

WTBS-LPD – 90 day STA status report to FCC

Prism Broadcasting Network, Inc. (“Licensee”), licensee of LPTV station WTBS-LPD, Atlanta, GA (Facility ID 53584), herein provides the written report relative to WTBS-LPD’s operation with an ATSC 3.0 DTV signal on RF channel 6 (82-88 MHz), combined with an analog FM signal on 87.75 MHz radiating from the same antenna.

The following information is included in this report:

- Detailing any reports of interference to other licensed users the station has received
- Any interference between WTBS-LPD’s video and audio services that in any way limits the coverage of its video
- A demonstration that WTBS-LPD’s audio and video coverage reach similar populations

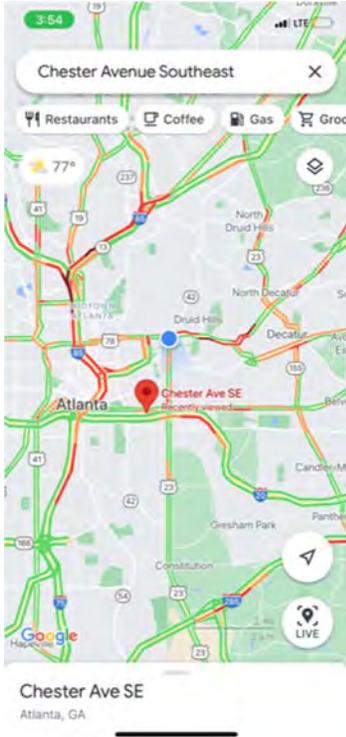
The first item can be addressed immediately. WTBS-LPD has not received any reports of interference from other licensed users.

To address the second and third request, WTBS-LPD performed a field test on Tuesday, November 9th, 2021 to review the actual reception in the field. The tests were performed using a Sony Bravia X85J as the ATSC 3.0 receiver and a standard car receiver for the FM signal.

The receive antenna for the ATSC 3.0 signal was a CLEARSTREAM 2MAX HDTV receive antenna. The receive antenna for the FM signal was the standard vehicle whip antenna. Reception tests were made at the transmitter site, very near the base of the tower, and then at six other sites in the area at varying distances from the transmitter tower. Measurements were made by stopping at various locations, holding the receive antenna outside of the vehicle, and monitoring the display for quality signal. Pictures of video capture at all stops and screenshots of the location relative to the tower site are included below. Distances range from 1 mile to 20 miles.



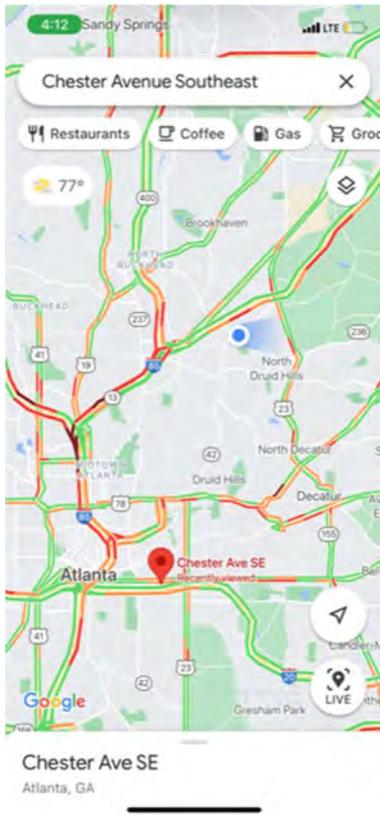
Video Capture At Tower Base



Second Monitor Point Location



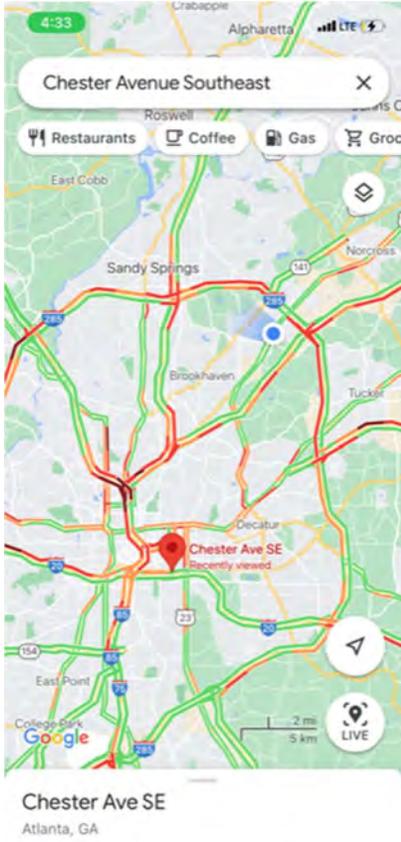
Video Capture From Second Monitor Point



Third Monitor Point Location



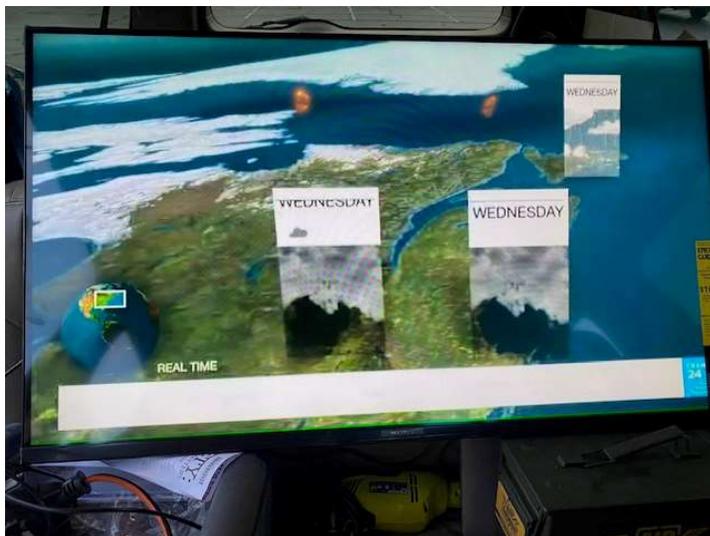
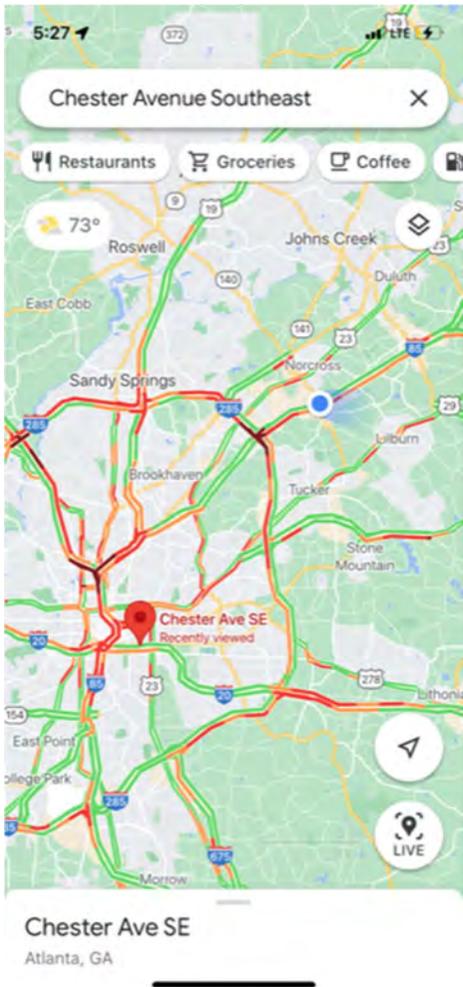
Video Capture From Third Monitor Point



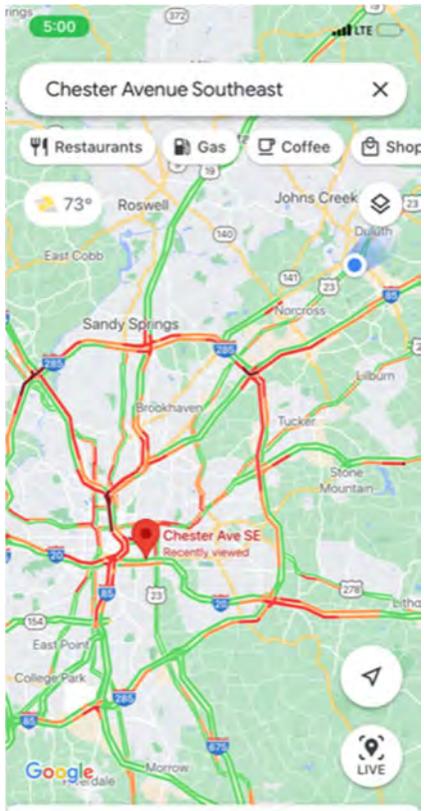
Fourth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fourth Monitor Point



Video Capture From Fifth Monitor Point



Chester Ave SE
Atlanta, GA

Sixth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Sixth Monitor Point

The transmit antenna is an omnioiod pattern, and the terrain around the Atlanta area is relatively flat, so it was assumed that the direction of the receive site from the transmit tower was not significant.

