	810115IQ NEW-T KANSAS CITY SATELLITE SYNDICATED SYSTEMS, INC. P.O. BOX 470684 TULSA OK 74147 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 43.7KW	MO	2	N 0.074	274- 347
BPTTL	810116HL NEW-T KANSAS CITY TV BD. OF MOLAN RD. ASSEMBLY OF GOD 5131 OSAGE STREET KANSAS CITY MO 64133 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 2.75KW	MO	1	N 0.100	348- 447
BPTTL	810116MH NEW-T KANSAS CITY LPTV, INC. 1737 DESALES ST. NW S#300 WASHINGTON DC 20036 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 13.3KW	MO	1	N 0.100	448- 547
BPTTL	810116QK NEW-T KANSAS CITY, KS 6 J-PAX BROADCASTERS, INC. 7 SILVIA COURT MORAGA CA 94556 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 1.26KW	MO	2	Y 0.149	548- 696
BPTTL	810119JJ NEW-T KANSAS CITY, KS 6 TELEVISION CONCEPTS 2129 SAN MARCOS PLACE CLAREMONT CA 91711 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 12.1KW	MO	1	N 0.100	697- 796
BPTTL	810217T4 NEW-T KANSAS CITY, KS 6 CITIZENS TELEVISION SYSTEM, INC. P.O. BOX 12938 WASHINGTON DC 20005 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 1.26KW	MO	1	N 0.100	797- 896

MX CASE NO.: L84-82

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	811130TY NEW-T MARYVILLE STAUFFER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. BOX 119 TOPEKA KS 66601 REQ:CHAN. 20; ERP .984KW	MO	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	820316TX NEW-T MARYVILLE FRANK MERENGI 310 SOUTH BUCHANAN MARYVILLE MO 64468 REQ:CHAN. 20; ERP .984KW	MO	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-85

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	800818IB NEW-T CHARLESTON BARBARA SMITH 501 CAPITOL HEIGHTS BLVD CAPITOL HEIGHTS MD 20743 REQ:CHAN. 69; ERP 2.84KW	SC	1	Y 0.800	000- 799
BPTTL	810121JJ NEW-T CHARLESTON TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. 517 NORTH SEGOE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 69; ERP 32.9KW	SC	3	N 0.200	800- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L84-79

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	811019TL NEW-T BILOXI CLEARVISION COMMUNICATIONS 1 OLD ORCHARD DRIVE GREENEVILLE TN 37743 REQ:CHAN. 02; ERP .126KW	MS	2	N 0.600	000- 599
BPTVL	820319QT NEW-T BILOXI TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. 517 NORTH SEGOE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 02; ERP .097KW	MS	3	N 0.400	600- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L84-81

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	811230TV NEW-T CLOVIS SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY TV P.O. BOX 1 LOVINGTOM NM 88260 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .059KW	NM	2	N 0.157	000- 156
BPTVL	820423RW NEW-T CLOVIS RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS 750 RANCHO CIRCLE FULLERTON CA 92635 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .082KW	NM	1	N 0.210	157- 366
BPTVL	820423SC NEW-T CLOVIS NATHAN R. BERKE 726 EL CAMINO DELMAR SAN FRANCISCO CA 94121 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .020KW	NM	1	N 0.210	367- 576
BPTVL	820423SJ NEW-T CLOVIS BT BROADCASTING COMPANY 5113 CHOWAN AVENUE ALEXANDRIA VA 22312 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .512KW	NM	1	Y 0.421	577- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		4	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998		

MX CASE NO.: L84-109

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	830228RC NEW-T FARMINGTON REGENTS OF THE UN OF NM BD OF ED ETC 1130 UNIVERSITY BLVD. NE ALBUQUERQUE NM 87102 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP .899KW	NM	3	N 0.200	000- 199
BPTTL	830922SG NEW-T FARMINGTON HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 0.89KW	NM	1	N 0.400	200- 599
BPTTL	830923TC NEW-T FARMINGTON M & K LPTV, INC. 3550 BISCAITNE BLVD. #700 MIAMI FL 33137 REQ:CHAN. 55; ERP 1.25KW	NM	1	N 0.400	600- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		3	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L84-87

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	810303JD NEW-T YAKUTAT STATE OF ALASKA 5900 EAST TUDOR ROAD ANCHORAGE, AK 99507 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .051KW	AK	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTVL	830923TX NEW-T YAKUTAT HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .048KW	AK	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-105

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	800902IG NEW-T ST. LOUIS NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 56; ERP 1.24KW	MO	2	N 0.119	000- 118
BPTTL	810115JJ NEW-T ST. LOUIS CHRISTIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION P.O. BOX 179 ST. LOUIS MO 63166 REQ:CHAN. 56; ERP 1.24KW	MO	1	N 0.160	119- 278
BPTTL	810116LD NEW-T ST. LOUIS J-PAX BROADCASTERS, INC. 7 SILVIA COURT MORAGA CA 94556 REQ:CHAN. 56; ERP 1.24KW	MO	2	Y 0.239	279- 517
BPTTL	810116PQ NEW-T ST LOUIS MS. SUE ANN TUSTISON 213 CREIGHTON CIRCLE CLAREMONT CA 91711 REQ:CHAN. 56; ERP 1.24KW	MO	1	N 0.160	518- 677
BPTTL	810119IS NEW-T ST. LOUIS HLD&M COMMUNICATIONS 1101 15TH ST., NW #806 WASHINGTON DC 20005 REQ:CHAN. 56; ERP 12.4KW	MO	1	Y 0.320	678- 997
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		5	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998		

MX CASE NO.: L84-83

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	820409SV NEW-T DEVILS LAKE NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATION CORP. 105 EAST MAIN AVENUE FARGO ND 58078 REQ:CHAN. 22; ERP 15.7KW	ND	3	N 0.062	000- 061
BPTTL	820617SQ NEW-T GRAND FORKS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. P.O. BOX 520 LIVINGSTON TN 38570 REQ:CHAN. 23; ERP 7.48KW	ND	1	N 0.125	062- 186
BPTTL	830218RT NEW-T DEVILS LAKE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W MAIN STREET MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 23; ERP 1.78KW	ND	1	Y 0.250	187- 436
BPTTL	830218SX NEW-T DEVILS LAKE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W. MAIN STREET MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 21; ERP 1.78KW	ND	1	Y 0.250	437- 686
BPTTL	830218TA NEW-T DEVILS LAKE PARK NEWPAPERS OF DEVILS LAKE, INC. P.O. BOX 550 ITHACA NY 14850 REQ:CHAN. 22; ERP 19.0KW	ND	3	N 0.062	687- 748
BPTTL	830218YL NEW-T DEVILS LAKE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W. MAIN STREET MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP 1.78KW	ND	1	Y 0.250	749- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		6	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L84-88

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	810303ET NEW-T AKHIOK STATE OF ALASKA 5900 E. TUDOR ROAD ANCHORAGE AK 99507 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .056KW	AK	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTVL	830923TY NEW-T AKHIOK HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 09; ERP .048KW	AK	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-91

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	830225XM NEW-T CHINLE NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDING TSAILE AZ 86556 REQ:CHAN. 51; ERP 0.57KW	AZ	2	Y 0.600	000- 599
BPTTL	830923TZ NEW-T CHINLE HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 51; ERP 0.44KW	AZ	1	N 0.399	600- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-84

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	800902IL NEW-T LOUISVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD TV COMPANY, INC. P.O. BOX 22073 PHOENIX AZ 85028 REQ:CHAN. 66; ERP 2.24KW	KY	2	N 0.142	000- 141
BPTTL	810114IE NEW-T LOUISVILLE NATL. INNOVATIVE PROG. NET. INC. ETC 30 FAGAN DRIVE HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010 REQ:CHAN. 66; ERP 22.3KW	KY	1	Y 0.380	142- 521
BPTTL	810116HY NEW-T LOUISVILLE CONSTANCE J. WODLINGER 6439 WENONGA ROAD MISSION HILLS KS 66208 REQ:CHAN. 66; ERP 39.4KW	KY	1	N 0.190	522- 711
BPTTL	810116QH NEW-T LOUISVILLE J-PAX BROADCASTERS, INC. 7 SILVIA COURT MORAGA CA 94556 REQ:CHAN. 66; ERP 2.24KW	KY	2	Y 0.285	712- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		4	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998		

MX CASE NO.: L84-90

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	801120IK NEW-T LIRSE B. & J. COMMUNICATIONS 4501 PACIFIC HIGHWAY E. TACOMA WA 98424 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP .900KW	HI	2	N 0.130	000- 129
BPTTL	830311X5 NEW-T LIHUE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W. MAIN STREET MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP .901KW	HI	1	Y 0.347	130- 476
BPTTL	830311Z5 NEW-T LIHUE MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W. MAIN ST., MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 14; ERP .852KW	HI	1	Y 0.347	477- 823
BPTTL	830922SL NEW-T LIHUE HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 15; ERP 0.93KW	HI	1	N 0.173	824- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		4	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998		

MX CASE NO.: L84-108

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	830225XK NEW-T SHIPROCK NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDING TSAILE AZ 86556 REQ:CHAN. 48; ERP 0.57KW	NM	2	Y 0.600	000- 599
BPTTL	830923TQ NEW-T SHIPROCK HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 48; ERP 0.85KW	NM	1	N 0.399	600- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-107

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	810123JP NEW-T UKIAH TELEVISION IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION P.O. BOX 342 UKIAH CA 95482 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP 2.54KW	CA	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	830923TS NEW-T UKIAH HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 49; ERP .444KW	CA	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-106

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	801121IM NEW-T FALLOW COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING, INC. 3420 SPRING MOUNTAIN RD. LAS VEGAS NV 89102 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 2.18KW	NV	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	830923TK NEW-T FALLOW HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 59; ERP 4.42KW	NV	1	N 0.666	333- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-92

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	830225KL NEW-T TSAILE NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDING TSAILE AZ 86556 REQ:CHAN. 40; ERP 0.23KW	AZ	3	Y 0.500	000- 499
BPTTL	830923TR NEW-T TSAILE HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 40; ERP 0.46KW	AZ	1	N 0.500	500- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		2	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L84-99

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTVL	81021810 NEW-T OSHKOSH TAFT BROADCASTING COMPANY 1718 YOUNG STREET CINCINNATI OH 45216 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .040KW	WI	3	N 0.111	000- 110
BPTVL	8103131V NEW-T MILWAUKEE FREDERIC BRUCE PONEHAM P.O. BOX 1089 FAIRFIELD IA 52556 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .017KW	WI	1	N 0.222	111- 332
BPTVL	8104011D NEW-T MILWAUKEE LOCAL SERVICE TELEVISION, INC. 1010 SECOND AVE #700 SAN DIEGO CA 92101 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .055KW	WI	3	Y 0.222	333- 554
BPTVL	8104091G NEW-T MILWAUKEE FIGGIE COMMUNICATIONS 4420 SHERWIN ROAD WILLOUGHBY OH 44091 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .077KW	WI	1	N 0.222	555- 776
BPTTV	8106041E NEW-T FOND DU LAC NATIONWIDE COMMUNICATIONS INC. 115 S. JEFFERSON STREET GREEN BAY WI 54305 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .088KW	WI	3	N 0.111	777- 887
BPTTV	811215TZ NEW-T FOND DU LAC WFRV TELEVISION, INC. 1181 EAST MASON STREET GREEN BAY WI 54301 REQ:CHAN. 08; ERP .085KW	WI	3	N 0.111	888- 998
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		6	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999		

MX CASE NO.: L84-112

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	8302281Q NEW-T IOLA WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA 301 N. WANAMAKER ROAD TOPEKA KS 66604 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 12.5KW	KS	3	N 0.250	000- 249
BPTTL	830922SO NEW-T IOLA HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 8.18KW	KS	1	N 0.500	250- 749
BPTTL	830923RY NEW-T LAWRENCE LOW POWER TECHNOLOGY, INC. 1245 PEARL STREET BOULDER CO 80302 REQ:CHAN. 30; ERP 10.6KW	KS	3	N 0.250	750- 999
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		3	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000		

MX CASE NO.: L84-78

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810217VA NEW-T KANSAS CITY MICROBAND CORPORATION OF AMERICA 655 THIRD AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10017 REQ:CHAN. 29; ERP 10.5KW	MO	1	N 0.100	897- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		9	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99997		

MX CASE NO.: L84-100

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	820302TS NEW-T TWIN FALLS RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION 1640 FIFTH STREET, #203 SANTA MONICA CA 90401 REQ:CHAN. 45; ERP 21.7KW	ID	2	Y 0.272	000- 271
BPTTL	830215VV NEW-T TWIN FALLS EDDIE ROBINSON 1101 W. AVENUE. D. LOVINGTON NM 88260 REQ:CHAN. 45; ERP 3.6 KW	ID	1	N 0.181	272- 452
BPTTL	830217WD NEW-T TWIN FALLS WEXLER, REYNOLDS, HARRISON & SCHULE, INC 1317 F STREET, N.W. #600 WASHINGTON DC 20004 REQ:CHAN. 45; ERP 29 KW	ID	1	N 0.181	453- 633
BPTTL	830218SK NEW-T TWIN FALLS MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC. 112 W. MAIN STREET MONTROSE CO 81401 REQ:CHAN. 60; ERP 2.9 KW	ID	1	Y 0.363	634- 996
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS-		4	SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99998		

BERNADINE H. LAYNE

Attorney At Law

2600 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, S.W., Suite 307, Atlanta, Georgia 30311
Telephone (404) 696-8441

December 16, 1983

Mr. John R. Powley
WOPC
Post Office Box 609
Altoona, PA 16603

Dear Mr. Powley:

This is in response to your inquiry concerning the LPTV station. The station is located in Phoenix, AZ and broadcasts on UHF Channel 61. This is the largest market with a commercial LPTV station in country. The station programs a video music format. It also produces a video music program service for the MusicChannel, Inc., a cable service carried on SPN.

