

NEW AMERICA
FOUNDATION

Measuring the TV “White Space” Available for Unlicensed Wireless Broadband

November 18, 2005

The transition to digital television offers a new and important opportunity to take advantage of an underutilized but valuable public resource — the empty broadcast TV channels known as “white spaces” — to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Attached are analyses showing the number of vacant, unassigned TV channels available for wireless broadband in a sampling of media markets across the country.

Vacant TV channels are perfectly suited for WiFi and other unlicensed wireless Internet services. Access to vacant TV channels would facilitate a market for low-cost, high-capacity and mobile wireless broadband networks. Using these white spaces, the wireless broadband industry could deliver Internet access to every American household at high speeds and low prices — for as little as \$10 a month by some estimates. At a time when more than 60 percent of the country does not subscribe to broadband either because it is unavailable or unaffordable, this would represent an enormous social benefit and a catalyzing economic engine, particularly in rural areas.

Virtually every market in the country has unoccupied broadcast channels allocated for television broadcasting but not actually in use. The attached analyses show the percentage of the broadcast spectrum that will become unused “white space” in various cities after the DTV transition is completed. For example, in Juneau, Alaska, as much as 74 percent of the broadcast spectrum will be empty; even in congested Dallas-Ft. Worth, 40 percent will be vacant.

Rural areas are most lacking in broadband access and the most likely to have greater amounts of available white space – in some cases more vacant than occupied spectrum. Yet a significant amount of this valuable resource will also remain dormant in urban areas.

For each city, our analysis includes every licensed broadcast station (high power, low power, Class A, and translators) as well as out-of-market signals that might be available to local consumers and low power outlets that may not be broadcasting today but are licensed to do so. Every channel with FCC interference protection is scrupulously excluded from the white space calculation. Channels allocated for public safety, medical telemetry, and radio astronomy are also excluded. These estimates are, if anything, *under-estimates* of white space. (More specific information on sources and methodology is included in the report for each city.)

In May 2004, the Federal Communications Commission, in the matter of *Unlicensed Operation in the TV Broadcast Bands (ET Docket No. 04-186)*, proposed to allow a new

generation of wireless devices to utilize the white spaces, subject to strict protections against interference for DTV viewers. Despite a flood of support from industry groups, engineers and the public interest community, this FCC proceeding has stalled since the departure of Chairman Michael Powell.

Congress must act now. The DTV transition legislation marked up by the House Commerce Committee includes a provision, proposed by Rep. Jay Inslee (D-Wash.), directing the FCC to issue a final order in the proceeding. In light of these analyses, the Senate should also direct the FCC to complete this proceeding, allowing cities across the country to use their dormant public spectrum to generate local economic development and create opportunities for entrepreneurs.

Sincerely,

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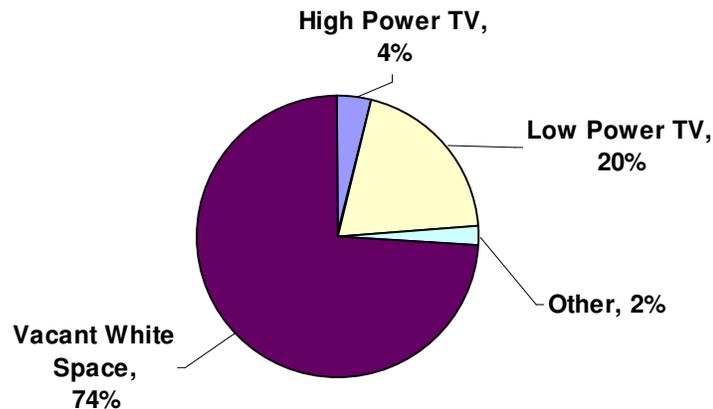
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Juneau, Alaska – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Juneau area will have white space equal to or greater than 74% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Juneau TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Honolulu Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	2	12
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	10	60
Other	1	6
Vacant	37	222
Total Occupied	13	78
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		74%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	KTOO	PBS	JUNEAU	6	10	6
4	66	72	K04MO	CBS	HOONAH	38	Assumed	0
5	76	82	KATH-LP	NBC	JUNEAU-DOUGLAS	6.2	Assumed	0
6	82	88	K06JZ	PBS	MENDENHALL	3.4	Assumed	0
7	174	180	K07QV		HOONAH	38	Assumed	0
8	180	186	KJUD	ABC	JUNEAU	5.5	11	6
9	186	192	K09TP		FRESHWATER BAY		Assumed	0
10	192	198	KTOO-DT	PBS	JUNEAU	6	Assumed	0
11	198	204	KJUD-DT	ABC	JUNEAU	5.5		0
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	K13TG		CUBE COVE	30.7	Assumed	0
14	470	476						6
15	476	482	KCBJ-LP		JUNEAU		Assumed	0
16	482	488						6
17	488	494	K17HJ		JUNEAU		Assumed	0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506						6
20	506	512						6
21	512	518						6
22	518	524						6
23	524	530						6
24	530	536	KTNL-LP	CBS	JUNEAU	3.4	Assumed	0
25	536	542						6
26	542	548	K26IB		JUNEAU		Assumed	0
27	548	554						6
28	554	560						6
29	560	566						6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578						6
32	578	584						6
33	584	590						6
34	590	596						6
35	596	602						6
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626						6
40	626	632						6
41	632	638						6
42	638	644						6
43	644	650						6
44	650	656						6
45	656	662						6
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686						6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 222

# of HPTV-DT	2	High Power TV
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator
# of LPTV-DT	10	Class A TV
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope
Total # Vacant	37	Public Safety
Total # Occupied	13	Channel selected for DTV
Total MHz Occupied	78	
Total MHz Unoccupied	222	
Total White Space	74%	



Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association’s “Antenna Web” online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Juneau. CEA’s listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity’s Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC’s TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Juneau that can be viewed over-the-air in the Juneau area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC’s CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Juneau area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Juneau area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

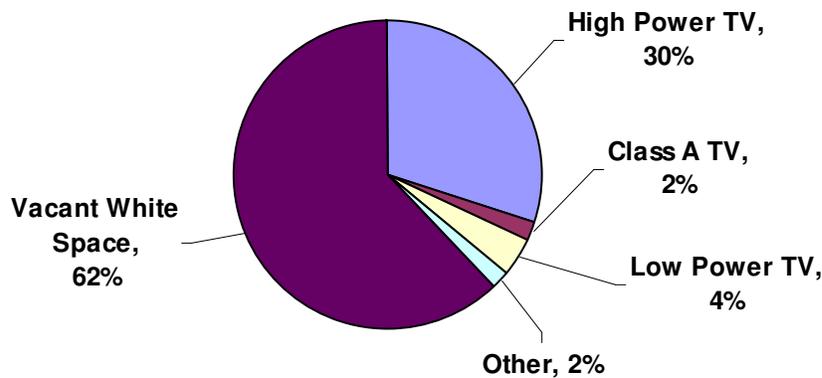


Honolulu, Hawaii – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Honolulu area will have white space equal to or greater than 62% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Honolulu TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Honolulu Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	15	90
Class A TV	1	6
Low Powered TV	2	12
Other	1	6
Vacant	31	186
Total Occupied	19	114
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		62%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	KHON	FOX	HONOLULU	1.5	8	6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	KITV	ABC	HONOLULU	1.4	40	6
5	76	82	KFVE	WB	HONOLULU	17.2	23	6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	KHON-DT	FOX	HONOLULU	1.2		0
9	186	192	KGMB	CBS	HONOLULU	1.4	22	6
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	KHET	PBS	HONOLULU	1.2	18	6
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	KHNL	NBC	HONOLULU	1.9	35	6
14	470	476	KWHE	REL	HONOLULU	0.6	31	6
15	476	482						6
16	482	488						6
17	488	494						6
18	494	500	KHET-DT	PBS	HONOLULU	1.2		0
19	500	506	KIKU-DT	IND	HONOLULU			0
20	506	512	KIKU	IND	HONOLULU	17	19	6
21	512	518						6
22	518	524	KGMB-DT	CBS	HONOLULU	1.4		0
23	524	530	KFVE-DT	WB	HONOLULU			0
24	530	536						6
25	536	542						6
26	542	548	KA AH	TBN	HONOLULU	6.3	27	6
27	548	554	KA AH-DT		HONOLULU			0
28	554	560						6
29	560	566						6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578	KWHE-DT	REL	HONOLULU	0.6		0
32	578	584	KBFD	IND	HONOLULU	0.6	33	6
33	584	590	KBFD-DT	IND	HONOLULU	0.6		0
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	KHNL-DT	NBC	HONOLULU	1.9		0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KALO	IND	HONOLULU		39	6
39	620	626	KALO-DT	IND	HONOLULU			0
40	626	632	KITV-DT	ABC	HONOLULU	1.4		0
41	632	638	KPXO-DT	PAX	KANEOHE HI			0
42	638	644	K42CO		HONOLULU		Assumed	0
43	644	650	KWBN-DT	DAY	HONOLULU			0
44	650	656	KWBN	DAY	HONOLULU	6.3	43	6
45	656	662						6
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680	KHHI-LP	IND	HONOLULU	16.9	Assumed	0
49	680	686						6
50	686	692	KKAI	IND	KAILUA	6.3	Assumed	0
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728	KMGT		WAIMANALO HI		Relocated	-6
57	728	734						0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752	KHLU-LP	UNI	HONOLULU	16.9	46	-6
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788	KPXO	PAX	KANEOHE HI	6.3	41	0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0
Total WS (MHz)								186

# of HPTV-DT	15	High Power TV	
# of Class A	1	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	2	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	31	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	19	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	114		
Total MHz Unoccupied	186		
Total White Space	62%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Honolulu. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Honolulu that can be viewed over-the-air in the Honolulu area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Honolulu area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Honolulu area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

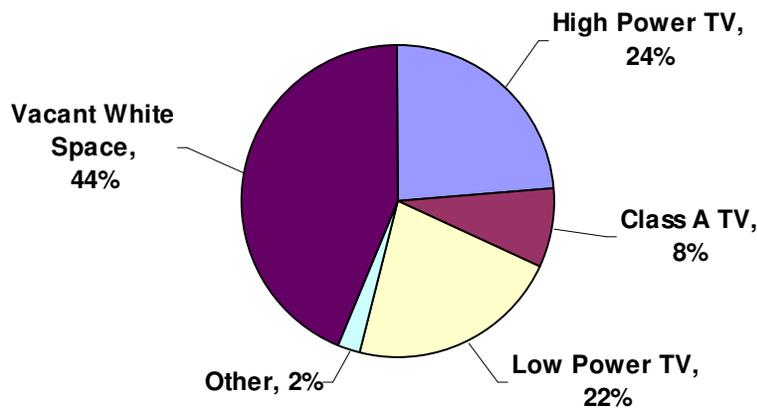


Phoenix, Arizona – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Phoenix area will have white space equal to or greater than 44% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Phoenix TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Phoenix Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	12	72
Class A TV	4	24
Low Powered TV	11	66
Other	1	6
Vacant	22	132
Total Occupied	28	168
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		44%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	KTVK	IND	PHOENIX	8.1	24	6
4	66	72						6
5	76	82	KPHO	CBS	PHOENIX	8.1	17	6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	KAET	PBS	PHOENIX	8.1	29	6
9	186	192						6
10	192	198	KSAZ	FOX	PHOENIX	8.1	31	6
11	198	204						6
12	204	210	KPNX	NBC	MESA	8.1	36	6
13	210	216						6
14	470	476						6
15	476	482	KNXV	ABC	PHOENIX	8.2	56	6
16	482	488						6
17	488	494	KPHO-DT	CBS	PHOENIX	8.1		0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	KPHE-LP		PHOENIX	8.1	Assumed	0
20	506	512	KPAZ-DT	TBN	PHOENIX	8.1		0
21	512	518	KPAZ	TBN	PHOENIX	8.1	20	6
22	518	524	KTVP-LP		PHOENIX		Assumed	0
23	524	530	K23BY		SCOTTSDALE		Assumed	0
24	530	536	KTVK-DT	IND	PHOENIX	8.1		0
25	536	542	K25DM		PHOENIX	22.7	Assumed	0
26	542	548	KUTP-DT	UPN	PHOENIX	8.1		0
27	548	554	KAZT-CA		PHOENIX	8.3	Assumed	0
28	554	560	KCOS-LP		PHOENIX	34.9	Assumed	0
29	560	566	KAET-DT	PBS	PHOENIX	8.1		0
30	566	572						6
31	572	578	KSAZ-DT	FOX	PHOENIX	8.1		0
32	578	584						6
33	584	590	KTVW	UNI	PHOENIX	8.2	34	6
34	590	596	KTVW-DT	UNI	PHOENIX	8.2		0
35	596	602	KFPH-CA	TFA	PHOENIX	8.1	Assumed	0
36	602	608	KPNX-DT	NBC	MESA	8.1		0
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	K53GF		PHOENIX		Assumed	0
39	620	626	KDTP	DAY	PHOENIX	8.1	Assumed	0
40	626	632						6
41	632	638	KPDF-CA		PHOENIX	8.2	Assumed	0
42	638	644	KVPA		PHOENIX	34.9	Assumed	0
43	644	650	KQBN-LP		PHOENIX		Assumed	0
44	650	656						6
45	656	662	KUTP	UPN	PHOENIX	8.1	26	6
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680	KDRX-CA		PHOENIX	8.3	Assumed	0
49	680	686	KASW	WB	PHOENIX	8.1	Assumed	0
50	686	692						6
51	692	698	KPPX	PAX	TOLLESON	8.1	52	6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	KPPX-DT	i	TOLLESON	8.1		-6
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722	K55EH		PHOENIX		Assumed	-6
56	722	728	KNXV-DT	ABC	PHOENIX	8.2		-6
57	728	734	K57HX		MESA, AZ		Assumed	-6
58	734	740	KPHZ-LP	NBC	PHOENIX	8.2	Assumed	-6
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0
Total WS (MHz)								132

