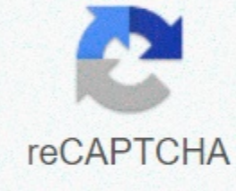




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During the commencement of the company's operations, the National Weather Service provided all local and regional information for broadcast purposes. Since 2002, all predictions have been made at the site, in Atlanta, Usa. During that period, the company was a subsidiary of Landmark Communications. In 2008, the company was taken over by Blackstone Group, Bain Capital and also NBC Universal. NBC also owned NBC Weather Plus, which was suspended about three months after the acquisition. The following year, the company fired nearly seven longtime meteorologists who used to appear on camera. In 2012, the company's CEO position was provided to David Kenny. In the same year, the name of the company's channel was changed to the weather company. The company also took over competing companies, such as underground weather. In 2015, Verizon dropped FiOS weather survey support and even the weather channel and instead collaborated with Accu Weather instead. In the same year, the company announced a major overhaul of its schedule. This would help the company to focus more on forecasting. In 2015, the company hired Morgan Stanley along with PJT partners, in order to explore the company's options for selling assets. He announced that IBM will take over the company, along with related assets, mobile applications, basic data and technology as well. The weather channel was still owned by the three previous owners and therefore entered into a licensing agreement to use the name as well as trademarks. It was reported in 2016 that Sinclair Broadcasting Group would acquire the company. As of 2019, malware attacks have resulted in the company's channel being unable to broadcast live programs. In 2018, the company was taken over by Entertainment Studios, for approximately \$300 million. The channel also operates on an international basis, in Such as India, Germany, Latin America, UK, France and others. The company is headquartered at 300 North Parkway Interstate Road. The place's name is Atlanta, while the state name is Georgia, USA. The pin code of the region is 30339.AboutWeather Channel is an American company focused on forecasting, broadcasting as well as reporting different types of weather conditions, in different locations, around the world. As of 2018, the channel is received by nearly 79 million families, in the USA. The company offers broadcasting services not only in resolution 480i but also in resolution HDTV 1080i as well. The company has different sister channels as well, such as Local Now, Weatherscan, Entertainment Studio Networks and Adalah Central. The company also offers forecasts for satellite radio stations, mobile applications, websites and newspapers, as well as an online presence on Weather.com. One of the company's sister channels, known as weather scan, provides satellite service, as well as digital cable, which will provide 2 hour automated local forecasts, as well as radar images as well. The company licenses its brand and even the weather data from IBM. The basic services provided by the company include forecasting and broadcasting of various types of weather conditions, via television, newspapers, radio, online applications or even mobile as well - obtained by the company itself. Join our team and you can help with the weather. Open Jobs Atlanta, Georgia (GA), the U.S. Weather Channel (TWC) is a U.S. cable and satellite television network since May 2, 1982, which broadcasts weather forecasts and weather-related news, along with weather-related entertainment programs 24 hours a day. In addition to its cable channel programmes, TWC also provides forecasts for terrestrial and satellite radio stations, newspapers and websites, and maintains a large online presence in weather.com. The weather channel debuted in high definition simulcast on September 26, 2007. It is headquartered in Unincorporated Cobb County, Georgia, near the intersection of Interstates 75 and 285. Companies - Headquarters Links: en.wikipedia.org by: Kkeeps American cable TV channel for The Australian Weather Channel that previously went with the same name as the American channel, see Sky News Weather Channel. For the former parent company of the weather channel now owned by IBM, see The Weather Company. Weather ChannelCountryUnited StatesBroadcast Region United States, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Bahamas[1]SloganGet outside thereHeadquartersAtlanta, Georgia, U.S. ProgrammingLanguage (s)EnglishPicture Format 1080i (SDTV; letterboxed with weather information) owner Property Landmark Communications (1982-2008) Weather TV Group, LLC (2008-2018) (consortium owned by NBCUniversal (Comcast), Blackstone Group and Ben Capital Media Group (2018-to-date)[2] channelsWeatherscanLocal NowEntertainment NetworksJustice CentralHistoryLaunchedMay 2, 1982; 38 years ago (1982-05-02) LinksWebsiteweloveweather.tvAvailabilityCableremove on most us cable systemsLocal cable provider Consult or source list software for satelliteDish Network214 (HD/SD) DirecTV 362 (HD/SD) 1362 (on demand) IPTVVerizon Fios 6 11 (HD) Prism TV 225 (SD) 1225 (HD) AT&T U-verse 225 (SD) 1225 (HD) streaming mediaFuboLIVE Streamfrndly TVInterndly TV Weather Channel (TWC) is an American pay TV channel owned by Weather Group, LLC, a subsidiary of Allen Media Group. [3] [4] The channel is based in Atlanta, Georgia. Launched on May 2, 1982, the channel broadcasts weather forecasts, news and weather analysis, as well as documentaries and weather-related entertainment programs. Weatherscan is a digital cable and satellite service that provides 24-hour automated local forecasts and radar images. The former parent company of The Weather Channel, the weather company (part of IBM since 2016), also provides forecasts for terrestrial and satellite radio stations, newspapers, mobile