

EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of KMOV-TV, INC., licensee of KMOV-DT, Channel 56 in St. Louis, Missouri, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to operate a post-transition auxiliary facility on Channel 24.

It is proposed herein to mount a standard Dielectric omnidirectional antenna at the 284-meter level of the existing 365-meter tower on which the present KMOV-DT antenna is located. Exhibit B provides an elevation pattern for the proposed antenna, and proposed operating parameters are tabulated in Exhibit C. Exhibit D is a map upon which the predicted service contours of the KMOV-DT allotment facility and the proposed auxiliary facility are plotted. As shown, the auxiliary's 41 dBu contour is completely contained within that of the allotment facility assigned to KMOV-DT in Appendix B of the Commission's DTV Table of Allotments. 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 E.

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 KMOV-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 1004407 to this tower.

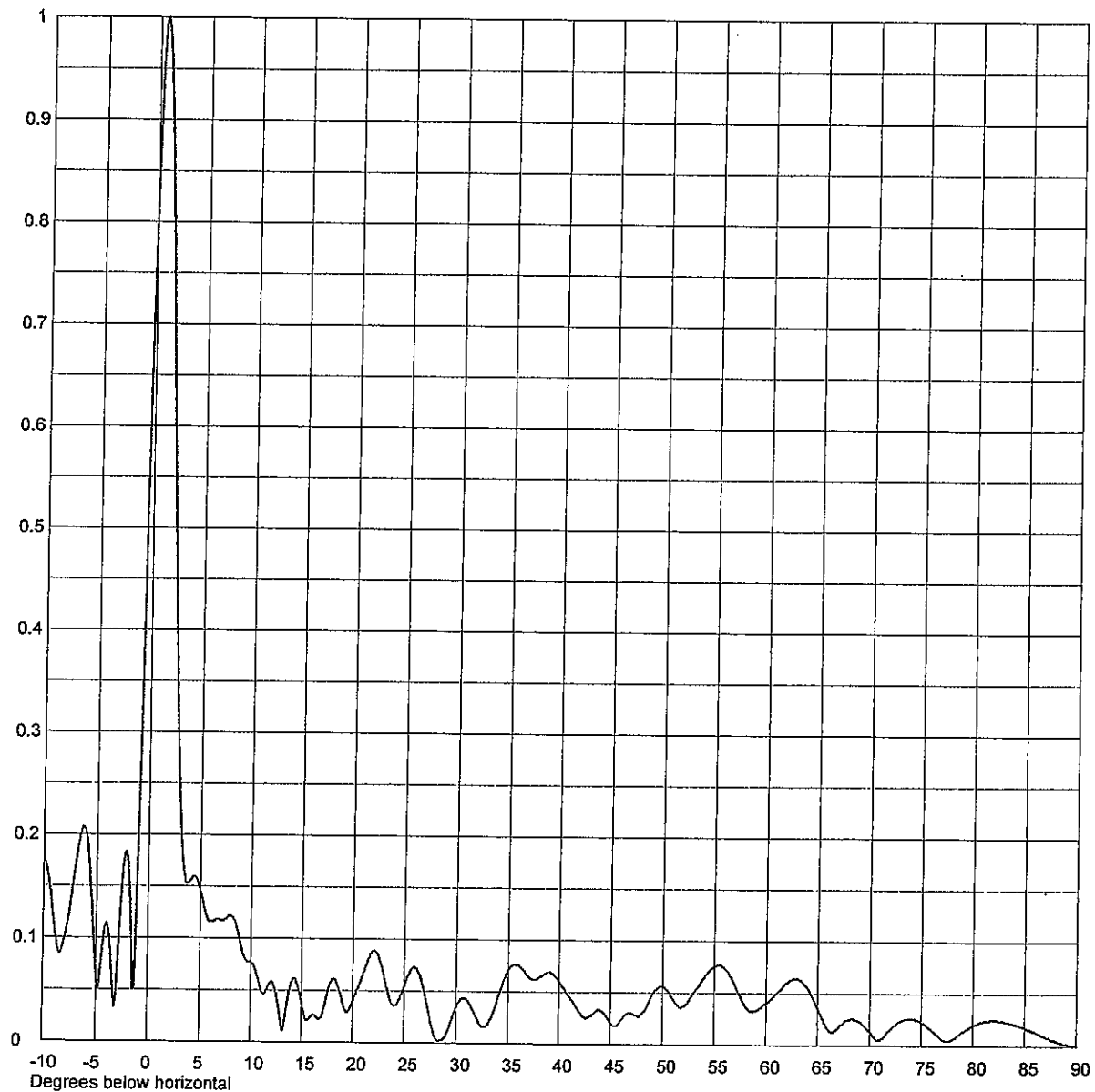
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements and the attached exhibits, which were prepared by me or under my immediate supervision, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

August 13, 2008

  
KYLE T. FISHER

## ELEVATION PATTERN

RMS Gain at Main Lobe	<b>25.5 (14.07 dB)</b>	Beam Tilt	<b>0.75 Degrees</b>
RMS Gain at Horizontal	<b>16.6 (12.20 dB)</b>	Frequency	<b>533.00 MHz</b>
Calculated / Measured	<b>Calculated</b>	Drawing #	<b>30Q255075-90</b>