The FM reception was simply monitored by tuning the vehicle radio to the 87.75 MHz signal of WTBS-LPD's FM carrier, and noting whether audio was received. There was no audible interference noted in any of the test locations.

In conclusion, we are confident from our testing that we find no evidence that the addition of the FM analog signal in the channel 6 frequencies (82-88 MHz) causes interference that would limit the coverage of the DTV signal. In addition, in testing over a significant part of the overall coverage area, we find that the DTV and FM signals have similar coverage, and reach similar populations.

WTBS-LPD – 90 day STA status report to FCC

Prism Broadcasting Network, Inc. (“Licensee”), licensee of LPTV station WTBS-LPD, Atlanta, GA (Facility ID 53584), herein provides the third written report relative to WTBS-LPD’s operation with an ATSC 3.0 DTV signal on RF channel 6 (82-88 MHz), combined with an analog FM signal on 87.75 MHz radiating from the same antenna.

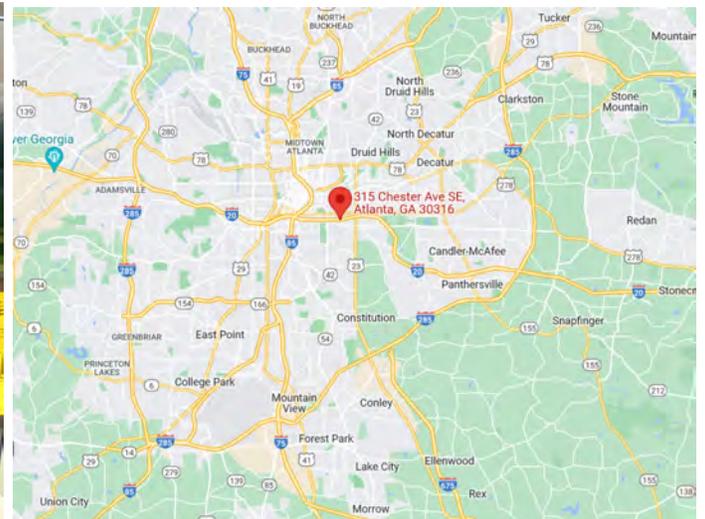
The following information is included in this report:

- Detailing any reports of interference to other licensed users the station has received
- Any interference between WTBS-LPD’s video and audio services that in any way limits the coverage of its video
- A demonstration that WTBS-LPD’s audio and video coverage reach similar populations

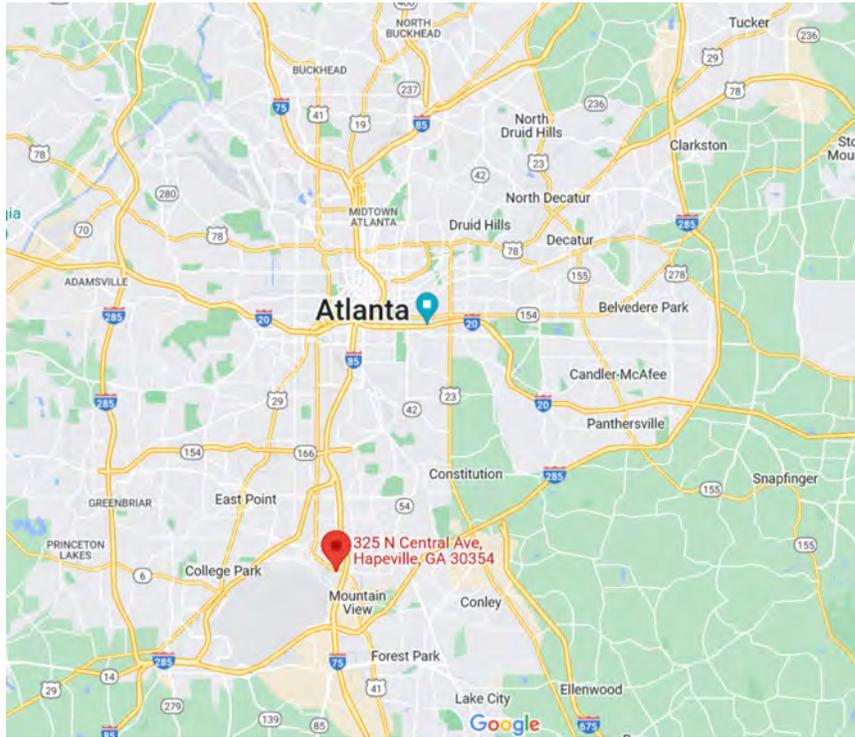
WTBS-LPD has still not received any reports of interference from other licensed users.

WTBS-LPD performed a field test on Saturday, April 23rd, 2022 to review the actual reception in the field. The same equipment was used as last time for consistency. The tests were performed using a Sony Bravia X85J as the ATSC 3.0 receiver and a standard car receiver for the FM signal.

The receive antenna for the ATSC 3.0 signal was a CLEARSTREAM 2MAX HDTV receive antenna. The receive antenna for the FM signal was the standard vehicle whip antenna. Reception tests were made at the base of the transmit tower, and then in 5 mile increments moving from the tower. Measurements were made by stopping at various locations, holding the receive antenna outside of the vehicle, and monitoring the display for quality signal. Pictures of video capture at all stops and screenshots of the location relative to the tower site are included below. Distance ranges from 1 mile to 20 miles. Apologies are made for the glare in the captures, it was impossible to avoid.