# of HPTV-DT	12	High Power TV	
# of Class A	4	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	11	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	22	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	28	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	168		
Total MHz Unoccupied	132		
Total White Space	44%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Phoenix. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Phoenix that can be viewed over-the-air in the Phoenix area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Phoenix area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Phoenix area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

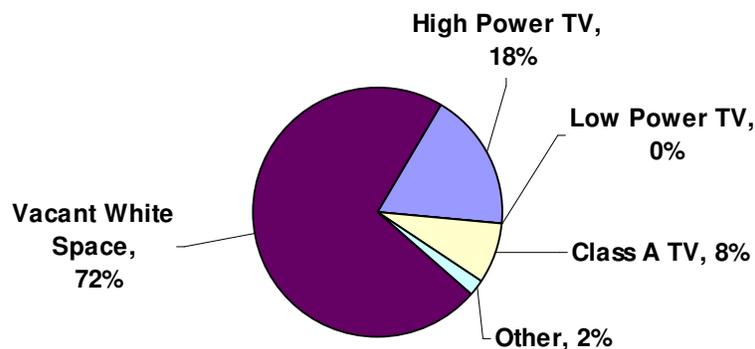


Charleston, West Virginia – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Charleston area will have white space equal to or greater than 72% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Charleston TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Charleston Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	9	54
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	4	24
Other	1	6
Vacant	36	216
Total Occupied	14	84
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		72%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	WSAZ	NBC	HUNTINGTON	35	23	6
4	66	72	WOAY	ABC	OAK HILL	36.2	50	6
5	76	82						6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	WCHS	ABC	CHARLESTON	16.6	41	6
9	186	192	WSWP	PBS	GRANDVIEW	45.4	36	6
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	WVAH	FOX	CHARLESTON	16.6	19	6
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	WOWK	CBS	HUNTINGTON	34.4	35	6
14	470	476						6
15	476	482						6
16	482	488	W16CE	NBC	CHARLESTON	3.6	Assumed	0
17	488	494						6
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	WVAH-DT	FOX	CHARLESTON	16.6		0
20	506	512						6
21	512	518	WOWB-LP	WB	CHARLESTON		Assumed	0
22	518	524						6
23	524	530	WSAZ-DT	NBC	HUNTINGTON	35		0
24	530	536						6
25	536	542						6
26	542	548						6
27	548	554						6
28	554	560						6
29	560	566	WLPX	PAX	CHARLESTON	12.9	39	6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578	W31CA-LP		CHARLESTON	5.6	Assumed	0
32	578	584						6
33	584	590	WPBY	PBS	HUNTINGTON	33.7	34	6
34	590	596	WPBY-DT	PBS	HUNTINGTON	33.7		0
35	596	602						6
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626	WLPX-DT	PAX	CHARLESTON	12.9		0
40	626	632						6
41	632	638	WCHS-DT	ABC	CHARLESTON	16.6		0
42	638	644						6
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	WTSF-DT		ASHLAND, KY			0
45	656	662	W45AZ	TBN	CHARLESTON	5.7	Assumed	0
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686						6
50	686	692	WOAY-DT	ABC	OAK HILL	36.2		0
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710	WSWP-DT	PBS	GRANDVIEW	45.4	Assumed	-6
54	710	716	WOWK-DT	CBS	HUNTINGTON	34.4	Assumed	-6
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758	WTSP		ASHLAND, KY		44	0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 216

# of HPTV-DT	9	High Power TV	
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	4	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	36	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	14	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	84		
Total MHz Unoccupied	216		
Total White Space	72%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Charleston. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Charleston that can be viewed over-the-air in the Charleston area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Charleston area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Charleston area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

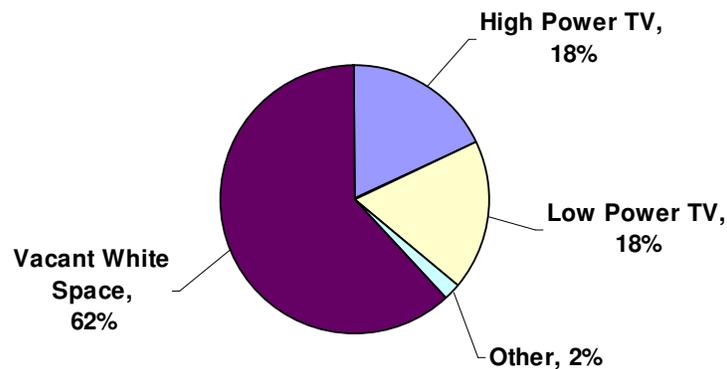


Helena, Montana – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Helena area will have white space equal to or greater than 62% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

**Helena TV Channels
Post-DTV Transition**



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Helena Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	9	54
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	9	54
Other	1	6
Vacant	31	186
Total Occupied	19	114
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		62%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	KRTV	CBS	GREAT FALLS, MT	54.6	7	6
4	66	72	KXLF	CBS	BUTTE	38.7	15	6
5	76	82	KFBB-TV	ABC	GREAT FALLS, MT	54.6	8	6
6	82	88	KTVM	NBC	BUTTE	38.7	33	6
7	174	180	KRTV-DT		GREAT FALLS, MT			0
8	180	186	KFBB-DT		GREAT FALLS, MT			0
9	186	192						6
10	192	198	KMTF	IND	HELENA	7.9	29	6
11	198	204						6
12	204	210	KTVH	NBC	HELENA	29.5	14	6
13	210	216	KECI-TV	NBC	MISSOULA, MT	79.9	40	6
14	470	476	KTVH-DT		HELENA MT			0
15	476	482	KXLF-DT		BUTTE, MT			0
16	482	488						6
17	488	494						6
18	494	500	KWYB		BUTTE, MT		18	6
19	500	506	KWYB-DT		BUTTE, MT			0
20	506	512						6
21	512	518	KHBB-LP		HELENA, MT	32.1	Assumed	0
22	518	524						6
23	524	530						6
24	530	536	KBTZ		BUTTE, MT		6	0
25	536	542	KXLH-LP		HELENA MT		Assumed	0
26	542	548						6
27	548	554						6
28	554	560						6
29	560	566	KMTF-DT		HELENA MT			0
30	566	572						6
31	572	578						6
32	578	584						6
33	584	590	KTVM-DT		BUTTE, MT			0
34	590	596	KJJC-LP		HELENA MT		Assumed	0
35	596	602						6
36	602	608	K36CX		CLANCY, MT	50.2	Assumed	0
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626						6
40	626	632	KECI-DT					0
41	632	638	K41CX		HELENA MT		Assumed	0
42	638	644						6
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	K44GE		HELENA, MT	43.9	Assumed	0
45	656	662						6
46	662	668	KMTM-LP		MISSOULA, MT	78.4	Assumed	0
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686	K49EH		HELENA MT		Assumed	0
50	686	692						6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740	K58II		HELENA MT		Assumed	-6
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0
Total WS (MHz)								186

# of HPTV-DT	9	High Power TV	
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	9	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	31	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	19	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	114		
Total MHz Unoccupied	186		
Total White Space	62.00%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Montana State Capitol Building is located. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. According to the FCC's ULS database, no public safety licenses are active between channels 14 and 20 in Helena.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Helena that can be viewed over-the-air in the Helena area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Helena area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Helena area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

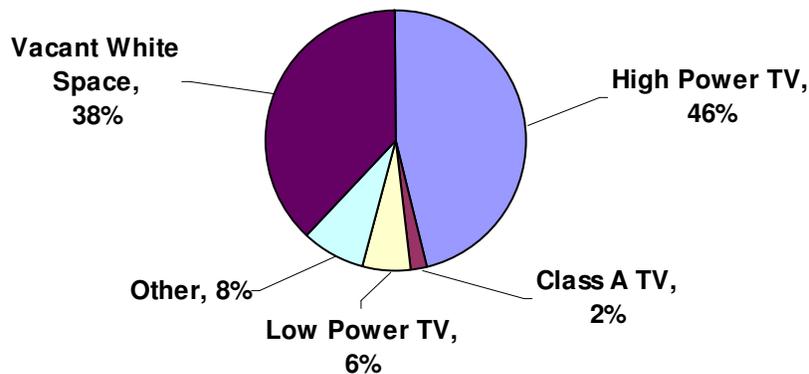


Boston, Massachusetts - Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Boston area will have white space equal to or greater than 38% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

Boston TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Boston Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	23	138
Class A TV	1	6
Low Powered TV	3	18
Other	4	24
Vacant	19	114
Total Occupied	31	186
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		38%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	WGBH-TV	PBS	Boston, MA	10	19	6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	WBZ-TV	CBS	Boston, MA	10	30	6
5	76	82	WCVB-TV	ABC	Boston, MA	10	20	6
6	82	88	WLNE	ABC	New Bedford, MA	53	49	6
7	174	180	WHDH-TV	NBC	Boston, MA	9	42	6
8	180	186						6
9	186	192	WMUR-TV	ABC	Manchester, NH	51	9	6
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	WENH-TV	PBS	Durham, NH	57	57	6
12	204	210	WPRI	CBS	Providence, RI	35		6
13	210	216	WPRI-DT	CBS	Providence, RI	35	fmr. Ch. 12	0
14	470	476						0
15	476	482						0
16	482	488						0
17	488	494						6
18	494	500	WMFP-DT	Shop@Home	Lawrence, MA	9	fmr. Ch.62	0
19	500	506	WGBH-DT	PBS	Boston, MA	10	fmr. Ch.2	0
20	506	512	WCVB-DT	ABC	Boston, MA	10	fmr. Ch.5	0
21	512	518	WPXG	PAX	Concord, NH	59	33	6
22	518	524	WLWC	UPN	New Bedford, MA	41	fmr. Ch. 28	0
23	524	530	WUTF-DT	Telfutura	Marlborough, MA	22	fmr. Ch.66	0
24	530	536	WFZX-CA		Boston, MA	9	assumed	0
25	536	542	WFXT	FOX	Boston, MA	9	31	6
26	542	548	WHDN-LP		Boston, MA	1	assumed	0
27	548	554	WUNI	Univision	Worcester, MA	34	29	6
28	554	560	WLWC	UPN	New Bedford, MA	41	22	6
29	560	566	WUNI-DT	UNI	Worcester, MA	34	fmr. Ch. 27	0
30	566	572	WBZ-DT	CBS	Boston, MA	10	fmr. Ch.4	0
31	572	578	WFXT-DT	Fox	Boston, MA	9	fmr. Ch. 25	0
32	578	584	WBPX-DT	PAX	Boston, MA	9	fmr. Ch. 68	0
33	584	590	WPXG-DT	PAX	Concord, NH	59	fmr. Ch. 21	0
34	590	596	WNEU-DT	Telemundo	Merrimack, NH	51	fmr. Ch. 60	0
35	596	602	WZMY-DT		Derry, NH	31	fmr. Ch. 50	0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	WSBK-TV	UPN	Boston, MA	10	39	6
39	620	626	WSBK-DT	UPN	Boston, MA	10	fmr. Ch.38	0
40	626	632						6
41	632	638	WLVI-DT	WB	Cambridge, MA	9	fmr. Ch.56	0
42	638	644	WHDH-DT	NBC	Boston, MA	9	fmr. Ch.7	0
43	644	650	WGBX-DT	PBS	Boston, MA	10	fmr. Ch.44	0
44	650	656	WGBX-TV	PBS	Boston, MA	10	43	6
45	656	662						6
46	662	668	WWDP		Norwell, MA	24	52	6
47	668	674	WYDN-DT		Worcester, MA	43	fmr. Ch.48	0
48	674	680	WYDN		Worcester, MA	43	47	6
49	680	686	WLNE-DT	ABC	New Bedford, MA	53	fmr. Ch. 6	0
50	686	692	WZMY-TV		Derry, NH	31	35	6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	WWDP-DT	ShopNBC	Boston, MA	24	fmr. Ch.46	-6
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	WNAC	FOX	Providence, RI	36	fmr. Ch. 64	-6
55	716	722						0
56	722	728	WLVI-TV	WB	Cambridge, MA	9	41	0
57	728	734	WENH-DT	PBS	Durham, NH	57	fmr Ch. 11	-6
58	734	740	WCEA-LP		Boston, MA	1	assumed	-6
59	740	746	WMUR-DT	ABC	Manchester, NH	51	frm. Ch 9	-6
60	746	752	WNEU	Telemundo	Merrimack, NH	51	34	0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764	WMFP		Lawrence, MA	9	18	0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776	WNAC	FOX	Providence, RI	36	54	0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788	WUTF-TV	Telefutura	Marlborough, MA	22	23	0
67	788	794	WTMU-LP		Boston, MA	1	assumed	-6
68	794	800	WBPX	PAX	Boston, MA	9	32	0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 114

# of HPTV-DT	23	High Power TV	
# of Class A	1	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	3	Class A TV	
# of Other	4	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	19	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	31	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	186		
Total MHz Unoccupied	114		
Total White Space	38%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Boston. CEA's listing was then cross-referenced with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. Channels found to have public safety devices were counted as occupied.

