

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC., permittee of post-transition KCOP-DT, Channel 13 in Los Angeles, California, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to operate a post-transition auxiliary facility.

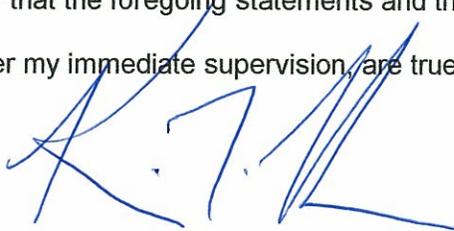
It is proposed to utilize the existing RCA Channel 13 omnidirectional auxiliary antenna, which is mounted at the 51-meter level of an existing 61-meter structure. Exhibit B provides an elevation pattern for the licensed antenna. Exhibit C is a map upon which the predicted service contours of the recently authorized post-transition KCOP-DT facility and the proposed auxiliary facility are plotted. As shown, the auxiliary's 36 dBu contour is completely contained within that authorized to post-transition KCOP-DT. As a result, and since this proposal is for an auxiliary facility, an interference study is not provided. A power density calculation appears in Exhibit D.

It is not expected that the proposed facility would cause objectionable interference to any other broadcast or non-broadcast station authorized to operate at or near the KCOP-DT site. However, if such should occur, the owner of this station recognizes its obligation to take whatever corrective actions are necessary.

Since no change in overall height or location of the existing tower is proposed herein, the FAA has not been notified of this application. In addition, the FCC issued Antenna Structure Registration Number 1012222 to this tower.

EXHIBIT A

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements and the attached exhibits, which were prepared by me or under my immediate supervision, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. T. Fisher', is written over the text of the declaration.

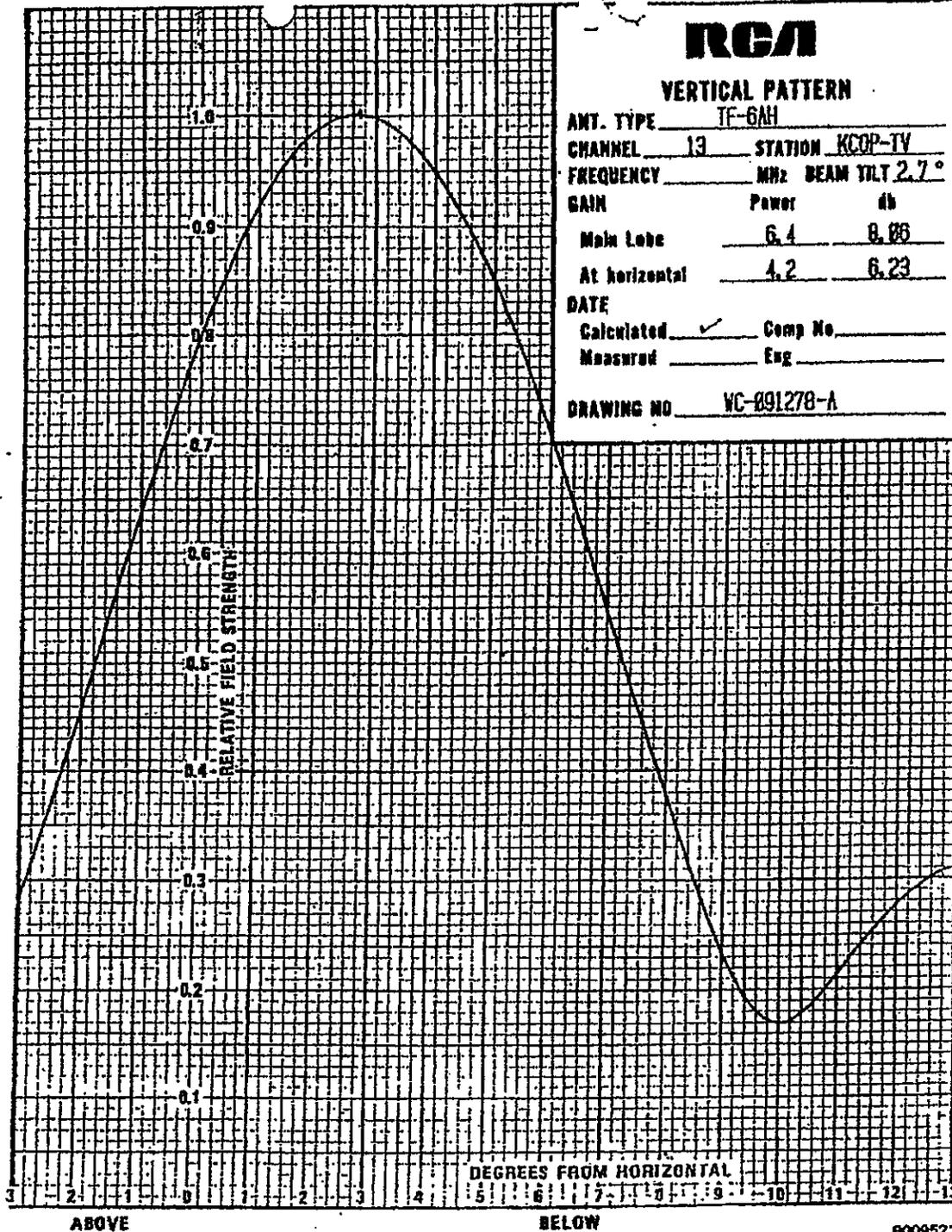
KEVIN T. FISHER

July 28, 2008

RCA

VERTICAL PATTERN

ANT. TYPE TF-6AH
CHANNEL 13 STATION KCOP-TV
FREQUENCY _____ MHz BEAM TILT 2.7°
GAIN Power db
Main Lobe 6.4 8.86
At horizontal 4.2 6.23
DATE
Calculated Comp No. _____
Measured _____ Eng. _____
DRAWING NO VC-091278-A



0009523

EXHIBIT B

ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN

PROPOSED KCOP-DT AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 13 - LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SMITH AND FISHER



PROPOSED KCOP-DT 36 DBU AUXILIARY CONTOUR
 AUTHORIZED KCOP-DT 36 DBU CONTOUR

SMITH and FISHER

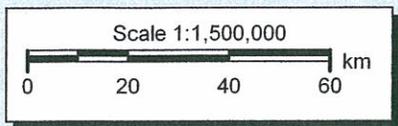


EXHIBIT C
PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOURS
PROPOSED KCOP-DT AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 13 – LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
 SMITH AND FISHER

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED KCOP-DT AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 13 – LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Los Angeles facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 12.3 kw, an antenna radiation center 51 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the RCA antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.014 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 36 meters from the base of the tower. This is only 7.0 percent of the 0.2 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 13 (210-216 MHz). Since the present analog Channel 13 auxiliary facility (which employs the antenna proposed herein) contributes a calculated power density of 0.094 mw/cm^2 to the area surrounding the tower site, a grant of this substitute DTV facility actually represents a nearly 7-fold reduction in ground-level power density levels in the vicinity of the transmitter site. Therefore, a grant of this proposal may be considered a minor environmental action with respect to public and occupational ground-level exposure to nonionizing electromagnetic radiation.

Further, the station owner will take whatever precautionary steps are necessary, such as reducing power or leaving the air temporarily, to ensure that workers operating in the vicinity of the antenna are not exposed to excessive nonionizing radiation.