

KTSC-FM
Pueblo, CO
Quarterly Issues/Programs List
Second Quarter, 2019
Date of Preparation: 07/05/2019

KTSC-FM provides its listeners with long-form programming, news stories and public service announcements that address issues of concern to our local community. Among the issues determined to be of most concern to the community during the preceding calendar quarter were:

- Homelessness
- Emergency preparedness
- Earth Day and Recycling
- Colorado Department of Transportation Construction and Safety projects
- Measles and vaccinations
- College admissions process and higher education
- Milk bank
- Swimming and sun safety
- River and camping safety
- Blood donations
- Skin cancer prevention
- Firework safety
- Shelter pet adoption
- Drinking and driving
- Texting and driving
- Child seat safety
- Autism Awareness
- Stroke Awareness
- Childhood hunger
- Suicide prevention and awareness

Quarterly Issues/Program List
April 1, 2019 – June 30, 2019
Radio Station KTSC-FM
Pueblo, CO

ISSUE:

How does CSU-Pueblo serve high school students and first-gen students?

Discussion of Issue:

According to the Colorado Department of Higher Education, only 70 percent of high school students in the nation graduate from high school. Out of that 70 percent, less than 57 percent continue their education at a four year institution. With these low number of students going to college, the public needs to be informed on how to navigate the enrollment process, what resources there are to help with the process and financial assistance, and prepare for college. A large percentage of students living in Pueblo are first generation and have no idea how to start the process.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk 04/7/19 7:00 a.m. – 8:02 a.m.

Vice President of Enrollment Management, Communications and Student Affairs for Colorado State University-Pueblo Chrissy Holliday explained how CSU-Pueblo is helping improve the percentage of high school students that graduate and attend college. CSU-Pueblo has implemented track centers in two high schools in the Pueblo area. Holliday explained that the track centers are a partnership between the University and the high school's counseling departments to offer students one-on-one guidance through the college preparation and enrollment process. CSU-Pueblo has admissions counselors located at the track centers in both D60 and D70 schools to help the high school counselors balance the high volume of students in addition to insufficient staffing and low budgets. The CSU-Pueblo admission counselors help relieve the high school counselors and give the students more individual attention and assistance in the college application process. The students take advantage of the track centers are not required to attend CSU-Pueblo. The admission counselors help the students write essays, complete applications, acquire recommendation letters, set up tours and help them get into contact with counselors from any college they are interested in attending. This is a huge advantage for these students, because it makes the whole process more understandable and less intimidating. Holliday also explained how CSU-Pueblo offers Concurrent Enrollment for students in the Pueblo area which allows high school students to attend college classes and earn college credits before they graduate. Holliday advised students to ask questions, and explore different options, and always be flexible. She also informed the listeners that it is "OK" to enroll in college without deciding an academic major. Holliday explained that the first year of college is built so that students can explore different classes and majors to help them find their passion. (Local).

Quarterly Issues/Program List
April 1, 2019 – June 30, 2019
Radio Station KTSC-FM
Pueblo, CO

ISSUE:

How does the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment serve the citizens of Pueblo?

Discussion of Issue:

On April 10, 1952 the City of Pueblo and Pueblo County merged their separate Health Departments into one agency effective July 1, 1952 designated as the Pueblo City-County Health Department. In 2017, the Pueblo City-County Board of Health recommended a name update to better describe what the public health department is and what services are provided. The name update was approved by the Pueblo City Council and the Board of County Commissioners. Nearly one year later, we followed up with the PDPHE to increase awareness of the services they offer.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk 04/14/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:51 a.m.

Sarah Joseph, the Public Information Officer for the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment, discussed the services provided to the Pueblo community through the health department. Although the department changed its name last year, it was actually formed in the 1950's. The mission of the department is to oversee the health and environment of everyone in a community to make sure it is an informed and healthy environment for all. There are over 80 services offered through the PDPHE. The most commonly used services are birth certificates, death records and the Women Infant Children (WIC) program. WIC is a nutrition program to help income-eligible families with children up to the age of five years and women that are pregnant, postpartum, or breastfeeding. Other services provided through this office include soil, water and paint testing to make sure they are lead free and at safe levels. Food inspections for restaurants and vendors are also conducted by PDPHE. The program also provides breastfeeding education and support. A clinic is available for referrals for family planning, birth control, STD testing and treatment, immunizations, cancer screenings and well-women exams. Services are available through the clinic for both genders and there are no age restrictions. Individuals can also receive information and services for mental health resources, referrals and information, and drug, alcohol and tobacco counseling and referral information can be found at the PDPHE. (Local).

