list of donors in our public file which names our general donors as well as the list of donors for particular programs. This list had been in our file, updated as needed, since Mr. Poole's visit in 1989, when he told me about the rule requiring it. Mrs. Raines looked at our list of donors during her visit. The list was in our file, and I was mistaken when I said that we didn't have a list of donors for specific programs in our file. I did then, I do now. Mr. Ramage did not look at the file, and I was too flustered to answer his question correctly. Mr. Ramage also asked to see the file with requests from political candidates. I told him that we didn't have one. That's true. When Mr. Ramage visited the station KOKS had never received a request from a political candidate for any sort of time.

DECLARATION

I, Nina Stewart, hereby declare that the foregoing is my testimony for submission to the Federal Communications Commission in connection with MM docket number 92-122, that it is true and correct and given under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States and the State of Missouri.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and seal this 26th day of October, 1992.

Nina Stewart

Nina Stewart

ATTACHMENT A
MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM FCC

Federal Communications Commission
Field Operations Bureau
8800 East 63rd Street - Rm 320
Kansas City, Missouri 64133

October 21, 1988

CERTIFIED # P 748 854 886
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

KOKS
Attention: Jim Baggett
P.O. Box 967
Poplar Bluff, Missouri 63901

Dear Mr. Baggett:

This is in response to our recent conversation concerning your FM blanketing problems.

I am sending you two letters we have received complaining of interference to their television sets. Please contact each of these individuals and take appropriate action on their complaints. For persons located within 2.45 miles blanketing radius, you must resolve their interference problems immediately unless they fall under the exceptions of the blanketing rules.

Similarly, for each person outside the blanketing radius, you are to provide information and technical assistance to resolve and/or identify their interference problem.

Enclosed is information that I hope will help you resolve the blanketing interference complaints. This information should also help you to identify any other type of interference you may encounter.

Your investigation must be completed and a report provided to this office within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of this letter. Please contact me at (816) 926-5111 if I can provide any assistance or guidance in resolving specific interference complaints.

Sincerely,

Karen Raines

Karen Raines
Public Affairs Specialist

enclosures

FM BLANKETING INTERFERENCE

Blanketing interference occurs when an FM stations signal strength or signal power density is of such magnitude that it causes FM and TV receivers within the blanketing contour to be partially or completely blocked from receiving other broadcast stations.

The blanketing contour is the area inside a circle around the FM transmitting antenna which receives a signal strength of at least 115 dBu (562 mV/m). The radius of the blanketing contour (in miles) is determined by multiplying the square root of the ERP power (kilowatts) by 0.245

Any FM station permittee or licensee who (1) commences program tests, (2) replaces an antenna, or (3) requests facility modifications and thus issued a new construction permit must resolve all complaints of blanketing interference which are received by the station. This responsibility lasts for one full year beginning with program tests or the use of the new facilities. (Section 73.318)

The radius of the blanketing contour for the standard FM broadcast power assignments is as follows:

Effective Radiated Power	Blanketing Contour Radius
1 Kilowatt	1294 feet
3 Kilowatts	2240 feet
5 Kilowatts	2892 feet
10 Kilowatts	4090 feet
50 Kilowatts	1.73 miles
100 Kilowatts	2.45 miles

The Commission has always required broadcast stations to provide necessary technical assistance to anyone who has a legitimate claim of FM interference. The FM Blanketing rules carry this one step further and specify that the station must bear the full financial cost of resolving the interference during the first year.

To clarify the requirements:

The station must <u>resolve</u> at its own expense all legitimate complaints of non-exempted blanketing interference that occur within the contour during the first year after commencement of operation with the new facilities. You bear the full financial responsibility to resolve this interference.

The station must <u>address</u> all other complaints. You must provide sufficient technical assistance to the complainants so they may identify and correct any interference that is outside the blanketing contour or exempt from the blanketing interference rule.

As indicated above, the blanketing rules are concerned with interference to RF receiving devices (radios and televisions). Following are the specific exemptions to the FM Blanketing rule:

1. Non-RF receiving devices such as audio and video tape players/recorders, audio amplifiers, phonographs, and telephones.

2. Complaints resulting from malfunctioning or mistuned receivers.

3. Improperly installed antenna systems.

4. Use of high gain antennas or antenna booster amplifiers.

5. Mobile or portable receivers.

A permittee collocating with one or more existing stations must assume full financial responsibility for remedying new complaints of blanketing interference. Two or more permittees that concurrently collocate shall assume shared responsibility for the resolution of blanketing complaints within the blanketing area unless an offending station can be readily determined and then that station shall assume full financial responsibility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The most effective way to prevent blanketing interference complaints is to respond as quickly as possible to the complaints that you do receive. Unresolved complaints generate radio, television, and newspaper coverage of your interference resolution; causing many additional, though usually unrelated, complaints. A single news story advising that you are replacing old radios with new ones may result in a flood of additional complaints. The faster you resolve the complaints, the fewer you are likely to receive.