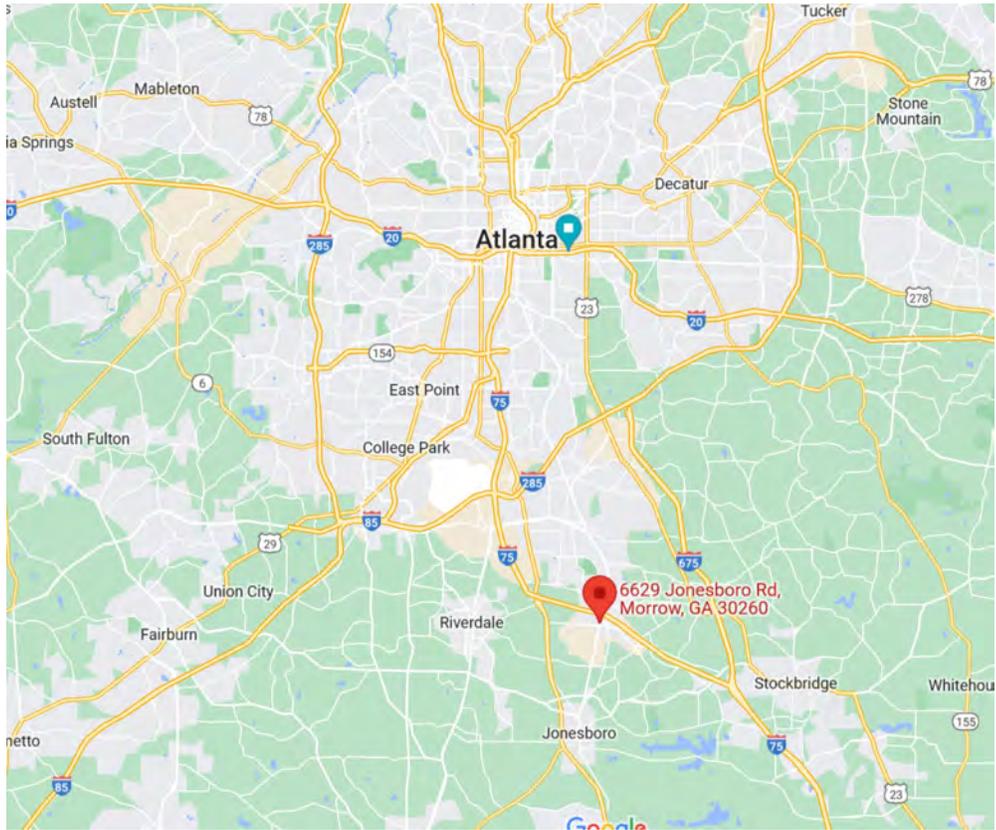
Video Capture At Tower Base



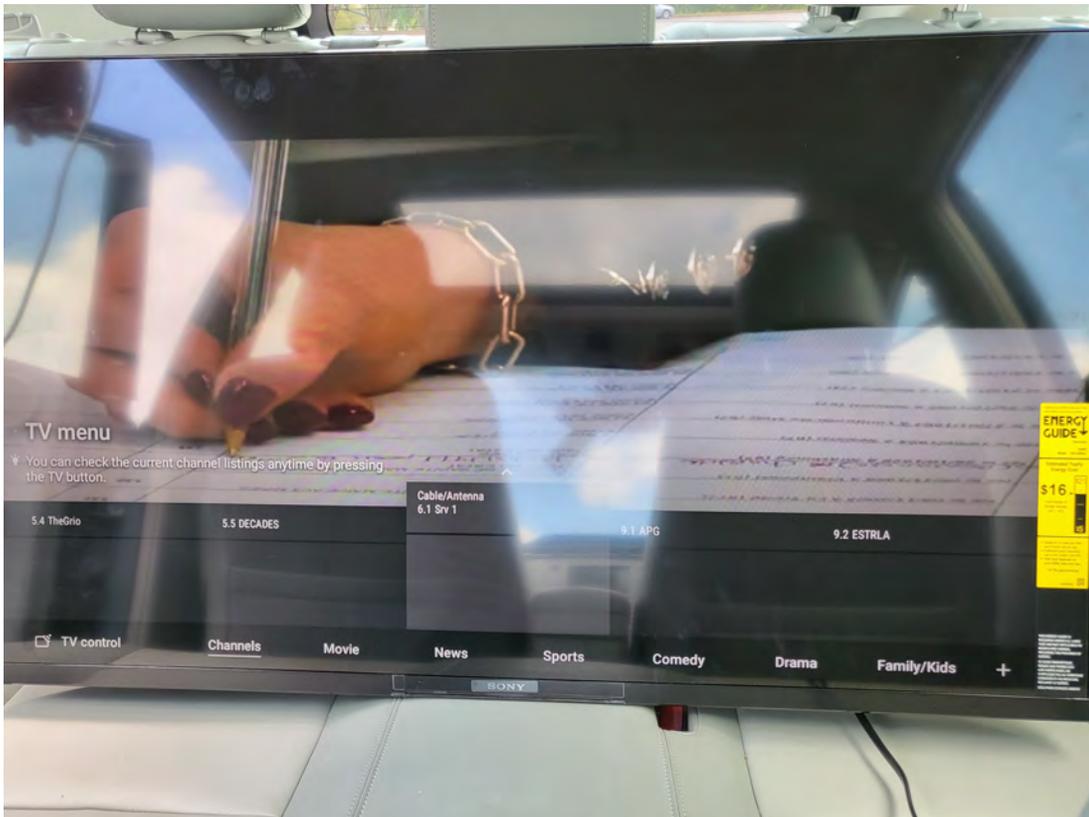
Second Monitor Point Location



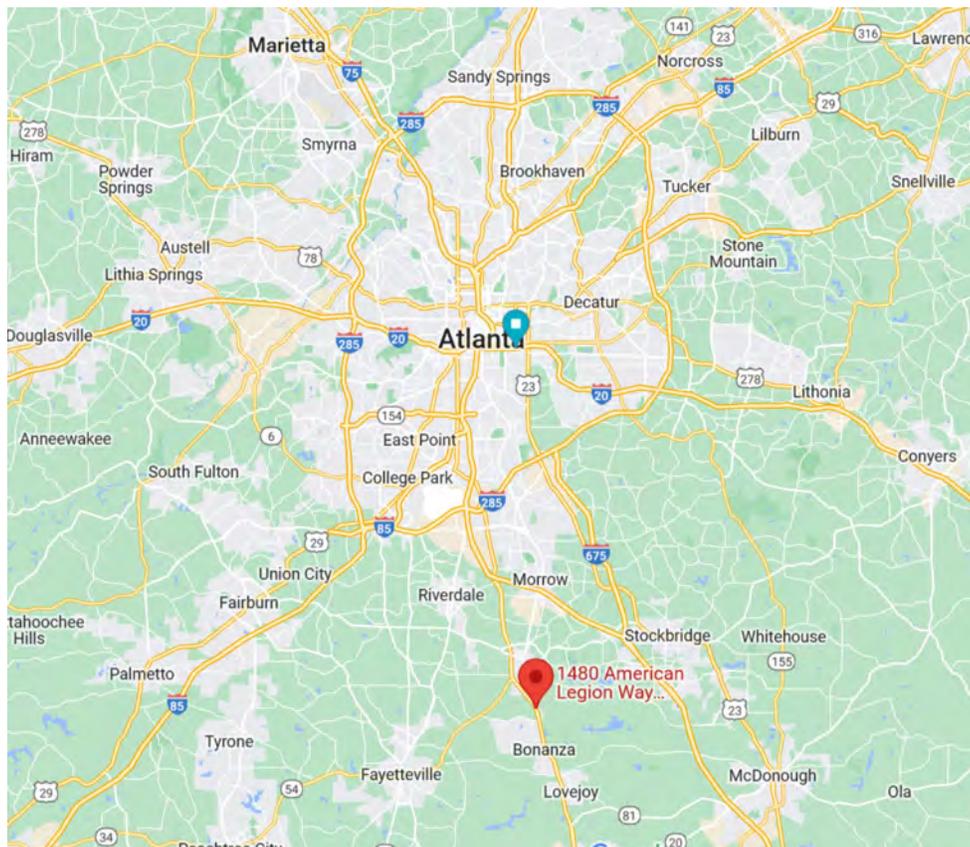
Video Capture From Second Monitor Point



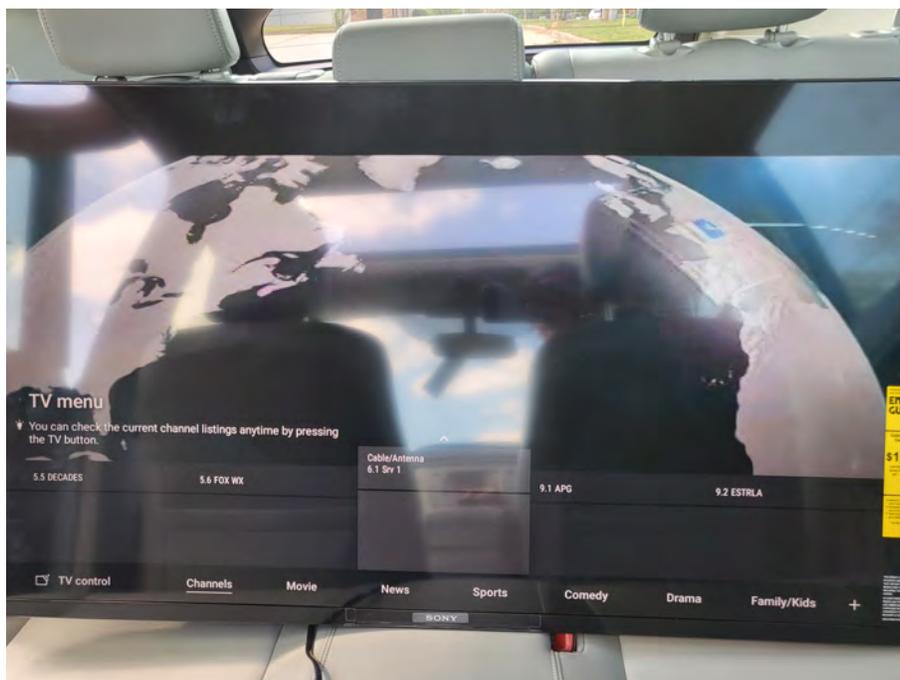
Third Monitor Point Location



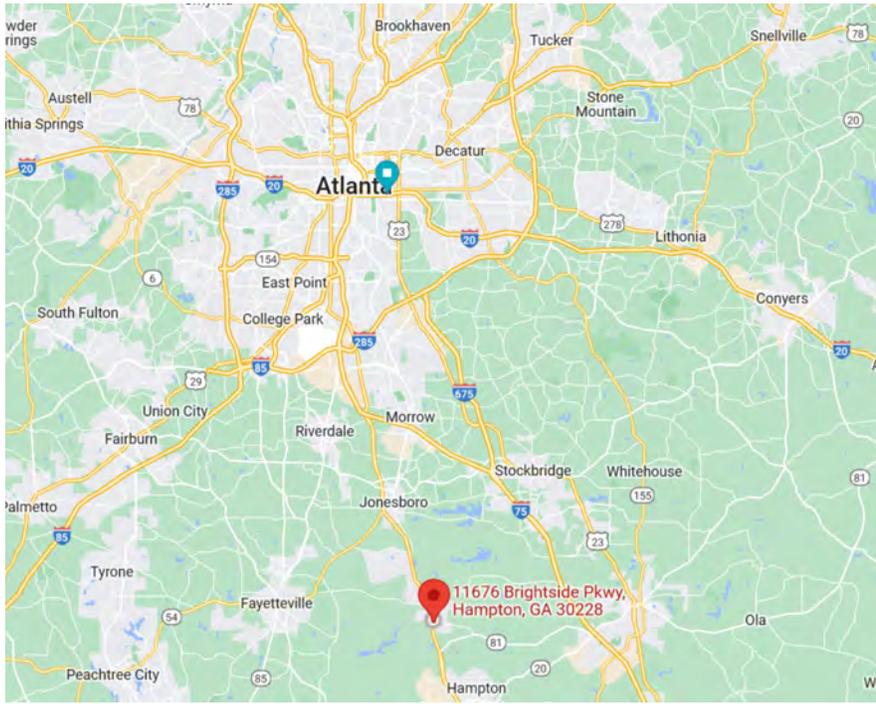
Video Capture From Third Monitor Point



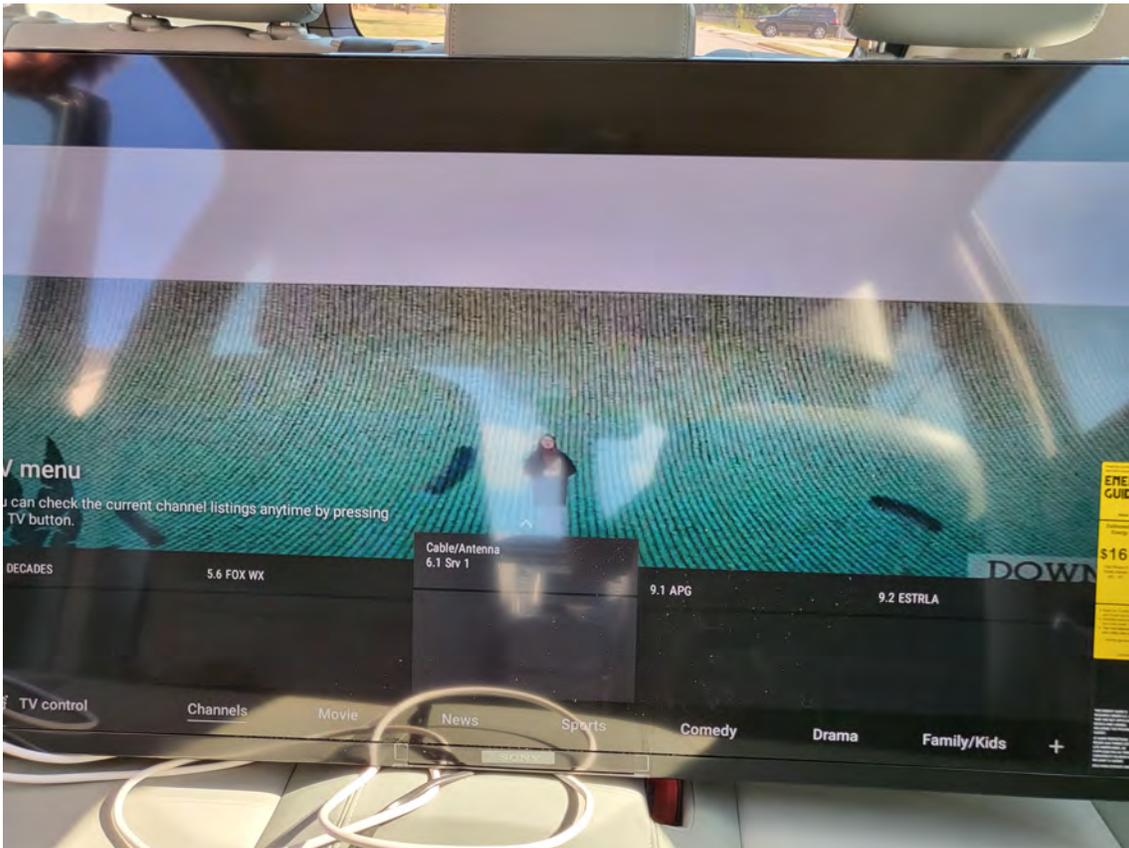
Fourth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fourth Monitor Point



Fifth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fifth Monitor Point

During the last two reports, we stated that the transmit antenna is an omnioiod pattern, and the terrain around the Atlanta area is relatively flat, so it was assumed that the direction of the receive site from the transmit tower was not significant. In order to reaffirm this supposition, this test was once again preformed in a different cardinal direction, with the same results.

The FM reception was simply monitored by tuning the vehicle radio to the 87.75 MHz signal of WTBS-LPD's FM carrier, and noting whether audio was received. There is still no audible interference noted in any of the test locations.

