

**Before the  
Federal Communications Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of )  
 )  
 Advanced Television Systems )  
 and Their Impact upon the )  
 Existing Television Broadcast ) MM Docket No. 87-268  
 Service )

**FIFTH REPORT AND ORDER**

**Adopted: April 3, 1997**

**Released: April 21, 1997**

By the Commission: Chairman Hundt and Commissioners Quello and Ness issuing separate statements; Commissioner Chong concurring in part and issuing a statement.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Television has played a critical role in the United States in the second half of the twentieth century. A technological breakthrough -- digital television -- now offers the opportunity for broadcast television service to meet the competitive and other challenges of the twenty-first century.<sup>1</sup>

2. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("1996 Act") provided that initial eligibility for any advanced television licenses issued by the Commission should be limited to existing broadcasters, conditioned on the eventual return of either the current 6 MHz channel or the new digital channel. Today we adopt rules to implement the statute. Our rules are designed to give digital television the greatest chance to meet its potential. We recognize the challenges that will be faced by broadcasters in adopting this new technology. Accordingly, we have generally refrained from regulation and have sought to maximize broadcasters' flexibility to provide a digital service to meet the audience's needs and desires. Where appropriate, however, we have adopted rules we believe will ensure a smooth transition to digital television for broadcasters and viewers. These rules include an aggressive but reasonable construction schedule, a requirement that broadcasters continue to provide a free, over-the-air television service, and a simulcasting requirement phased in at the end of the transition period. Further, we recognize

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<sup>1</sup> This *Fifth Report and Order* follows the adoption of a standard for the transmission of digital television. *Fourth Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 11 FCC Rcd 17771 (1996) (*Fourth Report and Order*). We have previously issued the following documents in this proceeding: *Notice of Inquiry* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 2 FCC Rcd 5125, 5127 (1987) (*First Inquiry*); *Tentative Decision and Further Notice of Inquiry* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 3 FCC Rcd 6520 (1988) (*Second Inquiry*); *First Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 5 FCC Rcd 5627 (1990) (*First Order*); *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 6 FCC Rcd 7024 (1991) (*Notice*); *Second Report and Order/Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 7 FCC Rcd 3340 (1992) (*Second Report/Further Notice*); *Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 7 FCC Rcd 5376 (1992) (*Second Further Notice*); *Memorandum Opinion and Order/Third Report and Order/Third Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 7 FCC Rcd 6924 (1992) (*Third Report/Further Notice*); *Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making/Third Notice of Inquiry* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 10 FCC Rcd 10541 (1995) (*Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*); *Fifth Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 11 FCC Rcd 6235 (1996) (*Fifth Further Notice*); *Sixth Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 87-268, 11 FCC Rcd 10968 (1996) (*Sixth Further Notice*). We note that we also adopt today the *Sixth Report and Order*, MM Docket No. 87-268, FCC 97-115, released April 21, 1997 (*Sixth Report and Order*).

For the background of this proceeding, see *Fourth Further Notice*, *supra* at 10542-43. We note that a number of parties filed Comments or Reply Comments late, accompanied by a request or motion asking us to accept these late-filed comments. In the interests of compiling as full a record as possible, we accept all such late-filed Comments and Reply Comments in response to the *Fourth Further Notice*. A complete list of the comments filed in response to the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry* is found in Appendix C.

that digital broadcasters remain public trustees with a responsibility to serve the public interest.

## II. ISSUE ANALYSIS

### A. Goals

3. Digital technology holds great promise. It allows delivery of brilliant, high-definition, multiple digital-quality programs, and ancillary and supplementary services such as data transfer. But, while the opportunities afforded by digital technology are great, so are the risks. In recent years, competition in the video programming market has dramatically intensified. Cable, Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), Local Multipoint Distribution System (LMDS), wireless cable, Open Video Systems (OVS) providers, and others vie, or will soon vie, with broadcast television for audience. Many operators in those services are poised to use digital. Some, like DBS, actually transmit digitally today but must convert the signals to analog NTSC service for display on home receivers, while others have plans to implement digital technology in the future. Broadcasters have long recognized that they must make the switch to digital technology. The viability of digital broadcast television will require millions of Americans to purchase digital television equipment. Because of the advantages to the American public of digital technology -- both in terms of services and in terms of efficient spectrum management -- our rules must strengthen, not hamper, the possibilities for broadcast DTV's success.

4. In the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, we outlined the goals of: "1) preserving a free, universal broadcasting service; 2) fostering an expeditious and orderly transition to digital technology that will allow the public to receive the benefits of digital television while taking account of consumer investment in NTSC television sets; 3) managing the spectrum to permit the recovery of contiguous blocks of spectrum, so as to promote spectrum efficiency and to allow the public the full benefit of its spectrum; and 4) ensuring that the spectrum -- both ATV channels and recovered channels -- will be used in a manner that best serves the public interest."<sup>2</sup> In the context of the implementation of a DTV standard, we also enumerated the goals: "1) to ensure that all affected parties have sufficient confidence and certainty in order to promote the smooth introduction of a free and universally available digital broadcast television service; 2) to increase the availability of new products and service to consumers through the introduction of digital broadcasting; 3) to ensure that our rules encourage technological innovation and competition; and 4) to minimize regulation and assure that any regulations that we do adopt remain in effect no longer than necessary."<sup>3</sup> These goals can be distilled into the two essential objectives that underlie the decisions we make today.

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<sup>2</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra*, at 10541.

<sup>3</sup> *Fifth Further Notice, supra*, at 6236.

5. First, we wish to promote and preserve free, universally available, local broadcast television in a digital world. Only if DTV achieves broad acceptance can we be assured of the preservation of broadcast television's unique benefit: free, widely accessible programming that serves the public interest. DTV will also help ensure robust competition in the video market that will bring more choices at less cost to American consumers. Particularly given the intense competition in video programming, and the move by other video programming providers to adopt digital technology, it is desirable to encourage broadcasters to offer digital television as soon as possible. We make decisions today designed to promote the viability of digital television services. Digital broadcasters must be permitted the freedom to succeed in a competitive market, and by doing so, attract consumers to digital. In addition, broadcasters' ability to adapt their services to meet consumer demand will be critical to a successful initiation of DTV.

6. Second, we wish to promote spectrum efficiency and rapid recovery of spectrum. Decisions that promote the success of digital television -- our first goal -- promote this goal as well. The more quickly that broadcasters and consumers move to digital, the more rapidly spectrum can be recovered and then be reallocated or reassigned, or both. The faster broadcasters roll out digital television, the earlier we can recover spectrum.

7. Our decisions today further these goals. They ensure that broadcasters have more flexibility in their business. Broadcasters will be able to experiment with innovative offerings and different service packages as they continue to provide at least one free program service and meet their public-interest obligations. We choose to impose few restrictions on broadcasters and to allow them to make decisions that will further their ability to respond to the marketplace. We leave to broadcasters' business judgment such decisions as whether to provide high definition television or whether, initially, to simulcast the NTSC stream on DTV, and what and how many ancillary and supplementary services to provide<sup>4</sup>. To aid the launch of digital services, we provide for a rapid construction of digital facilities by network-affiliated stations in the top markets, in order to expose a significant number of households, as early as possible, to the benefits of DTV. We require those most able to bear the risks of introducing digital television to proceed most quickly. Our decisions here will foster the swift development of DTV, which should enable us to meet our target of ending NTSC service by 2006. To permit careful monitoring of the development of digital television and an opportunity to reassess the decisions we make today, we intend to conduct a review of DTV every two years until the cessation of NTSC service.

## **B. Channel Bandwidth**

8. Background. In the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, we noted that we had previously decided that DTV would be introduced by assigning existing broadcasters a

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<sup>4</sup> The 1996 Act requires that the Commission assess and collect a fee from licensees who offer ancillary or supplementary services on a subscription basis. 47 U.S.C. § 336(e).

temporary channel on which to operate a DTV station during the transition period. We also noted that the DTV transmission system was designed for a 6 MHz channel and added that "we continue to believe that providing 6 MHz channels for ATV purposes represents the optimum balance of broadcast needs and spectrum efficiency."<sup>6</sup> Nonetheless, we invited comment on any means of achieving greater spectrum efficiency<sup>7</sup>, and, in this section, we will discuss whether 6 MHz channels should be allotted.

9. Comments. All broadcasters filing comments support affording a second 6 MHz channel per broadcaster for DTV.<sup>8</sup> Joint Broadcasters, for example, state that the entire 6 MHz is required; assigning less would deprive the public of HDTV and set back the transition, because the Grand Alliance<sup>9</sup> system presupposes 6 MHz channels, and anything different would require an entirely new design and testing program.<sup>10</sup> Additionally, equipment manufacturers generally support the provision of 6 MHz channels for DTV purposes, noting that 6 MHz of spectrum is required for HDTV broadcasts.<sup>11</sup>

10. However, Media Access Project, et al. ("MAP") argues that the Commission should provide broadcasters only enough spectrum to provide one "free" digital program service, either

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<sup>5</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, supra at 10543. We decided to continue use of the 6 MHz channel early in this proceeding. *Third Report/Further Notice*, supra at 6926; see also *First Order*, supra at 5627-29.

<sup>6</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, supra at 10543. Indeed, the DTV Standard subsequently adopted in the *Fourth Report and Order* ("DTV Standard") is predicated upon the use of a 6 MHz channel.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> See e.g., Comments of Broadcasters (a joint filing of 96 broadcast related entities including Capital Cities/ABC, Inc., CBS, Inc., NBC, Inc. Fox Television Stations, Inc., National Association of Broadcasters, and Association of Independent Television Stations, now the Association of Local Television Stations) ("Joint Broadcasters"), Pacific FM, Inc. ("Pacific FM"), Busse Broadcasting Corporation ("Busse"), and Association of America's Public Television Stations and the Public Broadcasting Service ("AAPTS/PBS"); Reply Comments of Joint Broadcasters, Malrite Communications Group, Inc. ("Malrite"), and Viacom Inc. ("Viacom"). AAPTS/PBS agreed with the allocation of 6 MHz channels for DTV, noting that allocating less than 6 MHz would retard the development of High Definition Television ("HDTV") and cripple the global leadership position in digital technology currently enjoyed by the U.S. Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 13.

<sup>9</sup> For a discussion of the Grand Alliance, see *Fourth Report and Order*, supra at 17773-74. We will refer to the Grand Alliance generally as "the Grand Alliance," except that when we refer to the Comments filed by the Grand Alliance in this proceeding, we will refer to that party as "the Digital Grand Alliance."

<sup>10</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 10-11; see also Comments of New World at 5.

<sup>11</sup> See comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 2, Electronics Industries Association and the Advanced Television Committee ("EIA") at 6, and Zenith Electronics Corporation ("Zenith") at 3. General Instrument Corporation ("General Instrument"), however, argued that a 6 MHz channel is justified provided that the predominant use is for HDTV, but a smaller channel would be more appropriate if the predominant use were a service of lower picture quality or non-video service.

by allocating less than 6 MHz channels to broadcasters, by allocating the spectrum to others and only affording broadcasters "must carry" rights; or by allocating the spectrum to broadcasters but requiring them to lease out excess capacity to unaffiliated programmers.<sup>12</sup> Further, Home Box Office ("HBO") asserts that if the Commission determines that the public interest demands Standard Definition Television ("SDTV") or other auxiliary applications, it must take another look at whether an entire 6 MHz slice of new spectrum should go to incumbent broadcasters.<sup>13</sup>

11. Decision. We invited comment in the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry* on any means of achieving greater spectrum efficiency. Based on the comments, we continue to believe that providing 6 MHz channels for DTV purposes "represents the optimum balance of broadcast needs and spectrum efficiency."<sup>14</sup> We do not believe that greater spectrum efficiency can be achieved by adopting a different channel size. Indeed, use of 6 MHz channels would facilitate spectrum efficiency because making the DTV channel the same width as the analog channel will afford greater flexibility at the end of the transition in terms of the choice of channel the broadcaster retains for DTV purposes.

12. Moreover, contrary to those comments that disagreed with allotting 6 MHz channels for DTV, we believe that the use of 6 MHz channels is necessary to provide viewers and consumers the full benefits of digital television made possible by the DTV Standard, including high definition television ("HDTV"), standard definition television, and other digital services. The DTV Standard was premised on the use of 6 MHz channels. To specify a different channel size at this late date would not promote our goals in adopting the DTV Standard and would prolong the conversion to DTV. Specifically, we believe that failing to specify a 6 MHz channel would undermine our goals, expressed in the *Fourth Report and Order*, of fostering an expeditious and orderly transition to digital technology and managing the spectrum to permit the recovery of contiguous blocks of spectrum and promote spectrum efficiency. The conversion to DTV would undoubtedly be significantly delayed if we set aside the longstanding expectations of the parties, on which they have based the technology and established their plans, and specified a different channel bandwidth. Accordingly, we reaffirm our earlier judgment and will allot 6 MHz channels for DTV.

### C. Eligibility

13. Background. We proposed to limit initial eligibility for DTV channels to existing broadcasters.<sup>15</sup> Our proposed criteria for existing broadcasters included full-service television

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<sup>12</sup> Comments of MAP at 7-8.

<sup>13</sup> Reply Comments of HBO at 5.

<sup>14</sup> See *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra*, at 10543.

<sup>15</sup> See *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra*, at 10544-45.

broadcast station licensees, permittees authorized as of October 24, 1991, and parties with applications for a construction permit on file as of October 24, 1991, who are ultimately awarded a full-service broadcast license. After release of the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, Congress statutorily addressed eligibility in the 1996 Act. Congress instructed the Commission to limit the initial eligibility for advanced television licenses to persons that, as of the date of the issuance of the licenses, are licensed to operate a television broadcast station or hold a permit to construct such a station.<sup>16</sup> The 1996 Act did not change the fact that the Commission lacks statutory authority to auction broadcast spectrum.

14. Comments. We sought comment on the potential impact of the eligibility restriction on the Commission's policy of fostering programming and ownership diversity.<sup>17</sup> Few commenters address this topic. However, some commenters address the basic issue of the eligibility restriction. For example, some argue that allowing broadcasters to offer subscription services without opening up that opportunity to competitors would violate the legal principles enunciated in *Ashbacker Radio Corporation v. FCC*, 326 U.S. 327 (1945), discussed below.<sup>18</sup> Others maintain that the Commission faces an *Ashbacker* problem unless it mandates that broadcasters provide HDTV. General Instrument argues that "allowing existing broadcasters too much 'flexible use' of the 6 MHz ATV allocation raises the *Ashbacker* problem by changing the primary service provided rather than merely modifying existing licenses," but that the Commission could avoid *Ashbacker* problems by requiring that the predominant use of the DTV spectrum be for HDTV transmission.<sup>19</sup> HBO argues that if we were to allow the DTV channel to be put to uses other than HDTV, for which broadcasters have no more established interest or expertise than potential competing applicants, the public interest rationale for granting the spectrum to incumbents without a competitive process would evaporate.<sup>20</sup>

15. Another eligibility issue raised by commenters concerns the restriction of initial eligibility to full-service licensees. LPTV commenters such as Abacus Television point out the contribution that LPTV stations make in providing television service to underserved areas as well as the local and specialized nature of the services they provide. These comments also contend that the Commission has long found that diversification of mass media ownership serves the public interest by promoting diversity of program and service viewpoints and by preventing undue concentration of economic power. According to Abacus Television, excluding LPTV from the analog to digital transition would undermine these principles. Further, Abacus argues, it would exclude the vast majority of minority television licensees and

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<sup>16</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(a)(1).

<sup>17</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, *supra*, at 10545.

<sup>18</sup> Comments of Seniors' Advocate at 2-3; Comments of MAP at 10-13; Comments of PCIA at 9-10.

<sup>19</sup> Comments of General Instrument at 7 (emphasis in original).

<sup>20</sup> Reply Comments of Home Box Office at 6.

permittees and is antithetical to increasing ownership diversity. Abacus argues that the Commission should perform a market-by-market analysis to determine which LPTV stations could be accommodated; absent that, it could minimize the effect on LPTV stations by adding a second phase to the process of creating a Table of Allotments to address the accommodation of LPTV service next, after it has begun the conversion process for full power television licensees. It offers suggestions on how to carry out this phase.<sup>21</sup> WatchTV, Inc. also argues that the Commission should make unused digital channels available to existing low power operators on the same terms and conditions as it may adopt for small market broadcasters and educational licensees before it allows new entrants to apply.<sup>22</sup> Additionally, White Eagle Partners believes that LPTV stations should be eligible to receive 6 MHz DTV channels<sup>23</sup>

16. Still other LPTV commenters argue that neither LPTV stations nor full service stations should be afforded a second 6 MHz channel. Community Broadcasters Association ("CBA") believes that a dual channel DTV scenario would be an inefficient use of spectrum, requiring not only immense private investment, but also leading to a host of logistical and other problems that will negate many of the benefits of DTV. CBA argues that full power and LPTV stations should be permitted to convert to DTV on their present channel at any time<sup>24</sup>

17. Decision. In the 1996 Act, Congress specifically addressed the eligibility issue. Congress provided that the Commission "should limit the initial eligibility for [DTV] licenses to persons that, as of the date of such issuance, are licensed to operate a television broadcast station or hold a permit to construct a station (or both) . . ."<sup>25</sup> In comments filed before passage of the 1996 Act, some parties argue that granting incumbent broadcasters the exclusive right to apply for the DTV spectrum raises potential problems under *Ashbacker Radio Corporation v. FCC*, 326 U.S. 327 (1945), and its progeny. Other commenters argue similarly that *Ashbacker* concerns are raised unless the Commission imposes an HDTV mandate. However, given Congress' explicit direction, there is now no statutory basis to question the Commission's authority to limit initial eligibility to existing broadcasters. Following Congress'

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<sup>21</sup> Comments at 2-25. Abacus argues that in spectrally crowded areas, it may be better to give each licensee less than 6 MHz rather than excluding some existing broadcasters.*Id.* at 21.

<sup>22</sup> Comments at 2-3.

<sup>23</sup> Reply Comments at 3.

<sup>24</sup> Reply Comments of CBA at 4-7. Alternatively, CBA argues, the Commission should attempt to avoid displacing LPTV stations in drafting the DTV Table, LPTV stations should be allowed to apply for a second channel before the general public is invited to apply, and those LPTV stations unable to find a second channel should be permitted to convert to DTV on their existing channel when and as they elect to do so.*Id.* at 8. Additionally, according to CBA, if an LPTV station that provides local programming in a community cannot otherwise be accommodated and would otherwise be forced to go dark, the full power broadcasters in the market should be required to make one of their channels available to distribute the LPTV programming.*Id.* at 8 n. 11.

<sup>25</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(a)(1).



direction, we determine that initial eligibility should be limited to those broadcasters who, as of the date of issuance of the initial licenses, hold a license to operate a television broadcast station or a permit to construct such a station, or both.<sup>26</sup>

18. We will continue our previously adopted policy to limit initial eligibility for DTV licenses to existing full-power broadcasters. We previously determined that there is insufficient spectrum to include LPTV stations and translators, which are secondary under our rules and policies, to be initially eligible for a DTV channel.<sup>27</sup> As we noted in the *Sixth Further Notice*, in order to provide DTV allotments for existing full service stations, it will be necessary to displace LPTV stations and TV translator stations to some degree, especially in major markets. We have not been able to find a means of resolving this problem. However, we note that limiting initial eligibility to full-power broadcasters does not necessarily exclude LPTV stations from the conversion to digital television. Moreover, in the *Sixth Further Notice*, we made a number of proposals to mitigate the impact on LPTV stations, and, in the *Sixth Report and Order*,<sup>28</sup> we adopt a number of measures intended to minimize the impact of DTV implementation on LPTV service.

#### D. Definition of Service

##### 1. *Spectrum Use*

19. Background. The *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry* reaffirmed our intention to preserve and promote universal, free, over-the-air television. We recognized that broadcast television has become an important part of American life and thus stated "we envision that the 6 MHz channel earmarked for [DTV] will be used for free, over-the-air broadcasting."<sup>29</sup> We also recognized the increased flexibility that DTV offered broadcasters and noted that "allowing at least some level of flexibility would increase the ability of broadcasters to compete in an increasingly competitive marketplace, and would allow them to serve the public with new and innovative services."<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Our eligibility criteria are consistent with the provisions of Section 336 of the 1996 Act. 47 U.S.C. § 336. We have made the initial assignment of channels in the accompanying *Sixth Report and Order* and adopted criteria for the allotment of additional DTV channels. We will give particular consideration for assigning temporary DTV channels to new licensees who applied on or before October 24, 1991, given the reliance that these parties may have placed on rules we adopted before passage of the 1996 Act. *Second Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 3343, *clarified, Third Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 6932-33.

<sup>27</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice*, ¶ 42.

<sup>28</sup> *Sixth Report and Order, supra*, at ¶¶ 144-47.

<sup>29</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra*, at 10543.

<sup>30</sup> *Id.* at 10544.

20. The DTV Standard, adopted by the Commission in the *Fourth Report and Order*<sup>31</sup>, permits broadcasters to offer a variety of services. It allows broadcasters to offer free television of higher resolution than analog technology. It allows the broadcast of at least one, and under some circumstances two, high definition television programs; and it allows "multicasting," the simultaneous transmission of three, four, five, or more digital programs. The Standard also allows for the broadcast of CD-quality audio signals. And it permits the rapid delivery of large amounts of data: an entire edition of the local newspaper in less than two seconds, sports information, computer software, telephone directories, stock market updates, interactive educational materials and, indeed, any information that can be translated into digital bits. In addition to allowing broadcasters to transmit video, voice, and data simultaneously, the DTV Standard allows broadcasters to do so dynamically, meaning that they can switch back and forth quickly and easily. For example, a broadcaster could transmit a news program consisting of four separate SDTV programs for local news, national news, weather and sports; while interrupting that programming with a single high definition television commercial with embedded data about the product; or transmit a motion picture in a high definition format, while simultaneously using the excess capacity for transmission of data unrelated to the movie.<sup>32</sup>

21. In light of the flexibility and new capabilities of digital television, we asked to what extent we should permit broadcasters to use their DTV spectrum for uses other than free, over-the-air television. Recognizing that broadcasters are currently allowed to use a portion of their broadcast spectrum for ancillary or supplementary uses that do not interfere with the primary broadcast signal, we asked whether we should permit such uses of the DTV spectrum, and, if so, how such uses should be defined and what portion of the DTV system's capacity should be allowed for such ancillary and supplementary services. Assuming we permitted ancillary and supplementary services, we also asked to what extent we should allow broadcasters to use DTV spectrum for services that go beyond traditional broadcast television or ancillary and supplementary uses analogous to those allowed under the current regulatory structure. We also asked whether broadcasters should be permitted to provide nonbroadcast and/or subscription services, and, if permitted, how such services should be defined, how much of the DTV capacity should be allowed for such uses, and what, if any, regulation would be appropriate for such services.<sup>33</sup>

22. Comments. Most commenters support affording flexibility to broadcasters to provide ancillary and supplementary services. Joint Broadcasters favor the provision of any

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<sup>31</sup> See 47 C.F.R. 73.682(d).

<sup>32</sup> *Fourth Report and Order, supra* at 17774-75 & n. 12.

<sup>33</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra* at 10543-44. In the *Third Report/Further Notice, supra* at 6981, we noted that we did not want ancillary uses to predominate over the primary use of the channel for "ATV" programming. In the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, however, we noted that this presumption had been overtaken by technological developments, specifically the development of the Grand Alliance digital transmission system. *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra* at 10542-44.

ancillary and supplementary services other than those limited by the Telecommunications legislation then pending.<sup>34</sup> Viacom urges that DTV licensees should be authorized to explore the full potential of the ATSC DTV system as long as those uses do not adversely affect the broadcaster's free video service.<sup>35</sup> AAPTS/PBS favors ancillary broadcast and nonbroadcast use of the DTV channel, noting that flexible use will serve the public interest by helping to spur development of new technologies and to provide greater opportunities for noncommercial stations to enhance their public service to their respective communities. A noncommercial station could, for example, utilize digital transmission to distribute program-related course materials, textbooks, student and teacher guides, computer software and content areas of the World Wide Web as part of the station's instructional programming. Further, noncommercial stations could use ancillary and supplementary services, without regard to the educational content, as a revenue source to support nonprofit services and operations and the transition to DTV.<sup>36</sup>

23. Microsoft argues that licensees should be given maximum flexibility to provide a wide variety of services and any definition of free over-the-air broadcasting should be narrowly defined in the DTV environment.<sup>37</sup> Texas Instruments, Inc. ("Texas Instruments") argues that it is premature for the Commission to regulate the mix of DTV services by requiring a certain amount of capacity to be used for video programming; freedom from regulatory restraints will enhance television's functionality and appeal beyond entertainment to encompass new and unforeseen services.<sup>38</sup>

24. Equipment manufacturers such as General Instrument, Motorola, Thomson, and Zenith, and EIA urge that the Commission should permit flexible use of the DTV channel consistent with the preservation of free, over-the-air television and as long as there is a substantial commitment to HDTV.<sup>39</sup> Motorola, however, supports a more restrictive definition of ancillary services.<sup>40</sup> The Digital Grand Alliance states that while the predominant use of ancillary services is for educational purposes, Viacom concurs with a minimum HDTV requirement and a minimum requirement for free over-the-air service.

<sup>36</sup> Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 7-8, 20-22; Reply Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 6-8. AAPTS/PBS urges that the Commission should presume that ancillary uses do not interfere with the broadcast use of the spectrum so long as the licensee provides at least one SDTV or HDTV broadcast service on the DTV channel during normal operating hours (for example, 6 a.m. to midnight, 6 days a week). Comments at 21 n. 34.

<sup>37</sup> Comments of Microsoft at 7. Indeed, Microsoft argues that the Commission's goal of preserving free over-the-air broadcasting would seem to be an outmoded policy goal. *Id.* at 6-7.

<sup>38</sup> Comments of Texas Instruments at 4-5.

<sup>39</sup> Comments of General Instrument at 5-6 (HDTV should be the predominant use of the channel); Comments of Motorola at 11; Comments of Thomson at 3-5; Comments of Zenith at 3; Comments of EIA at 7-8.

<sup>40</sup> Comments of General Instrument at 5-6; Comments of Motorola at 11. Motorola believes that ancillary services should be confined to traditional broadcast ancillary services, and ancillary information or interactive services should be substantially related to the video carried by the license holder. According to Motorola; it would be unfair to permit broadcasters to obtain spectrum free of charge and offer non-broadcast subscription services. *Id.*

should be for free over-the-air television and a minimum number of HDTV hours should be broadcast, the Commission should permit flexible uses of the DTV channel.<sup>41</sup> Cohen, Dippell and Everist argues that a broadcaster should be permitted to provide new and innovative services that do not cause objectionable interference to existing users, provided that the primary use is broadcasting to the general public.<sup>42</sup>

25. NYNEX and Personal Communications Industry Association ("PCIA") urge that the primary use of the DTV channel should be free over-the-air broadcasting.<sup>43</sup> NYNEX urges that allowing broadcasters to provide nonbroadcast and subscription services would threaten free, universal broadcasting and should be permitted only as a residual use of spectrum capacity.<sup>44</sup> PCIA urges that a DTV licensee should be permitted to offer broadcast-related services, such as closed captioning, pay programming, broadcast or narrowcast audio service, and home shopping, but should not be allowed to offer mobile radio services like paging without open competition for DTV licenses by all qualified applicants.<sup>45</sup> Golden Orange suggests that the Commission should permit all types of broadcast ancillary services that do not cause interference to the primary HDTV requirement it urges the Commission to adopt, but that the Commission should not permit nonbroadcast services or non-TV subscription services.<sup>46</sup> HBO argues that the second channel should be used for HDTV and opposes affording broadcasters flexible use of the channel, but adds that if the Commission permits flexibility in the use of the channel, it should nonetheless require that a substantial portion of the day be devoted to HDTV programming.<sup>47</sup> The Benton Foundation opposes spectrum flexibility as affording broadcasters an unfair competitive advantage over competitors and argues that the principal use of the second channel, defined as a minimum of 75% of capacity, should be for broadcast.<sup>48</sup>

26. Broadcasters, as a group, express their staunch support for the continuation of our

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<sup>41</sup> Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 6.

<sup>42</sup> Comments of Cohen, Dippell and Everist at 3.

<sup>43</sup> Comments of NYNEX at 7; Comments of PCIA at 5-6.

<sup>44</sup> Comments of NYNEX at 7-8.

<sup>45</sup> Comments of PCIA at 5-8.

<sup>46</sup> Comments of Golden Orange at 2. Included in the ancillary services Golden Orange would permit are multiple SDTV services, subscription TV services, information data transmission, and digital radio (multilingual) services. *Id.*

<sup>47</sup> Comments of HBO at 8, 14; Reply Comments of HBO at 2-4.

<sup>48</sup> Reply Comments of the Benton Foundation at 4-5.

tradition of universal and free broadcast television.<sup>49</sup> For example, the comments of the Joint Broadcasters, a group constituting a wide cross-section of broadcast television stations and networks, emphasize broadcasters' commitment to provision of free television service.<sup>50</sup> ALTV, Pacific FM, and Busse argue that broadcasters should be required to offer at least one free over-the-air channel enhanced by digital technology but should otherwise be unfettered as to the services they provide.<sup>51</sup> MAP and the Benton Foundation argue that because broadcasters will receive free and exclusive use of the broadcast spectrum, free, over-the-air broadcasting should comprise no less than 75% of a broadcaster's capacity.<sup>52</sup>

27. Decision. As we have noted before, an overarching goal of this proceeding is to promote the success of a *free*, local television service using digital technology. Broadcast television's universal availability, appeal, and the programs it provides -- for example, entertainment, sports, local and national news, election results, weather advisories, access for candidates and public interest programming such as education television for children -- have made broadcast television a vital service. It is a service available free of charge to anyone who owns a television set, currently 98% of the population.

28. We expect that the fundamental use of the 6 MHz DTV license will be for the provision of free over-the-air television service. In order to ease the transition from our current analog broadcasting system to a digital system, we will require broadcasters to provide on their digital channel the free over-the-air television service on which the public has come to rely. Specifically, broadcasters must provide a free digital video programming service the resolution of which is comparable to or better than that of today's service and aired during the same time periods that their analog channel is broadcasting.<sup>53</sup>

29. We wish to preserve for viewers the public good of free television that is widely available today. At the same time, we recognize the benefit of permitting broadcasters the opportunity to develop additional revenue streams from innovative digital services. This will help broadcast television to remain a strong presence in the video programming market that will, in turn, help support a free programming service. Thus, we will allow broadcasters flexibility to respond to the demands of their audience by providing ancillary and supplementary services that do not derogate the mandated free, over-the-air program service.

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<sup>49</sup> See, e.g., Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 3-5; Comments of ALTV at 13; Comments of National Broadcasting Company, Inc. ("NBC") at 2-3; Comments of CBS, Inc. ("CBS") at 5-6.

<sup>50</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 3.

<sup>51</sup> Comments of ALTV at 13; Comments of Pacific FM at 2; Comments of Busse at 2.

<sup>52</sup> Comments of MAP at 19-20; Reply Comments of the Benton Foundation at 4-5.

<sup>53</sup> For example, a broadcaster who provides programming on its analog channel from 6:00 am until midnight must provide a free over-the-air digital signal during those hours.

Ancillary and supplementary services could include, but are not limited to, subscription television programming, computer software distribution, data transmissions, teletext, interactive services, audio signals, and any other services that do not interfere with the required free service.

30. This decision is supported by the overwhelming weight of the record. Consistent with precedent that has treated telecommunications services provided by an NTSC station other than the regular television program service as ancillary,<sup>54</sup> we will consider as ancillary and supplementary any service provided on the digital channel other than free, over-the-air services. In addition, we will not impose a requirement that the ancillary and supplementary services provided by the broadcaster must be broadcast-related.

31. The approach we take here, of allowing broadcasters flexibility to provide ancillary and supplementary services is supported both generally and specifically by the 1996 Act, enacted after issuance of the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*. In general, the 1996 Act seeks "[t]o promote competition and reduce regulation in order to secure lower prices and higher quality services for American telecommunications consumers and encourage the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies.<sup>56</sup> More importantly, the 1996 Act specifically gives the Commission discretion to determine, in the public interest, whether to permit broadcasters to offer such services. Section 336(a)(2) of the Communications Act, contained in Section 201 of the 1996 Act, provides that if the Commission issues additional licenses for advanced television services, it "shall adopt regulations that allow the holders of such licenses to offer such ancillary or supplementary services on designated frequencies as may be consistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity.<sup>56</sup>

32. Section 336(b)(2) sets out the specific parameters of our authority to permit ancillary and supplementary services,<sup>57</sup> and the approach we take here fully complies with those

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<sup>54</sup> See *Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 84-168, 101 FCC 2d 973, ¶ 10 (1985); *Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 95-42, 11 FCC Rcd 7799 (1996); 47 C.F.R. § 73.646.

<sup>55</sup> Preamble to Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996).

<sup>56</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(a)(2).

<sup>57</sup> Section 336(b) of the Communications Act, also added by Section 201 of the 1996 Act, provides that in prescribing the regulations required by Section 336(a), the Commission shall:

(1) only permit such licensee or permittee to offer ancillary or supplementary services if the use of a designated frequency for such services is consistent with the technology or method designated by the Commission for the provision of advanced television services;

(2) limit the broadcasting of ancillary or supplementary services on designated frequencies so as to avoid derogation of any advanced television services, including high definition television broadcasts, that the Commission may require using such frequencies;

parameters. Thus, under Section 336(b)(2), the Commission is required to limit ancillary and supplementary services to avoid derogation of any advanced television services that the Commission may require. The Commission has exercised its discretion and is requiring broadcasters to continue to provide the free over-the-air service on which the public has come to rely. We herein require that any ancillary and supplementary services broadcasters provide will not derogate that required service. Further, Section 336(b)(1) requires that the Commission may only permit broadcasters to offer ancillary or supplementary services "if the use of a designated frequency for such services is consistent with the technology or method designated by the Commission for the provision of advanced television services. . . ."<sup>58</sup>

33. Moreover, we believe that the approach we take here will serve the public interest by fostering the growth of innovative services to the public and by permitting the full possibilities of the DTV system to be realized. One of our goals is to promote spectrum efficiency. Encouraging an expeditious transition from analog to digital television and a quick recovery of spectrum will promote that goal. By permitting broadcasters to assemble packages of services that consumers desire, we will promote the swift acceptance of DTV and the penetration of DTV receivers and converters. That, in turn, will help promote the success of the free television service. As discussed above, digital television promises a wealth of possibilities in terms of the kinds and numbers of enhanced services that could be provided to the public. Indeed, we believe that giving broadcasters flexibility to offer whatever ancillary and supplementary services they choose may help them attract consumers to the service, which will, in turn, hasten the transition. In addition, the flexibility we authorize should encourage entrepreneurship and innovation. For example, it may encourage the development of compression technologies that could allow even more digital capacity on a 6 MHz channel, paving the way for multiple high definition programs and more free programming than would otherwise be offered.

34. There is no public interest harm in permitting ancillary and supplementary services; indeed, to the contrary, allowing such services contributes to efficient spectrum use and can

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(3) apply to any other ancillary or supplementary service such of the Commission's regulations as are applicable to the offering of analogous services by any other person, except that no ancillary or supplementary service shall have any rights to carriage under section 614 or 615 or be deemed to be a multichannel video programming distributor for purposes of section 628;

(4) adopt such technical or other requirements as may be necessary or appropriate to assure the quality of the signal used to provide advanced television services, and may adopt regulations that stipulate the minimum number of hours per day that such signal must be transmitted; and

(5) prescribe such other regulations as may be necessary for the protection of the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

47 U.S.C. § 336(b).

<sup>58</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(b)(1).

expand and enhance use of existing spectrum.<sup>59</sup> In this case, technological advancements, *i.e.*, digital technology, have made it possible for broadcasters to provide continuing free, over-the-air service and still have the capacity to provide other innovative services. It would be contrary to the public interest to handicap broadcasters in providing these services and to deprive consumers of the opportunity to purchase the services they desire. We note, however, that we will review our flexible approach to permitted ancillary and supplementary services during the periodic reviews established herein and make adjustments to our rules as needed.

35. We note that the 1996 Act requires the Commission to establish a fee program for ancillary or supplementary services provided by digital licensees if subscription fees are required in order to receive such services or if the licensee directly or indirectly receives compensation from a third party in return for transmitting material furnished by such third party (other than commercial advertisements used to support broadcasting for which a subscription fee is not required).<sup>60</sup> We will issue a Notice to consider proposals as to how that statutory provision should be implemented.

36. In addition, consistent with the 1996 Act, non-broadcast services provided by digital licensees will be regulated in a manner consistent with analogous services provided by other persons or entities.<sup>61</sup> We already follow such an approach with respect to ancillary and supplementary services provided by NTSC licensees, for example, on the VBI and the video portion of the analog signal.<sup>62</sup>

## 2. High Definition

37. Background. In the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, the Commission noted that the Grand Alliance system would provide broadcasters new flexibility and new capabilities to provide not only high definition television but also multiple program streams, as well as a variety of nonvideo and/or subscription-based services. After noting that allowing at least some level of flexibility would increase the ability of broadcasters to compete in an increasingly competitive marketplace, would permit new and innovative services to be provided to the public, and would allow for a more rapid transition to digital broadcasting, the Commission requested comment as to whether it should require broadcasters to provide a minimum amount

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<sup>59</sup> See *Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 95-42, 11 FCC Rcd 7799, ¶ 8 (1996).

<sup>60</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(e)(1).

<sup>61</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(b)(3).

<sup>62</sup> *Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 95-42, 11 FCC Rcd 7799, ¶ 17 (1996); 47 C.F.R. § 646(c). We also follow such an approach with respect to subsidiary communications services on the television aural baseband subcarriers. 47 C.F.R. § 73.667(b).



of high definition television and, if so, what minimum amount should be required<sup>63</sup>.

38. Comments. Many commenters are opposed to a minimum HDTV requirement. Commenters urging the Commission not to apply a minimum HDTV requirement but rather to leave that determination to the marketplace and thus to broadcasters and viewers include the National Association of Broadcasters ("NAB"), ALTV, the Benton Foundation, Microsoft Corporation, Telemundo Group, Inc. ("Telemundo"), and APTS/PBS<sup>64</sup>. NAB notes that mandating a certain amount of HDTV could impair broadcasters' ability rapidly to fuel development of the DTV market with complementary program offerings and could prolong the transition to digital television. NAB states: "By providing maximum latitude, the Commission will encourage development of diverse new programming services that will facilitate the most rapid acceptance of ATV and lead to the most rapid return of NTSC spectrum."<sup>65</sup> ALTV states that a minimum HDTV requirement would be burdensome and, moreover, superfluous because the broadcast industry has maintained its commitment to implement HDTV. According to ALTV, independent stations rely on syndicated and local programming, which is less likely to be produced in an HDTV format, so a minimum HDTV requirement would have a disproportionately burdensome impact on independents<sup>66</sup>. ALTV states that any minimum HDTV requirement, if and when justified by future circumstances, should be adopted later in the transition, as more HDTV programming comes on the market.<sup>67</sup> Telemundo notes that a minimum HDTV requirement would negatively impact foreign language stations and networks, many of which feature programming produced outside the United States, where HDTV production is likely to lag domestic HDTV production.<sup>68</sup> APTS and PBS, in joint comments, oppose a minimum HDTV requirement, noting that the Commission can rely on broadcasters and public television's commitment to HDTV, and argue that if the Commission adopts an HDTV requirement, it should be "liberally waived" for noncommercial stations (particularly those analog stations that may share a DTV channel in the transition)<sup>69</sup>. The Benton Foundation argues that mandating an HDTV minimum serves no public interest because it does

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<sup>63</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra* at 10543-44.

<sup>64</sup> According to Microsoft, the best use of the spectrum can be determined by the licensee, and requiring a minimum amount of HDTV is likely to leave licensees with regulatory constraints that do not permit them to respond to competitive alternatives. Comments of Microsoft at 7. Additionally, Alliance for Community Media believes that the Commission should neither require nor encourage HDTV; HDTV should be permitted to develop in the marketplace. Comments of Alliance for Community Media at 10-11.

<sup>65</sup> Comments of NAB at 2.

<sup>66</sup> Comments of ALTV at 10-11.

<sup>67</sup> Comments of ALTV at 11.

<sup>68</sup> Reply Comments of Telemundo at 2.

<sup>69</sup> Comments of APTS/PBS at 18-20.

not increase the number of voices in the marketplace or contribute to the civic discourse of democracy.<sup>70</sup>

39. Support for a minimum HDTV requirement is expressed by three networks,<sup>71</sup> HBO, NYNEX Corporation,<sup>72</sup> receiver manufacturers,<sup>73</sup> Viacom,<sup>74</sup> Golden Orange Broadcasting Co., Inc. ("Golden Orange"),<sup>75</sup> and the National Consumers League.<sup>76</sup> Supporters of a minimum requirement generally argue that a requirement will help promote the early availability of HDTV programming, create demand for HDTV receivers, stimulate the market, and speed the transition. Golden Orange, for example, notes that without HDTV, the public will not be motivated to buy receivers.<sup>77</sup> HBO argues that the legal and policy principles that justify awarding incumbent broadcasters a second channel for DTV do not permit broadcasters to use this second channel for any thing other than HDTV programming, and, if the FCC allows other than HDTV programming, it should require that a substantial portion of the broadcast day, especially during dayparts and prime time, be devoted exclusively to HDTV.<sup>78</sup> These commenters vary on the amount of HDTV programming that should be required and on how the minimum should be implemented.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> Reply Comments of Benton Foundation at 6.

