

EXHIBIT 17
(Section IV, Question 8(a))

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED SATELLITE EXEMPTION
PURSUANT TO 47 C.F.R. § 73.3555, NOTE 5

This application seeks Commission consent to the transfer of control from Smith Broadcasting Partners, L.P. ("SBPLP"), to Dr. William Cunningham and William S. Banowsky, Jr. (collectively, the "Transferees"), of STC License Company ("STC"). STC is the licensee of 11 television stations, including the following four North Dakota stations: KFYR-TV, Bismarck; KQCD-TV, Dickinson; KMOT(TV), Minot; and KUMV-TV, Williston (collectively, the "Stations"). KQCD-TV, KMOT, and KUMV-TV (collectively, the "Satellites"), have operated as satellite stations of KFYR-TV since each commenced operations. When STC first acquired the Stations three years ago, it demonstrated that the Satellites continued to qualify for the Note 5 satellite exemption under Section 73.3555 of the Commission's Rules. 1/ In approving that transaction (and, in 2000, the transfer of control of STC License Company to SBPLP), the Commission reaffirmed that the Satellites continue to qualify for the satellite exemption. 2/ For the reasons set forth below, STC, SBPLP and the Transferees hereby request that the Commission approve a continuation of the Note 5 exemption for the Satellites, so that STC may continue to control KFYR-TV as well as the Satellites following consummation of the proposed transaction.

1/ See Attachment 1 (including copy of 1998 Request for Continued Satellite Exemption, with its Engineering Exhibit ("Engineering Study") and statement from an experienced media broker (the "Broker Statement").)

2/ See, FCC File Nos. BALCT-19980506IA , *et seq.*, and FCC File Nos. BTCCT-20000314AAH, *et seq.*

The Satellites currently retransmit substantially all of KFYR-TV's programming and the Stations all serve the Bismarck-Dickinson-Minot Designated Market Area (the "Bismarck DMA" or "Bismarck Market"). Each of the Satellites presumptively qualifies for operation as a satellite of KFYR-TV under the three criteria used to determine whether the public interest will be served by a satellite waiver. 3/

1. None of the Satellites' City-Grade Contours Overlaps That of KFYR-TV.

KFYR-TV and its Satellites satisfy the first criterion established in the Commission's *TV Satellite Order* for a satellite waiver: there is no overlap between KFYR-TV's city-grade contour and that of any of the Satellites 4/ Thus, the first criterion for exemption from Section 73.3555 of the Commission's Rules is satisfied.

2. The Satellites Provide Service to Underserved Areas.

The second criterion set forth in the *TV Satellite Order* is that a satellite station must serve an underserved area. For the purposes of the Commission's presumptive criteria for satellite operation, an underserved area is defined as one in which

3/ *Report and Order, Television Satellite Stations*, 6 FCC Rcd 4212 (1991), *on recon.*, Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making in MM Docket No. 87-8, 6 FCC Rcd 5010 (1991), *on further recon.*, *Review of the Commission's Regulations Governing Television Broadcasting*, 10 FCC Rcd 3524 (1995) (collectively, the "TV Satellite Order"). See also *Review of the Commission's Regulations Governing Television Broadcasting*, 14 FCC Rcd 12903, 12943 (1999) (Commission will continue to except satellite stations from the new television duopoly rule).

4/ In fact, even KFYR-TV's Grade A contour does not overlap that of any of the Satellites. See Attachment 1, Engineering Study at Figure 2. None of the Stations has changed its authorized parameters since 1998. See CDBS database as of Dec. 21, 2001.

there are two or fewer television stations (including all commercial, noncommercial educational and satellite stations) licensed to the satellite's community of license (the "transmission" test) or, alternatively, one in which 25% or more of the area within the satellite's Grade B contour (and outside the parent's Grade B contour) receives four or fewer television services (the "reception" test). 5/

Each of the Satellites satisfies the reception test. In 1998, STC demonstrated that far more than 25 percent of the area outside KFYZ-TV's Grade B contour, but within the Grade B contour of any of KMOT, KUMV-TV, or KQCD-TV, is served by four or fewer television services. 6/ Of the 21,364 square kilometers that are within KMOT's Grade B contour, but not within KFYZ-TV's Grade B contour, 96 percent of that area received four or fewer television services. Of the 24,488 square kilometers that are within KUMV-TV's Grade B contour, but not within KFYZ-TV's Grade B contour, 98 percent of the area is served by four or fewer television services. Also, of the 22,056 square kilometers that are within KQCD-TV's Grade B contour but not within KFYZ-TV's Grade B contour, 98 percent of the area is served by four or fewer television services.

Since 1998, based on an analysis of the stations included in the Engineering Study, there has been no material change in these figures. None of the Stations has changed its technical parameters. In addition, of the stations identified in the Engineering Study that overlap any of the three Satellites, three (K21EU, K31EQ and K13IQ) have been cancelled or are no longer listed in the Commission's database. Also, only three of these

5/ See TV Satellite Order at 4215 (¶ 19).

6/ See Attachment 1, Engineering Study at 2-3.

stations (K28EP, KXMD-TV and KXND(TV)) have made any technical changes to their facilities since 1998. 7/ The latter two of these stations already were counted as serving much of the Grade B contours of one or more of the Satellites. Therefore, any changes to these two stations' operating parameters is unlikely to affect materially the underserved area served by the Satellites. As for K28EP, which served three percent of the area within KQCD-TV's Grade B contour, there is no change that this translator station could have made that is so significant as to reduce the underserved area within KQCD-TV's Grade B contour below the 25 percent standard. Accordingly, each of the Satellites continues to satisfy the second criterion for exemption from Section 73.3555 of the Rules.

3. No Alternative Buyer is Ready and Able to Operate the Satellites as Stand-Alone Stations.

The third criterion established in the *TV Satellite Order*, as clarified through more recent precedent, requires that market conditions must be such that no alternative buyer would purchase and operate the proposed satellite as a full-service, stand-alone station. 8/ An analysis of the current Bismarck DMA provides compelling evidence that none of the Satellites' communities is economically capable of supporting a stand-alone station.

7/ See CDBS database as of Dec. 21, 2001.

8/ See, e.g., *Roy M. Speer*, 11 FCC Rcd 14147, 14165-66 (¶¶ 43-45) (1996) (reauthorizing satellite exemption in connection with transfer of control even without evidence of efforts to sell satellite station separately when satellite station was not "a financially viable stand-alone station"), *aff'd*, 11 FCC Rcd 18393 (1996).