Following are some recommendations for the handling of complaints.

Have your people trained in advance. Know what your response will be to the first complaint.

- If you wait to see how many complaints you get before deciding on a response, you will have already wasted your best chance to provide a timely response.

- Remember, the first people to complain usually have the worst interference and are the most vocal. Be ready for them.

- You may find that the only way to resolve a complaint is to purchase a new receiver for the complainant. This new receiver should have simular features and quality.

Have a complaint form ready. Record all complaints on the same form.

- Be sure to get home and work phone numbers, street address, description of the interference and directions to the home if in a rural area. Stations have had to deal with very irate complainants when several appointments were missed because they "could not find the house".

Work on the complaints in the order in which they are received, without regard to whether they are to be "resolved" or "addressed".

- You will have fewer problems with people if they believe that they are being treated fairly. A person with difficult to solve interference will complain a lot more if he believes that his complaint has been passed over or ignored.

- If you must delay your response, tell the complainant why and keep him informed.

Work on the interference cases "by appointment only"

- This will save you many wasted trips and will improve the relationship with the complainant.

- Be sure that you have enough personnel dedicated to this project so that the complaints receive a timely response. A single contract engineer is usually not sufficient.

Recognize that not all of the complaints that you receive will actually be blanketing.

- Once the word is out that you are solving interference problems, many of the complaints that you receive may be caused by sources other than blanketing. You can expect to receive complaints about ghosting, electrical interference and equipment problems. A little time spent helping the complainant to identify the cause of the interference will help maintain your relationship with your listeners. Complainants are very grateful for the assistance once they are shown that the interference is not caused by your station.

Document all your actions.

- Have the complainant sign and date a statement that indicates how the interference has been resolved.

- If you provide the complainant with a new radio or television, have them sign a receipt. You may want to retain custody of the old equipment. This will prevent the same equipment from showing up in another complaint.

It is our sincere hope that this information will assist you in preparing for and responding to any blanketing interference complaints or inquiries that you may receive. If you need any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us at

Federal Communications Commission
8800 E. 63rd St Rm 320
Kansas City, MO 64133
(816) 926-5111

When Your FM Interferes With TV

by Conrad Trautmann

Westport CT ... Relocating an FM radio transmitting facility from a remote hilltop to a downtown area in the most populated city in the state forced WEBE's engineering staff to quickly become acquainted with FM interference to TV reception.

Expanded signal coverage for WEBE prompted our move to Bridgeport.

Interference problems were something that had not been given priority due to the many other demands of building the new facility. But we soon learned we had to deal with them quickly and efficiently.

Not only was the result of our work positive but we believe it helped our station gain listeners.

Distant reception

The new WEBE transmitter site is approximately 40 miles outside New York City where TV reception from the New York stations becomes marginal.

Put a 50 kW FM radio station on top of those residents trying to view NY TV and interesting things begin to occur. The most notable is WEBE audio overriding the audio for NY's public station Channel 13.

WEBE broadcasts on 107.9 MHz and Channel 13 broadcasts on 210 through 216 MHz with its audio on 215.75 MHz. WEBE's second harmonic is a discomfortingly close 215.8 MHz.

FCC rules state that second harmonic transmissions should be 80 dB below the unmodulated carrier [73.317(d)]. Measuring our second harmonic proved it was well within limits.

The interference was being caused by the overloading of televisions or signal amplifiers (FM blanketing).

Since television reception is marginal in the vicinity of the new WEBE site, most antenna installations use a signal booster.

These boosters see the strong FM signal, become overloaded and cause internal generation of the second harmonic.

TVs without proper filtering will demonstrate the same effects. In addition, homes with more than one TV usually will have a signal amplifier/splitter in line which can experience the same overload problems.

The reponsibility of the radio station in this instance is outlined in the FCC rule on FM Blanketing Interference.

A station determines the area of responsibility by the formula $R = 0.245 * \sqrt{P}$, where R is the radius (in miles) and P is the ERP in kW. WEBE's area is a radius of 1.73 miles from the base of the antenna tower.

This is the area in which a station is responsible for investigating all complaints.