This combined station listing was cross-referenced with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Boston that can be viewed over-the-air in the Boston area (a 35 miles radius) were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Boston area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are far greater than this estimate.

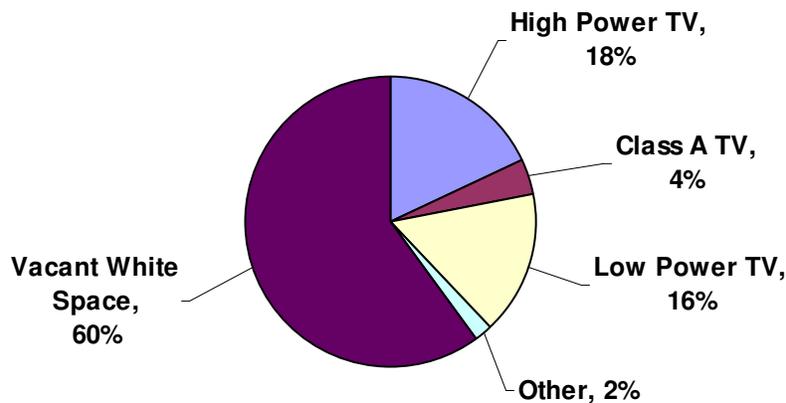


Jackson, Mississippi – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Jackson area will have white space equal to or greater than 60% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

Jackson TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Jackson Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	9	54
Class A TV	2	12
Low Powered TV	8	48
Other	1	6
Vacant	30	180
Total Occupied	20	120
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		60%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	WLBT	NBC	JACKSON	12.6	9	6
4	66	72						6
5	76	82						6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	WBXK-CA	UAT	JACKSON, ETC.	6.4	Assumed	0
9	186	192	WLBT-DT		JACKSON MS			0
10	192	198	WBMS-CA	i	JACKSON	0.7	Assumed	0
11	198	204						6
12	204	210	WJTV	CBS	JACKSON	13.2	(Assumed)	0
13	210	216						6
14	470	476	WMAW	PBS	MERIDIAN	64.7	44	6
15	476	482						6
16	482	488	WAPT	ABC	JACKSON	6.5	21	6
17	488	494	WMAU-TV		BUDE, MS	71.4	18	6
18	494	500	WMAU-DT		BUDE, MS			0
19	500	506						6
20	506	512	WMPN-DT	PBS	JACKSON	14.6		0
21	512	518	WAPT-DT	ABC	JACKSON	6.4		0
22	518	524						6
23	524	530	W23BC		JACKSON, MS	0.9	Assumed	0
24	530	536						6
25	536	542						6
26	542	548	W26BB		VICKSBURG, MS	37.8	Assumed	0
27	548	554	WXMS-LP	UPN	NATCHEZ	6.4	Assumed	0
28	554	560						6
29	560	566	WMPN	PBS	JACKSON	14.6	20	6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578						6
32	578	584						6
33	584	590						6
34	590	596	WRBJ		MAGEE MS		Assumed	0
35	596	602	WUFX	FOX	VICKSBURG	25.4	Assumed	0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626						6
40	626	632	WDBD	WB	JACKSON	12.7	40	6
41	632	638	WDBD-DT	WB	JACKSON	12.7		0
42	638	644						6
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	WMAW-DT		MERIDIAN			0
45	656	662	WJMF-LP		JACKSON MS		Assumed	0
46	662	668	W46CW		JACKSON/BRANDON	9.8	Assumed	0
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686	WJXF-LP	UAT	JACKSON	6.4	Assumed	0
50	686	692						6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	WJTV-DT	CBS	JACKSON	4.7		0
53	704	710	WJMF-LP	UNI	JACKSON	6.4	Assumed	-6
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776	WJKO-LP		JACKSON, MS	6	Assumed	-6
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0
Total WS (MHz)								180

# of HPTV-DT	9	High Power TV	
# of Class A	2	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	8	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	30	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	20	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	120		
Total MHz Unoccupied	180		
Total White Space	60.00%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Mississippi State Capitol Building is located. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. According to the FCC's ULS database, no public safety licenses are active between channels 14 and 20 in Jackson.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Jackson that can be viewed over-the-air in the Jackson area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Jackson area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Jackson area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

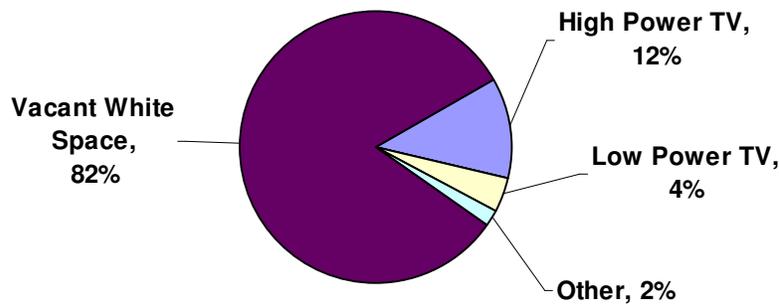


Fargo, North Dakota – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Fargo area will have white space equal to or greater than 82% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Fargo TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Fargo Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	6	36
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	2	12
Other	1	6
Vacant	41	246
Total Occupied	9	56
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		82%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	KVNJ-LP		FARGO, ND	10.2	Assumed	0
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	KXJB	CBS	VALLEY CITY	36.2	38	6
5	76	82						6
6	82	88	WDAY	ABC	FARGO	20.1	21	6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186						6
9	186	192						6
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	KVLY	NBC	FARGO	38	44	6
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	KFME	PBS	FARGO	19.9	23	6
14	470	476						6
15	476	482	KVRR	FOX	FARGO	31.5	19	6
16	482	488						6
17	488	494						6
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	KVRR-DT	FOX	FARGO	3.2		0
20	506	512						6
21	512	518	WDAY-DT	ABC	FARGO	5.8		0
22	518	524						6
23	524	530	KFME-DT	PBS	FARGO	19.9		0
24	530	536						6
25	536	542						6
26	542	548						6
27	548	554	KCPM	UPN	GRAND FORKS	36.2	Assumed	0
28	554	560						6
29	560	566						6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578						6
32	578	584						6
33	584	590						6
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	K56ET	TBN	FARGO ND		Assumed	0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KXJB-DT	CBS	VALLEY CITY	36.2		0
39	620	626						6
40	626	632						6
41	632	638						6
42	638	644						6
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	KVLY-DT	NBC	FARGO	38		0
45	656	662						6
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686						6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728	K56ET	TBN	FARGO	13.5	Relocated	0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 246

# of HPTV-DT	6	High Power TV	
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	2	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	41	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	9	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	54		
Total MHz Unoccupied	246		
Total White Space	82%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Fargo. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Fargo that can be viewed over-the-air in the Fargo area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Fargo area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Fargo area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

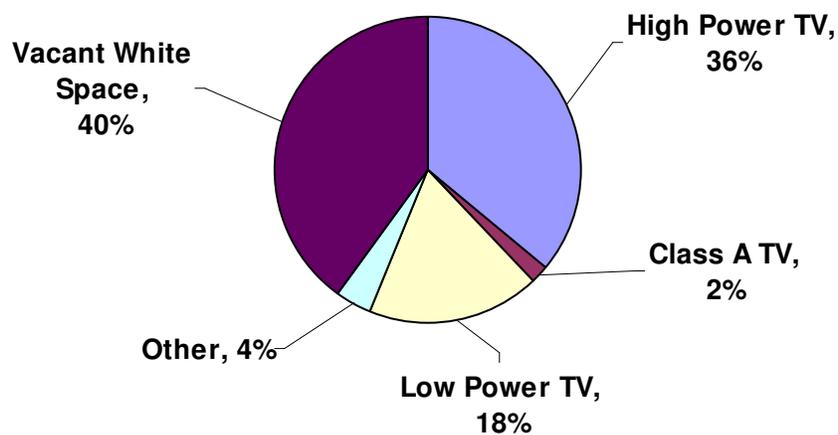


Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Dallas-Ft. Worth area will have white space equal to or greater than 40% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

Dallas-Ft. Worth TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Dallas-Ft. Worth Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	18	108
Class A TV	1	6
Low Powered TV	9	54
Other	2	12
Vacant	20	120
Total Occupied	30	180
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		40%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	KDTN	Daystar	DENTON, TX		43	6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	KDFW	FOX	DALLAS, TX		35	6
5	76	82	KXAS-TV	NBC	FORT WORTH, TX		41	6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	WFAA-TV	ABC	DALLAS, TX		8	6
9	186	192	WFAA-DT				fmr. Ch. 8	0
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	KTVT	CBS	FORT WORTH, TX		19	6
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	KERA-TV	PBS	DALLAS, TX		14	6
14	470	476	KERA-DT				fmr. Ch. 13	0
15	476	482						6
16	482	488						0
17	488	494						6
18	494	500	KTXA-DT				fmr. Ch. 21	0
19	500	506	KTVT-DT				fmr. Ch. 11	0
20	506	512						6
21	512	518	KTXA	UPN	FORT WORTH, TX		18	6
22	518	524	KNAV-LP		CORSICANA, TX		assumed	0
23	524	530	KUVN-TV	Univision	GARLAND, TX		23	6
24	530	536	KUVN-DT				fmr. Ch. 23	0
25	536	542	K25FW	HSN	CORSICANA, TX		assumed	0
26	542	548	KODF-LP	Azteca Am.	BRITTON, TX		assumed	0
27	548	554	KDFI	rig.	DALLAS, TX		36	6
28	554	560	KHPK-LP	UATV	DE SOTO, TX		assumed	0
29	560	566	KMPX	inomersh	DECATUR, TX		30	6
30	566	572	KMPX-DT				fmr. Ch. 29	0
31	572	578	K31GL		DE SOTO, TX		assumed	0
32	578	584	KDAF-DT				fmr. Ch. 33	0
33	584	590	KDAF	WB	DALLAS, TX		32	6
34	590	596	KJJM-LP	America 1	MESQUITE, TX		assumed	0
35	596	602	KDFW-DT				fmr. Ch. 4	0
36	602	608	KDFI-DT				fmr. Ch. 27	0
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KVFW-LP	rig. Sp.	FORT WORTH, TX		assumed	0
39	620	626	KXTX-TV	Telemundo	DALLAS, TX		40	6
40	626	632	KXTX-DT				fmr. Ch. 39	0
41	632	638	KXAS-DT				fmr. Ch. 5	0
42	638	644	KPXD-DT				fmr. Ch. 68	0
43	644	650	KDTN-DT				fmr. Ch. 2	0
44	650	656	KLEG-LP	MMTV	DALLAS, TX		assumed	0
45	656	662	KDTX-DT				fmr. Ch. 58	0
46	662	668	KTAQ-DT				fmr. Ch. 47	0
47	668	674	KTAQ	ShopNBC	GREENVILLE, TX		45	6
48	674	680	KSTR-DT				fmr. Ch. 49	0
49	680	686	KSTR-TV	Telefutura	IRVING, TX		48	6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698	KFWD-DT				fmr. Ch. 52	0

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	KFWD		FORT WORTH, TX		51	0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	KLDT-DT				fmr. Ch. 55	-6
55	716	722	KLDT	Shopping	LAKE DALLAS, TX		54	0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734	KSEX-LP	Infomersh	DALLAS, TX		assumed	-6
58	734	740	KDXT-TV	TBN	DALLAS, TX		45	0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752	KATA-LP	America 1	MESQUITE, TX		assumed	-6
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800	KPXD	"i" (PAX)	ARLINGTON, TX		42	0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 120

# of HPTV-DT	18	High Power TV	
# of Class A	1	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	9	Class A TV	
# of Other	2	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	20	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	30	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	180		
Total MHz Unoccupied	120		
Total White Space	40%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Grand Prairie, a town located between Dallas and Fort Worth. CEA's listing was then cross-referenced with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. Channels with public safety devices were counted as occupied.