In conclusion, no changes were noted during this series of tests compared to the last one. We are still confident from our testing that we find no evidence that the addition of the FM analog signal in the channel 6 frequencies (82-88 MHz) causes interference that would limit the coverage of the DTV signal. In addition, in testing over a significant part of the overall coverage area, we find that the DTV and FM signals have similar coverage, and reach similar populations.

WTBS-LPD – Second 180 day STA status report to FCC

Prism Broadcasting Network, Inc. (“Licensee”), licensee of LPTV station WTBS-LPD, Atlanta, GA (Facility ID 53584), herein provides the third written report relative to WTBS-LPD’s operation with an ATSC 3.0 DTV signal on RF channel 6 (82-88 MHz), combined with an analog FM signal on 87.75 MHz radiating from the same antenna.

The following information is included in this report:

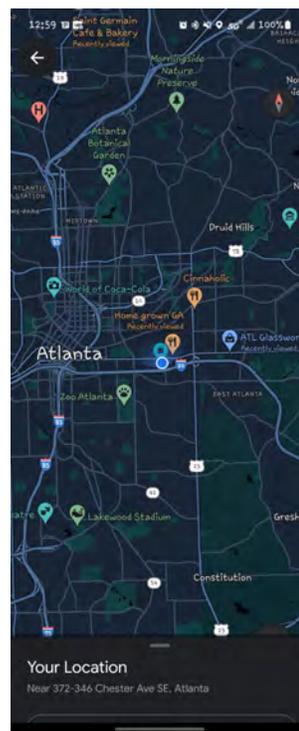
- Detailing any reports of interference to other licensed users the station has received
 - Any interference between WTBS-LPD’s video and audio services that in any way limits the coverage of its video
 - A demonstration that WTBS-LPD’s audio and video coverage reach similar populations
- WTBS-LPD has still not received any reports of interference from other licensed users.

WTBS-LPD performed a field test on Sunday, July 24th 2022 to review the actual reception in the field. The same equipment was used as last time for consistency. The tests were performed using a Sony Bravia X85J as the ATSC 3.0 receiver and a standard car receiver for the FM signal.

