

EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC., licensee of WTTG-DT, Channel 36 in Washington, D.C., in support of its request for an increase in effective antenna height and a corresponding decrease in effective radiated power. No change in site location is proposed herein.

Exhibit B provides antenna elevation pattern data, and proposed operating parameters are tabulated in Exhibit C. Exhibit D 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. Since the newly proposed 41 dBu contour is completely contained within that of the authorized facility, this application meets the terms of acceptability under the Commission's present freeze on the filing of DTV modification proposals. A power density calculation is provided in Exhibit E.

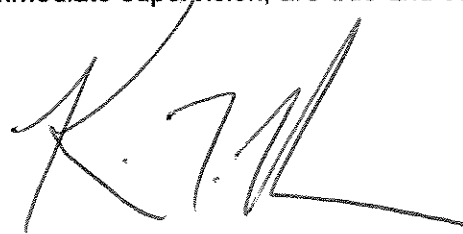
It is not expected that the proposed facility would cause objectionable interference to any other broadcast or non-broadcast station authorized to operate at or near the WTTG-DT site. However, if such should occur, the owner of WTTG-DT recognizes its obligation to take whatever corrective actions are necessary.

Since no change in the 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 1042983 to this tower.

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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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. T. Fisher', with a stylized, sweeping flourish at the end.

KEVIN T. FISHER

May 17, 2006



Proposal Number	<b>DCA-10690</b>	Revision:	<b>2</b>
Date	<b>15-Dec-05</b>		
Call Letters	<b>WTTG</b>	Channel	<b>36</b>
Location	<b>Washington, DC</b>		
Customer			
Antenna Type	<b>TUC-O5-16/80H-1-B</b>		

## ELEVATION PATTERN

RMS Gain at Main Lobe	<b>31.50 ( 14.98 dB )</b>	Beam Tilt	<b>0.50 deg</b>
RMS Gain at Horizontal	<b>20.90 ( 13.20 dB )</b>	Frequency	<b>605.00 MHz</b>
Calculated / Measured	<b>Calculated</b>	Drawing #	<b>16U315050-90</b>

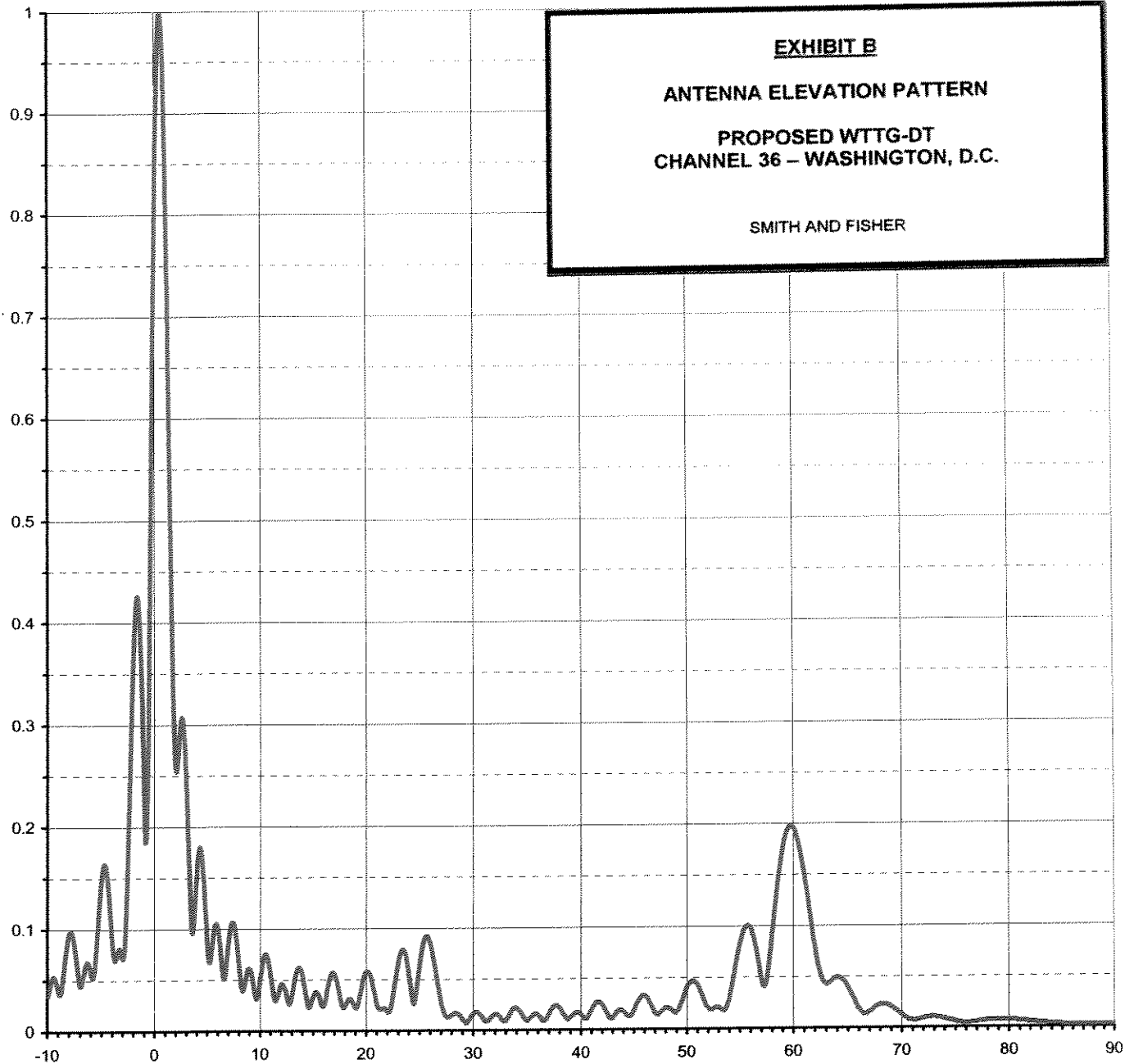


EXHIBIT C

PROPOSED OPERATING PARAMETERS

PROPOSED WTTG-DT  
CHANNEL 36 – WASHINGTON, D.C.