The company is considering an offer for the station of \$550,000 with terms. The company will consider an all-cash offer in excess of that amount.

The station is still in its start-up phase. Sales have risen to \$10,000 per month. Expenses, of course, are dependent upon the method of operation, but currently run \$20,000.

Should you be interested in visiting the station or receiving more information, please contact me immediately since a decision must be made on the pending offer very soon.

Very truly yours,



Bernadine H. Layne, Esq.

BHL/cw



Video sells the radio stars

Cable music service has spawned hundreds of video music shows on other cable networks, broadcast networks and local stations; record promoters and stations say trend is beneficial for both industries; genre making inroads on LPTV stations

Spurred by the resurgence of top 40 music radio, hundreds of broadcast stations and cable systems across the country are now programming their own video music shows. Record companies report they are mailing out "hundreds" of promotional videotapes each month to broadcast and cable outlets, while program directors on the receiving end report viewer attention is catching fire. Many of the locally produced video music programs also are done in conjunction with a co-owned or co-located radio station.

Besides Music Television (MTV) and locally produced shows, the video music program field is also becoming crowded with other players. NBC has introduced *Friday Night Videos*, its weekly program of video music clips and wrap-around segments, and last June, superstation WTBS(TV) Atlanta started featuring *Night Tracks*, six hours of video music programming every Saturday and Sunday morning beginning at midnight. Also, Time Inc.'s pay-cable service, Cinemax, will introduce *Album Flash* a weekly half-hour series showcasing album recording artists in a video music-based format debuting Sept. 13.

Scheduled for cable launch Sept. 15 is The Music Channel, a joint venture between Tulsa, Okla.-based Satellite Program Network and Phoenix-based Community Television Network. The satellite-fed video music service will provide seven hours of programming each weekday with an adult contemporary format over the SPN network.

In addition, Viacom's pay-cable service, Showtime, has been using video clips for segments called *Take Five*, which it uses as a "filler" between longer feature programming. It also recently introduced *Showtime Video Rock*, a series of two, one-hour specials every month on rock and popular music.

Last March, advertiser-supported USA Cable Network introduced a half-hour evening strip called *Radio 1990* which, besides relying on video clips, also reports on popular fashions and interviews rock musicians. Since 1981, USA has also been running *Night Flight*, a marathon eight-hour block of video music, concert footage, interviews and popular culture every Friday. And Saturday night beginning at 11 p.m. Both *Radio 1990* and *Night Flight* are produced by ATI Video in New York.

Washington-based Black Entertainment Television, an advertiser-supported cable programming service in more than 4.5 million homes, today (Sept. 5) is launching a two-hour, three-times-per-week video music and entertainment program called *Video Soul*. It's designed to spotlight popular black musicians and groups, which its creators charge are ignored by MTV and other nationally

However, just as much action in video music programming is occurring at the local level, where television stations and cable systems are serviced without charge by the record companies with video music tapes and compilation reels. According to both sides, everyone benefits: The record companies consider it good promotion and exposure for their artists, and the outlets see it as a source of free programming in which they can sell advertising.

Record companies are quick to add, however, that their video music promotion efforts do not supplant their traditional music promotion campaigns coordinated through radio stations. And although record companies report no hard research has been done on the subject, early signs indicate that video music promotion is becoming essential to introducing new acts and selling records.

CBS's Columbia Records division is servicing about 100 local broadcast and cable outlets with promotional videos, according to Debbie Newman, director of artist development/video promotion at Columbia. "It's proliferating to such a degree that we can't keep track of them any more," she said, echoing an often heard remark. Newman said she's "more concerned with servicing a VHF network affiliate or independent than a cable system with 7,000 subscribers," but noted also that other factors, tie-ins with local radio stations and the outlet's responsiveness, go into deciding whom to service.

At Capitol Records, promotion department staffers estimate they're currently servicing over 200 different video music shows, including those on cable networks and syndicated programs. Michelle Peacock, national director of press and artist development at Capitol, said about 100 are local broadcast and cable outlets, with 75% of them local television stations that produce their own video music programs. She calls the 100 outlets a "conservative" estimate. "It really has happened in this last year," Peacock said. "The year before we could see it coming, but with the success and recognition of MTV, everyone wanted to get on the same bandwagon." Warner Bros. Records estimates it is servicing about 50 local outlets. Jo Bergman, vice president, video, termed the current situation "volatile." She said Warner Bros. has "been servicing quite a few local shows that seem to be on the air for three and four months and then disappear." Bergman added, however, that "since the advent of MTV we noticed a subsequent interest on the local level."

Bergman agreed with Peacock that it was still too early to measure the promotional benefits. "We can't tell you, outside of MTV, how effective this is from a promotional point of view. Frequently we don't have the information back from these local people to tell us . . . It would help if we were aware exactly how it was handled."

Although the record companies decline to discuss how much is being put into video music promotion, it's clearly substantial. It may also not be enough. Promotion department claim they are swamped with requests



The one that started it all



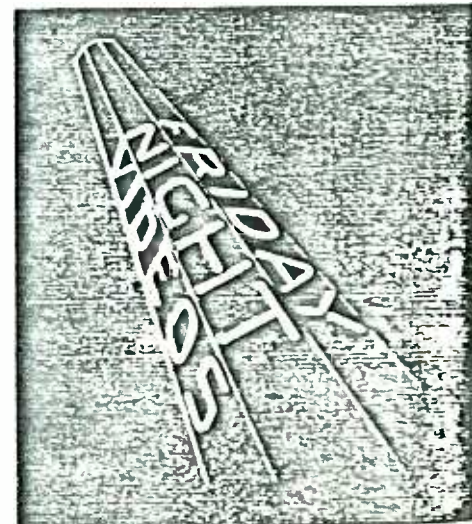
WIBW-TV Topeka



WXYZ-TV Detroit



Playboy's new entry



NBC's Friday fixture

from local broadcast stations and cable systems, which they cannot service fast enough.

Television stations are tailoring video music programs to their individual markets. At independent WPHL-TV Philadelphia, station manager and program director, Zvi Shoubin, said he did his own survey and discovered an urban contemporary format would play best. He puts together two half-hour strips daily, one at 7 a.m. and the other at 11 p.m., both "wall-to-wall music." Unlike many stations that borrow an announcer from a co-owned or co-located radio station to introduce the videos, Shoubin said he wanted "minimum interruptions" and decided to go with straight music videos played back to back. Shoubin claims the program is so successful that he's entertaining offers to syndicate it.

And like others on the receiving end, Shoubin is not happy with NBC's offer to pay the record companies a fee for the videos it broadcasts on *Friday Night Videos*. That sets a bad example, Shoubin thinks. "Once you start paying, you kill the golden goose," he said.

On Friday, Aug. 16, WDVN-TV Washington introduced *Video Music Connection*, a one-hour video music show produced in cooperation with co-located WKYS(AM), the number-one ranked urban contemporary station in the market. Cable penetration in the Washington market is only 13%, said Ed Jones, WDVN-TV's program director, so the station "made the decision to lock in the franchise." Jones explained that "we're looking to become the local MTV." The show, which airs at 8 p.m., is "being looked at very hard for access," he said. Jones also said that most of the syndicated video music programs he looked at were barter deals, and he didn't like the idea of giving up more commercial inventory. Even after production costs, he noted, the station still comes out ahead.

Four of the five ABC-owned-and-operated television stations are producing their own video music shows in cooperation with co-owned or co-located radio stations. According to Rick Sklar, vice president of ABC Radio, who also is consulting the ABC-owned TV stations on producing their own video music shows, the phenomenon is "not just a flare-up on the horizon." Each of the ABC-owned TV's is producing video music programs suited to the audiences in its respective market, he said, WABC-TV, for example, calls its locally produced show, *New York Hot Tracks*, and programs it with an urban contemporary format. It's hosted by Carlos deJesus, program director and announcer at WKTU(FM) New York, an urban contemporary station. *Hot Tracks* runs opposite *Friday Night Videos* on WNBC-TV and, according to WABC-TV, has beaten it in the ratings for three consecutive weeks last month. Based on Nielsen overnights, WABC-TV said, on Friday, Aug. 26, *Hot Tracks* scored a 4.6/17 to *Friday Night Video's* 3/12. However, neither did as well as the CBS late movie on WCBS-TV, which that night scored a 6.5/21.

WABC-TV is not the only television station with a ratings success story for its locally produced video music program. WJET-TV

Erie, Pa., an ABC affiliate, is beating the other two network affiliates early Saturday afternoon when it runs its own *Video Rock* in association with co-owned WJET(AM). (The show bears no relation to WPHL-TV Philadelphia's *Video Rock*.) Ken Fanazini, program director at WJET-TV, reported *Video Rock* scored an average 6/35 in the July Arbitron, ADI, better than the 5/8 *American Bandstand* scored preceding it. During the same time period, the NBC affiliate had a 5/32 with a sports program, and the CBS affiliate a 2/10 with a children's program.

Carlos Fernandez, program director at WIBW-TV Topeka, Kan., reports that his station's locally produced, *FM Vision*, is in its 15th week and averaging 20 request letters per show. "That's phenomenal in this market," he said. The July Arbitron book

showed *FM Vision* with an average 24 share, beating the *Tonight Show with Johnny Carson*, which claimed a 21 share for the same period, he said. The station's investment in the program was \$150, Fernandez said, and that went to an artist to design a logo. One advertiser just bought two positions per show for the next 12 months. The half-hour airs Fridays at 11 p.m.

Booker Wade, the former FCC attorney who is now president of The Music Channel, said that 17 low-power television stations and two full-power stations have already signed on for that service's scheduled Sept. 15 launch. He added that he expects the number of low-power stations to double within a month. The adult contemporary formatted video service will have eight minutes of commercial time available each hour, he

What hath MTV wrought?

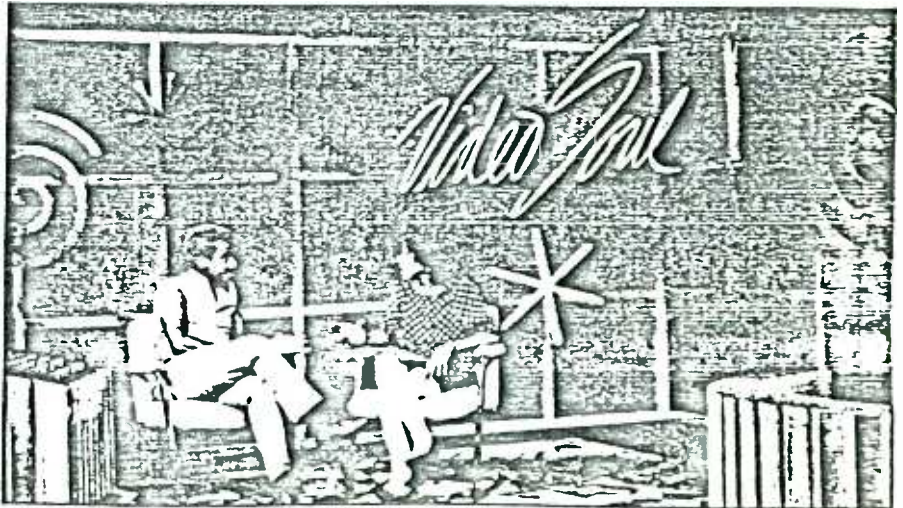
Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment Co. launched Music Television (MTV) on Aug. 1, 1981, sending the service into 2.5 million homes—it's now available in more than 14 million. Record company promoters credit it with making music videos a household word and spawning subsequent video music program services and locally produced shows.

Some of the nationally distributed services include NBC's *Friday Night Videos* and superstation WRBS(TV) Atlanta's *Night Tracks*. Cable distributed services include Showtime *Video Rock* on Showtime, along with its *Take Five* "fillers" between longer feature programming. USA Cable Network features *Radio 1990* and *Night Flight*, which mix popular culture entertainment with video music. The Playboy Channel last month launched *Hot Rocks*, featuring videos it describes as "suggestive, not explicit." Cinemax, beginning Sept. 13, will have a weekly half-hour series titled *Album Flash*, and starting today (Sept. 5), Black Entertainment Television is programming 15 hours of *Video Soul* each week (see below). Also, The Music Channel, a joint venture between Tulsa, Okla.-based Satellite Program Network and Phoenix, Ariz.-based Community Television Network, a low-power TV operator, is scheduled to launch over Satcom IV, transponder, 3, on the SPN network beginning Sept. 15.

At the local level, four of the five ABC owned and operated stations are programming their own video music shows, with the fifth expected to add one soon.

Some other stations that also are programming their own video music shows at least once a week are: WDVN-TV Washington (*Video Music Connection*); WPHL-TV Philadelphia (*Video Rock*); KAUF-TV Oklahoma City (*Rock Street*); WSMV-TV Nashville (*Miscelania*); WATL-TV Atlanta (*36 Juke Box Video*); WJET-TV Erie, Pa. (*Video Rock*); WTMJ-FM Milwaukee (*Video Music Machine*); WIBW-TV Topeka, Kan. (*FM Vision*) and KMJX-TV St. Louis (untitled, to launch Sept. 24).

Two low-power stations operated by Community Television Network in Mobile, Ala., (ch. 69) and Phoenix (ch. 61) are programming 18 hours per day with video music and soon will expand that to 24 hours. In addition, Community Television Network plans to do that with CP's that have been granted for LPTV stations in Reno; Flagstaff, Ariz., and Shreveport, La.



said. It will program seven hours per day, Monday through Friday, and, at additional cost, stations have the option of taping the seven hours and repeating the programing. Cable systems that pick up the service will also be charged a carriage fee of three to five cents per subscriber, he said, while low-power stations will be charged a flat rate of \$500 to \$3,000, depending on market size. In addition, he said, the programing will include music news, interviews and "video jocks" introducing the videos.

While it may sound like a clone of MTV, Wade disagrees. He said it would have more of a top 40 format, like contemporary hit radio, which is currently experiencing a resurgence in radio (BROADCASTING, Aug. 15). He views The Music Channel as "complementary, not competitive," to MTV.