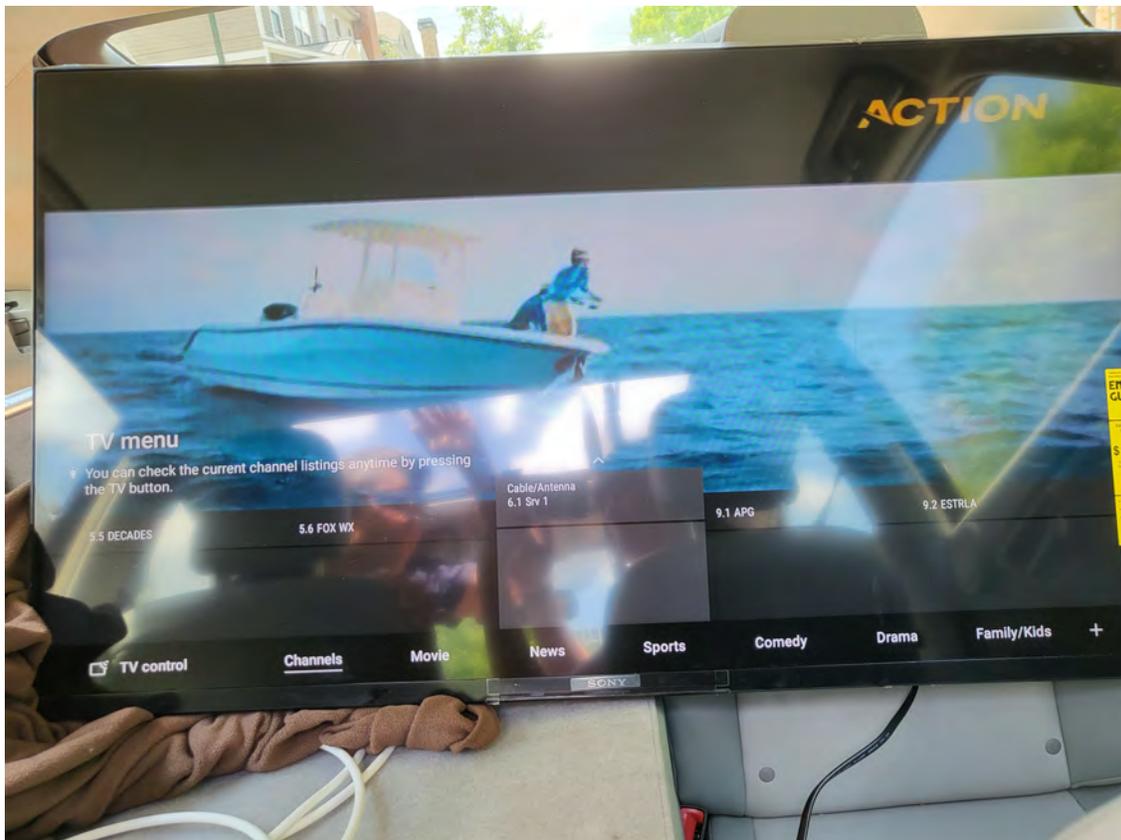
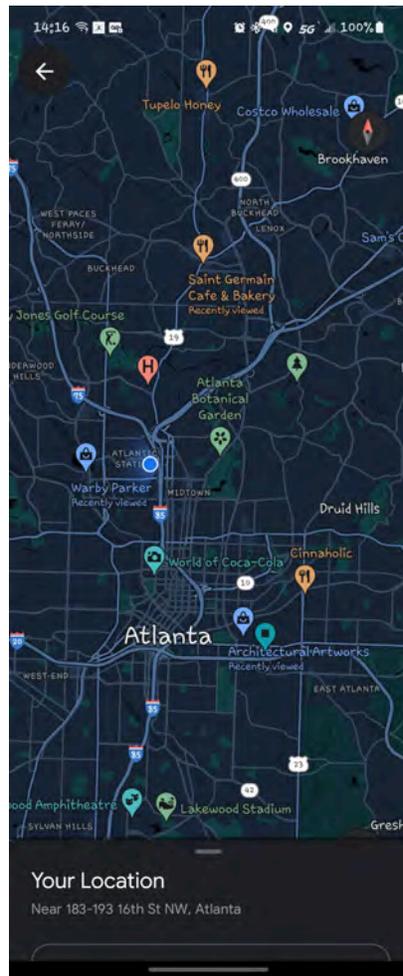
The receive antenna for the ATSC 3.0 signal was a CLEARSTREAM 2MAX HDTV receive antenna. The receive antenna for the FM signal was the standard vehicle whip antenna. Reception tests were made at the base of the transmit tower, and then in roughly 5 mile increments moving from the tower. Measurements were made by stopping at various locations, holding the receive antenna outside of the vehicle, and monitoring the display for quality signal. Pictures of video capture at all stops and screenshots of the location relative to the tower site are included below. Distance ranges from 1 mile to 20 miles. Apologies are made for the glare in the captures, it was impossible to avoid.



Video Capture At Tower Base

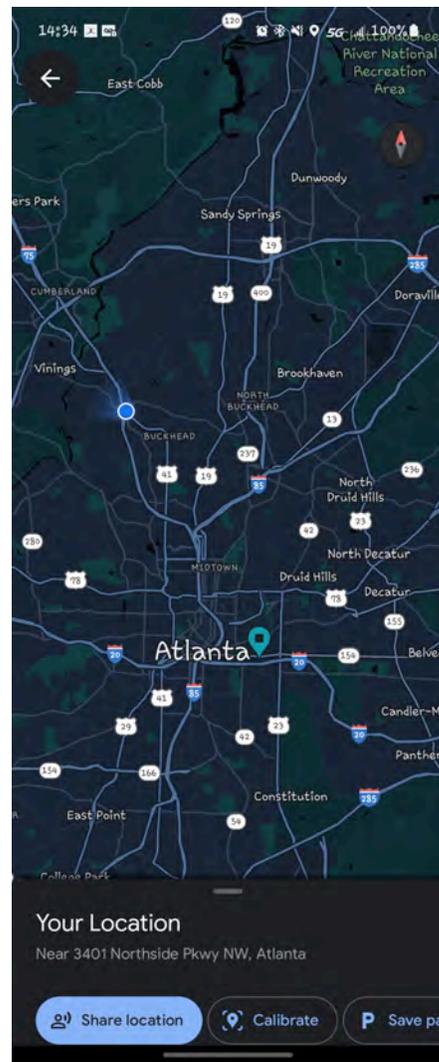


Second Monitor Point Location



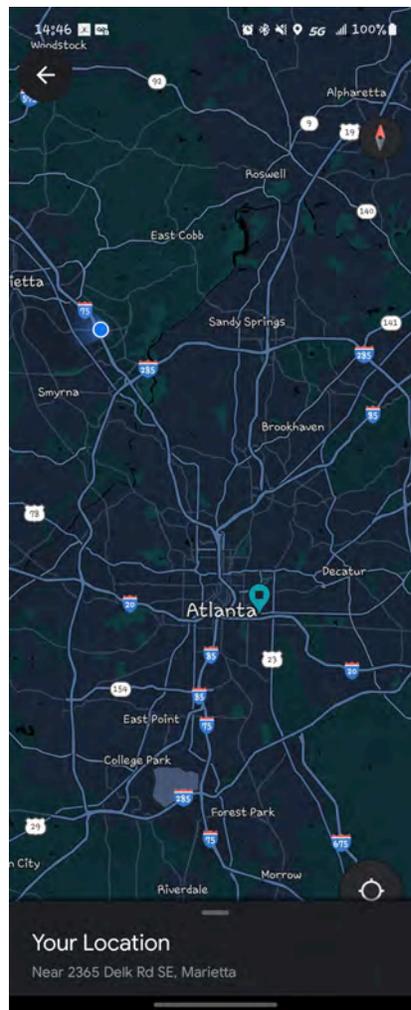
Video Capture From Second Monitor Point

Third Monitor Point Location



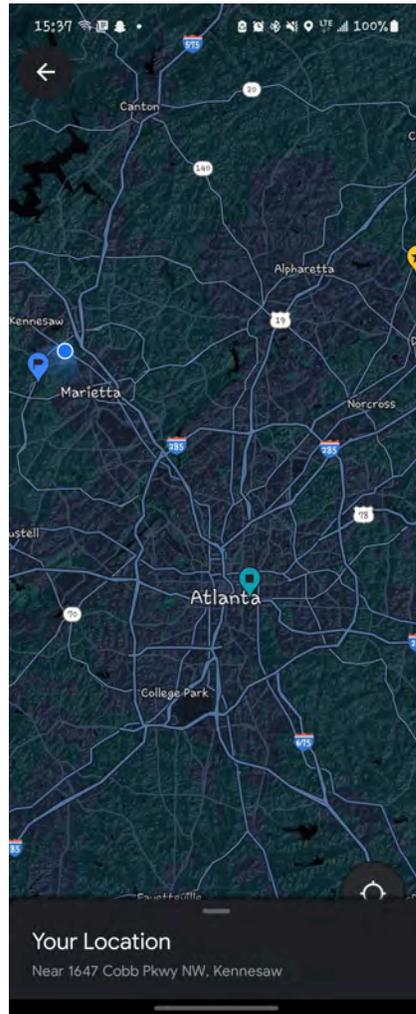
Video Capture From Third Monitor Point

Fourth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fourth Monitor Point

Fifth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fifth Monitor Point

During the last three reports, we stated that the transmit antenna is an omnioiod pattern, and the terrain around the Atlanta area is relatively flat, so it was assumed that the direction of the receive site from the transmit tower was not significant. In order to reaffirm this supposition, this test was once again preformed in a different cardinal direction, with the same results.

The FM reception was simply monitored by tuning the vehicle radio to the 87.75 MHz signal of WTBS-LPD's FM carrier, and noting whether audio was received. There is still no audible interference noted in any of the test locations.

In conclusion, no changes were noted during this series of tests compared to the last one. We are still confident from our testing that we find no evidence that the addition of the FM analog signal in the channel 6 frequencies (82-88 MHz) causes interference that would limit the coverage of the DTV signal. In addition, in testing over a significant part of the overall coverage area, we find that the DTV and FM signals have similar coverage, and reach similar populations.

WTBS-LPD – 180 day STA status report to FCC

Prism Broadcasting Network, Inc. (“Licensee”), licensee of LPTV station WTBS-LPD, Atlanta, GA (Facility ID 53584), herein provides the second written report relative to WTBS-LPD’s operation with an ATSC 3.0 DTV signal on RF channel 6 (82-88 MHz), combined with an analog FM signal on 87.75 MHz radiating from the same antenna.