The rule also states that the radio station is not responsible for TV receiving antenna installations using high gain antennas, improperly installed antennas, signal amplifiers or mistuned receivers.

In WEBE's case this would have relieved the station of any responsibility for most of the area residents. But since we were interested in this town for listeners, it would not have been in our best interest to only follow the rule to the letter.

WEBE investigates every complaint called in and if possible will cure it, no matter where or what type of equipment is used.

Another important point in the rule is that a station making a major facility change is responsible for all complaints within its blanketing contour for a period of one year from the change.

Checking the antenna

Curing the TVI problem may sound easy in theory—install an FM notch filter in the system to prevent the overload. But, in reality, many antenna systems are complex.

The first thing to do when arriving at an interference complaint is to look at the antenna, if it's mounted outdoors.

Many signal boosters are the mast-mount kind and glancing up will tell you if this is the case. An FM trap must be installed on the input to any signal amps or boosters in the system.

If the booster is being overloaded, putting the trap on the output will have no effect. The second harmonic will have already been generated and will pass through the FM trap.

Many signal boosters have FM traps built in and it can be as easy as throwing a switch to drop it in line. Others must be tuned to the FM fundamental frequency. Since many roofs can be dangerous to climb, WEBE hired an outside contractor to handle those.

FM trap

The next thing to look for is where the down lead comes into the house. Most will come into the attic or the basement.

This is helpful since many residents have more than one set and the splitter can usually be found in either of those locations.

Installing one FM trap on the input to the splitter can cure the TVI on all of the sets in the house.

The FM trap WEBE usually used in these installations is a 75 ohm broadband type (Macom Model 'FMT-88'). It will cover the entire FM band from 88 through 108 MHz (for areas with Channel 6, Macom Model 'FMT' covers 95 - 108 MHz).

These are the least expensive type but can cause problems when the complainant is also using the antenna system for FM reception.

In this case a tuneable FM trap must be used (General Instrument 300 ohm Model 'RFT-300').

This will allow tuning to just the frequency of your station and will notch enough signal to clear up the TV and still enable the complainant to listen to all FM stations, including your own.

These tuneable filters also work well when FM receivers are overloaded. Both types of filters provide an attenuation

(continued on next page)

Conrad Trautmann has worked at several stations and was studio engineer for the American Comedy Network. He is currently consulting engineer for WCFS-AM and CE of WEBE-FM both in Westport. He can be reached at 203-853-9108.

Home Remedies for Resolving FM Interference

The installation of an inexpensive FM band rejection filter is the first step to take in resolving FM interference. In making this installation, follow these procedures:

1. Determine the type of antenna wire you have connected to your TV set. There are two possibilities:

Coaxial Cable—a round lead-in wire which requires a filter "impedance" of 75 ohms (see Figure 1a).

Twin Lead Wire—a flat wire which requires a filter "impedance" of 300 ohms (see Figure 1b).

2. Purchase the appropriate filter, according to the type of antenna wire you have. The "impedance" information mentioned above will be on the filter label. DO NOT use a combination of twin-lead and coaxial cable without proper matching transformers (often called baluns). Filters are available in most stores that sell or repair television sets.

3. Carefully read the instructions that are provided with the filter. You will be installing the filter on the back of your TV set, as near to the antenna terminal as possible. The antenna terminal and the filter terminal will look like either Figure 1a or 1b depending upon the type of wire you are using—coaxial cable or twin-lead wire.

4. If you are on a cable system, you may still install the same FM band rejection filter at the antenna terminal. However, if the interference continues, contact the cable company repair service for assistance. DO NOT attempt to modify the cable system yourself.

5. The following information on installing the filter should answer any additional questions you may have.

a. Disconnect the antenna wire (twin-lead or coaxial) from the television set antenna terminals.

b. Connect the wire from the antenna to the input terminals of the filter.

c. For twin-lead wire, connect a very short (1" to 2") "jumper" wire from the antenna input terminals of the set to the filter (see Figure 3). For coaxial cable, it will be necessary to obtain a jumper cable that has the proper connectors already installed.

d. Be sure that in the case of TWIN LEAD WIRE, the actual wires are making contact with the terminals. For COAXIAL CABLE, be sure the connector plugs are properly installed on the coaxial cable.

e. If you have an amplifier in your antenna system, you should have a filter installed before the amplifier and another filter ahead of the TV receiver input terminals (see Figure 4). If the amplifier is located close to the receiver, then install the filter before the amplifier only.