At present, at least two low-power stations are programing 18 hours a day of straight music videos. They are operated by the Community Television Network, to which Wade is also a consultant.

One of the low-power stations, TV 69 in Mobile, Ala., reaches 245,000 homes in a nine-mile radius, and has an antenna 300 feet above average terrain, Wade said. However, according to Ray Miller, program director at the station, the signal can be picked up "across the bay 12 miles away." Miller said he surveys the record stores in the area to see what's selling to get an idea of the audience's musical taste. TV 69 signed on the air last March 14, Miller said, and considers itself "more a radio station you can watch."

The low-power station also thinks like a radio station, Miller explained, by programing different formats during the day. In the morning it will start off with an adult contemporary format, he said, then move to top 40 in the afternoon and to harder rock in the evening.

The Community Television Network is doing the same with a low-power station it's operating in Phoenix, as well as three more it plans to operate in Flagstaff, Ariz.; Shreveport, La., and Reno.

According to Wade, advertising sales at the Mobile and Phoenix stations are about "85% of what we projected." He pointed out that they're attracting "much more the traditional radio advertiser."

At Black Entertainment Television, Bill Speed, the producer of *Video Soul*, is also looking at the programing in terms of radio. He explained that the videos will be played on a rotational basis and be guided by a color chart, just as is done with records at a radio station. The program, which will run for two hours three times a week, will also showcase nonprofessional black musicians and feature amateur videos.

WSMV-TV Nashville is in its 15th week of programing *Miscellania*, its weekly hour-long video music program, which airs on Saturday at midnight. "MTV is too heavy-metal oriented. I wanted to produce a program a little more watered down, mainstream, but still basically playing AOR radio," explained Jimmy Carter, executive

of *Miscellania* beat Paramount's *Solid Gold*, which ran opposite it. *Miscellania* averaged a 3/30 against *Solid Gold's* average 3/28, Carter said. *Solid Gold* was followed by *America's Top 10*, which managed to tie the second half of *Miscellania* with a 3/30. The third network affiliate averaged a 1/8 for the period.

Miscellania also features announcers from local radio stations. *Miscellania* follows *Saturday Night Live*, Carter said, and "I'm seeking basically the same audience."

As video music crops up on local television stations, cable systems, low-power TV outlets and cable networks, record company promoters wonder where it all will end—if, indeed, it will. Most see the programing segmenting as local outlets increase—much as radio did, they say. And there are a lot ques-

tions unsettled, promoters and program directors warn, about how artists will eventually be compensated. But most feel that, as in the record industry, a solution will be found. If fees are imposed on the use of videos, many broadcasters say the programing could be dropped. At the moment, however, record companies and outlets agree all benefit.

"The whole thing has grown so fast that it's caught people by surprise, and that in itself is a little scary because we don't want it to do that," noted Capitol Record's Peacock. "This has been developing over the last three years, but it's just in the past six months, when you see a story about the video revolution on *60 Minutes* or *20/20*, that you know it's hit the average American...It's not a fad."

Back and forth on fairness

Comments on FCC plan to relax rules for cable draw support from industry, objections from various citizens groups

The FCC's proposal to re-examine its application of the fairness doctrine and equal time rules to cable television has drawn a predictable response in comments at the FCC: Cable operators are for getting rid of those obligations, but public interest groups are against it.

Among the questions the FCC's notice raised was whether the fairness obligations should be scrapped altogether (BROADCASTING, April 4). The commission also asked whether cable operators can meet fairness doctrine and equal time obligations by providing access channels.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, which in a 1980 petition had urged the commission to delete the application of the fairness doctrine to cable systems that voluntarily offer an unrestricted access channel to the public, endorsed that proposal again. "Access channels will encourage vigorous debate over a broad spectrum of community concerns," the NTIA said. "The use of access channels is, therefore, an appropriate method by which cablecasters can meet fairness goals."

The American Newspaper Publishers Association endorsed the elimination of all the obligations that aren't "suitable" or required by law. "Competition and maximum editorial freedom will provide consumers with the greatest number of choices and the most extensive interplay of ideas, consistent with paramount First Amendment objectives," the ANPA said.

The National Cable Television Association urged the commission to repeal the cable fairness doctrine completely. "Because cable fairness is a commission policy rather than a statutory obligation, the commission has complete authority to free the cable industry from onerous and unnecessary fairness requirements," the NCTA said in an

Amendment rights of cable operators and spare itself from the senseless task of deciding which cable programs should trigger fairness obligations."

Viacom International Inc. supported complete elimination of the obligations. It also opposed basing repeal upon access obligations. "If the commission can require cable operators to provide access channels as a condition to exemption from burdensome rules, it can insist on this condition for the grant of other authorizations to operate," said Viacom. "It is irrelevant that some cable operators provide access in response to franchise provisions."

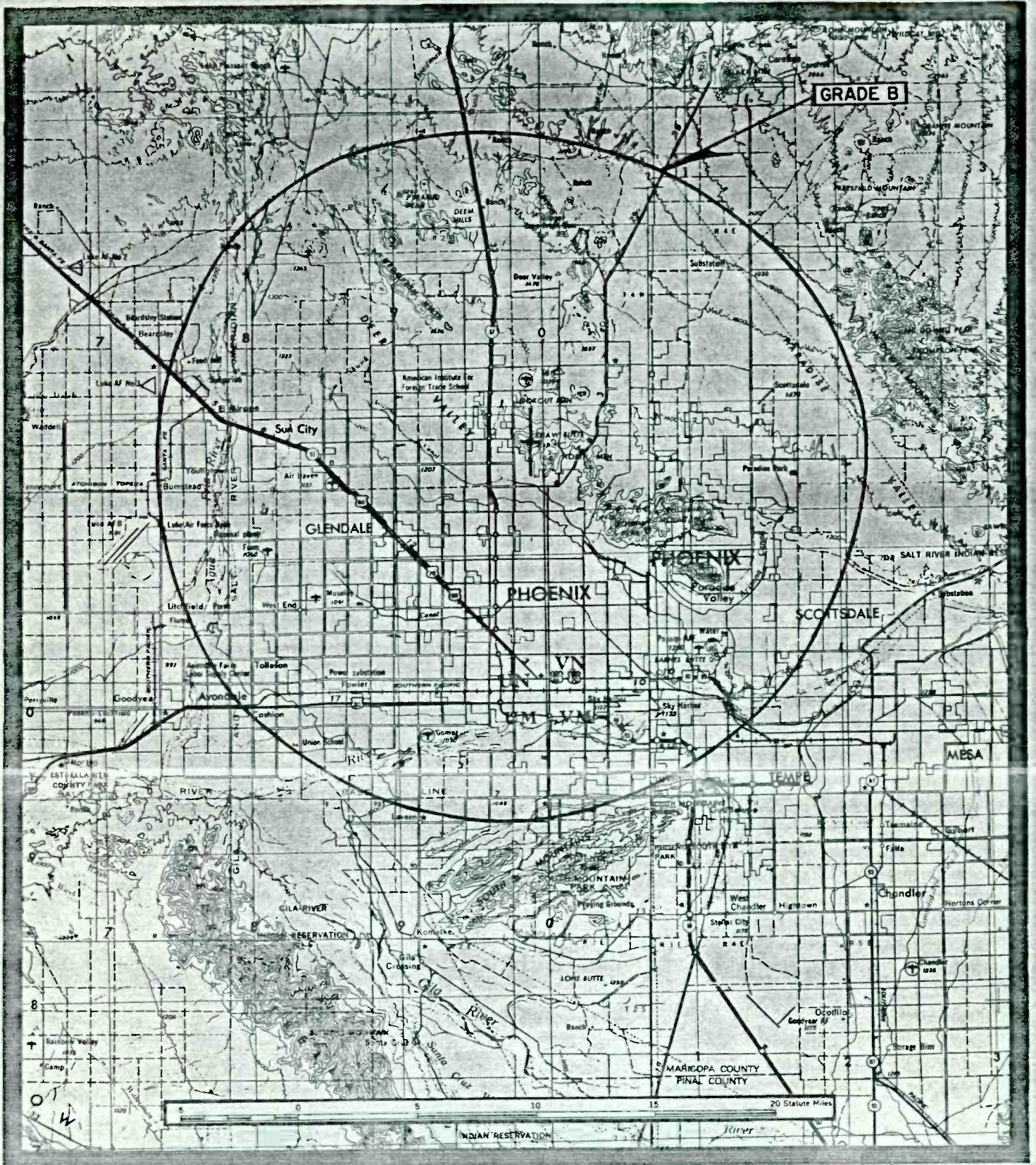
"The commission proposal takes one step forward and then two steps backward," Viacom continued. "Because the fairness and political cablecasting rules are unconstitutional and unnecessary, they should be eliminated, not used as a bludgeon to induce cable operators to achieve other commission policy goals which the courts have determined to be beyond its jurisdiction."

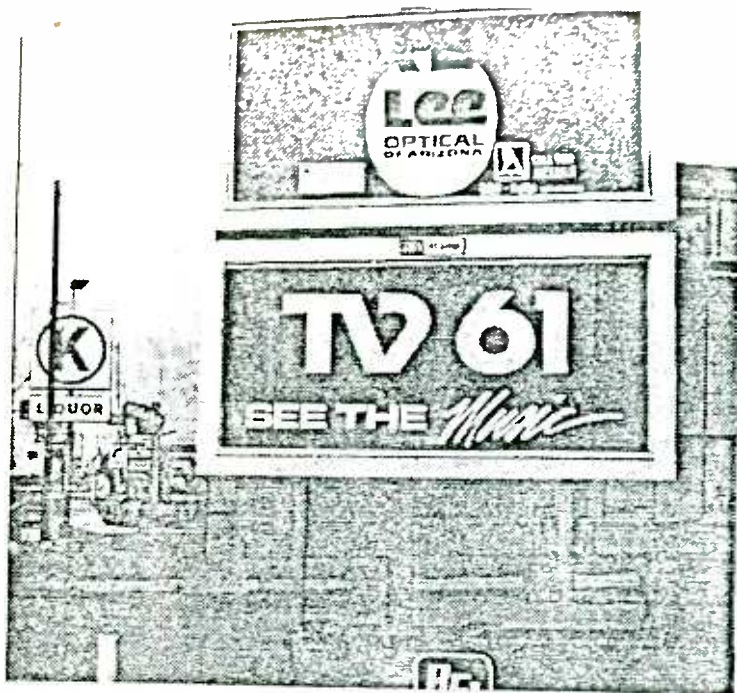
Time Inc., which owns American Television and Communications and Home Box Office, said there was no statutory mandate that cable systems comply with the fairness doctrine. Also, according to Time, the FCC cannot constitutionally impose fairness doctrine or equal time opportunities on cable. "However," said Time, "if the commission decides that it is not constitutionally prohibited from applying these requirements to cable television and chooses to continue applying them, it should not adopt rules specifying the manner in which cable must comply. Cable television can meet the objectives of the fairness doctrine and equal opportunities requirements without the imposition of the rule proposed in the notice or any specific rules."

Group W Cable also urged the FCC to reject the access trade-off. "NTIA's proposal would provide access by speakers to an audience, not access by the audience to ideas, and therefore could not provide a reasonable substitute for the fairness doctrine," said