This combined station listing was cross-referenced with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Dallas-Ft. Worth that can be viewed over-the-air in the area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Dallas-Ft. Worth area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are far greater than this estimate.



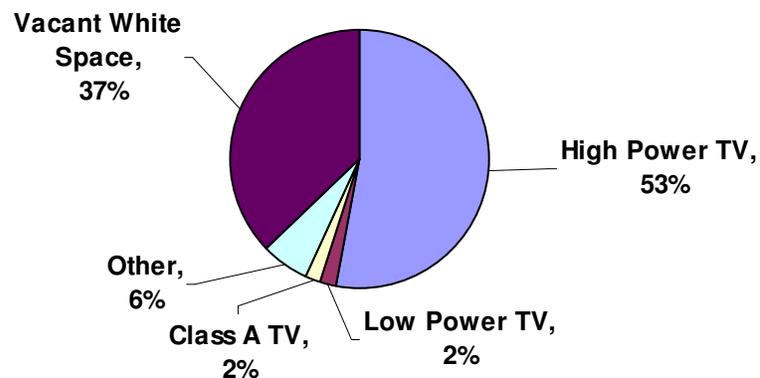
NEW AMERICA
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San Francisco, California - Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The San Francisco area will have white space equal to or greater than 37% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

San Francisco Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – San Francisco Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	27	162
Class A TV	1	6
Low Powered TV	1	6
Other	3	18
Vacant	19	114
Total Occupied	31	186
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		37%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	KTVU	FOX	OAKLAND	2.5	56	6
3	60	66	KCRA	NBC	SACRAMENTO		35	6
4	66	72	KRON	IND	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5	57	6
5	76	82	KPIX	CBS	SAN FRANCISCO	2.4	29	6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180	KGO	ABC	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5	24	6
8	180	186						6
9	186	192	KQED	PBS	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5	30	6
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	KNTV	NBC	SAN JOSE	6.1	12	6
12	204	210	KNTV-DT	NBC	SAN JOSE	6.2		0
13	210	216	KOVR	CBS	STOCKTON		25	6
14	470	476	KDTV	UNI	SAN FRANCISCO	35.1	51	6
15	476	482						6
16	482	488						0
17	488	494						0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	KBWB-DT	WB	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5		0
20	506	512	KBWB	WB	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5	19	6
21	512	518	KMAX-DT	UPN	SACRAMENTO			0
22	518	524	KRCB		COTATI	39.8	23	6
23	524	530	KRCB-DT		COTATI	39.8		0
24	530	536	KGO-DT	ABC	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5		0
25	536	542	KOVR-DT	CBS	STOCKTON			0
26	542	548	KTSF	IND	SAN FRANCISCO	6	27	6
27	548	554	KTSF-DT	IND	SAN FRANCISCO	6		0
28	554	560	KFTL-CA	IND	SAN FRANCISCO	35.7		0
29	560	566	KPIX-DT	CBS	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5		0
30	566	572	KQED-DT	PBS	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5		0
31	572	578	KMAX	UPN	SACRAMENTO		21	6
32	578	584	KMTP	IND	SAN FRANCISCO	2.4	33	6
33	584	590	KMTP-DT	IND	SAN FRANCISCO	2.4		0
34	590	596	KFSF-DT	TFA	VALLEJO	2.5		0
35	596	602	KCRA-DT	NBC	SACRAMENTO			0
36	602	608	KICU	IND	SAN JOSE	35.7	52	6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KCNS	SAH	SAN FRANCISCO	2.4	39	6
39	620	626	KCNS-DT	SAH	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5		0
40	626	632	KTXL	FOX	SACRAMENTO		55	6
			KMMC-LP		SAN FRANCISCO			0
41	632	638	KKPX-DT	PAX	SAN JOSE	6		0
42	638	644	KTNC	AZA	CONCORD	29.3	63	6
43	644	650	KCSM-DT	PBS	SAN MATEO	2.5		0
44	650	656	KBHK	UPN	SAN FRANCISCO	2.4	45	6
45	656	662	KBHK-DT	UPN	SAN FRANCISCO	2.4		0
46	662	668	KQCA-DT	WB	STOCKTON			0
47	668	674	KTLN-DT		NOVATO			0
48	674	680	KSTS	TEL	SAN JOSE	35.1	49	6
49	680	686	KSTS-DT	TEL	SAN JOSE	35.1		0
50	686	692	KTEH-DT	PBS	SAN JOSE	35.7		0
51	692	698	KDTV-DT	UNI	SAN FRANCISCO	35.1		0

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	KICU-DT	IND	SAN JOSE	35.7	Assumed	-6
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	KTEH	PBS	SAN JOSE	35.7	50	0
55	716	722	KTXL-DT	FOX	SACRAMENTO		Assumed	-6
56	722	728	KTVU-DT	FOX	OAKLAND	2.5	Assumed	-6
57	728	734	KRON-DT	IND	SAN FRANCISCO	2.5	Assumed	-6
58	734	740	KQCA	WB	STOCKTON		46	0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752	KCSM	PBS	SAN MATEO		43	0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764	KTFK-DT	SAH	STOCKTON	28	Assumed	-6
63	764	770	KTNC-DT	AZA	CONCORD	29.3	Assumed	-6
64	770	776	KTFK	SAH	STOCKTON	29.2	62	0
65	776	782	KKPX	PAX	SAN JOSE	55.3	41	0
66	782	788	KFSF	TFA	VALLEJO	2.4	34	0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800	KTLN		NOVATO		47	0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 114

# of HPTV-DT	27	High Power TV	
# of Class A	1	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	1	Class A TV	
# of Other	3	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	19	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	31	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	186		
Total MHz Unoccupied	114		
Total White Space	37%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was Downtown San Francisco. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. Channels with public safety devices were counted as occupied.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near San Francisco that can be viewed over-the-air in the San Francisco area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the San Francisco area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the San Francisco area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

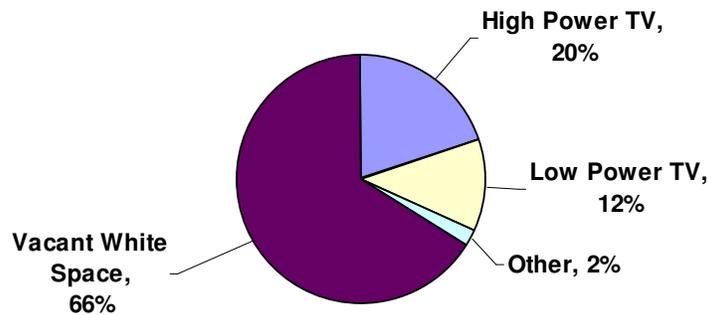


Portland, Maine – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Portland area will have white space equal to or greater than 66% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Portland, ME TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Portland, ME Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	10	60
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	6	36
Other	1	6
Vacant	33	198
Total Occupied	17	102
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		66%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	WPXT-DT	WB	PORTLAND	13.6		0
5	76	82						6
6	82	88	WCSH	NBC	PORTLAND	26.3	44	6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	WMTW	ABC	POLAND SPRING	28.1	46	6
9	186	192						6
10	192	198	WCBB	PBS	AUGUSTA	36.2	17	6
11	198	204	WENH	PBS	DURHAM	58.2	57	6
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	WGME	CBS	PORTLAND	21.6	38	6
14	470	476	NEW TX		HARPSWELL ME		Assumed	0
15	476	482	WLLB-LP		PORTLAND, ME		Assumed	0
16	482	488						6
17	488	494	WCBB-DT	PBS	AUGUSTA ME			0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506						6
20	506	512						6
21	512	518	WPXG	PAX	CONCORD, NH		33	6
22	518	524						6
23	524	530	WPFO	FOX	WATERVILLE	36.2	Assumed	0
24	530	536						6
25	536	542						6
26	542	548	WMEA-TV	PBS	BIDDEFORD, ME		45	6
27	548	554						6
28	554	560	WPME-DT	UPN	LEWISTON	13.6		0
29	560	566						6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578						6
32	578	584	W32CA	TBN	PORTLAND	6.9		0
33	584	590	WPXG-DT	PAX	CONCORD, NH			0
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	WPME	UPN	LEWISTON	13.6	28	6
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	WGME-DT	CBS	PORTLAND	21.6		0
39	620	626						6
40	626	632						6
41	632	638						6
42	638	644						6
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	WCSH-DT	NBC	PORTLAND	26.3		0
45	656	662	WMEA-DT	PBS	BIDDEFORD, ME			0
46	662	668	WMTW-DT	ABC	POLAND SPRING	28.1		0
47	668	674						6
48	674	680	W66CL		BANGOR ME			0
49	680	686						6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698	WPXT	WB	PORTLAND	13.6	4	6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728	WENH-DT	PBS	DURHAM	58.2	Chnl 57	-6
57	728	734	W57AP		FALMOUTH, ME			-6
58	734	740	W58CM		BANGOR ME			-6
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 198

# of HPTV-DT	10	High Power TV	
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	6	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	33	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	17	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	102		
Total MHz Unoccupied	198		
Total White Space	66%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Portland City Hall is located. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Portland that can be viewed over-the-air in the Portland area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Portland area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Portland area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

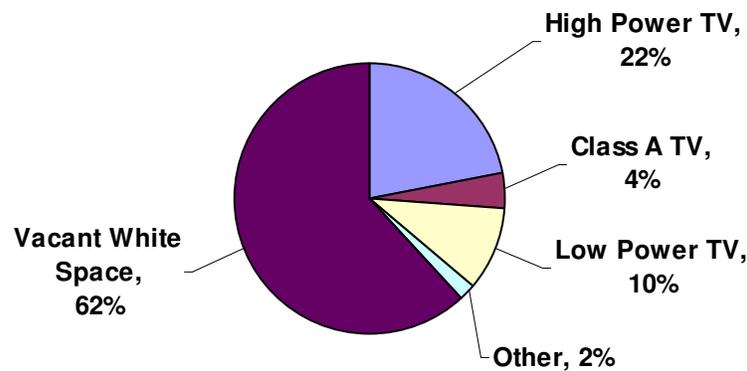


Tallahassee, Florida – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Tallahassee area will have white space equal to or greater than 62% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Tallahassee TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Tallahassee Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	11	66
Class A TV	2	12
Low Powered TV	5	30
Other	1	6
Vacant	31	186
Total Occupied	19	114
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		62%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	WTWC-DT	NBC	TALLAHASSEE	24.5		0
3	60	66						6
4	66	72						6
5	76	82	WABW-DT	PBS	PELHAM	25.4		0
6	82	88	WCTV	CBS	THOMASVILLE	25.4	46	6
7	174	180	WJHG-TV	NBC	PANAMA CITY, FL	67	8	6
8	180	186	WJHG-DT	NBC	PANAMA CITY, FL	67		0
9	186	192	WACX-LP	REL	TALLAHASSEE	1.3	Assumed	0
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	WFSU	PBS	TALLAHASSEE	21.3	32	6
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	WMBB	ABC	PANAMA CITY	67.4	17	6
14	470	476	WABW	PBS	PELHAM	49.5	20	6
15	476	482						6
16	482	488						6
17	488	494	WMBB-DT	ABC	PANAMA CITY	67.4		0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506						6
20	506	512	WABW-DT	PBS	PELHAM	49.5		0
21	512	518	W21BK		TALLAHASSEE		Assumed	0
22	518	524	WTVL-DT	ABC	TALLAHASSEE	24		0
23	524	530						6
24	530	536	WTLF-DT		TALLAHASSEE FL			0
25	536	542						6
26	542	548						6
27	548	554	WTVL	ABC	TALLAHASSEE	24	22	6
28	554	560						6
29	560	566						6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578						6
32	578	584	WFSU-DT	PBS	TALLAHASSEE	21.3		0
33	584	590						6
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	W35BN		TALLAHASSEE		Assumed	0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626						6
40	626	632	WTWC	NBC	TALLAHASSEE	24.5	2	6
41	632	638						6
42	638	644						6
43	644	650	WBXT-CA	BOX	TALLAHASSEE	4.5	Assumed	0
44	650	656						6
45	656	662	WVUP-CA	IND	TALLAHASSEE	4.5	Assumed	0
46	662	668	WCTV-DT	CBS	THOMASVILLE	25.4		0
47	668	674	WWWL-LP		TALLAHASSEE		Assumed	0
48	674	680	WFXU-DT		LIVE OAK, FL			0
49	680	686	WTLH	FOX	BAINBRIDGE	24.5	50	6
50	686	692	WTLH-DT	FOX	BAINBRIDGE, GA			0
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734	WFXU		LIVE OAK, FL		48	0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782	WTBC-LP	FMN	TALLAHASSEE	4		-6
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 186