Note: BOOSTER amplifiers usually are located near the back of the TV set; MAST MOUNTED (outdoor) amplifiers are usually located on the antenna; and DISTRIBUTION amplifiers are usually located somewhere in the distribution system. If a distribution amplifier is in your antenna system, then be sure to trace the entire length of the antenna system, because amplifiers are usually in out-of-the-way places (for example—clothes closets, basements, etc.)

f. The connecting wires between the filter and amplifier, and between the amplifier and antenna terminal, should be as short as possible.

g. The instructions provided with the filter you bought may call for a ground connection. The wire should be as short as possible and connected between the FM band rejection filter ground terminal and a metallic cold water pipe or a ground rod. Use bell wire for this connection (see Figure 3). Bell wire can be obtained from most variety stores.

h. If the filter does not entirely eliminate the interference, you should call your service representative. The Technical Information for Service Representatives Section is provided to assist the service representative.

Resolving FM Interference

There are no set procedures for eliminating FM interference—it is a matter of eliminating the most likely sources of interference a step at a time. You may be required to take several steps before the interference problem is resolved. Once you have installed the filter called for, or made the adjustment that you were instructed to do, leave the modifications in place and proceed to the next step.

1. To begin, check to see if an FM band rejection filter has been installed on the TV set at the antenna terminals. If not, read the Home Remedies section of this bulletin, beginning on page 8.

2. If the installation of an FM band rejection filter is not effective, then a tuned stub

trap should be constructed (see example in Figure 11). The trap should be placed on and parallel to the lead-in and tuned for minimum interference. Then slide the trap along the line to further reduce interference. Finally, tape the trap to the lead-in in the most effective position.

3. Another type of stub, called an open circuit quarter-wave type, can be made from the same type of wire as the antenna lead-in wire (see Figure 12). The initial length of the stub should be 24" for RG-59/U coaxial cable or 29" for 300 ohm twin-lead wire. For other cables, the initial length can be determined by the general formula:

Length in inches = (35) (Velocity factor of line)

Note: If "F" type tee connectors are not available, you may use BNC type connectors.

4. If connecting the stub to the antenna terminals is not completely effective, connect a second stub of the same length directly to the input terminals of the tuner, inside the television set. This should eliminate the interference.