<sup>71</sup> Comments of CBS at 6-8; Comments of ABC at 7; Comments of NBC at 8.

<sup>72</sup> Comments of NYNEX at 4-5.

<sup>73</sup> Comments of General Instrument Corporation ("General Instrument") at 5; Comments of Motorola, Inc. ("Motorola") at 11; Comments of Thomson at 4; Comments of EIA at 5-8; Comments of The Digital Grand Alliance at 4-5; Comments of Zenith Electronics Corporation ("Zenith") at 3.

<sup>74</sup> Comments of Viacom at 23-25.

<sup>75</sup> Comments of Golden Orange at 2.

<sup>76</sup> Comments of National Consumers League at 6.

<sup>77</sup> Comments of Golden Orange at 2.

<sup>78</sup> Comments of HBO at 7-14.

<sup>79</sup> Capital Cities/ABC, Inc. ("ABC"), for example, supported a minimum of five hours per week at the beginning of the transition, to be reevaluated later, with a substantial degree presented in prime time. Comments of ABC at 7. NBC suggested an annual minimum requirement averaging five hours per week. Comments of NBC at 8. Viacom agreed that five hours per week would not be unduly onerous, particularly if it were calculated on an annual basis. Reply Comments of Viacom at 24. NYNEX and Information Technology Industry Council ("ITI") supported an HDTV minimum of at least the daily prime-time hours. Comments of NYNEX at 5 & n.10; Comments of ITI at 5 (no specific number of hours specified; requirement should include broadcast during prime time hours). The Digital Grand Alliance and General Instrument recommended a required minimum of 25 hours of HDTV programming per week, of which 15 hours should be prime time programming. Comments of The Digital Grand Alliance at 5 (prime time or weekend afternoons); Comments of General Instrument at 5-6. Motorola proposed a minimum of 8 hours per day and all prime time hours. Comments of Motorola at 11.

40. While believing that the marketplace is the best determinant of the optimum balance between HDTV and other DTV services, Joint Broadcasters support a minimum HDTV requirement if necessary to assure HDTV a fair chance in the marketplace.<sup>80</sup> Joint Broadcasters also declare their support for HDTV as the "centerpiece" of the digital television system and note the commitment of many broadcast organizations to provide HDTV.<sup>81</sup> MAP, which supports allotting only enough capacity to broadcasters to provide one free, over-the-air, digital program service, argues accordingly that there is little reason for the Commission to mandate HDTV.<sup>82</sup> However, MAP notes that the only justification for affording broadcasters exclusive use of the entire 6 MHz of spectrum is that they will deliver significant amounts of HDTV programming.<sup>83</sup>

41. Decision. Our decisions today, and our previous adoption of the DTV Standard, give broadcasters the opportunity to provide high definition television programming, but we decline to impose a requirement that broadcasters provide a minimum amount of such programming and, instead, leave this decision to the discretion of licensees. The DTV Standard will allow broadcasters to offer the public high definition television, as well as a broad variety of other innovative services. We believe that we should allow broadcasters the freedom to innovate and respond to the marketplace in developing the mix of services they will offer the public. In this regard, we endeavor to carry out the premises of the 1996 Act which, as noted above, seeks "[t]o promote competition and reduce regulation in order to secure lower prices and higher quality services for American telecommunications consumers and encourage the rapid deployment of new telecommunications technologies."<sup>84</sup> There is no reason to involve the government in a decision that should properly be based on marketplace demand. The 1996 Act specifically affords the Commission discretion whether or not to require minimum high resolution television programming.<sup>85</sup>

42. Our decisions to adopt the DTV Standard and to use 6 MHz channels permit broadcasters to provide high definition television in response to viewer demand. If we do not mandate a minimum amount of high resolution television, we anticipate that stations may take a variety of paths: some may transmit all or mostly high resolution television programming, others a smaller amount of high resolution television, and yet others may present no HDTV, only SDTV, or SDTV and other services. We do not know what consumers may demand and support. Since broadcasters have incentives to discover the preferences of consumers and adapt

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<sup>80</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 5.

<sup>81</sup> Reply Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 17.

<sup>82</sup> Comments of Media Access Project, *et al.* at 7, 18.

<sup>83</sup> Reply Comments of MAP at 5.

<sup>84</sup> Preamble to Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996).

<sup>85</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(b)(2), adopted by Section 201 of the 1996 Act.

their service offerings accordingly, we believe it is prudent to leave the choice up to broadcasters so that they may respond to the demands of the marketplace. A requirement now could stifle innovation as it would rest on *a priori* assumptions as to what services viewers would prefer. Broadcasters can best stimulate consumers' interest in digital services if able to offer the most attractive programs, whatever form those may take, and it is by attracting consumers to digital, away from analog, that the spectrum can be freed for additional uses. Further, allowing broadcasters flexibility as to the services they provide will allow them to offer a mix of services that can promote increased consumer acceptance of digital television, which, in turn, will increase broadcasters' profits, which, in turn, will increase incentives to proceed faster with the transition.

43. We have also been persuaded by the arguments that a minimum high definition television requirement would be burdensome on some broadcasters. We note the arguments of ALTV and Telemundo as to the difficulties a minimum high resolution television requirement might impose on independent stations and foreign language stations, respectively. We acknowledge the contributions of such stations and the programming they provide to the diversity of our broadcast television service and hesitate to impose a requirement that might make it more difficult for such stations to convert to digital television, perhaps even undermining their ability to do so. We are not convinced that high definition television programming should be mandated where to mandate it might impose significant burdens on stations, particularly where, as will be discussed below, it appears that the marketplace will provide high definition television programming even absent a governmental requirement to that effect.

44. We note that some commenters argued that a high definition television mandate is necessary to give program producers and equipment manufacturers the necessary incentives to support high resolution television, and to provide viewers and consumers enough high resolution television programming to foster demand for such programming and to drive DTV receiver purchases. To the contrary, however, we believe that a minimum high definition television requirement is unnecessary to achieve these goals. We note in this regard that broadcasters and networks have emphasized their commitment to high definition television.<sup>86</sup> We find nothing in the record that identifies a market failure or other reason to impose a governmental requirement for high definition television. High definition television will afford broadcasters an important tool in the increasingly competitive video programming market. There is no reason to believe that a government mandate is necessary to ensure that high definition television gets a fair chance in the marketplace.

## **E. Public Interest Obligations**

45. Background. As we stated in the *Fourth Further Notice*, the rules imposing public

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<sup>86</sup> See, e.g., Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 17-18 & n. 18; Comments of NBC at 1-2; Comments of ABC at 6.

interest obligations on broadcast licensees originate in the statutory mandate that broadcasters serve the "public interest, convenience, and necessity," as well as other provisions of the Communications Act.<sup>87</sup> These obligations include the requirements that broadcasters must provide "reasonable access" to candidates for federal elective office and must afford "equal opportunities" to candidates for any public office<sup>88</sup> and that weekly they must provide three hours of children's educational programming.<sup>89</sup> Licensees must also adhere to restrictions on the airing of indecent programming<sup>90</sup> and must comply with the 1996 Act provisions relating to the rating of video programming.<sup>91</sup> In the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, the Commission noted that these current public interest rules were developed under the analog model and therefore were shaped by the limitations inherent in analog technology. The Commission sought comment on whether the greater capabilities afforded by digital technology should affect licensees' obligations to serve the public interest, and if so, how those obligations might be adapted to the digital context.

46. Comments. Commenters generally agree that existing public interest obligations should continue to apply, at the very least, to free, over-the-air programming on DTV. They differ greatly, however, on whether, and if so, how, the public interest obligation should be applied and possibly expanded in a DTV world. Joint Broadcasters argue that public interest obligations should continue to apply to NTSC through the transition, and to all the DTV services, but that there is no need to impose additional obligations on the transition channel.<sup>92</sup> ALTV comments that on DTV, free broadcast television service should continue to be subject to the public interest obligations now applied to NTSC, but that no public interest obligations should apply to nonbroadcast services.<sup>93</sup> General Instrument argues that public interest obligations should attach to free, over-the-air broadcasting on DTV, but that for provision of subscription services, broadcasters should be required to pay a fee to compensate the public.<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 307(c).

<sup>88</sup> 47 U.S.C. §§ 312(a)(7), 47 C.F.R. §§ 73.1944 (reasonable access); 47 U.S.C. 315, 47 C.F.R. § 73.1941 (equal opportunities). *See also* 47 C.F.R. § 73.1920 (personal attacks rule); 47 C.F.R. § 73.1930 (right to reply).

<sup>89</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 303b, 47 C.F.R. 73.671, 73.673, 73.3526.

<sup>90</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 1464; 47 U.S.C. 303; 47 C.F.R. § 73.3999.

<sup>91</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 303(w).

<sup>92</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 25-26; Comments of Christian Communications of Chicagoland, Inc. at 4-6.

<sup>93</sup> Comments of ALTV at 15-18.

<sup>94</sup> Comments of General Instrument at 10.

47. Some commenters offered specific proposals on how the broadcasters' public-interest obligations could be reconceptualized and adapted in light of the new possibilities offered by digital technology. MAP argues that public interest obligations should apply to each program service, including subscription services, provided over DTV spectrum. MAP proposes that broadcasters be required to provide "new and different public service in exchange for the opportunity to convert to digital television," including free time for political candidates, noncommercial public access, and dedication of 20% of total program time to children's educational and informational programming.<sup>95</sup> Alliance for Community Media suggests that, at a minimum, public interest guidelines should contain a quantitative measure of programming including: local news and information; educational programs for children and adults; material helpful to nonprofit, charitable, health, or social-service organizations; and programs to allow elected officials and nonprofit organizations to communicate to the community.<sup>96</sup> The Benton Foundation urges that broadcasters be required to provide, for example, at least six hours of children's educational television, free time for candidates, and access to programming time by members of the community.<sup>97</sup>

48. Decision. In this proceeding we seek to promote the successful transition of analog broadcast television into a digital broadcast television service that serves the public interest. Broadcasters have long been subject to the obligation to serve the "public interest, convenience and necessity."<sup>98</sup> In the 1996 Act, Congress provided that broadcasters' public interest obligations extend into the digital environment:

"(d) Public Interest Requirement. --Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving a television broadcasting station from its obligation to serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity. In the Commission's review of any application for renewal of a broadcast license for a television station that provides ancillary or supplementary services, the television licensee shall establish that all of its program services on the existing or advanced television spectrum are in the public interest."<sup>99</sup>

In enacting this provision, Congress clearly provided that broadcasters have public interest obligations on the program services they offer, regardless of whether they are offered using analog or digital technology.

49. In the digital television era, although many aspects of the business and technology

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<sup>95</sup> Comments of MAP at 20-32.

<sup>96</sup> Comments of Alliance for Community Media at 35-36.

<sup>97</sup> Reply Comments of the Benton Foundation at 6-10.

<sup>98</sup> 47 U.S.C. §§ 307(a), 309(a); *En Banc Programming Inquiry*, 44 FCC 2303, 2312 (1960).

<sup>99</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(d).

of broadcasting may be different, broadcasters will remain trustees of the public's airwaves. Our current rules were developed when technology permitted broadcasters to provide just one stream of programming over a 6 MHz channel. We recognize, however, that digital technology expands the effective capacity of 6 MHz of spectrum. For example, it permits, but does not require, licensees to provide several program streams, as well as other digital services, on the 6 MHz channel of spectrum that we are assigning them. The dynamic and flexible nature of digital technology creates the possibility of new and creative ways for broadcasters to serve the country and the public interest.

50. Some argue that broadcasters' public interest obligations in the digital world should be clearly defined and commensurate with the new opportunities provided by the digital channel broadcasters are receiving. Others contend that our current public interest rules need not change simply because broadcasters will be using digital technology to provide the same broadcast service to the public. We are not resolving this debate today. Instead, at an appropriate time, we will issue a Notice to collect and consider all views. As we authorize digital service, however, broadcast licensees and the public are on notice that existing public interest requirements continue to apply to all broadcast licensees. Broadcasters and the public are also on notice that the Commission may adopt new public interest rules for digital television. Thus as to the public interest, our action today forecloses nothing from our consideration.

## F. Transition

### 1. *Simulcast*

51. Background. In our 1992 *Second Report/Further Notice*, we determined that DTV licensees should simulcast on their NTSC channel the programming offered on their DTV channel.<sup>100</sup> Specifically, we adopted, as a preliminary matter, a 50 percent simulcasting requirement, beginning one year after the six-year application and construction period, increasing to 100 percent two years later.<sup>101</sup> Our early simulcast decisions were based on the expectation that DTV would primarily consist of the broadcast of a single HDTV program service. However, as DTV technology developed, we learned that DTV would be able to do much more than we initially expected and that it would be possible to transmit multiple simultaneous SDTV program services on a single 6 MHz channel. Recognizing that a licensee would be unable to simulcast multiple program services on its NTSC channel, we stated in the *Fourth Further Notice* that our simulcast requirement must be revisited and we must consider

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<sup>100</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice, supra* at 3355-56.

<sup>101</sup> Additionally, we indicated that we would review this schedule at the time of our initial review of the pace of conversion at the end of the application/construction period and immediately prior to the imposition of 100 percent simulcasting. *Third Report/Further Notice, supra* at 6927-29.

alternatives.<sup>102</sup> In addition, we stated that we still perceived a need for a simulcast requirement, albeit different from that first envisioned, and proposed to require the simulcast of all material being broadcast on the licensee's NTSC channel on a program service of the DTV channel.<sup>103</sup> We requested comment on this proposal.<sup>104</sup>

52. Comments. Broadcasters are divided on the necessity of a simulcast requirement. Numerous comments note that simulcasting is certain to occur even in the absence of a mandate.<sup>105</sup> The Joint Broadcasters emphasize that they believe that much simulcasting of NTSC programming on the DTV channel would happen in the normal course. However, because broadcasters have differing views on the need for a requirement, the group declined to take a position on that issue.<sup>106</sup> NAB and ALTV maintain that a simulcast requirement would be counterproductive and may delay development and penetration of DTV, especially during the early stages of the transition.<sup>107</sup> However, NAB acknowledges that a phase-in of simulcasting near the end of the transition could be an effective means of preventing disenfranchisement of the remaining NTSC viewers.<sup>108</sup> ABC and CBS argue that a simulcast requirement should apply from the outset of the transition.<sup>109</sup> CBS argues that a simulcast requirement could spur the sale of DTV equipment and ensure that DTV and NTSC broadcast services do not evolve into separately programmed services.<sup>110</sup> NBC supports a 50% simulcasting requirement to allow for some innovation.<sup>111</sup> Broadcasters and other commenters arguing against the advisability of a simulcast requirement maintain that rigid requirements would hamper broadcasters' ability to promote and provide the programming that was most

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<sup>102</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra* at 10547.

<sup>103</sup> *Id.*

<sup>104</sup> *Id.*

<sup>105</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 21; Comments of ALTV at 12; Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 17; Comments of Hitachi America at 6.

<sup>106</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 20-22.

<sup>107</sup> Comments of NAB at 4-6; Comments of ALTV at 12.

<sup>108</sup> Comments of NAB at 6. NAB states that simulcasting should be defined as DTV licensees simulcasting on their NTSC stations the programming offered on the DTV stations.

<sup>109</sup> Comments of ABC at 10; Comments of CBS at 8-9.

<sup>110</sup> Comments of CBS at 8-10.

<sup>111</sup> Comments of NBC at 6.



likely to draw viewers to the DTV channel.<sup>112</sup> They argue that transition to DTV would occur most rapidly if broadcasters had the maximum flexibility to experiment with new services and to put together offerings that would best satisfy viewers. Commenters point out that simulcasting would slow the transition by preventing broadcasters from enticing viewers to DTV by making desirable programming available on DTV that is not available on NTSC. ALTV also argues that any requirement would be based on speculation about the development of digital service, and therefore imposition of any rule, if necessary at all, should be postponed.<sup>113</sup>

53. Equipment manufacturers recommend that a simulcast requirement be tailored to promote a rapid transition to HDTV and DTV and recovery of NTSC spectrum.<sup>114</sup> The cable industry supports a simulcast HDTV service, that is the broadcast of one program over two channels to the same area at the same time.<sup>115</sup> Public-interest groups generally support requiring DTV broadcasters to simulcast their NTSC service on the DTV channel.<sup>116</sup> Commenters supporting a simulcast requirement argue that such a requirement would expedite the transition from analog to digital by guaranteeing that popular programming services continue to be available, in enhanced technical quality, on the DTV channel. They also point out that simulcasting would prevent the development of two separately programmed services, which might delay the transition. As to the question of phase-in, the Digital Grand Alliance suggests that simulcast requirements be minimal in the early years of the transition to facilitate innovative HDTV programming, and more comprehensive in the later years to avoid perpetuating unique NTSC programming that would make it difficult to cease NTSC broadcasts. Throughout the transition, one DTV program stream should be identical to the program stream carried on the NTSC channel.<sup>117</sup>

54. Decision. We decline to adopt a simulcast requirement for the early years of the transition. In order to help reclaim spectrum at the end of the transition period, however, we adopt by the sixth year from the date of adoption of this *Report and Order* a requirement of 50% simulcasting of the video programming of the analog channel on the DTV channel; by the seventh year, a 75% simulcasting requirement; by the eighth year, a 100% simulcasting requirement, until the analog channel is terminated and that spectrum returned.

55. We have previously recognized the need to afford broadcasters flexibility to

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<sup>112</sup> See, e.g., Comments of ALTV at 12; Comments of Hitachi America at 6; Comments of Christian Communications of Chicagoland, Inc. at 6-7; Comments of Cohen, Dippell and Everist at 4-5.

<sup>113</sup> Comments of ALTV at 12.

<sup>114</sup> See, e.g., Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 8-9; Comments of General Instrument at 11-12.

<sup>115</sup> Comments of NCTA, Inc. at 5.

<sup>116</sup> See, e.g., Comments of MAP at 32-33; Comments of Alliance for Community Media at 14-18.

<sup>117</sup> Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 8-9.

program their DTV channels to attract consumers, especially during the critical launch phase of DTV.<sup>118</sup> We do not adopt a simulcast requirement during the early years of the transition in order to give broadcasters the ability to experiment with program and service offerings. We are convinced by commenters who argue that many consumers' decisions to invest in DTV receivers will depend on the programs, enhanced features, and services that are not available on the NTSC service,<sup>119</sup> and a simulcast requirement might limit broadcasters' ability to experiment with the full range of digital capabilities. Because the DTV channels represent valuable resources with large opportunity costs, we believe licensees will have economic incentives to provide programming and services that will attract consumers to DTV. In any event, a simulcast requirement during this initial transition phase appears to be unnecessary because the record suggests that marketplace forces will ensure that the best NTSC programming will be simulcast on the digital channel and broadcasters have indicated that they will simulcast NTSC programs on the DTV channel even in the absence of a requirement.<sup>120</sup>

56. While we believe that a simulcast requirement is not warranted during the early years of the transition, there are benefits to a simulcast requirement near the end of the transition period. Such a requirement will help ensure that consumers will enjoy continuity of free over-the-air program service when we reclaim the analog spectrum at the conclusion of the transition period. It may be difficult to terminate analog broadcast service if broadcasters show programs on their analog channels but not on their digital channels. We believe that it will be easier to terminate analog services and reclaim the spectrum at the end of the transition if most broadcast households are capable of receiving DTV signals and these households do not suffer the loss of a current program service only offered on analog channels. Thus, we will require a phased-in simulcasting requirement as follows: By the sixth year from the date of adoption of this *Report and Order*, we adopt a 50% simulcasting requirement; by the seventh year, we adopt a 75% simulcasting requirement; by the eighth year, we adopt a 100% simulcasting requirement which will continue until the analog channel is terminated and the analog spectrum returned. We recognize that we will need to define clearly "simulcasting" in the context of DTV and will do so as part of our two-year reviews or other appropriate proceeding.

## 2. *Licensing of DTV and NTSC Stations*

57. Background. The *Second Report/Further Notice* determined to treat the licensee as having two separate licenses.<sup>121</sup> In the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, however, the Commission tentatively concluded that substantial benefits could be obtained if the NTSC and

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<sup>118</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice, supra* at 3356.

<sup>119</sup> Comments of NAB at 4.

<sup>120</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 21.

<sup>121</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 3344.

ATV facilities were instead authorized under a single, unified license. The Commission tentatively decided that such a policy would ease administrative burdens on the Commission and broadcasters alike by reducing the number of applications that would have to be filled out, filed, and processed, and would be consistent with our authority under Section 316 of the Act to modify an existing license.<sup>122</sup> Licensing the two facilities under a single license would also retain the policy announced in the *Second Report/Further Notice* of treating both facilities the same for revocation/nonrenewal purposes.<sup>123</sup>

58. Comments. Those commenters, which include broadcasters, networks, and equipment manufacturers, who address this issue largely support our revised proposal for a single, paired license.<sup>124</sup> One commenter, broadcaster Golden Orange, argues that the DTV and NTSC stations should have separate licenses.<sup>125</sup>

59. Decision. We adopt our tentative conclusion, echoed by nearly all those who commented, that the NTSC and DTV facilities should be licensed under a single, paired license. As determined earlier, this system will help the Commission and broadcasters alike by keeping administrative burdens down. It is also consistent with our intention to treat the DTV license and the NTSC license together for the purposes of revoking or not renewing a license.<sup>126</sup> Once broadcasters have satisfied construction and transmission requirements, they will receive a single, paired license for the DTV and NTSC facilities.

60. One of our objectives is to promote broadcasters' ability to build digital businesses so that their valuable free programming service will continue. We anticipate that some licensees may find it beneficial to develop partnerships with others to help make the most productive and efficient use of their channels. We intend to give broadcasters flexibility in structuring business arrangements and attracting capital to build a successful DTV business. One of our overarching objectives is to promote the success of digital television. We anticipate that some licensees may find it beneficial to develop partnerships with others to help make the most productive and efficient use of their channel, and we will look with favor on such arrangements. Broadcasters may find it useful to work with other broadcasters or others who have special expertise in exploiting digital technology. Parties could come together for the sharing of facilities, costs, and equipment, the development and provision of programming and

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<sup>122</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra*, at 10548.

<sup>123</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 3344.

<sup>124</sup> *See, e.g.*, Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 9; Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 16; Comments of General Instrument at 12-13; Comments of New World Television Inc. at 6; Comments of APTS/PBS at 15.

<sup>125</sup> Comments of Golden Orange at 2.

<sup>126</sup> *See Second Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 3344.

service offerings, access to capital and financing, the establishment of business plans, and the like. Such arrangements will aid both broadcaster and public, by helping the broadcaster achieve the most competitive and beneficial business strategy and by ensuring for the public the best use of the digital spectrum, including not only the most efficient use of the spectrum but also the greatest array of valuable services. Variations on partnerships have arisen in other contexts, which indicates that they are efficient and useful. For example, in the common network/affiliate relationship, a network provides programming and advertising that its affiliates may use. Another example is the Commission's authorization of Instructional Television Fixed Services (ITFS) licensees to lease, for profit, their excess capacity to other service providers.<sup>127</sup> We are receptive to the establishment of like arrangements in the DTV context. Whatever the arrangement, it is the licensee who remains responsible for ensuring the fulfillment of all obligations incumbent upon a broadcast licensee.

### G. Application/Construction Period

61. Background. The *Second Report/Further Notice* adopted a two year application period and an additional three years for construction of a DTV facility.<sup>128</sup> We were concerned that without a specific timetable, some parties might delay construction while waiting for others to take the lead, to the detriment of our goal of expeditious DTV implementation.<sup>129</sup> We clarified that broadcasters who did not apply and construct within the established time period (and who failed to obtain an extension of time) would lose their initial eligibility for a DTV frequency.<sup>130</sup> We noted that existing policies regarding extensions of time would afford broadcasters adequate flexibility to cope with unforeseen implementation problems.<sup>131</sup> We defined "construction" as the capability of emitting DTV signals, regardless of the source of these signals (e.g., local origination, pass-through of a network signal, or other signal).<sup>132</sup> This definition of construction would allow broadcasters to "phase-in" full DTV implementation as their individual circumstances and markets permit.<sup>133</sup>

62. In the *Third Report/Further Notice*, we adjusted the application deadline from a two-year to a three-year period, and provided for a total six-year application and construction period with those applying early having a longer portion of the six-year period to devote to

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<sup>127</sup> *Report and Order*, 94 FCC 2d 1203, 1248 (1983).

<sup>128</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice*, *supra* at 3346.

<sup>129</sup> *Id.*

<sup>130</sup> *Id.*

<sup>131</sup> For additional clarification of our extension policies see, *Second Report/Further Notice*, *supra* at 3347-48.

<sup>132</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice*, *supra* at 3347.

<sup>133</sup> *Id.*

construction of DTV facilities.<sup>134</sup> We explained that the deadlines for application and construction would assist in our reclamation of the reversion channel and our sliding scale approach would provide sufficient relief to small-market stations which produce less revenue.<sup>135</sup> While we recognized that some stations would be market leaders in the implementation of DTV, we remained concerned that such leadership may not emerge, at least in certain markets, unless we established a clear framework for the DTV transition.<sup>136</sup>

63. The *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry* proposed a procedure by which broadcasters would have six months in which to make an election and confirm to the Commission that they want a DTV license.<sup>137</sup> After that, they would have the remainder of the three-year period in which to supply any required supporting data, and a total of six years to complete construction. If they would elect not to construct a DTV facility, or would elect but then fail to construct, their NTSC licenses would expire at the end of the DTV conversion period, and they would be required to cease broadcasting.<sup>138</sup> We sought comment on all aspects of the construction period. We asked whether certain classes of stations should be afforded special relief, and if so, which classes.<sup>139</sup>

64. Comments. While most commenters do not specifically address the election period, some voice approval of a six-month election period.<sup>140</sup> The Digital Grand Alliance, however, suggests that the six-month election period be accompanied by a mechanism to ensure that this election represents real commitment to convert, such as the imposition of a non-refundable application fee, a substantial deposit refunded at commencement of DTV broadcast, or a fine if the broadcaster fails to commence DTV broadcast.<sup>141</sup> On the other hand, Busse and Pacific FM argue that the 6-month election period is not a viable choice, because those who do not want a DTV license have, in effect, elected to go out of business since, under the Commission's proposal, all licensees will be required to cease broadcasting in NTSC at the end of the

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<sup>134</sup> *Third Report/Further Notice, supra* at 6937.

<sup>135</sup> *Id.* at 6941, 6946-47.

<sup>136</sup> *Id.* at 6941-42.

<sup>137</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra* at 10550.

<sup>138</sup> *Id.*

<sup>139</sup> *Id.* at 10550-51.

<sup>140</sup> *See, e.g.,* Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 12; Comments of Thomson at 7; Comments of General Instruments at 16; Comments of Golden Orange at 6; Comments of New World Television at 8.

<sup>141</sup> Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 13.

transition period.<sup>142</sup>

65. Commenters voice many views. Many generally support the Commission's suggested timeframe, but suggest that the Commission take account of the fact that practical impediments may arise to implementation.<sup>143</sup> While in support of the proposal for many stations, Joint Broadcasters, joined by ALTV, propose that a less demanding schedule and liberal waivers apply to help stations facing difficulty, such as noncommercial stations, small stations, those in small or rural markets, or in financial distress, as well as for those stations that face FAA, zoning, or other similar problems.<sup>144</sup> Busse points out that even stations in large markets -- such as those with religious or specialty formats -- may have difficulty making a timely transition.<sup>145</sup> NAB suggests that the construction deadline be staggered on a market-by-market basis, in which large-market stations have six years, and small-market stations have three or six additional years, to complete construction, and in addition that waivers for problems such as zoning approvals also be available.<sup>146</sup> The Association of Federal Communications Consulting Engineers argues that the six-year implementation period is inadequate, given the number of stations that will need to acquire transmission equipment, input/monitoring equipment, and tower structures during that limited time frame.<sup>147</sup> Christian Communications of Chicagoland proposes that the Commission recognize that the application/construction period operate as a "guideline subject to revision" rather than a set deadline.<sup>148</sup>

66. Others maintain that, at least in some cases, the six-year period is too long. Thomson and the Digital Grand Alliance propose that the Commission shorten the application and construction periods at least in the 25 largest markets, but do not specify what period would be appropriate.<sup>149</sup> General Instrument proposes that a three-year construction period be considered for major markets, and a six-year period for smaller markets.<sup>150</sup> Motorola argues that, given the notice that broadcasters have been afforded, the appropriate time table is a six-month application period, a six-month processing and grant period, and a two-year construction

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<sup>142</sup> Comments of Busse at 6; Comments of Pacific FM at 5.

<sup>143</sup> *See, e.g.*, Comments of EIA at 21.

<sup>144</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 12-16; Comments of ALTV at 7-8.

<sup>145</sup> Comments of Busse at 8.

<sup>146</sup> Comments of NAB at 6-8.

<sup>147</sup> Comments of Association of Federal Communications Consulting Engineers at 8-9.

<sup>148</sup> Comments of Christian Communications of Chicagoland, Inc., at 11.

<sup>149</sup> Comments of Thomson at 8; Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 13.

<sup>150</sup> Comments of General Instrument at 16.

period.<sup>151</sup>

67. Decision. We will apply a streamlined three-stage application process to the group of initially eligible analog permittees and licensees allotted a paired channel in the DTV Table of Allotments.<sup>152</sup> We will soon issue a Public Notice detailing the procedures to be followed, but will describe them briefly here.

68. Stage One -- Initial Modification License for DTV. Pursuant to the 1996 Act and the eligibility criteria discussed above, we issue, by this paragraph and the attached Appendix E, additional DTV licenses to those initially eligible to receive them.

69. The statute directs us to limit initial eligibility for DTV licenses to persons that, as of the date of the issuance of the licenses, are licensed to operate a television broadcast station or hold a permit to construct such a station, or both.<sup>153</sup> As the statute contemplates, we hereby issue a license to all eligible licensees and permittees, a list of which is attached to this *Report and Order* as Appendix E. We conclude that it more effectively effectuates the congressional scheme to implement the statute through a three-phased process, with the first phase consisting of the initial DTV license, rather than through our conventional procedure. Use of the conventional licensing process would prevent us from establishing a date certain at which to determine initial eligibility, a process that is necessary to allow us to establish the Table of Allotments. Thus, we hereby issue a license, conditioned upon satisfaction of the additional requirements set out in ¶¶ 70-75 below. This license will modify the analog television permit or license; however, licensees may not begin construction or transmission until the additional conditions are met.<sup>154</sup> The license is also conditioned upon the requirement that "either the additional license or the original license held by the licensee be surrendered to the Commission for reallocation or reassignment (or both) pursuant to Commission regulation."<sup>155</sup>

70. Request for Cancellation. We presume that the recipients will welcome receipt of their initial DTV License and will be fully committed to the conversion to DTV. Nonetheless, there may be some broadcasters who do not wish to receive a second channel to convert to DTV. We wish to reclaim these second channels as quickly as possible so that the spectrum

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<sup>151</sup> Comments of Motorola at 8-9.

<sup>152</sup> We note that under Section 553(b)(A), notice and comment are not necessary for rules of agency procedure or practice. 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(A).

<sup>153</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(a)(1).

<sup>154</sup> As discussed below, we expect that the application or certification process will be speedy and will not delay applicants as they prepare to implement the build-out.

<sup>155</sup> 47 U.S.C. 336(c).

may be awarded to those who would use it quickly and effectively<sup>156</sup>, and we earlier proposed a six-month election period to accomplish this result. We now believe that a six-month election period is too long. Given the length of this proceeding and the public benefits of acting quickly, we believe that broadcasters have already had ample time to consider many options, and will shorten the "election" period. In order to achieve the benefits of a rapid election and in the interests of spectrum efficiency, we ask that licensees who wish to cancel the initial DTV license do so by writing the Commission within 90 days from the release date of the DTV Table of Allotments adopted in the *Sixth Report and Order*.

71. Stage Two -- Certification or Application for Construction Permit. To receive authorization for commencement of construction, an Initial DTV Licensee must file Form 301 and the appropriate fee to obtain a construction permit.<sup>157</sup> Noncommercial stations must file Form 340. The application must be filed before the mid-point in a particular applicant's required construction period has expired.<sup>158</sup> The Bureau will begin acting upon applications as soon as this *Report and Order* becomes effective.

72. We will apply a certification procedure for applicants that answer "yes" to a checklist of requirements contained in the construction permit application; these certifications will be automatically granted. Given the very rapid review permitted by this streamlined procedure, we will be able to grant a construction permit to broadcasters within a matter of days of submission of this form. Other applicants will be required to furnish additional technical information.

73. In the *Fifth Further Notice*, *supra* at ¶ 59, we sought comment on whether specific TV technical and procedural rules should be applied to DTV and whether modification of the rules was needed. Among those NTSC TV rules were Section 73.685 and 73.1030. No comments addressed these issues. We herein establish a minimum set of technical requirements that will allow us to process these DTV construction permit applications. Fundamentally, a DTV application must conform to the DTV Table we are creating in the *Sixth Report and Order*, specifying the indicated channel at a transmitter site, effective radiated power ("ERP") and antenna height meeting the restrictions imposed in that document. As described in the *Sixth Report and Order*, applications specifying a transmitter site within five kilometers of the site assumed in the DTV Table and also specifying an ERP and antenna

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<sup>156</sup> In a subsequent Public Notice, we will discuss the procedures for awarding such unpaired channels.

<sup>157</sup> 47 C.F.R. § 1.1104. As discussed below, this application and its associated fee will be for a minor change. A new Section V-D, DTV Broadcast Engineering Data, attached as Appendix D, is added to Forms 301 and 340, and should be filed along with Sections I and VII of Form 301 and the relevant sections of Form 340.

<sup>158</sup> Thus, if an applicant has until May 1, 1999, to construct, the construction permit application or certification must be filed on or before May 1, 1998; if until November 1, 1999, on or before August 1, 1998, and so on.



height that do not exceed the values in the DTV Table will be accepted and not subject to interference-protection processing. Further, in order to avoid exposing the public to dangerous situations, we will continue the NTSC TV practice of verifying that the FAA has made any necessary determination that the proposed tower does not represent a hazard to air navigation, and we will require DTV applicants to certify as to no significant environmental impact or to include an environmental statement as described in Section 1.1307 of our rules, including consideration of RF radiation levels. In addition, to avoid altering an AM radio station's radiation pattern in a way that could cause interference in the AM radio band, we will require DTV applications to comply with Section 73.658(h). To avoid interference to our spectrum monitoring functions and to radio astronomy observations, we will also require DTV applications to comply with Section 73.1030. Additionally, as discussed below, the DTV service contour will be required to encompass the community of license.

74. To speed the process, we will consider the DTV applications or certifications as involving a minor change in facilities<sup>159</sup> and will process them accordingly. Since this application will be for a minor change, applicants will not have to supply full legal or financial qualifications information.<sup>160</sup> We will not initially require full-replication of the analog station's coverage area by DTV facilities. Accordingly, we will accept initial construction permit applications from applicants who demonstrate that their DTV coverage encompasses the community of license.<sup>161</sup> In situations where applicants seek a waiver of any of our requirements, we will entertain requests to allow them to begin construction, at their own risk,

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<sup>159</sup> Pursuant to Section 73.3572(a)(1) of the Commission's rules, a major change in a television station's facilities is any change in frequency or community of license. 47 C.F.R. § 73.3572(a)(1). The change involved in constructing and operating a DTV facility does not constitute a change in frequency, merely the implementation of the initial DTV License on a channel assigned in the *Sixth Report and Order*. The analog site will remain on the same frequency. Moreover, the DTV facility will, of course, be licensed to the same community, since it will be part of one license. We note that in our *Notice, supra* at 7026, we sought comment as to whether, as an alternative to a dual licensing scheme, we should treat the addition of a DTV channel as a major modification. We now conclude that it should be treated as a minor modification for the reasons discussed herein.

<sup>160</sup> In the *Third Report/Third Further Notice, supra* at 6945-46, we noted that we would not relax the financial qualifications showing required for a broadcast applicant. We were concerned that applicants that were not financially qualified could tie up the spectrum without ever obtaining the funds necessary to build the facility, thus negating a reason for restricting eligibility to existing broadcasters -*i.e.*, their ability to implement DTV swiftly. Our decision to treat the construction permit as a minor modification, however, eliminates the need for a financial qualifications showing. Moreover, Congress has determined that we should limit eligibility to existing broadcasters, and we have decided to streamline the application process so that DTV can be implemented quickly.

<sup>161</sup> While the *Sixth Report and Order* establishes the upper limit for DTV facilities, we believe that we should allow construction initially of DTV facilities that provide service to a smaller area. At the same time, stations should not be able to claim that they have completed required construction when they have built facilities that are so low in power that they reach no meaningful service area. Accordingly, as noted above, we establish the initial required coverage area as the community of license. During the first two-year review, we will consider whether to modify the build-out requirement to require a full-replication facility as well as adjustments to the protection of the full-replication facility.

prior to the grant of a construction permit.

75. Stage Three -- Application for License to Cover Construction Permit for a DTV Facility. When construction of the DTV facility has been completed, the permittee may commence program tests upon notification to the FCC, provided that an application for a license to cover the construction permit for the DTV facility, on Form 302, is filed within ten days, along with the appropriate fee.<sup>162</sup>

76. Construction Schedule. We have decided to adopt the following construction requirements. Stations affiliated with ABC, CBS, Fox and NBC must build digital facilities in the ten largest television markets by May 1, 1999. Stations affiliated with ABC, CBS, Fox and NBC in the top 30 television markets, not included above, must construct DTV facilities by November 1, 1999.<sup>163</sup> All other commercial stations must construct DTV facilities by May 1, 2002. All noncommercial stations must construct their DTV facilities by May 1, 2003. We note that 24 stations in the top ten markets have voluntarily committed in writing to the Commission to building DTV facilities within 18 months.<sup>164</sup> We applaud these broadcasters' voluntary commitments to give a great number of viewers access to a DTV signal in a very short period. This important step means that a significant portion of the public will be able to receive multiple signals by the holiday shopping season, when nearly 40 percent of all receivers are sold.<sup>165</sup> We ask that those stations that have represented to the Commission that they will have completed construction of the DTV facility by November 1, 1998, file reports at six-month intervals, beginning on November 1, 1997, stating that their plans to meet these

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<sup>162</sup> Pursuant to Section 1.68(a) of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.68(a), the Commission will grant the application where it finds that "all the terms, conditions, and obligations set forth in the application and permit have been fully met, and that no cause or circumstance arising or first coming to the knowledge of the Commission since the granting of the permit would, in the judgment of the Commission, make the operation of such station against the public interest."

<sup>163</sup> Within the top 30 markets there are individual television markets where ABC, CBS, Fox, or NBC has more than one affiliate. In such instances, the May 1, 1999, and November 1, 1999 construction requirement applies to the station with the largest audience share.

<sup>164</sup> By letter to the Commission, the following stations have committed to an 18-month construction schedule: New York: WCBS; Los Angeles: KNBC, KTLA, KABC; Chicago: WMAQ; Philadelphia: KYW, WPVI, WCAU, WTXF; San Francisco-Oakland: KRON, KPIX, KGO; Boston: WCVB, WMUR; Washington, D.C.: WRC, WJLA, WUSA; Dallas-Fort Worth: KDFW, KXAS, WFAA; Detroit: WJBK, WWJ; Atlanta: WSB, WXIA. We note that a letter from Edward O. Fritts, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Margita E. White, President of the Association for Maximum Service Television to FCC Secretary William Caton, April 2, 1997, also listed these stations as committing to build DTV facilities within an 18-month time frame.

<sup>165</sup> See Letter from Edward O. Fritts, President of the National Association of Broadcasters and Margita E. White, President of the Association for Maximum Service Television, to FCC Secretary William Caton, April 2, 1997; Letter from Gary Shapiro, President of the Consumer Electronics Manufacturers Association, to Chairman Reed E. Hundt, March 27, 1997 (acknowledging importance of 18-month construction schedule to meet holiday shopping season).

deadlines are on schedule or specifying any difficulties encountered in attempting to meet these deadlines.

77. We will grant an extension to the applicable deadline where a broadcaster has been unable to complete construction due to circumstances that are either unforeseeable or beyond the licensee's control if the licensee has taken all reasonable steps to resolve the problem expeditiously. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to, the inability to construct and place in operation a facility necessary for transmitting DTV, such as a tower, because of delays in obtaining zoning or FAA approvals, or similar constraints, or the lack of equipment necessary to transmit a DTV signal. We do not anticipate that the circumstance of "lack of equipment" would include the cost of such equipment. With respect to extensions of the applicable construction deadline, the Commission will take into account problems encountered that are unique to DTV conversion, and will modify its existing policies regarding extensions accordingly. Authority is delegated to the Chief of the Mass Media Bureau to grant an extension of time of up to six months beyond the applicable construction deadline, upon demonstration by the DTV licensee or permittee that the standard discussed above is met, but the Bureau may grant no more than two extension requests upon delegated authority. Subsequent extension requests will be referred to the Commission.

78. Our decision to adopt different requirements for different categories of broadcasters is similar to the market-staggered approach favored by most broadcasters and equipment manufacturers.<sup>166</sup> We agree that the most viewed stations in the largest television markets can be expected to lead the transition to DTV and that these stations are better situated to invest the capital necessary to establish the first DTV stations.<sup>167</sup> We also agree that smaller market stations will find it easier to begin DTV service after learning from the experience gained by the larger market stations.<sup>168</sup> In addition, we agree that our staggered construction schedule will help keep costs lower for smaller market stations, as equipment costs decrease as the market matures.<sup>169</sup> In addition, a tiered approach allows us to ensure that DTV quickly reaches a large percentage of U.S. television households while placing requirements on a relatively small number of stations.

