

KTSC-FM
Pueblo, CO
Quarterly Issues/Programs List
Third Quarter, 2019
Date of Preparation: 10/08/2019

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:

- Firework injuries and safety
- Wildfire prevention and safety
- Vaccinations, measles and hepatitis outbreaks
- Wild animal diseases and infections: Plague, Rabies, West Nile Virus, Tularemia
- Active Shooter Situations
- School Safety, transportation, abduction prevention
- Breastfeeding
- Affordable Housing
- Animal Shelter Operations in Pueblo
- Opioid Crisis
- Mental Health for Men and Women
- Food Insecurity for School-aged Children
- 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
July 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019
Radio Station KTSC-FM
Pueblo, CO

ISSUE:

How can individuals avoid injuries when using fireworks?

Discussion of Issue:

On average, 280 people go to the emergency room around the Fourth of July due to firework related injuries. The reason for this is the use of fireworks in celebration of Independence Day. In 2017, Pueblo resident Aaden Valdez lost his left eye and part of his left hand due to improper handling of fireworks. The public often does not know or understand the safety procedures that are to be used when using fireworks as well as the laws and regulations that are enforced with fireworks, including 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.

Captain Woody Percival, the Public Information Officer for the City of Pueblo Fire Department, and Brad Davidson, Division Chief for the Pueblo West Fire Department, explained the most dangerous fireworks that cause the most injuries each year. Captain Percival explained that the most common injuries caused to individuals are burns to the fingers and the hands and the face because they are not handling the fireworks properly. He 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. Chief Davidson explained if there is a burn that occurs, the first thing they need to do is flush the burn with cool water, but not ice water, then clean the burned area and call 911. Captain Percival said that firecrackers, sparklers and bottle rockets are the top three fireworks that cause the highest 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 holding a welding rod. Many parents believe giving their kids sparklers is the safest firework because it does not go into the air. However, because the user is holding the extremely hot rod, they are more likely to get burned due to moving 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 to themselves or waive them around sending the sparks flying through the air. They recommended that no child under the age of four or five be allowed to hold a sparkler, let them watch from a safe distance. Captain Percival recommended that at the end of the holiday the leftover fireworks be stored in a cool dry location where children cannot access them. Captain Percival and Chief Davidson advised 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 cool down for about 30 to 45 minutes after they were set off. They explained that 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 a neighbor's house, gutters and/or 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 to clean out their gutters. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

What is the risk of wild land fires for the 2019 summer season?

Discussion of Issue:

In the summer of 2018, Colorado saw one of the worst wild land fire seasons on record with over 430,000 acres of Colorado forest destroyed and over 450 homes lost. Due to extreme drought conditions and several destructive wildfires last year, the entire State of Colorado was under either a State Two to State Three Fire Ban. These restrictions included no outdoor smoking, including recreational and camping activities. This year, we wanted to discuss the likelihood of such severe fires considering the state has been declared drought free in over a decade.

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	07/7/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:52 a.m.
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Captain Zane Owens, Wild land Fire Coordinator, and Captain Woody Percival, Public Information Officer for the City of Pueblo Fire Department, discussed why last year had such a high rate of fires and why this year, the risk factors are lower. Captain Owens explained that this is the first year in over a decade that Colorado is not in a drought due to the large amount of moisture we received over the winter and spring months; therefore, the fire danger is down. Captain Percival reminded the audience that even though the state has been declared drought-free, people still need to be responsible with their camp fires by ensuring they are put out properly before leaving them unattended. Captain Percival explained proper techniques for managing campfires. Captain Owens noted that people handling fire irresponsibly cause the majority of wild land fires. Other factors that cause wild land fires include vehicles throwing sparks from chains or mufflers or lighting strikes. Captain Owens explained the meaning of fire containment, noting that even though a fire may have a certain percentage of containment, it is not entirely out. Instead, that means that they have created a barrier around the fire 30 percent or 90 percent around the fire. The containment percentage can change because the fire may shift or jump due to weather conditions like wind. Captain Owens explained the wild land fire crews contain the fire by digging and clearing a border around the fire and sometimes pre-burning a border so the fire does not have fuel to feed on. Captain Percival added the best way they can contain a fire quickly is to know about it quickly. In the 21st century everyone has a cellphone so we now have 100 times the eyes and reporters on the fire. He said the best way to report a fire is to call 911 and give as many details as possible, including: if they see smoke or flames, how much or how high the flames are, the location or GPS locations. He explained that sometimes dispatch can ping the phone and learn what area the call is coming from. The more reports they receive, the better so they can better pinpoint the location. Captain Owens said to keep your

