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NONIONIZING RADIATION COMPLIANCE

Journal Broadcast Corporation  
Las Vegas, NV

The proposed KTNV-DT auxiliary facilities will fully comply with the current FCC Standard with regard to human exposure to nonionizing radiation. The proposed auxiliary antenna will be mounted at the 29.9 meter level on the existing tower that presently supports the main antenna for the combined operation of KTNV and KTNV-DT. This tower also supports the antenna for the licensed operation of Low Power TV Station KNBX-LP - Las Vegas, Nevada, which operates on Channel 31. Additionally, there are several additional towers located adjacent to the KTNV tower at this site which support the antennas for the following broadcast facilities:

KOMP(FM)	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 222C(Auxiliary)
KXPT(FM)	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 246C(Auxiliary)
KSTJ(FM)	Boulder City, NV	Channel 274C
KOAS(FM)-CP	Dolan Springs, AZ	Channel 289C(Auxiliary)
KVGS(FM)-CP	Laughlin, NV	Channel 300C(Auxiliary)
K216FH	Henderson, NV	Channel 216
NEW-T(App)	Sloan, NV	Channel 235
KOAS-FM1	Henderson, NV	Channel 289
K295AJ	North Las Vegas, NV	Channel 295
KVGS-FM1	Henderson, NV	Channel 300
KLAS-DT	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 7
KLAS-TV	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 8
KINC(TV)	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 15
KFBT-DT	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 29
KFBT(TV)	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 33
KTUD-LP	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 25
KYRK-LP	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 35
K43FO	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 43
KGNG-LP	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 47
KTVY-LP	Las Vegas, NV	Channel 63(CP Channel 55)

Furthermore, there are also several nonbroadcast radio facilities located at this site on towers adjacent to the KTNV tower.

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Table 40.1 and Figure 40.1, contained in Exhibit 40 to the attached application, present the vertical radiation pattern for the proposed KTNV-DT auxiliary antenna. Equation (2), found on Page 30 of Supplement A to FCC OET Bulletin 65, details the calculation technique for determining the power density levels at the base of an analog TV broadcast tower. In this case, however, it is necessary to substitute the proposed average DTV effective radiated power (9.95 kilowatts) for the expression  $[0.4ERP_v + ERP_A]$  in this equation to compensate for the fact that DTV power levels are expressed in terms of average power, rather than peak power, as is the case for the visual portion of an analog TV signal. Utilizing the vertical radiation pattern for this antenna, this equation predicts a maximum power density at two meters above ground level of  $11.07 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ , which would occur at a depression angle of  $15^\circ$  below horizontal and at a distance of 104.1 meters from the base of this tower. This amounts to 5.54% of the permitted level for uncontrolled exposure, but only 1.11% of the permitted level for controlled exposure. Further calculations found that the predicted power density at two meters above ground level from this proposed auxiliary facility would exceed 5% of the permitted level for uncontrolled exposure between the depression angles of  $12^\circ$  and  $18^\circ$ . Based upon these calculations, the area where predicted power density levels at two meters above ground level are in excess of 5% of the limit for uncontrolled exposure are contained within the outer portion of a circle having a radius of 131.3 meters (431 feet) from the KTNV-DT tower. The KTNV-DT transmitter site, however, is a remote mountaintop site, to which access by the general public is restricted through the use of multiple locked gates marked with appropriate warning signs, as well as fencing. These gates and fencing, in conjunction with the rugged terrain around this mountain-

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top site, restrict access to this site in such a way that it is not possible for members of the general public to come anywhere close to any area within 131.3 meters of the base of the this tower.

Based on the above information, access to this site by members of the general public is restricted in such a way that the maximum power density from the KTNV-DT auxiliary facilities at two meters above ground level in any area accessible to the general public is significantly less than 5% of the permitted level for uncontrolled exposure. Furthermore, the maximum power density at two meters above ground level at any location around this tower does not exceed 5% of the permitted level for controlled exposure. Thus, since the proposed KTNV-DT auxiliary facilities will not yield power density levels exceeding 5% of the applicable permitted level at any location, they are excluded from routine environmental processing and need not be considered in conjunction with these other nearby and co-located facilities to establish compliance with the FCC's nonionizing radiation exposure standard.

KTNV-DT, in conjunction with these other nearby and co-located facilities, will also continue to take appropriate steps to insure that workers that must be on any of these towers will not be exposed to levels of nonionizing radiation that are in excess of the permitted level for controlled exposure. These steps will include the cessation of operation or a reduction in power by one or more of these stations when work becomes necessary in the areas on these towers where the total power density levels will be in excess of the permitted level for controlled exposure.