79. Our earlier preliminary decision to provide for an across-the-board six-year application/construction schedule is no longer appropriate. We now believe that a general six-year construction schedule would unnecessarily delay the realization of our goals of free,

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<sup>166</sup> See, e.g., Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 14; Comments of NAB at 7; Comments of Thomson at 7-8; Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 13-16.

<sup>167</sup> See, e.g., Comments of NAB at 7; Comments of Thomson at 8; Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 13.

<sup>168</sup> *Id.*

<sup>169</sup> *Id.*

universal DTV service and spectrum recovery. A six-year construction schedule for all commercial stations anticipated neither the rapid development of digital technologies nor the ability of manufacturers and suppliers to provide DTV equipment. In light of these changes, we now believe that the six-year construction period is too long. Instead, we believe that an aggressive construction schedule should be implemented for several reasons.

80. First, digital broadcast television stands a risk of failing unless it is rolled out quickly. Many operators in other media such, as DBS, cable, and wireless cable use or plan to use digital technology. Unless digital television broadcasting is available quickly, other digital services may achieve levels of penetration that could preclude the success of over-the-air, digital television. Viewers who have leased or purchased digital set-top boxes from competing digital media may be less likely to purchase DTV receivers or converters. If digital, over-the-air television does not succeed, however, viewers will be without a free, universally available digital programming service.

81. Second, a rapid construction period will promote DTV's competitive strength internationally, as well as domestically. Other countries are moving swiftly to establish their own terrestrial digital television services. For example, the United Kingdom is scheduled to begin broadcasting terrestrial digital television by 1998 or earlier.<sup>170</sup> Japan has recently announced that it will move from analog high definition television to digital television.<sup>171</sup> Neither European nor Japanese digital standards are compatible with the U.S. standard. In the DTV Standard proceeding, equipment manufacturers and labor unions argued that quick and decisive action was necessary to permit American companies to compete internationally.<sup>172</sup> The National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Office of Science and Technology Policy argued that absent quick action, America might relinquish its technological lead to international competitors,<sup>173</sup> while rapid adoption would spur the American economy in terms of manufacturing, trade, technological development, international investment, and job growth.<sup>174</sup> Rapid introduction of digital television in the U.S. will help facilitate its adoption abroad.

82. Third, an aggressive construction schedule helps to offset possible disincentives that any individual broadcaster may have to begin digital transmissions quickly, as well as the

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<sup>170</sup> *Race to Set British DTV Standard*, Television Digest, Nov. 11, 1996.

<sup>171</sup> *See Ministry Announces Plan to go Digital in Land of TV Broadcast*, Daily Yomiuri/Yomiuri Shimbun, March 11, 1997.

<sup>172</sup> *See, e.g., Fifth Further Notice*; Comments of Thomson at 16; Zenith at 15-16; Philips at 15-16; the Digital Grand Alliance at 29-3; *see also* Citizens for HDTV at 16-18.

<sup>173</sup> *Fifth Further Notice*, Comments of National Telecommunications and Information Administration at 1-3.

<sup>174</sup> *Id.*

possible absence of market forces that might themselves ensure rapid construction. We recognize that an individual broadcaster may consider implementation of DTV to require it to invest funds in order to capture viewers for which it is already receiving advertising revenue. Such a broadcaster might prefer to wait until others have converted to digital for a number of reasons, including lower equipment costs. On the other hand, a broadcaster may recognize first-mover advantages, such as being first to market with programs in higher definition or with ancillary data services. Our schedule ensures rapid construction in major markets.

83. Fourth, a rapid build-out works to ensure that recovery of broadcast spectrum occurs as quickly as possible. As we discuss in the *Sixth Report and Order*, at the end of the transition we plan to recover 78 MHz of clear spectrum in addition to the 60 MHz of partially encumbered spectrum we plan to recover in the near future from channels 60-69. We will also recover at the end of the transition that spectrum within channels 60-69 that is still needed for analog and digital television broadcasting during the transition.

84. By adopting construction requirements, we hope to give the various industries involved the certainty to move forward. Penetration of color television sets, for example, was limited until the three major networks began transmitting prime time programming in color.<sup>75</sup> This provides evidence that consumers may not purchase great numbers of DTV sets or converters until multiple stations in their market are transmitting DTV, and that we therefore should adopt construction requirements that ensure that there are multiple digital television broadcasters operating. Television manufacturers plan to have the first digital television sets ready for purchase by the public by mid-1998.<sup>76</sup> The construction schedule set forth here provides that multiple stations in most of the top ten markets are operating at roughly that time.

85. Our construction schedule will facilitate our goal of having at least 40 facilities affiliated with the four top networks in the top 10 markets transmitting DTV by May 1, 1999. Within roughly 24 months in each of the top 10 markets, which cover approximately 30 percent of U.S. television households, viewers will have DTV transmissions available from multiple stations. These signals will come from network affiliates, which are generally the stations with the highest ratings in the market. In the top 30 markets, network-affiliated stations must

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<sup>175</sup> The FCC ratified the current color transmission standards in late 1953, but at the beginning of 1965, household penetration of color TV sets stood only at 4.9 percent. Nineteen-sixty-five was the first year with substantial color programming from all three major commercial networks. And in 1966, those networks went to virtually all color programming in prime time. See Ducey, R.V. and Fratrack, M.R. (1989) *Broadcasting Industry Response to New Technologies*, *Journal of Media Economics* 2 (Fall): 67-86; and *All-color TV only one year away?* *Broadcasting*, June 21, 1965, at 27-9. In the twelve-year period before the three networks had substantial color programming, color set penetration climbed no higher than 4.9%. In the five-year period from 1965 to 1970, however, color set penetration jumped from 4.9 percent to 35.7 percent, and six years later it reached 73.6 percent. See Television Bureau of Advertising (1990) *Trends in Television*, at 4.

<sup>176</sup> Brinkley, *Advanced TV Posing Issue of Timing*, *New York Times*, March 10, 1997, reported that Thomson Consumer Electronics, which makes televisions under the RCA and Proscan labels, indicated that Thomson and others in the industry plan to have DTV sets on the market in mid-1998.

construct digital facilities by November 1, 1999. These markets include 53 percent of U.S. television households. Stations in the second category will benefit from the success of the stations in the first category, as word spreads from the largest markets to those medium-sized markets. The May 1, 1999, requirement applies to only 40 of the country's approximately 1200 commercial television stations, and only 80 additional stations will be affected by the November 1, 1999, deadline. Over one thousand commercial stations will have until May 1, 2002, to plan for and implement their DTV facilities. Noncommercial stations will have until May 1, 2003, to construct.

86. We believe that our construction schedule is reasonable. We note that the most aggressive requirements apply to stations that we believe are most able to absorb the costs of conversion and are otherwise situated to make the transition quickly: stations affiliated with the four major networks in the largest markets. We base our decision in this regard on several grounds. First, network affiliates consistently garner the highest percentage of audience share,<sup>177</sup> and thus are likely to have substantial revenues that may be used to fund the conversion. Second, network affiliates are in a stronger position than independent stations because they obtain programming from their network and may also receive economic, technical, and other support that would help with respect to the conversion. Affiliates are consistently the most highly watched and generally the most financially successful, with better ratings and consequent higher advertising revenues.<sup>178</sup> Their greater strength should give them a strong position from which to launch their digital service. Accordingly, we believe that network affiliates in the largest markets will be in the best position to make a rapid transition to DTV. We recognize that in some markets, a network has two affiliates, one of which is much stronger, with a much larger audience share, than the other. We have provided relief to the smaller affiliate in such cases, by granting a longer construction deadline.<sup>179</sup> Finally, our construction schedule also focuses on network affiliates because we believe that the sale of receivers and thus the conversion to DTV will be accelerated by the early availability of network programming in DTV.<sup>180</sup>

87. Thus, the roughly two-year construction requirement that applies to these affiliates will both serve the public and be nonburdensome to these broadcasters. By May 1, 1999, markets including fully 30 percent of television households will have access to multiple streams of digital television. The vast majority of commercial broadcasters will have five years in which to construct, and noncommercial stations will have six years in which to construct their

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<sup>177</sup> See, e.g., Television Audience 1995, at 21; Cable Television Developments, Spring 1997, at 5.

<sup>178</sup> See, e.g., Palmer, *The Eye Has It*, Barron's, March 3, 1997.

<sup>179</sup> See n. 164, *supra*.

<sup>180</sup> We have recognized the value and appeal of network programming in a number of previous decisions. See *Channel 41, Inc.*, 6 FCC Rcd 4109, 4111 (1991) (rule waiver granted in order to preserve ABC programming); *Herald Publishing Co.*, 6 FCC 2d 631 (1967) (waiver granted in part because station proposed to bring NBC network programming to a large number of viewers for the first time).

digital facilities. We agree with commenters arguing for a shorter construction schedule, especially for broadcasters in the largest television markets.<sup>181</sup> As these commenters point out, broadcasters have been on notice throughout this proceeding of the impending need to convert to DTV. With their greater population coverage and scope of operations, we agree that broadcasters in the largest markets generally will be better able to afford and support a more rapid construction schedule.<sup>182</sup>

88. Moreover, the construction timetable appears to be consistent with the announced plans of the large networks. CBS has received an experimental authorization from the Commission and plans to transmit a DTV signal from the Empire State Building in the spring of 1997.<sup>183</sup> ABC plans to have stations experimenting with digital transmission in early 1998.<sup>184</sup> Fox ordered digital transmitters for its O & O's fully five years ago from Harris Corporation,<sup>185</sup> and plans to have digital transmission between the network and affiliates in place by third quarter 1998.<sup>186</sup> NBC said it would begin broadcasting digital signals 18 months after licenses are awarded.<sup>187</sup> NBC already has designed and is building a \$55 million dollar state-of-the-art digital infrastructure at its headquarters at 30 Rockefeller Plaza that will be commissioned this year.<sup>188</sup> On February 2, 1997, WHD-TV, NBC's owned-and-operated model DTV station in Washington, D.C., broadcast "Meet the Press" in high resolution, using the new DTV standard.<sup>189</sup> NBC has also announced that it intends "to move as aggressively and expeditiously as is technically feasible" to enable all of its owned and operated stations around the country to transmit DTV and is "encouraging and helping" its NBC affiliates across the nation in making the transition to DTV.<sup>190</sup>

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<sup>181</sup> See, e.g., Comments of Thomson at 8; Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 13; Comments of Motorola at 8.

<sup>182</sup> *Id.*

<sup>183</sup> *Annual Sales of Million DTV Sets Possible by 2002*, Video Week, February 19, 1997.

<sup>184</sup> *TV Networks Set to Shop*, Broadcasting and Cable, February 24, 1997, at 60.

<sup>185</sup> Lambert, *HDTV push feels like shove to broadcasters*, Broadcasting, June 29, 1992, at 31; Lambert, *HDTV: Hardware begins to replace theory*, Broadcasting, April 20, 1992, at 24.

<sup>186</sup> Broadcasting and Cable, February 24, 1997, at 66.

<sup>187</sup> Leopold, *NBC orders digital-TV transmitters*, Electronic Engineering Times, January 13, 1997, at 8.

<sup>188</sup> Testimony of Robert C. Wright, National Broadcasting Company, Inc., Before the U.S. House of Representatives; Committee on Commerce; Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, February 12, 1997.

<sup>189</sup> *Id.*

<sup>190</sup> *Id.*

89. Our confidence in the willingness of licensees to move rapidly is also supported by a recent survey of broadcasters which shows that 28 percent of respondents plan to convert to DTV within two years and 79 percent of respondents plan to convert to DTV within five years.<sup>191</sup> In fact, some broadcasters have already completed arrangements for their digital transmission facilities. For example, the network affiliates in San Francisco have arranged to place their antennae for digital transmission on Sutro Tower. Similarly, in New York City, the CBS-owned station has already arranged to place an antenna for digital transmission atop the Empire State Building.

90. In addition, two experimental digital television stations are already up and running, and were able to begin transmissions just four months after announcing their plans to do so: WHD-TV in Washington, D.C., the model station sponsored by the broadcast and equipment industries,<sup>192</sup> and WRAL, in Raleigh, North Carolina. We have also already granted eight requests for experimental facilities, at least five of which are now operating, and we expect to grant another five experimental licenses soon. These efforts reflect the ability of broadcasters to set up facilities, and they have given broadcasters experience with digital television equipment that should help speed its introduction elsewhere. Finally, equipment manufacturers' recent statements that they plan to sell digital television sets by Christmas 1998 is a further expression of confidence and expectation that DTV will be widely available by that time so as to ensure consumer demand.<sup>193</sup>

91. While we recognize that conversion to digital will impose some burden on broadcasters, we have taken steps to ease broadcasters' introduction of digital service by requiring them at the outset only to emit a DTV signal strong enough to encompass the community of license, and not requiring them to begin transmission to achieve full replication. Many broadcasters will be able to use existing towers for digital transmission and reduce the costs of constructing a DTV facility. Many commenters who argued in favor of a longer construction schedule did so based on their contention that construction of full-replication facilities would require more than six years due to hardware supply constraints, insufficient personnel resources, or lack of adequate new tower sites.<sup>194</sup> However, our construction requirement is satisfied by the emission of a DTV signal strong enough to encompass the community of license, rather than the more difficult requirement that broadcasters replicate their existing service areas. Therefore, licensees need not initially construct full-replication facilities. We believe that the establishment of a construction requirement that is more easily satisfied, as well as our staggered approach, will alleviate the difficulties raised by some commenters.

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<sup>191</sup> Digital TV Survey Findings, conducted for Harris Corporation by Systems Research Corporation. Phone survey of 400 broadcasting executives representing 479 stations nationwide. Survey was conducted from October 8, 1996 through October 18, 1996.

<sup>192</sup> See *Model HDTV Station Gives First Public On-Air Demo*, Newsbytes, August 8, 1996.

<sup>193</sup> Chen and Bournellis, *High-definition television standards*, Electronic News, Jan. 6, 1997.

<sup>194</sup> Comments of AFCCE at 8; Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 12-14; Comments of NAB at 7.



92. One of the most significant issues in converting to digital broadcasting is the construction of new towers or the upgrade of existing towers. As explained above, this burden will be eased by our limited build-out requirement. In addition, while we recognize that there may not be sufficient equipment available in the earliest days to allow for a full-fledged DTV operation to be implemented by all 1,600 television licensees, we are confident that minimal facilities for the handful of licensees in the top ten markets can be assembled in a timely fashion. These facilities need only meet our requirements of serving the community of license, which can be accomplished by the use of existing equipment or prototypes certain to be introduced soon.

93. As for noncommercial stations, we allow them until May 1, 2003, to construct DTV facilities. There is strong support in the record for giving noncommercial stations greater leeway in the construction of DTV facilities. As discussed more fully below, noncommercial stations need and warrant special relief to assist them in the transition. And, as noted above, there are some noncommercial stations at the forefront of DTV. However, we are convinced by the record that noncommercial stations, as a group, may have more difficulty with the transition to DTV than commercial stations. Therefore, we permit noncommercial stations a longer period of time to construct DTV facilities than commercial DTV stations.

## H. Recovery Date

94. Background. Earlier in this proceeding, the Commission made the preliminary decision to establish a recovery date 15 years from the date of the adoption of an ATV system or the date a final Table of ATV Allotments is effective, whichever is later.<sup>195</sup> At the end of this period, all analog broadcast would cease, and the spectrum used for NTSC would be returned to the Commission. The Commission emphasized that, given the uncertainties surrounding the conversion process and the possible changes in the data on which we relied, setting the recovery date at 15 years was necessarily preliminary. In order to avoid making a decision that would be overtaken by events, the Commission adopted a schedule of periodic reviews to make whatever adjustments might be necessary.<sup>196</sup> The Commission made clear that broadcasters who do not convert to ATV will have to cease broadcasting in NTSC at the end of the 15-year transition period. The Commission explained that establishment of a firm date for full transition would be in the public interest because it would keep administration simple, assure progress toward spectrum recovery on a timely basis, and give parties a clearly defined planning horizon.<sup>197</sup> The *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry* explained that a more rapid conversion to ATV might be possible than previously expected. The broadcast industry,

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<sup>195</sup> *Third Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 6964-65; *Second Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 3353-54.

<sup>196</sup> *Third Report/Further Inquiry, supra*, at 6964.

<sup>197</sup> *Second Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 3353.

including equipment manufacturers, have been aggressive in developing digital television technology, as have alternative programming providers such as Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), cable systems, wireless technology, and others. Because of the developing competition, and the drop in prices resulting from the proliferation of digitally based media, the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry* anticipated that conversion might occur more rapidly than originally anticipated.<sup>198</sup> Commenters were asked to address whether some objective benchmark(s) could be used to determine when broadcasters should cease NTSC transmission.

95. Comments. Numerous commenters note that the high degree of uncertainty surrounding the successful establishment of DTV makes it difficult to set an end-point for NTSC service. Many urge us therefore to postpone setting a transition date.<sup>199</sup> Joint Broadcasters argue, for instance, that: "Even the enterprise of setting self-enforcing benchmarks at this point is highly speculative in the absence of market experience. There are simply too many unknowns that will need to be factored into any such decision -- the cost and availability of digital sets, the cost and availability of converters, and ATV penetration levels both in terms of households and sets."<sup>200</sup> Some commenters propose that the Commission set a nominal target date for the cessation of NTSC broadcasts, with periodic reviews to monitor the progress of implementation.<sup>201</sup> Others support a settled "date certain" approach.<sup>202</sup>

96. If the Commission were to set objective benchmarks, comments suggest several possible benchmarks: a measurement of the total number of sets and total number of households capable of displaying DTV;<sup>203</sup> a measurement of the number of stations transmitting digital signals and the number of households with digital receivers, including set-top boxes;<sup>204</sup> a "sets-sold" methodology so that once DTV sets reach some percentage, *e.g.*, 70%, of current TV households, NTSC transmissions would cease three years later;<sup>205</sup> or when a certain

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<sup>198</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra*, at 10548-49.

<sup>199</sup> Comments of EIA at 22-24; Comments of Cohen, Dippell and Everist at 5; Comments of Pulitzer Broadcasting Co. Comments at 4; Viacom Reply Comments at 29-31; Comments of Busse at 4-6.

<sup>200</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 27.

<sup>201</sup> Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 10-11; Comments of Motorola at 6; Comments of Thomson at 6; Comments of Golden Orange at 1-2.

<sup>202</sup> Comments of APCO at 2; Comments of National Consumers League at 6; Comments of New World Television at 8.

<sup>203</sup> *See, e.g.*, Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 28; Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 23; Comments of Pulitzer Broadcasting Co. at 4-5.

<sup>204</sup> Comments of Hitachi America, Ltd. at 4; Comments of EIA at 23-24.

<sup>205</sup> Comments of Microsoft at 7-8.

percentage, *e.g.*, 80%, of television households no longer rely solely on analog broadcasting.<sup>206</sup>

97. Decision. One of our overarching goals in this proceeding is the rapid establishment of successful digital broadcast services that will attract viewers from analog to DTV technology, so that the analog spectrum can be recovered. Accomplishment of this goal requires that the NTSC service be shut down at the end of the transition period and that spectrum be surrendered to the Commission. Indeed, Congress required the Commission to condition the grant of a digital license on the Commission's recovery of 6 MHz from each licensee. The Act provides:

"(c) RECOVERY OF LICENSE. --If the Commission grants a license for advanced television services to a person that, as of the date of such issuance, is licensed to operate a television broadcast station or holds a permit to construct such a station (or both), the Commission shall, as a condition of such license, require that either the additional license or the original license held by the licensee be surrendered to the Commission for reallocation or reassignment (or both) pursuant to Commission regulation.<sup>207</sup>

The question we face is at what point in time the surrender should occur.

98. We continue to believe that it is desirable to identify a target end-date of NTSC service. Doing so will lend certainty to the introduction of digital by making clear to the public that analog television service will indeed cease on a date certain.<sup>208</sup> A target will provide broadcasters and manufacturers with a defined planning horizon that will help them gauge their business plans to the introduction of DTV.

99. While the Commission has previously considered a 15-year end-point for NTSC service, we now believe that broadcasters should be able to convert to digital broadcast much more rapidly. Specifically, we believe that a target of 2006 for the cessation of analog service is reasonable. As the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry* explained, as digital technology has developed, we have had reason to expect that DTV may be adopted more quickly than originally anticipated.<sup>209</sup> Competitors in the video programming market, such as DBS, cable, and wireless cable, have aggressively pursued the potential of digital technology. This competitive pressure has lent urgency to the need for broadcasters to convert rapidly. Furthermore, technological advances have worked to lower the introductory costs to

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<sup>206</sup> Comments of General Instrument at 13-14; Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 10-11.

<sup>207</sup> 47 U.S.C. 336(c).

<sup>208</sup> *See Third Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 6955-56.

<sup>209</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra*, at 10548-49.

broadcasters; for example, new technology may allow many broadcasters to use existing towers for digital transmission, thus easing the expense of converting to digital equipment. And, due to the introduction of other services, broadcasters who need new towers, will be able to lease space on their new towers to mobile service providers, further lowering the costs of converting.<sup>210</sup> On the viewers' side, technological advances in converter-box technology will lower the consumer costs of the introduction of digital technology. The dramatic drop anticipated in converter-box prices will permit consumers inexpensively to continue to use existing equipment, thus easing the introduction of digital services.<sup>211</sup> Based on our current information, we believe 2006 is a reasonable target.

100. As we discuss below, we will conduct reviews of the progress of DTV every two years. This will allow us to monitor the progress of DTV and to make adjustments to the 2006 target, if necessary. In evaluating the appropriateness of the 2006 target date, key factors for consideration will include viewer acceptance of digital television, penetration of digital receivers and digital-to-analog converter set-top boxes, the availability of digital-to-analog conversion by retransmission media such as cable, DBS, and wireless cable, and generally the number of television households that continue to rely solely on over-the-air analog broadcasting. We emphasize, as we have throughout this proceeding, that at the designated date, broadcasters who do not receive extensions must return one of their two channels.<sup>212</sup>

## I. Noncommercial Stations

101. Background. In the *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, we noted that noncommercial licensees would face unique problems in their transition to DTV, particularly in the area of funding. Accordingly, we asked for comment on what relief would be appropriate for noncommercial broadcasters. We also noted comments by noncommercial broadcasters that the six-year application/construction period was insufficient, but expressed our preference to establish a firm transition schedule, dealing with unique problems on a case-by-case basis, rather than establishing two sets of broadcasters, each with its own schedule. Finally, we asked what other relief could be afforded to noncommercial broadcasters to assist them in the conversion to DTV, such as by mandating that only the minimum required broadcast programming must be "noncommercial," and to minimize restrictions on their operations and allow them greater flexibility.<sup>213</sup>

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<sup>210</sup> See Testimony of Larry Irving, Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, on Management of the Radio Spectrum, before the House Committee on Commerce, Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection, February 12, 1997, at pp. 27-29.

<sup>211</sup> Equipment manufacturers have estimated that the cost of a DTV converter will be approximately \$300 in 1998, falling to \$85 in 2007. See, e.g., Reply Comments of Hitachi at 25 in the *Fifth Further Notice*.

<sup>212</sup> See *Second Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 3353; *Third Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 6967-68

<sup>213</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry, supra* at 10551-52.

102. Comments. AAPTS/PBS state that their biggest concern is the ability of noncommercial stations to raise sufficient funds to support current operations and the transition to DTV. Toward that end, they assert that they have worked with Congress to propose legislation that would replace the current system of federal funding for public television stations with new sources of funding. In their Comments, AAPTS/PBS seek flexibility in the application and construction period in light of the financial constraints faced by noncommercial broadcasters, including relaxation or elimination of the financial qualifications requirement and establishment of a less demanding construction schedule for noncommercial stations -- requiring only that they construct and begin operating DTV facilities some time prior to the ultimate conversion deadline.<sup>214</sup> Finally, they urge that noncommercial stations that share a channel under their legislative proposal be afforded flexibility to convert to full-time DTV operation on their NTSC channels at any time during the transition period and that the Commission should adopt a waiver policy under which noncommercial stations that operate their own DTV channels would be permitted, on a case-by-case basis to convert to DTV operation on one of the station's 6 MHz channels and cease NTSC operations earlier than the conversion date.<sup>215</sup>

103. MAP also supports relaxing the construction and transition timetables and financial qualifications for public broadcasters.<sup>216</sup> General Instrument notes its general support for government action that would "mitigate financial problems faced by noncommercial stations in converting to ATV technology, and would lead to conversion as early as possible."<sup>217</sup> Further, The Digital Grand Alliance agrees with AAPTS/PBS that the Commission should modify its approach as necessary to promote the conversion of noncommercial stations to DTV. It does not object to affording less demanding construction schedules for noncommercial broadcasters as long as they are operating their DTV channel by the end of the transition period, and it endorses giving them the option to convert to full-time DTV on their NTSC channels at any time during the transition period.<sup>218</sup>

104. Decision. At the outset, we note our commitment to noncommercial educational television service and our recognition of the high quality programming service noncommercial stations have provided to American viewers over the years. We also acknowledge the financial difficulties faced by noncommercial stations and reiterate our view that noncommercial stations will need and warrant special relief measures to assist them in the transition to DTV. Accordingly, we intend to grant such special treatment to noncommercial broadcasters to afford

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<sup>214</sup> Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 27-30; Reply Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 8-10.

<sup>215</sup> Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 23-24.

<sup>216</sup> Reply Comments of MAP at 23.

<sup>217</sup> Comments of General Instrument at 7.

<sup>218</sup> Reply Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 47.

them every opportunity to participate in the transition to digital television, and we will deal with them in a lenient manner. As discussed above, we will not require a financial showing of any broadcaster seeking a construction permit to build a DTV station, and, accordingly, no special treatment will be required of noncommercial broadcasters in this regard. With respect to the construction deadline, discussed above, we will apply a six-year construction period timetable to noncommercial stations, the longest permitted to any category of DTV applicant. We believe, however, that it would be premature to attempt to resolve the issue of what additional special treatment, if any, should be afforded to noncommercial broadcasters at this early date, and we will consider this issue in our periodic reviews. At the same time, however, we wish to note that public broadcasting service was the first to establish a digital satellite transmission system and that public broadcasting licensees are in the forefront of experimenting with digital television.<sup>219</sup> Public broadcasters have taken an innovative approach in experimenting with the capabilities of digital technology.

#### J. Must-Carry and Retransmission Consent

105. In the *Fourth Further Notice /Third Inquiry*, we requested comment on questions relating to the issues of what must-carry obligations and retransmission consent provisions should apply to DTV stations, both during the transition and as a consequence of DTV having replaced NTSC broadcasting.<sup>220</sup> We received comments on these issues from several entities. Subsequent to the issuance of the *Fourth Further Notice /Third Inquiry*, Congress, in the 1996 Act, gave the Commission some direction as to the scope of must-carry, indicating that no ancillary or supplementary DTV services should have must-carry rights.<sup>221</sup>

106. On March 31, 1997, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the must-carry provisions contained in the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992,<sup>222</sup> in *Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. v. FCC ("Turner II")*.<sup>223</sup> In upholding the constitutionality of must-carry, the Court emphasized that preserving the benefits of free, over-the-air broadcast television and promoting the widespread dissemination of information from a multiplicity of sources were important governmental interests. The *Turner II* case did not expressly address the issue of must-carry of digital television signals. In order to obtain a full and updated record on the applicability of the must-carry and retransmission consent provisions in the digital context, particularly in light of the *Turner II* decision, we intend to issue a Notice to seek additional comments on these issues.

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<sup>219</sup> See, e.g., *PBS Plans DTV Office*, Television Digest, Oct. 7, 1996.

<sup>220</sup> *Fourth Further Notice/Third Inquiry*, *supra* at 10552-54.

<sup>221</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 336(b)(3).

<sup>222</sup> P.L. 102-385, 106 Stat. 1460, codified at 47 U.S.C. § 52 *et seq.*

<sup>223</sup> No. 95-992, 1997 WL 141375 (U.S. Mar. 31, 1997).

## K. All-Channel Receiver Issues

107. Background. Traditionally, we have not regulated broadcast receivers except insofar as they incidentally radiate energy.<sup>224</sup> However, the All Channel Receiver Act authorizes us to require that television receivers "be capable of adequately receiving all frequencies allocated by the Commission to television broadcasting."<sup>225</sup> While we require that all TV broadcast receivers be capable of adequately receiving all channels allocated by the Commission to the television broadcast service,<sup>226</sup> we previously determined in this proceeding that the All Channel Receiver Act does not mandate the manufacture of dual-mode (DTV and NTSC) receivers.<sup>227</sup> We were concerned that such a requirement might burden consumers, and sought comment on whether there is any need to require that manufacturers produce receivers capable of both NTSC and DTV reception during the transition to DTV.<sup>228</sup>

108. In the *Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, we noted that DTV would have the capability to deliver both HDTV and SDTV and sought comment on whether permitting the manufacture and sale of receivers that receive and display only NTSC, SDTV, or HDTV signals, or some combination, would be consistent with the All Channel Receiver Act and in the public interest. We also requested comment on whether we should regulate how a signal should be displayed, the need for a labeling requirement for television receivers, and limiting the sale of NTSC receivers.

109. Comments. Most broadcasters support a requirement that all DTV receivers and set-top converters be able to receive and display NTSC signals, and receive all DTV signals included in the DTV transmission standard and display them in the highest quality format which the particular set is designed to accommodate.<sup>229</sup> Golden Orange argues that the Commission should allow market forces to determine receiver design.<sup>230</sup> The Digital Grand Alliance and most equipment manufacturers argue that manufacturers will build digital receivers that receive all DTV formats, including HDTV, along with NTSC broadcasts, without

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<sup>224</sup> See 47 C.F.R. §§ 15.101 *et seq.*

<sup>225</sup> 47 U.S.C. §303(s).

<sup>226</sup> See 47 C.F.R. §15.117.

<sup>227</sup> *Third Report/Further Notice, supra* at 6984.

<sup>228</sup> *Id.*, at 6984-85.

<sup>229</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 37; Comments of AAPTS/PBS at 35; Comments of Christian Communications at 13.

<sup>230</sup> Comments of Golden Orange at 3.

any FCC requirement.<sup>231</sup> The Digital Grand Alliance states that it would support a requirement that all DTV receivers receive all DTV formats including HDTV, if it were coupled with a requirement that broadcasters transmit minimum amounts of HDTV programming.<sup>232</sup>

110. While most broadcasters and Motorola favor regulations governing how DTV signals are displayed on DTV receivers, most equipment manufacturers and other commenters favor a market-driven approach.<sup>233</sup> Comments are also mixed on the need for labeling requirements. Joint Broadcasters state that the Commission should consider a notice requirement on NTSC-only sets warning consumers that NTSC transmissions will end.<sup>234</sup> New World states that the FCC should require every NTSC-only set to come with a prominent warning that the set will not receive broadcasts after a date certain without modifications.<sup>235</sup> MAP argues that the burdens of labeling are far outweighed by the need to protect consumers.<sup>236</sup> Equipment manufacturers maintain that labeling requirements are unnecessary.<sup>237</sup> EIA states that informational programs and consumer education are critical components of the manufacturer-consumer relationship, so manufacturers will be certain to educate consumers regarding their equipment options during the transition to DTV.<sup>238</sup> On the issue of limiting the sale of NTSC receivers, New World and the APTS/PBS favor a requirement that all televisions sold after some date be capable of receiving and displaying digital broadcast transmissions.<sup>239</sup> The Digital Grand Alliance and EIA argue that the Commission should not ban or limit the sale of NTSC-only receivers.<sup>240</sup> During the transition to digital, and perhaps even after, the Digital Grand Alliance contends, there is likely to be a demand for NTSC-only sets driven by cable services, wireless cable services, direct broadcast satellite services, digital video disc players, and VCRs.<sup>241</sup>

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<sup>231</sup> See, e.g., Comments of Digital HDTV Grand Alliance at 17; Comments of EIA at 15.

<sup>232</sup> Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 17.

<sup>233</sup> See, e.g., Comments of Motorola at 9; Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at ii; Comments of EIA at 16; Comments of Hitachi America, Ltd. at 3; Comments of Information Technology Industry Council at 4.

<sup>234</sup> Comments of Joint Broadcasters at 36.

<sup>235</sup> Comments of New World Television Inc. at 16.

<sup>236</sup> Comments of MAP at 22; Minority Media and Telecommunications Council, and Citizens Communication Center Project at 22.

<sup>237</sup> See, e.g., Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 17-18; Comments of Thomson at 9.

<sup>238</sup> Comments of EIA at 15-16.

<sup>239</sup> Comments of New World Television Inc. at 15-16; Comments of APTS/PBS at 35.

<sup>240</sup> Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 17; Comments of EIA at 16.

<sup>241</sup> Comments of the Digital Grand Alliance at 17.



111. Decision. The digital broadcast transmission standard which we adopted in the *Fourth Report and Order* differed from the standard we proposed in the *Fifth Further Notice*. Many of the comments we received in response to the *Fifth Further Notice* assumed that the Commission would adopt a DTV transmission standard that included specific video formats. However, the standard we adopted in the *Fourth Report and Order* did not specify video formats. We chose instead to allow video formats to be determined by the market and consumer demand.<sup>242</sup> Because of this important modification, we believe that some of the arguments made by the commenters on specific all-channel receiver issues are no longer applicable.

112. We have decided that, at this time, equipment manufacturers should have maximum latitude to determine which video formats DTV equipment will receive. We believe that it is likely that market forces will provide incentives for broadcasters and equipment manufacturers to work closely together to produce the receiver and converter designs most valued by consumers.

113. We do not believe that our goals would be advanced by mandating that all digital receivers receive and display NTSC signals and DTV signals, regardless of format, aspect ratio, or progressive or interlaced scanning, as broadcasters argue. We expect that equipment manufacturers will make available to consumers digital receivers that receive both NTSC and DTV signals. However, we will not preclude equipment manufacturers from designing digital receivers that do not receive NTSC signals. In addition, we believe that equipment manufacturers should be allowed to offer lower-cost, digital receivers that receive only progressive scan or SDTV formats. Our two-year reviews will give us an opportunity to monitor DTV receiver designs and address any problems that may arise.

114. We have decided to postpone any decision concerning a labeling requirement. We are providing broadcasters flexibility in their choice of video formats and equipment manufacturers flexibility in their choice of receiver designs and we are hopeful that this will result in products and services that draw consumers to DTV. At this early stage of the transition process, we will rely on consumer electronics manufacturers and retailers to provide the information necessary for consumers to make informed choices. Should problems arise, and consumers become confused, as the transition moves forward, we will have opportunity to revisit labeling requirement issues through our review process. Finally, we recognize that there is an enormous embedded base of video cassette recorders, cable decoder boxes, laser disc players, and other video equipment that use NTSC receivers for non-broadcast purposes. This suggests that there may be a continuing market for the sale of NTSC display devices, even after the conversion to DTV. Therefore, we decline to limit the sale of NTSC-only display devices.

## L. Review Issues

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<sup>242</sup> *Fourth Report and Order*, *supra* at ¶ 39.

115. In the *Third Report/Further Notice*, the Commission set deadlines for the application and construction period, the simulcast requirements, and the transition end-date.<sup>243</sup> The Commission also adopted a timetable, with specific years, for the review of information relating to these time periods, under the assumption that the ATV standard and a table of ATV allotments would be adopted by late 1993.<sup>244</sup> The Commission emphasized that the adoption of certain dates would give parties a measure of certainty, while a schedule for review would permit government and industry to adapt, if necessary, to unforeseen circumstances.

116. While the specific dates established in the *Third Report/Further Notice* have been overtaken by events and are no longer applicable, we continue to believe that regular reviews of the progress of DTV are highly desirable. Given the importance of digital television's introduction, we conclude that a periodic review every two years until the cessation of analog service is necessary to allow the Commission the opportunity to ensure that the introduction of digital television and the recovery of spectrum at the end of the transition fully serves the public interest. During these reviews, we will address any new issues raised by technological developments, necessary alterations in our rules, or other changes necessitated by unforeseen circumstances.<sup>245</sup> The Commission will address such issues as the appropriateness of 2006 as a target recovery date, the proper application of the simulcast requirement, the special needs of noncommercial stations, issues related to DTV receiver designs and set labelling, and any other issue that requires examination. Our decisions today, at the very outset of the introduction of digital television, are in some respects necessarily preliminary. A periodic review will permit us to make whatever adjustments will be required.

### III. CONCLUSION

117. Digital television will enter a highly competitive, challenging telecommunications marketplace. Our decisions in this Report and Order, designed to foster technological innovation and competition, while minimizing government regulation, will, we hope, increase the likelihood that we will see a digital television service that provides a host of new and beneficial services to the American public, while preserving free universal television service that serves the "public interest, convenience, and necessity."

### IV. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

118. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis. This R&O contains either new or modified information collections. The Commission has submitted to OMB an emergency request for approval of: 1) an information collection regarding the cancellation of the Initial DTV License and 2) the form attached to this R&O to be used to apply for a DTV construction

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<sup>243</sup> *Third Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 6927-28.

<sup>244</sup> *Third Report/Further Notice, supra*, at 6927.

<sup>245</sup> *See also Fourth Report and Order, supra*, at ¶ 49.

permit. The first request will be used only once and the Commission will not seek extension of the approval for this collection. The second will continue to be used by the public. OMB approved this emergency request and assigned 3060-0766 as the control number. Additionally, this R&O contains a requirement that those stations that voluntarily committed to building DTV facilities within 18 months are required to submit progress reports on construction of facilities. Therefore, the Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, invites the general public to comment on the revisions to the applicable form and the progress reports contained in this R&O as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-13. Public and agency comments are due 60 days from date of publication of this R&O in the Federal Register. Comments should address: (a) whether the new or modified collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. In addition to filing comments with the Secretary, a copy of any comments on the information collections contained herein should be submitted to Dorothy Conway, Federal Communications Commission, Room 234, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20554, or via the Internet to [dconway@fcc.gov](mailto:dconway@fcc.gov).

119. For additional information concerning the information collections contained in this R&O contact Dorothy Conway at 202-418-0217.

120. Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 601 et seq., the Commission's final analysis in this *Fifth Report and Order* is attached as Appendix B.

#### Ordering Clauses

121. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Sections 4(i) & (j), 303(r), 307, 309, and 336 of the Communications Act of 1934 as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), (j) 303(r), 307, 309, and 336, Part 73 of the Commission's Rules is amended as set forth in Appendix A, below.

122. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996, the rule amendments set forth in Appendix A SHALL BE EFFECTIVE either thirty days after publication in the Federal Register or upon receipt by Congress of a report in compliance with the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-121, whichever is later.

123. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the new or modified paperwork requirements contained in this Report and Order (which are subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget) will go into effect upon OMB approval.

124. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, upon release of this Fifth Report and Order, concurrently released with the Sixth Report and Order, this proceeding is hereby terminated.

125. For additional information concerning this proceeding, contact Saul Shapiro, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2600, Gretchen Rubin, Mass Media Bureau, Policy and Rules Division, (202) 418-2120; Mania K. Baghdadi, Mass Media Bureau, Policy and Rules Division, Legal Branch, (202) 418-2130; Dan Bring, Mass Media Bureau, Policy and Rules Division, Policy Analysis Branch, (202) 418-2170, or Gordon Godfrey, Mass Media Bureau, Policy and Rules Division, Engineering Policy Branch, (202) 418-2190.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

William F. Caton  
Acting Secretary

**APPENDIX A****Rule Changes**

Part 73 of Title 47 of the U.S. Code of Federal regulations is amended to read as follows:

**PART 73 -- RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES**

1. The authority citation for Part 73 is revised to read as follows:

**AUTHORITY:** 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334, 336.

2. Section 73.624 is added to Subpart E to read as follows:

**§ 73.624 Digital Television Broadcast Stations**

(a) Digital television ("DTV") broadcast stations are assigned channels 6 MHz wide. Initial eligibility for licenses for DTV broadcast stations is limited to persons that, as of April 3, 1997, are licensed to operate a full power television broadcast station or hold a permit to construct such a station (or both).

(b) At any time that a DTV broadcast station permittee or licensee transmits a video program signal on its analog television channel, it must also transmit at least one over-the-air video program signal at no direct charge to viewers on the DTV channel that is licensed with the analog channel. The DTV program service provided pursuant to this paragraph must be at least comparable in resolution to the analog television station programming transmitted to viewers on the analog channel but, subject to paragraph 73.624(f), DTV broadcast stations are not required to simulcast the analog programming.

(c) Provided that DTV broadcast stations comply with paragraph (b) of this section, DTV broadcast stations are permitted to offer telecommunications services of any nature, consistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity, on an ancillary or supplementary basis. The kinds of services that may be provided include, but are not limited to computer software distribution, data transmissions, teletext, interactive materials, aural messages, paging services, audio signals, subscription video, and any other services that do not derogate DTV broadcast stations' obligations under paragraph (b) of this section. Such services may be provided on a broadcast, point-to-point or point-to-multipoint basis, provided, however, that no video broadcast signal provided at no direct charge to viewers shall be considered ancillary or supplementary.

(1) DTV licensees that provide ancillary or supplementary services that are analogous to other telecommunications services subject to regulation by the Commission must comply with the Commission regulations that apply to those services, provided, however, that no ancillary or supplementary service shall have any rights to carriage under Sections 614 or 615

of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, or be deemed a multichannel video programming distributor for purposes of Section 628 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

(2) In all arrangements entered into with outside parties affecting telecommunications service operation, the DTV licensee or permittee must retain control over all material transmitted in a broadcast mode via the station's facilities, with the right to reject any material that it deems inappropriate or undesirable. The license or permittee is also responsible for all aspects of technical operation involving such telecommunications services.