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ISSUE:

What is the importance of recycling?

Discussion of Issue:

The Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment works with the citizens of Pueblo to provide education about recycling, up-cycling and improving our community. In honor of Earth Day, we invited a local expert to explain how the recycling process works, what options are available in the community for recycling, and why it is important to recycle.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk 04/21/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:35 a.m.

Andrea Crockenberg, an Environmental Coordinator with the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment, discussed the significance of Earth Day and recycling. Earth Day is an annual event celebrated around the world on April 22 to demonstrate support for environmental protection. The first event took place in 1970, but has grown into a global event. There are two components to the concept of Earth Day: 1) promote the understanding of the importance of environmental issues, and 2) commit yourself to service on or around Earth Day; like planting trees, cleaning up a stream or highway or helping your local community garden and/or dispose of trash. It is giving back to a community if you find some ownership and pride in beautifying or protecting the actual community that you live in and travel around each day. Crockenberg explained that Earth Day and protecting the environment is important because it is where we all live. Each year there is a theme to incorporate around the globe. This year's theme is endangered species, specifically the honeybee. Pueblo will be celebrating and engaging in a community activity this year called "Bee Smart About Recycling." Crockenberg explained that the word "recycle," means to keep an item or something in the loop. It is using it, breaking it down when finished and then re-making it into another item to be sent back into a community to be used again. To recycle in our community, Pueblo Recycle works in concert with PDPHE to provide this service for our community. Drop off of your separated recyclables, at no cost, at their location and they will continue the process of upcycling. The community benefits from recycling by having less trash in landfills, beautification and re-using materials to cut down on trees and other elements of new products. The three steps to a successful program is: reduce, reuse and repurpose. (Local).

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April 1, 2019 – June 30, 2019
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ISSUE:

What is the importance of emergency preparedness?

Discussion of Issue:

Colorado experienced a large number of wildfires last year. Many homes were evacuated to the south and west of our listening area. Now, due to the increased moisture from this winter and spring, listeners in the surrounding areas are in danger of flash flooding due to their proximity to the burn scars. Emergency preparedness is not a top-of-mind issue in Pueblo. In an effort to increase awareness of emergency preparedness in our community and help families plan for emergencies, we invited an expert from the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment to explain what is needed in a home emergency kit in the event of a home fire or flood.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

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| a. T-Wolf Talk | 04/28/19 | 7:00 a.m. – 7:47 a.m. |
| b. T-Wolf Talk | 05/05/19 | 7:00 a.m. – 7:47 a.m. |

*This program originally aired on Sunday, April 28, 2019 and was re-broadcast on Sunday, May 5, 2019 to highlight the importance of emergency preparedness.

Vanessa Brazee, an Emergency Preparedness and Response Generalist from the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment discussed emergency preparedness, emergency kits and the medical reserve corps to keep the Pueblo community ready in case of an emergency. Brazee explained that her department covers the health and medical portions during an emergency event. They respond to the event, but they are not first responders. Types of emergencies that their office responds to are earthquakes, floods, fire, blizzards, tornadoes and any other unexpected storms. This office checks on the air quality, contacts hospitals and EMS teams to make sure they are aware of the situation at hand and provide resources in the areas of disease, natural disasters, terrorism and other emergency situations. During any season of the year natural disaster can hit, so a kit should be on hand for these. An emergency kit should contain everything needed for 72 hours; this includes water for cooking and hygiene, weather proof radio, non-perishable food items, extra clothing, flashlights, extra batteries and medicines. If you have a pet, you will need their items as well. Animals will need food, a toy for comfort, blanket, leash, collar, and a portable carrier/cage. Brazee reminded listeners to include important documents such as birth certificates, shot records, veterinary papers, house deed/insurance policies/proof of ownership. When disaster hits, you might need to prove who you are, that you