First and foremost among the factors demonstrating that the Satellites cannot operate as stand-alone stations is their technical inability to reach enough viewers to generate sufficient advertising support. The Bismarck DMA is among the most sparsely populated of any market in the United States, with only 136,000 television households scattered throughout more than half of North Dakota (as well as parts of other states), covering more than 40 counties. ^{9/} The DMA is roughly 480 kilometers (300 miles) from Rolette County to Daniels County east to west and roughly 385 kilometers or more (225 miles) from Rolette County to Campbell County north to south and the average population density of the entire DMA is less than one television household per square kilometer. Even the most populated county in the DMA has only 26,470 television households. ^{10/}

Second, the market itself demonstrates the necessity of satellites to serve the sparsely populated market: every full-power commercial station in the Bismarck DMA has at least one satellite station. ^{11/} In the Bismarck Market, satellites offer the only feasible way to provide local television service to large segments of the DMA.

Third, no qualified party has inquired about making any of the Satellites a stand-alone facility. ^{12/} Recent economic studies have confirmed that the market to buy or

^{9/} See *Television & Cable Factbook 2001* at A-932.

^{10/} See *Broadcasting & Cable Yearbook 2001* at B-208.

^{11/} See *Television & Cable Factbook 2001* at A-932 to A-949.

^{12/} In an attachment to the 1998 Request, an experienced media broker confirmed that he never “considered listing any of the Satellites as a separate station,” as he does not “believe that any of the Satellites could survive as a stand-alone station” given the sparse population of the Bismarck DMA. See Attachment 1, Broker Statement. The broker also noted that “the Satellites would be unable to afford the equipment and staff necessary to

sell *any* individual television station is extremely weak. ^{13/} In light of the imminent and substantial costs of constructing and operating digital facilities for each of the Stations, and the current economic recession, which has negatively affected all of the Stations, it is not feasible for any party to operate any of the Satellites as a stand-alone facility. ^{14/} Accordingly, STC respectfully submits that none of the Satellites could survive as a stand-alone operation.

CONCLUSION

The material facts and circumstances relevant to the Commission's analysis confirm that the public interest would be served by continuing the Satellites' status:

(1) there is no city-grade contour overlap between KFYZ-TV and the Satellites; (2) each of the Satellites serves an underserved area; and (3) none of the Satellites would be economically viable as a stand-alone station. Furthermore, grant of the present request would not diminish diversity or competition, as it would simply preserve the Satellites' long-established relationship with KFYZ-TV. Given the market circumstances discussed above,

operate as a viable stand-alone station" or "compete with the other stand-alone stations in that DMA, each of which has one or more satellite stations" of its own. See *id.*

^{13/} See, e.g., Mark Fratrick, PhD, Vice President, BIA Financial Network, *State of the Television Industry 2001, Ownership Report: What is Owned by Whom and Where* at 16 ("The general poor health of the economy and the advertising marketplace has made it less attractive to purchase television stations. Added to that are the high costs of transitioning to digital television, especially for stations located in mid - to small - sized markets. . . . Taken all together these factors have depressed the buying and selling of television stations.")

^{14/} See, e.g., Steve McClellan, *Through a Crystal Ball Darkly, Broadcasting & Cable* at 5-8 (rel. September 10, 2001) (detailing continued depressed forecasts for television advertising market that is "about as bad" as some analysts have ever seen).

absent their parent-satellite relationship with KFYZ-TV, the Satellites would be unable to continue to provide their current level of service, and many residents of western North Dakota would lose their only NBC-affiliated television service.

ATTACHMENT 1

EXHIBIT H

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED SATELLITE EXEMPTION
PURSUANT TO 47 C.F.R. § 73.3555, NOTE 5

This application seeks Commission consent to the assignment from Meyer Broadcasting Company ("Meyer") to STC License Company ("STC") of the licenses of KVLV-TV, Fargo, North Dakota ("KVLV-TV"), KFYZ-TV, Bismarck, North Dakota ("KFYZ-TV"), KQCD-TV, Dickinson, North Dakota ("KQCD-TV"), KMOT-TV, Minot, North Dakota ("KMOT-TV"), and KUMV-TV, Williston, North Dakota ("KUMV-TV"). The latter three stations, KQCD-TV, KMOT-TV, and KUMV-TV (collectively, the "Satellites"), have operated as satellite stations to KFYZ-TV since each came on the air. For the reasons set forth below, Meyer and STC hereby request the continuation of the Note 5 satellite exemption for the Satellites, so that STC may control the Satellites as well as KFYZ-TV following consummation of the proposed transaction.

The Satellites, each of which share the Bismarck-Dickinson-Minot Designated Market Area (the "Bismarck DMA" or "Bismarck Market") with KFYZ-TV, currently retransmit 100 percent of KFYZ-TV's programming pursuant to the Note 5 satellite exception to Section 73.3555(b) of the Commission's Rules. In light of the practices of other commercial television broadcast stations in the Bismarck Market, and the Satellites' own circumstances, STC submits that the continued common ownership of the Satellites and KFYZ-TV would serve the public interest and satisfy the Note 5 exception to 47 C.F.R. § 73.3555(b).

As described below, each of the Satellites presumptively qualify for operation as a satellite of KFYZ-TV under the three criteria set forth in Report and Order, Television Satellite Stations, 6 FCC Rcd 4212 (1991), on recon., Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making in MM Docket No. 87-8, 6 FCC Rcd 5010 (1991), on further recon., Review of the Commission's Regulations Governing Television Broadcasting, 10 FCC Rcd 3524 (1995) (collectively, the "TV Satellite Order").

1. None of the Satellites' City-Grade Contours Overlap That of KFYZ-TV.

Each of the Satellites satisfies the first criterion established in the Commission's TV Satellite Order for a satellite waiver: there is no overlap between the city-grade contours of the parent television broadcast station and the satellite station. See Engineering Statement of Jules Cohen, P.E. (attached hereto as Attachment 1), at 1. Nor do the Satellites' Grade A contours overlap with that of KFYZ-TV. ^{1/} Thus, the Satellites continue to satisfy the first criterion for exemption from Section 73.3555 of the Rules.

^{1/} For the Commission's information -- although not relevant to this request for a continued satellite exemption -- even the predicted Grade B contour of KFYZ-TV barely -- if at all -- overlaps the Grade B contour of any of the Satellites. As shown in Exhibit 1, the Grade B contour of KUMV-TV does not overlap the Grade B contour of KFYZ-TV. See Attachment 1 at 1-2. The other two Satellites' Grade B contours only have insignificant overlaps with the Grade B contour of KFYZ-TV. Id. In fact, the Grade B contour of KQCD encompasses no more than 1.9 percent of the population served by KFYZ-TV, and that of KMOT reaches less than one percent of KFYZ-TV's service population.

