KLCQ

FREQUENCY MODULATION

BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

First licensed FEBRUARY 22, 1982

Call Letters KLCQ

Station Location Monroe City, Missouri

Name LYNNLEE BROADCASTING CO., INC.

Transmitter Location 6.25 miles SW of city limits on US 24., Monroe City, Missouri (PH 3-10-81)

Main studio location to be determined, Monroe City, Missouri (PH800808AB 3-10-81)

Form BC-126
December 1978

Authorization Record

File No.	Granted	Facilities	Expires
BPH-800808AB HAAT: 330' (H&V)	3-10-81 (L)	101.7mhz ERP: 2.4kw CP FOR NEW FM STATION	(H&V) 3-10-82
BPH-800808AB HAAT: 330'(H&V)	3-10-81 (L)	106.3MHZ ERP: 2.4kw SUPERSEDE TO CORRECT	(H&V)CH292A FREQ & CH.#
BPH800808AB (1)	6-1-81	CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED AND EBSA ISSUED.	

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

Call Letters: KLCQ NEW FM

Name: LYNNLEE BROADCASTING CO., INC.

Station Location: MONROE CITY, MISSOURI(P. O. Box 116, St. Peters, Missouri 63376)

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BPH-800808AB		Construction permit for new FM on: Frequency: ~~101.7 Mhz. #269A~~ ERP: 2.4 kW H&V; HAAT: 330' H&V TL: 6.25 mi. SW of city limits on US 24, Monroe City, Missouri SL/RC: To Be Determined, Monroe City, Missouri 39 35 12 91 47 57	GRANTED 3-10-81
PN RECD.	9-8-80	MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION UNDER SECTION 1.1305 Atty: Noel C.R. Gunther	
Amended	1-8-81	Section III & V-B	
Amended	2-23-81	section 1 - 4, section 5B	
Amended	3-2-81	Section I	
		chg. freq. to 106.3mhz. Ch. #292A by Commission Report & Order released 2-10-81.	

ACCEPTED NOV 4 80

CUT OFF DEC 18 80

Form BC-121 March 1979

#2

APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING

Call Letters: KLCQ

Name: LYNNLEE BROADCASTING CO.,INC.

Station Location: MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
BLH-810716AF PTA PRESS	SEP 1 1981	License to cover (BPH-800808AB) for a new station. Atty: --	GRANTED 2-22-82

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.