property safe, homeowners need to clean up their yard and gutters and create a barrier around the home with rocks or pavement and install metal roofs instead of shingles. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

Are vaccinations effective?

Discussion of Issue:

In 2019, there have been 1,109 reported cases of measles in the United States. This spike in reported cases is due in part a high number of people traveling and the public not getting vaccinated. With the upcoming school season, all public school students are required to be vaccinated, but many parents have concerns about the effects of vaccines and the potential risks and dangers of vaccinations. The Pueblo Department of Health and Environment came to educate the community about the importance of vaccinations.

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	07/14/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:59 a.m.
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Zak VanOyen, Registered Nurse and the Clinic Program Manager from the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment, discussed how immunizations work and why they are important for the safety of the community. VanOven explained that vaccinations work by injecting a dead virus into the body so that the body can build immunity to the virus. Then, he explained the difference between live vaccinations and dead vaccinations. He pointed out the alarming number of reported measles cases are at 1,109 in the U.S. He reasoned that there are large populations of citizens in the U.S. that refuse to get vaccinated. Due to the number of unvaccinated individuals, the measles virus is beginning to grow in the nation again. VanOven said that children at six months of age start receiving their first round of vaccinations and then their doctor places them on a schedule. He said if a kid is off the schedule or has missed several vaccinations that the kids can get vaccinated anytime, and if they are off schedule, then they should see the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment or their primary care physician. He also explained that students going to public school are required to get vaccinated because that protects the other kids and the community from an outbreak, as well as the kids themselves. VanOven addressed the common question, “Can vaccines cause autism and learning defects?” He explained that there is no actual data or connection between vaccinations and autism, and there was a false connection between the vaccinations and autism. VanOven noted that the symptoms of autism begin to show in infants around six month old, which coincides with the same time frame that the vaccinations start. He also explained the study that was conducted to attempt to prove the connection between the two was a rigged and false study, and that several studies have been conducted since and have found no correlation between vaccines and autism. He described that it is more dangerous for kids to be exposed to the virus through a chicken pox party like parents did in the past. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

What is being done to address mental health issues for men and women?

Discussion of Issue:

Pueblo is a low-income community with many residents living at or below the poverty line. Many residents are also living with undiagnosed or untreated mental health illnesses and substance abuse issues and they are not able afford treatment for these issues and illnesses. Our community has had a long history of mental health issues and lack of awareness and education. The Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment has worked with the youth to address teen suicides, but there are other areas to help including men and their hesitance to seek help for mental health issues and postpartum depression.

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	07/21/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:40 a.m.
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Health Promotional Specialists Colter DeWitt and Lindsey Dunbar from the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment discussed a new program called Man Therapy and Pregnancy Related Depression. Man Therapy is a new campaign in Pueblo using a humorous tone. This program is designed to lighten the subject of male depression and problems that men face in an attempt to give them a way to open up and find information related to various situations such as depression, divorce and anxiety. Men experience stress in different ways that women do. Men have a 3.5 higher rate of dying by suicide than women. Men aged 25 to 64 accounts for the largest number of suicide deaths in the United States. Articles and videos are available for individual viewing on the website for PDPHE or to talk to someone one-on-one. Dunbar pointed out that some women experience depression during and after pregnancy. It is estimated that 20 percent of women are diagnosed with some sort of postpartum depression. Some symptoms that are experienced with postpartum depression include withdrawing from family and friends, crying spells, different sleeping habits and/or sadness that seems to always be present. They explained that if these symptoms last longer than two weeks, these feelings are not just the “baby blues” and women need to go to their provider to see if it has moved into the postpartum depression area. Some things that can cause some women to experience this over other women are genetics, social environment, relationship problems and economic situations. If you are experiencing any of the above problems, whether it is just starting or feeling that it is hanging on, you should reach out to someone. Tell a friend, a confidant or your doctor. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

Are vaccinations effective?