2. The Satellites Provides Service to an Underserved Area.

The second criterion set forth in the TV Satellite Order is that the satellite station must serve an underserved area. An applicant can demonstrate that an area is underserved using either of two tests. One, the "reception test," views a satellite station's service area as underserved if four or fewer over-the-air television services provide coverage to 25 percent or more of the area outside of the parent's Grade B contour but within the proposed satellite's Grade B contour. See TV Satellite Order at 4215 (¶ 19)

As demonstrated in the Engineering Statement, all of the Satellites satisfy the reception test. See Attachment 1 at 3. As shown in Attachment 1, far more than 25 percent of the area within the Grade B contour of either KMOT(TV), KUMV-TV, or KQCD-TV, but not KFYZ-TV, is served by fewer than five television stations, as required by the "reception test." Of the 21,364 square kilometers that are not within KFYZ-TV's service contour but are served by KMOT(TV), no less than 96 percent of that area -- almost the entire region served by KMOT(TV) beyond KFYZ-TV's Grade B contour -- receive four or fewer television services. The service areas of KUMV-TV and KQCD-TV are even more underserved. Of the 24,488 square kilometers that are not within KFYZ-TV's service contour but are served by KUMV-TV, no less than 98 percent are served by four or fewer television services. Also, of the 22,056 square kilometers that are not within KFYZ-TV's service contour but are served by KQCD-TV, no less than 98 percent are served by

four or fewer television services. Accordingly, each of the Satellites continues to serve an underserved area and continues to satisfy the second criterion for exemption from Section 73.3555 of the Rules.

3. No Alternative Operator is Ready and Able to Provide Full-Service Operation of the Satellites.

The third criterion established in the TV Satellite Order, as clarified through more recent precedent, asks whether market conditions are such that no alternative operator would purchase and operate the proposed satellite as a full-service, stand-alone station. See, e.g., Roy M. Speer, FCC 96-89 at ¶¶ 43-45 (released March 11, 1996) (reauthorizing satellite exemption in connection with transfer of control even without evidence of efforts to sell satellite station separately when satellite station was not "a financially viable stand-alone station"), aff'd, FCC 96-258 (released June 14, 1996). An analysis of the current Bismarck DMA constitutes compelling evidence that none of the Satellites' communities is economically capable of supporting a stand-alone station.

First and foremost among the factors demonstrating that the Satellites' cannot operate as stand-alone stations is their sheer physical inability to reach enough viewers to generate sufficient advertising support. The Bismarck DMA is among the least densely populated of any market in the United States, having only ^{131,670}~~133,430~~ television households scattered throughout more than half of North Dakota (as well as parts of other states) and throughout 40-odd counties. See

Television & Cable Factbook 1998 at A-846. As the DMA is roughly 480 kilometers (300 miles) from Rolette County to Daniels County east to west and roughly 385 kilometers or more (225 miles) from Rolette County to Campbell County north to south, the average population density of the entire DMA is fewer than one television household per square kilometer. ^{2/} Even the most populated county in the DMA has only 25,330 television households. See id. at C-70.

Second, the market itself demonstrates the necessity of satellites to serve the sparsely populated market: every full-power commercial station in the entire Bismarck DMA has at least one satellite station. See id. at A-846 to A-863. In the sparsely populated Bismarck Market, satellites offer the only feasible way to provide local television service to large segments of the DMA.

Third, according to a broker familiar with the stations and the Bismarck DMA, no qualified party has inquired about making any of the Satellites a stand-alone facility. See Declaration of Charles Giddens (attached as Attachment 3). Moreover, the broker never would have "considered listing any of the Satellites as a separate station," as he does not "believe that any of the Satellites could survive as a stand-alone station" given the sparse population of the

^{2/} Based on the rough estimates drawn from mileage figures derived from Rand McNally Road Atlas 1997, the approximate television household density of the Bismarck DMA was calculated as follows: $(131,670 \text{ households} / (169,994 \text{ sq. km})) = 0.82 \text{ TV households per square kilometer}$. See Attachment 2. This result, of course, includes the most populated county in the DMA, in which Bismarck is located, and which none of the Satellites, operating as a stand-alone, would be able to reach with its off-air signal. See Attachment 1, Figure 3.

Bismarck DMA. See id. The broker also notes that "the Satellites would be unable to afford the equipment and staff necessary to operate as a viable stand-alone station" or "compete with the other stand-alone stations in that DMA, each of which has one or more satellite stations" of its own. In addition, this statement does not account for the imminent extra costs of constructing and operating digital facilities were any of the Satellites to attempt to become a stand-alone facility at this time. In light of the nature of the Bismarck Market, the additional imminent costs of digital television, and the statements of a broker familiar with the Stations and the region, STC respectfully submits that none of the Satellites could survive as a stand-alone operation.

CONCLUSION

The material facts and circumstances relevant to the Commission's analysis confirm the need to continue the Satellites' status: (1) there is no city-grade contour overlap between KFYZ-TV and the Satellites; (2) each of the Satellites serve an underserved area; and (3) none of the Satellites would be economically viable as a full-service station. Furthermore, grant of the present request would not diminish diversity or competition, as it would simply preserve the Satellites' long-established relationship with KFYZ-TV. Given the market circumstances discussed above, there is every reason to believe that, absent their parent-satellite relationship with KFYZ-TV, the Satellites would be unable to

survive, and many residents of western North Dakota would lose their only NBC-affiliated television service.

Accordingly, for all of the reasons stated herein, the parties respectfully submit that the continued common ownership of KFYZ-TV and the Satellites would serve the public interest and satisfies the criteria of the Note 5 satellite exception to Section 73.3555(b) of the Rules.

Jules Cohen, P.E.
Consulting Engineer

**ENGINEERING EXHIBIT
PREPARED ON BEHALF OF
STC LICENSE COMPANY**

Engineering Statement

The engineering exhibit of which this statement is part was prepared on behalf of STC License Company to describe the results of a study of overlap of the coverage of KFYR-TV, Bismarck, with satellite stations KMOT, Minot, KUMV-TV, Williston, and KQCD-TV, Dickinson, all North Dakota. Included also in the study was a determination of the area within the KMOT, KUMV-TV and KQCD-TV Grade B contours, but not within the KFYR-TV contour, with four or fewer television services. The operating parameters of the four stations are shown in Figure 7, herein.

As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 of this exhibit, the Principal Community and Grade A contours of KFYR-TV and the three satellite stations do not overlap. The contours were calculated pursuant to the rules of the Federal Communications Commission through the employment of a computer program that determines the height above average terrain (HAAT) for the 3.2 to 16.1 kilometer distance on designated radials, then calculates the contour distance by applying the effective radiated power and HAAT to the digitized FCC field strength data. In the present instance, the calculations were made on radials at fifteen-degree intervals over the full azimuthal range for each station.