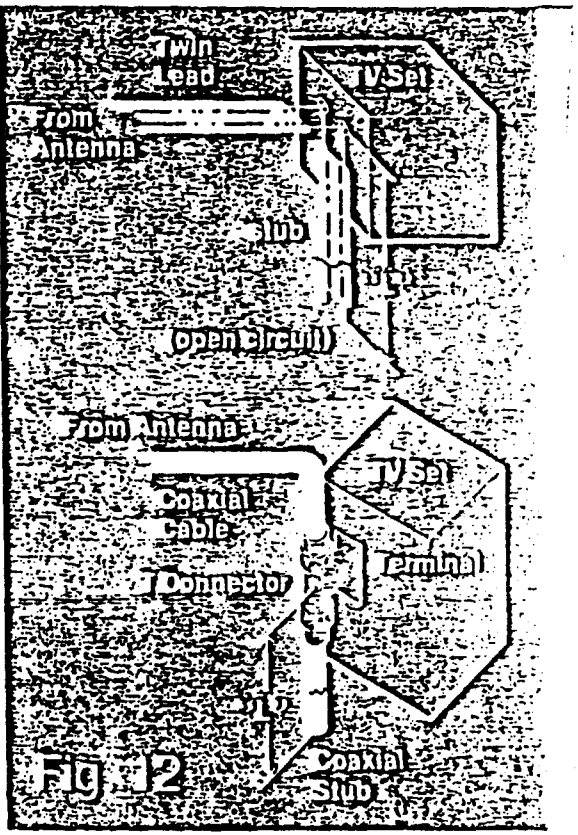


Fig. 12

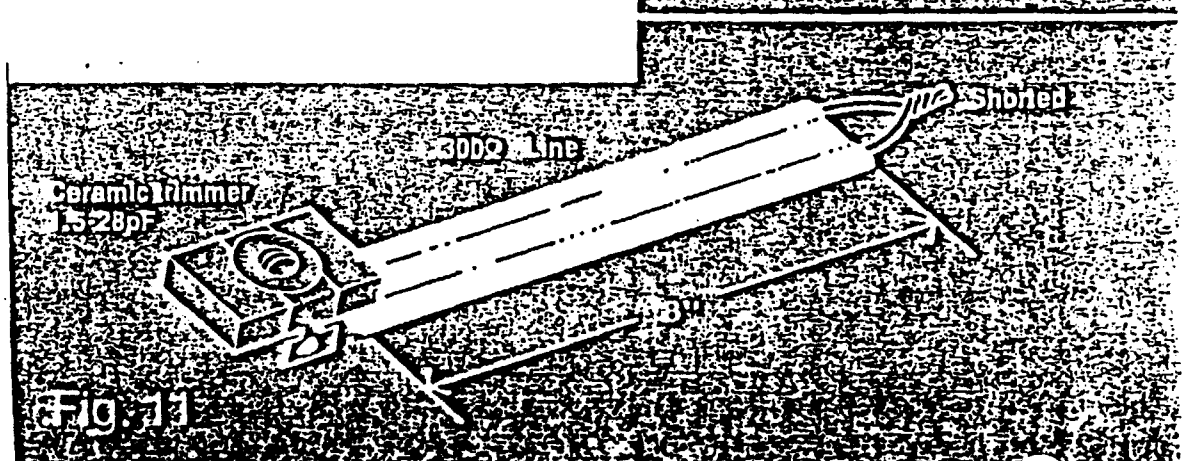


Fig. 11

Look Beyond Rules For Answers

(continued from previous page)
of approximately 20 dB.

In cases where the location is very near the tower, these filters may not work.

Putting two broadband FM traps in series will sometimes work, but in the most severe cases Blonder Tongue makes a 75 ohm tuneable filter that will provide a 60dB notch (Model 'MWT-2B'). This has never failed, even in the most severe case.

Most new consumer TV products are being sold equipped with a 75 ohm input which makes the installation of the broadband (75 ohm) trap very simple.

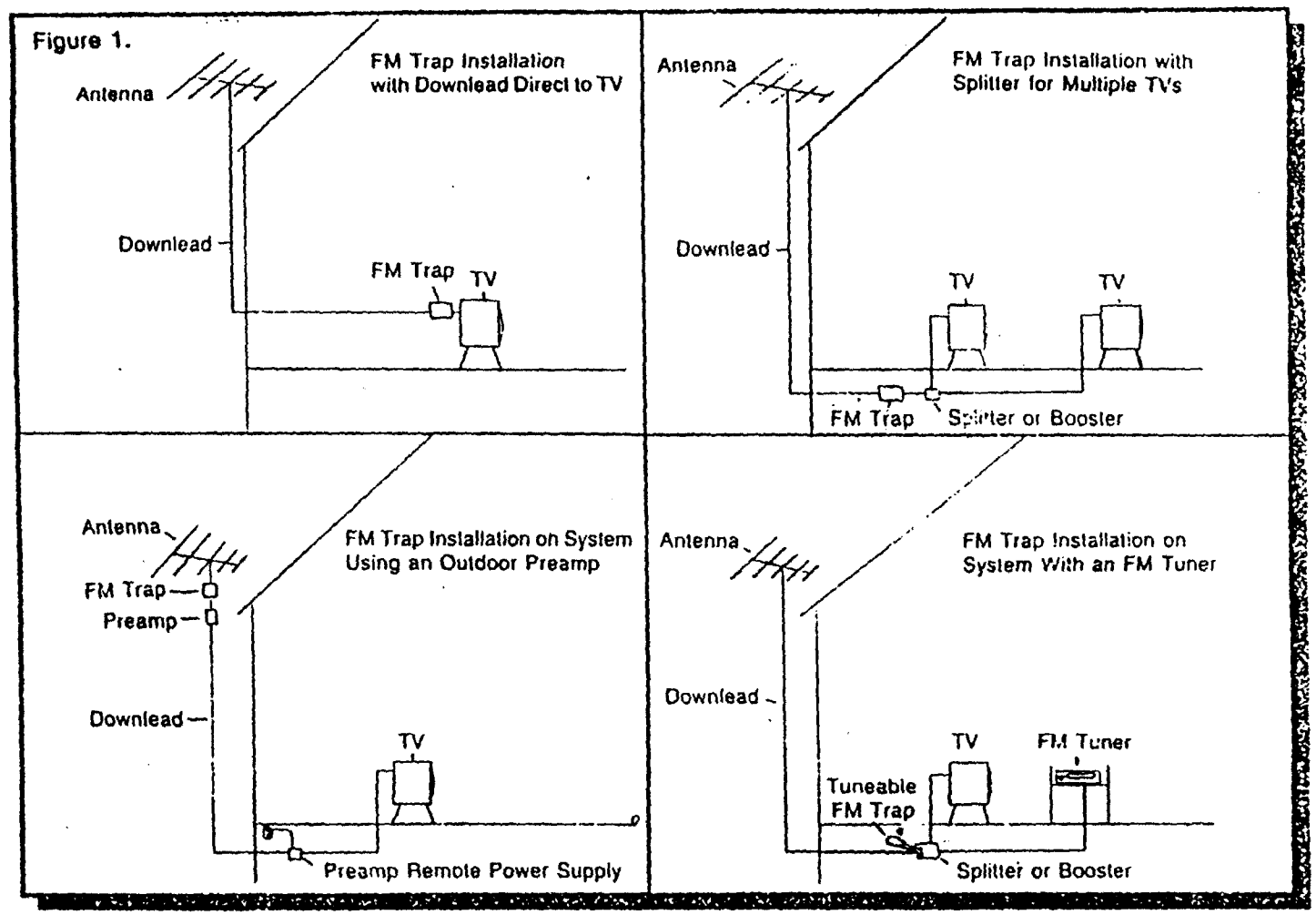
When the system is 300 ohms, switching to 75 ohms to accomodate the trap is not difficult.

