EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC., licensee of WWOR-DT, Channel 38 in Secaucus, New Jersey, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to operate with a maximized post-transition DTV facility.

It is proposed to mount a standard ERI omnidirectional antenna at the top of the Empire State Building, site of the present WWOR-DT facility. Exhibit B provides an elevation pattern for the proposed antenna. Exhibit C is a map upon which the predicted service contours are plotted. As shown, the city of license is completely contained within the proposed 48 dBu service contour. An interference study is included in Exhibit D, and it is important to note that the study utilized a cell size of 2.0 kilometers and an increment spacing of 1.0 kilometers. A power density calculation is provided 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 WWOR-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. The Commission issued Antenna Structure Registration Number 1007048 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.

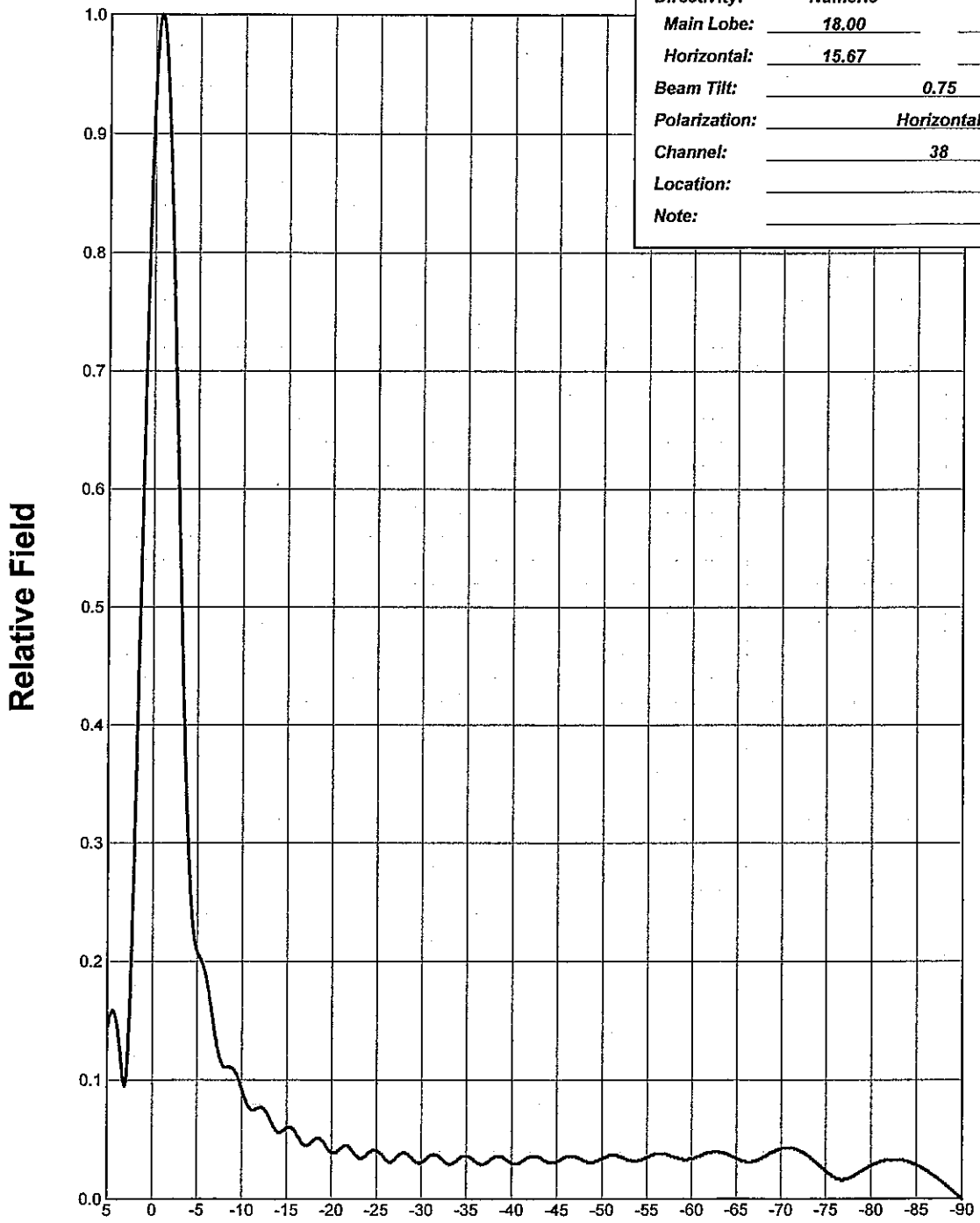
KEVIN T. FISHER

June 11, 2008

ERI®

ELEVATION PATTERN

Type:	ATW18HS3H	
Directivity:	Numeric	dBd
Main Lobe:	18.00	12.55
Horizontal:	15.67	11.95
Beam Tilt:	0.75	
Polarization:	Horizontal	
Channel:	38	
Location:		
Note:		



