

WLIG



# BROADCASTING STATION HISTORY RECORD

CH-55 , COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

First licensed .....

Call Letters ..... WLIG(TV) .....

Station Location ..... RIVERHEAD, NEW YORK .....

LIFE BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC.

Name .....

Transmitter Location .....

Main studio location .....



**COMMERCIAL TELEVISION  
APPLICATION RECORD-BROADCASTING**

**WLIG(TV)**

Call Letters: **NEW**

Name: **LIFE BROADCASTING NETWORK, INC.**

**CH-55**

Station Location: **RIVERHEAD, NY (175 Crossways Park West, Woodbury, NY 11797)**

File No.	Date	Description	Action and Date
<b>BPCT-790813KG</b> <b>R &amp; F</b> <b>PN REC'D:</b>	<b>7-30-79</b>	<b>CP for New TV Station: Freq.: Ch-55, 716-722MHz</b>	<p align="center"><b>GRANTED</b>  <b>JUL 09 1982</b>  <b>BY DELEGATED</b>  <b>WFO</b>  <b>AUTHORITY</b>  <b>ADOPTED 7-9-82,</b>  <b>RELEASED</b>  <b>7-16-82, FILED</b>  <b>5152.</b>  <b>SEE OTHER SIDE</b>  <b>FOR DECISION.</b></p>
	<b>8-13-79</b>	<b>ERP: Vis. 5000kW(M), Aur. 500kW(M) HAAT: 695 ft.</b>	
	<b>10-4-79</b>	<b>TL: 3 mi. N. of East Moriches, NY</b> <b>(40-51-06 72-45-56)</b> <b>SL: To be determined, Riverhead, NY</b> <b>Trans.: CCI CTTU55 Ant.: Bogner BUI-24 (BT)</b> <b>MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION</b>  <b>Atty.: Stuart B. Mitchell (Gammon &amp; Grange)</b> <b>Engr.: Serge Bergen (Fairfax, VA)</b>	
		<b>ACCEPTED</b>  <b>NOV 26 79</b>	<b>CUT OFF</b>  <b>JAN 18 '80</b>



ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF I.T.S. 10-22-80

Petition to Deny 6-16-80 by Naval Air Systems Company, U.S. Department of the Navy.

JOINT REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT 6-30-81 by Russell C. Balch & Joseph E. Dunne III

Supplement to Joint Request for Approval of Agreement filed 7-13-81 by Joseph Dunne III on behalf of Life Broadcasting Network Inc.

Conclusion and Order

7. For the reasons discussed above, we find that no substantial and material questions of fact have been raised, and we find Life legally, financially, technically, and otherwise qualified to construct and operate the proposed television facilities. We further find that grant of the application would serve the public interest.

8. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED, That the petition to deny filed by the Department of the Navy is DISMISSED, and that the informal objection filed by the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc. IS DENIED.

9. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the provisions of Section 73.610 of the Commission's Rules ARE WAIVED, and that the application of Life Broadcasting Network, Inc. IS GRANTED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITION:

Permittee shall satisfy all terms agreed upon with the Department of the Navy which are necessary to avoid interference with UHF communications and the Navy Automated Telemetry Station.



## About the History Cards ...

History Cards were first used by the Department of Commerce to keep track of applications filed by, and changes to, the earliest AM broadcast radio stations in the early 1920s. The records were subsequently transferred to the Federal Radio Commission in 1927, and after that to the Federal Communications Commission when that agency was created in 1934. These cards gradually grew into a large card file.

TV History Cards were initiated in the early 1940s, with the authorization of the earliest TV stations. History Cards remained in use until the creation of the first computerized database in 1980 to track broadcast applications, the Broadcast Application Processing System (BAPS). However, the Commission did not transfer the data from the History Cards to the new system. Instead, it retained the History Cards in their original form for reference.

In 1999, the Commission moved to a new location (445 12<sup>th</sup> Street SW), and also at that time created the successor database to BAPS, the Consolidated DataBase System (CDBS). Prior to that move, the History Cards were transferred to microfiche by a contractor (only a few sets of microfiche exist), and the original paper cards were destroyed. The History Cards were stored on the microfiche as negative images, like those you see above.

History Cards contain very brief entries and notes about station facilities, applications, and ownership. They are not, and never were intended to be, a comprehensive record of a station's operations. Nevertheless, they can be useful to help determine, for example, when a station first went on the air and its call letters at that time. History Card comments were generally typed onto the cards, and thus some records will show more faintly or with more smudging than others, depending on the quality of typewriter and ribbon then used. Occasional handwritten comments, corrections, and strikeouts may also be found. Cards may be incomplete, missing, or occasionally out of sequence.

The History Cards are presented here as they were copied to microfiche, to preserve this record for public use, and with the hope that they will be of value to future researchers of television station history.