# of HPTV-DT	11	High Power TV	
# of Class A	2	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	5	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	31	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	19	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	114		
Total MHz Unoccupied	186		
Total White Space	62%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association’s “Antenna Web” online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Tallahassee City Hall is located. CEA’s listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity’s Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC’s TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Tallahassee that can be viewed over-the-air in the Tallahassee area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC’s CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Tallahassee area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Tallahassee area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

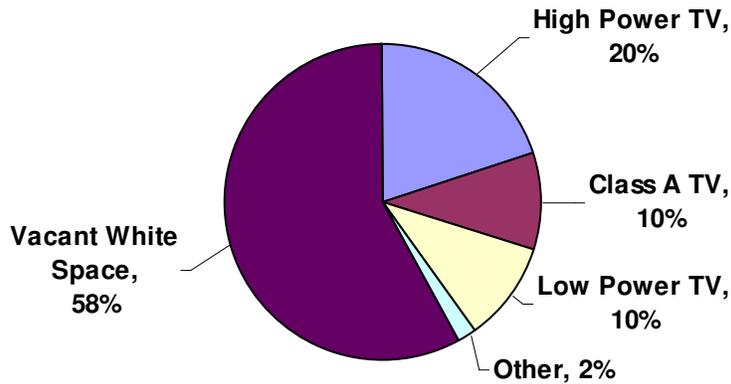


Portland, Oregon – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Portland area will have white space equal to or greater than 58% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Portland, OR TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Portland Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	10	60
Class A TV	5	30
Low Powered TV	5	30
Other	1	6
Vacant	29	174
Total Occupied	21	126
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		58%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	KATU	ABC	PORTLAND	3.4	43	6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	KPXG-DT	i	SALEM	2.9		0
5	76	82	KWBP-LP		PORTLAND OR		Assumed	0
6	82	88	KOIN	CBS	PORTLAND	2.9	40	6
7	174	180	KOAC-TV		CORVALLIS, OR	67.3	39	6
8	180	186	KGW	NBC	PORTLAND	3.5	46	6
9	186	192						6
10	192	198	KOPB	PBS	PORTLAND	3.5	27	6
11	198	204						6
12	204	210	KPTV	FOX	PORTLAND	3.6	30	6
13	210	216						6
14	470	476	K14HN	UPN	VANCOUVER, CAMAS	19.3	Assumed	0
15	476	482						6
16	482	488	KORS-CA		SALEM OR		Assumed	0
17	488	494						6
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	KOXI-CA	IND	CAMAS	19.3	Assumed	0
20	506	512						6
21	512	518						6
22	518	524	KPXG	i	SALEM	35.8	4	6
23	524	530						6
24	530	536	KNMT	TBN	PORTLAND	2.9	45	6
25	536	542						6
26	542	548	K26GJ		PORTLAND OR		Assumed	0
27	548	554	KOPB-DT	PBS	PORTLAND	3.5		0
28	554	560						6
29	560	566						6
30	566	572	KPTV-DT	FOX	PORTLAND	3.6		0
31	572	578						6
32	578	584	KWBP	WB	SALEM	38.7	33	6
33	584	590	KWBP-DT	WB	SALEM	2.9		0
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	KORK-CA		PORTLAND, OR	3.4	Assumed	0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KKEI-CA	UNI	PORTLAND	7.5	Assumed	0
39	620	626	KOAC-DT					0
40	626	632	KOIN-DT	CBS	PORTLAND	2.9		0
41	632	638						6
42	638	644						6
43	644	650	KATU-DT	ABC	PORTLAND	2.9		0
44	650	656						6
45	656	662	KNMT-DT	TBN	PORTLAND	2.8		0
46	662	668	KGW-DT	NBC	PORTLAND	3.5		0
47	668	674	KPOU-LP		SALEM OR		Assumed	0
48	674	680	KPDX-DT	UPN	VANCOUVER	3.8		0
49	680	686	KPDX	UPN	VANCOUVER	3.8	48	6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698	KOXO-CA		NEWBERG, OR	3.4	Assumed	0

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	K52FF	TEL	RENO	6.5	Assumed	-6
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	K54DA	PBS	VERDI	8	Assumed	-6
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734	K57CV	UPN	CARSON CITY	17.6	Assumed	-6
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 174

# of HPTV-DT	10	High Power TV	
# of Class A	5	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	5	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	29	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	21	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	126		
Total MHz Unoccupied	174		
Total White Space	58%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Portland city government office is located. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. According to the FCC's ULS database, no public safety licenses are active between channels 14 and 20 in Portland.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Portland that can be viewed over-the-air in the Portland area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Portland area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Portland area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

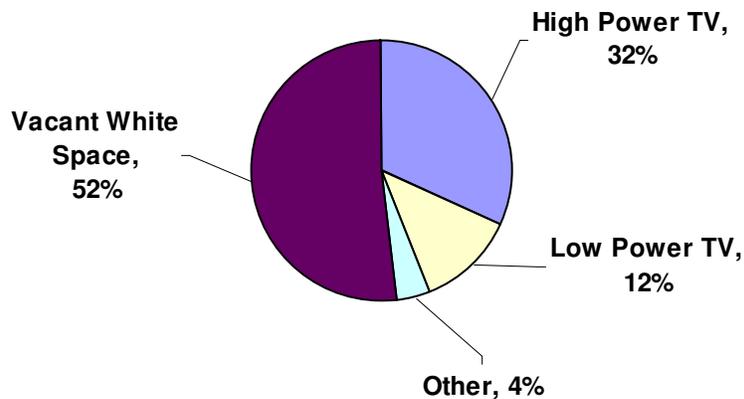


Seattle, Washington – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Seattle area will have white space equal to or greater than 52% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

Seattle TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Seattle Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	16	96
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	6	36
Other	2	12
Vacant	26	156
Total Occupied	24	144
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		52%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	K03FA	PBS	Issaquah	19		0
4	66	72	KOMO	ABC	Seattle	2	38	6
5	76	82	KING	NBC	Seattle	2	48	6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180	KIRO	CBS	Seattle	3	39	6
8	180	186						6
9	186	192	KCTS	PBS	Seattle	1	41	6
10	192	198	CKVUTV	Canadian	Victoria	80	Assumed	0
11	198	204	KSTW	UPN	Tacoma	1	36	6
12	204	210	KVOS	IND	Bellingham	90	35	6
13	210	216	KCPQ	FOX	Tacoma	23	18	6
14	470	476	KTBW-DT	TBN	Tacoma	22		0
15	476	482						6
16	482	488	KONG	IND	Everett	2	31	6
17	488	494						6
18	494	500	KCPQ-DT	FOX	Tacoma	23		0
19	500	506	KBCB-DT	IND	Bellingham	90		0
20	506	512	KTBW	TBN	Tacoma	22	14	6
21	512	518						6
22	518	524	KTWB	WB	Seattle	1	25	6
23	524	530						6
24	530	536	KBCB	IND	Bellingham	90	19	6
25	536	542	KTWB-DT	WB	Seattle	1		0
26	542	548						6
27	548	554	KBTC-DT	PBS	Tacoma	24		0
28	554	560	KBTC	PBS	Tacoma	24	27	6
29	560	566	K29ED	WB	Everett	2	Assumed	0
30	566	572						6
31	572	578	KONG-DT	IND	Everett	2		0
32	578	584	KWPX-DT	i	Bellevue	18		0
33	584	590	KWPX	i	Bellevue	18	32	6
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	KVOS_DT	IND	Bellingham	90		0
36	602	608	KSTW-DT	UPN	Tacoma	1		0
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KOMO-DT	ABC	Seattle	2		0
39	620	626	KIRO-DT	CBS	Seattle	3		0
40	626	632						6
41	632	638	KCTS-DT	PBS	Seattle	1		0
42	638	644	KWDK-DT	DAY	Tacoma	18		0
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	KHCV-DT	SAH	Seattle	18		0
45	656	662	KHCV	SAH	Seattle	18	44	6
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680	KING-DT	NBC	Seattle	2		0
49	680	686						6
50	686	692	KWOG-DT	IND	Bellevue	18		0
51	692	698	KWOG	IND	Bellevue	18	50	6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	K54AO		Bremerton	15	Relocated	-6
55	716	722						0
56	722	728	KWDK	DAY	Tacoma	18	42	0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740	KUSE-LP	ShopNBC	Seattle	9	Relocated	-6
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794	K67GJ		Pt. Pulley	30	Relocated	-6
68	794	800	K68DL	3ABN	Seattle	2	Relocated	-6
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 156

# of HPTV-DT	16	High Power TV	
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	6	Class A TV	
# of Other	2	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	26	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	24	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	144		
Total MHz Unoccupied	156		
Total White Space	52%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Seattle. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. There are a small number of fixed wireless transmitters south of Seattle, but they do not pose an interference problem.

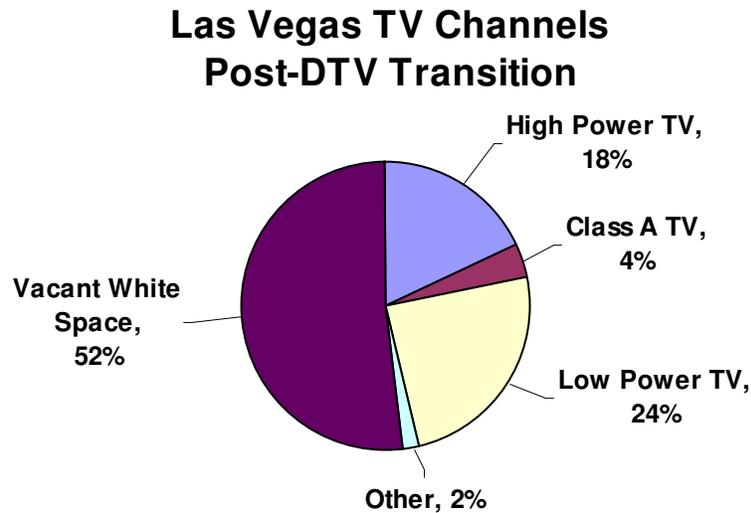
This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Seattle that can be viewed over-the-air in the Seattle area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Seattle area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Seattle area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.



Las Vegas, Nevada – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Las Vegas area will have white space equal to or greater than 52% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Las Vegas Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	9	54
Class A TV	2	12
Low Powered TV	12	72
Other	1	6
Vacant	26	156
Total Occupied	24	144
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		52%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	KVBC-DT	NBC	LAS VEGAS	13.1		0
3	60	66	KVBC	NBC	LAS VEGAS	13.1	2	6
4	66	72						6
5	76	82	KVVU	FOX	HENDERSON	13.2	9	6
6	82	88						6
7	174	180	KLAS-DT	CBS	LAS VEGAS	16.3		0
8	180	186	KLAS	CBS	LAS VEGAS	16.3	7	6
9	186	192	KVVU-DT	FOX	HENDERSON	13.2		0
10	192	198	KLVX	PBS	LAS VEGAS	13.2	11	6
11	198	204	KLVX-DT	PBS	LAS VEGAS	13.2		0
12	204	210	KTNV-DT	ABC	LAS VEGAS	16.3		0
13	210	216	KTNV	ABC	LAS VEGAS	16.3	12	6
14	470	476						6
15	476	482	KINC	UNI	LAS VEGAS	16.3	16	6
16	482	488	KINC-DT	UNI	LAS VEGAS	16.3		0
17	488	494	KEEN-LP	A1	LAS VEGAS	12.1	Assumed	0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	KHDF-CA	HTN	LAS VEGAS	12.1	Assumed	0
20	506	512						6
21	512	518	KVWB	WB	LAS VEGAS	13.2	22	6
22	518	524	KVWB-DT	WB	LAS VEGAS	13.2		0
23	524	530	KLVD-LP		LAS VEGAS	12.6	From 67	0
24	530	536						6
25	536	542	KTUD-CA	UPN	LAS VEGAS	16.3	Assumed	0
26	542	548						6
27	548	554	KELV-LP	TFA	LAS VEGAS	13.2	Assumed	0
28	554	560	KVPX-LP		LAS VEGAS	12.6	From 59	0
29	560	566	KFBT-DT	IND	LAS VEGAS	13.2		0
30	566	572	KEGS-LP	IND	LAS VEGAS	16.3	From 63	0
31	572	578	KNBX-LP	BOX	LAS VEGAS	16.3	Assumed	0
32	578	584						6
33	584	590	KFBT	IND	LAS VEGAS	16.3	29	6
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	KVTE-LP	IND	LAS VEGAS	16.3	Assumed	0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626	KBLR	TEL	PARADISE	13.1	40	6
40	626	632	KBLR-DT	TEL	PARADISE	13		0
41	632	638	K41IO	TBN	LAS VEGAS		Assumed	0
42	638	644						6
43	644	650	K43FO		LAS VEGAS	12.6	Assumed	0
44	650	656						6
45	656	662						6
46	662	668	K46GX	CBS	HENDERSON	18.8	Assumed	0
47	668	674	KGNG-LP		LAS VEGAS	16.2	Assumed	0
48	674	680						6
49	680	686						6
50	686	692	KLSV-LP		LAS VEGAS	12.6	Assumed	0
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746	KVPX-59		LAS VEGAS	12.6	28	0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770	KEGS-LP	IND	LAS VEGAS	16.3	30	0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794	KLVD-LP		LAS VEGAS	12.6	23	0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0
Total WS (MHz)								156