Transmitter Power Output:	28.1 kw
Transmission Line Efficiency:	76.2%*
Input to Antenna:	21.4 kw
Antenna Power Gain – Main Lobe:	31.5
Effective Radiated Power – Main Lobe:	675 kw
Transmitter Make and Model:	Type-accepted
Transmission Line Make and Model:	EIA-EHT
Size and Type:	7-3/16" rigid
Length:	900 feet
Antenna Make and Model:	Dielectric TUC-O5-16/80H-1-B
Orientation	Omnidirectional
Beam Tilt	0.5 degrees
Effective Height Above Ground:	191 meters
Effective Height Above Mean Sea Level:	296 meters

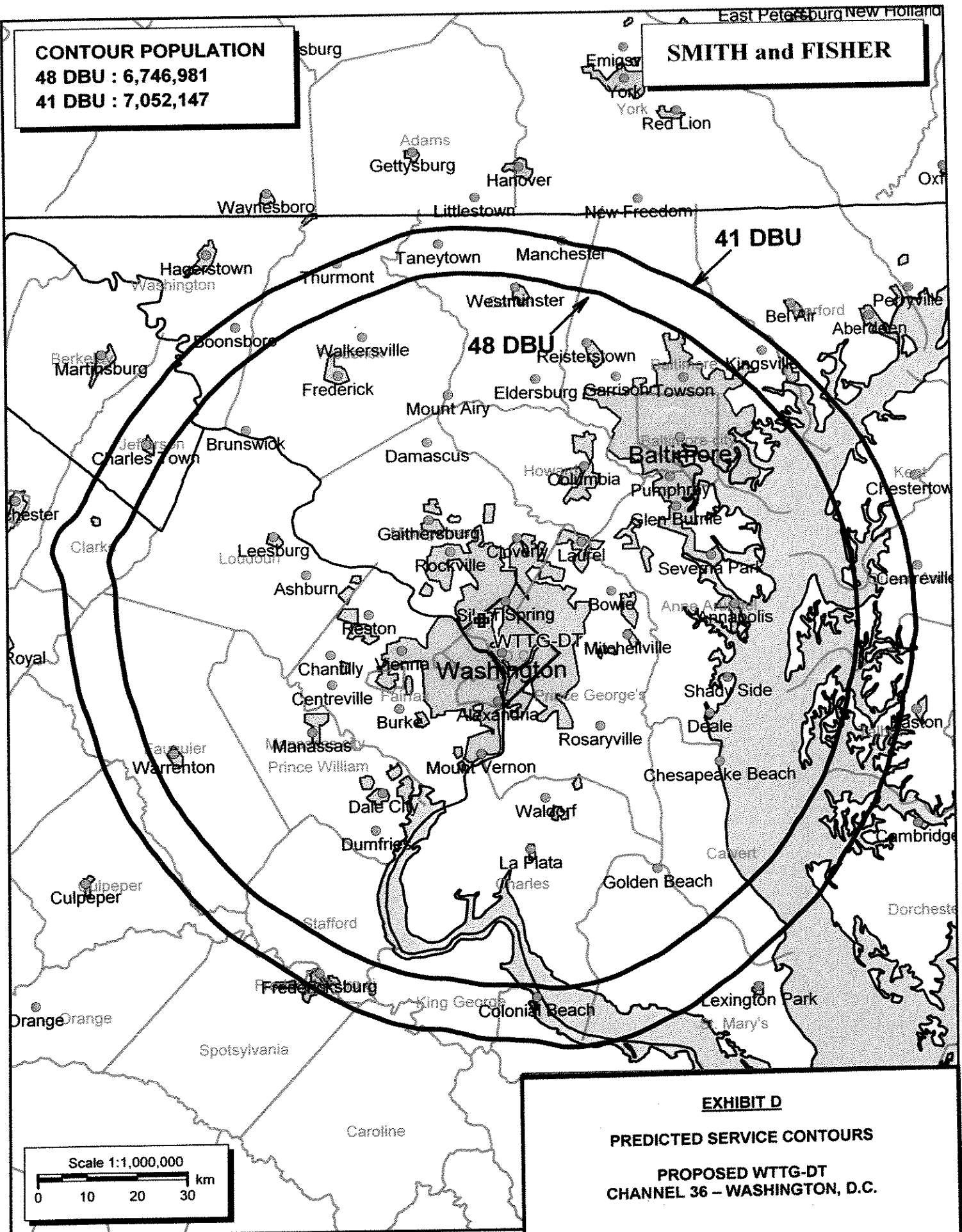
\*includes combiner loss

# CONTOUR POPULATION

48 DBU : 6,746,981

41 DBU : 7,052,147

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## EXHIBIT D

PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOURS

PROPOSED WTTG-DT  
CHANNEL 36 - WASHINGTON, D.C.

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EXHIBIT E

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED WTTG-DT  
CHANNEL 36 – WASHINGTON, D.C.

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Washington facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 675 kw, an antenna radiation center 191 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the Dielectric antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of  $0.018 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  is calculated to occur 109 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is only 4.6 percent of the  $0.40 \text{ mw/cm}^2$  reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 36 (602-608 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.