applications and websites, including an extensive online presence in weather.com. [5] The Weather Channel continues to license its brand assets and weather data from IBM. [5] As of September 2018[update], the Weather Channel has received nearly 79.128 million households participating in a pay-TV service across the United States. [7] History Main Article: The History of the Weather Channel Was Founded on July 18, 1980,[8] by television meteorologist John Coleman (who, at the time of the channel's founding, had previously served as chief meteorologist at ABC owned and operated by WLS-TV in Chicago and as a forecaster for Good Morning America) and Frank Patten, then the original owner of The Landmark Communications Channel (now Landmark Media Enterprises). The channel was launched at 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 2, 1982. Originally, the National Weather Service obtained regional and local information for broadcast. Since 2002, all predictions have been made at the site in Atlanta. [9] The current weather channel uses special equipment registered on the property, which lists information on current and future local weather conditions, weather alerts from the National Weather Service, the Storm Prediction Center and the National Hurricane Center, if displayed to the cable TV provider. Weatherstar's original technology has been updated on large cable systems to IntelliStar, which includes local acoustics to announce current conditions, weather bulletins and detailed local forecasts. Satellite or IPTV subscribers and some smaller cable providers originally saw only a range of local forecasts from TWC sources for major cities across the United States, as well as satellite imagery, national and regional radar, and harsh weather And warn maps when active. However, satellite customers with newer systems or interactive TV receivers have the option of rounding or local forecasts. For both cable and satellite viewers, popular music (formerly smooth jazz) plays in the background during these segments. Some of the old WeatherStar units were still in use by small cable companies that could not afford to upgrade to IntelliStar. Weatherstar units are also able to overlay local text-based information on the national feed during some commercials aired on the channel. The Weather Channel runs a service based on modified versions of WeatherSStar technology called Weatherscan, a separate non-network tv channel that constantly displays local and regional conditions and forecasts, and on some cable systems, and advertising. The weather channel also operates websites in Latin America (Tempo Canal), Brazil (Canal du Tempo), the United Kingdom (Weather Channel), France (Météo 123) and Germany (Wetter 123). TWC operates its channel only in the United States, although it produces international forecasts. The weather channel also has weather stations at national universities in the United States of America (MIT, University of California), the United Kingdom (Oxford University, Lancaster University), the Arctic International Meteo Station and the International Space Station. The network's final date, The Weather Channel: The Unlikely Rise of the Media Phenomenon, by Jeffrey L. Cruickshank and network co-founder Frank Patten, was published by Harvard Business Press in May 2002, in honor of tWC's 20th anniversary. Sold to NBCUniversal, Bain, and Blackstone on January 3, 2008, Landmark Communications put the weather channel and its assets up for sale. [10] On July 6, 2008, NBC Universal, Bain Capital and Blackstone Group agreed to jointly purchase the weather channel from Landmark, making it the channel's first ownership change in 26 years. [11] The sale was completed on September 12, 2008. NBC Universal also owned NBC Weather Plus, a rival service that it transmitted and offered content from nbc's local network branches. The service was suspended three months later. Cross-air digital subchannels that carry weather plus and since then have turned into a similar format accuWeather channel local, kept on a weather engine plus, or turned affiliations to other networks such as this TV or Retro TV network: From November 2008 to February 2009, the weather channel put off seven long-time on-camera meteorology: Christina Abernathy, Ebony Dion, Christine Dodd, Rich Johnson, Cheryl Lemke, Mark Mancuso and Dave Schwartz (Schwartz will return to TWC in April 2014, [12][13] but died of cancer on July 30, 2016). With the exception of Deon, they were all on the air for more than ten years, and three of them had been working in the network for more than 20 years. In July 2010, The Bell Weather Channel ended Another of the original camera meteorologists who appeared on the network's first broadcast in 1982. In December December of that year, the network also dismissed meteorologist Nicole Mitchell, who later sued the weather channel in 2012, claiming that it was over because the new owners of the channel did not agree with the time required by her simultaneous duties as captain of the U.S. Air Force reserve as one of the hurricane hunters. [14] These reserve duties are protected by U.S. law (Mitchell later served as chief meteorologist on the American island, which for a while was also used by Ebony Dion). Inevitably, the merger between NBC meteorologists began May 2009. Former NBC Weather Plus meteorologist Todd Santos joined the weather channel on May 2 of that year. NBC's Al Rucker began today hosting an hour-long morning show called Wake Up with AI, along with meteorologist Stephanie Abrams later in the summer. However, for forecasts in New York City (those used for forecasts on MSNBC and CNBC, for example), forecasting systems for pre-weather, radar and graphics systems remain in place, with banners changing to fit the graphics chart of the weather channel. On September 10, 2009, weather channel co-founder Frank Patten died. [15] In recent years in January 2012, David Kenny took over as CEO of Weather Channel, replacing former A.O. Online CEO Mike Kelly, who was appointed CEO in the summer of 2009. Although all operations and sales support marketing and the bulk of the staff are located at headquarters in Atlanta, Kenny refused to move there, and still lives and works from his home in Boston.