The Grade B contours of KFYR-TV and the three satellite stations are shown in Figure 3. Overlap by KFYR-TV occurs with KMOT and KQCD-TV, but no overlap of

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Consulting Engineer

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Grade B contours is found between KFYZ-TV and KUMV-TV. A population and area analysis of the overlap is summarized in the following table. Population counts were accomplished through use of a computer program containing the 1990 U.S. Census data to the block level. The program includes all blocks whose centroids fall within the area to be counted. Areas were determined by polar planimeter, taking into account the map scale.

Station	Population (1990 U.S. Census)	Area (Sq. km.)
KFYR-TV Grade B	127,676	40,684
KMOT Grade B	80,859	22,521
KQCD-TV Grade B	37,958	24,873
Overlap, KFYZ/KMOT	1,148	957
Overlap, KFYZ/KQCD	2,404	2,634
Overlap, KFYZ by KMOT	0.9 %	2.4 %
Overlap, KMOT by KFYZ	1.4 %	4.2 %
Overlap, KFYZ by KQCD	1.9 %	6.5 %
Overlap, KQCD by KFYZ	6.3 %	10.6 %

Results of the study of other television services within the Grade B coverage areas of the satellite stations and outside the overlap with KFYZ-TV are illustrated in the maps of Figures 4, 5 and 6. The identifications of other stations serving portions of the area of interest are shown in Figures 8, 9 and 10, respectively.

The area within the KMOT Grade B contour, but not within the KFYZ-TV Grade B contour is 21,364 square kilometers. The coverage within the pertinent area of all

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Consulting Engineer

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commercial and educational television stations, television translators and low power television stations is shown in Figure 4. Three authorized stations cover the entire area. The area within the KMOV Grade B contour, but not within the KFYZ-TV Grade B contour, receiving four or fewer television services is 20,459 square kilometers, 96 percent of the total 21,364 square kilometer area.

None of the Grade B contour of KUMV-TV is overlapped by the Grade B contour of KFYZ-TV. The coverage within the pertinent area of all commercial and educational television stations, television translators and low power television stations is shown in Figure 5. One authorized station covers the entire area. The area within the KUMV-TV Grade B contour, but not within the KFYZ-TV Grade B contour, receiving four or fewer television services is 24,488 square kilometers, 98 percent of the total area.

The area within the KQCD-TV Grade B contour, but not within the KFYZ-TV Grade B contour is 22,056 square kilometers. The coverage within the pertinent area of all commercial and educational television stations, television translators and low power television stations is shown in Figure 6. The area within the KQCD-TV Grade B contour, but not within the KFYZ-TV Grade B contour, receiving four or fewer television services is 21,596 square kilometers, 98 percent of the total 22,056 square kilometer area.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 5, 1998.



Jules Cohen, P.E.

SIGNAL (tm): KFYR-TV, MAP

Propagation model: FCC-FCC

Time: 50.00% Loc: 50.00% Margin: .0 dB

Climate: Continental Temperate

Gndcvt: None

Atm. factor: None

K Factor: 1.333

RX Antenna: Omni

Height: 9.1 mtrs AGL Gain: .0 dBd

Field strength (at remote)

Prepared For
STC LICENSE COMPANY

Jules Cohen, P.E. Consulting Engineer

MAY 1998

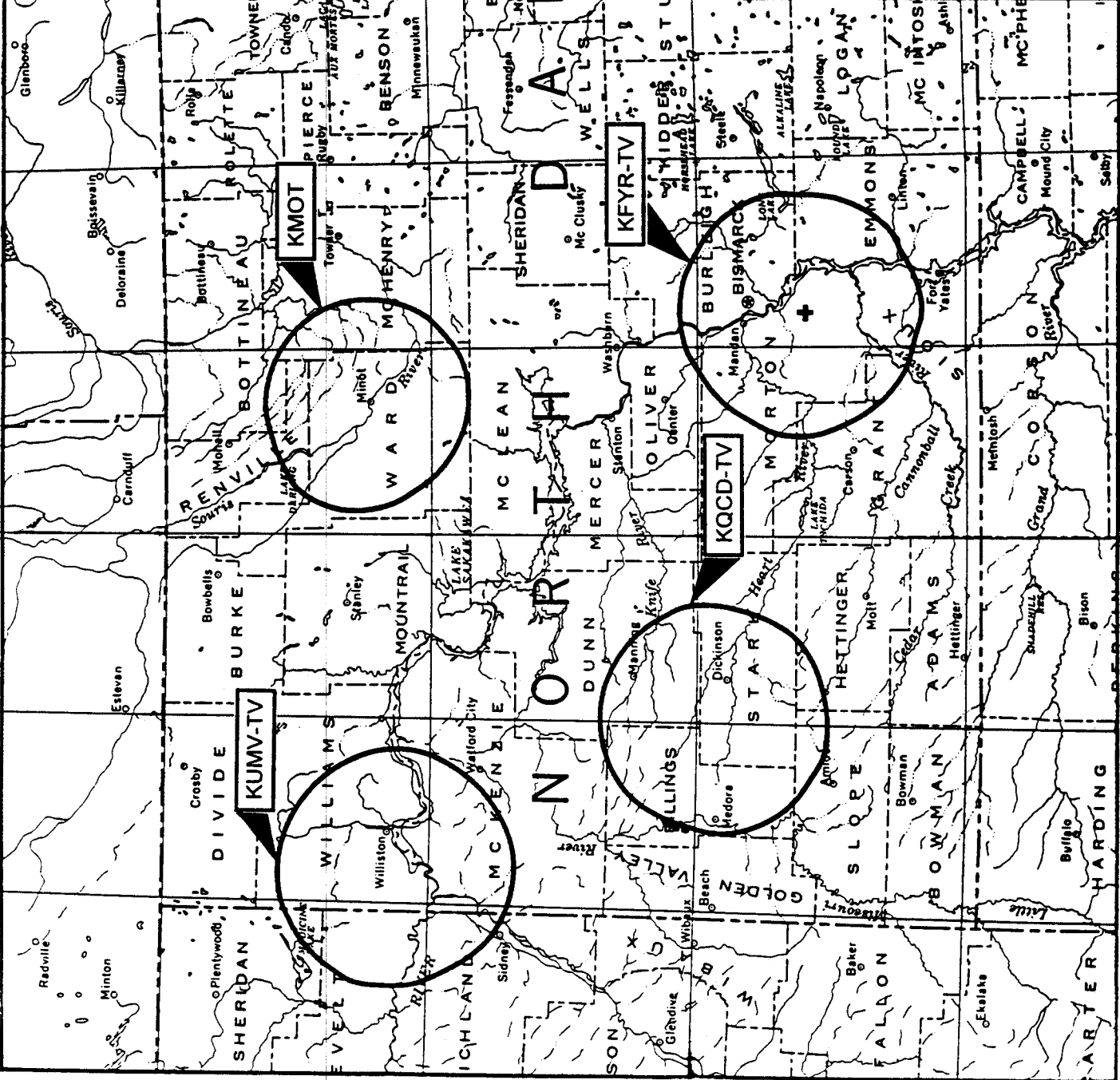


KFYR-TV STUDY

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY CONTOURS

Figure 1

980502



SIGNAL (tm): KFYRTV.MAP

Propagation model: FCC-FCC

Time: 50.00% Loc: 50.00% Margin: .0 dB

Climate: Continental Temperate

Gndcvt: None

Atm. factor: None

K Factor: 1.333

RX Antenna: Omni

Height: 9.1 mtrs AGL Gain: .0 dBd

Field strength (at remote)