(3) In any application for renewal of a broadcast license for a television station that provides ancillary or supplementary services, a licensee shall establish that all of its program services on the analog and the DTV spectrum are in the public interest. Any violation of the Commission's rules applicable to ancillary or supplementary services will reflect on the licensee's qualifications for renewal of its license.

(d) Digital television broadcast facilities that comply with the FCC DTV Standard (Section 73.682(d)), shall be constructed in the following markets by the following dates:

(1)(i) May 1, 1999: all network-affiliated television stations in the top ten television markets;

(ii) November 1, 1999: all network-affiliated television stations not included in category (1)(i) and in the top 30 television markets;

(iii) May 1, 2002: all remaining commercial television stations;

(iv) May 1, 2003: all noncommercial television stations.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (d)(1)

(i) the term, "network," is defined to include the ABC, CBS, NBC, and Fox television networks;

(ii) the term, "television market," is defined as the Designated Market Area or DMA as defined by Nielsen Media Research as of April 3, 1997; and

(iii) the terms, "network-affiliated" or "network-affiliate," are defined to include those television stations affiliated with at least one of the four networks designated in paragraph (d)(2)(i) as of April 3, 1997. In those DMAs in which a network has more than one network affiliate, paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section shall apply to its network affiliate with the largest audience share for the 9 a.m. to midnight time period as measured by Nielsen Media Research in its Nielsen Station Index, Viewers in Profile, as of February, 1997.

(3) Authority delegated. (i) Authority is delegated to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau to grant an extension of time of up to six months beyond the relevant construction deadline specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section upon demonstration by the DTV licensee or permittee that failure to meet that construction deadline is due to circumstances that are either unforeseeable or beyond the licensee's control where the licensee has taken all reasonable steps to resolve the problem expeditiously.

(ii) Such circumstances shall include, but shall not be limited to: (a) inability to construct and place in operation a facility necessary for transmitting digital television, such as a tower, because of delays in obtaining zoning or FAA approvals, or similar constraints; or (b) the lack of equipment necessary to obtain a digital television signal.

(iii) The Bureau may grant no more than two extension requests upon delegated authority. Subsequent extension requests shall be referred to the Commission. The Bureau

may not on delegated authority deny an extension request but must refer recommended denials to the Commission.

(iv) Applications for extension of time shall be filed at least 30 days prior to the relevant construction deadline, absent a showing of sufficient reasons for filing within less than 30 days of the relevant construction deadline.

(e) The application for construction permit must be filed on Form 301 (except for noncommercial stations, which must file on Form 340) on or before the date on which half of the construction period has elapsed. Thus, for example, for applicants in category (d)(1)(i), the application for construction period must be filed by May 1, 1998.

(f)(i) Commencing on April 1, 2003, DTV television licensees and permittees must simulcast 50 percent of the video programming of the analog channel on the DTV channel.

(ii) Commencing on April 1, 2004, DTV licensees and permittees must simulcast 75% of the video programming of the analog channel on the DTV channel.

(iii) Commencing on April 1, 2005, DTV licensees and permittees must simulcast 100% of the video programming of the analog channel on the DTV channel.

(iv) The simulcasting requirements imposed in paragraphs (f)(i)-(iii) of this section will terminate when the analog channel terminates operation and a 6 MHz channel is returned by the DTV licensee or permittee to the Commission.

73.625 DTV coverage of principal community and antenna system.

(a) *Transmitter location.*

(1) The DTV transmitter location shall be chosen so that, on the basis of the effective radiated power and antenna height above average terrain employed, the following minimum F (50,90) field strength in dB above one uV/m will be provided over the entire principal community to be served:

Channels 2-6	Channels 7-13	Channels 14-69
28 dBu	36 dBu	41 dBu

(2) The location of the antenna must be so chosen that there is not a major obstruction in the path over the principal community to be served.

(3) For the purposes of this section, coverage is to be determined in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. Under actual conditions, the true coverage may vary from these estimates because the terrain over any specific path is expected to be different from the average terrain on which the field strength charts were based. Further, the actual extent of service will usually be less than indicated by these estimates due to interference from other stations. Because of these factors, the predicted field strength contours give no assurance of service to any specific percentage of receiver locations within the distances indicated.

(b) *Determining coverage.*

(1) In predicting the distance to the field strength contours, the F (50,50) field strength charts (Figures 9, 10 and 10b of section 73.699 of this part) and the F (50,10) field strength charts (Figures 9a, 10a and 10c of section 73.699 of this part) shall be used. To use the charts to predict the distance to a given F (50,90) contour, the following procedure is used: Convert the effective radiated power in kilowatts for the appropriate azimuth into decibel value referenced to 1 kW (dBk). Subtract the power value in dBk from the contour value in dBu. Note that for power less than 1 kW, the difference value will be greater than the contour value because the power in dBk is negative. Locate the difference value obtained on the vertical scale at the left edge of the appropriate F (50,50) chart for the DTV station's channel. Follow the horizontal line for that value into the chart to the point of intersection with the vertical line above the height of the antenna above average terrain for the appropriate azimuth located on the scale at the bottom of the chart. If the point of intersection does not fall exactly on a distance curve, interpolate between the distance curves below and above the intersection point. The distance values for the curves are located along the right edge of the chart. Using the appropriate F (50,10) chart for the DTV station's channel, locate the point where the distance coincides with the vertical line above the height of the antenna above average terrain for the appropriate azimuth located on the scale at the bottom of the chart. Follow a horizontal line from that point to the left edge of the chart to determine the F (50,10) difference value. Add the power value in dBk to this difference value to determine the F (50,10) contour value in dBu. Subtract the F (50,50) contour value in dBu from this F (50,10) contour value in dBu. Subtract this difference from the F (50,50) contour value in dBu to determine the F (50,90) contour value in dBu at the pertinent distance along the pertinent radial.

(2) The effective radiated power to be used is that radiated at the vertical angle corresponding to the depression angle between the transmitting antenna center of radiation and the radio horizon as determined individually for each azimuthal direction concerned. In cases where the relative field strength at this depression angle is 90% or more of the maximum field strength developed in the vertical plane containing the pertaining radial, the maximum radiation shall be used. The depression angle is based on the difference in elevation of the antenna center of radiation above the average terrain and the radio horizon, assuming a smooth spherical earth with a radius of 8,495.5 kilometers (5,280 miles) and shall be determined by the following equation:

$$A = 0.0277 \text{ square root of } H$$

Where:

A is the depression angle in degrees.

H is the height in meters of the transmitting antenna radiation center above average terrain of the 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 miles) sector of the pertinent radial.

This formula is empirically derived for the limited purpose specified here. Its use for any other purpose may be inappropriate.

(3) Applicants for new DTV stations or changes in the facilities of existing DTV stations must submit to the FCC a showing as to the location of their stations' or proposed stations' contour.



This showing is to include a map showing this contour, except where applicants have previously submitted material to the FCC containing such information and it is found upon careful examination that the contour locations indicated therein would not change, on any radial, when the locations are determined under this section. In the latter cases, a statement by a qualified engineer to this effect will satisfy this requirement and no contour maps need be submitted.

(4) The antenna height to be used with these charts is the height of the radiation center of the antenna above the average terrain along the radial in question. In determining the average elevation of the terrain, the elevations between 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 miles) from the antenna site are employed. Profile graphs shall be drawn for 8 radials beginning at the antenna site and extending 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) therefrom. The radials should be drawn for each 45 degrees of azimuth starting with True North. At least one radial must include the principal community to be served even though such community may be more than 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) from the antenna site. However, in the event none of the evenly spaced radials include the principal community to be served and one or more such radials are drawn in addition to the 8 evenly spaced radials, such additional radials shall not be employed in computing the antenna height above average terrain. Where the 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of a radial extends in whole or in part over large bodies of water (such as ocean areas, gulfs, sounds, bays, large lakes, etc., but not rivers) or extends over foreign territory but the contour encompasses land area within the United States beyond the 16.1 kilometers (10 mile) portion of the radial, the entire 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of the radial shall be included in the computation of antenna height above average terrain. However, where the contour does not so encompass United States land area and (1) the entire 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of the radial extends over large bodies of water or foreign territory, such radial shall be completely omitted from the computation of antenna height above average terrain, and (2) where a part of the 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of a radial extends over large bodies of water or over foreign territory, only that part of the radial extending from the 3.2 kilometer (2 mile) sector to the outermost portion of land area within the United States covered by the radial shall be employed in the computation of antenna height above average terrain. The profile graph for each radial should be plotted by contour intervals of from 12.2-30.5 meters (40-100 feet) and, where the data permits, at least 50 points of elevation (generally uniformly spaced) should be used for each radial. In instances of very rugged terrain where the use of contour intervals of 30.5 meters (100 feet) would result in several points in a short distance, 61.0-122.0 meter (200-400 foot) contour intervals may be used for such distances. On the other hand, where the terrain is uniform or gently sloping the smallest contour interval indicated on the topographic map (see paragraph (b)(5) of this section) should be used, although only relatively few points may be available. The profile graphs should indicate the topography accurately for each radial, and the graphs should be plotted with the distance in kilometers as the abscissa and the elevation in meters above mean sea level as the ordinate. The profile graphs should indicate the source of the topographical data employed. The graph should also show the elevation of the center of the radiating system. The graph may be plotted either on rectangular coordinate paper or on special paper which shows the curvature of the earth. It is not necessary to take the curvature of the earth into consideration in this procedure,

as this factor is taken care of in the charts showing signal strengths. The average elevation of the 12.9 kilometer (8 miles) distance between 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 miles) from the antenna site should then be determined from the profile graph for each radial. This may be obtained by averaging a large number of equally spaced points, by using a planimeter, or by obtaining the median elevation (that exceeded for 50% of the distance) in sectors and averaging those values. In directions where the terrain is such that negative antenna heights or heights below 30.5 meters (100 feet) for the 3.2 to 16.1 kilometers (2 to 10 mile) sector are obtained, an assumed height of 30.5 meters (100 feet) shall be used for the prediction of coverage. However, where the actual contour distances are critical factors, a supplemental showing of expected coverage must be included together with a description of the method employed in predicting such coverage. In special cases, the Commission may require additional information as to terrain and coverage.

(5) In the preparation of the profile graph previously described, and in determining the location and height above sea level of the antenna site, the elevation or contour intervals shall be taken from the United States Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps, United States Army Corps of Engineers' maps or Tennessee Valley Authority maps, whichever is the latest, for all areas for which such maps are available. If such maps are not published for the area in question, the next best topographic information should be used. Topographic data may sometimes be obtained from State and Municipal agencies. Data from Sectional Aeronautical Charts (including bench marks) or railroad depot elevations and highway elevations from road maps may be used where no better information is available. In cases where limited topographic data is available, use may be made of an altimeter in a car driven along roads extending generally radially from the transmitter site. United States Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps may be obtained from the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Sectional Aeronautical Charts are available from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235. In lieu of maps, the average terrain elevation may be computer generated, except in the cases of dispute, using elevations from a 30 second point or better topographic data file. The file must be identified and the data processed for intermediate points along each radial using linear interpolation techniques. The height above mean sea level of the antenna site must be obtained manually using appropriate topographic maps.

(c) *Antenna system.*

(1) The antenna system shall be designed so that the effective radiated power at any angle above the horizontal shall be as low as the state of the art permits, and in the same vertical plane may not exceed the effective radiated power in either the horizontal direction or below the horizontal, whichever is greater.

(2) An antenna designed or altered to produce a noncircular radiation pattern in the horizontal plane is considered to be a directional antenna. Antennas purposely installed in such a manner as to result in the mechanical beam tilting of the major vertical radiation lobe are included in this category.

(3) Applications proposing the use of directional antenna systems must be accompanied by the following:

(i) Complete description of the proposed antenna system, including the manufacturer and model number of the proposed directional antenna.

(ii) Relative field horizontal plane pattern (horizontal polarization only) of the proposed directional antenna. A value of 1.0 should be used for the maximum radiation. The plot of the pattern should be oriented so that 0 degrees corresponds to true North. Where mechanical beam tilt is intended, the amount of tilt in degrees of the antenna vertical axis and the orientation of the downward tilt with respect to true North must be specified, and the horizontal plane pattern must reflect the use of mechanical beam tilt.

(iii) A tabulation of the relative field pattern required in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section. The tabulation should use the same zero degree reference as the plotted pattern, and be tabulated at least every 10 degrees. In addition, tabulated values of all maxima and minima, with their corresponding azimuths, should be submitted.

(iv) Horizontal and vertical plane radiation patterns showing the effective radiated power, in dBk, for each direction. Sufficient vertical plane patterns must be included to indicate clearly the radiation characteristics of the antenna above and below the horizontal plane. In cases where the angles at which the maximum vertical radiation varies with azimuth, a separate vertical radiation pattern must be provided for each pertinent radial direction.

(v) All horizontal plane patterns must be plotted to the largest scale possible on unglazed letter-size polar coordinate paper (main engraving approximately 18 cm x 25 cm (7 inches x 10 inches)) using only scale divisions and subdivisions of 1, 2, 2.5, or 5 times 10-nth. All vertical plane patterns must be plotted on unglazed letter-size rectangular coordinate paper. Values of field strength on any pattern less than 10 percent of the maximum field strength plotted on that pattern must be shown on an enlarged scale.

(vi) The horizontal and vertical plane patterns that are required are the patterns for the complete directional antenna system. In the case of a composite antenna composed of two or more individual antennas, this means that the patterns for the composite antenna, not the patterns for each of the individual antennas, must be submitted.

(4) Where simultaneous use of antennas or antenna structures is proposed, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) In cases where it is proposed to use a tower of an AM broadcast station as a supporting structure for a DTV broadcast antenna, an appropriate application for changes in the radiating system of the AM broadcast station must be filed by the licensee thereof. A formal application (FCC Form 301, or FCC Form 340 for a noncommercial educational station) will be required if the proposal involves substantial change in the physical height or radiation characteristics of

the AM broadcast antennas; otherwise an informal application will be acceptable. (In case of doubt, an informal application (letter) together with complete engineering data should be submitted.) An application may be required for other classes of stations when the tower is to be used in connection with a DTV station.

(ii) When the proposed DTV antenna is to be mounted on a tower in the vicinity of an AM station directional antenna system and it appears that the operation of the directional antenna system may be affected, an engineering study must be filed with the DTV application concerning the effect of the DTV antenna on the AM directional radiation pattern. Field measurements of the AM stations may be required prior to and following construction of the DTV station antenna, and readjustments made as necessary.

## APPENDIX B

### Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act ("RFA"), 5 U.S.C. § 603, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis ("IRFA") was incorporated in the *Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making and Third Notice of Inquiry* in this proceeding.<sup>246</sup> The Commission sought written public comments on the proposals in the *Fourth Further Notice*, including on the IRFA. The Commission's Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis ("FRFA") in this *Fifth Report and Order* conforms to the RFA, as amended by the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-121, 110 Stat. 847 (1996) ("CWAAA").<sup>247</sup>

#### I. Need For and Objectives of Action:

The *Fifth Report and Order* adopts several rules with the following objectives: (1) to promote and preserve free, universally available, local broadcast television in a digital world, thereby preserving free, widely accessible programming that serves the public interest; and (2) to promote spectrum efficiency and rapid recovery of spectrum.

#### II. Significant Issues Raised by the Public in Response to the Initial Analysis:

No comments were received specifically in response to the IRFA contained in the *Fifth Further Notice*. However, some comments indirectly addressed small business issues. For example, ALTV, Telemundo, and noncommercial broadcasters asserted that imposition of a minimum HDTV requirement would be particularly burdensome on independent and foreign-language stations, many of which are owned by small entities. In addition, most commenters agreed that DTV licensees should have the discretion to provide a wide variety of ancillary and supplemental services, thereby providing an additional revenue stream that would benefit small entities. Further, although Joint Broadcasters and ALTV support the six-month/six-year plan in general, they propose that a less demanding schedule and liberal waiver policy apply to help stations facing difficulty, such as noncommercial stations, small stations, and those in small or rural markets.

Addressing the time within which broadcasters will be required to express their interest in, and then construct, DTV facilities, Joint Broadcasters and ALTV propose that a less demanding schedule and liberal waivers apply to help stations facing difficulty, such as noncommercial

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<sup>246</sup> 10 FCC Rcd 10540, 10555 (1995).

<sup>247</sup> See generally 5 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. (RFA). Title II of CWAAA is The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA).

stations, small stations, and those in small or rural markets. Several other commenters argue that stations in smaller markets should have more time than those in larger markets.

Finally, several low power television ("LPTV") broadcasters, many of which are small entities, want the Commission to extend initial eligibility to LPTV licensees. LPTV commenters such as Abacus Television point out the public contribution that LPTV stations make, such as providing television service to underserved areas; providing local and specialized services; increasing the diversification of mass media ownership; and preventing undue concentration of economic power. Abacus also argues that excluding LPTV from the analog to digital transition would exclude the vast majority of minority television licensees and permittees from the DTV conversion. Further, Abacus argues, it would exclude the vast majority of minority television licensees and permittees and is antithetical to increasing ownership diversity. Abacus argues that the Commission should perform a market-by-market analysis to determine which LPTV stations could be accommodated. Absent that, according to Abacus, the Commission could minimize the effect on LPTV stations by adding a second phase to the process of creating a Table of Allotments to address the accommodation of LPTV service next, after it has begun the conversion process for full power television licensees. WatchTV, Inc., however, argues that the Commission should make digital channels available to existing low power operators on the same terms and conditions as it may adopt for small market broadcasters and educational licensees before it allows new entrants to apply. Additionally, White Eagle Partners believes that LPTV stations should be eligible to receive DTV spectrum.

Still other LPTV commenters argue that neither LPTV stations nor full service stations should be afforded a second 6 MHz channel. Community Broadcasters Association ("CBA") believes that a dual channel DTV scenario would be an inefficient use of spectrum that would not only require immense private investment, but would also lead to a host of logistical and other problems that would negate many of the benefits of DTV. CBA argues that full power and LPTV stations should be permitted to convert to DTV on their present channel at any time.

### **III. Description and Number of Small Entities To Which the Rule Will Apply:**

#### **1. Definition of a "Small Business"**

Under the RFA, small entities may include small organizations, small businesses, and small governmental jurisdictions. 5 U.S.C. § 601(6). The RFA, 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), generally defines the term "small business" as having the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632. A small business concern is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the Small Business Administration ("SBA"). According to the SBA's regulations, entities engaged in television broadcasting Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") Code 4833 -- Television Broadcasting Stations, may have a maximum of \$10.5 million in annual receipts in order to qualify as a small business concern. This standard also applies in determining whether an entity is a small business for purposes of

the RFA.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies "unless an agency after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the SBA and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register." While we tentatively believe that the foregoing definition of "small business" greatly overstates the number of television broadcast stations that are small businesses and is not suitable for purposes of determining the impact of the new rules on small television stations, we did not propose an alternative definition in the IRFA.<sup>248</sup> Accordingly, for purposes of this *Fifth Report and Order*, we utilize the SBA's definition in determining the number of small businesses to which the rules apply, but we reserve the right to adopt a more suitable definition of "small business" as applied to television broadcast stations and to consider further the issue of the number of small entities that are television broadcasters in the future. Further, in this FRFA, we will identify the different classes of small television stations that may be impacted by the rules adopted in this *Fifth Report and Order*.

## 2. Issues in Applying the Definition of a "Small Business"

As discussed below, we could not precisely apply the foregoing definition of "small business" in developing our estimates of the number of small entities to which the rules will apply. Our estimates reflect our best judgments based on the data available to us.

An element of the definition of "small business" is that the entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We were unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the following estimates of small businesses to which the new rules will apply do not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and are therefore overinclusive to that extent. An additional element of the definition of "small business" is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. As discussed further below, we could not fully apply this criterion, and our estimates of small businesses to which

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<sup>248</sup> We have pending proceedings seeking comment on the definition of and data relating to small businesses. In our *Notice of Inquiry* in GN Docket No. 96-113 (In the Matter of Section 257 Proceeding to Identify and Eliminate Market Entry Barriers for Small Businesses), FCC 96-216, released May 21, 1996, we requested commenters to provide profile data about small telecommunications businesses in particular services, including television, and the market entry barriers they encounter, and we also sought comment as to how to define small businesses for purposes of implementing Section 257 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which requires us to identify market entry barriers and to prescribe regulations to eliminate those barriers. Additionally, in *Order and Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 96-16 (In the Matter of Streamlining Broadcast EEO Rule and Policies, Vacating the EEO Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amending Section 1.80 of the Commission's Rules to Include EEO Forfeiture Guidelines), 11 FCC Rcd 5154 (1996), we invited comment as to whether relief should be afforded to stations: (1) based on small staff and what size staff would be considered sufficient for relief, e.g., 10 or fewer full-time employees; (2) based on operation in a small market; or (3) based on operation in a market with a small minority work force. We have not concluded the foregoing rule makings.

the rules may apply may be overinclusive to this extent. The SBA's general size standards are developed taking into account these two statutory criteria. This does not preclude us from taking these factors into account in making our estimates of the numbers of small entities.

With respect to applying the revenue cap, the SBA has defined "annual receipts" specifically in 13 C.F.R. § 121.104, and its calculations include an averaging process. We do not currently require submission of financial data from licensees that we could use in applying the SBA's definition of a small business. Thus, for purposes of estimating the number of small entities to which the rules apply, we are limited to considering the revenue data that are publicly available, and the revenue data on which we rely may not correspond completely with the SBA definition of annual receipts.

Under SBA criteria for determining annual receipts, if a concern has acquired an affiliate or been acquired as an affiliate during the applicable averaging period for determining annual receipts, the annual receipts in determining size status include the receipts of both firms. 13 C.F.R. § 121.104(d)(1). The SBA defines affiliation in 13 C.F.R. § 121.103. In this context, the SBA's definition of affiliate is analogous to our attribution rules. Generally, under the SBA's definition, concerns are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. 13 C.F.R. § 121.103(a)(1). The SBA considers factors such as ownership, management, previous relationships with or ties to another concern, and contractual relationships, in determining whether affiliation exists. 13 C.F.R. § 121.103(a)(2). Instead of making an independent determination of whether television stations were affiliated based on SBA's definitions, we relied on the data bases available to us to provide us with that information.

### 3. Television Station Estimates Based on Census Data

The rules amended by this *Fifth Report and Order* will apply to all full service television stations and may have an effect on TV translator facilities and LPTV stations. The Small Business Administration defines a television broadcasting station that has no more than \$10.5 million in annual receipts as a small business.<sup>249</sup> Television broadcasting stations consist of establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting visual programs by television to the public, except cable and other pay television services.<sup>250</sup> Included in this industry are commercial, religious, educational, and other television stations.<sup>251</sup> Also included are establishments

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<sup>249</sup> 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 4833 (1996).

<sup>250</sup> Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications and Utilities, Establishment and Firm Size, Series UC92-S-1, Appendix A-9 (1995).

<sup>251</sup> *Id.* See Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1987), at 283, which describes "Television Broadcasting Stations (SIC Code 4833) as:



primarily engaged in television broadcasting and which produce taped television program materials.<sup>252</sup> Separate establishments primarily engaged in producing taped television program materials are classified under another SIC number.<sup>253</sup>

There were 1,509 television stations operating in the nation in 1992.<sup>254</sup> That number has remained fairly constant as indicated by the approximately 1,551 operating television broadcasting stations in the nation as of February 28, 1997.<sup>255</sup> For 1992<sup>256</sup> the number of television stations that produced less than \$10.0 million in revenue was 1,155 establishments, or 77% of 1,509 establishments.<sup>257</sup> Thus, the proposed rules will affect approximately 1,551 television stations; approximately 1,194 of those stations are considered small businesses.<sup>258</sup> These estimates may overstate the number of small entities since the revenue figures on which they are based do not include or aggregate revenues from non-television affiliated companies. We recognize that the proposed rules may also impact minority and women owned stations, some of which may be small entities. In 1995, minorities owned and controlled 37 (3.0%) of 1,221 commercial television stations in the United States.<sup>259</sup> According to the U.S. Bureau of

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Establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting visual programs by television to the public, except cable and other pay television services. Included in this industry are commercial, religious, educational and other television stations. Also included here are establishments primarily engaged in television broadcasting and which produce taped television program materials.

<sup>252</sup> Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce<sup>supra</sup> note 250.

<sup>253</sup> *Id.*; SIC 7812 (Motion Picture and Video Tape Production); SIC 7922 (Theatrical Producers and Miscellaneous Theatrical Services (producers of live radio and television programs)).

<sup>254</sup> FCC News Release No. 31327, Jan. 13, 1993; Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce,<sup>supra</sup> note 250, Appendix A-9.

<sup>255</sup> FCC News Release No. 7033, March 6, 1997.

<sup>256</sup> Census for Communications' establishments are performed every five years ending with a "2" or "7"<sup>See</sup> Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce<sup>supra</sup> note 250, III.

<sup>257</sup> The amount of \$10 million was used to estimate the number of small business establishments because the relevant Census categories stopped at \$9,999,999 and began at \$10,000,000. No category for \$10.5 million existed. Thus, the number is as accurate as it is possible to calculate with the available information.

<sup>258</sup> We use the 77 percent figure of TV stations operating at less than \$10 million for 1992 and apply it to the 1997 total of 1551 TV stations to arrive at 1,194 stations categorized as small businesses.

<sup>259</sup> *Minority Commercial Broadcast Ownership in the United States*, U.S. Dep't of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, The Minority Telecommunications Development Program ("MTDP") (April 1996). MTDP considers minority ownership as ownership of more than 50% of a broadcast corporation's stock, voting control in a broadcast partnership, or ownership of a broadcasting property as an individual proprietor. *Id.* The minority groups included in this report are Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American.

the Census, in 1987 women owned and controlled 27 (1.9%) of 1,342 commercial and non-commercial television stations in the United States.<sup>260</sup>

It should also be noted that the foregoing estimates do not distinguish between network-affiliated<sup>261</sup> stations and independent stations. As of April, 1996, the BIA Publications, Inc. Master Access Television Analyzer Database indicates that about 73 percent of all commercial television stations were affiliated with the ABC, CBS, NBC, Fox, UPN, or WB networks. Moreover, seven percent of those affiliates have secondary affiliations.<sup>262</sup>

There are currently 4,977 TV translator stations and 1,952 LPTV stations which would be affected by the new rules, if they decide to convert to digital television.<sup>263</sup> The Commission does not collect financial information of any broadcast facility and the Department of Commerce does not collect financial information on these broadcast facilities. We will assume for present purposes, however, that most of these broadcast facilities, including LPTV stations, could be classified as small businesses. As we indicated earlier, 77% of television stations are designated as small businesses. Given this situation, LPTV and translator stations would not likely have revenues that exceed the SBA maximum to be designated as small businesses.

#### 4. Alternative Classification of Small Television Stations

An alternative way to classify small television stations is by the number of employees. The Commission currently applies a standard based on the number of employees in administering

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<sup>260</sup> See Comments of American Women in Radio and Television, Inc. in MM Docket No. 94-149 and MM Docket No. 91-140, at 4 n.4 (filed May 17, 1995), citing 1987 Economic Censuses, *Women-Owned Business*, WB87-1, U.S. Dep't of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, August 1990 (based on 1987 Census). After the 1987 Census report, the Census Bureau did not provide data by particular communications services (four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code), but rather by the general two-digit SIC Code for communications (#48). Consequently, since 1987, the U.S. Census Bureau has not updated data on ownership of broadcast facilities by women, nor does the FCC collect such data. However, we sought comment on whether the Annual Ownership Report Form 323 should be amended to include information on the gender and race of broadcast license owners. *Policies and Rules Regarding Minority and Female Ownership of Mass Media Facilities*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 10 FCC Rcd 2788, 2797 (1995).

<sup>261</sup> In this context, "affiliation" refers to any local broadcast television station that has a contractual arrangement with a programming network to carry the network's signal. This definition of affiliated station includes both stations owned and operated by a network and stations owned by other entities.

<sup>262</sup> Secondary affiliations are secondary to the primary affiliation of the station and generally afford the affiliate additional choice of programming.

<sup>263</sup> FCC News Release No. 7033, March 6, 1997.

its Equal Employment Opportunity ("EEO") rule for broadcasting.<sup>264</sup> Thus, radio or television stations with fewer than five full-time employees are exempted from certain EEO reporting and recordkeeping requirements.<sup>265</sup> We estimate that the total number of commercial television stations with 4 or fewer employees is 132 and that the total number of noncommercial educational television stations with 4 or fewer employees is 136.<sup>266</sup>

#### IV. Projected Compliance Requirements of the Rule:

The *Fifth Report and Order* adopts a number of rules, procedures, and policies, most of which are not expected to involve the imposition of new compliance requirements upon licensees or other entities. These include the rules: (1) providing 6 MHz channels for each DTV channel; (2) limiting the initial eligibility for DTV channels to existing full-power broadcasters; (3) requiring licensees to provide at least one free digital video programming service that is at least comparable in resolution to today's service and aired during the same time periods that their analog channel is broadcasting; (4) allowing broadcasters full flexibility to respond to the demands of their audience by providing ancillary and supplementary services that do not derogate the mandated free, over-the-air program service; (5) giving broadcasters the discretion as to how much, if any, high definition television programming they will transmit; (6) refraining from imposing a simulcasting requirement upon broadcasters until the final years of the transition; (7) licensing NTSC and DTV television facilities under a single, paired license; (8) stating the Commission's intent to give special relief to noncommercial broadcasters to assist their transition to DTV, including providing them six years within which to construct DTV facilities; (9) allowing equipment manufacturers at this time maximum latitude to determine which video formats DTV equipment will receive, since broadcasters will have the latitude to decide which video formats they will transmit based on market and

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<sup>264</sup> The Commission's definition of a small broadcast station for purposes of applying its EEO rule was adopted prior to the requirement of approval by the Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632(a), as amended by Section 222 of the Small Business Credit and Business Opportunity Enhancement Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-366, § 222(b)(1), 106 Stat. 999 (1992), as further amended by the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-403, § 301, 108 Stat. 4187 (1994). However, this definition was adopted after public notice and an opportunity for comment. See *Report and Order* in Docket No. 18244, 23 FCC 2d 430 (1970).

<sup>265</sup> See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. § 73.3612 (Requirement to file annual employment reports on Form 395-B applies to licensees with five or more full-time employees) *First Report and Order* in Docket No. 21474 (In the Matter of Amendment of Broadcast Equal Employment Opportunity Rules and FCC Form 395), 70 FCC 2d 1466 (1979). The Commission is currently considering how to decrease the administrative burdens imposed by the EEO rule on small stations while maintaining the effectiveness of our broadcast EEO enforcement *Order and Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 96-16 (In the Matter of Streamlining Broadcast EEO Rule and Policies, Vacating the EEO Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amending Section 1.80 of the Commission's Rules to Include EEO Forfeiture Guidelines), 11 FCC Rcd 5154 (1996). One option under consideration is whether to define a small station for purposes of affording such relief as one with ten or fewer full-time employees *Id.* at ¶ 21.

<sup>266</sup> We base this estimate on a compilation of 1995 Broadcast Station Annual Employment Reports (FCC Form 395-B), performed by staff of the Equal Opportunity Employment Branch, Mass Media Bureau, FCC.

consumer demand; (10) postponing a decision whether to impose labeling requirements on receiver manufacturers; and (11) declining to limit the sale of NTSC-only display devices in the future.

We do expect that three of the rules we adopt today may constitute significant compliance requirements on small entities, as well as on others. First, pursuant to the rule setting a timetable for applying for and constructing DTV facilities, all licensees will have 90 days after the release date of the DTV Table of Allotments to inform the Commission if they do not want a DTV channel. After that, there will be three categories of construction requirements for commercial television stations. In the first category, all network-affiliated stations in the top ten television markets<sup>267</sup> will have until May 1, 1999, to construct their digital facilities. In the second category, all network-affiliated stations in the top 30 television markets not included above will have until November 1, 1999, to construct their digital facilities. In the third category, all other commercial stations will have until May 1, 2002, to construct their DTV facilities. All noncommercial stations will have until May 1, 2003, to construct their DTV facilities. We will ask that those stations that have represented to the Commission that they will complete construction of the DTV facility by November 1, 1998, file reports at six-month intervals, beginning on November 1, 1997, stating that their plans to meet these deadlines are on schedule or specifying any difficulties encountered in attempting to meet these deadlines. We will grant an extension of time where a broadcaster has been unable to complete construction due to circumstances that are either unforeseeable or beyond the licensee's control where the licensee has taken all possible steps to resolve the problem expeditiously.

We believe that an aggressive construction schedule will not burden small entities for several reasons. First, most stations in the largest television markets can be expected to lead the transition to DTV, since these stations are better situated to invest the capital necessary to establish the first DTV stations. Second, smaller stations will find it easier to begin DTV service after learning from the experience gained by the top market stations. Third, our staggered construction schedule will help keep costs lower for smaller market stations, as equipment costs decrease as the market matures. Finally, our tiered approach allows us to ensure that DTV quickly reaches a large percentage of U.S. television households while placing requirements on a relatively small number of stations.

The second rule with compliance requirements, that setting a deadline of 2006 for broadcasters to complete their transition to DTV by surrendering their NTSC spectrum, also affects small entities, as well as others. However, because stations will have constructed their DTV facilities by that time, pursuant to the timetable mentioned above, the compliance requirement is simply to cease transmitting NTSC signals.

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<sup>267</sup> For the purposes of the construction schedule, a network-affiliated station is one that operates as an affiliate of CBS, NBC, ABC, or Fox, as of April 3, 1997, the adoption date of this *Report and Order*. "Television markets" are defined as the Designated Market Areas, or DMA, as defined by Nielsen Media Research. In those DMAs in which a network has more than one network affiliate, only the affiliate with the largest audience share will be considered as "network-affiliated" for the purposes of the digital television construction schedule.

The third rule with compliance requirements, that setting a graduated simulcast requirement for the last three years of the transition, also affects small entities, as well as others. However, because of the gradual nature of the requirement, as well as the multichannel capabilities of DTV, small entities are not expected to find it difficult to comply.

**V. Significant Alternatives Considered Minimizing the Economic Impact on Small Entities and Consistent with the Stated Objectives:**

The *Fifth Report and Order* adopts a rule providing 6 MHz channels for each DTV channel. This represents the optimum balance of broadcast needs and spectrum efficiency, and it is consistent with the DTV Standard adopted in the *Fourth Report and Order*. To specify a different channel size at this late date would not promote the goals we sought to achieve in adopting the DTV Standard and would prolong the conversion to DTV, thereby putting broadcasters at a competitive disadvantage to other digital video program providers.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also adopts a rule limiting the initial eligibility for DTV channels to existing full-power broadcasters, consistent with the statutory directive to do so contained in the Telecommunications Act of 1996. This minimizes the chances that small entities that already have full-service NTSC licenses or construction permits will be forced to surrender them. However, low power television broadcasters, many of which are small entities, would not automatically be eligible for DTV channels. While LPTV commenters urge the inclusion of LPTV stations in the conversion to digital television, some urge us not to afford them a second 6 MHz channel, as this would be costly and disruptive to them. In proposing a DTV Table of Allotments in the *Sixth Further Notice* in this proceeding, we stated that in order to provide DTV allotments for existing full service stations, it will be necessary to displace LPTV stations and TV translator stations to some degree, especially in major markets. In the *Sixth Further Notice*, we also issued a number of proposals to mitigate the impact on LPTV stations. In the *Sixth Report and Order* establishing a DTV Table of Allotments, which is a companion document adopted concurrently with the present *Fifth Report and Order*, we adopt a number of measures intended to minimize the impact of DTV implementation on LPTV service.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also adopts a rule requiring licensees to provide at least one free digital video programming service that is at least comparable in resolution to today's service and aired during the same time periods that their analog channel is broadcasting. We believe that this requirement will not be onerous for small broadcast entities because of the relative ease with which they will be able to digitize their analog signal in order to meet the requirement. Accordingly, the provision of this minimum service should impose no economic impact beyond that already imposed by the general requirement that stations construct and operate digital television facilities. At the same time, it ensures that viewers will continue to have access to over-the-air broadcast programming. Finally, it does not impede broadcasters' opportunities to generate revenue through additional advertiser-supported programming or subscription, if they choose.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also adopts a rule stating that broadcasters shall have full flexibility to respond to the demands of their audience by providing ancillary and supplementary services that do not derogate the mandated free, over-the-air program service. Such services could include, but are not limited to, subscription television programming, computer software distribution, data transmissions, teletext, interactive services, audio signals, and any other services that do not interfere with the required free service. Revenue-based services can help digital broadcasters achieve more rapid penetration of digital television, can help broadcasters compete with other video providers, and can help support the free television service. Because these ancillary and supplemental services are voluntary, they will impose no economic burden on broadcast television licensees.

The *Fifth Report and Order* declines to impose a requirement that broadcasters provide a minimum amount of high definition television programming over the DTV spectrum, and instead leaves this decision to the discretion of broadcasters. Such a minimum requirement might be particularly burdensome on small broadcasters, including many independent and foreign-language stations.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also refrains from imposing a simulcasting requirement on broadcasters until the closing years of the transition. However, broadcasters at all times retain the option to simulcast, should they so choose. This discretion assures small entities, as well as others, the flexibility to compete more efficiently in the video marketplace. We believe that during the early stages of the transition, marketplace forces will ensure that the best NTSC programming will be simulcast on DTV.

However, in order to help reclaim spectrum at the end of the transition period, the *Fifth Report and Order* requires that by the sixth year after its adoption, programming that is aired on a broadcaster's analog channel must be available on its digital channel. This will prevent disenfranchisement of the remaining NTSC viewers when the NTSC spectrum is reclaimed. Thus, commencing April 1, 2003, DTV licensees and permittees must simulcast at least 50% of the video programming transmitted on their analog channel; commencing April 1, 2004, there will be a 75% simulcasting requirement; commencing April 1, 2005, there will be a 100% simulcasting requirement until the analog channel is terminated and returned. Because of the gradual nature of the requirement and the multichannel capabilities of digital television, the simulcasting requirement should impose little, if any, burden on small entities.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also determines that NTSC and DTV television facilities should be licensed under a single, paired license. This will help small broadcasters, as well as others, minimize their administrative burdens and the financial costs associated with them.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also sets a timetable by which stations must apply for and construct DTV facilities. It is important to foster an expeditious and orderly transition to digital technology that will allow the public to receive the benefits of digital television, so it is important that viewers in television markets have access to DTV programming and other digital services as quickly as possible. First, pursuant to the rule setting a timetable for

applying for and constructing DTV facilities, all licensees will have 90 days after the release date of the DTV Table of Allotments to inform the Commission if they do not want a DTV channel. After that, there will be three categories of construction requirements for commercial television stations. In the first category, all network-affiliated stations in the top ten television markets<sup>268</sup> will have until May 1, 1999, to construct their digital facilities. In the second category, all network-affiliated stations in the top 30 television markets not included above will have until November 1, 1999, to construct their digital facilities. In the third category, all other commercial stations will have until May 1, 2002, to construct their DTV facilities. All noncommercial stations will have until May 1, 2003, to construct their DTV facilities. We will require that those stations that have represented to the Commission that they will complete construction of the DTV facility by November 1, 1998, file reports at six-month intervals, beginning on November 1, 1997, stating that their plans to meet these deadlines are on schedule or specifying any difficulties encountered in attempting to meet these deadlines. We will grant an extension of time where a broadcaster has been unable to complete construction due to circumstances that are either unforeseeable or beyond the licensee's control where the licensee has taken all possible steps to resolve the problem expeditiously.

An aggressive construction schedule is necessary for us to meet our main objectives in this proceeding. First, digital broadcast television stands a risk of failing unless it is rolled out quickly. Other media such as DBS, cable, and wireless cable have or soon will offer digital programming services. Unless digital television broadcasting is available quickly, other digital services may achieve levels of penetration that could preclude the success of over-the-air, digital television. Second, a rapid construction period is critical to DTV's competitive strength internationally, as well as domestically. Third, an aggressive construction schedule helps to offset possible disincentives that any individual broadcaster may have to begin digital transmissions quickly, as well as the absence of many market forces that might themselves ensure rapid construction. Fourth, a rapid build-out works to ensure that recovery of broadcast spectrum and its reallocation to other beneficial uses occurs as quickly as possible.

This construction schedule takes the needs and interests of small entities into account. The most aggressive requirements apply to stations that we believe will be in the best position to make the transition quickly: network-affiliated stations in the top 10 television markets. These markets include approximately 30 percent of U.S. television households. Network-affiliated stations consistently have higher ratings, with higher audience numbers, and we assume with greater financial and other resources, so that the above construction requirement will both serve the public and be reasonably nonburdensome to broadcasters. In recognition of the fact that some networks may have in some of the larger markets a second affiliate that is not as strong as the other affiliate, we have minimized the burden on that weaker affiliate by imposing a

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<sup>268</sup> For the purposes of the construction schedule, a network-affiliated station is one that operates as an affiliate of CBS, NBC, ABC, or Fox, as of April 3, 1997, the adoption date of this *Report and Order*. "Television markets" are defined as the Designated Market Areas, or DMA, as defined by Nielsen Media Research. In those DMAs in which a network has more than one network affiliate, only the affiliate with the largest audience share will be considered as "network-affiliated" for the purposes of the digital television construction schedule.

longer construction deadline. Moreover, we are not requiring licensees initially to construct full-replication facilities. Instead, we are requiring them at the outset only to emit a DTV signal strong enough to encompass the community of license.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also concludes that broadcasters should have sufficient time between now and 2006 to complete their transitions to DTV and surrender their NTSC frequencies. It has become clear that conversion, both for stations and for viewers, will cost significantly less than thought at the time of the *Third Report and Order*, which had set a 15-year termination date. Thus, conversion can occur more quickly and NTSC spectrum can be surrendered sooner than earlier anticipated. In addition, the interests of small entities are served through our decision to conduct thorough reviews of the progress of DTV every two years, which will allow us to make adjustments to the 2006 target, if necessary.