[17] visiting Atlanta once or twice a quarter. This is contrary to the company's public policy, which discourages telecom-operated work for the majority of employees. [Need to be cited] later in 2012, the weather channel holding company changed its name from weather channel companies to the weather company. [6] The company also bought a rival weather service and site underground weather the same year. On March 10, 2015, Verizon FIOS dropped the Weather Channel and WeatherScan for their rival AccuWeather. On September 9, 2015, the channel announced a gradual overhaul of its programming schedule in 2016, with the channel gradually shifting its focus to the forecast-based line-up. The channel canceled Waking Up with AI (noting the high production costs as it was produced in New York City instead of Atlanta) and announced that AMHQ would be reCOORDINATED as a weather-focused program (eliminating lifestyle segments), with Stephanie Abrams taking over as host while original host Sam Champion will become a contributor to her prime schedule starting November 2. The network also announced that it would no longer illuminate the original long-form programming, expanding direct forecasting programming in its 2016 schedule one throughout Long-form programs already in development conclude their strides. In a memo sent to network staff by Weather Ceo David Kenny, the refocus towards weather-based programs was cited on the grounds that our most enthusiastic fans come to us for the weather and science behind the weather, not our original shows. About 50 TWC employees , including production, engineering and finance staff, were laid off and the tv channel's budget was reduced to focus investments on the internet and mobile real estate for

the company. [18] [19] [20] [21] The original form of the channel was closer to the news and information cable network. Since the creation of the Skies series in 2000 and storm stories in 2003, the weather channel has seen a gradual transition towards a mix of weather forecast programming and weather-related entertainment programming that parallels the launch of weatherscan's sister network, the evolution of the L-bar always, the development of weather.com and popular branded mobile applications, and increased viewing and interest in documentaries on the theme of weather. On November November 2013, the channel introduced a new all-time weather initiative in response to criticism; all original programmes — renamed natural drama — are now directly relevant to weather-related topics, and the network has reaffirmed its promise to boycott original programming either regionally or nationally during major weather events; in addition, the Weather Channel has expanded the lower latitude (which also saw the redesign of the design as part of the introduction of a new graphics package) to commercial breaks and through full broadcasting of its original programmes. [22] In August 2015, reports emerged that the owners of the weather company were considering selling all or part of the project, after they hired Morgan Stanley and BGT Partners to explore their options. [23] On October 28, 2015, it was announced that IBM would acquire most of The Weather Company's assets, including weather.com, underground weather, related mobile applications, and its core data platforms, for an undisclosed amount. [24] IBM plans to leverage Watson's technology as part of the acquisition, and expects to use it for weather analysis and forecasts. The deal, which closed in January/January the following,[5] does not include the weather channel itself, which remained owned by The Union of Ben/Blackstone/NBC Universal, and entered into a long-term license agreement with IBM to use its weather data, weather channel name and brand. [24] [26] In August 2016, reports emerged that Sinclair Broadcasting Group had expressed interest in acquiring ownership of the weather channel. [27] In the early hours of April 18 April, 2019, the weather channel was temporarily unable to broadcast live programming because of what it called a malware attack on its network. [28] The presentations were broadcast while engineers were working with backup equipment, and live programming returned to normal within a few hours (at that time, AMHQ). As of May 2019, the investigation into the malware attack is still active. Sold to Entertainment Studios on March 22, 2018, Byron Allen Entertainment Studios announced its intention to acquire the TV assets of the Weather Channel of NBCUniversal/Ben/Blackstone Partnership. The actual value was undisclosed, but reportedly amounted to about \$300 million; the channel's non-television assets, which were sold separately to IBM two years ago, were not included in the sale. [3] Attempts over the years to broadcast international versions of TWC - apart from the Australian version of the weather channel (Sky News Air Channel Now) have failed. TWC also operates websites that provide local forecasts in Brazil, France, Germany, India, Latin America and the United Kingdom, but some of these sites appear to have not been further developed since 2003. The weather channel also shares radar images and forecasts with the Weather Network of Canada, especially for the Canadian Weather Channel forecast. The UK version of the weather channel was launched from 1 September 1996 to 30 January 1998, when it was closed due to low viewership. The channel space was shared with Sky/Moves Gold/Skybox Office 2. Racing Channel and Galvsnion, broadcast for five hours a day. It