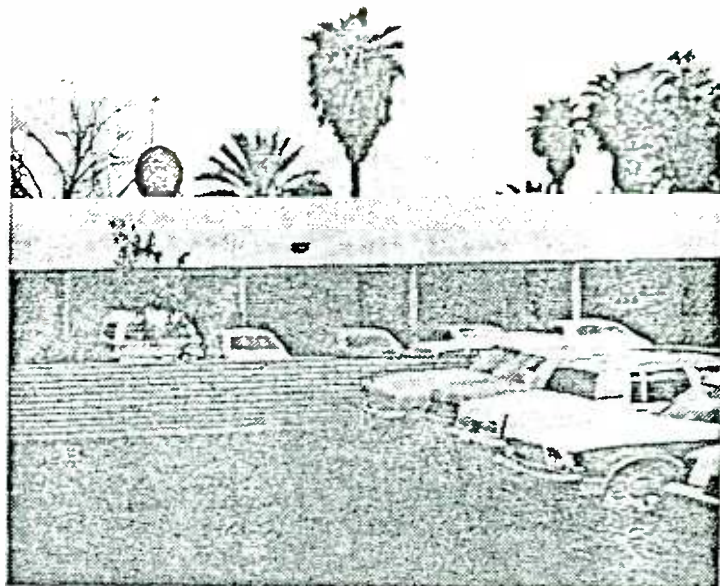
REPRINTED FROM LO-POWER COMMUNITY TV

COVERAGE MAP

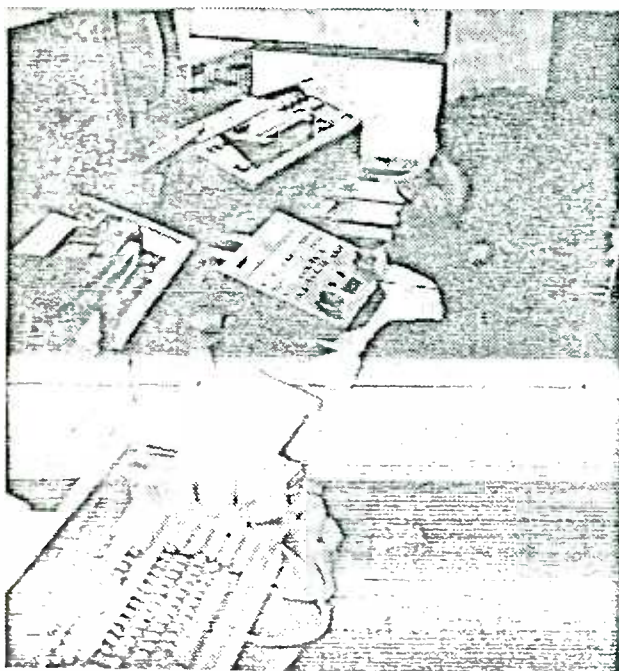




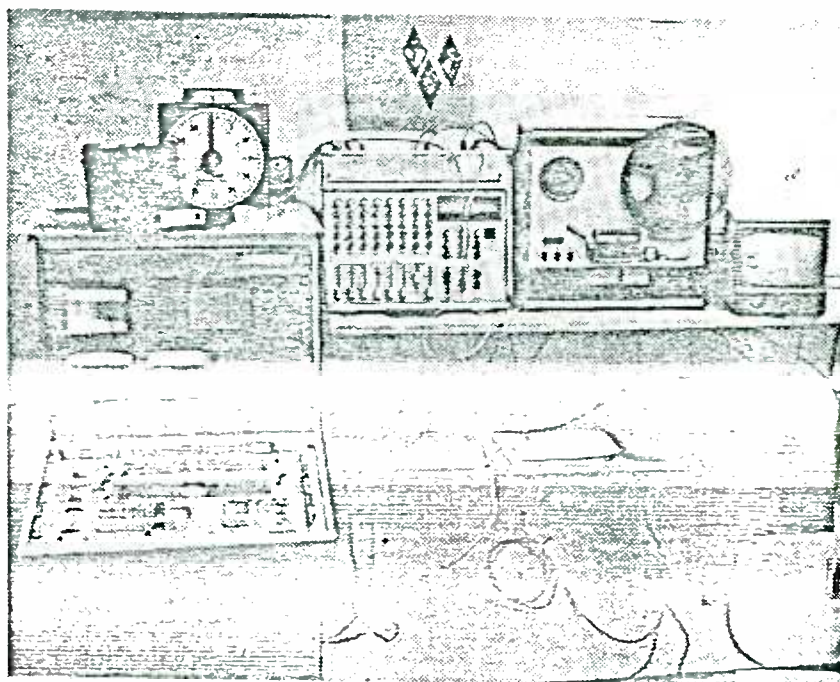
"See the Music" is the byword of Channel 61, with a billboard campaign on the small sized boards in fluorescent colors. These billboards are all over the Valley and helping acquaint Valley residents with the new low power TV station.



Microwave dish on building top connects studio to transmitter approximately four miles away.



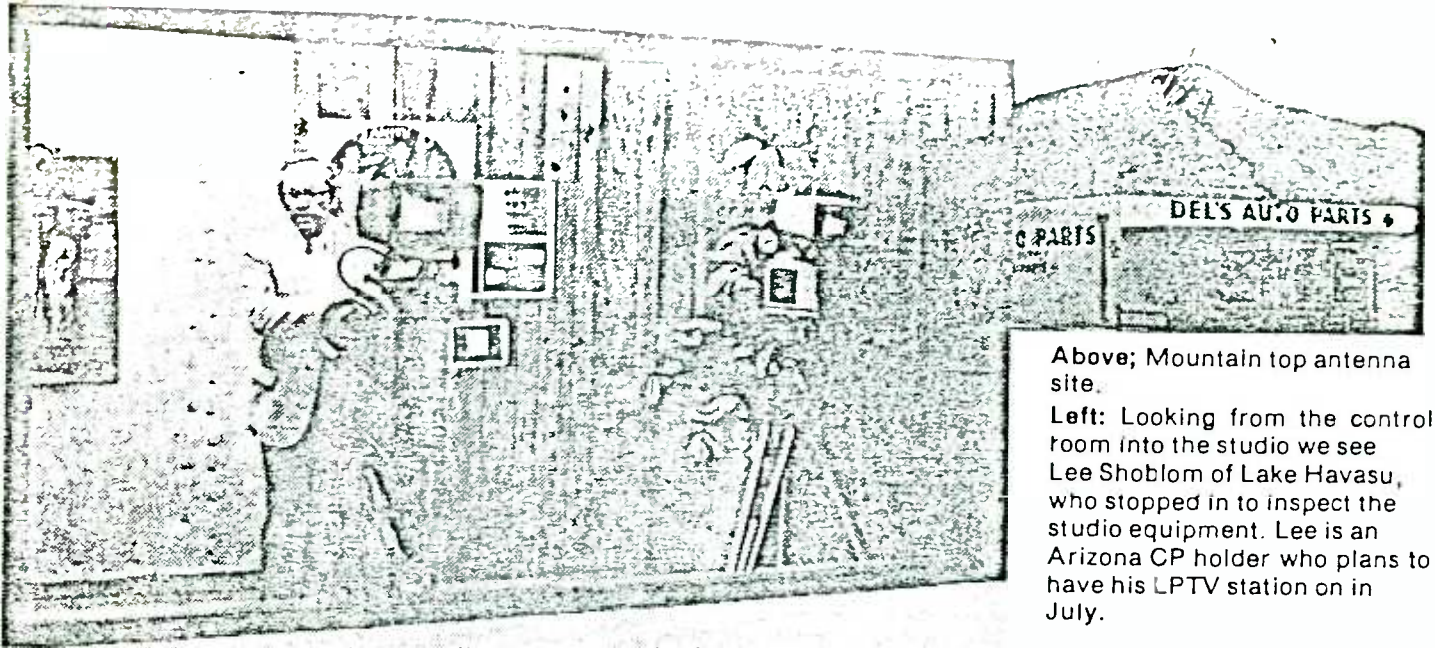
Editing system shown above is used to edit VJ portions in with the video clips. Later live VJ work is planned to be used to introduce the clips.



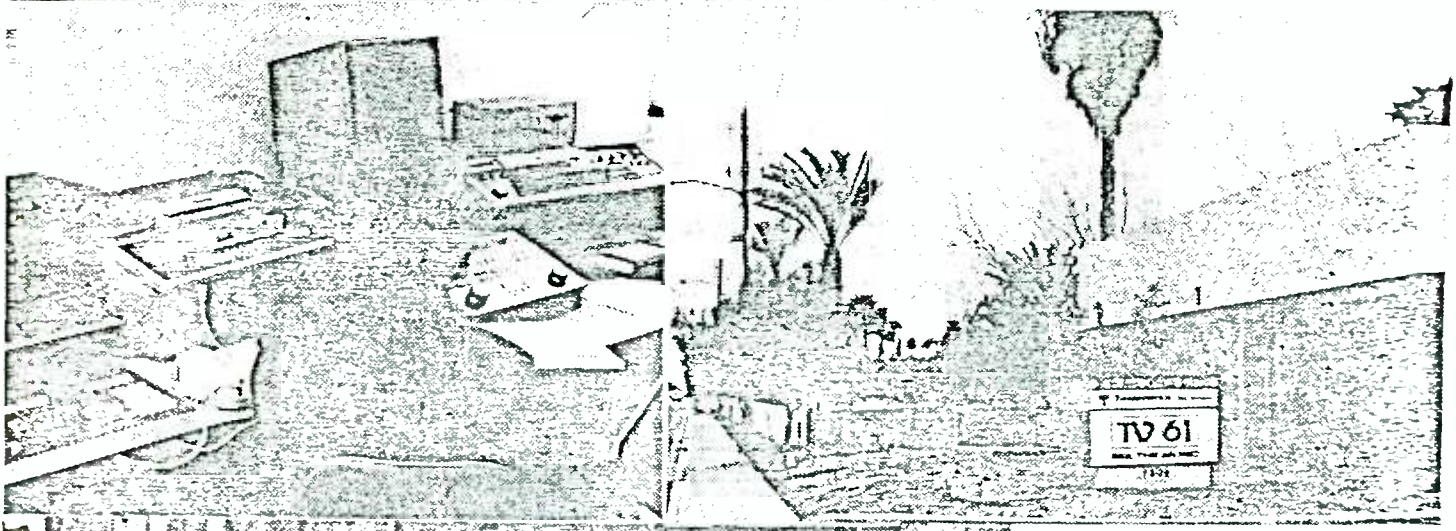
Switcher and monitors on rollable dolly can leave the control room for use on remotes.

TV 61, the first major city low power TV Community Television Network (CTN) has settled amongst mutual exclusives applicants for the same channel in several major cities and came on the air in March of what is hoped will be many large city LPTV stations. Pioneering with a new format, the station is being enthusiastically received by the majority of the population here. With a ridge between the station and this magazine's

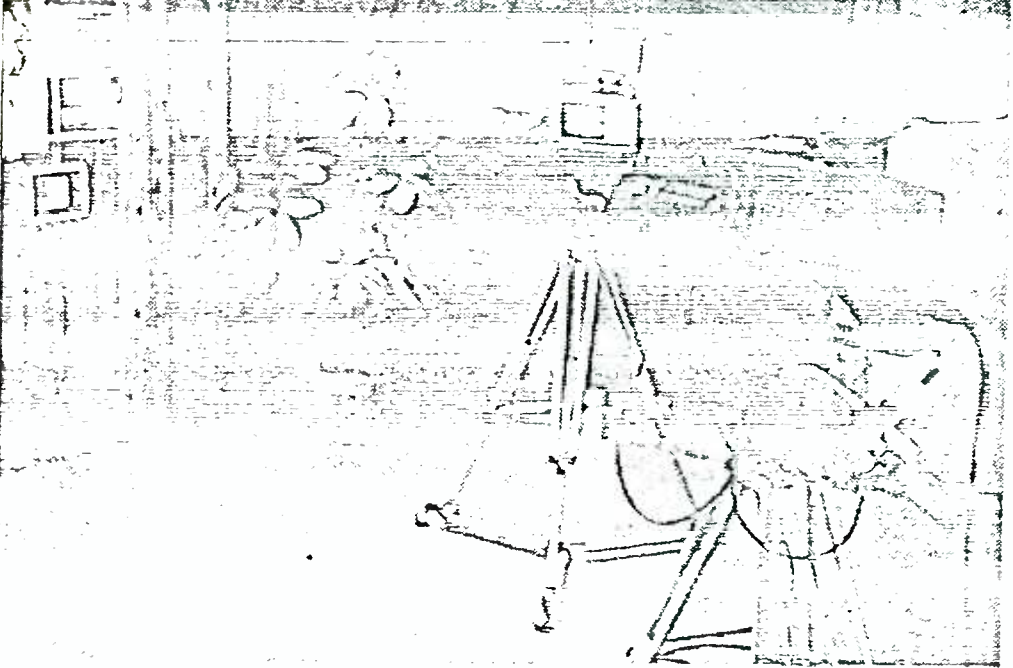
office, we get a watchable picture 20 miles out with a 10 element UHF Yagi and 20 foot roof mast. Due to the proximity of the Mexican border the station operates on 100 watts and an ERP of 1,100 watts from an omni antenna. See coverage pattern on cover. Most antennas previously pointed to South Mountain at bottom of page where the full service stations transmit.



Above; Mountain top antenna site.
 Left: Looking from the control room into the studio we see Lee Shoblom of Lake Havasu, who stopped in to inspect the studio equipment. Lee is an Arizona CP holder who plans to have his LPTV station on in July.



Above: Channel 61 occupies the front half of a new building on 35th Avenue in Phoenix.



Left above: Another view of the Channel 61 3/4 inch editing equipment.

Left: Two Panasonic WV 7700-3 tube prism cameras with studio viewers are used.

FIRST BIG CITY LPTV ON THE AIR IN PHOENIX

The following is reproduced from their press kit -

TV 61 is Phoenix's only 18 hour per day, all stereo, non-cable video music channel. It incorporates adult contemporary stereo music with the visual impact of television. It is an advertiser-supported, over-the-air broadcast channel on UHF Channel 61.

On the air date: March 15, 1983.

Hours of Operation: 18 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Target Audience: 12-44 year old males and females.

Advertising time per hour: maximum of 8 minutes.

Programming: TV 61 features video clips of the top adult contemporary artists, exclusive studio interviews conducted by video jockeys, live concerts, entertainment reports and special features. There is a different musical emphasis at various times of the day, similar to radio and TV stations. Morning is aimed at the working folks "getting up and out". Midday offers an alternative to soap operas with concerts and artists with female appeal. Late afternoon targets the younger audience, the after-school crowd. Prime time is programmed for the target audience, 12-44 years old.

Last year the Federal Communications Commission created a new class of television stations, low power television (LPTV). Several hundred are expected to be licensed in the next year, 10-15 have been licensed to date, mostly in rural areas. One of the few stations licensed in a major urban area is TV 61 in Phoenix. TV 61 received a construction permit in August, 1981 and its license in October, 1982.

LPTV operates in the same way regular broadcast television operates. It is over the air on regular channels, not on cable, although cable may carry the station as well. The important difference is in the power output of the station. While such Phoenix channels as 5, 10, and 15 cover a range of at least 50 miles, LPTV has a coverage of between 10-25 miles of its transmitter.

TV 61 is authorized by the FCC to operate a low power television station on channel 61 to serve greater Phoenix. From TV 61's transmitter located on Shaw Butte, the station has a fifteen mile radius coverage area of approximately one million people in the central Phoenix area. The studios are located at 7509 North 35th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85021. The General Manager of the station is Jerry M. Gaulke, a resident of Phoenix, who has many years of broadcast experience in the Arizona and California markets.

Attorney B. T. Wade, Jr., spokesman for TV 61's owners, indicated that the channel is an affiliate of Community Television Network (CTN) which represents other low power stations starting up in Mobile, Reno, Shreveport, Knoxville, and Flagstaff.

TV 61 offers a new type of broadcast format—continuous video music. Of nearly 10,000 people interviewed in a recent poll, music ranked as a high priority. Only news and movies ranked higher.

TV 61 represents an attempt to meet that need with an effective and exciting mix of video music, news, personalities, and humor.

TV 61 is an independent, advertiser supported UHF channel. It is the first of its kind to provide Phoenix viewers with locally originated continuous music they can listen to and watch.