own a pet and that possessions at a location are yours. Paperwork can speed up this process when devastation hits. Your kit should be checked every three months to make sure nothing is expired. The kit should be mobile and easy to retrieve. Kits should be made for your house as well as for your car. You should account for one gallon of water per person, per day. You should also count your animals as a person when figuring how many gallons of water will be needed per day for your family. She also advised that families have an escape plan in place to exit the house in case of a fire and also a meeting place to gather after the evacuation so that everyone can be accounted for. A good idea also is to have an out of town person as a point of contact. This will allow someone from outside your town, who wouldn't be involved in the emergency event, to be able to give information and account for the family members in case of fire, flood or other natural disasters. This year, Pueblo County and the State of Colorado must worry about flooding from the burn scars of last season's wildfires. With the heavy snowfall we received this past winter, there is a 122 percent snow pack in the State of Colorado. Once this starts melting from the summer temperatures, the threat of flooding is great. The causes of most wildfires are lightning, dry brush and extreme heat conditions. Additionally, the start of a wildfire may be caused by throwing out cigarettes or not extinguishing camp fires properly around these dry areas. Pueblo County has a Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) which allows people with and without medical backgrounds to volunteer as support help during an emergency. Volunteers receive free training, education and preparation drills that prepare them to help answer hotline calls, set up materials for possible mass vaccination clinics and provide basic medical services. (Local).

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ISSUE:

Why is a milk bank needed in Pueblo?

Discussion of Issue:

Pueblo's WIC Program housed at the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment opened a second human milk Donation and Outreach Center which joined the national network of Mothers' Milk Bank (MMB). The second facility was created out of a strong need for a second milk bank in Pueblo to serve the Pueblo area and the rural areas surrounding Pueblo to supply Parkview Hospital with breast milk for infants in need

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk	05/12/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:44 a.m.
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This program originally aired on Sunday, January 27, 2019. KTSC-FM rebroadcasted this show in honor of Mother's Day. Nicole Cawrse serves as the WIC (Women, Infants and Children) Program Manager for the Pueblo Public Department of Health and Environment. She discussed the new breast milk bank in Pueblo. Cawrse explained how breast milk is vital to the survival of infants born prematurely. She explained that human breast milk has enzymes that help the infant's immune system fight potential illnesses such as necrotizing endo fasciitis or local flu and virus strands that can be fatal for a premature infant. Milk from other mothers in the same geographic area is important because the donor's body already has the enzymes that are trained to fight virus strands from that specific region. She explained that different viruses, including the flu, have different compositions in different regions, meaning, a flu virus in Pueblo is different from a flu virus in Denver - the virus strand will be different for the different cities. Cawrse also explained how long the breast milk can be stored. She explained fresh milk can be refrigerated for up to 48 hours, frozen milk can be stored up to 6 months, and thawed frozen milk must be consumed within 24 hours. Nicole provided the public with the new drop off location at the Pueblo Public Health and Environment office located at 101 West 9th Street. Cawrse explained that new donors will have to go through a screening process where their blood is tested and screened for harmful illnesses. Nicole explained once the donor passed the application and screening process, then they will pump at home using their own pump then they will freeze the donation and drop it off at the Pueblo Public Health and Environment office. Cawrse also explained that donors must be able to donate at least 150 ounces before they are 18 months from their delivery date. She explained that the reason for this is because milk made by a mom that is over 18 months postpartum has a different consistency and different fats and enzymes in the milk

that new born infants are not able process. She also explained that formula is the only other substitute for mother's milk because other milks don't have the enzymes or fat needed to nourish the growing infant. Nicole also explained the other programs such as WIC, SNAP, TANIFF and Medicaid are available to help low income families, to ensure Pueblo grows healthy babies. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

How is CDOT improving traffic safety in Pueblo?

Discussion of Issue:

There have been a number of major construction zone projects in Pueblo. Interstate 25 is a major roadway linking the southern and northern parts of the state. Pueblo is located in the center of many major roadways branching off north, south, east and west. There are currently 20 active road projects in progress in Pueblo. These are made up of small road repairs, striping, widening and redesigns. The two largest projects are located at Highway 50 West and Pueblo Boulevard and the Illex project on I-25. Both areas see thousands of travelers on the road annually. This is an on-going issue and is a follow up from our show in August 2018.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk 05/19/19 7:00 a.m. – 8:01 a.m.