was designed for cable as it had local weather information for specific areas; in some areas, it was carried to cable providers 24 hours a day. TWC also operated the Latin American Weather Channel, a Spanish-language network serving Mexico, Puerto Rico and South America. The network was launched in 1996 and launched in 1998 a Brazilian Portuguese-language feed; it stopped operations over December-December 20, 2002 due to budget cuts. Three of the original weather presenters on camera on the channel were Paula Elorza, Sal Morales, and Mary Carmen Ramos; The three left the channel within a year of its launch and went straight to work at Univision in Miami, Telemundo in Los Angeles, and NNN International in Atlanta. Local on the main article BS: Local on BS since its inception, the weather channel has broadcast clips that provide local weather notes and forecasts generated by WeatherStar systems (star being the abbreviation for receiving a satellite transmitter by address), proprietary computer units that are installed in headends of individual cable providers. Until 1995, forecast parts were broadcast at different times every hour, but they currently appear at times ending at 8 - as such, in 1996 (although it will not be used full-time until 2002), the local channel relied on 8s for the slide title (although local forecasting segments broadcasting on the channel are reduced to once in half an hour whenever the air programs are not expected). With the introduction of IntelliStar (6th generation) The system, which was introduced in 2002, has also generated information about traffic that has provided road flow, construction and accident information to urban areas where traffic.com (via the Port Traffic Service) provides traffic data; However, this feature was excluded from IntelliStar's programmed flavors (niche sector arrangements played during individual local forecasts) when traffic.com was generated in accordance with TWC ended in 2010. Weatherstar systems also use a low latitude (LDL) that appears at the bottom of the screen during all programs (until November 2013, it was limited to local expectations and national programming only, with its removal from the screen during commercial downtime), providing current conditions for a specific location, two or three cities within 15 miles and forecast data and predictions on cable heads using IntelliStar, current conditions and predictions on cable platforms using star models of Weather Star XL and older. WeatherStar modules also allow cable providers to browse text messages when used, including the ability to broadcast extreme weather warnings and valid warnings for the jurisdiction where the WeatherStar cable head is located and the immediate surrounding area. Related services describing the HD weather channel's tv service launched a high definition simulcast weather feed – which airs in resolution 1080i format – on September 26, 2007, initially available on DirecTV. As of 2014 [update], all network programs are currently produced in high definition (except that it can happen tomorrow, the nature of full force and old episodes of Storm Stories), which are presented on the standard definition channel in the form of a modified message box that fills the space that is usually filled with black bars with weather information provided by the latitude at the bottom of the screen. The HD weather channel is implemented on most major cable and satellite providers (such as Comcast Xfinity, Time Warner Cable, Cox Communications, Cablevision, AT&T U-verse, Charter Communications, DirecTV and Dish Network), many of which added HD feed throughout the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008. When the HD feed was launched, none of the channel's programs were actually shown in high definition, outside the national satellite version of the local BS; TWC began broadcasting studio programs in high definition on June 2, 2008, with the introduction of a new studio featuring various environmentally friendly technologies. The IntelliStar 2, the seventh-generation STAR system and the first to generate graphical weather data in HD, was officially released in July 2010 (although similar to the recent previous Star. Among his modifications include the lower latitude animation and local acoustic narrative track recorded by TWC meteorologist Jim Cantor). [Need to Cite] The system has been progressively introduced to major cable providers in the United States strictly for use on HD feed, and will not replace the current operational STAR modules of IntelliStar and older used to feed the standard definition of TWC or Weatherscan, making it one of the few channels that does not necessarily contain autotune-to HD version of service providers who use encryption boxes that allow HD tuning to standard identification channel sites, unless the HD version contains capabilities Local forecast. As of August 2015, some providers (such as Comcast) are using IntelliStar 2 on a standard identification channel in some locations. [29] DirecTV began downloading local on the 8s part in HD via the app on set-top boxes on September 29, 2009. [30] The weather channel on demand weather channel on demand is a video-on-demand service channel, offering a selection of episodes from the original series and the original property of digital cable and online TV providers. Unlike the linear television channel and its sister website, the service does not provide national or local weather forecasts. Weatherscan Weatherscan (originally called Weatherscan Local until 2003) is an accompanying digital cable and satellite channel launched in 1999, which maintains a format consisting of local weather forecasts in an uninterrupted loop by commercials. Available in the least markets of the weather channel, it is available primarily on the digital levels of some cable providers (however, some systems carry Weatherscan