Discussion of Issue:

Over 300 million people in the world are unknowingly living with some form of hepatitis and 1.6 million people die from hepatitis. The Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment is hoping to have hepatitis eradicated by 2030 through vaccinations and awareness. December 2018 saw an outbreak of hepatitis in Freemont, Pueblo and El Paso counties.

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

07/28/2019

7:00 a.m. – 7:37 a.m.

Margret Comstock, Registered Nurse and Regional Epidemiologist for the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment, discussed the different types of hepatitis, how they are each contracted and treated. Comstock explained that hepatitis A and B are curable through medication and time, but hepatitis C is a chronic illness that can be managed through medications. She explained that the A and B strains are the most common types and have a gestation period of about two months, even with medication. She said the symptoms of hepatitis are feeling weak, lack of energy, and yellow coloring of the skin and eyes also called jaundice. She explained that jaundice might not be present until later as the illness progresses. Comstock explained that in December 2018 there was an outbreak of hepatitis in Fremont and El Paso counties and there were 90 reported cases of the illness in Colorado, and 60 of those cases were hospitalized. Only two of those cases were reported in Pueblo and 70 had been reported in El Paso County. Comstock explained that hepatitis A is a vaccine preventable virus. She went into detail about what types of communities are at a higher risk of being exposed by explaining that the homeless population and those who use opioids recreationally has a higher percentage of exposure to hepatitis, because they are often eating old and contaminated food and sharing needles and utensils without properly cleaning them. Comstock explained how in Pueblo there are several urgent care facilities and a shelter that the homeless can go to for testing, vaccinations and treatment. She explained how a single hepatitis case could be traced back to a specific time frame and area by asking the patient their eating and traveling habits. Comstock said as a community we can help reduce hepatitis exposure by helping spread awareness and be understanding of those around you who have a higher risk of exposure and help them become educated about vaccinations and how to avoid the behaviors that contract the illness. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

What do you do if you come in contact with an animal or insect that has tested positive for the plague, rabies, West Nile Virus and tularemia?

Discussion of Issue:

The City of Pueblo and the surrounding areas there have been seen confirmations of animals and insects testing positive for the plague, rabies, West Nile Virus and tularemia. It is important for the public to be informed of the presence of these diseases so they can avoid and prevent an outbreak and know that if they are not treated timely and properly, these illnesses can be deadly.

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	08/04/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:51 a.m.
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Beth Penrod, Communicable Disease Specialist, and Kristi Bartolo, Environmental Health Specialist, for the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment, discussed diseases transmitted through animals and insects to humans and how to prevent contracting these diseases. Penrod started the conversation by explaining that there have not been any human cases of plague, rabies, West Nile, or tularemia yet. Bartolo explained that in Pueblo, there have been over 14 confirmed raccoons with rabies, rabbits and soil have tested positive for tularemia, prairie dogs, fleas and ticks have tested positive for the plague and mosquitos have tested positive for West Nile Virus. Bartolo defined the plague by noting that it is a bacterial infection most commonly seen in rodents and typically spreads through bites. Penrod noted the best way to avoid getting the plague is to stay away from wild rodents such as prairie dogs, rats, and squirrels, and if you see a large number of them dead do not approach or touch them, just call the division of Health Alert Diseases Carried by Wildlife located at the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment and they will remove and test them. They both described the symptoms of the plague and noted that they are the similar as the flu, but with swollen and painful lymph nodes, and if they feel these symptoms they need to go to the doctor. Penrod defined West Nile as a virus carried by mosquitos that must have a host to live. The symptoms are also similar to the flu. She explained that in order to prevent contracting West Nile Virus, property owners must dump any standing water around the home, wear bug spray with deet, long sleeves, and pants, give pets fur drops with deet, and avoid going outside during dusk and dawn because those are the times when mosquitos feed. They each defined rabies as a virus that gets into the nervous system and takes over the brain. There is a vaccination for rabies, but it must be specially requested. The virus is not curable and is 100 percent fatal. Penrod said the best way to avoid rabies is to vaccinate your pets and never touch a dead animal, or a raccoon that is out in the daytime and looks confused. They advised listeners that if they have come in contact with rabies,

