

KYDS

BC-126  
June 1975

## BROADCASTING STATION LICENSE RECORD

Date first licensed ..... 9-28-79 .....

Call letters ..... K Y D S .....

Station location ..... Sacramento, CA .....

Name of licensee ..... SAN JUAN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT .....

Transmitter location ..... 4300 El Camino Avenue, Carmichael, California (PED-6-23-78) .....

Main studio location ..... SAME AS TRANSMITTER (PED-6-23-78) .....

# CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND LICENSE RECORD

Appl. No.	Date Issued	Freq.	Power	Time Div.	Period From - To
BPED-2519 HAAT: --- (L)	6-23-78	91.5mhz. #218	ERP--TPO: 10W Class-D	U	6-23-79
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BPED-2519 (1) EBS Issued.	10-10-78	MP (BPED-2519)	to assign call.		
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BLED-781108AA (L)	9-28-79	Lic. (BPED-2519)	NEW STATION		12-1-80

APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

Call Letters **K Y D S**  
NEW FM EDUCATIONAL

Name **San Juan Unified School District**  
**Sacramento, California (PO 3738 Walnut Ave., Carmichael, California 95603)**

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action	
			Nature	Date
BPED-2519 R&F PN REC'D PRESS:	5-6-77 5-19-77  <b>JUL 27 1977</b>	Construction permit for new Educational FM on 91.5mhz #218 TPO: 10 watts Trans. HARRIS BFE-10C; Ant: HARRIS FMC-4A, 4 sects TL&SL: 4300 El Camino Ave. (A Sacramento Postal Address), Carmichael, California  38° 36' 36"      121° 21' 46" ATTY: ----- ENGR: -----	GRANTED  Cond'L	6-23-78
BLED-781108AA PRESS: PTA:	<b>JUL 15 1979</b> 1-24-79	License to cover (BPED-2519) for NEW STATION  Atty: ----	GRANTED	9-28-79

Name: SAN JUAN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Station Location: Sacramento, California

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BPED- 790730AE (C)  PN RECD. JUL 21 80	OFF JUL 29 80	Construction permit to incr power ERP: 300 watts HAAT:31.7'; install new ant (PHELPS DODGE ECFM 4,4 sections); make chgs in ant sys(incr hght)	
BRED 801201 DZ PRESS 12-4-	DEC 18 1980	RENEWAL OF LICENSE	

## 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.

