RCAW

FM

BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

First licensed .....

Call Letters KCAW

Station Location Sitka, Alaska

Name .....RAVEN RADIO FOUNDATION, INC.

Transmitter Location Jabonski Island, Sitka, Alaska

Main studio location to be determined, Sitka, Alaska

Form BC-126
December 1978

Authorization Record

File No.	Granted	Facilities	Expires
BPH-791005AH HAAT: -570' (H&V) (L)	6-30-80	104.7mhz ERP: 11.0kw (H&V) TPO: 5.5kw CH.#284C CP FOR NEW FM STATION	6-30-81
BPH-791005AH (1)	10-29-80	CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED AND EBSA ISSUED.	
BMPH-810526AU (2)	6-18-81	MP (BPH-791005AH) for ext. of time to:	12-15-81
BMPH-810304AM HAAT: minus 610'(H&V) (L)	6-17-81	104.7mhz; ERP: 10kW (H&V); U Mod of CP (BPH-791005AH) to make chgs. in Ant. Sys.; chg. type Trans.; chg. type Ant.; chg. ERP; chg. HAAT; & chg. TPO.	12-17-81

APPLICATION RECORD BROADCASTING

Call Letters: FM KCAW

Name: Raven Radio Foundation,Inc.

Station Location: Sitka,Alaska(PO P.O.BOX 936,Sitka,Alaska 99835)

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BPH- 791005AH		CP for new EDuc FM on: Frequency: 104.7MHz #284 ERP: 11.17KW HAAT:minus 568'H&V TL: Jabonski Island, Sitka,Alaska	GRANTED 6-30-80
PN RECD.	1-4-80	SL&RC: to be determined 57 03 13 135 21 07 ATTY: Vernon Wilkinson	
ACCEPTED MAY 14 '80	CUT OFF JUN 16 '80		

Form BC-121
March 1979

#2

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

104.7MHz.

Call Letters: K C A W

Name: RAVEN RADIO FOUNDATION, INC.

Station Location: SITKA, ALASKA

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BMPH810304AM PRESS (0)	APR 21 1981	Mod. of CP (BPH-791005AH) To make chgs. in Ant. Sys.; chg. type Trans.; chg. type Ant. (HARRIS FML-4E, 4 sects. H&V); chg. ERP: 10.22kw (H&V); chg. HAAT: -612' (H&V) & chg. TPO. Atty. Vernon L. Wilkinson (McKenna,Wilkinson & Kittner)	GRANTED: 6-17-81
BMPH810526AU PRESS (0)	JUN 17 1981	MP (BPH-791005AH, as Mod.) For Extension of Time to: 12-31-81 (NEW STATION)	GRANTED: 6-18-81 TO: 12-15-81

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.

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.