to seek medical attention immediately. The symptoms can be treated in human cases that are caught early. Penrod defined tularemia (or tulli for short) as a bacterial infection contracted from rabbits and that can live in the soil where a rabbit or small animal with tulli died. Tulli can infect a human or animal if they breathe in dust particles containing the bacteria or if they touch an animal with tulli. This infection can be treated and has the same symptoms of the flu as well. Bartolo said the best ways to avoid tulli is to wear a mask when doing yard work and not to touch or handle wild animals. To dispose of a dead animal, wear gloves and use a shovel to put it in a trash bag. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

How do I react if I'm in an active shooter situation?

Discussion of Issue:

On Saturday, August 3, 2019, there were two active shooter situations only 13 hours apart in El Paso, Texas and Dayton, Ohio. The El Paso shooting claimed 22 lives and 24 others were injured, the Dayton shooting claimed 9 lives and 27 others were injured. With active shooter situations increasing throughout the nation, it is important for the local audience to know how to react and what to do to in order to survive an active shooter situation.

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	08/11/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:29 a.m.
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Lieutenant Clifford Kindred with the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office discussed how to recognize and survive an active shooter situation. Lieutenant Kindred defined an active shooter as an individual that is active and engaged in killing people in a confined or public area. He also explained that an active shooter situation can occur anywhere there is heavily populated areas such as stores, concerts, bars and restaurants. He said there has been 125 deaths and 96 injuries from active shooter situations in the United States in 2019. Lieutenant Kindred said common warning sign may appear as anyone who is interested in any type of terrorism, someone showing intentions to commit violent acts, individuals that have an obsession with other active shooter situations and any other alarming behavior. He noted that if you observe these warning signs in anyone, you should report it to the police immediately or if you see someone suspicious in a public place and you have a concern that they maybe an active shooter to call 911 or the number of the local law enforcement. Lieutenant Kindred said that there is not an active shooter profile. These individuals can come from many different backgrounds and ethnicities. He said the best way to survive the situation is to be prepared by going through scenarios with your teams and coworkers and have an emergency action plan and know where the exits are. Lieutenant Kindred explained the best ways to respond to an active shooter is to run, hide or fight in that order. First thing to try and do is to run and get out of the area. Next, is to hide and stay silent and lock any doors if possible. Your last option is to fight by throwing things at the shooter and distracting them to then attempt to disarm the shooter. Your plan or response can change because the situation is unpredictable and can evolve quickly. Lieutenant Kindred said most active shooter situations last about 10 to 15 minutes, because law enforcement intervenes or the shooter commits suicide due to the presence of law enforcement. He warned that if you are in this situation, before you start helping someone else, make sure you are safe and in a situation that you can render aid without endangering yourself. He explained that once the police enter the area to stay where you are and show your hands. Do not approach the officers. If they need to know where the shooter is just point in the direction. The police enter first will not provide aid until the

threat is naturalized. Lieutenant Kindred ended the conversation by explaining there is a video called run, hide, fight on the Pueblo County Sheriff office website the audience can watch to learn more about the run, hide or fight techniques. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

How can I prepare my child for back to school safety issues?