Communications Manager for the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Michelle Puelen explained the responsibilities of CDOT which include transportation on highways and interstates involving, train, busses, aeronautics and freight transportation. She then explained the different construction projects on the highways and interstates. Currently, the two main active projects in Pueblo are the Ilex project which is between City Center Drive and Abriendo which goes over the heart of downtown Pueblo. The second project is south of Pueblo on I-25 where they are resurfacing the interstate and adding guard rails. The third project is the Highway 50 and Pueblo Boulevard intersection where they are going to finish the intersection and smooth out the road. With the Ilex project, they extended the City Center Drive on ramp to provide a long acceleration lane to make merging onto the interstate safer. On Highway 50 and Pueblo Boulevard, they will be smoothing out the asphalt and adding permanent pavement markings. They also added a jug-handle turn to make turning south onto Pueblo Boulevard safer by not having drivers turn left in front of two lanes of traffic going 65 MPH. It also improves the flow of traffic on Highway 50. Puelen also explained that they are adding signage and warnings for drivers that may accidentally get onto the highway. This is important because drivers going the wrong way on the highway are a major issue in Pueblo and typically results in a fatality. They are looking at every single on and off ramp to learn what they can do to alert the driver and hopefully prevent crashes and fatalities. CDOT plans all working schedules based on the safest work zone and times to work. With safety in mind, most large projects are accomplished at night because there is less traffic flow. CDOT also runs several campaigns in partnership with the Colorado State Patrol. The main campaigns they have are the seatbelt campaign, "Click It or

Ticket,” and “The Heat Is On,” which is the DUI campaign that aims to place more patrol on the roads to limit individuals driving under the influence. “The Heat Is On,” runs during the summer from Memorial Day to Labor Day, and is the most deadly 100 days on the road because of graduation parties, baseball games and holidays. There is an increase in drivers on the road and drivers under the influence because of these festivities. Puelen also explains different options to avoid driving under the influence such as Uber, Lyft, taxis and asking friends and family to drive. Peulen also explains that citizens can report accidents by texting or calling *CSP or *277. She also informs the public of where to find updates and road closers on the roadways in and around Pueblo by going to the website CDOT.org. (Local).

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ISSUE:

How is Pueblo responding to the national measles outbreak?

Discussion of Issue:

According to the Center for Disease Control, measles was declared eliminated in the year 2000. In early 2019, a measles outbreak occurred in the Portland metropolitan area and quickly spread to other states. In an effort to provide current information to listeners, we had our on-campus Director of Student Health Services come in to discuss vaccinations and how to prevent measles.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk 05/25/19 7:00 a.m. – 8:01 a.m.

Carol Daughtery, the Director of Student Health Services at CSU-Pueblo, discussed the recent outbreak of measles and other infectious diseases making a comeback in today's society. The United States is seeing the most cases of measles since 1994 and currently has 880 active cases. It is being reported that New York City has become "ground zero" for the largest and longest lasting measles outbreak in almost 30 years. Daughtery explained that measles are a viral infectious disease that causes fever and an extreme red rash. It is highly contagious and easily spread. It is sometimes called rubella. It is preventable by vaccine. It can be spread by airborne respiratory droplets like a sneeze or a cough; by saliva, by skin-to-skin contact or by coming into contact with a contaminated surface like clothing, doorknobs or countertops. Symptoms are sore throat, red rash, fever and respiratory issues. The illness usually lasts 10 to 14 days. If untreated, it could lead to death in some cases. The reason we are seeing a comeback of measles and other "old" diseases is from non-vaccinations. The only way to avoid it is by getting the immunization for it. You can only contract and break out with the measles once. However, anyone who has had the measles runs the risk of developing sub-acute sclerosing pan encephalitis (SSPE) after seven years. SSPE is a rare but fatal degenerative central nervous system disease. Meningitis and hepatitis are also diseases are on the rise. These are also preventable by vaccines. Meningitis is usually caused by a viral infection, but can also be caused by bacteria or fungal infections. It is treatable by a doctor and it is also spread by airborne droplets and touch. Symptoms are fever, vomiting, headache, limb pain and stiffness. Hepatitis comes in several forms with A and B being the most common. Hepatitis A is a virus that infects the liver and causes inflammation. It is mostly spread through eating or drinking something that is contaminated. Hepatitis B is spread through blood and bodily fluids. It can be contracted through unprotected sex, sharing needles, toothbrushes and razors. Symptoms include fever, abdominal pain, fatigue, nausea, joint pain and yellowing of your skin and eyes. (Local).

