

KOLZ 100.7 (100kW) remains unreceivable. The receiver (Dayton) has been tested and appears to be functioning properly. Reception of KIGN 101.9 (50 kW), KKPL 99.9 (50kW) with no noise as well as KCGY 95.1 (a local Laramie 100kW) are fine. An alternate receiver (Carver using a different antenna and located in a different area within the studio facility) yields the same results as last week. An Inovonics Model 630 receiver was used to check reception using the antenna normally connected to the Dayton receiver used to monitor KOLZ. The 630 does receive audio from KOLZ, but has a significant amount of white noise on the signal, making the audio unusable for on air retransmission.

On April 15th, I was able to reach a receptionist at 1-970-482-5991, who directed me to Dave Agnew's (the designated engineer) extension, after which I left a voice message to please return my call. An attempt to call KOLZ on the 21st resulted first attempt in a fast busy, then 30 minutes later in ringing more than 10 times then dropping to a dial-tone.

I am considering altering our EAS monitoring assignment to exclude KOLZ. This assignment was initially to insure an alternate path for PEP activation. KUWR was supposed to monitor KOA-AM in Denver, but the proliferation of electronic devices spewing non-Part 15 compliant noise has rendered KOA reception as difficult as reception of KTWO-AM in Casper, both of which are often too noisy to even decode the AFSK tones. KOLZ monitors KFBC-AM which is the LP1 for EAS area 2 thus monitoring KOA-AM. KUWR monitored KOLZ as a backup for monitoring KOA-AM via KFBC.

With KOA-AM becoming uncopyable, KUWR has since monitored the NPR advisory channel successfully for several years now with the only missed RWT test being due to recent equipment upgrades and installation in the studios. Since the NPR feed is direct from FEMA in Washington D.C., it provides a more direct and audibly superior link to FEMA than monitoring regional PEP stations.

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