The *Fifth Report and Order* also states the Commission's intent to give special relief to noncommercial broadcasters to assist their transition to DTV, including providing them with six years within which to construct their DTV facilities. In so doing, the Commission is recognizing the unique financial difficulties often faced by these entities, which, as noted earlier, are likely to be small entities.

The *Fifth Report and Order* allows equipment manufacturers at this time maximum latitude to determine which video formats DTV equipment will receive, since broadcasters will have the latitude to decide which video formats they will transmit based on market and consumer demand. We believe that it is likely that market forces will provide incentives for broadcasters and equipment manufacturers to work closely together to produce the receiver and converter designs most valued by consumers. The *Fifth Report and Order* also postpones a decision regarding labeling requirements for manufacturers of receivers. Finally, the *Fifth Report and Order* recognizes that there is an enormous embedded base of video cassette recorders, cable decoder boxes, laser disc players, and other video equipment that use NTSC receivers for non-broadcast purposes. Because there may be a continuing market for the sale of NTSC display devices, even after the conversion to DTV, we decline to limit the sale of NTSC-only display devices. These decisions allow small entities the maximum ability to determine and meet consumer interests.

As noted, at least two of our decisions may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We believe that the additional burdens on small entities cannot be diminished, however, without compromising the two primary goals of this proceeding, as described earlier.

## **VI. Report to Congress**

The Commission shall send a copy of this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis along with this *Fifth Report and Order* in a report to be sent to Congress pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. See 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A). A copy of this FRFA (or a summary thereof) will also be published in the *Federal Register*.



## APPENDIX C

**COMMENTS OF  
FOURTH NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING  
and THIRD NOTICE OF INQUIRY  
ATV/HDTV (DOCKET NO. 87-268)<sup>269</sup>**

<b><u>Filed by:</u></b>	<b><u>Date Filed:</u></b>
Abacus Television	Nov. 20, 1995
Advanced Television System Committee	Nov. 30, 1995
AFL Group	Nov. 21, 1995
Alliance for Community Media	Nov. 20, 1995
America One Television	Nov. 20, 1995
Ameritech New Media Enterprises, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Antenna Concepts, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Apogee Broadcasting Corporation	Oct. 13, 1995
Apple Computer, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Asiavision, Inc. (TV 58)	Nov. 20, 1995
Association of America's Public TV Stations & Public B'casting Svc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Association of Black Owned Television Stations	Nov. 27, 1995
Association of Federal Communications Consulting Engineers	Nov. 21, 1995
Association of Independent Television Stations, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Assoc. of Public-Safety Comm. Officials-International, Inc. (APCO)	Nov. 20, 1995
Athens Broadcasting Company, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Atrium Broadcasting Company	Nov. 20, 1995
AZ Video Media (Azevedo)	Oct. 18, 1995
Beach TV, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
BLM Enterprises	Nov. 20, 1995
Broadcasters	Nov. 20, 1995
Bruno-Goodworth Network, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Busse Broadcasting Corporation	Nov. 20, 1995
Cable Telecommunications Association	Nov. 20, 1995
Campbellsville College (WO4BP)	Nov. 20, 1995
Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
CBS	Nov. 20, 1995
Central States Communications (TV Channel 18)	Nov. 20, 1995
Child, Lynn R.	Nov. 20, 1995
Christian Communications of Chicagoland, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Cocola, Gary (K66CQ)	Nov. 20, 1995

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<sup>269</sup> The Commission received numerous letters and other informal comments in this proceeding which were considered but are not listed herein.

Cohen, Dippell & Everist, P.C. (CDE)	Nov. 20, 1995
Community Broadcasters Association	Nov. 20, 1995
Community Teleplay, Inc.	Oct. 18, 1995
Consumer Electronics Retailers Coalition	Nov. 20, 1995
Creative Educational Media Corporation	Nov. 20, 1995
Datacast Partners	Nov 28, 1995
Digital HDTV Grand Alliance	Nov. 20, 1995
Donahue, Michael P.	Nov. 21, 1995
Electronic Industries Association & The Advanced TV Committee	Nov. 20, 1995
Emcee Broadcast Productions, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Erwin Scala Broadcasting Corporation	Nov. 6, 1995
Evetts, Sarah (W10BV)	Nov. 20, 1995
Factory Direct Sales	Nov. 20, 1995
FAIR (Fairness & Accuracy In Reporting)	Nov. 20, 1995
Friendship House of Western New York, Inc.	Oct. 2, 1995
General Instrument Corporation (GI)	Nov. 20, 1995
Genesis (TV 7), Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Georgia Television (WDNN TV 43)	Nov. 20, 1995
Giese, Mark M.	Oct. 16, 1995
Golden Orange Broadcasting Company, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Goldstein, Harley J.	Nov. 20, 1995
Greater Louisville Communications, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Great Oaks Broadcasting Corporation	Nov. 20, 1995
Hispanic Broadcasters of Tucson (KFAM Family Television)	Nov. 20, 1995
Hitachi America, Ltd.	Nov. 20, 1995
Holston Valley Broadcasting Corporation	Nov. 20, 1995
Home Box Office (HBO)	Nov. 20, 1995
Information Technology Industry Council	Nov. 21, 1995
Intermedia Partners	Nov. 20, 1995
International Broadcasting Networks	Oct. 18, 1995
Johnson-Davis Broadcasting	Oct. 10, 1995
K0DQ (Kaleidoscope Associates, KTV 20)	Nov. 20, 1995
K39DQ & K63EZ	Nov. 20, 1995
K56FD (Arkansas Media, KTV 56)	Nov. 20, 1995
K61DW TV	Nov. 20, 1995
K67DW (Las Vegas Media, KTV 67)	Nov. 20, 1995
Kaleidoscope Affiliates, LLC	Nov. 20, 1995
KB Limited (Kompas and Biel)	Nov. 20, 1995
KDR TV 64	Nov. 20, 1995
KGH TV 61	Nov. 20, 1995
Kmetzko, Mark	Nov. 3 1995
Kusk, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
L & M Video Production (WNGT TV 48)	Nov. 20, 1995
Latin Communications Group Television, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Latino Media Productions, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995

Lighting Broadcasting Company	Nov. 20, 1995
Lockwood Broadcasting, Inc. (WPEN-LP)	Nov. 20, 1995
Louisiana Television News Corporation	Nov. 20, 1995
Marri Broadcasting, LP	Dec. 4, 1995
Mattis, William E., Jr.	Nov. 13, 1995
McCann, Ronnie Z.	Nov. 20, 1995
Media Access Project, et. al.	Nov. 20, 1995
Media-Com Television, Inc.	Nov. 7, 1995
Metro Communications	Oct. 18, 1995
Microsoft Corporation	Dec. 12, 1995
Mintz, Herbert F., II	Nov. 21, 1995
Moore, Allan	Nov. 8, 1995
Motorola	Nov. 20, 1995
Mt. Mansfield Television, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
National Association of Broadcasters (NAB)	Nov. 20, 1995
National Broadcasting Company (NBC)	Nov. 20, 1995
National Cable Television Association, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
National Consumers League	Nov. 20, 1995
National Translator Association	Nov. 20, 1995
Navarro College	Oct. 18, 1995
Network One	Nov. 20, 1995
New World Television Incorporated	Nov. 20, 1995
Nielsen, A.C. Company	Nov. 20, 1995
North Georgia Television (WDNN Channel 43)	Nov. 20, 1995
NYNEX	Nov. 20, 1995
Pacific FM, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Palm Beach Television Broadcasting, Inc.	Nov. 1, 1995
Personal Communications Industry Association	Nov. 20, 1995
Pharis Broadcasting, Inc.	Nov. 13, 1995
Polar Broadcasting, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Portuguese American Communications, Inc.	Oct. 18, 1995
Posadas Broadcasting, Inc. (KGH TV 61)	Nov. 20, 1995
Pulitzer Broadcasting Company	Nov. 20, 1995
RJ Late Night Entertainment, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Rosso, Mike	Nov. 20, 1995
Schreiber, William F.	Oct. 18, 1995
Schwartz, Richard	Nov. 20, 1995
Seniors' Advocate	Nov. 20, 1995
Shively, Daniel	Nov. 1, 1995
Signal Sciences	Nov. 20, 1995
Skinner Broadcasting, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Smith, Thomas C.	Nov. 21, 1995
Special Districts	Nov. 20, 1995
St. Clair, Byron W.	Nov. 20, 1995

Stuart Tower Corporation	Oct. 13, 1995
Tele-Communications, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Texas Instruments, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Thomas Consumer Electronics	Nov. 20, 1995
Three Angels Broadcasting Network	Nov. 20, 1995
Tramontano, Paul J.	Nov. 27, 1995
Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Turnpike Television	Nov. 20, 1995
TV 8 (WO8BV)	Nov. 27, 1995
TV 13 (Nashua)	Jan. 16, 1996
TV 18 (K18DD)	Nov. 20, 1995
TV 43 (Hopkinsville, KY)	Nov. 20, 1995
TV 58 St. Louis, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Unprivileged user	Nov. 7, 1995
UTC	Nov. 20, 1995
UVTV	Nov. 20, 1995
Video Information Providers for Non-discriminatory Access, Inc.	Nov. 13, 1995
Video Jukebox Network, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
W06BE (Kaleidoscope Associates, KTV 06)	Nov. 20, 1995
W11BZ (Kaleidoscope Associates, KTV 11)	Nov. 20, 1995
W11CB TV	Nov. 20, 1995
W38AW (Kaleidoscope Affiliates, KTV 38)	Nov. 20, 1995
W46BV TV	Nov. 20, 1995
W56BR TV	Nov. 20, 1995
Washington County Television, Inc.	Nov. 21, 1995
WatchTV, Inc.	Nov. 20, 1995
Watson, Vernon (WBOP TV 12)	Nov. 20, 1995
WAV TV 48	Nov. 20, 1995
WAV TV 53	Nov. 21, 1995
WBR-LP & WBSP-LP(Southwest Florida Community TV Network)	Oct. 13, 1995
Weigner, Randolph	Oct. 10, 1995
WIWU Communications, Inc. (WIWU TV 51)	Nov. 20, 1995
WNGN TV 26	Nov. 20, 1995
WRAP-LP (Channel 33)	Nov. 20, 1995
WSFJ TV 51	Nov. 20, 1995
WTCN-LP (Treasure Coast Network)	Oct. 13, 1995
WZBN TV 25 (Mercer's Local News Channel)	Oct. 6, 1995
Y & B Company (WYHB)	Nov. 20, 1995
Yost, Cheryl S.	Oct. 30, 1995
Younger, Valgene T.	Nov. 20, 1995
Zenith Electronics Corporation	Nov. 20, 1995

**REPLY COMMENTS OF  
FOURTH NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING  
and THIRD NOTICE OF INQUIRY  
ATV/HDTV (DOCKET NO. 87-268)**

<b><u>Filed by:</u></b>	<b><u>Date Filed:</u></b>
Abacus Television	Jan. 16, 1996
Alliance for Community Media	Jan. 22, 1996
Ameritech New Media Enterprises, Inc.	Jan. 16, 1996
Ann Arbor Community Television Network	Jan. 12, 1996
Apple Computer, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
Association of America's Public TV Stations & the Public B'casting Service	Jan.
22, 1996	
Bell Atlantic	Jan. 22, 1996
Benton Foundation	Feb. 1, 1996
Blue Mountain Translator	Jan. 22, 1996
Broadcasters'	Jan. 22, 1996
Business Software Alliance	Jan. 23, 1996
Capital Community Television	Jan. 16, 1996
Children Now	Jan. 16, 1996
Cincinnati Community Video	Jan. 16, 1996
Comcast Cable Communications, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
Community Assess Television	Jan. 18, 1996
Community Access Televisoin of Salina, Inc.	Jan. 17, 1996
Community Broadcasters Association	Jan. 16, 1996
Computer & Communications Industry Association	Jan. 22, 1996
Digital HDTV Grand Alliance	Jan. 22, 1996
Donnell, Stephen	Jan. 22, 1996
East Side Community Access	Jan. 22, 1996
Electronic Industries Association and the Advanced TV Committee	Jan. 22, 1996
Fireweed Communications Corporation	Jan. 16, 1996
General Instrument Corporation	Jan. 22, 1996
Hartford Public Access Television, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
Home Box Office (HBO)	Jan. 16, 1996
Internatinal Broadcasting Network's	Jan. 16, 1996
Larcant-TTC, Inc.	Jan. 17, 1996
Malrite Communications Group, Inc.	Jan. 24, 1996
Mattis, William E., Jr.	Jan. 17, 1996
Media Access Project, et. al.	Jan. 22, 1996
National Cable Television Association, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
National Translator Association	Jan. 16, 1996
Nielsen, A.C. Company	Jan. 16, 1996
Public Access Channel 10 of Ft. Wayne Indiana	Jan. 16, 1996

Ridgecrest Community Television, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
Rule Communications	Jan. 22, 1996
Sony Electronics, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
South Central Communications Corporation	Jan. 16, 1996
Tele-Communications, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
Telemundo Group, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
Tualatin Valley Community Access	Jan. 16, 1996
United States Catholic Conference	Jan. 22, 1996
Viacom, Inc.	Jan. 22, 1996
Washington County Television, Inc.	Jan. 19, 1996
Weigner, Randolph	Jan. 18, 1996
White Eagle Partners	Dec. 1, 1995

**APPENDIX D**

**SECTION V-D TO FORMS 301 AND 340**

**SECTION V-D - DTV BROADCAST ENGINEERING DATA**

**FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY**

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 SSB Referral Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Referred By \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Applicant

Call Letters (if issued)

**Complete Questions 1-5 of the Certification Checklist and provide all data and information for the proposed facility, as requested in Items 1-22, below.** If an item is not applicable, enter N/A.

**Certification Checklist:** A correct answer of "Yes" to all of the questions below will ensure an expeditious grant of a construction permit. An answer of "No" will require additional evaluation of the applicable information in this form before a construction permit can be granted.

1. The proposed DTV facility complies with 47 C.F.R. Sections 73.622 and 73.623 in the following respects:
  - (a) It will operate on the DTV channel for this station as established in 47 C.F.R. Section 73.622.  Yes  No
  - (b) It will operate from a transmitting antenna located within 5.0 km (3.1 miles) of the DTV reference site for this station as established in 47 C.F.R. Section 73.622.  Yes  No
  - (c) It will operate with an effective radiated power (ERP) and antenna height above average terrain (HAAT) that do not exceed the DTV reference ERP and HAAT for this station as established in 47 C.F.R. Section 73.622.  Yes  No
2. The proposed facility will not have a significant environmental impact, including exposure of workers or the general public to levels of RF radiation exceeding the applicable health and safety guidelines, and therefore will not come within 47 C.F.R. Section 1.1307.  Yes  No
3. Pursuant to 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625, the DTV coverage contour of the proposed facility will encompass the allotted principal community.  Yes  No
4. The requirements of 47 C.F.R. Section 73.1030 regarding notification to radio astronomy installations, radio receiving installations and FCC monitoring stations have either been satisfied or are not applicable.  Yes  No
5. The antenna structure to be used by this facility has been registered by the Commission and will not require reregistration to support the proposed antenna, OR the FAA has previously determined that the proposed structure will not adversely effect safety in air navigation and this structure qualifies for later registration under the Commission's phased registration plan, OR the proposed installation on this structure does not require notification to the FAA pursuant to 47 C.F.R. Section 17.7.  Yes  No

**Application Data:**

1. Channel

- (a) DTV Channel No.
- (b) Associated analog TV station channel no., if any

2. Principal community to be served:

City or Town	State
--------------	-------

3. Effective radiated power (average power): *(in the main lobe of radiation, if directional)* \_\_\_\_\_ kw
4. Height of antenna radiation center above average terrain (HAAT): *(to the nearest meter)* \_\_\_\_\_ meters



**Section V-D -D TV BROADCAST ENGINEERING DATA (Page 2)**

**5. Purpose of Application:** (check appropriate boxes)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construct a new (main) facility              | <input type="checkbox"/> Construct a new auxiliary facility               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modify construction permit for main facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Modify construction permit for auxiliary antenna |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modify licensed main facility                | <input type="checkbox"/> Modify licensed auxiliary antenna                |

If purpose is to modify, indicate the nature of change(s) by checking appropriate box(es) and specify the file number(s) of the authorizations affected.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antenna supporting structure height  | <input type="checkbox"/> Effective radiated power |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antenna height above average terrain | <input type="checkbox"/> Channel                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antenna location                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Antenna system           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (summarize)                    |   |

File Number(s) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Exact location of transmitting antenna..**

- (a) Give address, city/state or if no address, specify distance and bearing relative to the nearest town or landmark.
- (b) Geographical coordinates (*to nearest second*). If mounted on element of an AM array, specify coordinates or center of array. Otherwise, specify tower location. Specify South Latitude and East Longitude where applicable; otherwise, North Latitude or West Longitude will be presumed. (*The Commission requires coordinates based on NAD 27.*)

Latitude                    °                    '                    "	Longitude                    °                    '                    "
---	--

**7. (a) Elevation (*to the nearest meter*)**

- (1) of site above mean sea level; \_\_\_\_\_ meters
- (2) of the top of supporting structure above ground (including antenna, all other appurtenances, and lighting, if any); and \_\_\_\_\_ meters
- (3) of the top of supporting structure above mean sea level [(a)(1) + (a)(2)]. \_\_\_\_\_ meters

**(b) Height of radiation center: (*to the nearest meter*)**

- (1) above ground; and \_\_\_\_\_ meters
- (2) above mean sea level [(a)(1) + (b)(1)]; \_\_\_\_\_ meters

8. Attach as an Exhibit sketch(es) of the supporting structure, labeling all elevations required in item 7 above. If mounted on an AM directional array element, specify heights and orientations of all array towers, as well as location of any FM radiator.

Exhibit No.

Section V-D -D TV BROADCAST ENGINEERING DATA (Page 3)

9. Antenna

(a) Manufacturer \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Model No. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Is a directional antenna proposed?  Yes  No

If Yes, specify major lobe azimuth(s) \_\_\_\_\_ degrees True and attach as an Exhibit all data specified in 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625(c).

Exhibit No.

(d) Is electrical beam tilt proposed?  Yes  No

If Yes, specify \_\_\_\_\_ degrees electrical beam tilt and attach as an Exhibit all data specified in 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625(c).

Exhibit No.

(e) Is mechanical beam tilt proposed?  Yes  No

If Yes, specify \_\_\_\_\_ degrees mechanical beam tilt toward azimuth \_\_\_\_\_ True and attach as an Exhibit all data specified in 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625(c).

Exhibit No.

(f) The proposed antenna is: (check only one box)

Horizontally polarized  Circularly polarized  Elliptically polarized  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Effective July 1, 1996, the Commission adopted rules which require Antenna Structure owners to apply for a registration number whenever antenna structures meet FAA notification criteria. As owners register these structures they are required to provide licensees with a copy of FCC Form 854R which provides the antenna structure registration number. (If you need additional information contact the FCC's Consumer Assistance Branch at 1-800-322-1117 for a copy of FACT SHEET #15, Antenna Structure Registration.)

10. Will the antenna be mounted on an antenna structure which has been registered with the Commission, to include the proposed antenna installation?  Yes  No

If Yes, provide the seven digit registration number and, unless item 11 also applies, proceed to item 15. \_\_\_\_\_

11. Has the owner of the antenna structure filed an application for registration with the Commission that will include the proposed facility?  Yes  No

If yes, provide the date FCC Form 854 was filed and proceed to item 15. \_\_\_\_\_

12. (If applicable) If the antenna structure is not yet registered but will be under the Commission's phased registration plan, has the FAA previously determined that the structure would not adversely affect safety in air navigation?  Yes  No

If Yes, proceed to item 15.

13. Antenna structure will be shielded by existing structures of a permanent and substantial character or by natural terrain or topographic features of equal or greater height, and would be located in the congested area of a city, town or settlement where it is evident beyond all reasonable doubt that the structure is so shielded that it will not adversely affect safety in air navigation, and therefore does not require registration.  Yes  No

If yes, submit as an Exhibit a detailed explanation and/or diagram to support your claim and skip to item 15.

Exhibit No.

**Section V-D -D TV BROADCAST ENGINEERING DATA (Page 4)**

14. Antenna structure does not otherwise meet FAA Notification as defined under 47 C.F.R. Section 17.7 and therefore does not require registration.  Yes  No

If Yes, give reason below.

15. Is the supporting structure the same as that of another station(s) or proposed in another pending application(s)?  Yes  No

If Yes, give call letter(s) or file number(s) or both. \_\_\_\_\_

- 16 Does the application propose to correct previous site coordinates?  Yes  No

If Yes, list old coordinates.

Latitude                    °                    '                    "	Longitude                    °                    '                    "
---	--

17. Attach as an Exhibit a topographic map that shows clearly, legibly, and accurately, the location of the proposed transmitting antenna. This map must comply with the provisions of 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625(b). The map must further display clearly and legibly the original printed contour lines and data as well as latitude and longitude markings, and must bear a scale of distance in kilometers.

Exhibit No.

18. Attach as an Exhibit a map (*Sectional Aeronautical Chart or equivalent*) which shows clearly, legibly, and accurately, and with the original printed latitude and longitude markings and a scale of distance in kilometers:

Exhibit No.

- (a) the proposed transmitting location, and the radials along which profile graphs have been prepared;
- (b) the DTV coverage contour as established in 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625(b); and
- (c) the legal boundaries of the principal community to be served.

19. Terrain and coverage data (to be calculated in accordance with 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625(b))

Source of terrain data: (*check only one box below*)

- Linearly interpolated 30-second database (Source: \_\_\_\_\_)
- Linearly interpolated 3-second database (Source: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 7.5 minute topographic map
- Other (*briefly summarize*)

**Section V-D -D TV BROADCAST ENGINEERING DATA (Page 5)**

Radial bearing (degrees True)	Height of radiation center above average elevation of radial from 3 to 16 km (meters)	Predicted distance to the DTV Coverage Contour  (kilometers)
*		
0		
45		
90		
135		
180		
225		
270		
315		

\*Radial through principal community, if not one of the major radials. This radial should NOT be included in the calculation of HAAT.

20. Does the proposed facility satisfy the interference protection provisions of 47 C.F.R. Section 73.623(a)? (Applicable only if **Certification Checklist** items 1(a), (b), or (c) are answered "No.")  Yes  No

If No, attach as an Exhibit justification therefore, including a summary of any related previously granted waivers.

Exhibit No.

21. If the proposed facility will not satisfy the coverage requirement of 47 C.F.R. Section 73.625, attach as an Exhibit justification therefore. (Applicable only if **Certification Checklist** item 3 is answered "No.")

Exhibit No.

22. Environmental Statement. (See 47 C.F.R. Section 1.1301 et seq.)

(a) If a Commission grant of this application comes within 47 C.F.R. Section 1.1307, such that it may have a significant environmental impact, submit as an Exhibit an Environmental Assessment required by 47 C.F.R. Section 1.1311.

Exhibit No.

(b) If No, explain briefly why not.

(c) Pursuant to OST Bulletin No. 65, the applicant must explain in an Exhibit what steps will be taken to limit the RF radiation exposure to the public and to persons authorized access to the tower site. In addition, where there are multiple contributors to radio frequency radiation, you must certify that the established RF radiation exposure procedures will be coordinated with all stations.

**CERTIFICATION**

I certify that I have prepared this Section of this application on behalf of the applicant, and that after such preparation, I have examined and found it to be accurate and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name (Typed or Printed)	Relationship to Applicant (e.g., Consulting Engineer)
Signature	Address (include ZIP Code)
Date	Telephone No. (include Area Code)

**APPENDIX E**  
**LIST OF ELIGIBLE BROADCASTERS**

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION	LOCATION	CITY	AND	STATE
KTUU-TV	2	CHANNEL 2 BROADCASTING COMPANY	ANCHORAGE				AK
KTBY	4	KTBY, INC.	ANCHORAGE				AK
KYES	5	FIREWEED COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	ANCHORAGE				AK
KAKM	7	ALASKA PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC	ANCHORAGE				AK
KTVA	11	NORTHERN TELEVISION, INCORPORATED	ANCHORAGE				AK
KIMO	13	SMITH B/CING GROUP OF ALASKA, L.P.	ANCHORAGE				AK
KDMD	33	GREENTV CORP.	ANCHORAGE				AK
KYUK-TV	4	BETHEL BROADCASTING, INC.	BETHEL				AK
KATN	2	SMITH B/CING GROUP OF ALASKA, L.P.	FAIRBANKS				AK
KFXF	7	TANANA VALLEY TELEVISION COMPANY	FAIRBANKS				AK
KUAC-TV	9	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA	FAIRBANKS				AK
KTVF	11	NORTHERN TELEVISION, INC.	FAIRBANKS				AK
KTOO-TV	3	CAPITAL COMMUNITY BROADCASTING, INC.	JUNEAU				AK
KJUD	8	SMITH B/CING GROUP OF ALASKA, L.P.	JUNEAU				AK
KNEB-TV	4	SITKA NEWS BUREAU, INC.	KETCHIKAN				AK
KJNP-TV	4	EVANGELISTIC ALASKA MISSIONARY INC.	NORTH POLE				AK
KTNL	13	WRIGHT HOME, INC.	SITKA				AK
WJSU-TV	40	RKZ TELEVISION, INC.	ANNISTON				AL
WDBB	17	WDBB-TV, INC.	BESSEMER				AL
WDIQ	2	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	BIRMINGHAM				AL
WBRC-TV	6	WBRC LICENSE, INC.	BIRMINGHAM				AL
WBIQ	10	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	BIRMINGHAM				AL
WVTM-TV	13	BIRMINGHAM B/CING. (WVTM), INC.	BIRMINGHAM				AL
WTTO	21	WTTO LICENSEE, INC.	BIRMINGHAM				AL
WFIQ	36	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	BIRMINGHAM				AL

WIIQ	41	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	BIRMINGHAM	AL
WBMG	42	MG BROADCASTING OF BIRMINGHAM, INC.	BIRMINGHAM	AL
WEIQ	42	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	BIRMINGHAM	AL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WABM	68	B/MINGHAM (WABM-TV), LIC., INC.	BIRMINGHAM AL
WHIQ	25	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	BIRMINGTON AL
WTVY	4	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	DOTHAN AL
WDHN-TV	18	MORRIS NETWORK OF ALABAMA, INC.	DOTHAN AL
WOWL-TV	15	FLORENCE TELEVISION, LLC	FLORENCE AL
WYLE	26	BRIDGERLAND TELEVISION, INC.	FLORENCE AL
WNAL-TV	44	WNAL-TV, INC.	GADSDEN AL
WTJP	60	ALL AMERICAN TV, INC. D/B/A ALL AMERIC	GADSDEN AL
WHNT-TV	19	NEW YORK TIMES B/CING SERVICE, INC.	HUNTSVILLE AL
WAAY-TV	31	ROCKET CITY TELEVISION, INC.	HUNTSVILLE AL
WAFF	48	AFLAC BROADCAST PARTNERS	HUNTSVILLE AL
WZDX	54	HUNTSVILLE TV. ACQUISITION CORP.	HUNTSVILLE AL
WGIQ	43	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	LOUISVILLE AL
WKRK-TV	5	WKRK-TV, INC.	MOBILE AL
WALA-TV	10	SF MOBILE LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	MOBILE AL
WPMI	15	CLEAR CH. TV LIC., INC., NV CORP.	MOBILE AL
WMPV-TV	21	SONLIGHT BROADCASTING SYSTEMS, INC.	MOBILE AL
WSFA	12	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	MONTGOMERY AL
WCOV-TV	20	WOODS COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	MONTGOMERY AL
WAIQ	26	ALABAMA ED TV COMMISSION	MONTGOMERY AL
WHOA-TV	32	MEDIA GEN B/C OF	MONTGOMERY AL



WMCF-TV	45	SONLIGHT BROADCASTING SYSTEMS, INC.	MONTGOMERY	AL
WCIQ	7	ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	MT. CHEAHA STATE PK.	AL
WSWS-TV	66	PAPPAS TELECASTING OF OPELIKA	OPELIKA	AL
WDFX-TV	34	WOODS TELEVISION COMPANY, L.L.C.	OZARK	AL
WAKA	8	ALABAMA BROADCASTING PARTNERS	SELMA	AL
WRJM-TV	67	STAGE DOOR DEVELOPMENT, INC.	TROY	AL
WCFT-TV	33	TV ALABAMA, INC.	TUSCALOOSA	AL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KETG	9	ARK. EDUC'L. TELEVISION COMMISSION	ARKADELPHIA AR
KTVE	10	GOCOM TV OF OUACHITA, L.P.	EL DORADO AR
KAFT	13	ARK. EDUC'L. TELEVISION COMMISSION	FAYETTEVILLE AR
KHOG-TV	29	KHBS ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	FAYETTEVILLE AR
KFSM-TV	5	THE TIMES SW BROADCASTING CO.	FORT SMITH AR
KPOM-TV	24	J.D.G. TELEVISION, INC.	FORT SMITH AR
KHBS	40	KHBS ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	FORT SMITH AR
KVTH	26	AGAPE CHURCH, INC.	HOT SPRINGS AR
KAIT-TV	8	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	JONESBORO AR
KTEJ	19	ARK. EDUC'L. TELEVISION COMMISSION	JONESBORO AR
KVTJ	48	AGAPE CHURCH, INC.	JONESBORO AR
KETS	2	ARK. EDUC'L. TELEVISION COMMISSION	LITTLE ROCK AR
KARK-TV	4	KARK-TV, INC.	LITTLE ROCK AR
KATV	7	KATV TELEVISION, INC.	LITTLE ROCK AR
KTHV	11	ARKANSAS TELEVISION COMPANY	LITTLE ROCK AR
KLRT-TV	16	CLEAR CHANNEL TV LICENSES , INC.	LITTLE ROCK AR
KVUT	42	CHANNEL 42 OF LITTLE ROCK, INC.	LITTLE ROCK AR

KEMV	6	ARKANSAS EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSION	MOUNTAIN VIEW	AR
KLEP	17	NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS	NEWARK	AR
KVTN	25	AGAPE CHURCH, INC.	PINE BLUFF	AR
KASN	38	MERCURY BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	PINE BLUFF	AR
KFAA	51	J.D.G. TELEVISION, INC.	ROGERS	AR
KSBN-TV	57	TOTAL LIFE COMMUNITY ED. FOUNDATION	SPRINGDALE	AR
KNAZ-TV	2	GRAND CANYON TELEVISION CO., INC.	FLAGSTAFF	AZ
KTFL	4	WTVA, INC.	FLAGSTAFF	AZ
KCFG	9	KM COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	FLAGSTAFF	AZ
KWBF	13	PAXSON PHOENIX LICENSE, INC.	FLAGSTAFF	AZ
KXGR	46	SUNGILT CORPORATION, INC.	GREEN VALLEY	AZ

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KMOH-TV	6	GRAND CANYON TELEVISION CO., INC.	KINGMAN AZ
KAUE	34	MERIDIAN COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	LAKE HAVASU CITY AZ
KPNX	12	KPNX BROADCASTING COMPANY	MESA AZ
KTVK	3	MEDIA AMERICA CORPORATION	PHOENIX AZ
KPHO-TV	5	MEREDITH CORPORATION	PHOENIX AZ
KAET	8	ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS	PHOENIX AZ
KSAZ-TV	10	KSAZ LICENSE, INC.	PHOENIX AZ
KNXV-TV	15	SCRIPPS HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY	PHOENIX AZ
KPAZ-TV	21	TRINITY B/CASTING OF ARIZONA, INC.	PHOENIX AZ
KTVW-TV	33	KTVW LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	PHOENIX AZ
KUTP	45	UNITED TELEVISION, INC.	PHOENIX AZ
KASW	61	BROOKS BROADCASTING, L.L.C.	PHOENIX AZ
KUSK	7	KUSK, INC.	PRESCOTT AZ

KAUC	58	KM COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	SIERRA VISTA	AZ
KAJW	51	HECTOR GARCIA SALVATIERRA, L.P.	TOLLESON	AZ
KVOA	4	H & C COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	TUCSON	AZ
KUAT-TV	6	ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS	TUCSON	AZ
KGUN	9	LEE ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	TUCSON	AZ
KMSB-TV	11	MOUNTAIN STATES BROADCASTING, INC.	TUCSON	AZ
KOLD-TV	13	ELCOM OF ARIZONA, INC.	TUCSON	AZ
KTTU-TV	18	CLEAR CH. TV LIC., INC., NV CORP.	TUCSON	AZ
KUAS-TV	27	ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS/UNIV OF AZ.	TUCSON	AZ
KHRR	40	JAY ZUCKER	TUCSON	AZ
KYMA	11	YUMA BROADCASTING COMPANY	YUMA	AZ
KSWT	13	KB MEDIA, INC.	YUMA	AZ
KDOC-TV	56	GOLDEN ORANGE B/CING. CO., INC.	ANAHEIM	CA
KAEF	23	CALIFORNIA BROADCASTING, INC.	ARCATA	CA
KGET	17	ACKERLEY COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC.	BAKERSFIELD	CA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KERO-TV	23	MCGRAW-HILL BROADCASTING CO., INC.	BAKERSFIELD CA
KBAK-TV	29	BBC LICENSE SUBSIDIARY L.P.	BAKERSFIELD CA
KUZZ-TV	45	BUCK OWENS PRODUCTION COMPANY, INC.	BAKERSFIELD CA
KHIZ	64	SUNBELT TELEVISION, INC.	BARSTOW CA
KAJB	54	LAS TRES PALMAS CORPORATION	CALIPATRIA CA
KBSV	23	BET-NAHRAN, INC.	CERES CA
KHSL-TV	12	GOLDEN EMPIRE TELEVISION CORPORATION	CHICO CA
KCPM	24	COTTONWOOD COMMUNICATIONS, L.L.C.	CHICO CA
KGMC	43	GARY M.COCOLA	CLOVIS CA

KTNC-TV	42	MITTS TELECASTING COMPANY	CONCORD	CA
KVEA	52	ESTRELLA LICENSE CORPORATION	CORONA	CA
KRCB	22	RURAL CALIFORNIA BROADCASTING CORP.	COTATI	CA
KVYE	7	LA PAZ WIRELESS, LTD	EL CENTRO	CA
KECY-TV	9	PACIFIC MEDIA CORPORATION	EL CENTRO	CA
KIEM-TV	3	POLLACK/BELZ B/CING. CO., LLC	EUREKA	CA
KVIQ	6	MILLER BROADCASTING COMPANY	EUREKA	CA
KEET	13	REDWOOD EMPIRE PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC	EUREKA	CA
KBVU	29	SAINTE SEPULVEDA, INC.	EUREKA	CA
KFWU	8	SAINTE PARTNERS II LP	FORT BRAGG	CA
KVPT	18	VALLEY PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.	FRESNO	CA
KSEE	24	KSEE LICENSE, INC.	FRESNO	CA
KFSN-TV	30	CAPITAL CITIES/ABC, INC.	FRESNO	CA
KJEO	47	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	FRESNO	CA
KAIL	53	TRANS AMERICA BROADCAST CORPORATION	FRESNO	CA
KFTV	21	KFTV LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	HANFORD	CA
KOCE-TV	50	BD.OF TRUSTEES, COAST COM.COL.DIST.	HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA
KCBS-TV	2	CBS INC.	LOS ANGELES	CA
KNBC	4	NBC SUBSIDIARY (KNBC-TV), INC.	LOS ANGELES	CA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KTLA-TV	5	KTLA, INC.	LOS ANGELES CA
KABC-TV	7	ABC HOLDING COMPANY, INC.	LOS ANGELES CA
KCAL-TV	9	FIDELITY TELEVISION, INC.	LOS ANGELES CA
KTTV	11	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	LOS ANGELES CA
KCOP-TV	13	KCOP TELEVISION, INC.	LOS ANGELES CA

KWHY-TV	22	HARRISCOPE OF LOS ANGELES, INC.	LOS ANGELES	CA
KCET	28	COMMUNITY TELEVISION OF SOUTHERN CA.	LOS ANGELES	CA
KMEX-TV	34	KMEX LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	LOS ANGELES	CA
KLCS	58	LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	LOS ANGELES	CA
KEEF-TV	68	BLACK TV WORKSHOP OF LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	CA
KNSO	51	SAINTE PARTNERS II LP	MERCED	CA
KCSO	19	KUVS LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	MODESTO	CA
KCCN-TV	46	HARRON-SMITH TELEVISION PARTNERSHIP	MONTEREY	CA
KSMS-TV	67	KSMS-TV, INC.	MONTEREY	CA
KWOK	68	NORTH BAY TELEVISION, INC.	NOVATO	CA
KTVU	2	KTVU PARTNERSHIP	OAKLAND	CA
KHSC	46	SKLA BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	ONTARIO	CA
KHSC-TV	46	SKLA BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	ONTARIO	CA
KADY-TV	63	RIKLIS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	OXNARD	CA
KMIR-TV	36	DESERT EMPIRE TELEVISION CORPORATION	PALM SPRINGS	CA
KESQ-TV	42	GULF-CALIFORNIA BROADCAST COMPANY	PALM SPRINGS	CA
KCVU	30	SAINTE PARTNERS II LP	PARADISE	CA
KKAG	61	KRALOWEC CHILDREN'S FAMILY TRUST	PORTERVILLE	CA
KRPA	44	RANCHO PALOS VERDES BROADCASTERS, INC	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	CA
KRCR-TV	7	CALIFORNIA BROADCASTING, INC.	REDDING	CA
KIXE-TV	9	N.CALIFORNIA ED TV ASSOC., INC.	REDDING	CA
KRCA	62	FOUCE AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC.	RIVERSIDE	CA
KCRA-TV	3	KELLY BROADCASTING CO.	SACRAMENTO	CA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KVIE	6	KVIE, INC.	SACRAMENTO CA

KXTV	10	GREAT WESTERN BROADCASTING CORP.	SACRAMENTO	CA
KCMY	29	PONCE-NICASIO B/CNG, LTD. PART'SHIP	SACRAMENTO	CA
KPWB-TV	31	PAPPAS STATIONS PARTNERSHIP	SACRAMENTO	CA
KTXL	40	CHANNEL 40 LICENSEE, INC.	SACRAMENTO	CA
KSBW	8	SMITH TV OF SALINAS-MONTEREY LIC. LP	SALINAS	CA
KCBA	35	ACKERLEY COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC.	SALINAS	CA
KHIJ	56	MONTEREY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	SALINAS	CA
KSCI	18	KSLS, INC.	SAN BERNARDINO	CA
KVCR-TV	24	SAN BERNARDINO COMM. COLLEGE DIST.	SAN BERNARDINO	CA
KZKI	30	PAXSON LOS ANGELES LICENSE, INC.	SAN BERNARDINO	CA
KFMB-TV	8	MIDWEST TELEVISION, INC.	SAN DIEGO	CA
KGTV	10	MCGRAW-HILL BROADCASTING CO., INC.	SAN DIEGO	CA
KPBS	15	BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR SAN DIEGO U.	SAN DIEGO	CA
KNSD	39	OUTLET BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	SAN DIEGO	CA
KUSI-TV	51	CHANNEL 51 OF SAN DIEGO, INC.	SAN DIEGO	CA
KSWB-TV	69	KSWB, INC.	SAN DIEGO	CA
KRON-TV	4	THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KPIX-TV	5	GROUP W BROADCASTING, INC.	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KGO-TV	7	KGO TELEVISION, INC.	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KQED	9	KQED, INC.	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KDTV	14	KDTV LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KOFY-TV	20	PACIFIC FM, INCORPORATED	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KTSF	26	LINCOLN B/CNG CO, A CAL. LTD PARTNER	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KQEC	32	KQED, INC.	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KMTP-TV	32	MINORITY TELEVISION PROJECT	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KCNS	38	WEST COAST UNITED BROADCASTING CO.	SAN FRANCISCO	CA
KBHK-TV	44	UTV OF SAN FRANCISCO, INC.	SAN FRANCISCO	CA