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ISSUE:

How can children stay safe in swimming pools?

Discussion of Issue:

The number of accidental drowning deaths for children has seemed to increase. Pueblo is home to a number of community swimming pools and many parents take their children to these swimming pools during the summer. We wanted to look into safety tips and health preventative tips to keep children safe while swimming, examine how they can contract other illnesses from communal pools and how to know if your child has been in the sun too long.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk 06/02/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:51 a.m.

Scott Cowan and Autumn Whittaker, Environmental Health Specialist from the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment, discussed swimming pool, sun and heat safety to keep the Pueblo community informed during the summer season. They explained that drowning is the fifth leading cause for unintentional deaths in children. They also provided many swimming safety tips and best practices. Before going swimming, you should always rinse off for at least one minute before going swimming. This will wash off any bacteria and foreign materials that are on your body and swim suit. Also, ensure that you have not been sick with a stomach bug that causes vomiting or diarrhea because these bodily fluids can contaminate a pool and if you have an open cut or wound area, it must be covered with a waterproof bandage. Using gauze with surgical tape will not fully contain and seal off the open wounded skin area. If you are not comfortable or a strong swimmer, use a life jacket while swimming. Toddlers and babies should not just swim in their diapers; these absorb and hold in all the water. Swim pants or swimmer diapers should be used so that the water is not absorbed but kept out. Only use toys in a pool that are suitable for pool water play. Infants and toddlers should not swim in arm floaties as their floatation device. Never touch, pull or play with pool grates and filters while in the pool. These are part of the pool filtration system and a person or clothing could get caught in it and sucked towards or into it. Chlorine is used to chemically treat the water from blood, vomit, fecal matter and bacteria. If the smell of chlorine is too strong, the pool chemicals need to be checked. Be sure to take breaks from the water every one to two hours to rest. Sunscreen is made to block out the sun's rays to avoid sunburn. The higher the SPF, the more protection from the sun you will have. Be sure to reapply sunscreen every two hours to ensure full coverage the entire time you are out in the reflective water. Signs of too much sun are burns, dehydration, muscle cramps and dizziness. Some of the heat related illnesses are heat stroke, heat exhaustion and heat cramps. You should protect exposed skin with either sunscreen or clothing. Be sure to drink plenty of water and escape to shaded areas during extended periods in the sun. (Local).

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ISSUE:

What should be done to increase personal safety while enjoying water activities, camping and exploring nature?

Discussion of Issue:

Pueblo is home to Pueblo Reservoir which sees many local and out of state visitors during the summer. There have been multiple accidental drowning deaths from boaters on the lake and some may be due to improper safety procedures for their watercrafts. Park rangers assist with a variety of techniques including park safety from criminals, first aid assistance, plant and animal education and water safety. We invited a local park ranger to discuss these issues and changes to the State Park Regulations to inform listeners of these updates as the summer season officially begins.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk	06/09/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:47 a.m.
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Luke Owens, a Park Ranger from the Lake Pueblo State Park informed the Pueblo community about river safety, camping information and changes in some of the state park regulations in preparation for the upcoming summer months. To reserve a campsite, you must now do that on-line or over the telephone. Another new regulation is that the daily park fees have increased by \$1.00. The new limit on crappie fish is 10 per day, per person. While out on the river and lake this summer, people should stay aware of the time spent out in the water and sun. Some signs that you have been out too long are fatigue, cramps and a rise in your body temperature. By remembering to stay hydrated and use sunscreen, you can stay safer while participating in water activities. Owens reminded listeners that life jackets are required if you are going to be rafting, boating, tubing or skiing. If your water craft is motor or gasoline powered, you will also be required to have a fire extinguisher, a sound device and one additional floatation device or life saver. Camp fires are only allowed in the fire pits already provided at the sites. To practice safe camping with fires, avoid using any kind of accelerant to ignite the flame. A fire needs three things to get going and stay lit: heat, fuel and air. Start by laying smaller wood on bottom and build wider and higher leaving air in between the wood. As far as the fuel part, use paper or kindling to get it started with a match or lighter. If you experience any kind of emergency while at the state park, you can call the regular 911 and they will radio a ranger and response team to come to you. (Local).