A matching transformer (Macom model 'CM-3P' or 'TR-2') can be used to convert from 300 ohms to 75 ohms and if need be, to switch back to 300 ohms again. The same is true for a system where a tuneable (300 ohm) filter is necessary in a 75 ohm system.

In order to protect the radio station when clearing up interference complaints, it is advisable to devise a release form which the complainant signs before any work is done.

It should state that the installer and the radio station are not liable for any problems occurring due to the installation of the filter. This will prevent someone from claiming he/she wants a TV or new antenna replaced.

Once the problem of interference was recognized, WEBE mailed out an explanation of why the interference was occurring and how to cure it, to all of the local area television and antenna repair companies.



This explained to those who were not familiar with FM blanketing interference and the amplifier overload phenomenon how to cure the problems they encountered or to forward calls to the radio station.

Some literature currently available on this subject includes *The Interference Handbook* issued by the FCC, available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Also useful is *Radio Frequency Interference, How to Identify and Cure It* published by the American Radio Relay League in Newington, Connecticut.

VÀ I A CABT

ATTACHMENT B
LETTER FROM WSPD-TV

Post office box 1197
Paducah, Kentucky 42002-1197
502 442-8214 TWX 510546-2047

WPSD·TV·PADUCAH
AN NBC AFFILIATE

December 11, 1989

Larry H. Taylor
Route 1
Mill Spring, MO 63952

Dear Mr. Taylor:

WPSD-TV puts a good signal into Poplar Bluff. The problem arose when the FCC allowed the radio station to go on the air using a frequency which interferes with our frequency.

It is unfortunate that the FCC allowed FM stations to locate that near Channel 6 stations in several places around the country, but it is an established fact of life.

In some places, "traps" placed on the television set antenna terminals work to clear things up. The FM station at Murray State University did provide traps for viewers in a certain area of western Kentucky, and it generally did clear up our reception. We understand it has not worked for some in Poplar Bluff.

The radio station reportedly has suggested it is the responsibility of WPSD to clear up the problem created by their signal. They reportedly offered space on their tower for us to use a "repeater" translator.

WPSD has heard nothing from the radio station. And even if we had, a "repeater" will not work to solve the problem. Nothing short of building another television station, complete with transmitter, will solve it, unless, of course, the people of Poplar Bluff complain enough to the FCC through their congressmen to effect a change in the radio station's frequency or power.

WPSD has no legal means to change the situation, due to specified geographical limits.

Some may suggest that Channel 6 put in a station just as Channel 3 did. The difference is that Channel 3 did not have a signal into Poplar Bluff and needed to build the station. Channel 6 had a signal without building a new one, and has done nothing to change that signal. As a matter of fact, we installed a new transmitter which actually enhanced it a few years prior to the FM station going on the air.

The bottom line is that we are sorry for your problems receiving our signal, but there is nothing we can do about it.

Sincerely,
Johanna Comisak
Johanna Comisak
Asst. Operations Mgr./Administration

KOKS - Exhibit 4

KOKS-FM, POPLAR BLUFF

EXHIBIT 4

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH HARRISON

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Docket No. 92-122 Exhibit No. KOKS 4

Presented by KOKS

Identified 11/12/92

Disposition: Received 11/12/92

Rejected

Reporter B. Lord

Date

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH HARRISON

1. My name is Joseph Harrison. I live at Route 6, Box 1070, Poplar Bluff, Missouri. I live about 500 yards to one-half a mile for the KOKS tower. I first submitted a complaint about KOKS in late 1989 or early 1990. I signed a petition complaint that I received in the mail. My reception of channel 6 was completely blanked out, and I was having trouble with channel 8 too. Channel 6 had never come in very well.

