

К Т В А



## BROADCASTING STATION LICENSE RECORD

Date first licensed 1-8-81

Call letters K T B A

Station location Tuba City, Arizona.

Name of licensee NAVAJO BIBLE SCHOOL AND MISSION, INC.

Transmitter location On Southwest edge of city, Tuba City, Arizona.

Main studio location SAME AS TRANSMITTER LOCATION



## CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND LICENSE RECORD

Appl. No.	Date Issued	Freq.	Power	Time Div.	Period From-- To
BP-20,475 (L)	12-18-78	1050kHz	5kw(NDA)	Day	12-18-79
BP-20,475 (1)	3-12-79	CALL LETTERS & EBSA			
BMP 791115AO (2)	2-19-80	MP (BP-20,475)	ext. of time to 8-15-80		
BMP-801113AJ (3)	1-5-81	MP (BP-20,475, as Mod.) for ext. of time to:			2-28-81
BL-800902AL (L)	1-8-81	LIC. TO AS MOD. FOR NEW	COVER BP-20,475 FOR EXT. OF TIME AM STATION		10-1-83 -



# APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

Call **K T B A**  
Letters **NEW**

Name **Navajo Bible School and Mission, Inc.**  
**Tuba City, Arizona Drawer F Window Rock, Arizona 86515**

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action	
			Nature	Date
BP- 20,475 Rec'd Filed #400-586237 AC:001 PRESS: MAY 2 1978 PN REC'd	6-25-76 6-29-76 6-29-76 9-14-76	Construction permit for new station on: Freq. 1050kHz Power 5kW Hours of operation: Daytime trans. GATES BC-5P-2 trans. and studio inc. On Southwest edge of city, Tuba City, Arizona 36° 07' 54" 111° 14' 59" Atty: John A. Borsari Engr: Ralph Bitzer	GRANTED	12-18-78



# APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

1050KHz.

Call Letters: K T B A

Name: NAVAJO BIBLE SCHOOL AND MISSION, INC.

Station Location: TUBA CITY, ARIZONA

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BMP791115AO PRESS (O)		MP (BP-20,475) For Extension of Time to: <u>6-15-80</u> (NEW STATION)  Atty. John A. Borsari (Daly, Joyce & Borsari)	GRANTED 2-19-80
BL-800902AL R & F PRESS SEP 22 1980	9-2-80	Lic. to cover BP-20,475 as mod. for ext. of time FOR NEW AM STATION  Atty: Richard F. Kennedy (Daly, Joyce, etc.)	GRANTED 1-8-81
BMP801110AJ PRESS (O)		MP (BP-20,475, as Mod.) For Extension of Time to: _____ (NEW STATION)  Atty. Richard F. Kennedy (Daly, Joyce & Borsari)	GRANTED: 1-5-81 TO: 2-28-81



## About the History Cards ...

History Cards were first used by the Department of Commerce to keep track of applications filed by, and changes to, the earliest AM broadcast stations in the early 1920s. The records were subsequently transferred to the Federal Radio Commission in 1927, and after that to the Federal Communications Commission when that agency was created in 1934. These cards gradually grew into a large card file. History Cards remained in use until the creation of the first computerized database in 1980 to track broadcast applications, the Broadcast Application Processing System (BAPS). However, the Commission did not transfer the data from the History Cards to the new system. Instead, it retained the History Cards in their original form – 3" by 5" filing cards – for reference.

In 1999, the Commission moved to a new location (445 12<sup>th</sup> Street SW), and also at that time created the successor database to BAPS, the Consolidated DataBase System (CDBS). The History Cards were transferred to microfiche by a contractor (only one set is known to exist), and the original paper cards were destroyed. The History Cards were stored on the microfiche as negative images, like those you see above. Generally, they have been left as negatives as those are often easier to read.

History Cards contain very brief entries and notes about station facilities, applications, and ownership. They are not, and never were intended to be, a comprehensive record of a station's operations. Nevertheless, they can be useful to help determine, for example, when a station first went on the air and its call letters at that time. History Card comments were generally typed onto the cards, and thus some records will show more faintly or with more smudging than others, depending on the quality of typewriter and ribbon then used. Occasional handwritten comments, corrections, and strikeouts may also be found. Cards may be incomplete, missing, or occasionally out of sequence.

The History Cards are presented here as they were copied to microfiche, to preserve this record for public use, and with the hope that they will be of value to future researchers of radio station history.