Prepared For
STC LICENSE COMPANY

Jules Cohen, P.E. Consulting Engineer

MAY 1998

KILOMETERS

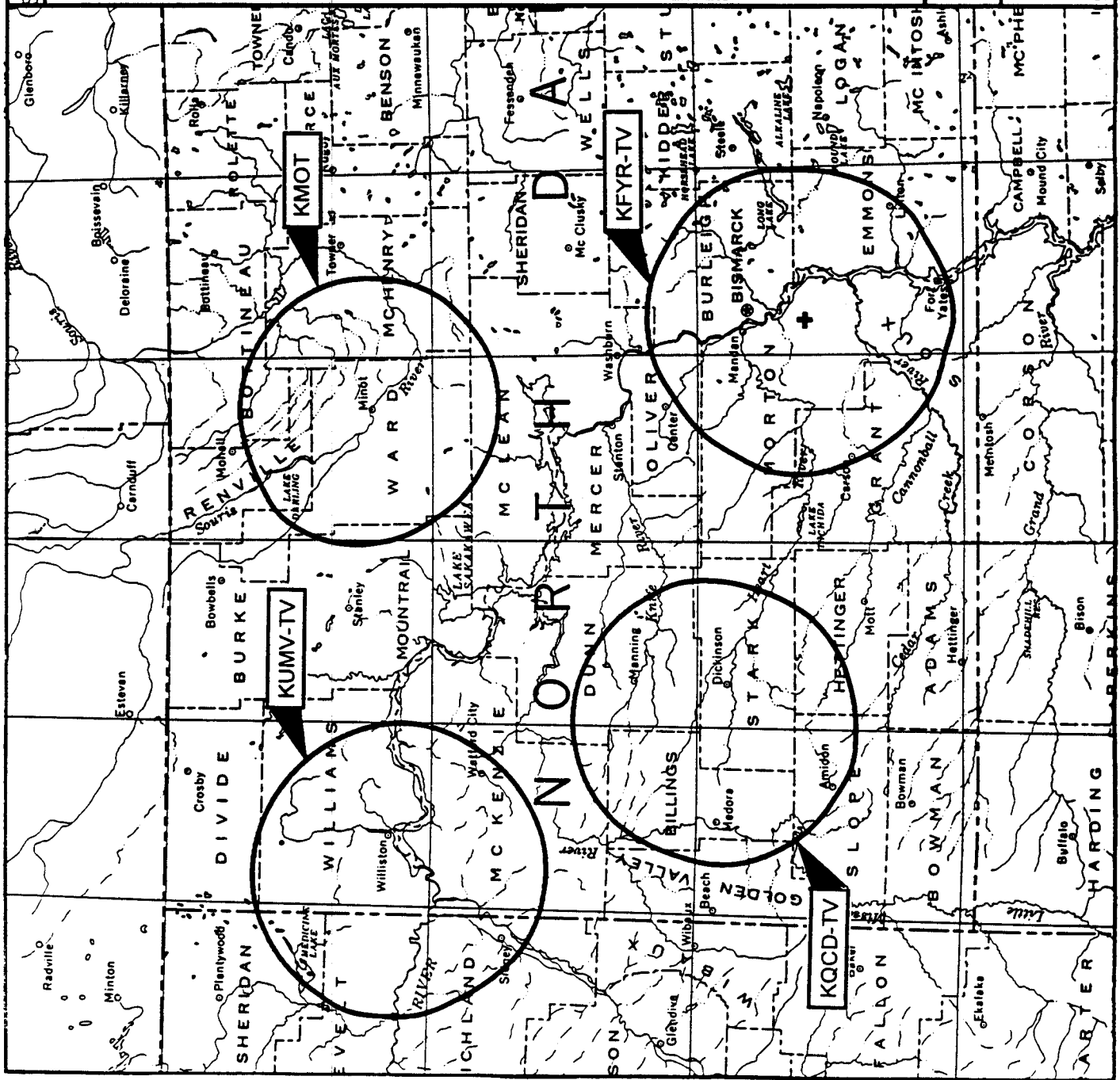
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KFYR-TV STUDY

GRADE A CONTOURS

980502

Figure 2



SIGNAL (tm): KFYR-TV MAP

Propagation model: FCC-FCC

Time: 50.00% Loc: 50.00% Margin: .0 dB

Climate: Continental Temperate

Gndcvt: None

Atm. factor: None

K Factor: 1.333

RX Antenna: Omni

Height: 9.1 mtrs AGL Gain: .0 dBd

Field strength (at remote)