Discussion of Issue:

Before the start of the new school year, parents need to be informed of school-related safety issues, including abductions and school bus safety. In 2018, there were three attempted abductions of school-aged children in Pueblo. Additionally, over 25,000 children are injured and hundreds of children lose their lives annually due to bus and traffic related accidents each year. The national news showed trends of drivers passing school busses and narrowly avoiding killing a child leaving the bus. Locally, drivers were largely ignoring speed limits surrounding schools during the first week of school for some locations and law enforcement out patrolling those areas.

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 08/18/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:48 a.m.

Lieutenant Clifford Kindred with the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office starts the conversation with reviewing active shooter situations by explaining the run, hide or fight tactics in surviving an active shooter. He also explained that it is a good idea to check a child's backpack before they go to school periodically, and know what objects are banned from schools including guns, knives, drugs and anything that resembles a gun. Lieutenant Kindred then explained safety precautions related to stranger danger by noting ideal routes to go to school which should avoid open lots, parks and crossing busy streets. The route to school should also be populated and have crossing guards. Kids should use the buddy system and walk with a partner or adult. Lieutenant Kindred explained if a stranger tries to get a child in their vehicle, that the child should scream and run to the closest trusted adult. He explained that making a scene and drawing attention will deter the stranger, and it is helpful if the child can remember details about the vehicle or stranger, but not at the cost of their safety. Lieutenant Kindred said it is a good idea to create a safe word in case your child is in danger. The safe word should be something simple to remember so they can text or use it in a phone call to alert their parents that they need help or are in danger. Parents should also have a code word that someone picking them up would have to give the child for them to get in the car. Lieutenant Kindred also spoke about bus safety and said the most dangerous area around a bus is within 10 feet from the bus, because that is often the blind zone of the driver. He said that children need to cross 10 feet in front and away from a bus. He also explained that it is against the law to pass a bus anytime it is loading or the stop sign is out. If you do pass a bus with the sign out, you will be summoned to court and receive a hefty fine. He also discussed driving in school zones safely, by explaining that anytime children are present, even on the weekends, the speed is reduced and the fines are doubled. When dropping off and picking up children, parents must follow the route that is designated by the school. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

What is the school district doing to address food insecurity issues among school-aged children?

Discussion of Issue:

Food insecurity has impacted a large number of children in the district as well as on the university's campus. School children usually receive one meal per day, and that's provided through a free lunch program via the school district. That means these children usually do not eat breakfast, dinner or anything over the weekend. Several agencies in town have partnered with District 60 to bridge the gap of food insecurity issues for many school-aged children in 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	08/25/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:40 a.m.
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Jill Kidd, the Director of Nutrition Services for School District 60, explained that there are 31 schools under District 60, equating to about 16,000 children in the district. Out of these schools, only four do not meet the federal requirement for the no cost breakfast and lunch nutrition programs. She explained that in order for residents to qualify for the National School Lunch program, your family must be receiving some sort of state assistance such as Medicaid or SNAP. Pueblo has over 7,000 families receiving SNAP food benefits and District 60 serves over 9,000 breakfasts in the classroom each school day. It is estimated that 40 percent of school-aged children bring a lunch from home instead of utilizing the lunch program. The purpose of the programs are to ensure that kids are receiving daily nutrition values that they may not be getting at home and to bridge the gap in SNAP benefits that a majority of the students are a part of. By providing these meals at no cost, the families can use their home food and SNAP benefits longer instead of using it for these two meals for the children. Some schools also offer weekend food packs for the younger-aged children that include fruits, cereal bars and non-perishable foods. Kidd explained that District 60 participates in the Care and Share and School Pantries programs. Over the summer, they partnered with the libraries to provide lunches to children 18 years of age and younger Monday through Friday. They had a total of 16 sites and prepared 29,389 meals for our students in the community. District 60 also offers after school programs that partner with the Boys and Girls Club and the libraries. At these programs, kids also receive a snack and a dinner meal before being picked up for the evening. These meals are cold meals like the ones that are served during the summers. This is another way that District 60 helps with nutrition outside of the classroom. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

Why is breastfeeding important?