on a basic level, where the weather channel is traditionally done), a separate feed for satellite subscribers launched on the dish network in the summer of 2010. Weatherscan forecast products are created by the IntelliStar module in the cable provider's vertical interface, which is configured differently from the systems used by the weather channel; The systems feature different graphics and include additional weather products. Weatherscan presents L Bar (similar to those used by now defunct NBC Weather Plus) that provide current conditions and weather forecasts for a particular location and the surrounding area at all times during programming, with weather information being displayed on the upper right-hand two-thirds of the screen. Local Now Local is the most top-of-the-channel companion launched on January 25, 2016. Like Weatherscan, the service maintains a format consisting of local weather forecasts, traffic reports, news headlines as well as local news and sports in a continuous loop. The service is distributed on over-top streaming services like traditional pay TV providers as well as on an iOS and Android app for those who subscribe to the weather channel through pay TV. [19] [21] Radio and newspapers having a weather channel provides predictions Satellite radio provider Sirius XM Radio in the United States. Both services operate regional forecasts on one station and operate several individual stations that provide common information on local weather and traffic for major urban areas. Weather channel also simulcated on SiriusXM from 2016 onwards during the following storms: 2016 Hurricane Matthew[31] 2017 March 2017 Blizzard in North America[32] Hurricane Harvey[33] Hurricane Irma[34] 2018 Hurricane Florence[35] Hurricane Michael[36] 2019 Hurricane Dorian[37] 2020 Hurricane Isaias[38] Hurricane Laura[39] Hurricane Sally[40] Hurricane Delta[41] TWC also maintains content partnerships with a number of local U.S. states. Radio stations to provide local forecasts, using broadcasters separate from meteorologists seen on the TV channel. For some affiliates, the weather channel provides limited live coverage during extreme local weather events (with Georgia-based broadcasters connected via ISDN). TWC radio content is currently distributed by Westwood One. Similarly, the weather channel also reports on weather for a number of newspapers throughout the United States. This included a half-page national forecast for USA Today, which provided TWC content until September 2012, when rival AccuWeather replaced the weather channel as a forecast provider for the paper[42] with TWC forecasts replaced by AccuWeather on the USA Today.com site one month later. Online services see also: IWC weather.com has provided many customized predictions to online users through its website, weather.com, including home and garden, and event planning forecasts. Third-party web analytics providers Alexa and SimilarWeb rated the site as the 146th and 244th most visited sites in the world, respectively, as of July 2015. [43] SimilarWeb ranks the site as the second most visited weather site in the world, attracting more than 126 million visitors per month. [44] WAP access has also provided mobile phone users, desktop widgets for quick reference by computer users, and weather feeds dedicated to individual sites. Cell phone customers can also receive local forecasts from TWC sent to their mobile phones via SMS by sending a text message with zip code to 42278 (which means 4cast). The weather channel also provided weather forecasts for other online services including Yahoo!. [46] In addition, the Weather Channel has maintained apps for iPhone, iPad, Android, Apple TV, Kindle Fire and Windows mobile and tablet platforms. TWC previously maintained two versions of mobile applications: a free version that includes advertising and a payment version called TWC Max that does not contain ads, the latter was discontinued in favor of the all-supported advertising model on January 6, 2014. Apart from location-based weather forecast information, applications provided radar maps, tropical and seasonal updates, as well as social media-related functions that track Twitter messages allow users to send Facebook friends severe weather alerts. The channel also posted weather information, photos and videos from meteorologists and viewers on its Twitter feed (@TWCBreaking, which was also a user-usable hashtag in posts). In July 2012, the weather company (the former owner of the weather channel) purchased the rival weather site underground weather. While the weather channel has already achieved success in its own mobile applications, it has planned to use the large underground weather network of digital forecasting sites and web tracking sites to enhance their digital growth. The underground weather works separately from the weather channel and continues to offer its own forecasts, although its website includes some weather news and video content from TWC. [47] The website weather.com and most of The Weather Channel's digital assets were sold to IBM in January 2016. [5] The weather channel as a TV operation is now used wewweather.tv. Main programming article: The list of programs broadcast by weather forecasting programming channel forms the entire TWC schedule before being included in original weather-related programming – referred to in network promotional materials and press releases as long-form programming – in 2000 (with a few separations from forecasting programs before then, outside the Weather Season tutorial, an original program produced as part of the cable tv industry in the cable initiative in the classroom). The number of hours allocated to forecasting software in the TWC studio has steadily eroded since then. The network's live studio programs are broadcast regularly from 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern time on