The following information is included in this report:

- Detailing any reports of interference to other licensed users the station has received
- Any interference between WTBS-LPD’s video and audio services that in any way limits the coverage of its video
- A demonstration that WTBS-LPD’s audio and video coverage reach similar populations

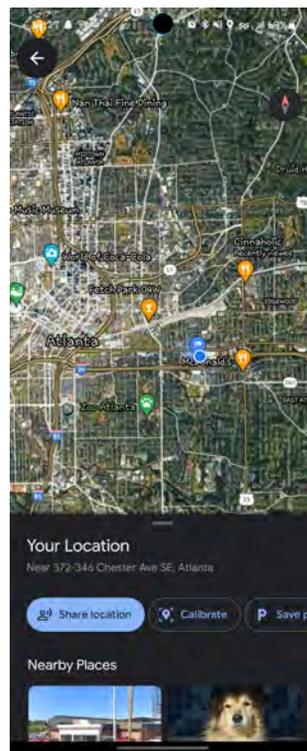
WTBS-LPD has still not received any reports of interference from other licensed users.

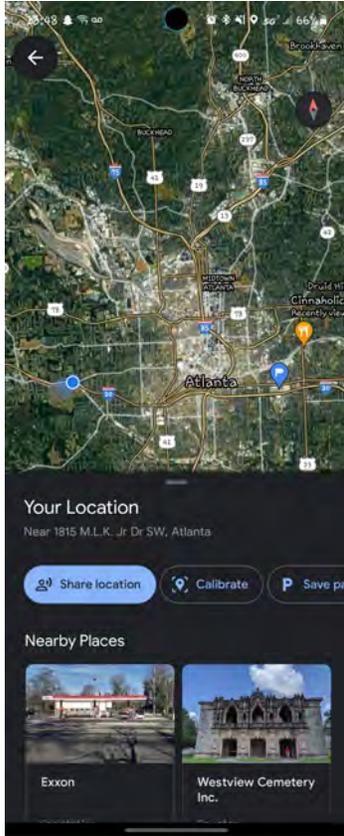
WTBS-LPD performed a field test on Thursday, January 13th, 2022 to review the actual reception in the field. The same equipment was used as last time for consistency. The tests were performed using a Sony Bravia X85J as the ATSC 3.0 receiver and a standard car receiver for the FM signal.

The receive antenna for the ATSC 3.0 signal was a CLEARSTREAM 2MAX HDTV receive antenna. The receive antenna for the FM signal was the standard vehicle whip antenna. Reception tests were made at the base of the transmit tower, and then in 5 mile increments moving from the tower. Measurements were made by stopping at various locations, holding the receive antenna outside of the vehicle, and monitoring the display for quality signal. Pictures of video capture at all stops and screenshots of the location relative to the tower site are included below. Distance ranges from 1 mile to 25 miles. Apologies are made for the glare in the captures, it was impossible to avoid.