Discussion of Issue:

Many mothers and soon-to-be mothers struggle with deciding whether to breastfeed or give formula to their infants. Pueblo historically has a high pregnancy rate (teen pregnancy rates have somewhat decreased in the last five years) and this question comes up frequently for women. The Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment is known as a resource for women and for family planning. They provide many programs to assist low-income families including their award-winning Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program. Pueblo is also launching several milk banks to assist mothers who are unable to breastfeed or produce enough rich milk.

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 09/01/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:50 a.m.

Public Health Registered Dietitian Lori Middleton, and Regional Breastfeeding Peer Counselor Coordinator, Sonja Lindsey-Crites, both from the Pueblo Department of Public Health and Environment discussed the services offered to the Pueblo community. WIC stands for Women, Infant and Children and 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. They also provide breastfeeding education and support. Families automatically qualify for WIC if they participate in Medicaid, SNAP or TANF. The PDPHE and WIC recognize that breastfeeding is important and the best way to protect the health of mothers and their infants. It is recommended to exclusively breastfeed a child for the first six months, followed by breastfeeding as a supplement for up to two years. Services that fall under the WIC program include education, lactation support and breast pumps. Their office shows that 50 to 60 percent of women in Pueblo County breastfeed and that 95 percent of women in the State of Colorado breastfeed. Benefits from breastfeeding include antibodies to help fight infections, needed nutrients for bone and growth and development, and it also helps the mother lose weight and provides a bond between the mother and infant. Pueblo is also providing breast milk banks. These banks help provide infants in the Pueblo community with breast milk while in the hospital or when a mother can not produce rich enough milk. Breastfeeding peer counselors are available seven days a week until 10:00 pm year-round. There are also peer groups that new mothers or mothers-to-be can join. These help provide tips, support and socialization to the mothers and infants. Breast milk can be stored on the counter for up to four hours, in the refrigerator for four days or in the freezer for six months. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

What is being done to address the issue of affordable housing?

Discussion of Issue:

Colorado's population is increasing, and Pueblo is seeing an increase in home and rent prices leading many individuals to become homeless due to unaffordable rent or mortgage payments. Mayor Gradisar and other commissioners are forming committees to examine and find solutions to the issue of affordable housing. However, we looked into what is currently available to help residents afford homes and secure housing.

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	09/08/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:53 a.m.
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NeighborWorks Southern Colorado (NWSC) has been serving the Pueblo community for 42 years. Their mission statement is to promote healthy, vibrant neighborhoods and serve as the first choice for homebuyer resources in Southern Colorado. Their organization has participated in low-income programs for the community such as providing new air conditioning units and new heating units that are energy efficient and given to Pueblo residents in need. Now, their focus is on affordable housing and making it accessible to the Pueblo community. Pueblo's mayor has formed a committee to address this missing component in our community. NWSC is focused on community development and resident engagement projects that will provide opportunities for community self-investment and improvement. With 40 years of experience and a network of community partners, they are striving to meet the needs of our community. They aim to accomplish this by offering personal financial education and home purchase tools, to help navigate the marketplace and get families into homes they love. Programs that are available through their organization are Financial Fitness, Homebuyer Education and Homeowner Development. They help individuals find out their credit score and where it should be, but also teaches residents how to budget, save, plan and move forward towards becoming a homeowner. Occasionally, NeighborWorks has rentals as well as new homes to help get Pueblo residents into a home. Their organization can also help with small business loan referral programs and rental sites for the business. Education and lending are not all that they do for the Pueblo community. Through community economic development, NWSC are a part of the Main Street Project, the Real Estate Development Program for the affordable housing communities and Neighborhood Watch promoters and trainers. (Local.)

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ISSUE:

What is being done to address the animal shelter and stray population in Pueblo?