The programming format of TV 61 can best be described as video clips of popular recording artists performing their hits, mixed with interviews, news items on the stars, and concerts. Many of the video clips are promotional tapes produced by record companies with all the pizzazz of Hollywood performances.

TV 61 is on the air Monday through Sunday, 6 a.m. to midnight. TV 61 can be viewed by approximately one million people in the central Phoenix area.

Jerry M. Gaulke, general manager of TV 61, announced that the music format of the station is adult contemporary similar to such radio stations as KOY and KKLK. The big difference is the exciting visual performances by the artists.

The station is similar to Music Television, MTV, the Warner Amex cable channel, available to viewers in some parts of greater Phoenix. While there are similarities between TV 61 and MTV, the differences are notable. MTV concentrates on heavy rock, while TV 61 will cater to the adult contemporary audience, a more mature audience, and will include light rock, country cross over, middle of the road, and soul largely excluded from the MTV playlist.

THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION • THE COST OF RADIO.

A PROVEN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Imagine your ad in living color at a cost you can afford. TV 61 is brand new to the Phoenix television market. It offers the exciting music format which has been highly successful on cable TV across the country.

TARGETS PRIME AUDIENCE

TV 61 is targeted at the young, upwardly mobile male or female between the ages of 12-44.

FEATURES TOP ARTISTS

The video music features the top artists on today's adult contemporary charts-Kenny Loggins, Diana Ross, Toto, John Cougar, Hall & Oates. The program format is day-parted, similar to radio. Mornings will feature adult-oriented music to help folks "get up and out"; mid-day targets females and presents an alternative to the "soaps"; from late afternoon until sign-off, TV 61 does what it does best-entertains the adult contemporary audience with video music and features from America's top entertainers. All these segments feature video jocks (similar to DJ's) who present the music and entertainment news of the day. Contests are also a part of TV 61's line up. There will be large cash give aways associated with the station introduction and on-going promotions.

A LOGICAL ADVERTISING CHOICE

In addition to the exciting features offered by TV 61, it may be useful to compare market research on Music Television, MTV, the Warner Amex cable channel. While MTV caters to a younger audience, one more in tune with album-oriented hard rock than the adult contemporary audience targeted by TV 61, certain comparisons are still valid. FIRST: There is nothing else like it available over the air to non-cable subscribers. SECOND: Viewers are enthusiastic about music as a viewing option. In surveys, only news and movies ranked higher in viewer preferences for viewing options. THIRD: TV 61's music format offers an advertiser the opportunity to target an often elusive demographic group, one which may not read the newspaper and which may not watch very much conventional TV.

If the information above does not convince you that part of your advertising dollar should be spent on TV 61, take a look at our rate card. You will see that you have the visual impact of TV advertising at a cost which is extremely competitive with radio. Make your own assessment—THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION—THE COST OF RADIO.

TV 61 is a logical advertising choice.

LOCAL LPTV FORMAT MAY BE A WINNER

A Phoenix low power station came on the air in March on channel 61 with an interesting format - all music, with VJ's (video disk jockeys) playing continuously 18 hours daily a mixture of music that is available on tapes as "clips".

Record releases are now often followed by the production of video clips (a video background including special effects) to encourage the playing of and exposure of the record on television. This has popularized some records overnight by the exposure on "MTV", on the cable systems, etc. MTV is an all rock music channel carried via satellite to cable systems all over the country. It is rock video clips all day long. Black groups protested that MTV was not playing their clips and MTV countered with the claim that black groups were not playing pure rock, which, they say, is why so few black groups were receiving exposure of their new materials on MTV.

Channel 61's format here, in Mobile, and in other sister stations underway, seems to lean more toward contemporary music, though many of those records

have no corresponding video clips ready made or available to LPTV.

Record companies are enthused about the concept of video exposure but there have been few outlets for playing contemporary video clips so we have a "which came first, the chicken or the egg" situation. Pioneering is difficult in Low Power because there has been no market outlet for contemporary video clips, so you may have a 'product' problem with this format at present. Rock is more readily available at this time.

Two years ago when we did our first Low Power Crash Course, we suggested the video music disk jockey as one way to program but video clips were not readily available at that time, so we suggested computer generated visuals that would be controlled by the music via light organ systems tied to the computer. Records played on TV require a small payment to BMI & ASCAP but you have to pay that anyway so you can readily obtain new and old record releases for TV play but what do you put on the video? Some records will be released and available right off with video clips but

LOCAL FORMAT contd.

most, at least for a while, will not. So if you can use a combination of visual slides and video graphics computer controlled to pulse and change with the music, then you would only have to produce the video to go with it once and then you'd have that record on video tape with background video which you could play again and again as you would the professionally produced video clips.

If you made background video for two or three new records each week, plus the video clips and you swapped such home made clips with other LPTV stations, you'd soon have a VJ play list of a couple hundred clips by interspersing them along with the professionally made rock clips.

MUSIC WITH LIGHT PATTERNS AND COLORS CHANGING AND THROBBING WITH THE NOTES AND BEAT PUTS MANY PEOPLE IN A PLEASURABLE ALTERED STATE OF CONSCIOUS- NESS THAT IS A NATURAL HIGH, AND ADDICTIVE.

GETTING YOUR VIEWERS "HOOKED" ON YOUR MUSIC LPTV STATION

Dr. Glasser, a psychiatrist who developed a system called Reality Therapy has also written a book on "positive addiction". He says people get hooked on negative addiction such as drugs and booze. He also explains altered states of consciousness - and people getting hooked on positive addictions.

An example of altered state of consciousness and positive addiction is jogging. A jogger not only gets in physical condition but jogging gets many (or most) people in an altered state of consciousness that is pleasurable. An altered state of consciousness tunes up your mental state, like an orchestra tuning up, he explains, and allows you to be charged up and able to handle life's difficulties. Transcendental meditation induces a state of consciousness which can help make your life work better, for example.

Some times in jogging you even feel like you have an out of body experience, where you are watching this idiot running down the road (yourself). Glasser says this type of altered state usually takes a while to get into and back out of, but it is pleasurable, so much so it becomes addictive. So that if a jogger sprains his ankle and can't jog, he goes through withdrawal pains, much like a drug addict.

Another example would be a kid that gets into an altered state of consciousness by rocking in a rocking chair. The parents take the kid to the doctor and say, There's something wrong with this kid, he rocks every day.

What does this all have to do with a music LPTV station?

Just this - I used to play in a western band as a teenager and I know after playing for an hour or so that you can get into an altered state of consciousness and it's pleasurable. This change is brought on by the music and the beat. Some types of music can get just about anyone into an altered state of consciousness. People that get into a pleasurable altered state of consciousness by dancing are hooked on it and some of these people go dancing as many as five nights a week,

without fail. They are addicted to the pleasurable state they can get into while dancing.

The Disco craze was based on an altered state of consciousness brought on by a never ending beat. That beat rate was increased as the evening went on by playing numbers with a faster and faster beat. This, along with the lights, we determined was addictive and people went out night after night Disco dancing because they were hooked on it. Indian war dances and African drum sessions the night before a big battle "tuned" them up by putting them into an altered state of consciousness through the music and beat.

Having an interest in another type of dance business a few years ago I spent over a year investigating,

researching and investing in the psychology of light and light shows and have about \$8,000 invested in light show equipment including a 40 channel (160 separate controlled circuits) that is computer based. It has 40 selectable programs all of which can be regulated and change and move and switch electronically anything you connect to the music.

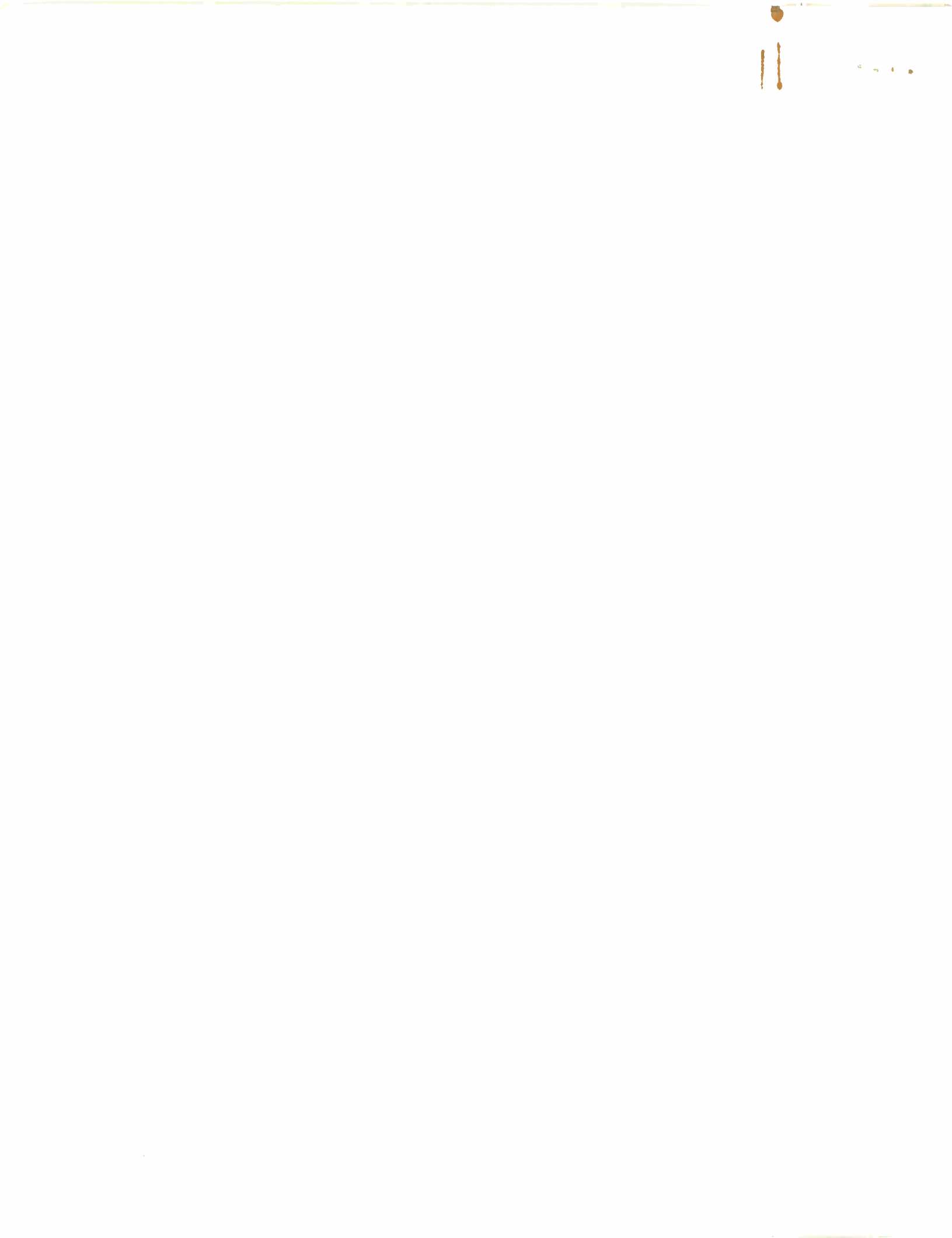
My feeling has been and, as explained in the Crash Courses in LPTV, is, that you can develop a V.J. format with a light show that gets you into an altered state of consciousness, the video pulsing and changing with the music and that it would be pleasurable and addictive. All they had to do was tune in your channel. You would therefore develop a loyal, addicted, regular viewing audience that would have their TV on your music channel a good percentage of the time because it is pleasurable. That it helps them recoup, tune up mentally much like a TM session.

A music channel does not have to be watched all of the time. You can wash dishes, clean house, read, etc. The present commercial video clips are fantastic, imaginative TV productions, but I believe that you can readily produce your own light show backgrounds for any recording. The video patterns that can be produced by IC chips such as those in the video games could be tied into the music-connected computer-operated controller and do many dazzling effects depending on notes and beats in the record. This in addition to traditional controlled effects picked up by a standard camera.

We see this as a solution to "product" in programming a V.J. LPTV station.

The records are all readily available. By being able to add your own exciting music controlled video you can play the latest "hits" even if there are no video clips available yet of those numbers.

There are people who's day won't work unless they have their cup of coffee, their coke, or whatever. They are hooked. You can have people that are "hooked" on your music-programmed TV station. They won't care what's on the other channels, they are positively going to keep your LPTV station tuned in sometime each day.