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KNTV	11	KNTV LICENSE, INC.	SAN JOSE CA
KICU-TV	36	KICU, INC.	SAN JOSE CA
KSTS	48	TELEMUNDO OF N. CA LICENSE CORP.	SAN JOSE CA
KTEH	54	KTEH-TV FOUNDATION	SAN JOSE CA
KLXV-TV	65	PAXSON SAN JOSE LICENSE, INC.	SAN JOSE CA
KSBY	6	SJL OF CALIFORNIA, L.P.	SAN LUIS OBISPO CA
KADE	33	COMMUNITY MEDIA CORPORATION	SAN LUIS OBISPO CA
KCSM-TV	60	SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COL DIST	SAN MATEO CA
KMSG-TV	59	SANGER TELECASTERS, INC.	SANGER CA
KTBN-TV	40	TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC.	SANTA ANA CA
KEYT-TV	3	SMITH B/CASTING OF SANTA BAR. LTD	SANTA BARBARA CA
KCOY-TV	12	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	SANTA MARIA CA
KFTY	50	KFTY BROADCASTING, INC.	SANTA ROSA CA
KOVR	13	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	STOCKTON CA
KQCA	58	CHANNEL 58, INC.	STOCKTON CA
KFTL	64	FAMILY STATION, INC.	STOCKTON CA
KVMD	31	DESERT 31 TELEVISION, INC.	TWENTYNINE PALMS CA
KPST-TV	66	WHITEHEAD MEDIA, INC.	VALLEJO CA
KSTV-TV	57	COSTA DE ORO TELEVISION, INC.	VENTURA CA
KMPH	26	PAPPAS STATIONS PARTNERSHIP	VISALIA CA
KNXT	49	DIOCESE OF FRESNO ED CORPORATION	VISALIA CA
KCAH	25	CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY TV NETWORK	WATSONVILLE CA
KTVJ	14	ROBERTS B/CASTING COMPANY OF DENVER	BOULDER CO
KBDI-TV	12	FRONT RANGE EDUC. MEDIA CORP.	BROOMFIELD CO
KWHD	53	LESEA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CASTLE ROCK CO
KKTV	11	ACKERLEY COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC.	COLORADO SPRINGS CO
KRDO-TV	13	PIKES PEAK BROADCASTING CO.	COLORADO SPRINGS CO

KXRM-TV 21 KXRM PARTNERSHIP COLORADO SPRINGS CO

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION	CITY AND STATE
KWGN-TV	2	KWGN INC.	DENVER	CO
KCNC-TV	4	GROUP W/CBS TELEVISION STATIONS PART	DENVER	CO
KRMA-TV	6	COUNCIL FOR PUBLIC TV, CH-6, INC.	DENVER	CO
KMGH-TV	7	MCGRAW-HILL BROADCASTING CO., INC.	DENVER	CO
KUSA-TV	9	GANNETT COLORADO BROADCASTING, INC.	DENVER	CO
KTVD	20	TWENVER BROADCAST, INC.	DENVER	CO
KDVR	31	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	DENVER	CO
KRMT	41	FAITH BIBLE CHAPEL INTERNATIONAL	DENVER	CO
KCEC	50	GOLDEN HILLS B/CING. CORPORATION	DENVER	CO
KUBD	59	PAXSON DENVER LICENSE, INC.	DENVER	CO
KREZ-TV	6	NEW MEXICO BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC	DURANGO	CO
KFCT	22	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	FT. COLLINS	CO
KREG-TV	3	W. RUSSELL WITHERS, JR.	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	CO
KFQX	4	JOHN HARVEY REES	GRAND JUNCTION	CO
KREX-TV	5	W. RUSSELL WITHERS, JR.	GRAND JUNCTION	CO
KJCT	8	PIKES PEAK BROADCASTING COMPANY	GRAND JUNCTION	CO
KKCO	11	EAGLE III, LCC	GRAND JUNCTION	CO
KRMJ	18	COUNCIL FOR PUBLIC TV, CHANNEL 6, INC	GRAND JUNCTION	CO
KDEN	25	LONGMONT CHANNEL 25, INC.	LONGMONT	CO
KREY-TV	10	W. RUSSELL WITHERS, JR.	MONTROSE	CO
KOAA-TV	5	SANGRE DE CRISTO COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	PUEBLO	CO
KTSC	8	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN COLORADO	PUEBLO	CO
KSBS-TV	24	GREEN TV CORP.	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	CO



KTVS	3	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	STERLING	CO
WHAI-TV	43	PAXSON NEW YORK LICENSE, INC.	BRIDGEPORT	CT
WEDW	49	CONNECTICUT PUBLIC B/CSTING, INC.	BRIDGEPORT	CT
WFSB	3	POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS, CONN., INC.	HARTFORD	CT
WHCT-TV	18	ASTROLINE COMMUNICATIONS CO.LTD.PART	HARTFORD	CT

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WEDH	24	CONNECTICUT PUBLIC B/NG, INC.	HARTFORD CT
WTIC-TV	61	61 LICENSEE, INC.	HARTFORD CT
WVIT	30	WVIT, INC.	NEW BRITAIN CT
WTNH	8	WTNH BROADCASTING, INC.	NEW HAVEN CT
WBNE	59	K-W TV, INC.	NEW HAVEN CT
WEDY	65	CONNECTICUT PUBLIC B/NG, INC.	NEW HAVEN CT
WTWS	26	PAXSON NEW LONDON LICENSE, INC.	NEW LONDON CT
WEDN	53	CONNECTICUT PUBLIC B/NG, INC.	NORWICH CT
WTXX	20	COUNTERPOINT COMMUNICTIONS, INC.,	WATERBURY CT
WRC-TV	4	NBC SUBSIDIARY (WRC-TV), INC.	WASHINGTON DC
WTTG	5	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	WASHINGTON DC
WJLA-TV	7	ALLBRITTON COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	WASHINGTON DC
WUSA	9	THE DETROIT NEWS, INC.	WASHINGTON DC
WDCA	20	PARAMOUNT STA. GROUP OF WA, INC.	WASHINGTON DC
WETA-TV	26	THE GREATER WASHINGTON ED TELE.ASSOC	WASHINGTON DC
WHMM	32	HOWARD UNIVERSITY	WASHINGTON DC
WBDC-TV	50	JASAS CORPORATION	WASHINGTON DC
WDPB	64	WHYY, INC.	SEAFORD DE
WHYY-TV	12	WHYY, INC.	WILMINGTON DE

WTGI-TV	61	PAXSON PHILADELPHIA LICENSE, INC.	WILMINGTON	DE
WPPB-TV	63	PALMETTO BROADCASTER ASSOC. FOR COMM	BOCA RATON	FL
WFCT	66	CHANNEL 66 OF TAMPA, INC.	BRADENTON	FL
WFTX	36	WABASH VALLEY B/NG CORPORATION	CAPE CORAL	FL
WCLF	22	CHRISTIAN TV CORPORATION, INC..	CLEARWATER	FL
WKCF	18	PRESS BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	CLERMONT	FL
WTGL-TV	52	GOOD LIFE BROADCASTING, INC.	COCOA	FL
WBCC	68	BREVARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE	COCOA	FL
WESH	2	WESH TELEVISION, INC.	DAYTONA BEACH	FL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WNTO	26	FLORIDA MEDIA BROADCASTERS, INC.	DAYTONA BEACH FL
WINK-TV	11	WINK-TV	FORT MYERS FL
WBBH-TV	20	WATERMAN B/C CORP OF FLORIDA	FORT MYERS FL
WGCU	30	STATE BD.OF REGENTS,GULF COAST UNIV.	FORT MYERS FL
WTCE	21	JACKSONVILLE EDUCATORS B/CNG, INC.	FORT PIERCE FL
WTVX	34	WHITEHEAD MEDIA OF FLORIDA, INC.	FORT PIERCE FL
WPAN	53	JOHN FRANKLIN MINISTRIES, INC.	FORT WALTON BEACH FL
WAWD	58	RAINBOW 58 BROADCASTING, INC.	FORT WALTON BEACH FL
WFGX	35	TELEVISION FIT-FOR-LIFE, INC.	FT.WALTON BEACH FL
WUFT	5	UNIVERSIY OF FLORIA	GAINESVILLE FL
WCJB-TV	20	DIVERSIFIED COMMUNICATIONS	GAINESVILLE FL
WGFL	53	BUDD BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	HIGH SPRINGS FL
WYHS-TV	69	SKFL BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	HOLLYWOOD FL
WGOX	64	WEST FLORIDA TELEVISION LIMITED	INVERNESS FL
WJXT	4	POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS,FLORIDA,INC.	JACKSONVILLE FL

WJCT	7	WJCT, INC.	JACKSONVILLE	FL
WTLV	12	TELEVISION 12 OF JACKSONVILLE, INC.	JACKSONVILLE	FL
WJWB	17	JACKSONVILLE TELEVISION, INC.,	JACKSONVILLE	FL
WAWS	30	CLEAR CH. TV LIC., INC., NV CORP.	JACKSONVILLE	FL
WTEV-TV	47	RDS BROADCASTING, INC.	JACKSONVILLE	FL
WJEB-TV	59	JACKSONVILLE EDUCATORS B/CNG, INC.	JACKSONVILLE	FL
WWFD	8	HISPANIC KEYS BROADCASTING CORP.	KEY WEST	FL
WEYS	22	WEYS TELEVISION CORP.	KEY WEST	FL
WHBI	67	HISPANIC BROADCASTING, INC.	LAKE WORTH	FL
WWWB	32	WWWB-TV COMPANY	LAKELAND	FL
WSCV	51	TELEMUNDO OF FLORIDA LICENSE CORP.	LAUDERDALE	FL
WLCB-TV	45	CENTRAL FLORIDA EDUC'L. TV, INC.	LEESBURG	FL
WACX	55	ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN TV SYSTEM, INC.	LEESBURG	FL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION	CITY AND STATE
WFXU	57	L O TELECAST, L.L.C.	LIVE OAK	FL
WBSF	43	BLACKSTAR COMMUNICATIONS OF FL, INC.	MELBOURNE	FL
WIRB	56	CHANNEL 56 OF ORLANDO, INC.	MELBOURNE	FL
WPBT	2	COMMUNITY TV FOUND. OF S. FLA., INC.	MIAMI	FL
WFOR-TV	4	GROUP W/CBS TELEVISION STATIONS PART	MIAMI	FL
WTVJ	6	NBC STATIONS MANAGEMENT, INC.	MIAMI	FL
WSVN	7	SUNBEAM TELEVISION CORP.	MIAMI	FL
WPLG	10	POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS, FLORIDA, INC.	MIAMI	FL
WLRN-TV	17	THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DADE COUNTY, FLA	MIAMI	FL
WLTV	23	WLTV LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	MIAMI	FL
WBFS-TV	33	VIACOM BROADCASTING OF MIAMI INC.	MIAMI	FL

WCTD	35	CHANNEL 35 OF MIAMI, INC.	MIAMI	FL
WDZL	39	CHANNEL 39 LICENSEE, INC.	MIAMI	FL
WHFT-TV	45	TRINITY BROADCASTING OF FLORIDA, INC.	MIAMI	FL
WZVN-TV	26	MONTCLAIR COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	NAPLES	FL
WTVK	46	SECOND GENERATION OF FLORIDA, LTD.	NAPLES	FL
WCEU	15	COASTAL EDUCATIONAL B/CTERS., INC.	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	FL
WOCA-TV	51	GATOR BROADCASTING CORPORATION	OCALA	FL
WOGX	51	MEREDITH CORPORATION	OCALA	FL
WJXX	25	WPR LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	ORANGE PARK	FL
WCPX-TV	6	WCPX LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	ORLANDO	FL
WFTV	9	WFTV, INC.	ORLANDO	FL
WMFE-TV	24	COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	ORLANDO	FL
WZWY	27	REECE ASSOCIATES LIMITED	ORLANDO	FL
WOFL	35	MEREDITH CORPORATION	ORLANDO	FL
WRBW	65	RAINBOW BROADCASTING, LTD.	ORLANDO	FL
WFGC	61	CHRISTIAN TV OF PALM BCH COUNTY, INC	PALM BEACH	FL
WJHG-TV	7	WJHG LICENSEE CORP.	PANAMA CITY	FL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WMBB	13	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	PANAMA CITY FL
WPGX	28	WBG LICENSE CO., L.L.C.	PANAMA CITY FL
WFSG	56	BOARD OF REGENTS OF FLORIDA	PANAMA CITY FL
WPCT	46	BEACH TV PROPERTIES, INC.	PANAMA CITY BEACH FL
WEAR-TV	3	WEAR-TV, LTD.	PENSACOLA FL
WSRE	23	DST.BD.OF TRUSTEES PENSACOLA JR.COL.	PENSACOLA FL
WHBR	33	CHRIST.TV CORP.OF PENSA./MOBILE, INC.	PENSACOLA FL

WJTC	44	MERCURY BROADCASTING CO., INC.	PENSACOLA	FL
WWSB	40	SOUTHERN BROADCAST CORP. OF SARASOTA	SARASOTA	FL
WTSP	10	PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN COMPANY, INC.	ST. PETERSBURG	FL
WTTA	38	BAY TELEVISION, INC.	ST. PETERSBURG	FL
WTOG	44	VIACOM INTERNATIONAL INC.	ST. PETERSBURG	FL
WTXL-TV	27	MEDIA VENTURE MANAGEMENT, INC.	TALLAHASSEE	FL
WFSU-TV	11	FLORIDA STATE UNIV.	TALLAHASSEE	FL
WTWC-TV	40	GUY GANNETT COMMUNICATIONS	TALLAHASSEE	FL
WEDU	3	FLORIDA WEST COAST PUBLIC B/CNG, INC	TAMPA	FL
WFLA-TV	8	TAMPA TELEVISION, INC.	TAMPA	FL
WTVT	13	TVT LICENSE, INC.	TAMPA	FL
WUSF-TV	16	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	TAMPA	FL
WFTS-TV	28	TAMPA BAY TELEVISION, INC.	TAMPA	FL
WBHS-TV	50	SKTA BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	TAMPA	FL
WPBF	25	PAXSON WEST PALM BEACH LICENSE, INC.	TEQUESTA	FL
WRXY-TV	49	WEST COAST CHRISTIAN TELEVISION, INC	TICE	FL
WBSV-TV	62	DESOTO BROADCASTING, INC.	VENICE	FL
WPTV	5	SCRIPPS HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY	WEST PALM BEACH	FL
WPEC	12	FREEDOM WPEC, INC.	WEST PALM BEACH	FL
WFLX	29	MALRITE COMM., GROUP, INC.	WEST PALM BEACH	FL
WXEL-TV	42	SOUTH FLA. PUB. TELECOMMUNICATIONS	WEST PALM BEACH	FL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WALB-TV	10	WALB LICENSEE CORP.	ALBANY GA
WFXL	31	CLARION BROADCASTING OF ALBANY, L.P.	ALBANY GA
WGTV	8	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM. COMMISSION	ATHENS GA

WNGM-TV	34	WHITEHEAD MEDIA OF GEORGIA, INC.	ATHENS	GA
WSB-TV	2	GEORGIA TELEVISION COMPANY	ATLANTA	GA
WAGA-TV	5	WAGA LICENSE, INC.	ATLANTA	GA
WXIA-TV	11	PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN COMPANY, INC.	ATLANTA	GA
WTBS	17	SUPERSTATION, INC.	ATLANTA	GA
WPBA	30	BD OF ED OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA	ATLANTA	GA
WATL	36	QWEST BCING, L.L.C.D/B/A WATL 36	ATLANTA	GA
WGNX	46	WGNX INC.	ATLANTA	GA
WATC	57	COMMUNITY TELEVISION, INC.	ATLANTA	GA
WUPA	69	VSC COMMUNICATIONS INC	ATLANTA	GA
WJBF	6	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	AUGUSTA	GA
WRDW-TV	12	WRDW LICENSEE CORP.	AUGUSTA	GA
WAGT	26	WAGT TELEVISION, INC.	AUGUSTA	GA
WFXG	54	AUGUSTA FAMILY BROADCASTING, INC.	AUGUSTA	GA
WTLH	49	WTLH LICENSE CORP.	BAINBRIDGE	GA
WUBI	34	UPCHURCH BROADCASTING, INC.	BAXLEY	GA
WBSG-TV	21	WBSG-TV, L.P.	BRUNSWICK	GA
WCLP-TV	18	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM. COMMISSION	CHATSWORTH	GA
WDKO-TV	29	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM.COMMISSION	COCHRAN	GA
WRBL	3	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	COLUMBUS	GA
WTVM	9	AFLAC BROADCAST PARTNERS	COLUMBUS	GA
WJSP-TV	28	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM.COMMISSION	COLUMBUS	GA
WLTZ	38	LEWIS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	COLUMBUS	GA
WXTX	54	COLUMBUS FAMILY BROADCASTING, INC.	COLUMBUS	GA
WSST-TV	55	SUNBELT-SOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD	CORDELE	GA

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION	CITY AND STATE
WELF	23	SONLIGHT BROADCASTING SYSTEMS, INC.	DALTON	GA
WACS-TV	25	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM. COMMISSION	DAWSON	GA
WMAZ-TV	13	MULTIMEDIA WMAZ, INC.	MACON	GA
WGXA	24	GOCOM TELEVISION OF MACON, L.P.	MACON	GA
WMGT	41	MORRIS NETWORK, INC.	MACON	GA
WGNM	64	GOOD NEWS TELEVISION	MACON	GA
WHSG	63	TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK	MONROE	GA
WABW-TV	14	GEORGIA PUB. TELECOMM. COMMISSION	PELHAM	GA
WPGA-TV	58	RADIO PERRY, INC.	PERRY	GA
WTLK-TV	14	PAXSON ATLANTA LICENSE, INC..	ROME	GA
WSAV-TV	3	ELCOM OF GEORGIA, INC.	SAVANNAH	GA
WVAN-TV	9	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM. COMMISSION	SAVANNAH	GA
WTOC-TV	11	AFLAC BROADCAST PARTNERS	SAVANNAH	GA
WJCL	22	LEWIS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	SAVANNAH	GA
WCTV	6	WCTV LICENSEE CORP.	THOMASVILLE	GA
WNEG-TV	32	STEPHENS COUNTY BROADCASTING COMPANY	TOCCOA	GA
WGVP	44	HUTCHENS COMMUNICATION, INC.	VALDOSTA	GA
WXGA-TV	8	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM.COMMISSION	WAYCROSS	GA
WCES-TV	20	GEORGIA PUBLIC TELECOMM. COMMISSION	WRENS	GA
KUAM-TV	8	PACIFIC TELESTATIONS, INC.	AGANA	GU
KGTF	12	GUAM ED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP.	AGANA	GU
KTGM	14	ISLAND BROADCASTING, INC.	TAMUNING	GU
KHBC-TV	2	KING BROADCASTING COMPANY	HILO	HI
KGMD-TV	9	LEE ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	HILO	HI
KHAW-TV	11	SF HONOLULU LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	HILO	HI
KHVO	13	KITV ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	HILO	HI
KWHH	14	LESEA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	HILO	HI
KHON-TV	2	SF HONOLULU LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	HONOLULU	HI

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION	CITY AND STATE
KITV	4	KITV ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	HONOLULU	HI
KFVE	5	KFVE JOINT VENTURE	HONOLULU	HI
KGMB	9	LEE ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	HONOLULU	HI
KHET	11	HAWAII PUBLIC B/CING. AUTHORITY	HONOLULU	HI
KHNL	13	KING BROADCASTING COMPANY	HONOLULU	HI
KWHE	14	LE SEA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	HONOLULU	HI
KIKU	20	KHLS, INC.	HONOLULU	HI
KA AH	26	ALL AMERICAN NETWORK	HONOLULU	HI
KBFD	32	THE ALLEN BROADCASTING CORP.	HONOLULU	HI
KAIE	38	PACIFICA BROADCASTING COMPANY	HONOLULU	HI
KWBN	44	HO'ONA'AUAO COMMUNITY TELEVISION, INC	HONOLULU	HI
KLEI	6	AINA'E CO., LTD	KAILUA-KONA	HI
KAPA	66	DOVE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	KANEOHE	HI
KGMV	3	LEE ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	WAILUKU	HI
KAI I-TV	7	SF HONOLULU LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	WAILUKU	HI
KMEB	10	HAWAII PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUTHORITY	WAILUKU	HI
KMAU	12	KITV ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	WAILUKU	HI
KOGG	15	KING BROADCASTING COMPANY	WAILUKU	HI
KWHM	21	LESEA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	WAILUKU	HI
WOI-TV	5	CAPITAL COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY, INC.	AMES	IA
KJMH	26	BURLINGTON TELEVISION ACQUISITION CO	BURLINGTON	IA
KGAN	2	GUY GANNETT COMMUNICATIONS	CEDAR RAPIDS	IA
KCRG-TV	9	CEDAR RAPIDS TELEVISION CO.	CEDAR RAPIDS	IA
KFXA	28	SECOND GENERATION OF IOWA, LTD.	CEDAR RAPIDS	IA



KTVC	48	FANT B/C'ING COMPANY OF IOWA, INC.	CEDAR RAPIDS	IA
KBIN-TV	32	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	COUNCIL BLUFFS	IA
KWQC-TV	6	YOUNG B/CING. OF DAVENPORT, INC.`	DAVENPORT	IA
KLJB-TV	18	QUAD CITIES TEL. ACQUISITION CORP.	DAVENPORT	IA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KQCT	36	BLACK HAWK COLLEGE	DAVENPORT IA
KCCI	8	KCCI TELEVISION, INC.	DES MOINES IA
KDIN-TV	11	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	DES MOINES IA
WHO-TV	13	THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY	DES MOINES IA
KDSM-TV	17	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	DES MOINES IA
KFXB	40	DUBUQUE TV LTD. PARTNERSHIP	DUBUQUE IA
KTIN	21	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	FORT DODGE IA
KIIN	12	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	IOWA CITY IA
KWKB	20	KM COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	IOWA CITY IA
KIMT	3	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	MASON CITY IA
KYIN	24	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	MASON CITY IA
KYOU-TV	15	PUBLIC INTEREST BROADCAST GROUP, INC.	OTTUMWA IA
KHIN	36	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	RED OAK IA
KTIV	4	THE NEW JERSEY HERALD, INC.	SIOUX CITY IA
KCAU-TV	9	CITADEL COMMUNICATIONS CO.LTD.	SIOUX CITY IA
KMEG	14	MAINE RADIO AND TELEVISION COMPANY	SIOUX CITY IA
KSIN-TV	27	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	SIOUX CITY IA
KPTH	44	PAPPAS TELECASTING OF THE MIDLANDS	SIOUX CITY IA
KWWL	7	AFLAC BROADCAST PARTNERS	WATERLOO IA
KRIN	32	IOWA PUBLIC BROADCASTING BOARD	WATERLOO IA

KBCI-TV	2	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	BOISE	ID
KAID	4	STATE BOARD OF EDUC., STATE OF IDAHO	BOISE	ID
KTVB	7	KING BROADCASTING COMPANY	BOISE	ID
KHDT-TV	9	SCHUYLER BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CALDWELL	ID
KCDT	26	STATE BOARD OF ED. (STATE OF IDAHO)	COEUR D' ALENE	ID
KBGH	19	COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN IDAHO	FILER	ID
KIDK	3	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	IDAHO FALLS	ID
KIFI-TV	8	THE POST COMPANY	IDAHO FALLS	ID

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE	
KLEW-TV	3	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	LEWISTON	ID
KUID-TV	12	STATE BD OF EDUC, STATE OF IDAHO	MOSCOW	ID
KIVI-TV	6	SAWTOOTH COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	NAMPA	ID
KTRV	12	IDAHO INDEPENDENT TELEVISION, INC.	NAMPA	ID
KPVI	6	OREGON TRAIL BROADCASTING COMPANY	POCATELLO	ID
KISU-TV	10	STATE BOARD OF EDUC., STATE OF IDAHO	POCATELLO	ID
KMVT	11	KMVT BROADCASTING, INC.	TWIN FALLS	ID
KIPT	13	STATE BOARD OF EDU. STATE OF IDAHO	TWIN FALLS	ID
KXTF	35	FALLS BROADCASTING COMPANY	TWIN FALLS	ID
WEHS-TV	60	SKIL BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	AURORA	IL
WYZZ-TV	43	WYZZ LICENSEE, INC.	BLOOMINGTON	IL
WSIU-TV	8	BD. OF TRUSTEES SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	CARBONDALE	IL
WCIA	3	MIDWEST TV, INC.	CHAMPAIGN	IL
WICD	15	GUY GANNETT COMMUNICATIONS	CHAMPAIGN	IL
WEIU-TV	51	EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	CHARLESTON	IL
WBBM-TV	2	CBS INC.	CHICAGO	IL

WMAQ-TV	5	NBC SUBSIDIARY (WMAQ-TV), INC.	CHICAGO	IL
WLS-TV	7	WLS TELEVISION, INC.	CHICAGO	IL
WGN-TV	9	WGN CONTINENTAL B/CING. CO.	CHICAGO	IL
WTTW	11	WINDOW TO THE WORLD COMM., INC.	CHICAGO	IL
WYCC	20	COLLEGE DIST. #508, COUNTY OF COOK	CHICAGO	IL
WCIU-TV	26	WEIGEL BROADCASTING CO.	CHICAGO	IL
WFLD	32	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	CHICAGO	IL
WCFC-TV	38	CHRISTIAN COMM. OF CHICAGOLAND, INC.	CHICAGO	IL
WSNS-TV	44	VIDEO 44	CHICAGO	IL
WAND	17	WAND TELEVISION, INC.	DECATUR	IL
WFHL	23	DECATUR FOURSQUARE B/CING, INC.	DECATUR	IL
WHSL	46	ROBERTS BROADCASTING COMPANY	EAST ST. LOUIS	IL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WIFR	23	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	FREEPORT IL
WSIL-TV	3	WSIL-TV, INC.	HARRISBURG IL
WSEC	14	W. CENTRAL ILL. EDUC. TELECOM.CORP.	JACKSONVILLE IL
WGBO-TV	66	WGBO LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	JOLIET IL
WWTO-TV	35	ALL AMERICAN TV, INC. D/B/A ALL AMERIC	LA SALLE IL
WMEC	22	W. CENTRAL ILL. EDUC. TELECOM.CORP.	MACOMB IL
WTCT	27	TRI-STATE CHRISTIAN T.V.	MARION IL
WQAD-TV	8	WNEP-TV, INC.	MOLINE IL
WQPT-TV	24	BLACK HAWK COLLEGE	MOLINE IL
WCEE	13	PAXSON ST. LOUIS LICENSE, INC.	MT. VERNON IL
WUSI-TV	16	BD. OF TRUSTEES OF SOUTHERN ILL. UNIV	OLNEY IL
WHOI	19	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	PEORIA IL

WEEK-TV	25	GRANITE BROADCASTING CORPORATION	PEORIA	IL
WMBD-TV	31	MIDWEST TELEVISION, INC.	PEORIA	IL
WTVP	47	ILLINOIS VALLEY PUB TELECOMM CORP	PEORIA	IL
WAOE	59	PEORIA BROADCAST SERVICES, INC.	PEORIA	IL
WGEM-TV	10	QUINCY BROADCASTING CO.	QUINCY	IL
WTJR	16	BELIEVER'S BROADCASTING CORPORATION	QUINCY	IL
WQEC	27	WEST CENTRAL IL ED TELECOMM. CORP.	QUINCY	IL
WHBF-TV	4	CORONET COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	ROCK ISLAND	IL
WREX-TV	13	QUINCY NEWSPAPERS, INC.	ROCKFORD	IL
WTVO	17	WINNEBAGO TELEVISION CORPORATION	ROCKFORD	IL
WQRF-TV	39	PETRACOM OF ROCKFORD LICENSE CORP.	ROCKFORD	IL
WICS	20	GUY GANNETT COMMUNICATIONS	SPRINGFIELD	IL
WCFN	49	MIDWEST TELEVISION, INC.	SPRINGFIELD	IL
WRSP-TV	55	SPRINGFIELD BROADCASTING PARTNERS	SPRINGFIELD	IL
WILL-TV	12	UNIV. OF ILLINOIS BD. OF TRUSTEES	URBANA	IL
WCCU	27	URBANA BROADCASTING PARTNERS	URBANA	IL

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WBBS-TV	60	METROWEST CORPORATION	WEST CHICAGO IL
WINM	63	TRI-STATE CHRISTIAN TV, INC.	ANGOLA IN
WTTV	4	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	BLOOMINGTON IN
WTIU	30	THE TRUSTEES OF INDIANA UNIV.	BLOOMINGTON IN
WCLJ	42	TRINITY BROADCASTING OF INDIANA, INC.	BLOOMINGTON IN
WIIB	63	CHANNEL 63, INC.	BLOOMINGTON IN
WSJV	28	WSJV TELEVISION, INC.	ELKHART IN
WTVW	7	PETRACOM OF INDIANA LICENSE CORP.	EVANSVILLE IN

WNIN	9	TRI-STATE PUBLIC TELEPLEX, INC.	EVANSVILLE	IN
WFIE-TV	14	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	EVANSVILLE	IN
WEHT	25	GILMORE BROADCASTING CORPORATION	EVANSVILLE	IN
WEVV	44	WEVV, INC.	EVANSVILLE	IN
WANE-TV	15	LWWI BROADCASTING INC.	FORT WAYNE	IN
WPTA	21	WPTA LICENSE, INC.	FORT WAYNE	IN
WKJG-TV	33	CORPORATION FOR GENERAL TRADE	FORT WAYNE	IN
WFWA	39	FORT WAYNE PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.	FORT WAYNE	IN
WFFT-TV	55	GREAT TRAILS BROADCASTING CORP.	FT. WAYNE	IN
WPWR-TV	50	NEWSWEB CORPORATION	GARY	IN
WYIN	56	NORTHWEST INDIANA PUBLIC BROADCAST INC	GARY	IN
WJYS	62	JOVON BROADCASTING CORPORATION	HAMMOND	IN
WRTV	6	MCGRAW-HILL BROADCASTING CO., INC.	INDIANAPOLIS	IN
WISH-TV	8	LWWI BROADCASTING INC.	INDIANAPOLIS	IN
WTHR	13	VIDEOINDIANA, INC.	INDIANAPOLIS	IN
WFYI	20	METROPOLITAN INDIANAPOLIS, ET. AL.	INDIANAPOLIS	IN
WHMB-TV	40	LESEA BROADCASTING CORP.	INDIANAPOLIS	IN
WXIN	59	59 LICENSEE, INC.	INDIANAPOLIS	IN
WTTK	29	SCI-INDIANA LICENSEE, INC.	KOKOMO	IN
WLFI-TV	18	WLFI-TV, INC.	LAFAYETTE	IN

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WNDY-TV	23	IMS BROADCASTING LLC	MARION IN
WIPB	49	BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	MUNCIE IN
WKOI	43	TRINITY B/CING. OF INDIANA, INC.	RICHMOND, IN
WFTE	58	KENTUCKIANA BROADCASTING	SALEM IN

WNDU-TV	16	MICHIANA TELECASTING CORP.	SOUTH BEND	IN
WSBT-TV	22	WSBT, INC.	SOUTH BEND	IN
WNIT	34	MICHIANA PUBLIC B/CNG CORPORATION	SOUTH BEND	IN
WHME-TV	46	L. SUMRALL EVANGELISTIC ASSN., INC.	SOUTH BEND	IN
WTWO	2	FABRI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	TERRE HAUTE	IN
WTHI-TV	10	WABASH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORP.	TERRE HAUTE	IN
WBAK-TV	38	TERRE HAUTE INDEPENDENT B/CTRS, INC.	TERRE HAUTE	IN
WVUT	22	BD.OF TRUSTEES,THE VINCENNES UNIV.	VINCENNES	IN
KLBY	4	THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY	COLBY	KS
KBSD-TV	6	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	ENSIGN	KS
KKFT	20	FAMILY BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	FORT SCOTT	KS
KSNG	11	WICHITA LICENSE SUBSIDIARY CORP.	GARDEN CITY	KS
KUPK-TV	13	THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY	GARDEN CITY	KS
KBSL-TV	10	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	GOODLAND	KS
KSNC	2	WICHITA LICENSE SUBSIDIARY CORP.	GREAT BEND	KS
KBSH-TV	7	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	HAYS	KS
KOOD	9	SMOKY HILLS PUBLIC TV CORP.	HAYS	KS
KPTS	8	KANSAS PUBLIC TELE. SERV., INC.	HUTCHINSON	KS
KWCH-TV	12	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	HUTCHINSON	KS
KSWK	3	SMOKY HILLS PUBLIC TELEVISION CORP.	LAKIN	KS
KMCI	38	MILLER BROADCASTING, INC.	LAWRENCE	KS
KOAM-TV	7	SAGA QUAD STATES COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	PITTSBURG	KS
KAAS-TV	18	CLEAR CH. TV LIC., INC., NV CORP.	SALINA	KS
KTWU	11	WASHBURN UNIVERSITY OF TOPEKA	TOPEKA	KS

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION	CITY	AND	STATE
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WIBW-TV	13	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	TOPEKA	KS
KSNT	27	TOPEKA LICENSE SUBSIDIARY CORP.	TOPEKA	KS
KTKA-TV	49	NORTHEAST KANSAS B/C SERVICE, INC.	TOPEKA	KS
KSNW	3	WICHITA LICENSE SUBSIDIARY CORP.	WICHITA	KS
KAKE-TV	10	THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY	WICHITA	KS
KSAS-TV	24	CLEAR CH. TV LIC., INC., NV CORP.	WICHITA	KS
KWCV	33	WICHITA COMMUNICATIONS	WICHITA	KS
WKAS	25	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	ASHLAND	KY
WTSF	61	TRI-STATE FAMILY B/CING, INC.	ASHLAND	KY
WLJC-TV	65	HOOR OF HARVEST, INC.	BEATTYVILLE	KY
WBKO	13	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	BOWLING GREEN	KY
WKYU-TV	24	WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	BOWLING GREEN	KY
WKNT	40	SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BOWLING GREEN	KY
WKGB-TV	53	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	BOWLING GREEN	KY
WGRB	34	GREEN RIVER BROADCASTING CO., INC.	CAMPBELLVILLE	KY
WCVN-TV	54	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	COVINGTON	KY
WDKY-TV	56	SUPERIOR KY LICENSE CORP.	DANVILLE	KY
WKZT-TV	23	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	ELIZABETHTOWN	KY
WAGV	44	LIVING FAITH MINISTRIES, INC.	HARLAN	KY
WKHA	35	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	HAZARD	KY
WYMT-TV	57	WYMT LICENSEE CORP.	HAZARD	KY
WKYT-TV	27	WKYT LICENSEE CORP.	LEXINGTON	KY
WTVQ-TV	36	PARK BROADCASTING OF KENTUCKY, INC.	LEXINGTON	KY
WKLE	46	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	LEXINGTON	KY
WLEX-TV	18	WLEX-TV, INC.	LEXINGTON,	KY
WAVE	3	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	LOUISVILLE	KY
WHAS-TV	11	JOURNAL B/CING. OF KENTUCKY, INC.	LOUISVILLE	KY
WKPC-TV	15	FIFTEEN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.	LOUISVILLE	KY

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WBNA	21	WORD BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC.	LOUISVILLE KY
WLKY	32	PULIZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	LOUISVILLE KY
WDRB-TV	41	INDEPENDENCE TELEVISION COMPANY	LOUISVILLE KY
WKMJ-TV	68	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	LOUISVILLE KY
WLCN	19	ZOE BROADCASTING CORPORATION	MADISONVILLE KY
WKMA-TV	35	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	MADISONVILLE KY
WKMR	38	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	MOREHEAD KY
WAOM	67	GARCIA COMMUNICATIONS	MOREHEAD KY
WKMU	21	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	MURRAY KY
WXIX-TV	19	MALRITE COMM. GROUP, INC.,	NEWPORT KY
WKOH	31	KENTUCKY AUTH. FOR EDUC,L. TV	OWENSBORO KY
WKON	52	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	OWENTON KY
WPSD-TV	6	PAXTON MEDIA GROUP, INC.	PADUCAH KY
WKPD	29	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC'L TV	PADUCAH KY
WDKA	49	WDKA ACQUISITION CORPORATION	PADUCAH KY
WKPI-TV	22	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	PIKEVILLE KY
WKSO-TV	29	KENTUCKY AUTHORITY FOR EDUC. TV	SOMERSET KY
KALB-TV	5	PARK BROADCASTING OF LOUISIANA, INC.	ALEXANDRIA LA
KLPA-TV	25	LOUISIANA EDUCATIONAL TV AUTHORITY	ALEXANDRIA LA
KLAX-TV	31	POLLACK/BELZ COMMUNICATIONS CO., INC	ALEXANDRIA LA
WBRZ-TV	2	LOUISIANA TELEVISION B/CING. CORP.	BATON ROUGE LA
WAFB	9	RAYCOM MEDIA SUBSIDIARY III, INC.	BATON ROUGE LA
WLPB-TV	27	LOUISIANA EDUC'L. TV AUTHORITY	BATON ROUGE LA
WVLA	33	KNIGHT BROADCASTING OF BATON ROUGE	BATON ROUGE LA
WGMB	44	COMCORP OF BATON ROUGE INC.	BATON ROUGE LA
KAQY	11	PEARS BROADCASTING, INC.	COLUMBIA LA



KATC	3	KATC COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	LAFAYETTE	LA
KLFY-TV	10	KLFY, L.P.	LAFAYETTE	LA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KADN	15	KADN BROADCASTING, INC.	LAFAYETTE LA
KLPB-TV	24	LOUISIANA EDUCATIONAL TV AUTHORITY	LAFAYETTE LA
KPLC-TV	7	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	LAKE CHARLES LA
KLTL-TV	18	LOUISIANA EDUC. TV AUTHORITY	LAKE CHARLES LA
KVHP	29	NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	LAKE CHARLES LA
KNOE-TV	8	NOE CORP., LLC	MONROE LA
KLTM-TV	13	LOUISIANA EDUC'L. TV AUTHORITY	MONROE LA
WWL-TV	4	WWL-TV, INC.	NEW ORLEANS LA
WDSU	6	WDSU TELEVISION, INC.	NEW ORLEANS LA
WVUE	8	SF NEW ORLEANS LIC. SUBSIDIARY, INC.	NEW ORLEANS LA
WYES-TV	12	GREATER NEW ORLEANS ED TV FOUNDATION	NEW ORLEANS LA
WHNO	20	LESEA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	NEW ORLEANS LA
WGNO	26	WGNO INC.	NEW ORLEANS LA
WLAE-TV	32	EDUCATIONAL B/CING.FOUNDATION,INC.	NEW ORLEANS LA
WNOL-TV	38	QUINCY JONES BROADCASTING INC.	NEW ORLEANS LA
WCCL	49	GEORGE S. FLINN, JR.	NEW ORLEANS LA
KTBS-TV	3	KTBS, INC.	SHREVEPORT LA
KSLA-TV	12	ELCOM OF LOUISIANA, INC.	SHREVEPORT LA
KLTS-TV	24	LOUISIANA EDUCATIONAL TV AUTHORITY	SHREVEPORT LA
KMSS-TV	33	COMCORP OF TEXAS LICENSE CORP.	SHREVEPORT LA
KSHV	45	WHITE KNIGHT B/ING OF SHREVEPORT LIC	SHREVEPORT LA
WUPL	54	CORNERSTONE, INC.	SLIDELL LA

KARD	14	PETRACOM OF LOUISIANA LICENSE CORP.	WEST MONROE	LA
KMCT-TV	39	LOUISIANA CHRISTIAN B/CASTING, INC.	WEST MONROE	LA
WCDC-TV	19	YOUNG BROADCASTING OF ALBANY, INC.	ADAMS	MA
WGBH-TV	2	WGBH EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	BOSTON	MA
WBZ-TV	4	GROUP W BROADCASTING, L.P.	BOSTON	MA
WCVB-TV	5	THE HEARST CORPORATION	BOSTON	MA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WFXT	25	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS INC.	BOSTON MA
WSBK-TV	38	WSBK LICENSE, INC.	BOSTON MA
WGBX-TV	44	WGBH EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	BOSTON MA
WABU	68	BUCI	BOSTON MA
WHDH-TV	7	WHDH-TV, INC.	BOSTON MA
WLVI-TV	56	WLVI INC.	CAMBRIDGE MA
WMFP	62	MFP, INC.	LAWRENCE MA
WHSB-TV	66	SKMA BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	MARLBOROUGH MA
WUNI	27	JASAS BROADCASTING 27, L.P.	NEEDHAM MA
WLNE-TV	6	FREEDOM COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	NEW BEDFORD MA
WLWC	28	BAF ENTERPRISES, INC.	NEW BEDFORD MA
WHRC	46	MASSACHUSETTS REDEVELOPMENT LLC	NORWELL MA
WWLP	22	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	SPRINGFIELD MA
WGGB-TV	40	GUY GANNETT COMMUNICATIONS	SPRINGFIELD MA
WGBY-TV	57	WGBH EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	SPRINGFIELD MA
WZBU	58	BOSTON UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS INC	VINEYARD HAVEN MA
WYDN	48	EDUCATIONAL PUBLIC TV CORPORATION	WORCESTER MA
WMPT	22	THE MARYLAND PUBLIC BROADCASTING COM	ANNAPOLIS MD

WMAR-TV	2	SCRIPPS HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY	BALTIMORE	MD
WBAL-TV	11	THE HEARST CORPORATION	BALTIMORE	MD
WJZ-TV	13	GROUP W BROADCASTING, L.P.	BALTIMORE	MD
WHSW-TV	24	SKMD BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	BALTIMORE	MD
WBFF	45	CHESAPEAKE TELEVISION LICENSEE, INC.	BALTIMORE	MD
WNUV-TV	54	BALTIMORE (WNUV-TV) LICENSEE, INC.	BALTIMORE	MD
WMPB	67	THE MARYLAND PUBLIC BROADCASTING COM	BALTIMORE	MD
WFPT	62	MARYLAND PUBLIC B/CNG COMMISSION	FREDERICK	MD
WHAG-TV	25	GREAT TRAILS BROADCASTING CORP.	HAGERSTOWN	MD
WWPB	31	THE MARYLAND PUBLIC BROADCASTING COM	HAGERSTOWN	MD