weekdays and from 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. EASTERN TIME on weekends and holidays. AMHQ airs weekdays between 5:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. Eastern Time; followed by the main weather channel program, Weather Center Live, which airs from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern, the network's evening program, Underground Weather, which airs from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. East. On weekends, AMHQ is broadcast from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., followed by weekends from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On April 21, 2018, the weekend recharging began airing for an additional hour until 1:00 p.m., after the weekend of television the week before to Geeks, which is now in the form of a podcast. The weather channel also aired the original weather/entertainment documentaries and special films. These programs have been running throughout the rest of the schedule. During extreme weather events affecting parts of the United States, the weather channel may pre-empt original programming in favor of airing an extended coverage under the title Umbrella Live Weather Center (which moves the color of the word Live from blue to red) to provide long-form coverage and analysis to its wake. In some events, on-air graphics (including the bottom latitude) can go in black and red (similar to the colors that WCL. The anticipations vary between local (isolated viewers in the area affected by a particular weather event) and nationally, depending on the impact of the weather phenomenon/story and if a local provider uses a later model WeatherStar module that allows the use of dual feed that can replace programming with long-form weather coverage in a given area. TWC usually uses a different music theme for these events, called Storm Alert Mode, used for both WCL and LOT8. Films in a move that has caused controversy with many long-time viewers, the weather channel began broadcasting weather-related films on Friday nights on October 30, 2009. The first feature to be broadcast by the 2000 film channel Was The Perfect Storm. [48] After December - December 2009, these weekly films were interrupted for a while in time in-time of operating weather center, which already aired throughout rush hour during the remainder of the week's work. Despite the controversy, block resumed film On Friday night on March 26, 2010 under the title Flick and Forecast, co-hosted by weather channel meteorologist Jane Carvergenand MSNBC contributor Touré, with the documentary In Thin Air: Deaths on Everest. During the broadcast, the lower latitude that usually appears on TWC was removed to provide local weather information (with breaks during forecasting and most long programs only for commercial breaks), and appears only a few times per hour during the film as an alternative to the standard Local on the 8s, with the TWC logo bug appearing transparent at other times during the film when the LDL was not on the screen. While the films shown within the Flick block and the forecastwee weather-related in some form, some of the films that appeared (such as Misery and Deep Blue Sea) had only a minimum of tie in the weather. On May 31, 2010, NewsBlues reported the weather channel's decision to cancel the film block, in part because of viewer criticism of the films being shown on what is meant as a news and information channel, as well as the flop that occurred during the April 2010 hurricane that led to a film scheduled to be broadcast instead of to the wall covering extreme weather. The presentations were then replaced by a flick and an extra hour forecast from the weather center and a two-hour block of long original programs. Currently prominent figures on camera meteorologist Felicia Coombs: meteorologist (2019-present) Stephanie Abrams: AMHQ (2003-present) Mike Bates: Meteorologist, Underground Weather Anchor and Lead Tornado Tracker (2003-present) Jane Carvegno: AMHQ (2003-now) Kelly Cass: AMHQ Weekend (2000-time) Paul Lowell Goode Present: Recharge Weekend (1999-now) Reynolds Wolf: AMHQ Weekend (2012-now) Specialists Jim Cantori: Storm Specialist, AMHQ Co-Anchor (1986-present) Rick Knapp: Hurricane Specialist (2017-present) Reporter Dave Malkoff: Field Reporter / Feature (2012-present) Mike Seidel: Meteorologist, Field Correspondent (1992-present) Former Characters John Founder of The Weather Channel, John Hope died: Meteorologist/Hurricanes 1982-2002; Janetia Jones died 1986-2006 Vivian Brown: 1986-2015 Crystal Iger: 2010-2013; The latest with KNBC's Gary Lee: 1982-1985; Post with WJAR in Providence RI Al Rucker: 2009-2015; Current Co-Host Dave Schwartz: 1991-2008, 2014-2016; Dead Sam Champion: 2014-2016 Anaridis Rodríguez: 2014-2017; Now at WBZ-TV[49] Maria La Rosa: Weekend Recharge (2010-2018) Now at WNBC in New York, New York Greg Forbes: 1999 - 2018 [50] Cheryl Lemke: 1986-2008, now head of meteorology at WICS in Springfield, IL. Trademark scoring logos the first and most recognized weather channel logo was a blue rectangular box with rounded edges that debuted with the weather channel broadcasting first on May 2, 1982. This logo was revised in 1996, with corners becoming less rounded and the logo became a little flat. The weather.com URL text was permanently added under the logo in 1999. On August 15, 2005, the logo was fixed again. The logo became a straight double-edged box with no white trim on the edge and the weather channel text became directed in the case of the title and justified left, similar to his sister's Canadian weather network channel. The 25th anniversary logo used in 2007 featured a white-washed blue box attached to the current logo with the 25-year-old text inside it in blue. When NBC Universal acquired the network in 2008, the network participated in the Green Is Global campaign, which occurs twice a