# of HPTV-DT	9	High Power TV
# of Class A	2	Low Power TV - Translator
# of LPTV-DT	12	Class A TV
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope
Total # Vacant	26	Public Safety
Total # Occupied	24	Channel selected for DTV
Total MHz Occupied	144	
Total MHz Unoccupied	156	
Total White Space	52%	



Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Las Vegas. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Las Vegas that can be viewed over-the-air in the Las Vegas area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Las Vegas area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Las Vegas area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

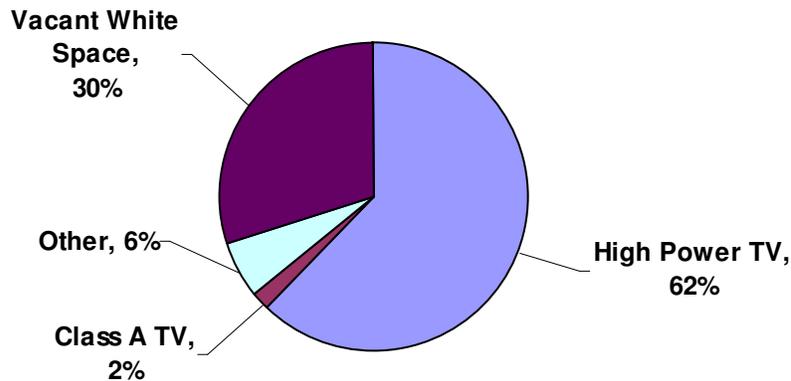


Trenton, New Jersey – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Trenton area will have white space equal to or greater than 30% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

Trenton TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

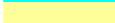
Post-DTV Transition - Trenton Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	31	186
Class A TV	1	6
Low Powered TV	0	0
Other	3	18
Vacant	15	90
Total Occupied	35	210
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		30%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	WCBS	CBS	NEW YORK	54.7	56	6
3	60	66	KYW	CBS	PHILADELPHIA	27	26	6
4	66	72	WNBC	NBC	NEW YORK	55	28	6
5	76	82	WNYW	FOX	NEW YORK	55	44	6
6	82	88	WPVI	ABC	PHILADELPHIA	27	64	6
7	174	180	WABC	ABC	NEW YORK	52	45	6
8	180	186	WNJB-DT	PBS	NEW BRUNSWICK	29	fmr 58	0
9	186	192	WWOR	UPN	SECAUCUS	55	38	0
			WBPH-DT	FMN	BETHLEHEM	39	fmr 60	0
10	192	198	WCAU	NBC	PHILADELPHIA	27	67	6
11	198	204	WPIX	WB	NEW YORK	55	33	6
12	204	210	WHYY	PBS	WILMINGTON	27	55	6
13	210	216	WNET	PBS	NEWARK	55	61	6
14	470	476						6
15	476	482						6
16	482	488						6
17	488	494	WPHL	WB	PHILADELPHIA	27	54	6
18	494	500						6
19	500	506						0
20	506	512						0
21	512	518						6
22	518	524	WNJS-DT	PBS	CAMDEN	38	fmr 23	0
23	524	530	WNJS	PBS	CAMDEN	38	22	6
24	530	536	WNYE-DT	PBS	NEW YORK	55	fmr ch 25	0
25	536	542	WTVE-DT	IND	READING	57	fmr 51	0
			W25AW		Trenton			-6
			WNYE	PBS	NEW YORK	55	24	0
26	542	548	KYW-DT	CBS	PHILADELPHIA	27	fmr 3	0
27	548	554	WGTW-DT	TBN	BURLINGTON	27	fmr 48	0
28	554	560	WNBC-DT	NBC	NEW YORK	55	fmr 4	0
29	560	566	WTFX	FOX	PHILADELPHIA	27	42	6
30	566	572	WPXN-DT	i	NEW YORK	55	fmr 31	0
31	572	578	WPPX-DT	i	WILMINGTON	27	fmr 61	0
			WPXN	i	NEW YORK	55	30	0
32	578	584	WPSG-DT	UPN	PHILADELPHIA	27	fmr 57	0
33	584	590	WPIX-DT	WB	NEW YORK	55	fmr 11	0
34	590	596	WYBE-DT	PBS	PHILADELPHIA	27	fmr 35	0
35	596	602	WYBE	PBS	PHILADELPHIA	27	34	6
36	602	608	WNJU-DT	TEL	LINDEN	52	fmr 47	0
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	WWOR-DT	UPN	SECAUCUS	55	fmr 9	0
39	620	626	WLVT	PBS	ALLENTOWN	38	62	6
40	626	632	WXTV-DT	UNI	PATERSON	55	fmr 41	0
41	632	638	WXTV	UNI	PATERSON	55	40	6
42	638	644	WTFX-DT	FOX	PHILADELPHIA	27	fmr 29	0
43	644	650	WNJT-DT	PBS	TRENTON	7	fmr 52	0
44	650	656	WNYW-DT	FOX	NEW YORK	55	fmr 5	0
45	656	662	WABC-DT	ABC	NEW YORK	52	fmr 7	0
46	662	668	WFMZ-DT	IND	ALLENTOWN	39	fmr 69	0
47	668	674	WNJU	TEL	LINDEN	52	36	6
48	674	680	WGTW	TBN	BURLINGTON	27	27	6
49	680	686						6
50	686	692	WNJN	PBS	MONTCLAIR	52	51	6
51	692	698	WNJN-DT	PBS	MONTCLAIR	52	fmr 50	0
			WTVE	IND	READING	57	25	0

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	WNJT	PBS	TRENTON	7	43	0
53	704	710	WFUT-DT	TFA	NEWARK	55	fmr 53	-6
54	710	716	WPHL-DT	WB	PHILADELPHIA	27	fmr 17	-6
55	716	722	WHYY-DT	PBS	WILMINGTON	27	fmr 12	-6
56	722	728	WCBS-DT	CBS	NEW YORK	55	fmr 2	-6
57	728	734	WPSG	UPN	PHILADELPHIA	27	32	0
58	734	740	WNJB	PBS	NEW BRUNSWICK	29	8	0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752	WBPH	FMN	BETHLEHEM	39	9	0
			WPPX	i	WILMINGTON	47	31	0
61	752	758	WNET-DT	PBS	NEWARK	55	fmr 13	-6
62	758	764	WLVT-DT	PBS	ALLENTOWN	38	fmr 39	-6
63	764	770						0
64	770	776	WPVI-DT	ABC	PHILADELPHIA	27	fmr 6	-6
65	776	782	WUVP	UNI	VINELAND	37	fmr 66	0
66	782	788	WUVP-DT	UNI	VINELAND	37	65	-6
67	788	794	WCAU-DT	NBC	PHILADELPHIA	27	fmr 10	-6
68	794	800	WFUT	TFA	NEWARK	55	53	0
69	800	806	WFMZ	IND	ALLENTOWN	38.5	46	0
Total WS (MHz)								90

# of HPTV-DT	31	High Power TV	
# of Class A	1	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	0	Class A TV	
# of Other	3	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	15	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	35	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	210		
Total MHz Unoccupied	90		
Total White Space	30%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Trenton. CEA's listing was then cross-referenced with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. Channels with public safety devices were deemed occupied.

This combined station listing was cross-referenced with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Trenton that can be viewed over-the-air in Mercer County were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. The radio telescopes operating in channel 37 were excluded from the white space calculation. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of Mercer County (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are far greater than this estimate.

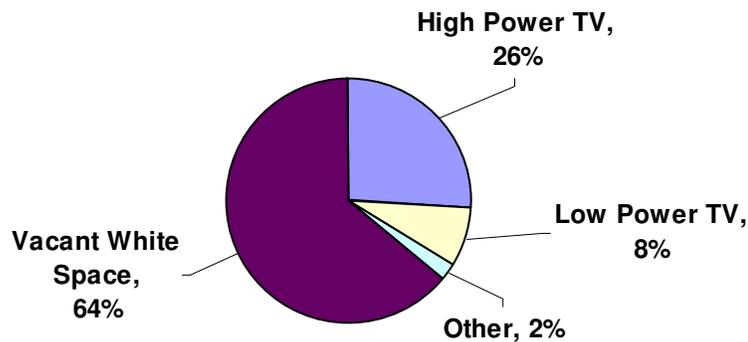


Richmond, Virginia – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Richmond area will have white space equal to or greater than 64% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Richmond TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Richmond Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	13	78
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	4	24
Other	1	6
Vacant	32	192
Total Occupied	18	108
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		64%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	WTKR	CBS	NORFOLK	74.5	40	6
4	66	72						6
5	76	82						6
6	82	88	WTVR	CBS	RICHMOND	1.7	25	6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	WRIC	ABC	PETERSBURG	9	22	6
9	186	192						6
10	192	198	WAVY	NBC	PORTSMOUTH	72.5	31	6
11	198	204						6
12	204	210	WWBT	NBC	RICHMOND	4.8	54	6
13	210	216	WVEC	ABC	HAMPTON	74.4	41	6
14	470	476						6
15	476	482	WHRO	PBS	HAMPTON-	73.4	16	6
16	482	488	WHRO-DT	PBS	HAMPTON-	73.4		0
17	488	494	WXOB-LP		RICHMOND	6.3	Assumed	0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	WCAV	CBS	CHARLOTTESVILLE		Assumed	0
20	506	512						6
21	512	518						6
22	518	524	WRIC-DT	ABC	PETERSBURG	9		0
23	524	530	WCVE	PBS	RICHMOND	9.1	42	6
24	530	536						6
25	536	542	WTVR-DT	CBS	RICHMOND	9.1		0
26	542	548	WRLH-DT	FOX	RICHMOND	9.1		0
27	548	554						6
28	554	560						6
29	560	566	WVIR	NBC	CHARLOTTESVILL	63.6	30	6
30	566	572						6
31	572	578	WAVY-DT	NBC	PORTSMOUTH	72.5		0
32	578	584	WVIR-DT	NBC	CHARLOTTESVILL	63.6		0
33	584	590						6
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	WRLH	FOX	RICHMOND	14.3	26	6
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626	W39CO	TRY	RICHMOND		Assumed	0
40	626	632	WTKR-DT	CBS	NORFOLK	74.5		0
41	632	638	WVEC-DT	ABC	HAMPTON	74.4		0
42	638	644	WCVE-DT	PBS	RICHMOND	9.1		0
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	WCVW-DT	PBS	RICHMOND	9		0
45	656	662	WKYV-LP		KEYSVILLE	11.3	Assumed	0
46	662	668						6
47	668	674	WUPV-DT	UPN	ASHLAND	16.5		0
48	674	680	WRID-LP	DAY	RICHMOND	8.3	Assumed	0
49	680	686						6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	WWBT-DT	NBC	RICHMOND	4.8	Assumed	-6
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734	WCVW	PBS	RICHMOND	9	44	0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782	WUPV	UPN	ASHLAND	16.5	47	0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 192

# of HPTV-DT	13	High Power TV	
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	4	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	32	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	18	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	108		
Total MHz Unoccupied	192		
Total White Space	64%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association’s “Antenna Web” online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Virginia Capitol Building is located. CEA’s listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity’s Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC’s TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. Though there are some public safety mobile radios licensed in channel 17 for Stafford, VA, they are far enough away from the Channel 17 transmitter so as to cause no interference.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Richmond that can be viewed over-the-air in the Richmond area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC’s CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Richmond area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Richmond area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