2. Sometime in 1989, I think, a lady from KOKS called to ask if I had a complaint. I don't remember the conversation real well now, but I think we talked about my problems with channel 6.

3. In February, 1991 a man and a woman from KOKS came to my home. The man is a TV repairman in this area, but I don't know his name. Both the people were polite and businesslike. They asked me what the problem was. I told them and they put two filters on my TV and the reception cleared right up. I got channel 6 back. It wasn't a real good picture, but channel 6 never came in well.

DECLARATION

I, Joseph Harrison, hereby declare the foregoing is my testimony for submission to the Federal Communications Commission in connection with Docket number 92-122, that it is true and correct and given under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States and the State of Missouri.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and seal this 26th day of October, 1992.

Joseph L Harrison

Joseph Harrison

ROKS-Exhibit 5

KOKS-FM, POPLAR BLUFF

EXHIBIT 5

FCC REPORT OF CLARK POOLE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Docket No. 92-122 Exhibit No. KOKS 5

Presented by KOKS

Identified 11/12/92

Disposition: Received

Rejected

Reporter B. Lord

Date

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU
M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: June 5, 1989

FROM: Engineer in Charge, Grand Island

TO: Chief, Enforcement Division

SUBJECT: KOKS(FM), Poplar Bluff, Missouri FM Blanketing Interference

On May 3rd and 4th, 1989, EMU Engineer Clark E. Poole investigated allegations of blanketing interference to television reception in Poplar Bluff. Chief complainant is Doris Smith, Rt. 6, Box 260, Poplar Bluff, Missouri 63901 (314) 686-3300. Ms. Smith has circulated a petition said to contain nearly 1000 signatures alleging KOKS interference. See the attached handbill.

Ms. Smith's residence is within 100 yards of the KOKS antenna tower in an area of low rolling hills. In addition, she is uphill from the station which puts her more in line with the KOKS antenna radiation attern. Reception on Ms. Smith's Magnavox color television during the late afternoon of May 3, 1989 was as follows:

WPSD-TV, channel 6, Paducah, KY - No picture or TV sound, very weak KOKS background audio.

KAIT-TV, channel 8, Jonesboro, AR - No picture or TV sound, very weak KOKS background audio.

KFVS-TV, channel 12, Cape Girardeau, MO - TASO 4 due to heavy snow, good TV sound with very weak KOKS background audio.

KPOB-TV, channel 15, Poplar Bluff, MO - TASO 4 due to heavy snow, good TV sound with very weak KOKS background audio.

The Bill Hillis residence is also located within 100 yards of the KOKS antenna tower except downhill from Ms. Smith. Mr. Hillis' television reception during the evening of May 3, 1989 was better. While channels 6 and 8 remained unviewable, channel 12 video and sound were excellent. Mr. Hillis indicated that channel 12 reception was not always that good. It did, however, remain good from 8:30 PM through midnight when KOKS went off the air.

Local channel 15 reception had good sound but the picture was degraded by ghosting. Later, when it was determined that Mr. Hillis ould rotate his antenna, the ghosting was corrected. No additional hecks of Ms. Smith's reception were attempted due to the late hour.

fter KOKS was off the air, channel 6 came in fairly well at the illis' but channel 8 remained bad even after rotating the antenna for best reception.

No CATV interference from KOKS was noted on any television channel at the Super 8 Motel in Poplar Bluff. The area near KOKS where the Smiths and Hillis live is not served by the cable system.

Measurements made during May 3, 1989 late morning hours at 5 widely spaced locations around Poplar Bluff indicated the following average television signal field strengths:

WPSD-TV, channel 6, Paducah, KY	-	76	microvolts/meter
KAIT-TV, channel 8, Jonesboro, AR	-	479	microvolts/meter
KFVS-TV, channel 12, Cape Girardeau, MO	-	316	microvolts/meter

In contrast, the KOKS signal averaged over the same locations was 39,600 microvolts/meter. None of these 3 television signals make the Class B. signal levels defined in Section 73.683(a). The Smiths and Hillis were advised that the Commission could not require correction of blanketing problems for signals which did not make the Class B contour. Only local stations are protected.

Ms. Smith indicated that earlier efforts by KOKS to satisfy her interference problem left her with the impression that they did not have the technical competence necessary to fix her problems. Since then, KOKS has hired Charlie Lampee as the station chief engineer. Smith was encouraged to contact Lampee to see if she would have more confidence in the technical competence of a different person.