year, usually during April April and November. The network logo changes to a green shade as part of the campaign to promote environmental conservation. Since 2014, the network has used a red version of the logo while covering hurricanes; May 2, 1982 - October 1996 October 1996 - August 15, 2005, August 15, 2005 - Current Green Logo Global Logo Earth Week Logo Weather Channel HD, 2008 - So far logos 1982-198 3: We take the weather seriously, but not ourselves 1983-1984: Cable TV network for america lifestyle 1984-1986: Weather Resistance America 1986-1991: You Need Us, Weather Channel, For Everything You Do 1991-1999 6: Weather You Can Always Turn To 1996-1998: No Place on Earth Has The Best Weather 1998-2001: Save You Before Storm 201-2005: Live by It 2005-2008: Bringing The Weather to Life June 2-Late 2008: The Weather Has Never Been The Best 2009-Early 2010: Weather Sounds. Listen, look at it, live it 2013-present: it's amazing there's 2015-2016: where you can get your weather issues 2017-present: Trust us to be there (current promotional campaign) 2020-now: Enter into there controversy cable and satellite transportation disputes network disputes on May 20, 2010, Dish Network announced that it was dropping the weather channel at 12:00 a.m. Eastern time that day in favor of a similar weather information channel of its own, weather cast. The The controversy over the rates was that the weather channel asked the dish network to pay: from 11c per subscriber per month[51] to 12c to 12c.[52] an increase of 9%, totalling \$140,000 per month. The controversy was also over the form of weather channel programming switching from an information-based channel to an existing entertainment service. [53] The Weather Channel said in a statement, Dish has chosen to be the first distributor to drop the weather channel rather than pay the industry's other standard industry rates that have already agreed to pay.[52] and encouraged dish network customers to switch to other pay TV providers. Dave Scholl, senior vice president of programming for The Dish Network, said weather channel fees have been harder for the satellite provider to justify payment as more people receive weather information through the Internet and mobile phone services: they are looking for bid increases when they feel there is a real migration to the web, and it's hard to justify these price increases at this time. [54] On May 24, 2010, The Weather Channel announced that it had reached a multi-year transfer agreement with the Dish Network.[55] and the financial terms were not disclosed. Although it was announced earlier that the weather channel would be dropped, the channel was not officially removed from the dish network. The Castion Weather Service has stopped working in anticipation of the launch of a weatherscan-based service announced as part of an agreement that would provide local weather information to dish network customers. The proposed film is scheduled to take place on Friday after an agreement was reached (May 28), a gorilla in the fog, dropped in favor of a six-hour marathon from Tornado Road. DirecTV Transport Dispute DirecTV removed the weather channel from its lineup at 12:00 am EST on January 14, 2014, after the parties were unable to reach a new transfer agreement; [56] As a result, Dirktv became the first major pay TV provider to drop the channel in its history. [57] Two weeks before the channel transport agreement was due to expire on December 31 (after which the deadline for a new transfer deal was extended for two weeks), the satellite provider began carrying WeatherNation TV (weather successor cast and outstretched by WeatherNation, LLC) on Channel 361 on December 16, 2013 – placing the channel next to the weather channel slot on Channel 362; [58] WeatherNation replaced the weather channel on Channel 362 – while it was still running on Channel 361 – when TWC was withdrawn. [57] Weather Channel CEO David Kenny stated that he had provided DirecTV with the best price for its software (according to NNL Kagan, the average weather channel transportation fee at the time was 13c per subscriber), and criticized the satellite provider's removal of the channel by saying it was putting profits before public safety. [56] DirecTV representatives stated that it had added WeatherNation TV in response to the subscriber With regard to the number of reality shows on the weather channel, which were estimated to amount to 40% of their daily schedule[57][59] (WeatherNation TV, which is out of transport by DirecTV broadcasting primarily on tv stations as a major channel dependency or multi-digital transmission service, does not run out-of-expectation programming with the only interruption in weather coverage coming from affiliates that carry children's programs to meet the requirements of The FCC educational programs however, WeatherNation has criticized for a very limited amount of programming, which does not live. TWC is available, especially during important weather events.[60] Dirk TV reported that weather information was also available through television stations broadcast ing as part of its local channel, as well as emergency channels assigned to the service provider. [59] The weather channel resisted by airing commercials encouraging people not to subscribe to DirecTV by parodying the popular cable-based ad campaign provider. On April 8, 2014, Weather Channel and DectdTV settled on a new deal (TWC decided to change its programming lineup by halving the amount of programming on weekdays, limiting its night schedule, in response to complaints from DirecTV subscribers), with the service provider restoring the channel on Channel 362 the next day. Access to local weather content using the Red Button feature was not returned until May 2, 2014. [61] Verizon FIOS removed and returned Verizon FIOS weather channel and its sister Weatherscan network dropped