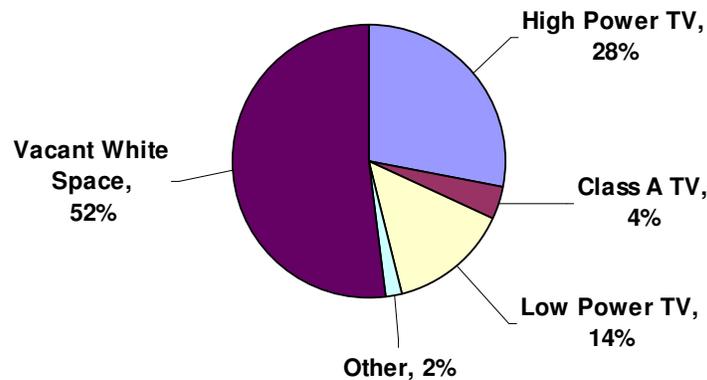


Omaha – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Omaha area will have white space equal to or greater than 52% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Omaha TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Omaha Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	14	84
Class A TV	2	12
Low Powered TV	7	42
Other	1	6
Vacant	26	156
Total Occupied	24	144
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		52%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66	KMTV	CBS	OMAHA	5.7	45	6
4	66	72	KTIV	NBC	SIoux CITY	92.8	41	6
5	76	82						6
6	82	88	WOWT	NBC	OMAHA	5.8	22	6
7	174	180	KETV	ABC	OMAHA	5.7	20	6
8	180	186	KLKN	ABC	LINCOLN, NE	52.2	31	6
9	186	192	KCAU	ABC	SIoux CITY	92.8	30	6
10	192	198	KOLN	CBS	LINCOLN, NE	72.2	25	6
11	198	204						6
12	204	210	KUON	PBS	LINCOLN	28.3	40	6
13	210	216						6
14	470	476	KMEG	CBS	SIoux CITY	92.7	39	6
15	476	482	KXVO	WB	OMAHA	19.9	38	6
16	482	488						6
17	488	494	KYNE-DT	PBS	OMAHA	3.8		0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506						6
20	506	512	KETV-DT	ABC	OMAHA	5.7		0
21	512	518						6
22	518	524	WOWT-DT	NBC	OMAHA	5.8		0
23	524	530						6
24	530	536	KKAZ-CA		OMAHA	10	Assumed	0
25	536	542	KOLN-DT	CBS	LINCOLN, NE	72.2		0
26	542	548	KYNE	PBS	OMAHA	3.8	17	6
27	548	554						6
28	554	560	K28FS		FREMONT, OMAHA	16.3	Assumed	0
29	560	566						6
30	566	572	KCAU-DT	ABC	SIoux CITY	92.8		0
31	572	578	KLKN-DT	ABC	LINCOLN, NE	52.2		0
32	578	584	KBIN	PBS	COUNCIL BLUFFS	5.3	33	6
33	584	590	KBIN-DT	PBS	COUNCIL BLUFFS	5.2		0
34	590	596	KAZO-LP	WB	OMAHA	2.5	Assumed	0
35	596	602	KHIN-DT	PBS	RED OAK	35.7		0
36	602	608	KHIN	PBS	RED OAK	35.7	35	6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KXVO-DT	WB	OMAHA	19.9		0
39	620	626	KMEG-DT	CBS	SIoux CITY	92.7		0
40	626	632	KUON-DT	PBS	Lincoln	30		0
41	632	638	KTIV-DT	NBC	SIoux CITY	92.8		0
42	638	644	KPTM	FOX	OMAHA	19.9	43	6
43	644	650	KPTM-DT	FOX	OMAHA	19.9		0
44	650	656						6
45	656	662	KMTV-DT	CBS	OMAHA	5.7		0
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686						6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	K52GP		COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA	5.1		-6
53	704	710	K53EY		OMAHA, NE	7.3		-6
54	710	716	K54GL		COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA	5.1		-6
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758	K61GA		OMAHA, NE	0.4		-6
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782	KOHA-LP		OMAHA, NE	5.9	48	-6
66	782	788						0
67	788	794	KVSS-LP		OMAHA, NE	5.3	50	-6
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 156

# of HPTV-DT	14	High Power TV	
# of Class A	2	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	7	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	26	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	24	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	144		
Total MHz Unoccupied	156		
Total White Space	52%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Omaha. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Omaha that can be viewed over-the-air in the Omaha area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Omaha area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Omaha area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

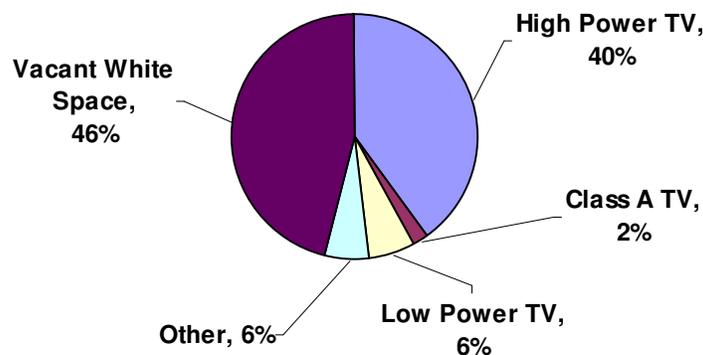


Manchester, New Hampshire – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Manchester area will have white space equal to or greater than 46% of the digital broadcast spectrum after the DTV transition is completed.

Manchester TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Manchester Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	20	120
Class A TV	1	6
Low Powered TV	3	18
Other	3	18
Vacant	23	138
Total Occupied	27	162
Total	50	300
Percentage Whites Space		46%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	WGBH	PBS	BOSTON	48.3	19	6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	WBZ	CBS	BOSTON	48	30	6
5	76	82	WCVB	ABC	BOSTON	48	20	6
6	82	88	WCSH	NBC	PORTLAND, ME	71	44	6
7	174	180	WHDH	NBC	BOSTON	49	42	6
8	180	186	WMTW-TV	ABC	POLAND SPRING, ME	69	46	6
9	186	192	WMUR	ABC	MANCHESTER	6	59	6
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	WENH	PBS	DURHAM	18	57	6
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	WYCN-LP		NASHUA, NH	18	assumed	0
14	470	476						0
15	476	482						6
16	482	488						0
17	488	494						6
18	494	500	WMFP-DT					0
19	500	506	WGBH-DT					0
20	506	512	WCVB-DT					0
21	512	518	WPXG	i	CONCORD	15	33	6
22	518	524						6
23	524	530	WUTF-DT					0
24	530	536	WVTA-DT	PBS	WINDSOR, VT			0
25	536	542	WFXT	FOX	BOSTON	49	31	6
26	542	548						6
27	548	554	WUNI	UNI	WORCESTER	47	assumed	0
28	554	560	W28CM		MANCHESTER	79	assumed	0
29	560	566						6
30	566	572	WBZ-DT					0
31	572	578	WFXT-DT			59		0
32	578	584	WBPX-DT					0
33	584	590	W33AK	FMN	NASHUA	16	assumed	-6
			WPXG-DT	i	CONCORD	15		0
34	590	596	WNEU-DT	TEL	MERRIMACK	6		0
35	596	602	WZMY-DT	IND	DERRY			0
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	WSBK	UPN	BOSTON	49	39	6
39	620	626	WSBK-DT					0
40	626	632						6
41	632	638	WVTA	PBS	WINDSOR, VT		24	0
			WLVI-DT					0
42	638	644	WHDH-DT					0
43	644	650	WGBX-DT					0
44	650	656	WGBX	PBS	BOSTON	48	43	0
			WCSH-DT	NBC	PORTLAND, ME	71		0
45	656	662						6
46	662	668	WMTW-TV	ABC	POLAND SPRING, ME	69		0
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686	WEKW-DT	PBS	KEENE			0
50	686	692	WZMY	IND	DERRY	18	35	6
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704	WEKW-TV		KEENE, NH	46	49	0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728	WLVI-TV	WB	CAMBRIDGE, MA	49	41	0
57	728	734	WENH-DT	PBS	DURHAM	18		-6
58	734	740						0
59	740	746	WMUR-DT	ABC	MANCHESTER	6		-6
60	746	752	WNEU	TEL	MERRIMACK	6	34	0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764	WMFP	SAH	LAWRENCE	48	18	0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788	WUTF	TFA	MARLBOROUGH	42	23	0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800	WBPX	i	BOSTON	48	32	0
69	800	806						0
Total WS (MHz)								138

# of HPTV-DT	20	High Power TV	
# of Class A	1	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	3	Class A TV	
# of Other	3	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	23	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	27	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	162		
Total MHz Unoccupied	138		
Total White Space	46%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was downtown Manchester. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Manchester that can be viewed over-the-air in the Manchester-Concord-Nashua area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. The radio telescopes operating in channel 37 were excluded from the white space calculation. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Manchester area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Manchester-Concord-Nashua area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.



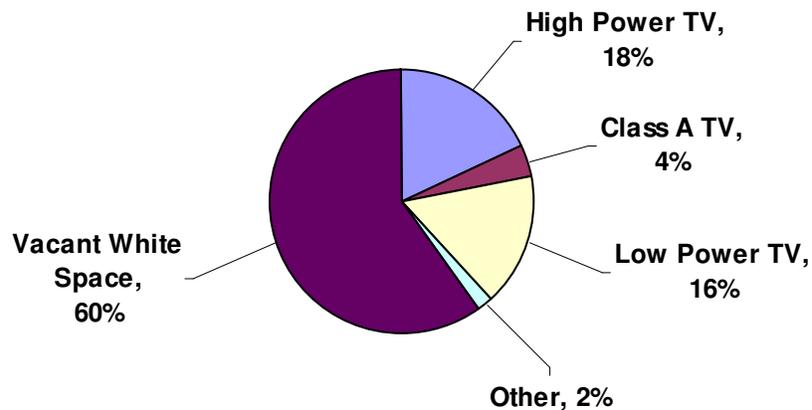
NEW AMERICA
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Little Rock, Arkansas – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Little Rock area will have white space equal to or greater than 60% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Little Rock TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Little Rock Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	9	54
Class A TV	2	12
Low Powered TV	8	48
Other	1	6
Vacant	30	180
Total Occupied	20	120
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		60%

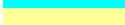
Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	KETS	PBS	LITTLE ROCK	19.3	5	6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72	KARK	NBC	LITTLE ROCK	13.1	32	6
5	76	82	KETS-DT	PBS	LITTLE ROCK	19.3		0
6	82	88						6
7	174	180	KATV	ABC	LITTLE ROCK	19.3	22	6
8	180	186						6
9	186	192	KZJG-LP		LITTLE ROCK	4		0
10	192	198						6
11	198	204	KTHV	CBS	LITTLE ROCK	13.1	12	6
12	204	210	KTHV-DT	CBS	LITTLE ROCK	13.1		0
13	210	216						6
14	470	476	KHUG-LP		LITTLE ROCK	4.3		0
15	476	482						6
16	482	488	KLRT	FOX	LITTLE ROCK	12.7	30	6
17	488	494						6
18	494	500						6
19	500	506						6
20	506	512	KKYK-CA	i	LITTLE ROCK	12.9	Assumed	0
21	512	518						6
22	518	524	KATV-DT	ABC	LITTLE ROCK	19.3		0
23	524	530						6
24	530	536	KVTN-DT	IND	PINE BLUFF	19.9		0
25	536	542	KVTN	IND	PINE BLUFF	19.9	24	6
26	542	548						6
27	548	554						6
28	554	560	KJLR-LP	UAT	LITTLE ROCK	0.2	Assumed	0
29	560	566						6
30	566	572	KLRT-DT	FOX	LITTLE ROCK	12.7		0
31	572	578						6
32	578	584	KARK-DT	NBC	LITTLE ROCK	13.1		0
33	584	590						6
34	590	596	K34FH	TBN	LITTLE ROCK	12.7	Assumed	0
35	596	602						6
36	602	608	KKAP		LITTLE ROCK	12.3	Assumed	0
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	KASN	UPN	PINE BLUFF	21.3	39	6
39	620	626	KASN-DT	UPN	PINE BLUFF	21.3		0
40	626	632	K36DR		EL DORADO		Assumed	0
41	632	638						6
42	638	644	KWBF	WB	LITTLE ROCK	12.9	43	6
43	644	650						6
44	650	656	KWBF-DT	WB	LITTLE ROCK	0.2		0
45	656	662						6
46	662	668						6
47	668	674						6
48	674	680	K27FF		EL DORADO, AR	12.5	Assumed	0
49	680	686						6
50	686	692	KHTE-LP	REL	LITTLE ROCK	12.9	Assumed	0
51	692	698						6

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716						0
55	716	722	K55GE		LITTLE ROCK	1	Relocated	-6
56	722	728						0
57	728	734						0
58	734	740	KLRA-LP	UNI	LITTLE ROCK	12.9	Relocated	-6
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 180