Prepared For
STC LICENSE COMPANY

Jules Cohen, P.E. Consulting Engineer

MAY 1998

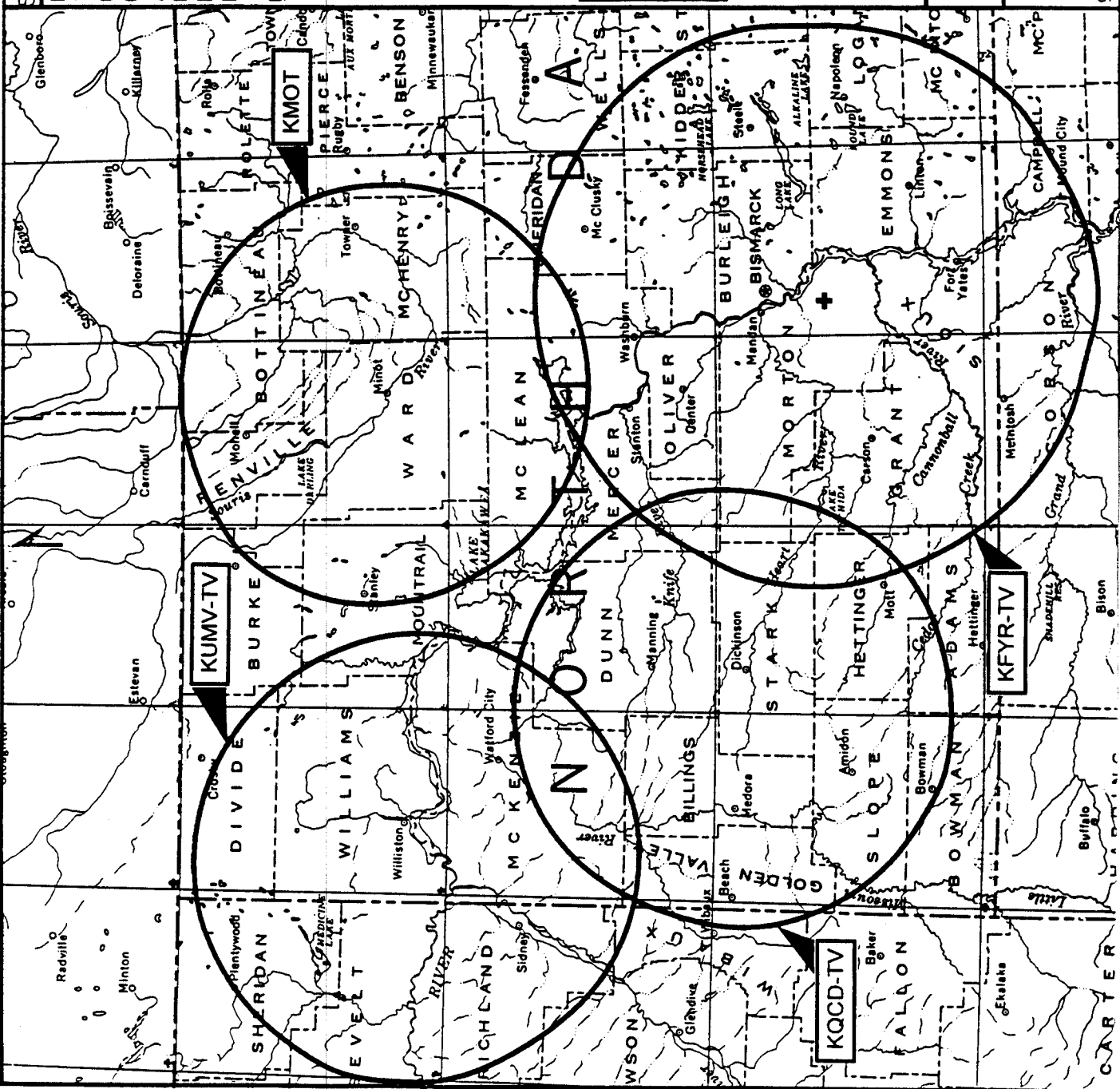
KILOMETERS

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KFYR-TV STUDY

GRADE B CONTOURS

980502 figure 3



SIGNAL (tm):KFYRTV.MAP

Propagation model: FCC-FCC

Time: 50.00% Loc: 50.00% Margin: .0 dB

Climate: Continental Temperate

Gndcpr: None

Atm. factor: None

K Factor: 1.333

RX Antenna: Omni

Height: 9.1 mtrs AGL Gain: .0 dBd

Field strength (at remote)

- Notes:
1. Full service and satellite TV contours are Grade B.
 2. Translator contours are protected.
 3. Entire KMOT area served by KSRE, KXMC-TV and KMCY(CP) all Minot.
 4. Circled numerals are number of services other than KMOT.

