

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of EMMIS RADIO LICENSE, LLC, licensee of radio station KPWR(FM), Channel 290B in Los Angeles, California, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to make a change in the licensed KPWR auxiliary facility (BXLH-20030729AEK). The purpose of this application is to specify operation with a new antenna. No change in site location, antenna height, or effective radiated power is proposed herein. The height of the supporting structure increases from 30 meters to 42.7 meters above ground level, which requires that this change be reported on FCC Form 301.

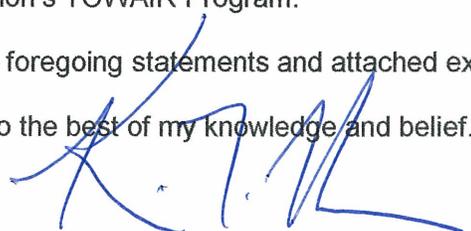
It is proposed to mount an ERI DI-3A-SP omnidirectional antenna at the 26-meter level of the new 42.7-meter monopole located just 1.6 meters from the authorized KPWR(FM) auxiliary site. No change in site coordinates results from this move. An elevation pattern for the new antenna is provided in Exhibit B. Proposed operating parameters for the auxiliary facility are tabulated in Exhibit C. A power density calculation appears as Exhibit D.

Because there is essentially no change in transmitter site, antenna height, antenna pattern or effective radiated power, there is no difference in calculated 54 dBu contour distances between the authorized and proposed auxiliary facilities.

Due to the diminutive height of the tower and its proximity to the nearest airport runways, FAA notification is not required. In addition, the structure does not require FCC registration. These conclusions are supported by the Commission's TOWAIR Program.

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

March 8, 2010


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FIGURE 1

-----THEORETICAL-----
VERTICAL PLANE RELATIVE FIELD

3 LEVELS OF TYPE DI [DUAL_INPUT] ELEMENTS
+0.00 DEGREE(S) BEAM TILT
0 PERCENT FIRST NULL FILL
0 PERCENT SECOND NULL FILL

POWER GAIN IS 1.268 IN THE HORIZONTAL PLANE(1.268 IN THE MAX.)

MAY 1, 2007

105.9 MHz.

BAY SPACING:
2/3-WAVELENGTH

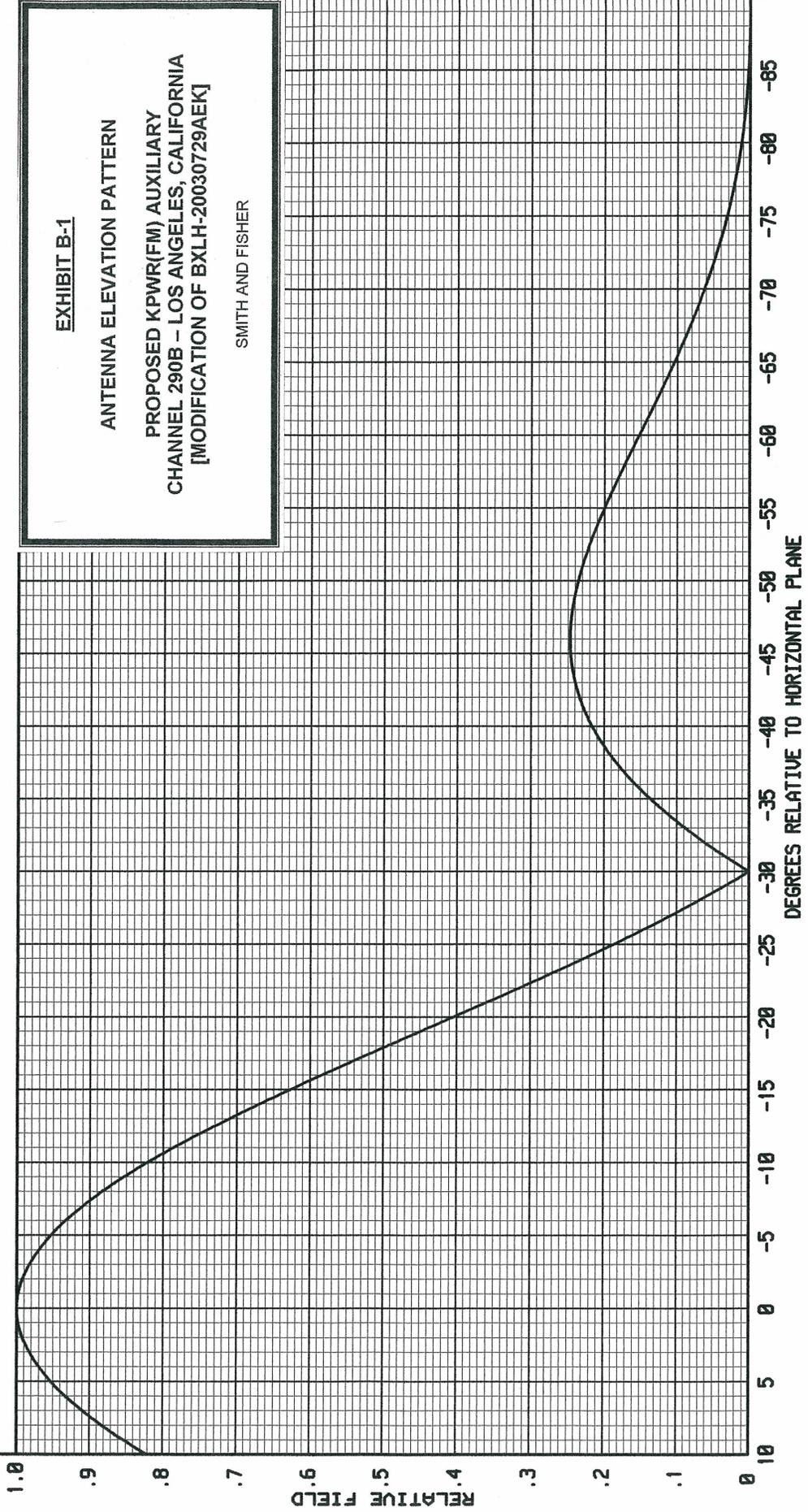


EXHIBIT B-1

ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN

PROPOSED KPWR(FM) AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 290B - LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
[MODIFICATION OF BXLH-20030729AEK]

SMITH AND FISHER

PROPOSED OPERATING PARAMETERS

PROPOSED KPWR(FM) AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 290B – LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[MODIFICATION OF BXLH-20030729AEK]

Transmitter Power Output:	13.25 dBk, 21.1 kw
Transmission Line and System Losses:	0.30 dB
Antenna Input Power:	12.95 dBk
Antenna Power Gain – Main Lobe:	1.03 dB
Effective Radiated Power – Main Lobe:	13.98 dBk, 25 kw (H, V)

Antenna:

Make and Model:	ERI DI-3A-SP
Orientation	Omnidirectional
Element Spacing:	2/3 wavelength
Beam Tilt	none
Radiation Center Above Ground:	26 meters (H, V)
Radiation Center Above Mean Sea Level:	596 meters (H, V)
Radiation Center Above Average Terrain:	235 meters (H, V)

Transmitter Site:	34-09-50 N 118-11-45 W
Overall Structure Height (AGL):	42.7 meters

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION
PROPOSED KPWR(FM) AUXILIARY
CHANNEL 290B – LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
[MODIFICATION OF BXLH-20030729AEK]

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 25 kw (H, V), an antenna radiation center of 26 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the ERI antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.094 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 23 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is only than 47.0 percent of the 0.2 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating in the FM band, 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.