MX CASE NO.: L84-102

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTT	811120TZ NEW-T TWIN FALLS/JEROME FUTURA COMMUNICATIONS INC. DRAWER H, #1010 1 CAP.CW BOISE ID 83702 REQ:CHAN. 51; ERP 2.42KW	ID	2	N 0.272	000- 271
BPTTL	820312TH NEW-T TWIN FALLS JAMES FARMER ROUTE 3, BOX 1305 FREDERICKSBURG VA 22401 REQ:CHAN. 51; ERP 11.6KW	ID	1	Y 0.727	272- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

MX CASE NO.: L84-95

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810114KX NEW-T CHARLESTON ENTERTAINMENT SYSTEMS, INC. 2076 EAST MARLTON PIKE CHERRYHILL NJ 08003 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 10.6KW	SC	1	N 0.571	000- 570
BPTTL	810409YT NEW-T HILTON HEAD ISLAND ISLAND TELECASTERS P.O. BOX 640 TYBEE ISLAND GA 31328 REQ:CHAN. 63; ERP 7.63KW	SC	2	N 0.428	571- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

MX CASE NO.: L84-101

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810508IK NEW-T TWIN FALLS SUNNIT COMMUNICATIONS, INC. 63 SKAGIT KEY BELLEVUE WA 98006 REQ:CHAN. 38; ERP 7.14KW	ID	3	N 0.333	000- 332
BPTTL	811008TS NEW-T TWIN FALLS ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC. 10200 E. GIRARD AVE #309 DENVER CO 80231 REQ:CHAN. 38; ERP 8.15KW	ID	1	N 0.666	333- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

MX CASE NO.: L84-94

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTV	801120IQ NEW-T HANAIEI ROBERT A. JONES 613 S. LAGRANGE ROAD LAGRANGE IL 60525 REQ:CHAN. 10; ERP .025KW	HI	2	N 0.428	000- 427
BPTVL	830922SA NEW-T HANAIEI HE'S THE ONE BROADCASTING 300 MULVANEY, D-20 KNOXVILLE TN 37915 REQ:CHAN. 10; ERP .025KW	HI	1	N 0.571	428- 998

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 2 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-0.99999

MX CASE NO.: L84-103

		DIV	MIN.	SELECTION PROBABILITY	NUMBER BLOCK
BPTTL	810312KB NEW-T VICTORIA WILLIAM E. POWELL P.O. BOX 12818 HOUSTON TX 77017 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 12.8KW	TX	1	N 0.400	000- 399
BPTTL	811007TZ NEW-T VICTORIA PRESIDIO ENTERPRISES, INC., #300 6907 CAP.OF TX. HWY N AUSTIN TX 78731 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 73.3KW	TX	1	N 0.400	400- 799
BPTTL	811008TK NEW-T VICTORIA TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROPERTIES 517 NORTH SEGOE ROAD MADISON WI 53705 REQ:CHAN. 44; ERP 1.36KW	TX	3	N 0.200	800- 999

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS- 3 SUM OF PROBABILITIES-1.00000



PUBLIC NOTICE

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

223

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

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR/LOW POWER TELEVISION: CLARIFICATION OF ASSIGNMENT OF "A" CUT-OFF DATES

Released: October 17, 1983

The purpose of this notice is to clarify for the public the procedure by which certain translator/low power applications have been assigned cut-off dates. Before the low power television rules were adopted and the processing computer was activated, applications were placed on cut-off lists after being studied under the existing judgmental standards. However, not all applications were placed on cut-off, but only the "lead" applicant in each mutually exclusive group. The other applications in the group were afforded the lead applicant's cut-off date.

After the adoption of the low power rules, some of these lead applications became unacceptable under the new interference standards. However, when a lead applicant is dismissed, the other applications in the group with which it is mutually exclusive will retain the same cut-off date. This date will be associated in the Commission's engineering data base with those applications that were in conflict with the dismissed lead application. In order to assist the public in determining the origin of particular cut-off dates, a reference book will be maintained in the public reference room that will list the lead applicant and those mutually exclusive applications assigned the same cut-off date. This reference source will be particularly helpful when the lead cut-off application has been subsequently dismissed by the Commission and the mutually exclusive applications remain on file.

Editors note:...We had our Wash. D.C. rep check the public access room and reports that no such cut-off list exists as of the middle of Dec. 83. The second date on the right side of microfiche listings is reported to be an indication of cut-off but of course does not tell you what it is cut-off with. We will keep you posted when we find an accurate way to determine those on cut-off and with whom.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

1352

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

Low Power/Television Translators: Proposed Construction Permits

Released: December 15, 1983

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-830218QZ
Cozzin Communications Corporation
Alachua, Florida Channel 69

BPTTL-830218YN
Tel-Radio Communications Properties, Inc.
Brownwood, Texas Channel 45

For further information contact Larry Miller at (202) 632-3894.



NEWS

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

1374

This is a public announcement of Commission action. Release of the full text of a Commission order is not required. See MCI, FCC 818 F 2d 385 D.C. Cir. 1975.

Report No. 17789

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE

December 15, 1983

COMMENTS SOUGHT ON PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN PROCESSING PROCEDURES FOR
LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS
(MM DOCKET 83-1350)

The Commission is seeking comments on proposals for changes in the processing procedures for low power television and television translator applications.

These proposals include:

--Modification of the cut-off rules to provide for a "window" or date certain for filing applications;

--Elimination of the requirement that financial information or certification be filed with applications; and

--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.

The modified cut-off 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 working days or less, in which to file complete applications. After applications filed during a window are processed, another window would open for the filing of additional applications for channels that remain available.

If the new rules are adopted, applications 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 time period.

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.

The Commission also proposed to eliminate the requirement that applicants for low power television and television translator authorizations file any information, or certification, concerning their financial qualifications. The Commission said it believed that the public interest could be protected by strictly enforcing the one-year construction period. Thus, an applicant would not need to have the financial ability at the time the application is filed. The Commission said the post-lottery enforcement mechanism would provide for the termination of authorizations won without appropriate financial backing.

Currently, low power television and television translator applications are processed together. The FCC invited comments on the proposal to separate these two services and on whether a priority should be given to television translators or to limited classes of translators.

Comments are sought on the various proposals or any other possible alternatives.

Action by the Commission December 14, 1983, by Notice of Proposed Rule-making (FCC 83-593). Commissioners Fowler (Chairman), Quello, Dawson, Rivera and Patrick.



PUBLIC NOTICE

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

1337

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

NOTICE OF SELECTION BY LOTTERY

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE CASES INVOLVING LOW POWER TELEVISION AND TELEVISION TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS

Report No: TS-3

Released: December 14, 1983

Notice is hereby given of the results of the December 12, 1983, public lotteries to determine the award of construction permit for low power television or television translator stations in the mutually exclusive cases listed below. The application listed with each case is the tentative selectee for the construction permit grant. Petitions to deny the selectee must be on file with the Commission not later than 15 days from the release date of this public notice. Pursuant to Selection 73.3584(c) of the Commission's Rules, the selectee may file an 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.

<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>APPLICANT NAME/CITY OF LICENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER BLOCK</u>	<u>SELECTION</u>
L83-30 BPTVL-811019TL	Clearvision Communications/Biloxi, MS Channel 2	000-665	188
L83-36 BPTTL-820430SL	Russell Communications/Cedar City, UT Channel 22	333-998	460
L83-37 BPTTL-820430RZ	Russell Communications/St. George, UT Channel 14	333-998	801
L83-38 BPTTL-820423TV	Black Coalition for Media Diversity/Howard, CO Channel 61	333-998	425

L83-39 BPTTL-810217PG	Faith That Pleases God Church/Corpus Christi, TX Channel 57	513-674	534
L83-40 BPTTL-810217V4	Southern Womens' Voice, Inc./Charleston, SC Channel 58	367-576	374
L83-41 BPTTL-810217L8	Frontier Gulf Broadcasting, Inc./Houston, TX Channel 69	800-999	804
L83-42 BPTTL-820125TW	Weather Center International, Inc./Newberry, FL Channel 33	000-570	225
L83-43 BPTTL-810217TX	Sur Este Broadcasting Corporation/Jackson, MS Channel 56	119-438	195
L83-44 BPTTL-820319SQ	Carter Broadcasting Corp./Key West, FL Channel 34	866-995	904
L83-45 BPTTL-820423TM	Black Coalition for Media Diversity/Douglas, GA Channel 55	650-996	955
L83-46 BPTTL-820115SZ	Munsch-Westenhaver Company/Ashburn, GA Channel 55	285-569	467
L83-47 BPTT-801029IB	Neighborhood TV Company, Inc./Huntington, WV Channel 55	000-373	025
L83-48 BPTTL-820420SS	Jeff Davis Broadcasters, Inc./Hazlehurst, GA Channel 63	666-998	714
L83-49 BPTTL-800924IL	Applied Communications Tech., Inc./Jackson, MS Channel 69	000-362	052
L83-50 BPTTL-810217CZ	Minority Entrepreneurs, Inc./Melbourne, FL Channel 62	214-784	650
L83-51 BPTTL-820319RI	Creative Broadcast Communications/Burley, ID Channel 53	200-999	400
L83-52 BPTTL-800924IO	Applied Communications Tech., Inc./Mobile, AL Channel 67	000-379	310
L83-53 BPTTL-810217XY	American Black Voice, Inc./Newport News-Hampton, VA Channel 43	634-996	837
L83-54 BPTTL-811008TX	Majelmar, Inc./Cheyenne, WY Channel 49	599-998	721
L83-55 BPTTL-820430TT	Nathan R. Berke & Lucille D. Rubin/Alamogordo, NM Channel 61	598-997	962
L83-56 BPTTL-810622IB	Quentin L. Breen, Esquire/Laramie, WY Channel 46	000-665	212
L83-57 BPTVL-820319TF	Russell Communications/Cheyenne, WY Channel 11	500-999	500



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554 1362

News media information 202/254-7674. Recorded listing of releases and texts 202/832-0002

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

Report No. 83-6

Released: December 16, 1983

CUT-OFF DATE: January 16, 1984

NOTICE: 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 January 16, 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 January 16, 1984. Conflicting applications tendered after that date will be returned as unacceptable for filing.

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

1/ The appendix indicates the extent to which the listed applications are already mutually exclusive. Mutually exclusive application groups are separated by asterisks(*)

BPTTV-820517TZ NEW-T TYEE, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ CHANNEL NO. 13
ERP .055 KW

BPTT-820315TW NEW-T WILLIAMS, MINNESOTA
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY
REQ CHANNEL NO. 59
ERP 1.46 KW

BPTTV-8206160K NEW-T MC KINLEY PARK, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ CHANNEL NO. 10
ERP .049 KW

BPTTL-820430TZ NEW-T SILVER CITY, ETC., NEW MEXICO
NATHAN R. BERKE
REQ CHANNEL NO. 58
ERP .981 KW

BPTVL-820402SA NEW-T LIBERTY, ETC., NEW YORK
DAVID AND SYLVIA R. KAUFMAN SCHER
REQ CHANNEL NO. 8
ERP 0.06 KW

BPTTL-820504TY NEW-T CANBY, MINNESOTA
HOMETOWN T.V., INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO. 47
ERP 6.91 KW

BPTVL-820427SU NEW-T SELMAR, TENNESSEE
WOTM, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO. 6
ERP .048 KW

BPTTL-820514TZ NEW-T WEATHERFORD, OKLAHOMA
KWEY, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO. 24
ERP 6.34 KW

BPTVL-820428RN NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, ETC., TEXAS
RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP .067 KW

BPTTL-820611TR NEW-T INCLINE VILLAGE, NEVADA
TAHOE DAILY TRIBUNE, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO. 66
ERP 11.0 KW

BPTVL-820430SC NEW-T PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA
RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ CHANNEL NO. 12
ERP .079 KW

BPTTL-820611TU NEW-T INCLINE VILLAGE, NEVADA
TAHOE DAILY TRIBUNE, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO. 68
ERP 11.0 KW

BPTVL-820430SD NEW-T RAWLINS, WYOMING
RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ CHANNEL NO. 7
ERP .029 KW

BPTTL-820611TW NEW-T MOOREFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA
SHENANDOAH VALLEY LPTV COMPANY
REQ CHANNEL NO. 58
ERP 6.86 KW

BPTVL-820616TV NEW-T MC KINLEY PARK, ALASKA
STATE OF ALASKA
REQ CHANNEL NO. 3
ERP .049 KW

BPTTL-820614TV NEW-T DESTIN, FLORIDA
DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION
REQ CHANNEL NO. 25
ERP 11.8 KW

BMPTTV-820615PH K04JX BANTY PT RURAL AREA, COLORADO
RIO BLANCO COUNTY TV ASSOCIATION
HAS CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP .003 KW (CP)
REQ CHANNEL NO. 4
ERP .077 KW

BPTTL-820614TX NEW-T DESTIN, FLORIDA
DESTIN COMMUNITY TELEVISION
REQ CHANNEL NO. 58
ERP 11.2 KW

BPTT-820315TV NEW-T GRYGLA, MINNESOTA
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY
REQ CHANNEL NO. 55
ERP 5.13 KW

BPJTL-820615PO NEW-T WABASH, INDIANA
LINDA D. CLEVENGER
REQ CHANNEL NO. 41
ERP 7.44 KW

BPTT-820429SP NEW-T NINILCHIK, ETC., ALASKA
 ALASKA PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 21
 ERP: 1.40 KW

BPTT-820512TX NEW-T ELY, ETC., NEVADA
 WHITE PINE TELEVISION DISTRICT #1
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 46
 ERP: 738 KW

BPTT-820614TN KOTOM CASA ADOBES, ARIZONA
 UNIVERSAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
 HAS CHANNEL NO. 7
 ERP: 175 KW (LIC)
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 24
 ERP: 2.97 KW

BPTT-820615TK NEW-T ERICK, ETC., OKLAHOMA
 NORTHFORK TV TRANSLATOR SYSTEM
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 60
 ERP: .815 KW

BPTTL-820426S1 NEW-T SENECA, KANSAS
 KANZA BROADCASTING, INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 52
 ERP: 7.99 KW

BPTTL-820426SU NEW-T FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA
 KANZA BROADCASTING, INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 46
 ERP: 7.98 KW

BPTTL-820427SV NEW-T GENEVA, INDIANA
 ARTHUR K. MUSELMAN/CARL H. MUSELMAN
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 52
 ERP: 6.98 KW

BPTTL-820429SQ NEW-T CORTEZ, COLORADO
 COLLIS MICHAEL CALLIHAN
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 30
 ERP: 1.00 KW

BPTTL-820429SF NEW-T CEDAREEDGE, COLORADO
 COLLIS MICHAEL CALLIHAN
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 38
 ERP: 2.16 KW

BPTTL-820429ST NEW-T CEDAREEDGE, COLORADO
 COLLIS MICHAEL CALLIHAN
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 40
 ERP: 2.16 KW

BPTTL-820430SV NEW-T WOODWARD, ETC., OKLAHOMA
 OKTV TRANSLATOR SYSTEMS, INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 59
 ERP: .815 KW

BPTTL-820615PV NEW-T WABASH, INDIANA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 51
 ERP: .744 KW

BPTTL-820615OB NEW-T TYLER, TEXAS
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 31
 ERP: .727 KW

BPTTL-820615OP NEW-T FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 48
 ERP: .709 KW

BPTTL-820615OQ NEW-T WABASH, INDIANA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 25
 ERP: .744 KW

BPTTL-820615OT NEW-T PERRY, FLORIDA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 59
 ERP: .781 KW