MAY 1998

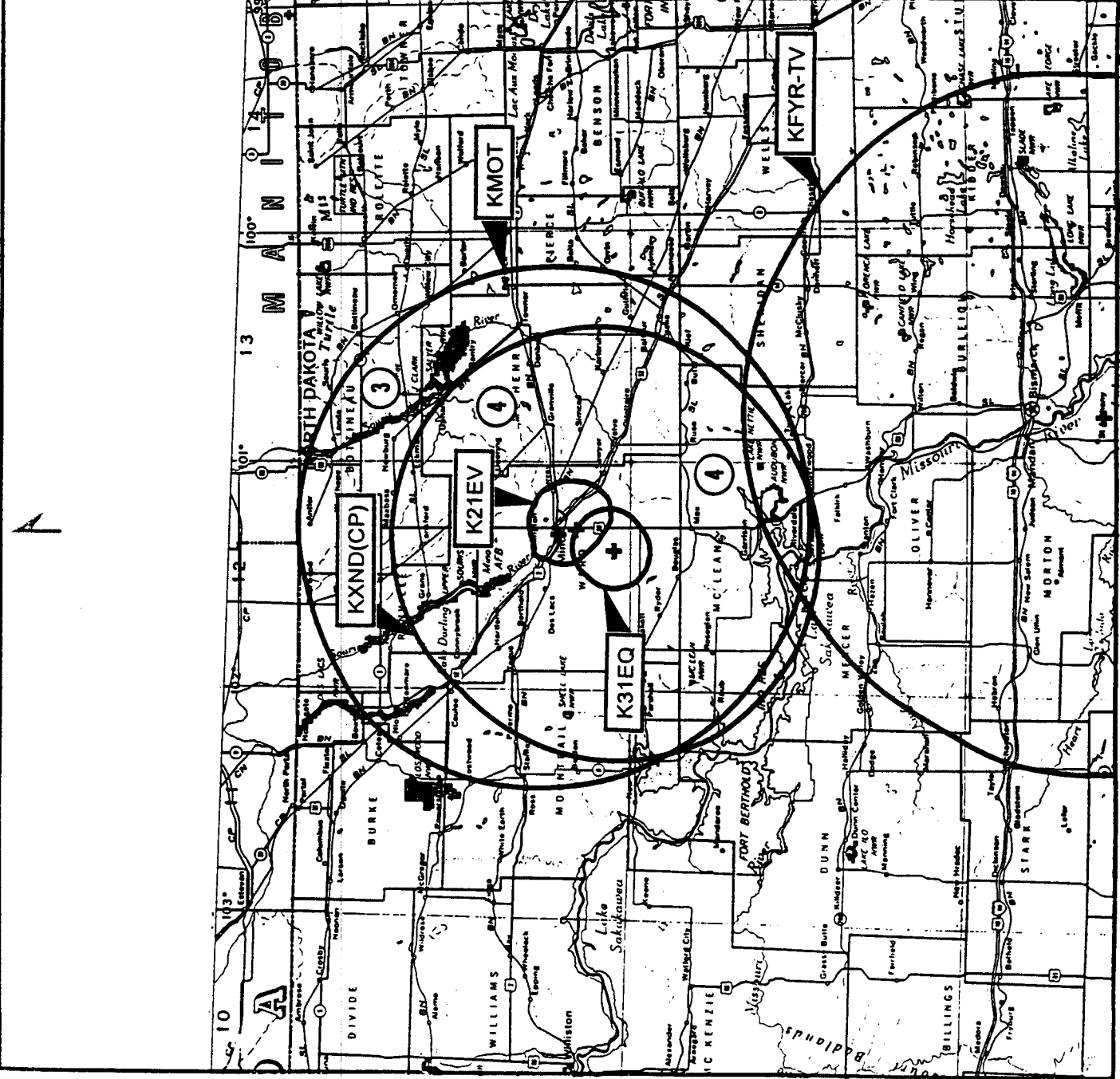
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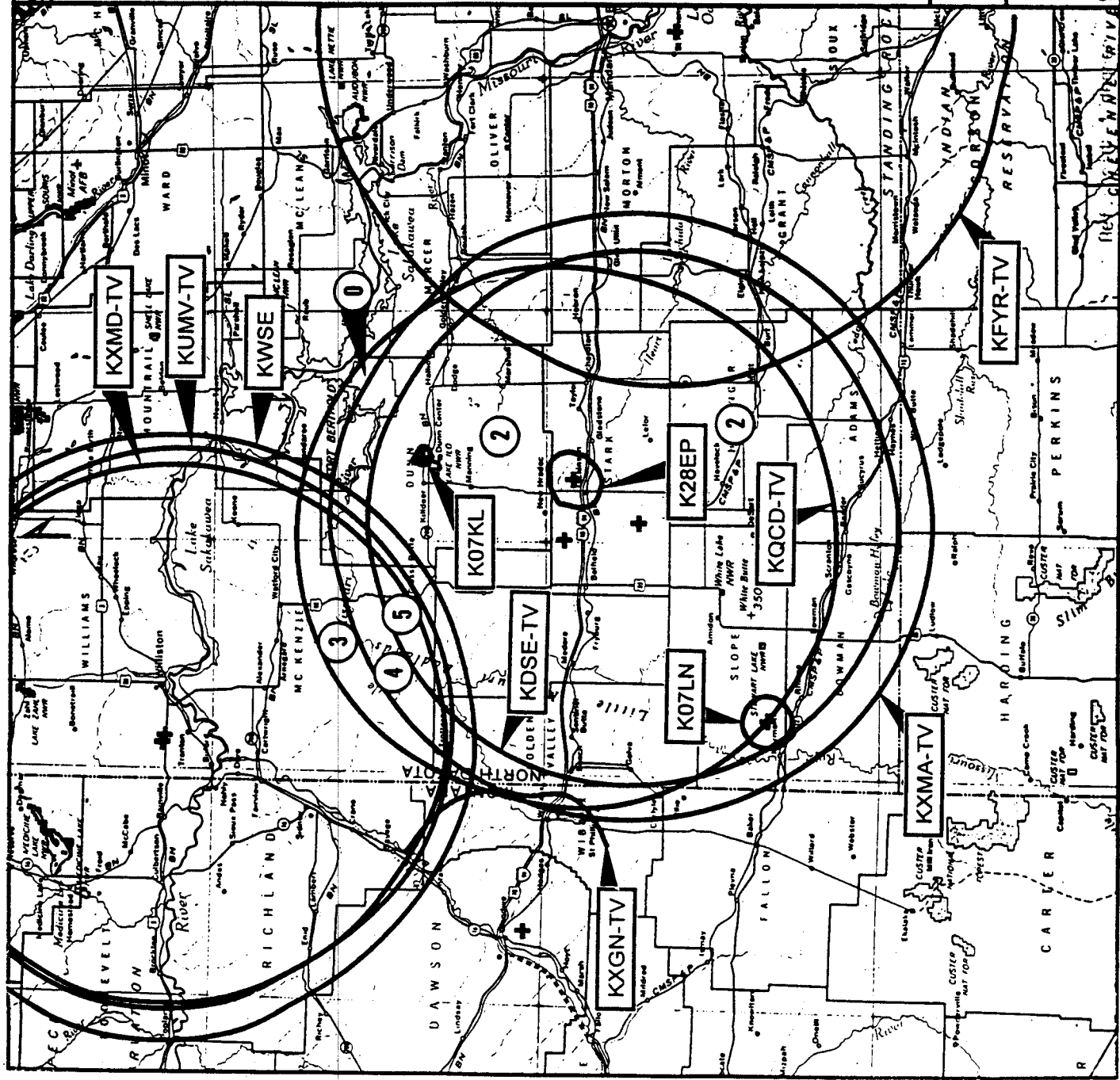


KMOT, MINOT, ND
OTHER SERVICES STUDY

Figure 4

980502





SIGNAL (tm): KFYRTV .MAP

Propagation model: FCC-FCC
 Time: 50.00% Loc: 50.00% Margin: .0 dB
 Climate: Continental Temperate
 Gndcpr: None
 Atm. factor: None
 K Factor: 1.333
 RX Antenna: Omni
 Height: 9.1 mtrs AGL Gain: .0 dBd
 Field strength (at remote)

- Notes:**
1. Full service and satellite TV contours are Grade B.
 2. Translator contours are protected.
 3. Circled numerals are number of services other than KUMV-TV.

MAY 1998



Identification of Television Stations in Figures 1, 2 and 3

<u>Call</u>	<u>Community</u> (ND)	<u>Channel</u>	<u>ERP</u> (kW)	<u>HAAT</u> (meters)	<u>Coordinates</u> (° - ' - ")
KFYR-TV	Bismarck	5	100	427	46 - 36 - 19 N 100 - 48 - 30 W
KMOT	Minot	10	214	207	48 - 12 - 56 N 101 - 19 - 05 W
KUMV-TV	Williston	8	166	323	48 - 08 - 02 N 103 - 51 - 36 W
KQCD-TV	Dickinson	7	316	223	46 - 56 - 49 N 102 - 59 - 17 W

Jules Cohen, P.E.
Consulting Engineer

Figure 8

Identification of TV Stations and Translators in Figure 4

<u>Call</u>	<u>Community</u> (ND)	<u>Channel</u>	<u>ERP</u> (kW)	<u>HAAT</u> (meters)	<u>Coordinates</u> (° - ' - ")	<u>% of Area Served*</u>
KSRE	Minot	6	100	323	48 - 03 - 03 N 101 - 23 - 24 W	100
KXMC-TV	Minot	13	316	344	48 - 03 - 02 N 101 - 20 - 29 W	100
KMCY(CP)	Minot	14	513	829	48 - 03 - 13 N 101 - 23 - 05 W	100
K21EU(CP)	Minot	21	1.00	152 (max)	48 - 12 - 56 N 101 - 19 - 05 W	3
KXND(CP)	Minot	24	1820	253	48 - 03 - 03 N 101 - 23 - 24 W	66
K31EQ(CP)	Minot	31	9.12	137 (max)	48 - 09 - 48 N 101 - 17 - 53 W	3

* Percent of area within KMOT Grade B but outside Grade B of KFYZ-TV and with four or fewer reception services other than KMOT.