# of HPTV-DT	9	High Power TV	
# of Class A	2	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	8	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	30	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	20	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	120		
Total MHz Unoccupied	180		
Total White Space	60%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association’s “Antenna Web” online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the State Capitol Building is located. CEA’s listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity’s Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC’s TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Little Rock that can be viewed over-the-air in the Little Rock area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC’s CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Little Rock area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Little Rock area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

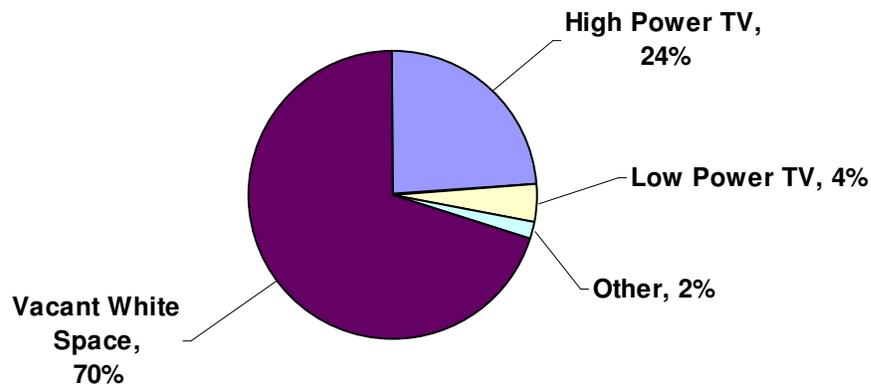


Columbia, South Carolina – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Columbia area will have white space equal to or greater than 70% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Columbia TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition - Columbia Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	12	84
Class A TV	0	0
Low Powered TV	2	12
Other	1	6
Vacant	35	210
Total Occupied	15	90
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		70%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60						6
3	60	66						6
4	66	72						6
5	76	82						6
6	82	88	WJBF	ABC	AUGUSTA	61.5	42	6
7	174	180						6
8	180	186	WOLO-DT	ABC	COLUMBIA	17.5		0
9	186	192						6
10	192	198	WIS	NBC	COLUMBIA	18.1	41	6
11	198	204						6
12	204	210	WRDW	CBS	AUGUSTA	61.8	31	6
13	210	216						6
14	470	476						6
15	476	482						6
16	482	488						6
17	488	494	WLTX-DT	CBS	COLUMBIA	16.9		0
18	494	500						6
19	500	506	WLTX	CBS	COLUMBIA	16.9	17	6
20	506	512						6
21	512	518	W21CA		COLUMBIA		Assumed	0
22	518	524						6
23	524	530						6
24	530	536						6
25	536	542	WOLO	ABC	COLUMBIA	17.5	8	6
26	542	548	WAGT	NBC	AUGUSTA	61	30	6
27	548	554	WRJA	PBS	SUMTER	44.4	28	6
28	554	560	WRJA-DT	PBS	SUMTER	44.4		0
29	560	566						6
30	566	572	WAGT-DT	NBC	AUGUSTA	61		0
31	572	578	WRDW-DT	CBS	AUGUSTA	61.8		0
32	578	584	WRLK-DT	PBS	COLUMBIA	10.1		0
33	584	590						6
34	590	596						6
35	596	602	WRLK	PBS	COLUMBIA	10.1	32	6
36	602	608						6
37	608	614						0
38	614	620						6
39	620	626	WBHQ-DT	WB	SUMTER	17.5		0
40	626	632						6
41	632	638	WIS-DT	NBC	COLUMBIA	18.1		0
42	638	644	WJBF-DT	ABC	AUGUSTA	61.5		0
43	644	650						6
44	650	656						6
45	656	662						6
46	662	668						6
47	668	674	WZRB	UPN	COLUMBIA	3.9	Assumed	0
48	674	680	WACH-DT	FOX	COLUMBIA	17.5		0
49	680	686						6
50	686	692						6
51	692	698	WFXG-DT	FOX	AUGUSTA	61		0

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	WFXG	FOX	AUGUSTA	61	51	0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728						0
57	728	734	WACH	FOX	COLUMBIA	3.9	48	0
58	734	740						0
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770	WBHQ	WB	SUMTER	17.5	39	0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782						0
66	782	788						0
67	788	794	W67DP		COLUMBIA		Assumed	-6
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0

Total WS (MHz) 210

# of HPTV-DT	12	High Power TV	
# of Class A	0	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	2	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	35	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	15	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	90		
Total MHz Unoccupied	210		
Total White Space	70%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association’s “Antenna Web” online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Columbia Municipal Court is located. CEA’s listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity’s Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC’s TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting in or near Columbia that can be viewed over-the-air in the Columbia area were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC’s CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Columbia area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of the Columbia area), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.

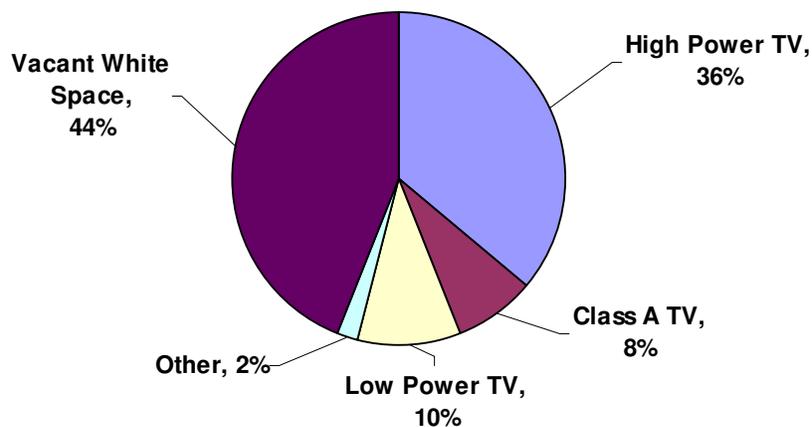


Baton Rouge, Louisiana – Public Airwaves for Wireless Broadband

The DTV bill is a signal moment in American broadband policy—freeing up the public airwaves for new wireless broadband technologies. Congress should move to open the unused digital television channels, or “white spaces”, for wireless broadband. How much white space is available?

The Baton Rouge area will have white space equal to or greater than 44% of the digital broadcast spectrum, even after the DTV transition is completed.

Baton Rouge TV Channels Post-DTV Transition



The transition to digital TV offers a critical opportunity to use an underutilized public resource—the empty broadcast channels, known as “white space”—to foster universal, affordable broadband Internet services. Unlocking these airwaves would allow entrepreneurs to provide affordable, competitive high-speed wireless Internet services to consumers that lack access today, or have access only to services so expensive they remain out of reach. Virtually every market in the country has empty broadcast channels. In most rural areas, there are more empty channels than occupied channels. Even in urban areas, a substantial amount of spectrum could be made available for wireless broadband.

Post-DTV Transition – Baton Rouge Area		
	# of Channels	MHz
High Powered TV	19	108
Class A TV	4	24
Low Powered TV	4	30
Other	1	6
Vacant	22	132
Total Occupied	28	168
Total	50	300
Percentage White Space		44%

Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
2	54	60	WBRZ	ABC	BATON ROUGE	10.9	13	6
3	60	66	KATC	ABC	LAFAYETTE	77.9	28	6
4	66	72	WWL	CBS	NEW ORLEANS	76.4	36	6
5	76	82						6
6	82	88	WDSU	NBC	NEW ORLEANS	79.3	43	6
7	174	180	K07WE		BATON ROUGE	5	Assumed	0
8	180	186	WVUE	FOX	NEW ORLEANS	79.7	29	6
9	186	192	WAFB	CBS	BATON ROUGE	6.8	46	6
10	192	198	KLFY	CBS	LAFAYETTE	67.9	56	6
11	198	204	KPBN-LP	A1	BATON ROUGE	4.2	Assumed	0
12	204	210						6
13	210	216	WBRZ-DT	ABC	BATON ROUGE	10.9		0
14	470	476	WHNO-DT					0
15	476	482	KADN	FOX	LAFAYETTE	63.4	16	6
16	482	488	KADN-DT					0
17	488	494	WMAU	PBS	BUDE	68	18	6
18	494	500	WMAU-DT					0
19	500	506	KZUP-CA	IND	BATON ROUGE	1.9	Assumed	0
20	506	512	WHNO	IND	NEW ORLEANS	76.7	14	6
21	512	518	WBRL-CA	WB	BATON ROUGE	1.9	Assumed	0
22	518	524						6
23	524	530	KLPB-DT					0
24	530	536	KLPB	PBS	LAFAYETTE	77.8	23	6
25	536	542	WLPB-DT	PBS	BATON ROUGE	6.2		0
26	542	548	WGNO	ABC	NEW ORLEANS	76	15	6
27	548	554	WLPB	PBS	BATON ROUGE	6.2	25	6
28	554	560	KATC-DT	ABC				0
29	560	566	WVUE-DT					0
30	566	572						6
31	572	578	WLAE-DT					0
32	578	584	WLAE	PBS	NEW ORLEANS	78.7	31	6
33	584	590	WVLA	NBC	BATON ROUGE	11.2	34	6
34	590	596	WVLA-DT	NBC	BATON ROUGE	6.1		0
35	596	602						6
36	602	608	WWL-DT					0
37	608	614						0
38	614	620	WNOL-TV	WB	NEW ORLEANS	76	40	0
39	620	626	WSTY-LP	IND	BATON ROUGE	9.4	Assumed	0
40	626	632	WNOL-DT					0
41	632	638	KBTR-CA	IND	BATON ROUGE	1.4	Assumed	0
42	638	644						6
43	644	650	WDSU-DT					0
44	650	656	WGMB	FOX	BATON ROUGE	11.2	45	6
45	656	662	WGMB-DT	FOX	BATON ROUGE	11.2		0
46	662	668	WAFB-DT	CBS	BATON ROUGE	1.7		0
47	668	674						6
48	674	680						6
49	680	686	WPXL	i	NEW ORLEANS	76.7	50	6
50	686	692	WPXL-DT					0
51	692	698						0

High Power TV
Low Power TV - Translator
Class A TV
Radio Telescope
Public Safety
Channel selected for DTV



Chnl	MHz start	MHz stop	Callsign	Net	Location	Miles Away	DTV Info	Post-Trans WS
52	698	704						0
53	704	710						0
54	710	716	WUPL	UPN	SLIDELL, LA	73.6	24	0
55	716	722						0
56	722	728	KLFY-DT				Assumed	-6
57	728	734						0
58	734	740	K58GB	TBN	Baton Rouge		Assumed	-6
59	740	746						0
60	746	752						0
61	752	758						0
62	758	764						0
63	764	770						0
64	770	776						0
65	776	782	KBTR-CA		BATON ROUGE	4.4	Assumed	-6
66	782	788						0
67	788	794						0
68	794	800						0
69	800	806						0
Total WS (MHz)								132

# of HPTV-DT	18	High Power TV	
# of Class A	4	Low Power TV - Translator	
# of LPTV-DT	5	Class A TV	
# of Other	1	Radio Telescope	
Total # Vacant	22	Public Safety	
Total # Occupied	28	Channel selected for DTV	
Total MHz Occupied	168		
Total MHz Unoccupied	132		
Total White Space	44%		

Methodology

TV channel assignments were compiled using a variety of data sources to ensure accuracy. The preliminary channel line-up was taken from the Consumer Electronic Association's "Antenna Web" online resource (www.antennaweb.org), which lists all available signals from a given zip code. In this case, the base zip code used was the one in which the Baton Rouge State Capitol Building is located. CEA's listing was then expanded with data from the Center for Public Integrity's Media Tracker Database (www.publicintegrity.org/telecom/) and the television license query engine at REC Networks (www.recnet.com/cdbs/fmq.php). All of these databases consist of information taken from the FCC. A final check was performed using the FCC's TV TVQ Database Query (<http://www.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/audio/tvq.html>). FCC databases were also searched to determine if any public safety organizations operated in the TV band. According to the FCC's ULS database, no public safety licenses are active between channels 14 and 20 in Baton Rouge.

This combined station listing was cross-checked with multiple local television guides to determine which channels are available over the air. All stations broadcasting or licensed in or near Baton Rouge that can be viewed over-the-air were included. The full list of stations was then searched in the FCC's CBDS database to determine station class and DTV channel selection. In all cases, it was presumed that currently broadcasting channels would remain broadcasting in digital. Channel 37, which is reserved for radio telescopes, was assumed to remain off limits for all other transmitters. Spectrum occupied for producer multimedia use or for other industrial purposes was not included in the white space analysis. All of these pre-existing low-power devices could co-exist without interference in an unlicensed band. Because broadcast transmitters are located at various distances from different parts of the Baton Rouge area (and therefore have signals that reach different parts of Baton Rouge), it is likely that the white spaces available in the city are greater than this estimate.



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