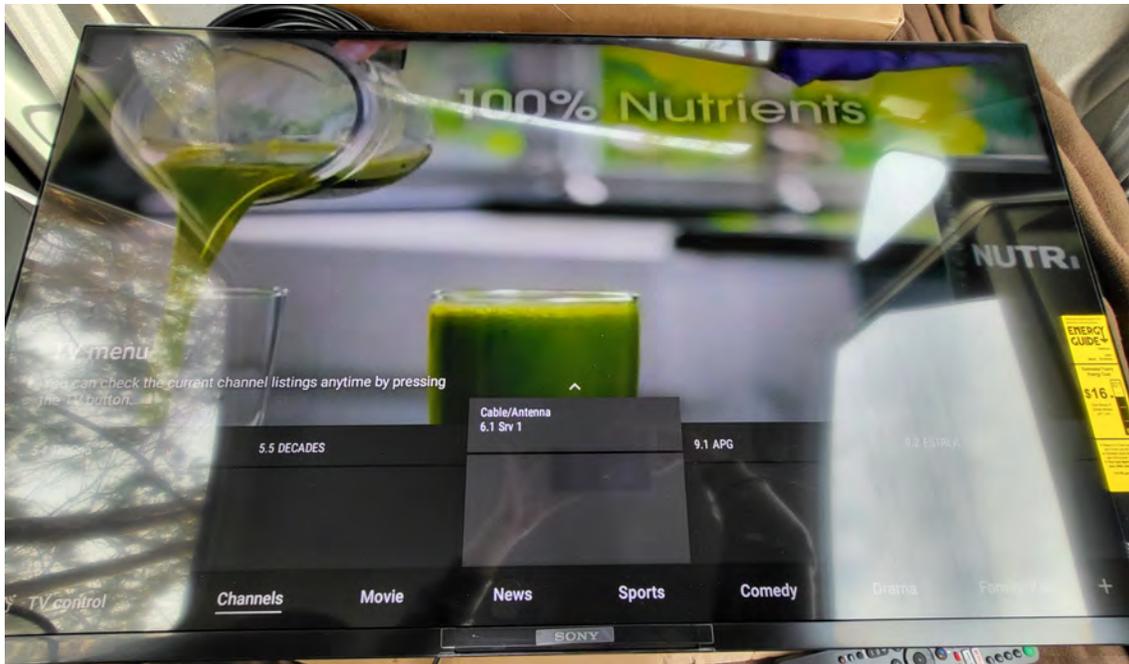


Video Capture At Tower Base

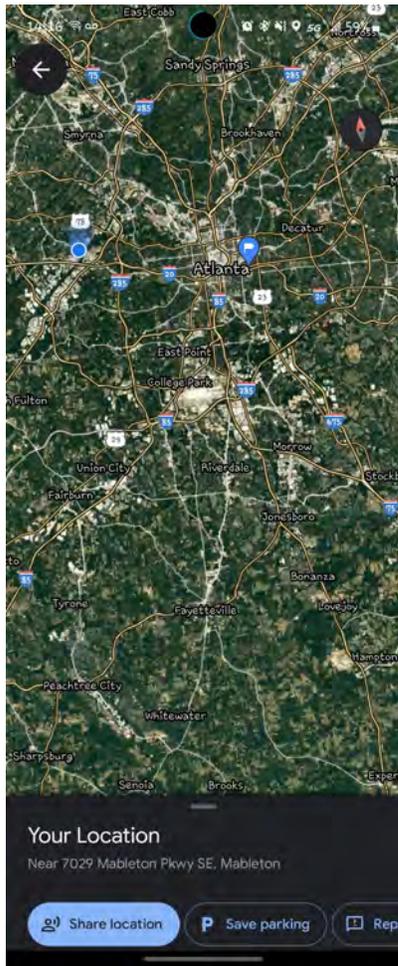




Second Monitor Point Location



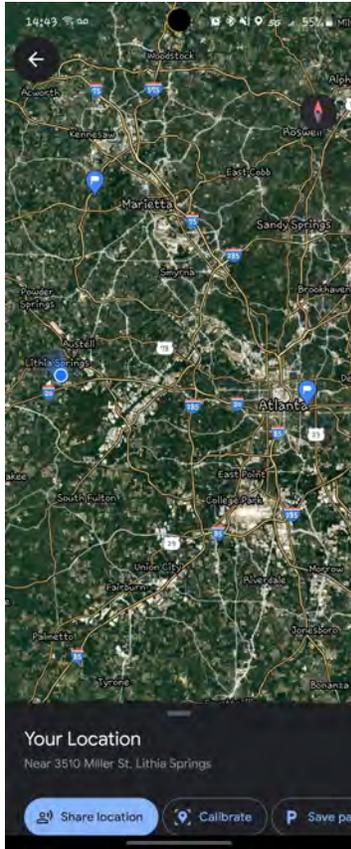
Video Capture From Second Monitor Point



Third Monitor Point Location



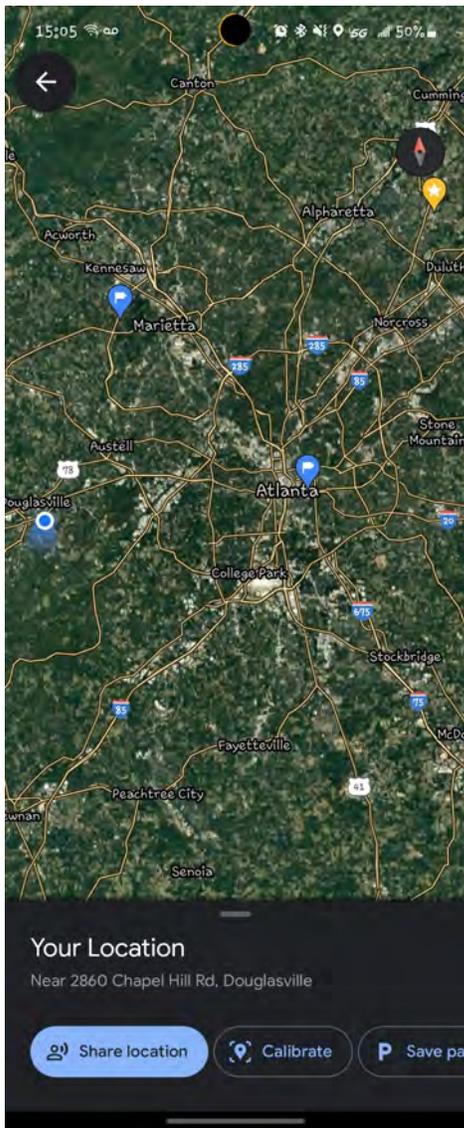
Video Capture From Third Monitor Point



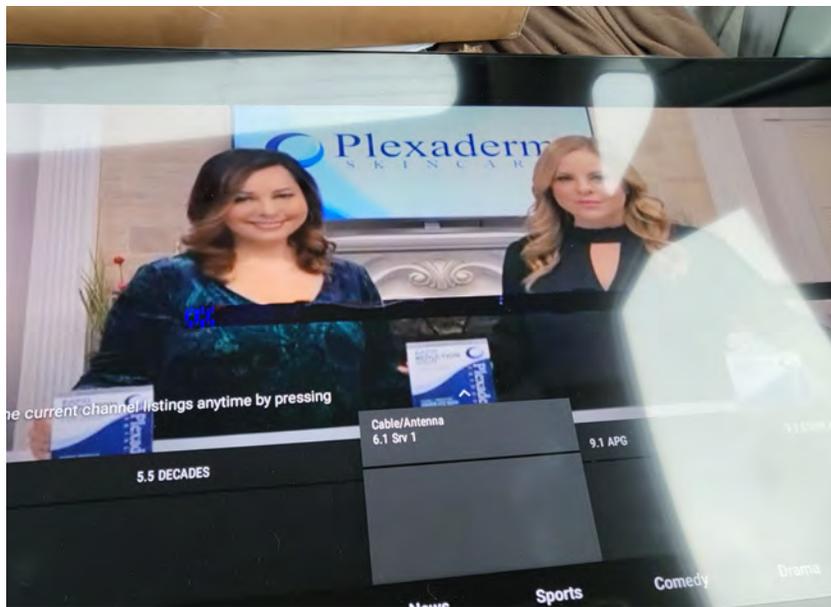
Fourth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fourth Monitor Point



Fifth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fifth Monitor Point

During the last report, we stated that the transmit antenna is an omnioid pattern, and the terrain around the Atlanta area is relatively flat, so it was assumed that the direction of the receive site from the transmit tower was not significant. In order to reaffirm this supposition, this test was performed in a completely different cardinal direction, with the same results.

The FM reception was simply monitored by tuning the vehicle radio to the 87.75 MHz signal of WTBS-LPD's FM carrier, and noting whether audio was received. There is still no audible interference noted in any of the test locations.

In conclusion, no changes were noted during this series of tests compared to the last one. We are still confident from our testing that we find no evidence that the addition of the FM analog signal in the channel 6 frequencies (82-88 MHz) causes interference that would limit the coverage of the DTV signal. In addition, in testing over a significant part of the overall coverage area, we find that the DTV and FM signals have similar coverage, and reach similar populations.

WTBS-LPD – Third 180 day STA status report to FCC

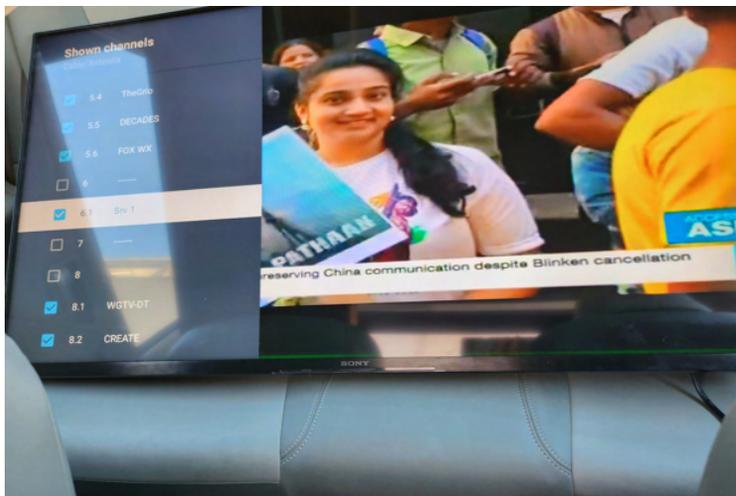
Prism Broadcasting Network, Inc. (“Licensee”), licensee of LPTV station WTBS-LPD, Atlanta, GA (Facility ID 53584), herein provides the fourth written report relative to WTBS-LPD’s operation with an ATSC 3.0 DTV signal on RF channel 6 (82-88 MHz), combined with an analog FM signal on 87.75 MHz radiating from the same antenna.

The following information is included in this report:

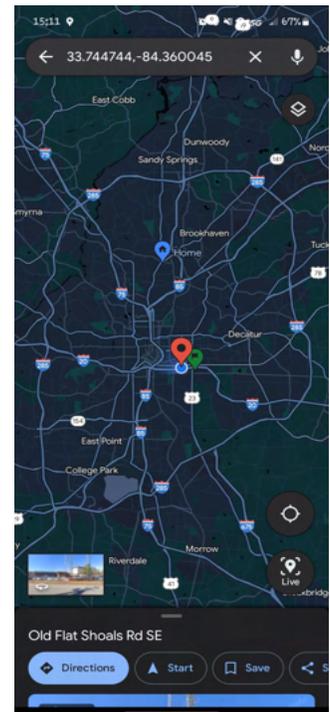
- Detailing any reports of interference to other licensed users the station has received
 - Any interference between WTBS-LPD’s video and audio services that in any way limits the coverage of its video
 - A demonstration that WTBS-LPD’s audio and video coverage reach similar populations
- WTBS-LPD has still not received any reports of interference from other licensed users.

WTBS-LPD performed a field test on Friday, February 3rd 2023 to review the actual reception in the field. The same equipment was used as last time for consistency. The tests were performed using a Sony Bravia X85J as the ATSC 3.0 receiver and a standard car receiver for the FM signal.

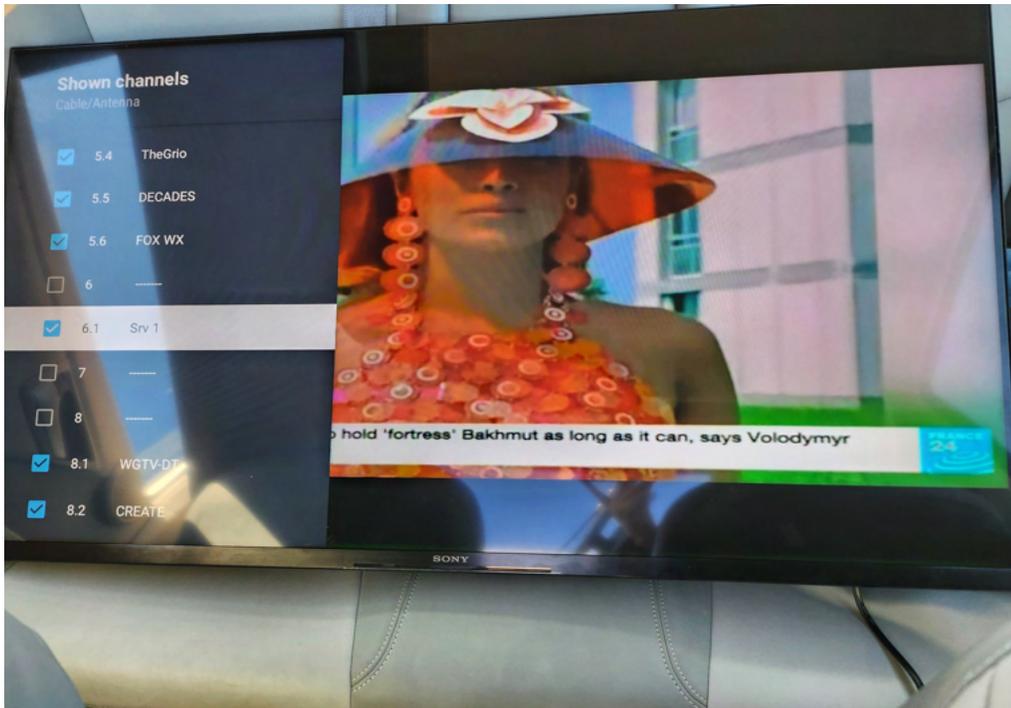
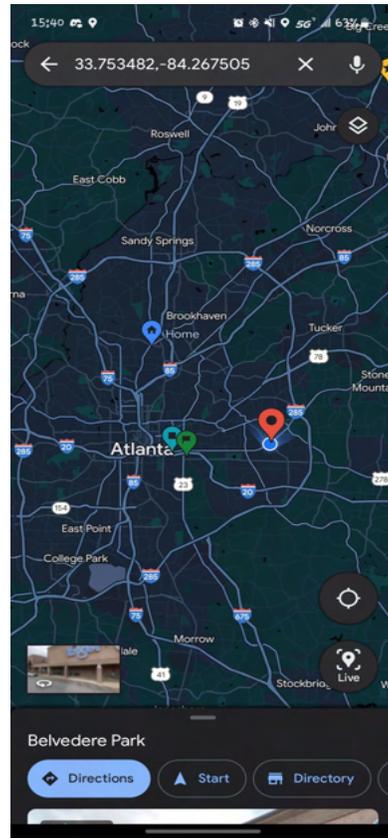
The receive antenna for the ATSC 3.0 signal was a CLEARSTREAM 2MAX HDTV receive antenna. The receive antenna for the FM signal was the standard vehicle whip antenna. Reception tests were made at the base of the transmit tower, and then in roughly 5 mile increments moving from the tower. Measurements were made by stopping at various locations, holding the receive antenna outside of the vehicle, and monitoring the display for quality signal. Pictures of video capture at all stops and screenshots of the location relative to the tower site are included below. Distance ranges from 1 mile to 20 miles. Apologies are made for the glare in the captures, it was impossible to avoid.