Remarks:

### EXHIBIT B

#### ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN

PROPOSED KMOV-DT AUXILIARY  
 CHANNEL 24 – ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

SMITH AND FISHER

EXHIBIT C

PROPOSED OPERATING PARAMETERS

PROPOSED KMOV-DT AUXILIARY  
CHANNEL 24 – ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Transmitter Power Output:	22.7 KW
Transmission Line Efficiency:	71.1%
Antenna Power Gain – Main Lobe:	25.5
Effective Radiated Power – Main Lobe:	412 KW

Transmitter Make and Model:	Type-accepted
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Transmission Line Make and Model:	EIA
Size and Type:	4-1/16" rigid
Length:	950 feet*

Antenna:

Make and Model:	Dielectric TFU-30DSC O3
Orientation	Omnidirectional
Beam Tilt	0.75 degrees
Radiation Center Above Ground:	284 meters
Radiation Center Above Mean Sea Level:	416 meters

\*estimated



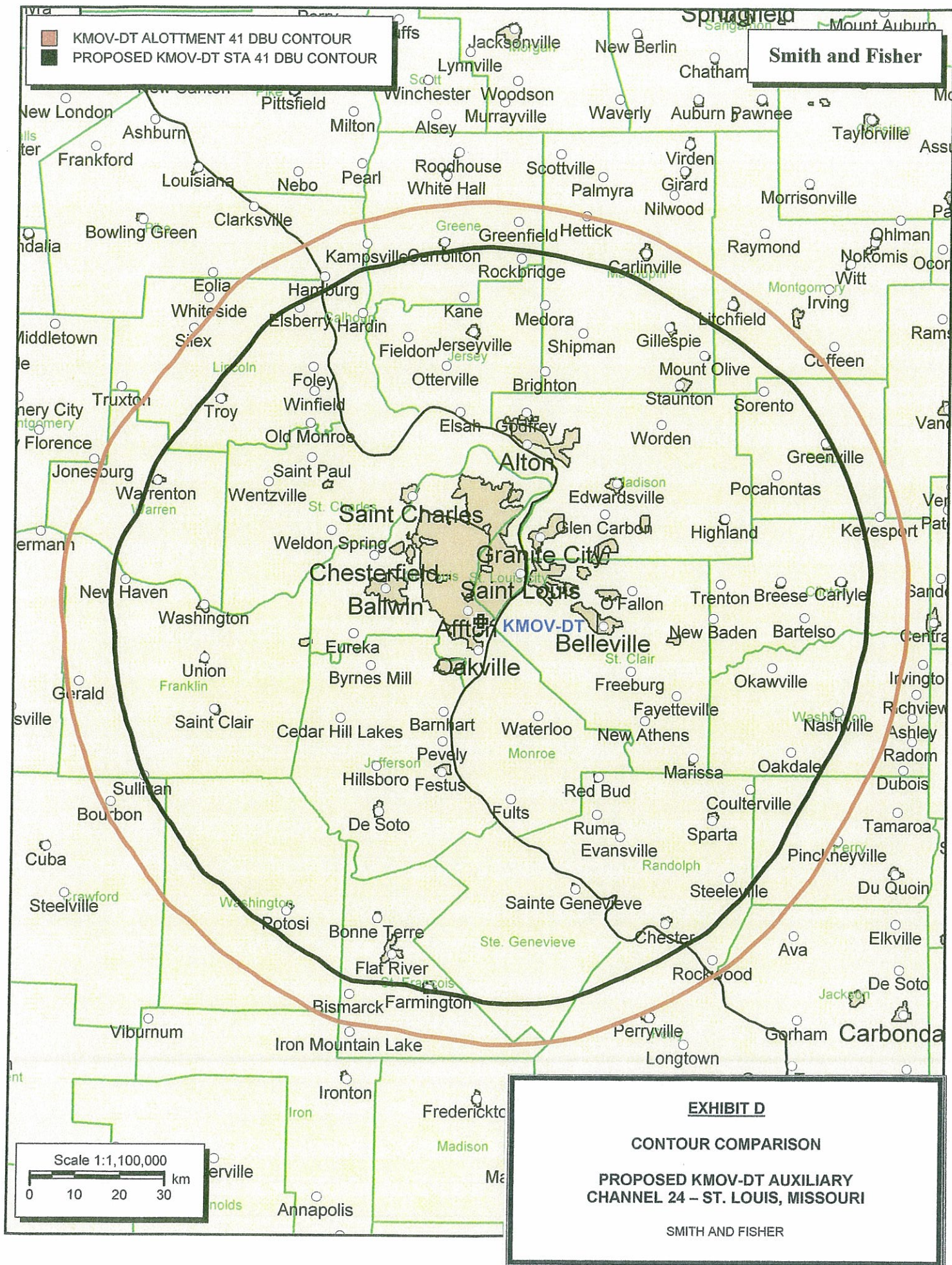




EXHIBIT E

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION  
PROPOSED KMOV-DT AUXILIARY  
CHANNEL 24 – ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this St. Louis facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 412 kw, an antenna radiation center 284 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the Dielectric antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of  $0.00069 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  is calculated to occur 194 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is less than 0.2 percent of the  $0.36 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 24 (530-536 MHz), 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.