KKLB

AM

BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

First licensed 2-13-81

Call Letters KKLB

Station Location Chubbuck, Idaho

Name GOOD TIMES, INC.

Transmitter Location 3.0km (1.86mi.) WNW of intersection of Chubbuck Rd. & US Hwy 91, Chubbuck, ID

Main studio location to be determined, Chubbuck, Idaho

Form BC-126
December 1978

Authorization Record

File No.	Granted	Facilities	Expires
BP-20834	9-12-80	1490khz 250w 1kw-LS CP FOR NEW AM STATION	Unl. 9-12-81
BTC801010EA	10-24-80	Vol TC EFF: 11-26-80	
BP-20834 (1)	10-27-80	CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED AND EBSA ISSUED.	
BL-801219AB (L)	2-13-81	LIC TO COVER BP-20834 FOR AM STATION.	10-1-83

Form BC-121
May 1976

APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

Call Letters: K K L B
NEW

Name: GOOD TIMES, INC.
Chubbuck, Idaho (c/o 654½ South Arthur, Pocatello, Idaho 83201)

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action Nature	Action Date
BP-20,834 Rec'd Filed PN FILED PRESS:	6-22-77 6-24-77 6-24-77 8-8-77 OCT 10 1978	CP for a new standard broadcast station on: Freq. 1490khz. Power 250w, 1kw Hours of oper. Unl. Trans. Gates MW-1 Trans. loc. 3.0km (1.86 mi.) W.NW. of inter. of Chubbuck Rd. & U.S. Hwy. 91, Chubbuck, Idaho Studio loc. & RC To be determined 42° 55' 38" 112° 30' 03" SECTION 73.37(a) WAIVED AND APPLICATION ACCEPTED FOR FILING. Atty: ~~George H. Shapiro~~ Eng. Vir James	DESIGNATED FOR HEARING MIN	MAR 7 1980 #80-101
			GRANTED	9/12/80

F.C.C. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

Call Letters: KKLB NEW

Name: GOOD TIMES, INC.

Station Location: Chubbuck, Idaho

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BTC801010EA Form 316 PRESS OCT 2	1980	Voluntary aquisition of negative control of permittee corp from Louis C. Erck, James T. Goddard and Harold M. Johnson to Louis C. Erck and James T. Goddard, Individually Thomas Pace Atty	GRANTED 10-24-80 EFF: 11-26-80
BL-801219AB R & F PRESS FEB	12-19-80 2 1981	Lic. to cover BP-20,834 for ~~xxxxx~~ NEW AM STATION Atty. Thomas Pace(Arent, Fox, etc.)	GRANTED 2-13-81

Form BC-121
March 1979

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 12th 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.