from the lineup at 12:00 a.m. EASTERN TIME on March 10, 2015, after the parties were unable to reach a new transportation agreement. The services were replaced respectively by accuWeather network (launched on March 10) and the widget provided by FIOS featuring weatherBug's forecast content. No public announcement of the removal was made until more than 12 hours after TWC and Sedscan were withdrawn. [62] [63] The Weather Channel offered a less expensive deal for Verizon FIOS, which declined the offer. Verizon cited the frequent use of weather channel for free tactics, winter storm naming and the widespread availability of internet and mobile apps for consumers to access weather content at any time of the day as a reason to drop TWC and its services. [65] It is not known whether Frontier View customers in groups previously served by Verizon have been affected, including (as of April 1, 2016) groups recently acquired from California, Texas and Florida. A representative of the network said in a statement: We were disappointed when, without warning late yesterday, March 9, Verizon FIOS dropped the weather channel from their lineup while our companies continued to be in active talks on contract renewal. FIOS customers have enjoyed a range of services from the weather channel including the network. On demand, the weather user interface element is broadcasting on mobile devices. During the winter with record-breaking storms and severe weather, the weather channel responded with non-stop live coverage, including the continued presence of our crews delivering live streaming from hard-hit communities within the Verizon View footprint. This coverage resulted in the weather channel being the only major cable network to grow in February. The Weather Channel had earlier signed renewal agreements with major service providers members of the National Cable Television Cooperative (NCTC), including Time Warner Cable and Cox Communications. However, channel representatives claimed that they were shocked that Verizon FIOS would deny their subscribers access to the best live weather coverage and experience that only the weather channel could provide. While Verizon claimed it was a long-term business decision (rather than a transportation dispute) it had taken, The Weather Channel launched a campaign, originally urging viewers to contact FIOS about restoring the cable channel and its services. However, we see that Verizon does not plan to bring the channel and its services back in the near future, and The Weather Channel is now urging its viewers to switch providers. [67] After a four-year absence and with the channel's ownership of entertainment studios, Verizon View signed a new agreement to re-establish the weather channel on June 24, 2019. [68] The channel received still did not return to channel formation within Frontier Viso customer fingerprint. Winter Storm Label See also: Naming a winter storm in the United States In the fall of 2012, the weather channel began to designate names for major winter storm systems. The channel's management stated that the decision to start naming prominent winter storms was a means of spreading knowledge more easily and raising awareness. By naming winter storms, TWC reported that the public will find it easier to follow storm information, social media will be able to refer to the storm and discuss it, and people will have a better time referring to the storm after it occurs. However, critics of the weather channel insist it is a way to make more noise in winter, especially on the densely populated east coast. Critics claim that (South Boston), and many other areas of the United States actually face more frequent and intense winter weather than the East Coast, but do not have such a large media market. [69] The first winter storm called by TWC was not Easter that hit the east coast of the United States in November 2012, which was named after the Greek goddess Athens. During the 2012-2013 season, the weather channel named 27 winter storms (Athens, Brutus, Caesar, Draco, Euclid, Freer, Gandolf, Helen, Iago, Yove, Khan, Luna, Magnus, Nemo, Orko, Plato, Q, Rocky, Saturn, Triton, Oko, Virgil, Walda, Zexri, Yogi, Zeus and Achilles). [70] During the 2013-14 season, the weather channel named 26 winter storms (Atlas, Boaras, Cleon, Dion, Electra, Falco, Gemini, Ion, Janus, Kronos, Leon, Mimos, Nika, Orion, Pax, Seneca, Titan, Ulysses, Vulcan, Wiley, Zegna, Yona and Zephyr). Multiple factors are taken into account when deciding whether to name a winter storm. This includes, but is not limited to, expected snowfall and other rainfall, wind speed and storm timing. [69] The weather channel provided the criteria behind their decisions to name some storms, notably Athens.[71] Brutus,[72] Gandolf,[73] Iago,[74] Khan,[75] Luna,[76] Magnus,[77] Nemo,[78] Saturn,[79] and Virgil. [80] In response, on November 7, November 2012, the National Weather Service announced that it would not recognize the names of the weather channel for winter storms, noting in a press release that it does not use the name of winter storms in its products. [81] [82] Some commentators suggested that naming winter storms might give it undue importance in the public eye by drawing similarity with the official names given to tropical storms, which are far more severe and destructive than winter storms, by the National Weather Service. [84] References to names are generally limited to predictions made by TWC that are seen on NBC news programs. See also the Weather Media Weather Portal in the U.S. Weather Network – a Canadian cable class and satellite channel dedicated to weather forecasts. WeatherStar – a series of proprietary computer units installed at the end of the head from cable TV providers that publish weather data. Weather Company - former parent company of the weather channel. 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