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ISSUE:

How does a national Type O Blood shortage affect Pueblo?

Discussion of Issue:

In May 2019, the Red Cross issued a call for type O blood donors. Pueblo is home to a blood bank and plasma donation center, which typically sees a high number of donors. Given the national attention of this call for donations, we wondered if Pueblo was experiencing a blood donation shortage and how that could affect our community.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk 06/16/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:48 a.m.

Carol Daughtery, the Director of Student Health Services on the CSU-Pueblo campus discussed information regarding blood types, donations and how it affects a community. There are eight blood types: A positive, A negative, B positive, B negative, AB positive, AB negative, O positive and O negative. O positive is the most common blood type, while O negative is the rarest blood type. The Red Cross announced in May 2019 that there was a shortage of type O blood and encouraged people to donate if they had type O. Even though only 7% of people have type O blood, this type of blood can be used universally with any blood type. Pueblo is not in shortage of blood currently, but if there was a shortage it could affect the community in several ways. Blood banks store blood and blood products, such as platelets and plasma. Hospitals, doctors and first responders use these products every day in a community. Without a ready supply, it puts accident victims and patients within a community in danger. Blood transfusions can happen unexpectedly during a surgery or a procedure. Blood transfusions save 4.5 million people a year, and 21 million units of blood are used on an average per year. To donate blood, you must be at least 18 years of age and weigh at least 115 pounds. It takes about 30 minutes to give one bag of blood, which is what is allowed per person every eight weeks. A transfusion during a routine procedure takes between one to four units of blood. If the wrong type of blood is used during a procedure, the patient could experience blood clots, fever, severe pain and a drop in blood pressure. If you do not know your blood type, you can request for a sample to be typed. It is good information to know in case the Red Cross calls for a particular blood type or in case you are going to have a surgical procedure. If you are scheduling an orthopedic type of procedure, you can actually go in and have your own blood taken out and ready for use in case you need a transfusion during that surgery. (Local).

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ISSUE:

How common is skin cancer?

Discussion of Issue:

Pueblo is famous for its desert-like climate. Every summer the city sees temperatures that average between 90 and 100 degrees almost daily. Given the number of outdoor activities citizens enjoy, including going to the Reservoir, a local community pool or hiking around the area, many citizens are at risk for skin cancer. In an effort to provide education about the importance of proper sunscreen use and signs to look for if you think you may have skin cancer, we asked our local Student Health Services Director to share advice from her 40-year career in healthcare.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk	06/23/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:49 a.m.
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The Director of Student Health Services at CSU-Pueblo, Carol Daughtery, discussed the signs, dangers and prevention tips of skin cancer. She explained that skin cancer is the world's most common cancer. In the U.S., more people are diagnosed with skin cancer each year than all of the other cancers combined. Over 140 deaths have occurred in the State of Colorado alone from melanoma skin cancer in the last state study dated 2016. As a nation, there have been a 1.5 increase in cases every year for the past 10 years. There are three types of skin cancer: basal cell, squamous cell and melanoma. Basal and squamous cells do not spread to other organs internally but melanoma does. All three can affect the immediate surface skin area around it, which means that the actual cancer might be the size of a dime but to treat and/or remove it, could become the size of a quarter because that surrounding area had become infected and under attack. Skin cancer can happen to anyone, any age, any race and any gender. However, the American Academy of Dermatology revealed that skin cancer is the second most common cancer in women ages 15 to 29. This is most likely due to the fact that this age range usually tans outside or in tanning beds more than other age groups. The reason that skin cancer is the most common cancer is because the skin is always exposed. Daughtery advised that listeners examine your body and look for changes in size, shape, color and texture of freckles, moles or new spots that you haven't had previously and to get any questionable spots checked out immediately to reduce further damage or spreading. She noted that the longer you wait or the longer that the affected areas go untreated, the higher the risk of it turning into melanoma and spreading or attaching to your internal organs. She explained some ways to protect your skin is by using sunscreen and re-applying it every one to two hours. Wear long sleeves and caps when you will be outside for extended periods of time. If it is not a water activity, keep hydrated by drinking water as well as

dampening your skin if possible in the pool or body of water and take time out of the sun in a shaded area. If you see a spot that you are concerned about, get a plan of action together and do not stray from it. The longer a person waits, the greater risk they put their health. (Local).