Discussion of Issue:

Last year, the Pueblo Animal Shelter was accused of not properly serving the Pueblo community or providing enough treatment and assistance to lost or surrendered animals. Their service contract with the City and County of Pueblo expired in December 2018. Following the expiration, the City and County of Pueblo did not renew their contract and they lost the bid to continue providing services. After several tumultuous months with a new shelter taking control of the operations and then their subsequent closure, the City and County of Pueblo resumed contract negotiations and settled on an agreement with the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region-Pueblo who is now responsible for animal control and shelter operations.

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 09/15/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:48 a.m.

b. T-Wolf Talk 09/29/19 7:00 a.m. – 7:48 a.m.

A rebroadcast of this program was aired at the above dates and times.

The City and County of Pueblo recently signed another contract with the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region (HSPPR) to service the Pueblo community. The Community Relations Specialist for HSPPR-Pueblo discussed how their organization will be conducting “Socially Conscience Sheltering.” She explained that this concept is based on respectful treatment of animals. It’s about placing every healthy and safe animal that ends up in a shelter or rescue. It’s about transparency and leadership, thoughtful public policy and safe communities. The HSPPR-Pueblo explained that by working in this manner, it creates the best outcomes for all animals while nurturing the human-animal bond. Once the contract was in place, the shelter had to completely re-staff. There are roughly 40 employees on staff at the Pueblo location including a full-time veterinarian. New programs that are being brought to Pueblo will be Foster Care and Behavioral, but they are still getting those ready. Currently, the Pueblo Shelter is housing 80 dogs and 90 cats that are available for adoption. She explained that the adoption process requires and ID, an application and a background check for cruelty to animal offenses. Other services available through the HSPPR-Pueblo are animal control, animal abuse, animal surrenders, micro chipping, and education programs for people and animals. She reminded listeners that all animals, no matter the species, should receive a rabies shot every 1-3 years and a distemper vaccination yearly. Another program that will be launching this year through the Humane Society is the Wellness Wagon. This will be a mobile animal service vehicle to reach remote

locations that do not have access to a convenient vet or animal care. A population control program called TNR is helping reduce the stray population of animals in Pueblo. This program is a Treat, Neuter and Release program. The Human Society recently helped out with a cat issue at another shelter. The state came in and the HSPPR stepped up to recuse 123 cats from this shelter. All of the cats tested positive for ringworm and other illnesses. These cats are currently quarantined and being treated twice a day in the basement area of the Colorado Springs shelter location. (Local.)

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

ISSUE:

What is being done to address Pueblo's opioid crisis?

Discussion of Issue:

On October 26, 2017, President Trump declared the opioid epidemic a public health emergency. The crime rates in Pueblo have increased drastically and the rise of opioid use in Pueblo has also increased. Since the legalization of marijuana, the Pueblo community has seen a rise in opioid substance abuse. KTSC-FM originally aired an interview with Dr. Michael Nerenberg about the clean needle exchange program and his work trying to reduce the opioid addiction in Pueblo on March 4, 2018. After the show aired, a listener was inspired to go into treatment. She contacted Dr. Nerenberg on August 1, 2018 to tell him about hearing the interview and how it inspired her to seek treatment and recovery with his program. Since this is an on-going issue in our community, we examined another agency that is trying to reduce the number of opioid users and deaths in 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	09/22/19	7:00 a.m. – 7:48 a.m.
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The growing opioid crisis in our nation has not missed the community of Pueblo. The Southern Colorado Health Network has an office located in Pueblo and within that operation is another organization, SURE Pueblo - this stands for Substance Use Response Ecosystem. Within this organization, they have 12 pods that work together to form strategies to effectively improve the quality of life for citizens in Pueblo. These pods are: Data, Community, Business, Public Policy, Safety and Emergency Response, Judicial, Prevention, Harm Reduction, Treatment, Provider, Youth and Meth and Marijuana. Brian Brewer is the Syringe Access Program Manager under the Harm Reduction pod. Brewer explained that Pueblo is the “hub city” in Southern Colorado. This means that drugs coming in from out of the country and state land in Pueblo for distribution to surrounding towns and move north through Colorado. The definition of opioids is substances that act on opioid receptors to produce morphine-like effects. Medically, they are primarily used for pain relief, including anesthesia. However, many citizens use them for recreational use. He explained that regardless of their style of use, any form of opioid is addictive and can lead to addiction and dependency. He explained that many things fall into harm reduction including providing clean supplies, building trust and meeting people on their own grounds, education, first aid kits and Narcan- the opioid overdose drug. The Harm Reduction pod serves the Pueblo community by providing a community clean up effort, educational classes and a syringe exchange program. The purpose of the exchange program is to reduce the chance of spreading