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WJAL	68	GOOD COMPANION BROADCASTING, INC.	HAGERSTOWN MD
WGPT	36	MARYLAND PUBLIC BCNG. COMMISSION	OAKLAND MD
WBOC-TV	16	WBOC, INC.	SALISBURY MD
WCPB	28	MARYLAND PUB BROADCASTING COMMISSION	SALISBURY MD
WMDT	47	DELMARVA BD/CST. SERVIC. GEN. PRTSHP	SALISBURY MD
WCBB	10	MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORP.	AUGUSTA ME
WLBZ	2	MAINE BROADCASTING COMPANY	BANGOR ME
WABI-TV	5	DIVERSIFIED COMMUNICATIONS	BANGOR ME
WVII-TV	7	BANGOR COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BANGOR ME
WMEA-TV	26	MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORP.	BIDDEFORD ME
WMED-TV	13	MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORP.	CALAIS ME
WWLA	35	NEW ENGLAND TELEVISION, INC.	LEWISTON ME
WMEB-TV	12	MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORP.	ORONO ME
WMTW-TV	8	WMTW HOLDINGS CORP.	POLAND SPRING ME

WCSH	6	MAINE RADIO AND TELEVISION COMPANY	PORTLAND	ME
WGME-TV	13	GUY GANNETT COMMUNICATIONS	PORTLAND	ME
WPXT	51	HMW, INC.	PORTLAND	ME
WAGM-TV	8	NEPSK, INC.	PRESQUE ISLE	ME
WMEM-TV	10	MAINE PUBLIC BROADCASTING CORP.	PRESQUE ISLE	ME
WCML	6	CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	ALPENA	MI
WBKB-TV	11	THUNDER BAY BROADCASTING CORP.	ALPENA	MI
WBSX	31	BLACKSTAR OF ANN ARBOR, INC.	ANN ARBOR	MI
WUCX-TV	35	DELTA COLLEGE	BAD AXE	MI
WOTV	41	CHANNEL 41, INC.	BATTLE CREEK	MI
WJUE	43	HORIZON BROADCASTING CORPORATION	BATTLE CREEK	MI
WNEM-TV	5	MEREDITH CORPORATION	BAY CITY	MI
WWTV	9	HERITAGE B/CING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN	CADILLAC	MI
WCMV	27	CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	CADILLAC	MI

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WGKI	33	GRK PRODUCTIONS JOINT VENTURE	CADILLAC MI
WBKP	5	SCANLAN TELEVISION, INC.	CALUMET MI
WTOM-TV	4	WPBN/WTOM LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	CHEBOYGAN MI
WJBK-TV	2	WJBK LICENSE, INC.	DETROIT MI
WDIV-TV	4	POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS, MICHIGAN, INC.	DETROIT MI
WXYZ-TV	7	CHANNEL 7 OF DETROIT, INC.	DETROIT MI
WXON	20	WXON-TV, INC.	DETROIT MI
WKBD	50	PARAMOUNT STATIONS GROUP, INC.	DETROIT MI
WTVS	56	DETROIT EDUC. TV FOUNDATION	DETROIT MI
WWJ-TV	62	CBS INC.	DETROIT MI

WKAR-TV	23	BOARD OF TRUSTEES, MICH. STATE UNIV.	EAST LANSING	MI
WJMN-TV	3	CBS INC.	ESCANABA	MI
WJRT-TV	12	FLINT LICENSE SUBSIDIARY CORP.	FLINT	MI
WFUM	28	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	FLINT	MI
WSMH	66	WSMH LICENSEE, INC.	FLINT	MI
WOOD-TV	8	LCH COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	GRAND RAPIDS	MI
WZZM-TV	13	COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS CORP. OF OK	GRAND RAPIDS	MI
WXMI	17	TV 17 UNLIMITED, INC.	GRAND RAPIDS	MI
WGVU-TV	35	GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	GRAND RAPIDS	MI
WDHS	8	W. RUSSELL WITHERS, JR.	IRON MOUNTAIN	MI
WWMT	3	WWMT-TV LICENSE, INC.	KALAMAZOO	MI
WGVK	52	GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	KALAMAZOO	MI
WLLA	64	CHRISTIAN FAITH BROADCAST, INC.	KALAMAZOO	MI
WLNS-TV	6	YOUNG BROADCASTING OF LANSING, INC.	LANSING	MI
WSYM-TV	47	WTMJ, INC.	LANSING	MI
WLAJ	53	LANSING 53, INC.	LANSING	MI
WCMW	21	CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	MANISTEE	MI
WLUC-TV	6	WLUC LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	MARQUETTE	MI

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WNMU	13	BD.OF CONT. OF NORTHERN MICH. UNIV.	MARQUETTE MI
WADL	38	ADELL BROADCASTING CORPORATION	MOUNT CLEMENS MI
WCMU-TV	14	CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	MOUNT PLEASANT MI
WTLJ	54	TRI-STATE CHRISTIAN TV, INC.	MUSKEGON MI
WILX-TV	10	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	ONONDAGA MI
WEYI-TV	25	SMITH TV OF MICHIGAN LICENSE, L.P.	SAGINAW MI

WAQP	49	TRI-STATE CHRISTIAN T.V.	SAGINAW	MI
WGTQ	8	SCANLAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	SAULT STE. MARIE	MI
WWUP-TV	10	HERITAGE B/CING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN	SAULT STE. MARIE	MI
WPBN-TV	7	WPBN/WTOM LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	TRAVERSE CITY	MI
WGTU	29	SCANLAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	TRAVERSE CITY	MI
WUCM-TV	19	DELTA COLLEGE	UNIVERSITY CENTER	MI
WGKU	45	GRK PRODUCTIONS JOINT VENTURE	VANDERBILT	MI
KCCO-TV	7	CBS INC.	ALEXANDRIA	MN
KSAX	42	KSAX-TV, INC.	ALEXANDRIA	MN
KWCM-TV	10	WEST CENTRAL MINN ED TV CO., INC.	APPLETON	MN
KAAL-TV	6	EASTERN BROADCASTING CORPORATION	AUSTIN	MN
KSMQ-TV	15	INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIST. #492	AUSTIN	MN
Kawe	9	NORTHERN MINN. PUBLIC TV, INC.	BEMIDJI	MN
KAWB	22	NORTHERN MN PUBLIC TELEVISION INC.	BRAINERD	MN
KDLH	3	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	DULUTH	MN
WDSE-TV	8	DULUTH-SUPERIOR AREA EDUC. TV CORP.	DULUTH	MN
WDIO-TV	10	WDIO-TV, L.L.C.	DULUTH	MN
KNLD	21	FANT B/CING CO. OF MINNESOTA, INC.	DULUTH	MN
WIRT	13	WDIO-TV, L.L.C.	HIBBING	MN
KEYC-TV	12	UNITED COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	MANKATO	MN
WCCO-TV	4	CBS INC.	MINNEAPOLIS	MN
KMSP-TV	9	UNITED TELEVISION, INC.	MINNEAPOLIS	MN

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KARE	11	GANNETT MINNESOTA BROADCASTING, INC.	MINNEAPOLIS MN
KLGT-TV	23	LAKELAND GROUP TELEVISION, INC.	MINNEAPOLIS MN

WFTC	29	CLEAR CHAN.TV LICENSES INC,A NEVADA	MINNEAPOLIS	MN
KVBM-TV	45	KVBM TELEVISION, INC.	MINNEAPOLIS	MN
KRWF	43	KSAX-TV, INC.	REDWOOD FALLS	MN
KTTC	10	KTTC TELEVISION, INC.	ROCHESTER	MN
KXLT-TV	47	KX ACQUISITION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	ROCHESTER	MN
KXLI	41	PAXSON MINNEAPOLIS LICENSE, INC.	ST. CLOUD	MN
KTCA-TV	2	TWIN CITIES PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.	ST. PAUL	MN
KSTP-TV	5	HUBBARD BROADCASTING, INC.	ST. PAUL	MN
KTCI-TV	17	TWIN CITIES PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.	ST. PAUL	MN
KBRR	10	RED RIVER BROADCAST CORP.	THIEF RIVER FALLS	MN
KCCW-TV	12	CBS INC.	WALKER	MN
KSMN	20	WEST CENTRAL MN EDUCL TV, INC.	WORTHINGTON	MN
KFVS-TV	12	AFLAC BROADCAST PARTNERS	CAPE GIRARDEAU	MO
KBSI	23	MAX TELEVISION OF GIRARDEAU L.P.	CAPE GIRARDEAU	MO
KOMU-TV	8	THE CURATORS OF THE UNIV. OF MO.	COLUMBIA	MO
KMIZ	17	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	COLUMBIA	MO
KHQA-TV	7	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	HANNIBAL	MO
KRCG	13	MEL WHEELER INC.	JEFFERSON CITY	MO
KNLJ	25	NEW LIFE EVANGELISTIC CENTER,INC.	JEFFERSON CITY	MO
KODE-TV	12	EASTERN BROADCASTING CORPORATION	JOPLIN	MO
KOZJ	26	OZARK PUB. TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.	JOPLIN	MO
KSNF	16	US B/BCST. GROUP LICENSEE, L.P.I.	JOPLIN	MO
WDAF-TV	4	WDAF LICENSE, INC.	KANSAS CITY	MO
KCTV	5	MEREDITH CORPORATION	KANSAS CITY	MO
KMBC-TV	9	THE HEARST CORPORATION	KANSAS CITY	MO
KCPT	19	PUBLIC TELEVISION 19, INC.	KANSAS CITY	MO

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KCWB	32	KCWB-TV, INC	KANSAS CITY MO
KSHB-TV	41	SCRIPPS HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY	KANSAS CITY MO
KYFC	50	KANSAS CITY YOUTH FOR CHRIST, INC.	KANSAS CITY MO
KSMO-TV	62	KSMO LICENSEE, INC.	KANSAS CITY MO
KTVO	3	KTVO LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	KIRKSVILLE MO
KPOB-TV	15	WSIL-TV, INC.	POPLAR BLUFF MO
KMOS-TV	6	BD.OF REGENTS,CENT.MO.STATE UNIV.	SEDALIA MO
KYTV	3	KY-3,INC.	SPRINGFIELD MO
KOLR	10	INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING COMPANY	SPRINGFIELD MO
KOZK	21	OZARK PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC	SPRINGFIELD MO
KDEB-TV	27	PETRACOM OF MISSOURI LICENSE CORP.	SPRINGFIELD MO
KSPR	33	COTTONWOOD COMMUNICATIONS, L.L.C.	SPRINGFIELD MO
KPLR-TV	11	KOPLAR TELEVISION CO., LLC.	ST LOUIS MO
KQTV	2	FABRI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	ST. JOSEPH MO
KTAJ	16	ALL AMERICAN TV,INC.D/B/A ALL AMERIC	ST. JOSEPH MO
KTVI-TV	2	KTVI LICENSE, INC.	ST. LOUIS MO
KMOV	4	VIACOM BROADCASTING OF MISSOURI INC.	ST. LOUIS MO
KSDK-TV	5	MULTIMEDIA KSDK, INC.	ST. LOUIS MO
KETC	9	ST.L.REG.EDUC'L.& PUB.TV COMMISSION	ST. LOUIS MO
KNLC	24	NEW LIFE EVANGELISTIC CENTER, INC.	ST. LOUIS MO
KDNL-TV	30	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	ST.LOUIS MO
WLOX-TV	13	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	BILOXI MS
WMAH-TV	19	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR EDUCL. TV	BILOXI MS
WMAE-TV	12	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ED. TV	BOONEVILLE MS
WMAU-TV	17	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ED. TV	BUDE MS
WCBI-TV	4	COLUMBUS TELEVISION, INC.	COLUMBUS MS
WXVT	15	GREENVILLE TELEVISION, INC.	GREENVILLE MS
WABG-TV	6	MISSISSIPPI BROADCASTING PARTNERS	GREENWOOD MS



TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WMAO-TV	23	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ED. TV	GREENWOOD MS
WXXV-TV	25	PRIME CITIES B/CASTERS CORP. OF MS.	GULFPORT MS
WHLT	22	ELCOM OF HATTIESBURG, INC.	HATTIESBURG MS
WBUY	40	SONLIGHT BROADCASTING SYSTEMS, INC.	HOLLY SPRINGS MS
WLBT-TV	3	TV-3, INC.	JACKSON MS
WJTV	12	ELCOM OF MISSISSIPPI, INC.	JACKSON MS
WAPT	16	WAPT ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	JACKSON MS
WMPN-TV	29	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ED. TV	JACKSON MS
WDBD	40	WDBD LICENSE CORP.	JACKSON MS
WDAM-TV	7	WDAM LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	LAUREL MS
WTOK-TV	11	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	MERIDIAN MS
WMAW-TV	14	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ED. TV	MERIDIAN MS
WMDN	24	WMDN, INC.	MERIDIAN MS
WGBC	30	GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS, INCORPORATED	MERIDIAN MS
WMAB-TV	2	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ED. TV	MISSISSIPPI STATE MS
WNTZ	48	DELTA MEDIA CORPORATION	NATCHEZ MS
WMAV-TV	18	MISSISSIPPI AUTHORITY FOR ED. TV	OXFORD MS
WTVA	9	WTVA, INC.	TUPELO MS
WLOV-TV	27	LINGARD BROADCASTING CORPORATION	WEST POINT MS
KTVQ	2	KTVQ COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BILLINGS MT
KSVI	6	BIG HORN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BILLINGS MT
KULR-TV	8	KULR CORPORATION	BILLINGS MT
KCTZ	7	KCTZ COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BOZEMAN MT
KUSM	9	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY	BOZEMAN MT

KXLF-TV	4	KXLF COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BUTTE	MT
KTVM	6	EAGLE COMMUNICATIONS, INC	BUTTE	MT
KWYB	18	CTN BUTTE, INC.	BUTTE	MT
KXGN-TV	5	GLENDIVE BROADCASTING CORP.	GLENDIVE	MT

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KRTV	3	KRTV COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	GREAT FALLS MT
KFBB-TV	5	KFBB CORPORATION	GREAT FALLS MT
KTGF	16	CONTINENTAL TELEVISION NETWORK, INC.	GREAT FALLS MT
KHMT	4	WOLF MOUNTAIN BROADCASTING, INC.	HARDIN MT
KAQR	10	UHLMANN/LATSHAW BROADCASTING, LLC.	HELENA MT
KTVH	12	BIG SKY BROADCASTING, L.P.	HELENA MT
KCFW-TV	9	EAGLE COMMUNICATIONS, INC	KALISPELL MT
KYUS-TV	3	KYUS-TV BROADCASTING CORPORATION	MILES CITY MT
KPAX-TV	8	KPAX COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	MISSOULA MT
KUFM-TV	11	THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	MISSOULA MT
KECI-TV	13	EAGLE COMMUNICATIONS, INC	MISSOULA MT
KTMF	23	CTN MISSOULA, INC.	MISSOULA MT
WLOS	13	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	ASHEVILLE NC
WHNS	21	WHNS LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	ASHEVILLE NC
WUNF-TV	33	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	ASHEVILLE NC
WASV-TV	62	PAPPAS TELECASTING OF THE CAROLINAS	ASHEVILLE NC
WJZY	46	WJZY-TV, INC.	BELMONT NC
WAAP	16	PAXSON GREENSBORO LICENSE, INC.	BURLINGTON NC
WUNC-TV	4	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	CHAPEL HILL NC
WBTW	3	JEFFERSON-PILOT COMMUNICATIONS CO.	CHARLOTTE NC

WSOC-TV	9	WSOC TELEVISION, INC.	CHARLOTTE	NC
WCCB	18	NORTH CAROLINA BROADCASTING PARTNERS	CHARLOTTE	NC
WCNC-TV	36	JOURNAL B/CING. OF CHARLOTTE, INC.	CHARLOTTE	NC
WTVI	42	CHARLOTTE MECKLENBURG PUB. B/C AUTH.	CHARLOTTE	NC
WUND-TV	2	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	COLUMBIA	NC
WUNG-TV	58	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	CONCORD	NC
WTVD-TV	11	CAPITAL CITIES/ABC, INC.	DURHAM	NC
WRDC	28	RALEIGH (WRDC-TV) LICENSEE, INC.	DURHAM	NC

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WKFT	40	DELTA BROADCASTING, INC.	FAYETTEVILLE NC
WFAY	62	FAYETTEVILLE-CUMBERLAND TELECAST.INC	FAYETTEVILLE NC
WNCN	17	OUTLET BROADCASTING, INC.	GOLDSBORO NC
WFMY-TV	2	WFMY TELEVISION CORP.	GREENSBORO NC
WUPN-TV	48	MISSION BROADCASTING II, INC.	GREENSBORO NC
WLXI-TV	61	RADIANT LIFE MINISTRIES, INC.	GREENSBORO NC
WNCT-TV	9	ROY H. PARK BROADCASTING, INC.	GREENVILLE NC
WYDO	14	KS FAMILY TELEVISION, INC.	GREENVILLE NC
WUNK-TV	25	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	GREENVILLE NC
WHKY-TV	14	THE LONG FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	HICKORY NC
WGHP-TV	8	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	HIGH POINT NC
WUNM-TV	19	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	JACKSONVILLE NC
WFXZ-TV	35	GOCOM TELEVISION, L.P.	JACKSONVILLE NC
WAXN	64	KANNAPOLIS TV CO., A JOINT VENTURE	KANNAPOLIS NC
WBFX	20	PAPPAS TELECASTING OF LEXINGTON	LEXINGTON NC
WUNE-TV	17	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	LINVILLE NC

WUNU	31	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	LUMBERTON	NC
WFXI	8	GOCOM TELEVISION, L.P.	MOREHEAD CITY	NC
WCTI-TV	12	EASTERN N.C.BROADCASTING CORPORATION	NEW BERN	NC
WRAL-TV	5	CAPITOL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	RALEIGH	NC
WLFL	22	WLFL LICENSEE, INC.	RALEIGH	NC
WRAZ	50	CAROLINA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.	RALEIGH	NC
WUNP-TV	36	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	ROANOKE RAPIDS	NC
WRMY	47	ROBERTS B/CING.CO.OF RALEIGH-DURHAM	ROCKY MOUNT	NC
WITN-TV	7	WITN, INC.	WASHINGTON	NC
WWAY	3	HILLSIDE B/CING. OF NORTH CAROLINA	WILMINGTON	NC
WECT	6	ELCOM OF WILMINGTON, INC.	WILMINGTON	NC
WSFX-TV	26	WILMINGTON TELECASTERS, INC.	WILMINGTON	NC

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WUNJ-TV	39	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	WILMINGTON NC
WRAY-TV	30	GLOBAL BROADCASTNG SYSTEMS, INC.	WILSON NC
WXII-TV	12	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	WINSTON-SALEM NC
WUNL-TV	26	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA	WINSTON-SALEM NC
WXLV-TV	45	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	WINSTON-SALEM NC
KBME	3	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	BISMARCK ND
KFYR-TV	5	MEYER BROADCASTING COMPANY	BISMARCK ND
KXMB-TV	12	REITEN TELEVISION, INC.	BISMARCK ND
KBMY	17	FORUM COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	BISMARCK ND
WDAZ-TV	8	FORUM COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	DEVILS LAKE ND
KXMA-TV	2	REITEN TELEVISION, INC.	DICKINSON ND
KQCD-TV	7	MEYER BROADCASTING COMPANY	DICKINSON ND

KDSE	9	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	DICKINSON	ND
KJRE	19	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	ELLENDALE	ND
WDAY-TV	6	FORUM COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	FARGO	ND
KVLY-TV	11	SPOKANE TELEVISION, INC.	FARGO	ND
KFME	13	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	FARGO	ND
KVRR	15	RED RIVER BROADCAST CORP.	FARGO	ND
KGFE	2	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	GRAND FORKS	ND
KJRR	7	RED RIVER BROADCAST CORP.	JAMESTOWN	ND
KSRE	6	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	MINOT	ND
KMOT	10	MEYER BROADCASTING COMPANY	MINOT	ND
KXMC-TV	13	REITEN TELEVISION, INC.	MINOT	ND
KMCY	14	FORUM COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	MINOT	ND
KNRR	12	RED RIVER BROADCAST CORP.	PEMBINA	ND
KXJB-TV	4	NORTH AMERICAN COMM.	VALLEY CITY	ND
KWSE	4	PRAIRIE PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	WILLISTON	ND
KUMV-TV	8	MEYER BROADCASTING COMPANY	WILLISTON	ND

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KXMD-TV	11	REITEN TELEVISION, INC.	WILLISTON ND
KLKE	24	CITADEL COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY, LTD.	ALBION NE
KTNE-TV	13	NEBRASKA EDUC'L TELECOMM.COMMISSION	ALLIANCE NE
KMNE-TV	7	NEBRASKA EDUC'L TELECOMM.COMMISSION	BASSETT NE
KGIN	11	KOLN/KGIN LICENSE, INC.	GRAND ISLAND NE
KTVG	17	HILL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	GRAND ISLAND NE
KHAS-TV	5	NEBRASKA TELEVISION CORPORATION	HASTINGS NE
KHNE-TV	29	NEBRASKA EDUC'L TELECOMM.COMMISSION	HASTINGS NE

KWNB-TV	6	FANT B/CING. CO. OF NEBRASKA, INC.	HAYES CENTER	NE
KHGI-TV	13	FANT B/CING. CO. OF NEBRASKA, INC.	KEARNEY	NE
KLNE-TV	3	NEBRASKA EDUC'L TELECOMM.COMMISSION	LEXINGTON	NE
KLKN	8	CITADEL COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY,LTD.	LINCOLN	NE
KOLN	10	KOLN/KGIN LICENSE, INC.	LINCOLN	NE
KUON-TV	12	THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA	LINCOLN	NE
KSNK	8	WICHITA LICENSE SUBSIDIARY CORP.	MC COOK	NE
KRNE-TV	12	NEBRASKA EDUC'L TELECOMM.COMMISSION	MERRIMAN	NE
KXNE-TV	19	NEBRASKA EDUC. TELECOMM. COMMISSION	NORFOLK	NE
KNOP-TV	2	NORTH PLATTE TELEVISION, INC.	NORTH PLATTE	NE
KPNE-TV	9	NEBRASKA EDUC'L TELECOMM.COMMISSION	NORTH PLATTE	NE
KMTV	3	WBG LICENSE CO., L.L.C.	OMAHA	NE
WOWT-TV	6	THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY	OMAHA	NE
KETV	7	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	OMAHA	NE
KXVO	15	GARY COCOLA	OMAHA	NE
KYNE-TV	26	NEBRASKA EDUC'L TELECOMM.COMMISSION	OMAHA	NE
KPTM	42	PAPPAS STATIONS PARTNERSHIP	OMAHA	NE
KDUH-TV	4	DUHAMEL BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES	SCOTTSDLUFF	NE
KSTF	10	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	SCOTTSDLUFF	NE
KSNB-TV	4	FANT B/CING. CO. OF NEBRASKA, INC.	SUPERIOR	NE

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WNBU	21	BOSTON UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS,INC	CONCORD NH
WNDS	50	CTV OF DERRY, INC	DERRY NH
WENH-TV	11	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	DURHAM NH
WEKW-TV	52	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	KEENE NH

WLED-TV	49	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	LITTLETON	NH
WMUR-TV	9	WMUR-TV, INC	MANCHESTER	NH
WGOT	60	PAXSON BOSTON LICENSE, INC	MERRIMACK	NH
WWAC-TV	53	WWAC INC.	ATLANTIC CITY	NJ
WACI	62	GARDEN STATE COMMUNICATIONS	ATLANTIC CITY	NJ
WGTW	48	BRUNSON COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BURLINGTON	NJ
WNJS	23	NEW JERSEY PUBLIC B/CING AUTHORITY	CAMDEN	NJ
WNJU	47	TELEMUNDO OF FLORIDA LICENSE CORP.	LINDEN	NJ
WNJN	50	NEW JERSEY PUBLIC B/CNG AUTHORITY	MONTCLAIR	NJ
WNJB	58	NEW JERSEY PUBLIC BC AUTHORITY	NEW BRUNSWICK	NJ
WNET	13	EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CORP.	NEWARK	NJ
WHSE-TV	68	SKNJ BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	NEWARK	NJ
WMBC-TV	63	MOUNTAIN BROADCASTING CORPORATION	NEWTON	NJ
WXTV	41	WXTV LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	PATERSON	NJ
WWOR-TV	9	CHRIS-CRAFT/BHC COMMUNICATIONS	SECAUCUS	NJ
WNJT	52	NEW JERSEY PUBLIC BC AUTHORITY	TRENTON	NJ
WHSP-TV	65	SKVI BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	VINELAND	NJ
WFME-TV	66	FAMILY STATION, INC.	WEST MILFORD	NJ
WMGM-TV	40	SOUTH JERSEY RADIO, INC.	WILDWOOD	NJ
KOB-TV	4	KOB-TV, INC.	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KNME-TV	5	REGENTS OF THE UNIV. OF NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KOAT-TV	7	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KRQE	13	NEW MEXICO BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KNAT-TV	23	ALL AMERICAN TV, INC.D/B/A ALL AMERIC	ALBUQUERQUE	NM

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
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KAZQ	32	ALPHA-OMEGA BCNG. OF ALBUQUERQUE, INC	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KLUZ-TV	41	KLUZ LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KASY-TV	50	RAMAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KOCT	6	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	CARLSBAD	NM
KVIH-TV	12	MARSH MEDIA, INC.	CLOVIS	NM
KOBF	12	KOB-TV, INC.	FARMINGTON	NM
KOFT	3	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	GALLUP	NM
KHFT	29	BROADCAST SERVICES OF THE SW, INC.	HOBBS	NM
KZIA	48	KRRT, INC.	LAS CRUCES	NM
KRWG-TV	22	REGENTS OF NEW MEXICO STATE UNIV.	LAS CRUCES,	NM
KENW	3	EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY	PORTALES	NM
KOBR	8	STANLEY S.HUBBARD REVOCABLE TRUST	ROSWELL	NM
KBIM-TV	10	NEW MEXICO BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC	ROSWELL	NM
KRPV	27	PRIME TIME CHRISTIAN B/CASTING, INC.	ROSWELL	NM
KASA-TV	2	JOURNAL B/CING. OF NEW MEXICO, INC.	SANTA FE	NM
KCHF	11	SON BROADCASTING, INC.	SANTA FE	NM
NEW	19	MINORITY B/CSTRS OF SANTA FE, INC.	SANTA FE	NM
KOVT	10	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	SILVER CITY	NM
KENV	10	RUBY MOUNTAIN B/C'ING COMPANY	ELKO	NV
KVVU-TV	5	KVVU BROADCASTING CORPORATION	HENDERSON	NV
KVBC	3	VALLEY BROADCASTING COMPANY	LAS VEGAS	NV
KLAS-TV	8	KLAS, INC. (A NEVADA CORPORATION)	LAS VEGAS	NV
CLVX	10	CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	LAS VEGAS	NV
KTNV	13	WTMJ, INC.	LAS VEGAS	NV
KINC	15	TIERRA ALTA BROADCASTING, INC.	LAS VEGAS	NV
KUPN	21	CHANNEL 21, L.P.	LAS VEGAS	NV
KFBT	33	CHANNEL 33, INC.	LAS VEGAS	NV
KBLR	39	SUMMIT MEDIA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	PARADISE	NV



TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KTVN	2	SARKES TARZIAN, INC.	RENO NV
KRNV	4	SIERRA BROADCASTING COMPANY	RENO NV
KNPB	5	CHANNEL 5 PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	RENO NV
KOLO-TV	8	STEPHENS GROUP, INC.	RENO NV
KRXI	11	NEVADA TELEVISION CORPORATION	RENO NV
KAME-TV	21	ELCOM OF RENO LICENSE CORP.	RENO NV
KREN-TV	27	PAPPAS STATIONS PARTNERSHIP	RENO NV
KANM	7	SUNBELT BROADCASTING COMPAMY	WINNEMUCCA NV
WTEN	10	YOUNG BROADCASTING OF ALBANY, INC.	ALBANY NY
WNYT	13	WTOG-TV, INC.	ALBANY NY
WXXA-TV	23	CLEAR CHANNEL TELEVISION LICENSES, IN	ALBANY NY
W OCD	55	PAXSON ALBANY LICENSE, INC.	AMSTERDAM NY
WAQF	51	ANTHONY J. FANT	BATAVIA NY
WSKG-TV	46	WSKG PUB. TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL	BINGHAMTON NY
WMGC-TV	34	US B/CST. GROUP LICENSEE, L.P. I	BINGHAMTON NY
WICZ-TV	40	STAINLESS BROADCASTING COMPANY	BINGHAMTON NY
WGRZ-TV	2	MULTIMEDIA ENTERTAINMENT, INC.	BUFFALO NY
WIVB-TV	4	BUFFALO MGT. ENTERPRISES CO., INC.	BUFFALO NY
WKBW-TV	7	QUEEN CITY B/CING OF NEW YORK, INC.	BUFFALO NY
WNED-TV	17	WESTERN NY PUBLIC B/CASTING ASSOC.	BUFFALO NY
WNEQ-TV	23	WESTERN NEW YORK PUBLIC B/CNG ASSOC.	BUFFALO NY
WUTV	29	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	BUFFALO NY
WNYO-TV	49	GRANT TELEVISION, INC.	BUFFALO NY
WWNY-TV	7	UNITED COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	CARTHAGE NY
WYDC	48	STANDFAST BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CORNING NY
WENY-TV	36	WENY, INC.	ELMIRA NY

WETM-TV	18	SMITH TELEVISION OF NEW YORK, INC.	ELMIRA	NY
WLIW	21	LONG ISLAND EDUC,L TV COUNCIL	GARDEN CITY	NY

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WNYB	26	TRI-STATE CHRISTIAN TV, INC.	JAMESTOWN NY
WBNG-TV	12	GATEWAY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	JOHNSON CITY NY
WRNN-TV	62	WTZA-TV ASSOCIATES LIMITED P/SHIP	KINGSTON NY
WCBS-TV	2	CBS INC.	NEW YORK NY
WNBC	4	NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO.,INC.	NEW YORK NY
WNYW	5	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	NEW YORK NY
WABC-TV	7	AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANIES, INC	NEW YORK NY
WPIX	11	WPIX INC.	NEW YORK NY
WNYE-TV	25	BOARD OF ED., CITY OF NEW YORK	NEW YORK NY
WBIS	31	ITT - DOW JONES TELEVISION	NEW YORK NY
WPTZ	5	ROLLINS TELECASTING, INC.	NORTH POLE NY
WNPI-TV	18	ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY ED TV COUNCIL	NORWOOD NY
WCFE-TV	57	MTN. LAKE PUBLIC TELECOMM. COUNCIL	PLATTSBURGH NY
WTBY	54	TRINITY BROADCASTING OF NY, INC.	POUGHKEEPSIE NY
WLNK	55	WLIK-TV, INC.	RIVERHEAD NY
WROC-TV	8	SMITH TV OF ROCHESTER LICENSE, L.P.	ROCHESTER NY
WHEC-TV	10	WTOG-TV, INC.	ROCHESTER NY
WOKR	13	WOKR-TV PARTNERS	ROCHESTER NY
WXXI-TV	21	WXXI PUBLIC BROADCASTING COUNCIL	ROCHESTER NY
WUHF	31	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	ROCHESTER NY
WRGB	6	WRGB BROADCASTING, INC.	SCHENECTADY NY
WMHT	17	WMHT EDUCATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS	SCHENECTADY NY

WMHQ	45	WMHT EDUCATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS	SCHENECTADY	NY
WHSI-TV	67	SKNJ BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	SMITHTOWN	NY
WNGS	67	CAROLINE K. POWLEY DBA/UNICORN/SPRVL	SPRINGVILLE	NY
WSTM-TV	3	WSTM LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	SYRACUSE	NY
WTVH	5	WTVH LICENSE, INC.	SYRACUSE	NY
WIXT-TV	9	WIXT TV, INC.	SYRACUSE	NY

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WCNY-TV	24	PUBLIC BC COUNCIL OF CENTRAL NY	SYRACUSE NY
WNYS-TV	43	RKM MEDIA, INC.	SYRACUSE NY
WSYT	68	MAX TELEVISION OF SYRACUSE L.P.	SYRACUSE NY
WKTU	2	SMITH TELEVISION OF NEW YORK, INC.	UTICA NY
WUTR	20	MEDIA GENERAL BROADCASTING , INC.	UTICA NY
WFXV	33	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	UTICA NY
WNPE-TV	16	ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY ED TV COUNC. INC	WATERTOWN NY
WWTI	50	SMITH B/CING. GROUP OF WATERTOWN	WATERTOWN NY
WAKC-TV	23	PAXSON AKRON LICENSE, INC.	AKRON OH
WEAO	49	NORTHEASTERN ED TELEVISION OF OHIO,	AKRON OH
WBNX-TV	55	WINSTON BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC.	AKRON OH
WNEO	45	NORTHEASTERN ED TV OF OHIO, INC	ALLIANCE OH
WOUB-TV	20	OHIO UNIVERSITY	ATHENS OH
WBGU-TV	27	BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY	BOWLING GREEN OH
WOUC-TV	44	OHIO UNIVERSITY	CAMBRIDGE OH
WDLI	17	TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC.	CANTON OH
WOAC	67	WHITEHEAD MEDIA OF OHIO, INC.	CANTON OH
WWHO	53	FANT B/CING COMPANY OF OHIO, INC.	CHILLICOTHE OH

WLWT	5	OHIO/OKLAHOMA ARGYLE TV, INC	CINCINNATI	OH
WCPO-TV	9	SCRIPPS HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY	CINCINNATI	OH
WKRC-TV	12	CITICASTERS CO.	CINCINNATI	OH
WCET	48	THE GREATER CIN. TV EDUC'L. FOUND	CINCINNATI	OH
WSTR-TV	64	WSTR LICENSEE, INC.	CINCINNATI	OH
WKYC-TV	3	WKYC-TV, INC.	CLEVELAND	OH
WEWS-TV	5	SCRIPPS HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY	CLEVELAND	OH
WJW-TV	8	WJW LICENSE, INC.	CLEVELAND	OH
WVIZ	25	EDUC'L. TV ASSN. OF MET. CLEVELAND	CLEVELAND	OH
WQHS-TV	61	SKOH BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	CLEVELAND	OH

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WCMH-TV	4	OUTLET BROADCASTING, INC.	COLUMBUS OH
WSYX	6	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP II	COLUMBUS OH
WBNS-TV	10	WBNS-TV, INC.	COLUMBUS OH
WTTE	28	WTTE, CHANNEL 28 LICENSEE, INC.	COLUMBUS OH
WOSU-TV	34	THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	COLUMBUS OH
WDTN	2	THE HEARST CORPORATION	DAYTON OH
WHIO-TV	7	MIAMI VALLEY BROADCASTING CORP.	DAYTON OH
WPTD	16	GREATER DAYTON PUBLIC TV, INC.	DAYTON OH
WKEF	22	MAX TELEVISION OF DAYTON L.P.	DAYTON OH
WRGT-TV	45	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	DAYTON OH
WLIO	35	LIMA COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	LIMA OH
WTLW	44	AM. CHRISTIAN TV SERVICES, INC.	LIMA OH
WUAB	43	CANNELL CLEVELAND, L.P.	LORAIN OH
WMFD-TV	68	MID-STATE TELEVISION, INC.	MANSFIELD OH

WSFJ-TV	51	CHRISTIAN TELEVISION OF OHIO	NEWARK	OH
WPTO	14	GREATER DAYTON PUB. TELEVISION, INC.	OXFORD	OH
WUXA	30	TELEVISION PROPERTIES, INC.	PORTSMOUTH	OH
WPBO	42	THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	PORTSMOUTH	OH
WGGN-TV	52	CHRISTIAN FAITH BROADCAST, INC.	SANDUSKY	OH
WOIO	19	MALRITE OF OHIO, INC.	SHAKER HEIGHTS	OH
WTJC	26	PAXSON DAYTON LICENSE, INC.	SPRINGFIELD	OH
WTOV-TV	9	SMITH TELEVISION-WTOV LICENSE CORP.	STEUBENVILLE	OH
WTOL-TV	11	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	TOLEDO	OH
WTVG	13	WTVG, INC.	TOLEDO	OH
WNWO-TV	24	MALRITE COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC.	TOLEDO	OH
WGTE-TV	30	THE PUB.B/C FOUND.OF NORTHWEST OHIO	TOLEDO	OH
WUPW	36	ELCOM OF OHIO, INC.	TOLEDO	OH
WLMB	40	DOMINION BROADCASTING, INC.	TOLEDO	OH

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WFMJ-TV	21	WFMJ TELEVISION INC.	YOUNGSTOWN OH
WKBN-TV	27	WKBN BROADCASTING CORPORATION	YOUNGSTOWN OH
WYTV-TV	33	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	YOUNGSTOWN OH
WHIZ-TV	18	SOUTHEASTERN OHIO TELEVISION SYSTEM	ZANESVILLE OH
KTEN	10	WILLIAM J. DOYLE, III., ESQ.	ADA OK
KDOR	17	ALL AMERICAN TV, INC.D/B/A ALL AMERIC	BARTLESVILLE OK
KWET-TV	12	OKLAHOMA EDUC'L. TV AUTHORITY	CHEYENNE OK
KRSC-TV	35	BOARD OF REGENTS OF ROGERS UNIV.	CLAREMORE OK
KAFU	20	G & D COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	ENID OK
KOET-TV	3	OKLAHOMA EDUC'L. TV AUTHORITY	EUFULA OK

KSWO-TV	7	KSWO TELEVISION COMPANY, INC.	LAWTON	OK
KFOR-TV	4	THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KOCO-TV	5	OHIO/OKLAHOMA ARGYLE TV, INC	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KWTV	9	GRIFFIN TELEVISION, L.L.C.	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KETA-TV	13	OKLAHOMA EDUC. TELEVISION AUTHORITY	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KTBO-TV	14	TRINITY BROADCASTING OF OKLAHOMA	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KOKH-TV	25	KOKH, INC.	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KOCB	34	SUPERIOR OK LICENSE CORP.	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KTLC	43	OKLAHOMA EDUCATIONAL TV AUTHORITY	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KSBI	52	LOCKE SUPPLY CO.	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KMNZ	62	PAXSON OKLAHOMA CITY LICENSE, INC.	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK
KGLB-TV	44	CHANNEL 44 OF TULSA, INC.	OKMULGEE	OK
KAQS	30	OKC-30 TELEVISION, LLC	SHAWNEE	OK
KJRH	2	SCRIPPS HOWARD BROADCASTING COMPANY	TULSA	OK
KOTV	6	KOTV, INC.	TULSA	OK
KTUL	8	KTUL TELEVISION, INC.	TULSA	OK
KOED-TV	11	THE OKLAHOMA EDUC'L. TV AUTHORITY	TULSA	OK
KOKI-TV	23	CLEAR CH. TV LIC., INC., NV CORP.	TULSA	OK

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KTFO	41	RDS BROADCASTING, INC.	TULSA OK
KWHB	47	LESEA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	TULSA OK
KWMJ	53	UNIVERSITY BROADCASTING, INC.	TULSA OK
KOAB-TV	3	OREGON PUBLIC BROADCASTING	BEND OR
KTVZ	21	RESORT BROADCASTING COMPANY	BEND OR
KCBY-TV	11	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	COOS BAY OR

KMTZ	23	WBG LICENSE CO., L.L.C.	COOS BAY	OR
KOAC-TV	7	OREGON PUBLIC BROADCASTING	CORVALLIS	OR
KEZI	9	KEZI, INC.	EUGENE	OR
KVAL-TV	13	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	EUGENE	OR
KMTR	16	WBG LICENSE CO., L.L.C.	EUGENE	OR
KEPB-TV	28	OREGON PUBLIC BROADCASTING	EUGENE	OR
KLSR-TV	34	CALIFORNIA OREGON BROADCASTING, INC.	EUGENE	OR
KOTI	2	CALIFORNIA OREGON BROADCASTING INC.	KLAMATH FALLS	OR
KFTS	22	SOUTHERN OREGON PUBLIC TELEVISION	KLAMATH FALLS	OR
KDKF	31	SODA MOUNTAIN BROADCASTING, INC.	KLAMATH FALLS	OR
KTVR	13	OREGON PUBLIC BROADCASTING	LA GRANDE	OR
KOBI	5	CALIFORNIA OREGON BROADCASTING INC.	MEDFORD	OR
KSYS	8	SOUTHERN OREGON PUBLIC TV, INC.	MEDFORD	OR
KTVL	10	FREEDOM COMMUNICA.OF MEDFORD, INC.	MEDFORD	OR
KDRV	12	SODA MOUNTAIN BROADCASTING, INC.	MEDFORD	OR
KMVU	26	BROADCASTING LICENSES, L.P.	MEDFORD	OR
NEW	11	COMMUNICATIONS PROPERTIES, INC.	PENDLETON	OR
KATU	2	FISHER BROADCASTING, INC.	PORTLAND	OR
KOIN	6	KOIN-TV, INC.	PORTLAND	OR
KGW	8	KING BROADCASTING COMPANY	PORTLAND	OR
KOPB-TV	10	OREGON PUBLIC BROADCASTING	PORTLAND	OR
KPTV	12	OREGON TELEVISION, INC.	PORTLAND	OR

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KNMT	24	NATIONAL MINORITY TV, INC.	PORTLAND OR
KPIC	4	SOUTH WEST OREGON TV B/CING CORP.	ROSEBURG OR