BPTTL-820615OV NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 33
 ERP: .634 KW

BPTTL-820615RJ NEW-T PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE
 THE WEINER BROADCASTING COMPANY
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 51
 ERP: .840 KW

BPTTL-820615RI NEW-T PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 25
 ERP: .724 KW

BPTTL-820615RT NEW-T FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 20
 ERP: .709 KW

BPTTL-820615RV NEW-T REMINGTON, INDIANA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 30
 ERP: .725 KW

BPTTL-820615RW NEW-T DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 58
 ERP: .833 KW

BPTTL-820616TK NEW-T Farmington, New Mexico
 Minority Translators, Inc.
 REQ: Channel No. 52
 ERP: 2.65 KW

BPTTL-820615RX NEW-T KEY WEST, FLORIDA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 52
 ERP: .725 KW

BPTTL-820615RZ NEW-T DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 19
 ERP: .833 KW

BPTTL-820615SH NEW-T TIFTON, GEORGIA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 51
 ERP: .648 KW

BPTTL-820615SK NEW-T TIFTON, GEORGIA
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 16
 ERP: .701 KW

BPTTL-820615ST NEW-T MILO, ARKANSAS
 ASHLEY COUNTY PUBLISHING CO., INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 34
 ERP: 28.6 KW

BPTTL-820615TD NEW-T TIVOL, TEXAS
 THE ARANSAS PASS PROGRESS
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 36
 ERP: 2.85 KW

BPTTL-820615TO NEW-T TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
 LINDA D. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 25
 ERP: .634 KW

BPTTL-820615TP NEW-T THOMASVILLE, ALABAMA
 LINDA A. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 48
 ERP: .732 KW

BPTTL-820615TY NEW-T BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS
 LINDA A. CLEVINGER
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 45
 ERP: .734 KW

BPTTL-820616PP NEW-T BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON
 SPAN TELEVISION, INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 47
 ERP: 3.08 KW

BPTTL-820616OO NEW-T JONESBORO, ARKANSAS
 AMERICAN CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC.
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 27
 ERP: 10.5 KW

BPTTL-820616QU NEW-T GAVIN, WASHINGTON
 ARTESIAN MINORITY BROADCASTERS, INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 25
 ERP: 2.85 KW

BPTTL-820616RQ NEW-T CARIBOU, ETC., MAINE
 SACO RIVER COMMUNICATIONS CORP
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 17
 ERP: 2.37 KW

BPTTL-820616RS NEW-T CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON
 BLAKESLEE JCT MINORITY B/CTER, INC
 REQ CHANNEL NO. 47
 ERP: 2.78 KW

BPTTL-8206165C	NEW-T ROLLA, MISSOURI RUSSELL COMMUNICATIONS REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 1.27 KW	BPTTL-820617M5	NEW-T SCOBEEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 6.14 KW
BPTTL-8206165S	NEW-T ST. JAMES, MINNESOTA WATONWAN TV IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION REQ: CHANNEL NO. 42 ERP: 1.57 KW	BPTTL-820617M6	NEW-T CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 7.15 KW
BPTTL-820616TD	NEW-T DENISON, TEXAS TEL-RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROP., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 26 ERP: 10.2 KW	BPTTL-820617M7	NEW-T CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 34 ERP: 6.19 KW
BPTTL-820616TI	NEW-T WATERTOWN, NEW YORK R H PARK B/CING OF UTICA-ROME, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 7.11 KW	BPTTL-820617D4	NEW-T RICHLAND, WASHINGTON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 50 ERP: 10.3 KW
BPTTL-820616TU	NEW-T CORTEZ, COLORADO MONTEZUMA BROADCASTERS, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 53 ERP: 19.2 KW	BPTTL-820617D0	NEW-T LOUISVILLE, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BRDADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 25 ERP: 1.45 KW
BPTTL-820617B2	NEW-T ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA WESTERN PUBLISHING CO REQ: CHANNEL NO. 19 ERP: 833 KW	BPTTL-820617D5	NEW-T CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 7.01 KW
BPTTL-820617B5	NEW-T OUBUQUE, IOWA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 5.96 KW	BPTTL-820617PC	NEW-T BATESVILLE, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: .630 KW
BPTTL-820617C9	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 31 ERP: 9.88 KW	BPTTL-820617PE	NEW-T UNION CITY, TENNESSEE BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 54 ERP: 16.0 KW
BPTTL-820617D4	NEW-T ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 51 ERP: 5.72 KW	BPTTL-820617PF	NEW-T ALTUS, OKLAHOMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 7.27 KW
BPTTL-820617D8	NEW-T JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS BLANCD CABLEVISION CORP REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 39.4 KW	BPTTL-820617PJ	NEW-T ENID, OKLAHOMA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 57 ERP: 8.97 KW
BPTTL-820617F7	NEW-T CAMDENTON, MISSOURI TIER III MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 27.0 KW	BPTTL-820617PR	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 28 ERP: 11.7 KW
BPTTL-820617G7	NEW-T FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 16.8 KW	BPTTL-820617PZ	NEW-T CLARK, SOUTH DAKOTA HOMETOWN T.V., INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 45 ERP: 6.91 KW
BPTTL-820617H3	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 52 ERP: 9.35 KW	BPTTL-820617QD	NEW-T SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA WORTHINGTON DAILY GLOBE, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 43 ERP: 8.09 KW
BPTTL-820617H8	NEW-T ALTAMONT, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 41 ERP: 9.64 KW	BPTTL-820617OK	NEW-T KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 49 ERP: 6.61 KW
BPTTL-820617K4	NEW-T LEWISTON, IDAHO BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 39 ERP: 7.15 KW	BPTTL-820617SG	NEW-T KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI FREE STATE BROADCASTING, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 48 ERP: 2.79 KW
BPTTL-820617K6	NEW-T SCOBEEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 20 ERP: 6.33 KW	BPTTL-820617SM	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 30 ERP: 11.6 KW
BPTTL-820617K9	NEW-T SCOBEEY, MONTANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 44 ERP: 5.92 KW	BPTTL-820617SQ	NEW-T GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 23 ERP: 7.47 KW
BPTTL-820617L9	NEW-T MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 22 ERP: 11.4 KW	BMPTT-820921K7	K68BD WAGON MOUND, NEW MEXICO REGENTS OF UNIV. OF NM - ALBUQUERQUE HAS: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .063 KW (CP) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 68 ERP: .059 KW
BPTTL-820617M2	NEW-T BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA BLACKS DESIRING MEDIA, INC. REQ: CHANNEL NO. 33 ERP: 10.8 KW	BMPTT-821004TP	K47AG TALKEETNA, ALASKA ALASKA PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC. HAS: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .077 KW (CP) REQ: CHANNEL NO. 47 ERP: .077 KW

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE "A" APPLICATION GROUPS

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BPTTL-820414SV NEW-T TRENTON, MISSOURI
GREEN HILL LPTV, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 39
ERP 7.17 KW

BPTTL-820426SV NEW-T CHILlicothe, MISSOURI
KANZA, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 39
ERP 7.99 KW

BPTVL-820428RL NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, ETC., TEXAS
RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 6
ERP .059 KW

BPTVL-821228TC NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS
OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES
REQ CHANNEL NO 6
ERP .049 KW

BPTTL-820616TH NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
SAN JUAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
REQ CHANNEL NO 47
ERP 2.65 KW

BPTTL-820430S1 NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
CHRISTIAN B/CING. COMMUNICATIONS
REQ CHANNEL NO 47
ERP 11.9 KW

BPTTL-820430TH NEW-T CLOVIS, ETC., NEW MEXICO
SOUTHWEST RADIO ENTERPRISES, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 51
ERP 48.8 KW

BPTTL-820430SM NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO
RESPONSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION
REQ CHANNEL NO 51
ERP 22.4 KW

BPTTL-820430TS NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO
NATHAN R. BERKE
REQ CHANNEL NO 36
ERP 5.40 KW

BPTTL-820430TU NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO
NATHAN R. BERKE AND LUCILLE D RUBIN
REQ CHANNEL NO 44
ERP 5.39 KW

BPTTL-821206TP NEW-T CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO
FOCUS TRANSLATORS, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 21
ERP 11.2 KW

BPTVL-820428SJ NEW-T DEL RIO, TEXAS
DEL RIO TELEVISION SERVICE
REQ CHANNEL NO 12
ERP .059 KW

BPTVL-820921TH NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS
OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES
REQ CHANNEL NO 11
ERP .025 KW

BPTTV-8303301L NEW-T EAGLE PASS, TEXAS
EAGLE PASS NEWS GUIDE
REQ CHANNEL NO 12
ERP 0.33 KW

BPTTL-821214TU NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON
LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS
REQ CHANNEL NO 25
ERP 9.75 KW

BPTT-830512IF NEW-T ROSEBURG, OREGON
KMTR, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO 25
ERP .962 KW

BPTTL-830715A5 NEW-T ROSEBURG, OREGON
S.V. ASSOCIATES
REQ CHANNEL NO 25
ERP 5.06 KW

BPTTL-830725PD NEW-T COOS BAY, OREGON
LOCAL POWER TELEVISION, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO 25
ERP 17.2 KW

BPTVL-820428RP NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, ETC., TEXAS
RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 8
ERP .068 KW

BPTVL-820428RR NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, ETC., TEXAS
RURAL TELEVISION SERVICE, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO 10
ERP .068 KW

BPTVL-821228TR NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS
OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES
REQ CHANNEL NO 7
ERP .047 KW

BPTVL-821228TT NEW-T RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS
OWEN BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES
REQ CHANNEL NO 8
ERP .047 KW

BPTTL-820505T2 NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA
LAWRENCE P O'SHAUGHNESSY
REQ CHANNEL NO 35
ERP 4.10 KW

BPTTL-830315LB NEW-T THOMPSON FALLS, MONTANA
MOUNTAIN TV NETWORK, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 35
ERP 0.94 KW

BPTTL-830915JR NEW-T WHITEFISH, MONTANA
KENTEL
REQ CHANNEL NO 42
ERP 30.5 KW

BPTTL-820430RT NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
ORION BROADCAST GROUP, INC.
REQ CHANNEL NO 50
ERP 7.12 KW

BPTTL-820430TK NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
SOUTHWEST RADIO ENTERPRISES, INC
REQ CHANNEL NO 50
ERP 18.7 KW

BPTTL-820430TR NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
NATHAN R. BERKE AND LUCILLE D RUBIN
REQ CHANNEL NO 50
ERP 9.06 KW

BPTTL-820615SC NEW-T FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
LINDA D CLEVENGER
REQ CHANNEL NO 49
ERP 729 KW

The new FCC LPTV rulemaking is evidently responding to continued application copying, changing the name and filing on top of the original applicant. The new rules will undoubtedly attempt to correct or stop this by having all of the applications for that tier (or other restricted area or type) in a 5-day period (window) or some such so that you cannot have access to other's applications to copy them.

The poor applicant who filed years ago and has been waiting and waiting will still get clobbered with photocopied versions of his application filed on top of him.

Also, the Commission is apparently getting quite a bit of heat from western state congressional people on the Commission's three year failure to license translators in a reasonable time frame. Hence, the rulemaking will attempt to find some way to do translator applications first.

Edward M. Johnson has recently filed large quantities of FM translator applications for himself using the name Community Translator Associates. On each application he, under oath, claims he has written permission from all of the FM stations he is proposing to rebroadcast and in another place on the form, swears that he has no anti-trust/unfair competition, etc., lawsuits against him. We find that latter

part particularly interesting, considering that we are still involved and just filed more paperwork in our continuing lawsuit against him that charges anti-trust, racketeering and unfair competition over his copying and referencing our applications and filing on top of quantities of them under the name of Owen Broadcasting.

The Commission may later decide to allow local origination with FM translators (low power FM), but it is seen as unlikely for some time, considering the debacle that the Commission has created in low power television.

In the October cutoff list, one of my two Sterling, Colorado VHF applications showed up. If you look at the filing list in this issue, you will see three Spanish surnames filed on top and one woman's. The Spanish surnames will have 8 balls each, 24 total, and the others will have at least 4, and because I have bought some translator licenses, I will get only 1 ball. My odds as of now are 1 in 28, and keep in mind that I was the original applicant. My other Sterling VHF was in last month's cutoff, so I suppose it will suffer a similar fate. This is all as a result of the Commission's latest freeze which makes it mandatory that you also file on top of cutoffs or you are essentially out of the game.