Video Capture At Tower Base

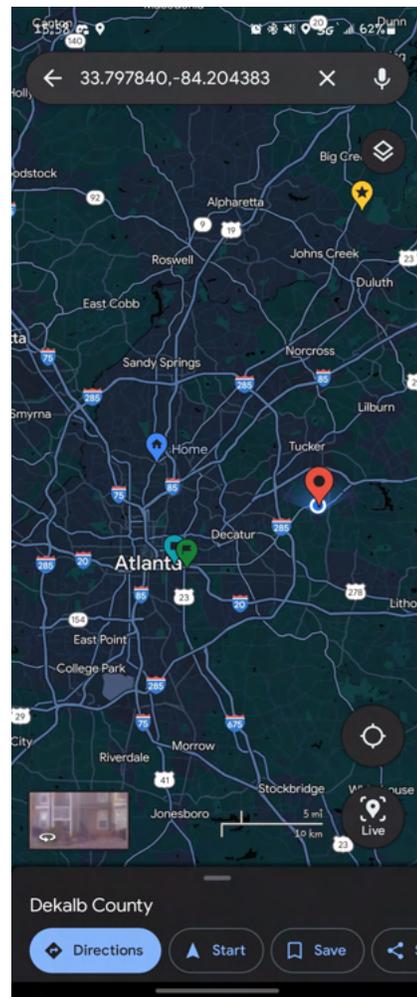


Second Monitor Point Location



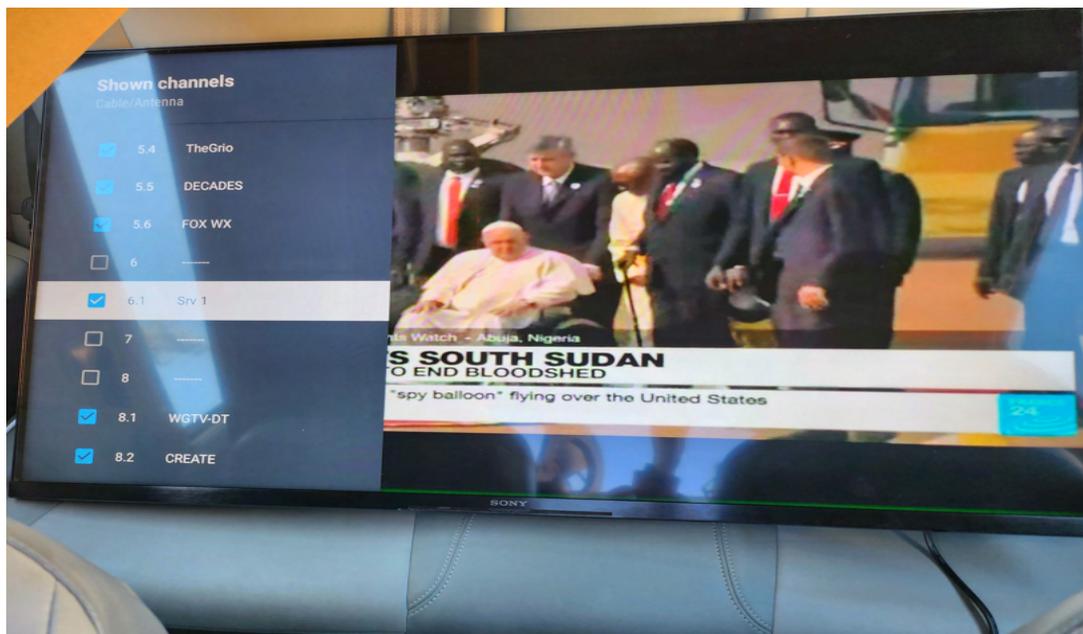
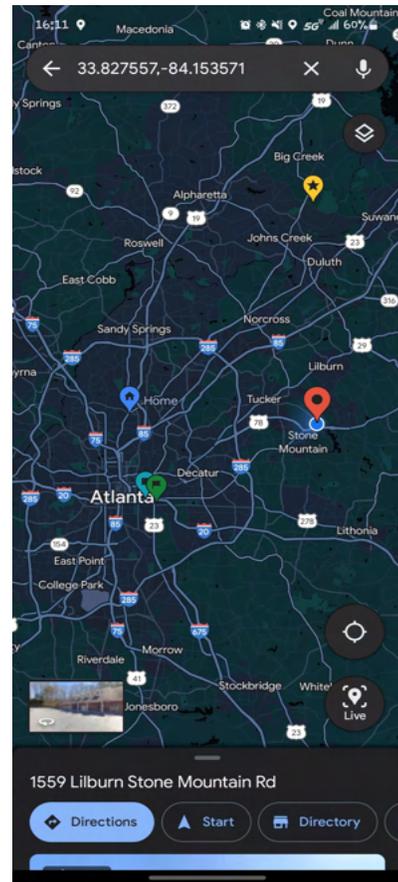
Video Capture From Second Monitor Point

Third Monitor Point Location



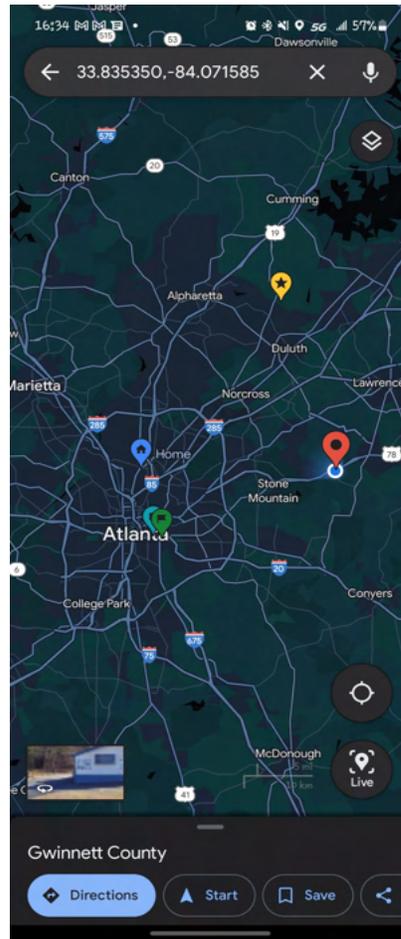
Video Capture From Third Monitor Point

Fourth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fourth Monitor Point

Fifth Monitor Point Location



Video Capture From Fifth Monitor Point

During the last four reports, we stated that the transmit antenna is an omniod pattern, and the terrain around the Atlanta area is relatively flat, so it was assumed that the direction of the receive site from the transmit tower was not significant. In order to reaffirm this supposition, this test was once again preformed in a different cardinal direction, with the same results.

The FM reception was simply monitored by tuning the vehicle radio to the 87.75 MHz signal of WTBS-LPD's FM carrier, and noting whether audio was received. There is still no audible interference noted in any of the test locations.

In conclusion, no changes were noted during this series of tests compared to the last one. We are still confident from our testing that we find no evidence that the addition of the FM analog signal in the channel 6 frequencies (82-88 MHz) causes interference that would limit the coverage of the DTV signal. In addition, in testing over a significant part of the overall coverage area, we find that the DTV and FM signals have similar coverage, and reach similar populations.