KROZ	36	JOHANNA BROADCASTING, INC.	ROSEBURG	OR
KMTX-TV	46	WBG LICENSE CO., L.L.C.	ROSEBURG	OR
KBSP-TV	22	BLACKSTAR OF SALEM, INC.	SALEM	OR
KWBP	32	CHANNEL 32 INCORPORATED	SALEM	OR <sup>©</sup>
WLVTV	39	LEHIGH VALLEY PUBLIC TELECOM. CORP.	ALLENTOWN	PA
WFMZ-TV	69	MARANATHA BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.	ALLENTOWN	PA
WTAJ-TV	10	GATEWAY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	ALTOONA	PA
WATM-TV	23	EVERGREEN BROADCASTING CORP.	ALTOONA	PA
WKBS-TV	47	CORNERSTONE TELEVISION, INC.	ALTOONA	PA
WBPB-TV	60	SONSHINE FAMILY TV, CORP.	BETHLEHEM	PA
WPSX-TV	3	THE PA. STATE UNIV.	CLEARFIELD	PA
WICU-TV	12	GREAT LAKES COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	ERIE	PA
WJET-TV	24	THE JET BROADCASTING CO., INC.	ERIE	PA
WSEE-TV	35	NORTHSTAR TELEVISION OF ERIE, INC.	ERIE	PA
WQLN	54	PUBLIC B/C OF NW PENN. INC.	ERIE	PA
WFXP	66	NV ACQUISITION CO.	ERIE	PA
WPCB-TV	40	CORNERSTONE TELEVISION, INC.	GREENSBURG	PA
WHP-TV	21	CLEAR CHANNEL T.V. LICENSES, INC.	HARRISBURG	PA
WHTM-TV	27	HARRISBURG TELEVISION, INC.	HARRISBURG	PA
WITF-TV	33	WITF, INC.	HARRISBURG	PA
WWLF-TV	56	WOLF LICENSE CORP.	HAZLETON	PA
WJAC-TV	6	WJAC, INCORPORATED	JOHNSTOWN	PA
WWCP-TV	8	US B/CST. GROUP LICENSEE, L.P. I	JOHNSTOWN	PA
WTWB-TV	19	VENTURE TECHNOLOGIES GROUP, INC.	JOHNSTOWN	PA
WGAL	8	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	LANCASTER	PA
WLYH-TV	15	GATEWAY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	LEBANON	PA



CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KYW-TV	3	GROUP W/CBS TV STATIONS PARTNERS	PHILADELPHIA PA
WPVI-TV	6	CAPITAL CITIES/ABC, INC.	PHILADELPHIA PA
WCAU	10	NBC STATIONS MANAGEMENT, INC.	PHILADELPHIA PA
WPHL-TV	17	WPHL-TV, INC.	PHILADELPHIA PA
WTXF	29	FOX TV STATIONS OF PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA PA
WYBE	35	INDEPENDENCE PUBLIC MEDIA OF PHILA.	PHILADELPHIA PA
WPSG	57	VIACOM B/CING. OF PHILADELPHIA INC.	PHILADELPHIA PA
KDKA-TV	2	GROUP W BROADCASTING, L.P.	PITTSBURGH PA
WTAE-TV	4	THE HEARST CORPORATION	PITTSBURGH PA
WPXI	11	WPXI, INC.	PITTSBURGH PA
WQED	13	MET. PITTSBURGH PUBLIC BC, INC.	PITTSBURGH PA
WQEX	16	MET PITTSBURGH PUBLIC BC, INC.	PITTSBURGH PA
WPTT-TV	22	WPTT, INC.	PITTSBURGH PA
WPGH-TV	53	WPGH LICENSEE, INC.	PITTSBURGH PA
WTVE	51	READING BROADCASTING, INC.	READING PA
WGCB-TV	49	RED LION BROADCASTING CO., INC.	RED LION PA
WNEP-TV	16	WNEP-TV, INC.	SCRANTON PA
WYOU	22	NEXSTAR BROADCASTING GROUP, L.P.	SCRANTON PA
WOLF-TV	38	WOLF LICENSE CORP.	SCRANTON PA
WVIA-TV	44	NE PA ED TV ASSOCIATION	SCRANTON PA
WSWB-TV	64	TED H. EHRHARDT, JR. DBA EHRHARDT B/C	SCRANTON PA
WBRE-TV	28	WBRE ASSOCIATES	WILKES-BARRE PA
WILF	53	PEGASUS BROADCAST ASSOCIATES, L.P.	WILLIAMSPORT PA
WPMT	43	CHANNEL 43 LICENSEE, INC.	YORK PA
WQHA	50	AURIO MATOS D/B/A CHANNEL 50 TV	AGUADA PR
WOLE-TV	12	WESTERN B/CING CORP. OF PUERTO RICO	AGUADILLA PR
WELU	32	HEALTHY CHRISTIAN FAMILY MEDIA	AGUADILLA PR
WVEO	44	SOUTHWESTERN BROADCASTING INC.	AGUADILLA PR

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION	LOCATION	CITY	AND	STATE
WCCV-TV	54	ASOCIACION EVANG.CRISTO VIENE INC.	ARECIBO				PR
WMEI	60	HECTOR NEGRONI CARTAGENA	ARECIBO				PR
WDWL	36	BAYAMON CHRISTIAN NETWORK	BAYAMON				PR
WLII	11	ESTRELLA BRILLANTE LTD. C0-P/SHIP	CAGUAS				PR
WUJA	58	CAGUAS EDUCATIONAL TV, INC.	CAGUAS				PR
WDZE	52	R.Y.F. BROADCASTING INCORPORATED	CAROLINA				PR
WPRV-TV	13	CATHOLIC, APOSTOLIC AND ROMAN CHURCH	FAJARDO				PR
WRUA	34	DAMARYS DE JESUS	FAJARDO				PR
WMTJ	40	ANA G. MENDEZ EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	FAJARDO				PR
WIDP	46	EBENEZER BROADCASTING GROUP, INC.	GUAYAMA				PR
WVSN	68	TITO ATILES NATAL	HUMACAO				PR
WIPM-TV	3	PUERTO RICO PUBLIC B/CING. CORP.	MAYAGUEZ				PR
WORA-TV	5	TELECINCO, INC.	MAYAGUEZ				PR
WTRA	16	BAY BROADCASTING, INC.	MAYAGUEZ				PR
WNJX-TV	22	WNJX-TV, INC.	MAYAGUEZ				PR
WECN	64	ENCUENTRO CHRISTIAN NETWORK	NARANJITO				PR
WSTE	7	SIETE GRANDE TELEVISION, INC.	PONCE				PR
WSUR-TV	9	ESTRELLA BRILLANTE LTD.	PONCE				PR
WTIN	14	HECTOR NICOLAU	PONCE				PR
WKPV	20	S&E NETWORK INC.	PONCE				PR
WQTO	26	ANA G. MENDEZ EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	PONCE				PR
WVOZ-TV	48	INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING	PONCE				PR
WKAQ-TV	2	TELEMUNDO OF PUERTO RICO LICENSE COR	SAN JUAN				PR
WAPA-TV	4	PEGASUS B/CING. OF SAN JUAN, LLC	SAN JUAN				PR

WIPR-TV	6	PUERTO RICO PUBLIC B/CING. CORP.	SAN JUAN	PR
WSJU	18	INTERNATIONAL B/CASTING CORPORATION	SAN JUAN	PR
WSJN-TV	24	S&E NETWORK INC.	SAN JUAN	PR
WRWR-TV	30	AERCO BROADCASTING CORPORATION	SAN JUAN	PR

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WJWN-TV	38	S&E NETWORK INC.	SAN SEBASTIAN PR
WIRS	42	MARANATHA CHRISTIAN NETWORK	YAUCO PR
WOST-TV	69	OCEAN STATE TELEVISION, L.L.C.	BLOCK ISLAND RI
WJAR	10	OUTLET BROADCASTING, INC.	PROVIDENCE RI
WPRI-TV	12	CLEAR CHANNEL TV LICENSES, INC.	PROVIDENCE RI
WSBE-TV	36	RHODE ISLAND PUB.TELECOM.AUTHORITY	PROVIDENCE RI
WNAC-TV	64	WNAC ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	PROVIDENCE RI
WEBA-TV	14	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TV COMM.	ALLENDALE SC
WFBC-TV	40	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	ANDERSON SC
WJWJ-TV	16	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TV COMM.	BEAUFORT SC
WCBD-TV	2	CHARLESTON TELEVISION, INC.	CHALESTON SC
WCIV	4	FIRST CHARLESTON CORP.	CHARLESTON SC
WCSC-TV	5	WCSC, INC.	CHARLESTON SC
WITV	7	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TV COMM.	CHARLESTON SC
WTAT-TV	24	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	CHARLESTON SC
WMMP	36	CARO CORPORATION	CHARLESTON SC
WIS	10	COSMOS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	COLUMBIA SC
WLTX	19	LEWIS BROADCASTING CORPORATION	COLUMBIA SC
WOLO-TV	25	SOUTH CAROLINA BROADCASTING PARTNERS	COLUMBIA SC
WRLK-TV	35	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONALM TV COMM.	COLUMBIA SC

WACH	57	ELCOM OF SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.	COLUMBIA	SC
WHMC	23	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TV COMM.	CONWAY	SC
WBTW	13	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	FLORENCE	SC
WPDE-TV	15	DIVERSIFIED COMMUNICATIONS	FLORENCE	SC
WWMB	21	ATLANTIC MEDIA GROUP	FLORENCE	SC
WJPM-TV	33	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TV COMM.	FLORENCE	SC
WYFF	4	PULITZER BROADCASTING COMPANY	GREENVILLE	SC
WGGS-TV	16	CAROLINA CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING, INC	GREENVILLE	SC

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WNTV	29	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONALM TV COMM.	GREENVILLE SC
WNEH	38	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TV COMM.	GREENWOOD SC
WTGS	28	LP MEDIA, INC.	HARDEEVILLE SC
WFXB	43	JME MEDIA, INC.	MYRTLE BEACH SC
WNSC-TV	30	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL TV COMM.	ROCK HILL SC
WFVT	55	TV 55, LLC	ROCK HILL SC
WSPA-TV	7	SPARTAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	SPARTANBURG SC
WRET-TV	49	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONALM TV COMM.	SPARTANBURG SC
WRJA-TV	27	SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONALM TV COMM.	SUMTER SC
WQHB	63	MCLAUGHLIN BROADCASTING, INC.	SUMTER SC
KDSD-TV	16	SOUTH DAKOTA BRD. OF DIR. FOR ED. TE	ABEERDEEN SD
KABY-TV	9	ELCOM OF SOUTH DAKOTA, INC.	ABERDEEN SD
KESD-TV	8	SOUTH DAKOTA BRD. OF DIR. FOR ED. TE	BROOKINGS SD
KPSD-TV	13	SOUTH DAKOTA BRD. OF DIR. FOR ED. TE	EAGLE BUTTE SD
KDLO-TV	3	YOUNG B/CING. OF SIOUX FALLS, INC.	FLORENCE SD
KTTM	12	INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	HURON SD

KIVV-TV	5	KEVN, INC.	LEAD	SD
KHSD-TV	11	DUHAMEL BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES	LEAD	SD
KQSD-TV	11	SOUTH DAKOTA BRD. OF DIR. FOR ED. TE	LOWRY	SD
KZSD-TV	8	SOUTH DAKOTA BRD. OF DIR. FOR ED. TE	MARTIN	SD
KDLT	5	RED RIVER BROADCAST CORPORATION	MITCHELL	SD
KPRY-TV	4	ELCOM OF SOUTH DAKOTA, INC.	PIERRE	SD
KTSD-TV	10	SOUTH DAKOTA BRD. OF DIR. FOR ED. TE	PIERRE	SD
KOTA-TV	3	DUHAMEL BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES	RAPID CITY	SD
KEVN-TV	7	KEVN, INC.	RAPID CITY	SD
KBHE-TV	9	S.D. BOARD OF DIR. FOR EDUC. TELECOM	RAPID CITY	SD
KCLO-TV	15	YOUNG B/CING. OF RAPID CITY, INC.	RAPID CITY	SD
KPLO-TV	6	YOUNG B/CING. OF SIOUX FALLS, INC.	RELIANCE	SD

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION	CITY AND STATE
KELO-TV	11	YOUNG B/CING OF SIOUX FALLS, INC.	SIOUX FALLS	SD
KSFY-TV	13	ELCOM OF SOUTH DAKOTA, INC.	SIOUX FALLS	SD
KTW	17	INDEPENDENT COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	SIOUX FALLS	SD
KCSD-TV	23	SO. DAKOTA BD OF DIR FOR ED TELCOM	SIOUX FALLS	SD
NEW	36	IOWA TELEPRODUCTION CENTER, INC.	SIOUX FALLS	SD
KDLV	46	RED RIVER BROADCAST CORP.	SIOUX FALLS	SD
KUSD-TV	2	SOUTH DAKOTA BRD. OF DIR. FOR ED. TE	VERMILLION	SD
WRCB-TV	3	SARKES TARZIAN, INC.	CHATTANOOGA	TN
WTVC-TV	9	FREEDOM COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	CHATTANOOGA	TN
WDEF-TV	12	ROY H. PARK B/CING. OF TRI-CITIES	CHATTANOOGA	TN
WTCI	45	THE GREATER CHATTANOOGA PUB. TV CORP	CHATTANOOGA	TN
WDSI-TV	61	WDSI LICENSE CORP.	CHATTANOOGA	TN

WFLI-TV	53	WFLI, INC.	CLEVELAND	TN
WCTE	22	UPPER CUMBERLAND BROADCAST COUNCIL	COOKEVILLE	TN
WKZX	28	ROBERTS B/CING.OF COOKEVILLE, L.L.C.	COOKEVILLE	TN
WINT-TV	20	CROSSVILLE TV LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	CROSSVILLE	TN
WEMT	39	MAX TELEVISION OF TRI CITIES, L.P.	GREENEVILLE	TN
WPGD	50	SONLIGHT BROADCASTING SYSTEMS, INC.	HENDERSONVILLE	TN
WBBJ-TV	7	TENNESSEE BROADCASTING PARTNERS	JACKSON	TN
WMTU	16	TV MARKETING GROUP OF JACKSON, INC.	JACKSON	TN
WPMC	54	PINE MOUNTAIN CHRISTIAN B/C'ING, INC	JELICO	TN
WJHL-TV	11	ROY H. PARK B/CING. OF TRI-CITIES	JOHNSON CITY	TN
WKPT-TV	19	HOLSTON VALLEY BROADCASTING CORP.	KINGSPORT	TN
WATE-TV	6	WATE, L.P.	KNOXVILLE	TN
WVLT-TV	8	WVLT LICENSEE CORP.	KNOXVILLE	TN
WBIR-TV	10	MULTIMEDIA WBIR, INC.	KNOXVILLE	TN
WKOP-TV	15	EAST TN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION CORP	KNOXVILLE	TN
WTNZ	43	ELCOM OF TENNESSEE, INC.	KNOXVILLE	TN

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WJFB	66	BRYANT COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	LEBANON TN
WLJT	11	WEST TENN.PUBLIC TV COUNCIL	LEXINGTON TN
WREG-TV	3	THE NEW YORK TIMES B/CING. SERV., INC	MEMPHIS TN
WMC-TV	5	ELCOM OF MEMPHIS, INC.	MEMPHIS TN
WKNO	10	MIDSOUTH PUBLIC COMM. FOUNDATION	MEMPHIS TN
WHBQ-TV	13	COMCORP OF TENNESSEE LICENSE CORP.	MEMPHIS TN
WPTY-TV	24	CLEAR CH. TV LIC., INC., NV CORP.	MEMPHIS TN
WLMT	30	TV MARKETING GROUP OF MEMPHIS, INC.	MEMPHIS TN

WFBI	50	FLINN BROADCASTING CORPORATION	MEMPHIS	TN
WHTN	39	CHRISTIAN TELEVISION NETWORK, INC.	MURFREESBORO	TN
WKRN-TV	2	WKRN, L.P.	NASHVILLE	TN
WSMV-TV	4	MEREDITH CORPORATION	NASHVILLE	TN
WTVF	5	LANDMARK TV OF TENNESSEE, INC.	NASHVILLE	TN
WDCN	8	METROPOLITAN BD. OF PUBLIC EDUCATION	NASHVILLE	TN
WZTV	17	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	NASHVILLE	TN
WXMT	30	MISSION BROADCASTING I, INC.	NASHVILLE	TN
WNAB	58	SPEER COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS L.P.	NASHVILLE	TN
WSJK	2	EAST TENNESSEE PUBLIC COMM. CORP.	SNEEDVILLE	TN
KRBC-TV	9	ABILENE RADIO AND TV COMPANY	ABILENE	TX
KTAB-TV	32	SHOOTING STAR B/CING./KTAB, L.P.	ABILENE	TX
KHSH-TV	67	SKHO BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	ALVIN	TX
KACV-TV	2	AMARILLO JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT	AMARILLO	TX
KAMR-TV	4	CANNAN COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	AMARILLO	TX
KVII-TV	7	MARSH MEDIA, INC.	AMARILLO	TX
KFDA-TV	10	PANHANDLE TELECASTING COMPANY	AMARILLO	TX
KCIT	14	WBG LICENSE CO., L.L.C.	AMARILLO	TX
KTXA	21	PAR. STA. GROUP OF FT. W/DALLAS, INC	ARLINGTON	TX
KINZ	68	UNITED BROADCAST GROUP II, INC	ARLINGTON	TX

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KTBC-TV	7	KTBC LICENSE, INC.	AUSTIN TX
KLRU	18	CAP.OF TEXAS PUBLIC TELECOMM. ET.AL.	AUSTIN TX
KVUE-TV	24	KVUE-TV, INC.	AUSTIN TX
KXAN-TV	36	KXAN-TV, INC.	AUSTIN TX

KEYE-TV	42	KBVO LICENSE, INC.	AUSTIN	TX
KNVA	54	54 BROADCASTING, INC.	AUSTIN	TX
KVVV	57	VVI BAYTOWN, INC.	BAYTOWN	TX
KFDM-TV	6	FREEDOM COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	BEAUMONT	TX
KBMT	12	CHANNEL 12 OF BEAUMONT, INC.	BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR	TX
KNCT	46	CENRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	BELTON	TX
KWAB	4	MIDESSA TELEVISION COMPANY	BIG SPRING	TX
KVEO	23	COMCORP OF TEXAS LICENSE CORP.	BROWNSVILLE	TX
KBTX-TV	3	BRAZOS BROADCASTING COMPANY	BRYAN	TX
KYLE	28	COMCORP OF BRYAN LICENSE CORP.	BRYAN	TX
KAMU-TV	15	KITV ARGYLE TELEVISION, INC.	COLLEGE STATION	TX
KTFH	49	PAXSON HOUSTON LICENSE, INC.	CONROE	TX
KHIM	55	HUMANITY INTERESTED MEDIA, INC.	CONROE	TX
KIII-TV	3	CHANNEL 3 OF CORPUS CHRISTI, INC.	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX
KRIS-TV	6	GULF COAST BROADCASTING COMPANY	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX
KZTV	10	K-SIX TELEVISION, INC.	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX
KEDT	16	S.TEXAS PUBLIC B/CING SYSTEM	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX
KORO	28	TELECORPUS, INC.	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX
KDFW-TV	4	KDFW LICENSE, INC.	DALLAS	TX
WFAA-TV	8	WFAA-TV, INC.	DALLAS	TX
KERA-TV	13	NORTH TEXAS PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	DALLAS	TX
KDFI-TV	27	NEW DMIC, INC.	DALLAS	TX
KDAF	33	31 LICENSEE, INC.	DALLAS	TX
KXTX-TV	39	KXTX OF TEXAS, INC.	DALLAS	TX

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
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KDTX-TV	58	TRINITY BROADCASTING OF TEXAS, INC.	DALLAS	TX
KMPX	29	WORD OF GOD FELLOWSHIP, INC.	DECATUR	TX
KTRG	10	REPUBLIC BROADCASTING COMPANY	DEL RIO	TX
KDTN	2	NORTH TEXAS PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.	DENTON	TX
KVAW	16	JUAN WHEELER, JR.	EAGLE PASS	TX
KDBC-TV	4	KDBC-TV LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	EL PASO	TX
KVIA-TV	7	NPG OF TEXAS, L.P.	EL PASO	TX
KTSM-TV	9	TRI-STATE BROADCASTING CO., INC.	EL PASO	TX
KCOS	13	EL PASO PUBLIC TELEVISION FOUND.	EL PASO	TX
KFOX-TV	14	KTVU PARTNERSHIP	EL PASO	TX
KINT-TV	26	PASO DEL NORTE B/CING. CORPORATION	EL PASO	TX
KSCE	38	CHANNEL 38 CHRISTIAN TELEVISION	EL PASO	TX
KJLF-TV	65	UN2JC COMMUNICATIONS LTD.	EL PASO	TX
KXAS-TV	5	NORTH TEXAS B/CNG CORP.(A TEXAS CORP	FORT WORTH	TX
KTVT	11	NEW GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY L.P	FORT WORTH	TX
KLTJ	22	GO, INC.	GALVESTON	TX
KTMD	48	TELEMUNDO OF GALVESTON-HOUSTON	GALVESTON	TX
KUVN	23	KUVN LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	GARLAND	TX
KTAQ	47	MIKE SIMONS	GREENVILLE	TX
KGBT-TV	4	KGBT-TV, L.P.	HARLINGEN	TX
KLUJ	44	COMMUNITY EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION	HARLINGEN	TX
KMBH	60	RGV EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING, INC.	HARLINGEN	TX
KPRC-TV	2	POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS	HOUSTON	TX
KUHT	8	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SYSTEM	HOUSTON	TX
KHOU-TV	11	KHOU-TV, INC.	HOUSTON	TX
KTRK-TV	13	KTRK TELEVISION, INC.	HOUSTON	TX
KETH	14	COMMUNITY EDUCATIONAL TV, INC.	HOUSTON	TX
KTXH	20	PARAMOUNT STA. GROUP OF HOUSTON, INC	HOUSTON	TX

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KRIV	26	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC.	HOUSTON TX
KHTV	39	KHTV INC.	HOUSTON TX
KZJL	61	URBAN B/CNG SYS, INC., A TEXAS CORP.	HOUSTON TX
KHSX-TV	49	SKDA BROADCASTING PARTNERSHIP	IRVING TX
KFWD	52	INTERSPAN COMM. A CA. LIMITED P/SHIP	IRVING TX
KETK-TV	56	MAX TELEVISION OF TYLER L.P.	JACKSONVILLE TX
KNWS-TV	51	JOHNSON BROADCASTING, INC.	KATY TX
KRRT	35	KRRT LICENSE CORP.	KERRVILLE TX
KAKW	62	WHITE KNIGHT B/ING OF KILLEEN LICENS	KILLEEN TX
NEW	55	DOUGLAS JOHNSON	LAKE DALLAS TX
KLDT	55	KLDT-TV 55, INC.	LAKE DALLAS TX
KGNS-TV	8	CENTURY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	LAREDO TX
KVTV	13	K-SIX TELEVISION, INC.	LAREDO TX
KLDO-TV	27	PANORAMA BROADCASTING COMPANY	LAREDO TX
KXAM-TV	14	KXAN, INC	LLANO TX
KFXK	51	WARWICK COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	LONGVIEW TX
KTXT-TV	5	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	LUBBOCK TX
KCBD-TV	11	HOLSUM, INC.	LUBBOCK TX
KLBK-TV	13	PETRACOMM OF TEXAS LICENSE CORP.	LUBBOCK TX
KPTB	16	PRIME TIME CHRISTIAN B/CASTING, INC.	LUBBOCK TX
KAMC	28	MCALISTER TELEVISION ENTERPRISES, INC	LUBBOCK TX
KJTV	34	RAMAR COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	LUBBOCK TX
KTRE	9	TV-3, INC.	LUFKIN TX
KNVO	48	VALLEY CHANNEL 48, INC.	MC ALLEN TX
KMID	2	COTTONWOOD COMMUNICATIONS, L.L.C.	MIDLAND TX
KLSB-TV	19	KLSB ACQUISITION CORP.	NACOGDOCHES TX

KOSA-TV	7	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	ODESSA	TX
KWES-TV	9	MIDESSA TELEVISION COMPANY	ODESSA	TX

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KPEJ	24	COMCORP OF TEXAS LICENSE CORP.	ODESSA TX
KOCV-TV	36	ODESSA JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT	ODESSA TX
KMLM	42	PRIME TIME CHRISTIAN B/CASTING, INC.	ODESSA TX
KITU	34	COMMUNITY EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION INC	ORANGE TX
KJAC-TV	4	US B/CST. GROUP LICENSEE, L.P. I	PORT ARTHUR TX
KAIO	40	STARR COUNTY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION	RIO GRANDE CITY TX
KXLN-TV	45	KXLN LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	ROSENBERG TX
KACB-TV	3	ABILENE RADIO AND TV COMPANY	SAN ANGELO TX
KIDY	6	SAGE BROADCASTING CORPORATION	SAN ANGELO TX
KLST	8	JEWELL TELEVISION CORPORATION	SAN ANGELO TX
KMOL-TV	4	UTV OF SAN ANTONIO, INC.	SAN ANTONIO TX
KENS-TV	5	HARTE-HANKS TELEVISION, INC.	SAN ANTONIO TX
KLRN	9	ALAMO PUB.TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL	SAN ANTONIO TX
KSAT-TV	12	POST-NEWSWEEK STNS, SAN ANTONIO, INC	SAN ANTONIO TX
KHCE	23	HISPANIC COMM. ED.TV, INC.	SAN ANTONIO TX
KABB	29	RIVER CITY LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	SAN ANTONIO TX
KWEX-TV	41	KWEX LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	SAN ANTONIO TX
KVDA	60	TELEMUNDO OF SAN ANTONIO LICENSE COR	SAN ANTONIO TX
KXII	12	KXII BROADCASTERS INC.	SHERMAN TX
KPCB	17	PRIME TIME CHRISTIAN B/CING, INC.	SNYDER TX
KTXS-TV	12	ABILENE-SWEETWATER BROADCASTING INC.	SWEETWATER TX
KCEN-TV	6	CHANNEL 6, INC.	TEMPLE TX

KTAL-TV	6	KTAL-TV, INC.	TEXARKANA	TX
KLTV	7	TV-3, INC.	TYLER	TX
KVCT	19	VICTORIAVISION, INC.	VICTORIA	TX
KAVU-TV	25	WITHERS BROADCASTING COMPANY OF TEXAS	VICTORIA	TX
KWTX-TV	10	KWTX BROADCASTING COMPANY,	WACO	TX
KXXV	25	CENTEX TELEVISION LTD. PARTNERSHIP	WACO	TX

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KCTF	34	BRAZOS VALLEY PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOUNDATION	WACO TX
KWKT	44	COMCORP OF TEXAS LICENSE CORP.	WACO TX
KRGV-TV	5	KXLN LICENSE PARTNERSHIP, G.P.	WESLACO TX
KFDX-TV	3	US BROADCAST GROUP LICENSEE, L.P. I	WICHITA FALLS TX
KAUZ-TV	6	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	WICHITA FALLS TX
KJTL	18	WBG LICENSE CO., L.L.C.	WICHITA FALLS TX
KSGI-TV	4	SEAGULL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	CEDAR CITY UT
KULC	9	UTAH STATE BOARD OF REGENTS	OGDEN UT
KOOG-TV	30	ALPHA & OMEGA COMMUNICATIONS, LLC.	OGDEN UT
KBYU-TV	11	BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY	PROVO UT
KZAR-TV	16	ROBERTS BROADCASTING OF SALT LAKE CITY	PROVO UT
KUTV	2	KUTV ASSOCIATES	SALT LAKE CITY UT
KTVX	4	UNITED TELEVISION, INC.	SALT LAKE CITY UT
KSL-TV	5	BONNEVILLE HOLDING, C/O R. JOHNSON	SALT LAKE CITY UT
KUED	7	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	SALT LAKE CITY UT
KSTU	13	FOX TELEVISION STATIONS INC.	SALT LAKE CITY UT
KJZZ-TV	14	LARRY H. MILLER COMMUNICATIONS CORP.	SALT LAKE CITY UT
KUSG	12	KUTV ASSOCIATES	ST. GEORGE UT

WTMW	14	URBAN BROADCASTING CORP., D.I.P.	ARLINGTON	VA
WAWB	65	CHRISTEL BROADCASTING, INC.	ASHLAND	VA
WCYB-TV	5	APPALACHIAN BROADCASTING CORP.	BRISTOL	VA
WVIR-TV	29	VIRGINIA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CHARLOTTESVILLE	VA
WHTJ	41	CENTRAL VA. EDUC'L TELEVISION CORP.	CHARLOTTESVILLE	VA
WDRL-TV	24	DANVILLE TELEVISION PARTNERSHIP	DANVILLE	VA
WNVC	56	CENTRAL VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL TV CORP	FAIRFAX	VA
WVPY	42	THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY ED. TV. CORP.	FRONT ROYAL	VA
WNVF	53	CENTRAL VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL TV CORP	GOLDVEIN	VA
WLFG	68	LIVING FAITH MINISTRIES, INC.	GRUNDY	VA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WVEC-TV	13	WVEC TELEVISION, INC.	HAMPTON VA
WHRO-TV	15	HAMPTON RDS. EDUC. TV ASSOCIATION	HAMPTON-NORFOLK VA
WHSV-TV	3	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	HARRISONBURG VA
WJPR	21	GRANT BROADCASTING SYSTEM II, INC.	LYNCHBURG VA
WSET-TV	13	WSET INCORPORATED	LYNCHBURGH VA
WVVI	66	VALUEVISION INTERNATIONAL, INC.	MANASSAS VA
WMSY-TV	52	BLUE RIDGE PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.	MARION VA
WTKR	3	WTKR-TV, INC.	NORFOLK VA
WTVZ-TV	33	NORFOLK ACQUISITION LICENSEE, INC.	NORFOLK VA
WJCB	49	TIDEWATER CHRISTIAN COMM. CORP.	NORFOLK VA
WSBN-TV	47	BLUE RIDGE PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.	NORTON VA
WRIC-TV	8	YOUNG B/CASTING OF RICHMOND, INC.	PETERSBURG VA
WAVY-TV	10	WAVY TELEVISION, INC. (A DELAWARE CORP	PORTSMOUTH VA
WGNT	27	CENTENNIAL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	PORTSMOUTH VA

WTVR-TV	6	ROY H. PARK B/CING. OF ROANOKE, INC.	RICHMOND	VA
WWBT	12	JEFFERSON-PILOT COMM. CO. OF VA	RICHMOND	VA
WCVE-TV	23	CENTRAL VA ED TELECOMM. CORPORATION	RICHMOND	VA
WRLH-TV	35	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	RICHMOND	VA
WCVW	57	CENTRAL VA. ED. TELECOMM. CORPORATION	RICHMOND	VA
WDBJ	7	WDBJ TELEVISION, INC.	ROANOKE	VA
WSLS-TV	10	ROY H. PARK B/CING. OF ROANOKE, INC.	ROANOKE	VA
WBRA-TV	15	BLUE RIDGE PUBLIC TELEVISION, INC.	ROANOKE	VA
WFXR-TV	27	GRANT BROADCASTING SYSTEM II, INC.	ROANOKE	VA
WEFC	38	VINE & BRANCH, INC.	ROANOKE	VA
WVPT	51	SHENANDOAH VALLEY ED TV CORP.	STAUNTON	VA
WVBT	43	BEACH 43 CORPORATION	VIRGINIA BEACH	VA
WTJX-TV	12	VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC TV SYSTEM	CHARLOTTE AMALIE	VI
WVXF	17	ATLANTIC BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CHARLOTTE AMALIE	VI

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WBNB-TV	10	BENEDEK B/CING OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	CHARLOTTE AMALIE VI
WSVI	8	ALPHA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CHRISTIANSTED, ST. C VI
WCAX-TV	5	MT. MANSFIELD TELEVISION, INC.	BURLINGTON VT
WVNY	22	US B/CST. GROUP LICENSEE, L.P. II	BURLINGTON VT
WETK	33	VERMONT ETV, INC.	BURLINGTON VT
WFFF-TV	44	CHAMPLAIN VALLEY TELECASTING, INC.	BURLINGTON VT
WNNE	31	WNNE-TV, INC.	HARTFORD VT
WVER	28	VERMONT ETV, INC.	RUTLAND VT
WVTB	20	VERMONT ETV, INC.	ST. JOHNSBURY VT
WVTA	41	VERMONT ETV, INC.	WINDSOR VT

KBGE	33	VVI SEATTLE, INC.	BELLEVUE	WA
KBEH	51	AFRICAN-AMERICAN B/CING. COMPANY	BELLEVUE	WA
KVOS-TV	12	ACKERLEY COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC.	BELLINGHAM	WA
KBCB	24	WORLD TELEVISION OF WASHINGTON, LLC.	BELLINGHAM	WA
KCKA	15	STATE BOARD/COMMNTYY & TECH COLLEGES	CENTRALIA	WA
KONG-TV	16	ZEUS CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON, INC.	EVERETT	WA
KVEW	42	APPLE VALLEY BROADCASTING, INC.	KENNEWICK	WA
KWSU-TV	10	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	PULLMAN	WA
KEPR-TV	19	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	RASCO	WA
KNDU	25	KNDO/KNDU LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	RICHLAND	WA
KTNW	31	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	RICHLAND	WA
KOMO-TV	4	FISHER BROADCASTING, INC.	SEATTLE	WA
KING-TV	5	KING BROADCASTING COMPANY	SEATTLE	WA
KIRO-TV	7	THIRD AVENUE TELEVISION, INC.	SEATTLE	WA
KCTS-TV	9	KCTS TELEVISION	SEATTLE	WA
KTZZ-TV	22	USTV OF WASHINGTON STATE, INC	SEATTLE	WA
KHCV	45	NORTH PACIFIC INT'L TELEVISION, INC.	SEATTLE	WA
KREM-TV	2	KING BROADCASTING COMPANY	SPOKANE	WA

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION	LOCATION	CITY	AND	STATE
KXLY-TV	4	SPOKANE TELEVISION, INC.	SPOKANE				WA
KHQ-TV	6	KHQ, INCORPORATED	SPOKANE				WA
KSPS-TV	7	SPOKANE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 81	SPOKANE				WA
KSKN	22	KSKN, INC.	SPOKANE				WA
KAYU-TV	28	MOUNTAIN LICENSES, L.P.	SPOKANE				WA
KSTW	11	GAYLORD BROADCASTING COMPANY, L.P.	TACOMA				WA

KCPQ	13	KELLY TELEVISION CO.	TACOMA	WA
KTBW-TV	20	TRINITY BROADCASTING OF WASHINGTON	TACOMA	WA
KBTC-TV	28	STATE BOARD/COMMNTYY & TECH COLLEGES	TACOMA	WA
KWDK	56	KOREAN-AMERICAN MISSIONS, INC.	TACOMA	WA
KPDX	49	KPDX LICENSE PARTNERSHIP	VANCOUVER	WA
KCWT	27	CENTRAL WASHINGTON TELEVISION, INC.	WENATCHEE	WA
KNDO	23	KNDO/KNDU LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC.	YAKIMA	WA
KIMA-TV	29	RETLAW ENTERPRISES, INC.	YAKIMA	WA
KAPP	35	APPLE VALLEY BROADCASTING, INC.	YAKIMA	WA
KYVE	47	KCTS TELEVISION	YAKIMA	WA
WACY	32	ACE TV, INC.	APPLETON	WI
WEUX	48	GRANT MEDIA INC.	CHIPPEWA FALLS	WI
WYOW	34	NORTHWOODS EDUCATIONAL TV ASSOCIATIO	EAGLE RIVER	WI
WEAU-TV	13	BUSSE BROADCASTING CORPORATION	EAU CLAIRE	WI
WQOW-TV	18	SHOCKLEY COMMUNICATIONS CORP.	EAU CLAIRE	WI
WMMF-TV	68	HARRY J. PAPPAS & STELLA A. PAPPAS	FOND DU LAC	WI
WBAY-TV	2	YOUNG B/CASTING OF GREEN BAY, INC.	GREEN BAY	WI
WFRV-TV	5	CBS, INC.	GREEN BAY	WI
WLUK-TV	11	SF GREEN BAY LICENSE SUBSIDIARY, INC	GREEN BAY	WI
WGBA	26	ARIES TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	GREEN BAY	WI
WPNE	38	EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD	GREEN BAY	WI
WJNW	57	HARISH PURI	JANESVILLE	WI

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TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
WHKE	55	PAXSON MILWAUKEE LIC., INC.	KENOSHA WI
WKBT	8	YOUNG BROADCASTING OF LA CROSSE, INC	LA CROSSE WI



WXOW-TV	19	SHOCKLEY COMMUNICATIONS CORP.	LA CROSSE	WI
WLAX	25	GRANT MEDIA, INC.	LA CROSSE	WI
WHLA-TV	31	EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD	LA CROSSE	WI
WISC-TV	3	TELEVISION WISCONSIN, INC.	MADISON	WI
WMTV	15	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	MADISON	WI
WHA-TV	21	BOARD OF REGENTS/UNIV. OF WI SYSTEM	MADISON	WI
WKOW-TV	27	SHOCKLEY COMMUNICATIONS CORP.	MADISON	WI
WMSN-TV	47	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	MADISON	WI
WWRS-TV	52	TV-52, INC.	MAYVILLE	WI
WHWC-TV	28	EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD	MENOMONIE	WI
WTMJ-TV	4	WTMJ, INC.	MILWAUKEE	WI
WITI-TV	6	WITI LICENSE, INC.	MILWAUKEE	WI
WMVS	10	MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL COL.DIST.BD	MILWAUKEE	WI
WISN-TV	12	THE HEARST CORPORATION	MILWAUKEE	WI
WVTV	18	WVTV LICENSEE, INC.	MILWAUKEE	WI
WCGV-TV	24	WCGV LICENSEE, INC.	MILWAUKEE	WI
WVCY-TV	30	VCY/AMERICA, INC.	MILWAUKEE	WI
WMVT	36	MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL COL.DIST.BD	MILWAUKEE	WI
WDJT-TV	58	WEIGEL BROADCASTING CO.	MILWAUKEE	WI
WLEF-TV	36	STATE OF WI.-EDUCAT'L COMMUN. BOARD	PARK FALLS	WI
WJJA	49	TV-49, INC.	RACINE	WI
WJFW-TV	12	NORTHLAND TELEVISION, INC.	RHINELANDER	WI
KBJR-TV	6	KBJR LICENSE, INC.	SUPERIOR	WI
WSCO	14	VCY AMERICA, INC.	SURING	WI
WSAW-TV	7	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	WAUSAU	WI
WAOW-TV	9	SHOCKLEY COMMUNICATIONS CORP.	WAUSAU	WI

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION	CITY AND STATE
WHRM-TV	20	WISC. EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BD.	WAUSAU	WI
WVVA	6	WVVA TELEVISION, INC.	BLUEFIELD	WV
WLFB	40	LIVING FAITH MINISTRIES, INC.	BLUEFIELD	WV
WCHS-TV	8	WCHS, LTD.	CHARLESTON	WV
WVAH-TV	11	SULLIVAN BROADCASTING LICENSE CORP.	CHARLESTON	WV
WKRP-TV	29	WKRP-TV, INC.	CHARLESTON	WV
WBOY-TV	12	WBOY-TV, INC.	CLARKSBURG	WV
WLYJ	46	CHRISTIAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, INC	CLARKSBURG	WV
WSWP-TV	9	WEST VIRGINIA ED BROADCASTING AUTH.	GRANDVIEW	WV
WSAZ-TV	3	LEE ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	HUNTINGTON	WV
WOWK-TV	13	GATEWAY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	HUNTINGTON	WV
WPBY-TV	33	WV EDUCL BROADCASTING AUTHORITY	HUNTINGTON	WV
WVSX	59	HIGH MOUNTAIN BROADCASTING CORP.	LEWISBURG	WV
WSHE-TV	60	PAXSON WASHINGTON LICENSE, INC.	MARTINSBURG	WV
WNPB-TV	24	WEST VIRGINIA EDUCL B/CING AUTHORITY	MORGANTOWN	WV
WOAY-TV	4	THOMAS BROADCASTING CO.	OAK HILL	WV
WTAP-TV	15	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	PARKERSBURG	WV
WDTV	5	WITHERS B/CING.CO.OF WEST VIRGINIA	WESTON	WV
WTRF-TV	7	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	WHEELING	WV
KTWO-TV	2	EASTERN BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CASPER	WY
KGWC-TV	14	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	CASPER	WY
KFNB	20	WYOMEDIA CORPORATION	CASPER	WY
KGWN-TV	5	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	CHEYENNE	WY
KLWY	27	MARK NALBONE, RECEIVER	CHEYENNE	WY
KKTU	33	EASTERN BROADCASTING CORPORATION	CHEYENNE	WY
KJVI	2	TWO OCEAN BROADCASTING COMPANY	JACKSON	WY
KGWL-TV	5	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	LANDER	WY
KCWC-TV	4	CENTRAL WYOMING COLLEGE	LANDER/RIVERTON	WY

TELEVISION LICENSEES AND PERMITTEES RECEIVING DIGITAL TELEVISION CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

CALLSIGN	CHANNEL	NAME OF LICENSEE	STATION LOCATION CITY AND STATE
KFNR	11	FIRST NATIONAL BROADCASTING CORP.	RAWLINS WY
KFNE	10	FIRST NATIONAL BROADCASTING CORP.	RIVERTON WY
KGWR-TV	13	BENEDEK LICENSE CORPORATION	ROCK SPRINGS WY
KSGW-TV	12	DUHAMEL BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES	SHERIDAN WY