ERI®
Electronics Research, Inc.
7777 Gardner Road
Chandler, Indiana U.S.A 47610

EXHIBIT B

ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN

PROPOSED WWOR-DT
CHANNEL 38 – SECAUCUS, NEW JERSEY

SMITH AND FISHER

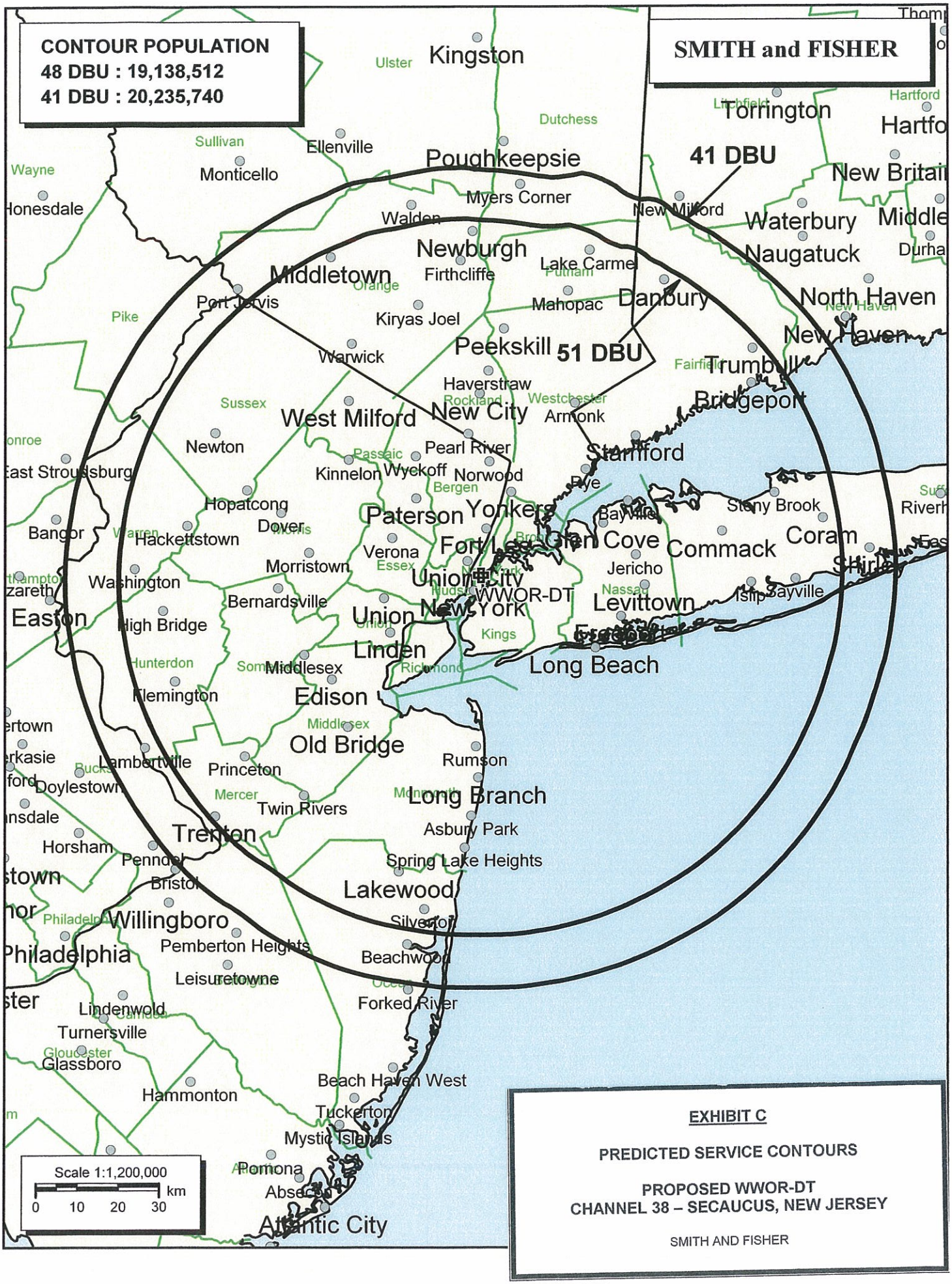

CONTOUR POPULATION
48 DBU : 19,138,512
41 DBU : 20,235,740
SMITH and FISHER
41 DBU
51 DBU
WWOR-DT
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Torrington
Waterbury
Middletown
Newburgh
Danbury
Peekskill
West Milford
New City
Yonkers
Paterson
Stamford
Bridgeport
New Haven
Trumbull
Long Beach
Levittown
Commack
Glen Cove
Edison
Old Bridge
Trenton
Long Branch
Lakewood
Willingboro
Philadelphia
Atlantic City
Scale 1:1,200,000
km
0 10 20 30
EXHIBIT C
PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOURS
PROPOSED WWOR-DT
CHANNEL 38 – SECAUCUS, NEW JERSEY
SMITH AND FISHER

EXHIBIT D-1

INTERFERENCE STUDY

PROPOSED WWOR-DT
CHANNEL 38 – SECAUCUS, NEW JERSEY

The instant application specifies an ERP of 400 kw (omnidirectional) at 439 meters above average terrain, which we have determined to be allowable under the FCC's recently approved interference standards with respect to various post-transition digital television facilities as they will exist on or before February 17, 2009, the date by which all stations must operate with the parameters recently adopted in the Commission's DTV Table of Allotments.

In evaluating the interference effect of this proposal, we have relied upon the V-Soft Communications "Probe III" computer program, which has been found generally to mimic the FCC's program. In conducting our studies, we employed a cell size of 2.0 kilometers and an increment spacing of 1.0 kilometer along each radial. In addition, we utilized the 2000 U.S. Census. Changes in interference caused by proposed WWOR-DT to other pertinent stations are tabulated in Exhibit D-2.