Jules Cohen, P.E.
Consulting Engineer

Figure 9

Identification of TV Stations and Translators in Figure 5

<u>Call</u>	<u>Community</u> (ND)	<u>Channel</u>	<u>ERP</u> (kW)	<u>HAAT</u> (meters)	<u>Coordinates</u> (° - ' - ")	<u>% of Area Served*</u>
KXMA-TV	Dickinson	2	100	256	46 - 43 - 30 N 102 - 54 - 56 W	6
KWSE	Williston	4	79.4	278	48 - 08 - 30 N 103 - 53 - 34 W	100
K05KK	Poplar**	5	0.124 (DA)	86 (max)	48 - 07 - 40 N 105 - 04 - 21 W	<1
KQCD-TV	Williston	7	316	223	46 - 56 - 49 N 102 - 59 - 17 W	11
KDSE-TV	Dickinson	9	214	246	46 - 43 - 34 N 102 - 54 - 56 W	2
KXMD-TV	Williston	11	174	299	48 - 08 - 22 N 103 - 53 - 24 W	99
K13IG	Sidney**	13	0.238	72 (max)	47 - 47 - 03 N 104 - 07 - 35 W	1
K40DE	Williston	40	0.851	31 (max)	48 - 08 - 43 N 103 - 37 - 16 W	<1

* Percent of area within KUMV-TV Grade B but outside Grade B of KFYZ-TV and with four or fewer reception services other than KUMV-TV.

** Montana.

Jules Cohen, P.E.
Consulting Engineer

Figure 10

Identification of TV Stations and Translators in Figure 6

<u>Call</u>	<u>Community</u> (ND)	<u>Channel</u>	<u>ERP</u> (kW)	<u>HAAT</u> (meters)	<u>Coordinates</u> (° - ' - ")	<u>% of Area Served*</u>
KXMA-TV	Dickinson	2	100	256	46 - 43 - 30 N 102 - 54 - 58 W	92
KWSE	Williston	4	79.4	278	48 - 08 - 30 N 103 - 53 - 34 W	15
KXGN-TV	Glendive**	5	14.8	152	47 - 03 - 15 N 104 - 40 - 45 W	<1
K07KL	Dunn Center	7	0.011 (DA)	74 (max)	47 - 22 - 07 N 102 - 38 - 00 W	<1
K07LN	Marmath	7	0.024 (DA)	361 (max)	46 - 20 - 25 N 103 - 45 - 18 W	<1
KUMV-TV	Williston	8	166	323	48 - 08 - 02 N 103 - 51 - 36 W	12
KDSE	Dickinson	9	214	246	46 - 43 - 34 N 102 - 54 - 56 W	80
KXMD-TV	Williston	11	174	299	48 - 08 - 22 N 103 - 53 - 24 W	10
K28EP	Dickinson	28	1.1 (DA)	193 (max)	46 - 55 - 15 N 102 - 43 - 42 W	3

* Percent of area within KQCD-TV Grade B but outside Grade B of KFYZ-TV and with four or fewer reception services other than KQCD-TV.

** Montana.

MINOT - BISMARCK - DICKINSON DMA (153)			
State	County	TV Households	Area (sq. km)
Montana	Daniels	890	3,693.7
	McCone	780	6,844.3
	Richland	3,850	5,398.0
	Roosevelt	3,600	6,101.1
	Sheridan	1,740	4,342.5
	Wibaux	490	2,303.4
North Dakota	Adams	1,080	2,558.8
	Billings	400	2,982.4
	Bottineau	3,190	4,321.9
	Bowman	1,370	3,009.8
	Burke	1,170	2,858.3
	Burleigh	24,410	4,229.9
	Divide	1,190	3,261.9
	Dunn	1,380	5,205.9
	Emmons	1,880	3,910.9
	Golden Valley	780	2,595.2
	Grant	1,380	4,298.3
	Hettinger	1,290	2,932.7
	Kidder	1,190	3,500.8
	Logan	960	2,571.1
	McHenry	2,470	4,854.2
	McIntosh	1,580	2,526.0
	McKenzie	2,150	7,102.2
	McLean	3,670	5,466.0
	Mercer	3,350	2,707.7
	Morton	9,020	4,989.4
	Mountrail	2,460	4,724.2
	Oliver	790	1,874.0
	Pierce	1,970	2,636.4
	Renville	1,180	2,265.7
	Rolette	4,630	2,337.6
	Sheridan	690	2,517.0
	Sioux	960	2,834.0
	Slope	300	3,154.5
	Stark	8,530	3,466.1
	Ward	21,640	5,213.6
	Wells	1,960	3,292.8
	Williams	7,700	5,362.7
South Dakota	Campbell	780	1,905.8
	Corson	1,260	6,405.2
	Perkins	1,560	7,437.9
Totals		131,670	159,993.9

MEDIA VENTURE PARTNERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. • ORLANDO • CINCINNATI • SAN FRANCISCO

April 30, 1998

Mr. Clay Pendarvis
Chief, TV Branch
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20554


Dear Mr. Pendarvis:

I acted as one of two brokers for the sale of KFYZ-TV, Bismarck, North Dakota ("KFYZ-TV"), and its satellite stations KQCD-TV, Dickinson, North Dakota, KMOT-TV, Minot, North Dakota, and KUMV-TV, Williston, North Dakota (collectively, the "Satellites"), from Meyer Broadcasting Company to STC Broadcasting, Inc. and STC License Company (collectively, "STC"). During the entire time my associate and I worked on the sale of the stations, no prospective buyer ever inquired about acquiring any of the Satellites for stand-alone operation. In addition, based on our years of experience in the field of media brokerage, we never considered listing any of the Satellites as a separate station. Nor do we believe that any of the Satellites could survive as a stand-alone station.

The Satellites must remain affiliated with KFYZ-TV. The Minot-Bismarck-Dickinson Designated Market Area ("DMA") is a very small market -- only the 151st market in the country, with fewer than 134,000 television households (according to the 1998 Television and Cable Factbook). Moreover, the DMA, which encompasses more than half of the state of North Dakota, as well as counties in neighboring states, is very sparsely populated: Ward County, in which Minot is located, contains only 22,260 television households, and Stark County, in which Dickinson is located, has even fewer -- 8,500 television households. Williams County, in which Williston is located, has a mere 7,800 television households. Based on these demographics, the Satellites would be unable to afford the equipment and staff necessary to operate as viable stand-alone stations, even if any were able to affiliate with some network. In addition, because any of the Satellites that began operating as a stand alone would remain within the Minot-Bismarck-Dickinson DMA, it would have to compete with the other stand-alone commercial stations in that DMA, each of which has one or more satellite stations in order to transmit news and other programming throughout the DMA.

In my professional judgment, there is no way that any of the Satellites could survive as a stand-alone station. I have been active in media brokerage since 1984 and am fully qualified to evaluate the viability of the Satellites. If you need further clarification, please do not hesitate to call.

Cordially,


Charles Giddens
Managing Director