Local television station KPOB-TV, channel 15 was not measured due to the frequency range limitations of the Potomac FIM 71 field strength meter borrowed from the Kansas City field office for the measurements. KPOB-TV is located within 2 miles of the above complainants and thus provides ample signal.

Careful measurements were made of KOKS at the Super 8 Motel about 3 miles southwest from KOKS and from the Baptist Church headquarters about 1 mile south of KOKS. Any spurious signals were suppressed at least 100 dB below the KOKS carrier level. All KOKS frequency, modulation and other signal parameters were found to be in compliance. Television reception was as follows:

WPSD-TV, channel 6, Paducah, KY - No TV picture or sound due to weak signal.

KAIT-TV, channel 8, Jonesboro, AR - TASO 3 grade picture due to noise, good sound with no KOKS interference.

KFVS-TV, channel 12, Cape Girardeau, MO - TASO 4 grade picture due to noise and venetian blind pattern apparently due to co-channel interference from another TV station, good sound with no KOKS interference.

KPOB-TV, channel 15, Poplar Bluff, MO - TASO 2 grade picture, good sound with no KOKS interference.

Although KOKS station inspection revealed public file and EBS discrepancies, no technical violations were found which would contribute to the interference.

The Smiths have sued KOKS in the local court. Litigation continues. Meanwhile, Mr. Stewart, owner and operator of KOKS, indicated that his legal council advised him not to do anything further until the court case was resolved.

According to Mr. Stewart, KOKS has received almost all the interference complaints through the petition. Of the approximately 1000 complaints received, Stewart indicated that only about 12 were received directly and not a result of the petition.

Apparently, the main problem with KOKS is that they exist close to complainants who have received substandard television signals with good results for many years.

James H. Berrie, Jr.

Attachments
Petition
Broadcast Inspection Summary

[redacted]

Robert Shaw
FM-Branch-Room 336 (w/atch)

BROADCAST INSPECTION DATA SUMMARY (11/26/86 Version)

Call Sign KOKS Type (check any that apply) __ AM ✓ FM __ EdFM __ TV __ BSPP __ CPCS-1
Location POPLAR BLUFF, AR Licensee CALVARY EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING

Outside Inspection Inspection Date 5-3-89 Office/Inspector G1 / CP

Tower Lights Functioning? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Tower Painting OK? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
AM - Antenna Ground OK? __ Yes __ No - Specifics N/A
AM - Fencing OK? __ Yes __ No - Specifics N/A
Facilities appear as Authorized? ✓ Yes __ No __ Unsure - Specifics

Inside - Control & Records Inspection Date 5-3-89 Office/Inspector G1 / CP

On duty Operator? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Adequate Meters/Warnings? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Transmitter Control? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Public File? __ OK __ No file ✓ Items Missing - Specifics PUBLIC AND BROADCASTING - A PROCEDURAL MANUAL, NO QUARTERLY ISSUES AND PROGRAMMING 793
Authorizations Available? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Operating as Authorized? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics

EBS/BSPP (Record BSPP notes on Loan Agreement) Inspection Date 5-3-89 Office/Inspector G1 / CP

Current Checklist? __ Yes ✓ No - Specifics 793
Current Authenticator? __ Yes ✓ No - Specifics 793
EBS Monitor - Present? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Functioning? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Tuned to Correct Station? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Tests received per Log? __ Yes ✓ No - Specifics 793
EBS Generator - Present? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Functioning? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Tests Conducted? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Tests on Log? __ Yes ✓ No - Specifics 793

Technical Operation Inspection Date _____ Office/Inspector __ / __

Frequency OK? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics: Authorized 89.5 M Hz Measured 89.49999 M Hz

Modulation OK? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics
Spurious/Harmonic Emissions OK? __ Yes __ No - Specifics (include frequency and dB suppressed)

Power OK? ✓ Yes __ No - Specifics: Authorized 35 K watts Operating with 33.6 K watts

AM DA Parameters OK? __ Yes __ No - Specifics (indclude authorized value, reading, tolerance)

AM Monitoring Points OK? __ Yes __ No - Specifics (include authorized value, reading)

Violations Notices Issued (check any that apply) ____ Advisory ____ 790-II ✓ 793 ____ NAL

Inspection Expenses - 2 Hours On Scene 2 Hours Collateral 50 $ Travel Expended

Complaints - Was station inspected as a result of a complaint or referral? ____ No ✓ Yes
If yes, details of complaint: BLANKETING INTERFERENCE TO LOCAL RESIDENTS WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO RECIEVE OUT OF STATE TV SIGNALS

RUKS-Exhibit 6