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ISSUE:

How can firework accidents be prevented?

Discussion of Issue:

According to the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, on average 180 people go to the emergency room around the 4th of July due to firework related injuries. Pueblo is home to a teenager who lost four fingers on his left hand and his left eye in a firework related accident in 2017. The public often does not know or understand the safety procedures that are to be used when using fireworks and they also need to understand the laws and regulations that are enforced regarding illegal fireworks.

Programming: KTSC-FM addressed this issue through several different kinds of programs, including public affairs discussions and news stories. The following are illustrative examples of such programming:

a. T-Wolf Talk	06/30/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:47 a.m.
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Captain Woody Percival, Public Information Officer for the City of Pueblo Fire Department, and Brad Davidson, Division Chief for Pueblo West Fire Department, explained that the most common injuries that occur when using fireworks are burns to the fingers, hands and the face because users are not handling the fireworks properly. They also explained that a large amount of the injuries they see are on children because they are not holding them properly or get scared or nervous around the firework and panic. Davidson explained if there is a burn that occurs, the first thing parents need to do is flush the burn with cool water, but not ice water, clean the burned area, and call 911. Percival said that fire crackers, sparklers and bottle rockets are the top three fireworks that cause the greatest amount of injuries. Sparklers are the number one cause of injuries because they burn at 1,000 to 1,800 degrees and leave the metal rod red-hot after the sparking is finished. He said it is like holing a welding rod. Many parents believe giving their kids sparklers is the safest firework because it does not shoot at all but because they are holding the extremely hot rod they are more prone to getting burned because they are prone to move their hand to the burned side of the sparkler as it gets closer to their hand. Sparklers have also been known to catch clothing and people on fire because they hold them too close or wave them around sending the sparks flying through the air. No child under the age of four or five should be allowed to hold a sparkler, let them watch from a safe distance. Percival explained that at the end of the holiday, make sure you store your leftover fireworks in a cool, dry location where kids can't access them. Percival and Davidson said anyone using fireworks should have a bucket of water, an active hose, a shovel and a metal bucket to dispose of the fireworks after they have been allowed to sit for about 30 to 45 minutes after they were set off. Even after a firework is finished, it can still be very hot and have left over chemicals that can cause it to reignite. Davidson and Percival both explain that any fireworks that leave the ground such as mortars, pop bottle rockets, and roman candles are illegal, because they leave the ground in an uncontrolled

manner and often catch neighbor's house gutters and bushes on fire. They explained that if a home is set on fire from an illegal firework, the person who launched it will be charged with a felony in arson. Percival ended the talk by advising all residents to water their lawn and bushes well before the fireworks start launching and also to clean out their gutters. (Local).

Quarterly Issues/Program List
April 1, 2019 – June 30, 2019
Radio Station KTSC-FM
Pueblo, CO

b. Public Services Announcements PSA'S, 30 sec., variable

KTSC-FM broadcast a number of public service announcements throughout the three months providing information texting and driving, autism awareness, bullying and education, child safety and car seats, emergency preparedness, driving under the influence of alcohol, texting and driving, adoption and foster care, suicide awareness and prevention, childhood hunger and shelter pets. (Recorded.)

c. News Programming

During the month of April, KTSC-FM News Department covered important events relating to a variety of local community issues broadcast in our daily five-minute news brief airing at 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The duration of the news brief totaled 25 minutes per week, totaling 100 minutes of news programming for the quarter. (Local).

d. Remote Broadcasts

On April 12, KTSC-FM broadcasted live from 7:30 a.m. until 9 a.m. for Discover Day. This event is designed to reach first generation, non-traditional and freshman students as well as transfer students interested in attending CSU Pueblo. Interviews were conducted with CSU Pueblo Admissions staff to discuss higher education, affordability, financial aid options and scholarship opportunities. Live reads about this event were also broadcasted for two-weeks leading up to this event.

Total duration: 1 hour, 30 minutes.

On April 13, KTSC-FM broadcasted live for the Pueblo Rape Crisis Services “Walk a Mile in Her Shoes” event. This awareness walk and (EM)Power 5k run was held on the CSU Pueblo campus from 1:30 p.m. until 4 p.m. This event serves to raise awareness about sexual assault, domestic and gender violence.

Duration: 2 hours, 30 minutes.