As shown, the proposed WWOR-DT facility would not contribute more than 0.5% interference (beyond that which is caused by the allotted WWOR-DT facility) to the service population of any potentially affected post-transition DTV station.

A Longley-Rice interference study also reveals that the proposed facility does not cause significant (0.5%) interference within the protected service contour of any potentially affected Class A low power television station.

Therefore, this proposal meets the FCC's *de minimis* interference standards for DTV operations.

EXHIBIT D-2

INTERFERENCE STUDY SUMMARY

PROPOSED WWOR-DT
CHANNEL 38 – SECAUCUS, NEW JERSEY

Call Sign	City, State	CH.	Coverage Population	Interference Population From WWOR-DT*	%
WSWB-DT	Scranton, PA	38	927,015	3,573	0.4
WCTX-DT	New Haven, CT	39	4,462,112	0	0
WLVT-DT	Allentown, PA	39	4,856,624	5,471	0.1
WMAR-DT	Baltimore, MD	38	8,154,328	30,195	0.4
WPHA-CA	Philadelphia, PA	38	2,001,359	9,593	0.5

*Above that caused by the allotment facility.

EXHIBIT E

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED WWOR-DT
CHANNEL 38 – SECAUCUS, NEW JERSEY

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Secaucus facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 400 kw (H, V), an antenna radiation center of 437 meters above ground, and assuming a vertical relative filed value of 20 percent at the steeper elevation angles for the ERI antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.0056 mw/cm² is calculated to occur near the base of the building. Since this is only 1.4 percent of the 0.41 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 38 (614-620 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.

Our firm will conduct power density measurements of the upper levels of the Empire State Building once the proposed WWOR-DT facility becomes operational. These measurements will be used to confirm that RF levels in all locations remain compliant with the FCC's human exposure guidelines.

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.