Applications Filed Since the November Issue

ALABAMA

Mobile
34 1kw Bob Jacobucci 10/31/83

Semmes
34 1kw Quanta Communications 10/13/83

ALASKA

Anchorage
15 1kw Jose Castellanos 9/30/83

21 1kw Russell Communications 9/30/83
23 1kw " 9/30/83

Gravina Island
2 10w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

King Mountain
3 10w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

Koyukuk
9 10w Charlie's TV Company 10/12/83

Ozona
4 10w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

Whittier
9 100w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

ARIZONA

Bisbee/Cochise
64 100w Deloy Miller 10/12/83

Bullhead City
58 1kw Group Seven Communic. 11/9/83
59 100w " " 11/9/83

Ehrenberg
53 100w Group Seven Communic. 11/9/83

Hill Top
36 1kw Group Seven Communic. 11/9/83

Kingman
28 100w Mountain TV Network 11/3/83
48 1kw Group Seven Communic. 11/9/83

McCannon
47 1kw Group Seven Communic. 11/9/83

Nogales/Santa Cruz
60 100w Charlie's TV Company 10/12/83

Sierra Vista
60,64,68 20w Jose Castellanos 10/13/83

Tucson
68 1kw Low Power Technology 10/31/83

Vernon
14 100w Mountain TV Network 11/3/83

ARKANSAS

Springdale/Fayetteville
14 1kw KSN Community Services 11/9/83

CALIFORNIA

Barstow
44 100w Ninfa Felipa Armendariz 11/14/83
44 1kw Barstow Church of God 11/9/83

Calexico
25,31,33 1kw Inspiration TV of Southern Oregon 10/31/83

32 100w Gloria Garcia 10/31/83
32 10w Nilda De Anda 10/31/83
32 10w Benito G. Flores 10/31/83
32 100w Sylvia G. Franco 11/7/83
32 100w Juanita T. Graza 11/7/83
32 100w Richard Mendoza 11/7/83
32 100w Juan Villareal 11/7/83

Chico
36 10w Nilda De Anda 10/31/83
35 100w Benito G. Flores 11/7/83
36 1kw Sylvia G. Franco 11/7/83
36 100w Juanita T. Graza 11/7/83
36 1kw Juan Martinez 11/14/83

El Cajon
33 1kw Garcia Broadcasting Assoc. 11/9/83

Lakeside
31 1kw Garcia Broadcasting Assoc. 11/9/83

La Mesa
21 1kw Garcia Broadcasting Assoc. 11/9/83

Lemon Grove
27 1kw Garcia Broadcasting Assoc. 11/9/83

Needles
48,46 1kw Group Seven Communic. 11/9/83

Ogilby
46 1kw Inspiration TV of So. OR 10/31/83

Parker Dam
17 1kw Group Seven Communic. 11/9/83

South Lake Tahoe
45 100w Gloria Garcia 10/31/83
45 1kw Juan Villareal 11/7/83

COLORADO

Craig
7 10w Charlie's TV Company 10/12/83

Jack's Cabin
65 100w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

Sterling
11 10w Gloria Garcia 10/31/83
11 10w Linda Rodriguez 11/7/83
11 10w Juan Villareal 11/7/83
11 10w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

FLORIDA

Key West
28 100w N & K LPTV, Inc. 10/13/83

HAWAII

Honolulu
7 10w Robert H. Hanson 10/31/83
44 1kw " " 10/31/83
7 10w The Little TV Station 10/13/83
44 1kw " " 10/13/83
7 10w Quanta Communications 10/13/83
44 1kw " " 10/13/83
7 10w Women's LPTV Network 10/13/83
44 1kw " " 10/13/83
7 10w Jose Castellanos 10/13/83
44 1kw " " 10/13/83
7 10w N & K LPTV, Inc. 10/13/83

Hanalei
10 10w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

Lihue
27 100w Mountain TV Network 11/3/83

Maul
39 100w Charlie's TV Company 10/12/83

IDAHO

Jerome
33 1kw GenEric Television 10/31/83
33 1kw The Little TV Station 10/31/83
33 1kw Quanta Communications 10/31/83

Twin Falls
33 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 10/31/83
33 1kw Kentel 10/31/83
33 1kw Women's LPTV Network 10/31/83
47 1kw Linda Rodriguez 11/7/83
47 1kw Juan Villareal 11/7/83
47 100w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

Continued from previous page.

IOWA

Christianssted
5 10w Joseph Lewis 11/9/83

Sioux City
16 1kw Jose Castellanos 10/13/83

KANSAS

Salina
44 100w Nilda De Anda 10/31/83
44 100w Juan Villareal 11/7/83
44 100w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

KENTUCKY

Campbellsville
4 10w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

Hopkinsville
12 10w Kennesee Communications Systems, Inc. 10/13/83

MAINE

Bethel
4 10w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

Waterville
23,29 1kw Russell Communications 9/30/83

MICHIGAN

Baraga
2 10w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

MINNESOTA

Marshall
14 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

MISSOURI

Kansas City
32,35 100w Andrew G. Peters, Jr. 11/7/83

MONTANA

Baudette
53 100w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

Bigfork/Flathead
67 100w Charlie's TV Company 10/12/83

Glendive
22 100w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

Miles City
18 100w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

NEBRASKA

Chadron
24 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

Neligh
39 100w Women's Low Power Stations 11/7/83

Norfolk
59 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

Scottsbluff
24 1kw Quanta Communications 10/31/83
24 1kw GenEric Television 10/31/83

Valparaiso
66 1kw Low Power Technology 10/31/83

Village of Center
16 100w Charlie's TV Company 10/12/83

NEVADA

Reno
45 1kw Classic Video Systems 11/9/83
45 1kw Robert H. Hanson 11/9/83
45 1kw GenEric Television 11/9/83
45 1kw The Little TV Station 11/9/83

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City
15 100w Louis Maisel 11/7/83
59 1kw Star Bcg., Inc. 11/9/83
63 1kw " 11/9/83

Cape May
15 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83
15 100w Nilda De Anda 10/31/83

NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad
63 100w Deloy Miller 10/12/83

Clovis
27 1kw The Little TV Station 10/13/83
27 1kw Quanta Communications 10/12/83

FARMINGTON

4 10w Nilda De Anda 10/31/83
4 10w Gloria Garcia 10/31/83
4 10w Benito G. Flores 11/7/83
4 10w Juan Villareal 11/7/83
4 10w Sylvia G. Franco 11/7/83
4 10w Lidia Bcg. 11/7/83
4 10w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83
4 10w Focus Translators, Inc. 11/10/83

HILLSBORO

13 10w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

NORTH CAROLINA

Bessemer City
46 1kw Scott Neisler 11/7/83
46 1kw George Neisler 11/7/83
46 1kw Wayne Harrison 11/7/83

OHIO

Bryan
19 1kw Focus Translators, Inc. 11/10/83

PORTSMOUTH

21 1kw Focus Translators, Inc. 11/10/83
21 100w Linda Rodriguez 11/7/83
21 100w Juan Villareal 11/7/83

OKLAHOMA

Mooreland
61 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

OREGON

Coos Bay
22,30 1kw Quanta Communications 10/13/83
23 1kw The Little TV Station 10/13/83

COTTAGE GROVE

47 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

PENNSYLVANIA

Hollidaysburg
51 1kw Low Power Technology 10/31/83

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen
21 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

BROOKINGS

21 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

CRANDALL

14 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

DIMROCK

66 1kw Low Power Technology 10/31/83

FORT PIERRE

28 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

MITCHELL

28 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

RAPID CITY

24 1kw Localvision 10/31/83
24 1kw GenEric Television 10/31/83
24 1kw Quanta Communications 10/31/83

REDFIELD

27 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

SIoux FALLS

28 1kw Localvision 10/13/83
28 1kw Bob Jacobucci 10/13/83
28 1kw Jose Castellanos 10/13/83
34 1kw Localvision 10/31/83
34 1kw Robert H. Hanson 10/31/83
34 1kw Bob Jacobucci 10/31/83

SISSETON

21 1kw Localvision 10/13/83

WATERTOWN

77,49 1kw Localvision 10/31/83
49 1kw Robert H. Hanson 10/31/83
49 1kw Bob Jacobucci 10/31/83

TEXAS

Abilene
60,68 Localvision 10/13/83
60,68 Zenon Reynarowych 10/13/83

ALPINE

2 10w Gloria Garcia 10/31/83
2 10w Nilda De Anda 10/31/83
2 10w Benito G. Flores 10/31/83
2 10w Juanita T. Graza 11/7/83
2 10w Juan Villareal 11/7/83
2 10w Richard Mendoza 11/7/83

Amarillo
26 1kw The Little TV Station 10/13/83
26 1kw Bob Jacobucci 10/13/83
26 1kw Quanta Communications 10/13/83

BROWNWOOD

47 20w Quanta Communications 10/13/83

JACKSONVILLE

43 100w Nilda De Anda 10/31/83
43 100w Juan Villareal 11/7/83

LUBHOCK

26 1kw The Little TV Station 10/13/83
26 1kw Quanta Communications 10/13/83

PECOS

60 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

SAN ANGELO

61 1kw Localvision 10/13/83
61 1kw Robert H. Hanson 10/13/83

SNYDER

60 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

WACO

68 1kw Zenon Reynarowych 10/13/83

UTAH

Cedar City
40 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

LOGAN

45 1kw GenEric Television 10/31/83
45 1kw Jeffco Broadcasting 10/31/83
45 1kw Kentel 10/31/83
45 1kw Women's LPTV Network 10/31/83

PARK CITY

45 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

PRICE

35 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

SALT LAKE CITY

59 1kw The Little TV Station 10/31/83
59 1kw Women's LPTV Network 10/31/83
59 1kw Quanta Communications 10/31/83
59 1kw Localvision 10/31/83
59 1kw Jose Castellanos 10/31/83
59 1kw CBC TV 10/31/83

VERMONT

Burlington
66 100w Louis Maisel 11/7/83

STOWE

66 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

VIRGINIA

46 100w Linda Rodriguez 11/7/83
46 1kw Juan Villareal 11/7/83
46 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Christianssted
5 10w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen
19 100w Linda Rodriguez 11/7/83
19 100w Juan Villareal 11/7/83
19 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

BELLINGHAM

34 1kw CBC TV 10/31/83
34 1kw Robert H. Hanson 10/31/83
34 1kw Bob Jacobucci 10/31/83
34 1kw The Little TV Station 10/31/83
34 1kw Quanta Communications 10/31/83

WISCONSIN

Birchwood Rice Lake
7 10w MT Broadcasting 10/12/83

ELK MOUND

7 10w Community Communications 10/12/83

WYOMING

Ethete
7 10w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

GREEN RIVER

67 100w He's the One Bcg. 9/22/83

RIVERTON

17 100w Womens Low Power Stations 11/7/83

UPTON

9 10w Upton Community TV 9/13/83

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*

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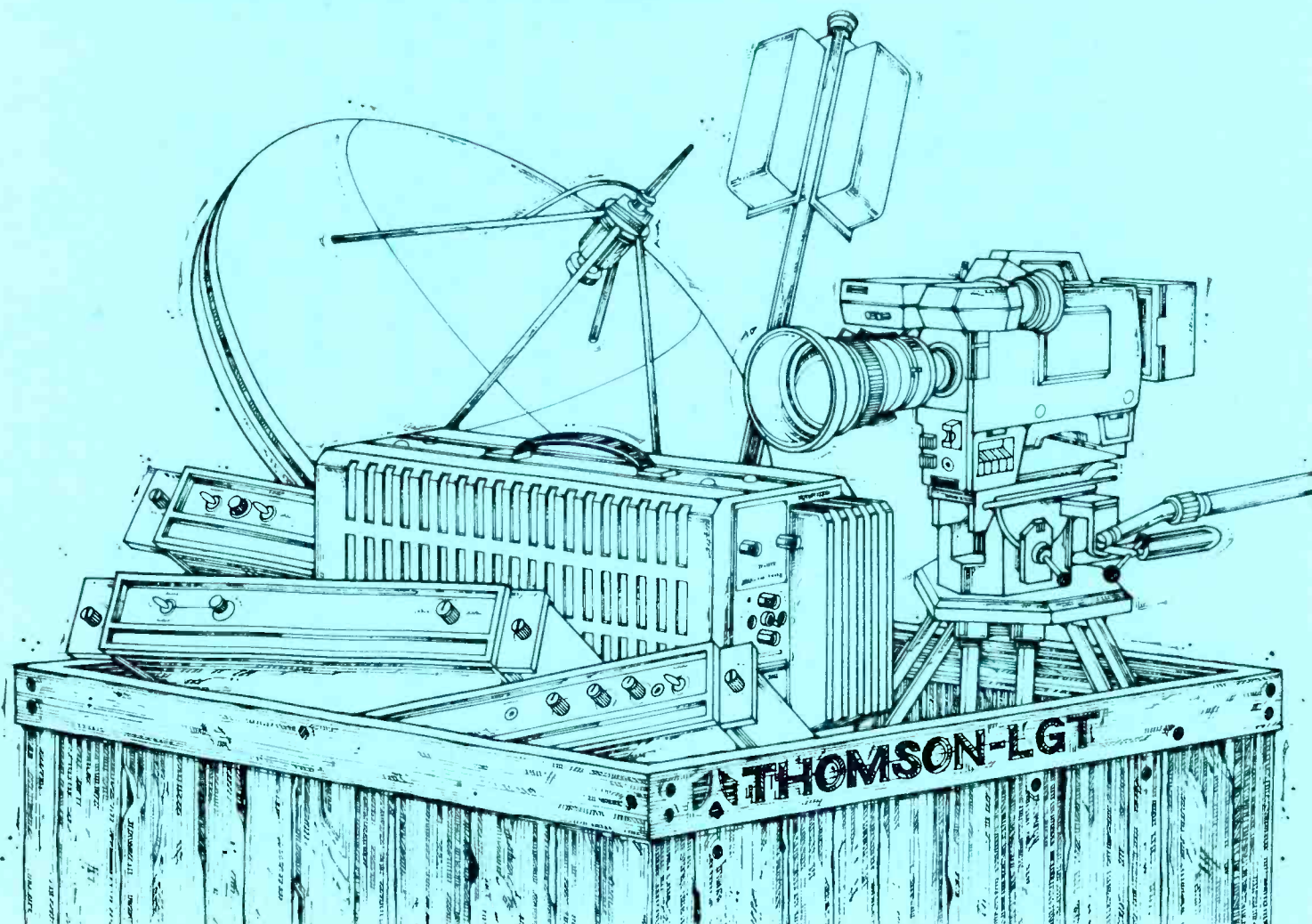
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Evergreen, CO 80439, (303) 674-6000
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SOUTHERN COASTAL
MARKETING SERVICES, INC.
Pineville, NC 28134, (704) 889-4508
BEATTIE & ASSOCIATES
Tallahassee, FL 32308, (904) 893-1382



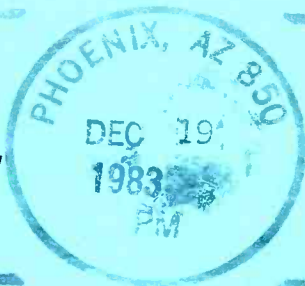
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Scottsdale, AZ 85257



FIRST CLASS



John Powley/WOPC TV
1536 Logan Avenue
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8/84

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.



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