

EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC., licensee of WNYW-DT, Channel 44 in New York, New York, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to operate a pre-transition and post-transition digital auxiliary facility.

It is proposed to utilize an ERI omnidirectional antenna system, which is mounted at the 356-meter level of the Empire State Building, site of the present WNYW-DT facility. The purpose of this auxiliary facility is to allow the present main DTV antenna to be shut down for repair, maintenance, or work performed on the Mooring Mast of the Building. The auxiliary antenna will consist of two slotted cylinder antennas mounted on opposite sides of the Mooring Mast, atop the Empire State Building. The resulting antenna pattern will be omnidirectional in nature. The maximum horizontal effective radiated power of the system will be 228 kw. An elevation pattern for the proposed antenna is provided in Exhibit B.

Exhibit C is a map upon which the predicted service contours of the authorized WNYW-DT facilities and that of the proposed auxiliary facility are plotted. As shown, the auxiliary's noise-limited contour is completely contained within those allotted and presently licensed to WNYW-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.

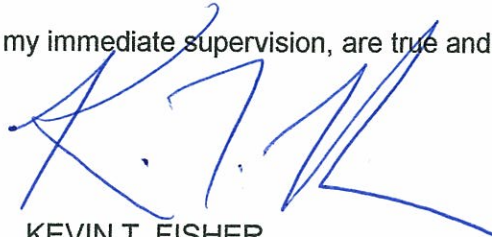
It is not expected that the proposed facility would cause objectionable interference to any other broadcast or non-broadcast station authorized to operate on the Empire State

EXHIBIT A

Building. 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 1007048 to his 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.

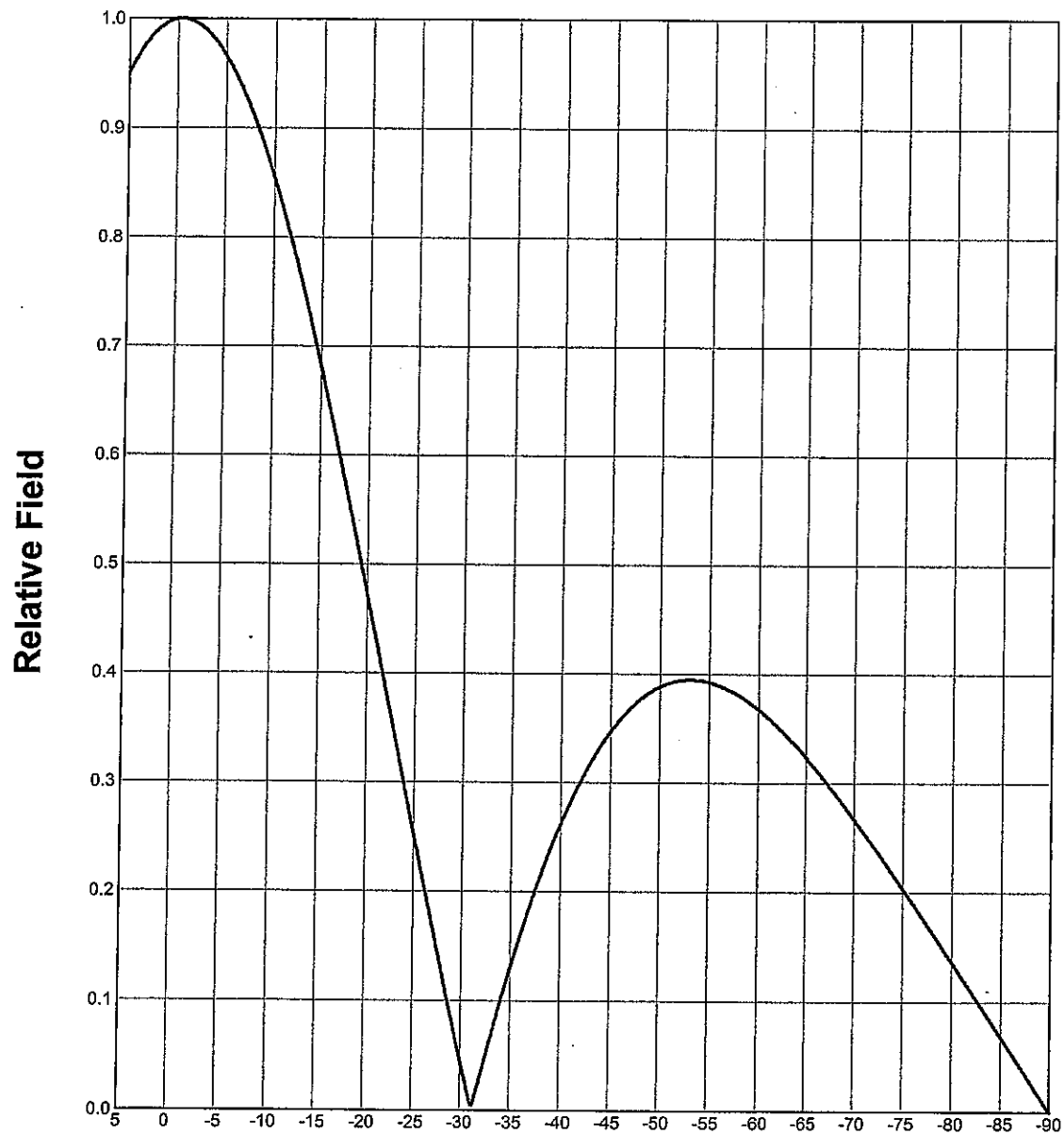


KEVIN T. FISHER

December 4, 2008

ELEVATION PATTERN

Type:	ATW2G1H2H		Channel:	44
Directivity:	Numeric	dBd	Location:	
Main Lobe:	2.00	3.01	Beam Tilt:	-0.40
Horizontal:	2.00	3.01	Polarization:	Horizontal



Preliminary, subject to final design and review.

ELECTRONICS RESEARCH, INC. **ERI**

EXHIBIT B**ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN**

PROPOSED WNYW-DT AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 44 – NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SMITH AND FISHER

EXHIBIT D

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION
PROPOSED WNYW-DT AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 44 – NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this New York facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 228 kw, an antenna radiation center of 356 meters above ground, and the specific elevation pattern for the ERI antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.0064 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 257 meters from the base of the building. Since this is only 1.5 percent of the 0.43 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 44 (650-656 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 has conducted numerous power density measurements of all areas of the Empire State Building adjacent to the WNYW-DT auxiliary antenna. These measurements confirm that RF levels in all locations are 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.