

R N M I

BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

First licensed OCTOBER 6, 1980

Call Letters KNMI

Station Location Farmington, New Mexico

Name NAVAJO MISSIONS, INCORPORATED

Transmitter Location On State Highway 371, 2 miles SW of Farmington, New Mexico

Main studio location 2103 West Main Street, Farmington, New Mexico

Authorization Record

File No.	Granted	Facilities	Expires
BPED-780825AL HAAT: 360' (H&V) (L)	8/3/79	88.9mhz ERP: 0.41kW (H&V) Class: A CH.# 205 CP FOR NEW EDUCATIONAL-FM	
BPED-780825AL (1)	10/22/79	CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED	& EBSA ISSUE
BLED-800225AU HAAT: 360' (H&V) (L)	10-6-80	88.9mHz, ERP: 0.41kW (H&V) Lic. to cover (BPED- 780825AL, as mod.) for a new station.	10-1-83

APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

Call **KNMI**
Letters **NEW EDUC FM**

Name **Navajo Missions, Incorporated**
Farmington, New Mexico (PO 2103 W Main St., Farmington, New Mexico 87401)

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action	
			Nature	Date
BPED-2673- R&F PN FILED PRESS: AUG 10 1978 AMENDED BPED-780825AL PRESS:	4-8-78	Construction permit for new Educ FM station on:	GRANTED	8/3/79
	4-17-78	Frequency: 88.9MHz #205		
	5-26-78	ERP: 0.0165KW HAAT: 355.5'		
		trans SPARTA MODEL-680/1 with model-682 stereo Generator		
		Ant: Phelps-Dodge (Cablewave) ECFM4,4 sects		
		TL: On State Highway 371, 2 mi .SW of Farmington, New Mexico		
		SL: 2103 W Main Street, Farmington, New Mexico 36o 41' 43" 108o 13' 14"		
		ATTY: -----		
		ENGR: Richard Houston (Durango, Colorado)		
		Increase ERP: 250 watts and chg type trans		
		SPARTA 600B		
	FEB 7 1979	ATTY: George Douglas		

341 2/25/80

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

Call Letters: KNMI

Name: NAVAJO MISSIONS, INC.

Station Location: FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BLED-800225AU PTA PRESS	APR 17 1980	License to cover (BPED-780825AL, as mod,) for new station. Atty: None	GRANTED 10-6-80

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.

FM History Cards were initiated in the early 1940s, with the authorization of the earliest FM stations in the FM band, then at 42 to 50 MHz. (The band was shifted to its present location, 88 to 108 MHz, in 1946.) 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 for reference.

In 1999, the Commission moved to a new location (445 12th Street SW), and also at that time created the successor database to BAPS, the Consolidated DataBase System (CDBS). Prior to that move, the History Cards were transferred to microfiche by a contractor (only a few sets of microfiche exist), and the original paper cards were destroyed. The History Cards were stored on the microfiche as negative images, like those you see above.

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.