disease from sharing needles, to hand out clean supplies, fentanyl test strips and education on how to use Narcan in case someone experiences an overdose. Brewer explained that Fentanyl is also showing up in Pueblo mixed into other drugs like heroin and meth. In fact, 60 percent of the heroin in Pueblo that has been tested is showing positive for fentanyl, and 0 percent of the meth tested is showing positive. This means that it makes the drugs even stronger and a person could and does overdose more often. Hepatitis C and HIV have also been increasing in Pueblo County among needle sharers. One attempt to slow down and stop the spread of these diseases is by offering the clean, no-cost needles to people who come to the SURE Pueblo office during the exchange days and times. Information about treatment referral programs and getting off any substance is also available through the SCHN SURE Pueblo program. Brewer noted that education and referrals are not brought up or suggested to the clients, and the clients must ask for help or information first before it can be given out. He noted that the SURE Pueblo program sees about 200 people per week through all of their pods. (Local.)

Quarterly Issues/Program List
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b. Public Services Announcements PSA'S, 30 sec., variable:

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

c. News Programming

During the last quarter, 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; duration of 25 minutes per week, totaling 125 minutes of news programming for the last three months. (Local).

d. Remote Broadcasts

On August 28, KTSC-FM broadcasted live from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. for the Student Involvement and Employment Festival for Welcome Week. This event served to inform students of opportunities on campus, as well as connect the community to students. Interviews were conducted with staff from the Office of Student Engagement and Leadership and discussed the importance of getting involved in campus and the community.
Duration: 3 hours.

KTSC-FM was a community partner for the Colorado State Fair from Friday, August 23 through Sunday, September 1. As part of our community partnership, the radio station broadcasts live from the Small Animal Building at the Fairgrounds and conducts interviews with the General Manager of the Colorado State Fair, members of the media relations team, as well as 4-H and FFA members. The content of these interviews and broadcasts serve the community by providing information about the economic impact of the State Fair to the Pueblo economy, information regarding agriculture, arts, culture, farming industry, animal husbandry programs as well as information about the 4-H and FFA programs. KTSC-FM broadcasted live on six days during the fair. Dates of the broadcasts: August 23, August 24, August 25, August 30, August 31, September 1. Specialty days included the State Fair's 5k which promoted active and healthy lifestyles for families and Alumni night which engaged the community and members from the alumni association.
Total duration: 28 hours.

On September 12, KTSC-FM broadcasted live from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. for the CHASS BBQ event. The event is hosted by the College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences and aims to inform the community and current students of the program offerings within the college.

Interviews were conducted with faculty and staff from the departments of history, psychology, sociology, English, Communication and Rhetoric, Chicano Studies, Mass Communications, World Languages and several on-campus student clubs and organizations.

Duration: 3 hours.

On September 13, KTSC-FM broadcasted live from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. for Pack Fest. This was a campus event designed to bolster school spirit and connection with students, faculty and staff. Associated Students Government and the Campus Activities Board hosted the event. Interviews were conducted with representatives from both departments.

Duration: 3 hours.

On September 21, September 28, KTSC-FM broadcasted live from for two hours on each day before the football game. Talking points included recapping the football program's season last year and how their season has gone this year. Each game highlighted important events including Band Day on September 28. We talked about the local area bands performing at halftime and also interviewed the Director of Alumni and Community Relations, Tracy Samora, to discuss the importance of staying connected and involved with your alma mater and highlighted the importance of community involvement for the featured days.

Total duration: 4 hours.