

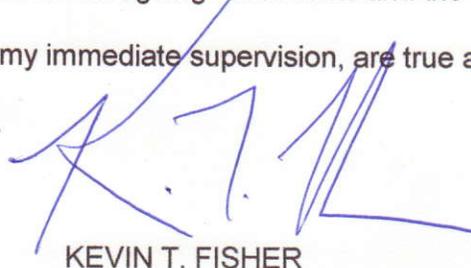
ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of STEVEN J. TOCCO, in support of his Application for Construction Permit for a new digital low power television station on Channel 16 in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

It is proposed to mount a standard ERI omnidirectional antenna at the 81-meter level of an existing 85-meter communications tower. Exhibit B is a map upon which the predicted service contours are plotted. Operating parameters for the proposed facility are tabulated in Exhibit C. An interference study is provided in Exhibit D, and it is important to note that we utilized a cell size of 1.0 kilometers and an increment spacing of 0.1 kilometers. In addition, the Channel 15 and Channel 17 displacement applications for W64CZ-D (BNISDTL-20080903ABO and BDISDTL-20090403ABG, respectively) have been dismissed and, therefore, predicted interference to these proposals can be ignored. A power density calculation is included as Exhibit E.

Because no change in the overall height or location of the existing tower is proposed, the FAA has not been notified of this application. The FCC issued Antenna Structure Registration Number 1226149 to this 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

July 22, 2010

PROPOSED OPERATING PARAMETERS

PROPOSED DIGITAL LOW POWER TELEVISION STATION
CHANNEL 16 – CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Transmitter Power Output: | 1.5 kw |
| Transmission Line Efficiency: | 69.8% |
| Antenna Power Gain – Toward Horizon: | 14.06 |
| Antenna Power Gain – Main Lobe: | 14.06 |
| Effective Radiated Power – Toward Horizon: | 15.0 kw |
| Effective Radiated Power – Main Lobe: | 15.0 kw |
| Transmitter Make and Model: | Type-accepted |
| Transmission Line Make and Model: | Andrew LDF7-50A |
| Size and Type: | 1-5/8" foam heliax |
| Length: | 290 feet* |
| Antenna Make and Model: | ERI AL8 |
| Orientation | Omnidirectional |
| Beam Tilt | 1.75 degrees |
| Radiation Center Above Ground: | 81 meters |
| Radiation Center Above Mean Sea Level: | 558 meters |

*Estimated

LONGLEY-RICE INTERFERENCE STUDY
PROPOSED DIGITAL LOW POWER TELEVISION STATION
CHANNEL 16 – CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

We conducted a detailed interference study using the Longley-Rice methodology contained in the Commission's *OET Bulletin No. 69*, with respect to all facilities of concern. The software utilizes a 1-square kilometer cell size, calculates signal strength at 0.1 kilometer increments along each radial studied, and employs the 2000 U.S. Census to count population within cells. In addition, the program does not attribute interference to the proposed facility in cells within the protected contour of the station under study where interference from another source (other than the proposed station) already is predicted to exist (also known as "masking"). The results of this study are provided in Exhibit D-2. It concludes that the facility proposed herein causes no significant new interference to any of the potentially affected stations.

It is important to note that the Channel 15 and Channel 17 displacement applications for W64CZ-D in Clarksburg (BDISDTL-20080903ABO and BDISDTL-20090403ABG, respectively) have been dismissed and the station has an outstanding construction permit on Channel 24 (BDISDTL-20090824ACB). Therefore, interference to the Channel 15 and 17 applications can be ignored.

As a result, it is believed that the proposed digital LPTV facility complies with the requirements of Sections 74.709, 74.793(e), 74.793(f), 74.793(g), 74.793(h), 74.794(b) and 73.1030 of the Commission's Rules.

Clarksburg16_B_summary
Summary Study

Census data selected: 2000

Post DTV Transition Database Selected

TV INTERFERENCE and SPACING ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Date: 07-21-2010 Time: 15:29:07

Record selected for Analysis

PROPOSED USERRECORD-01 CLARKSBURG WV US
 Channel 16 ERP 15. kw HAAT 203. m RCAMSL 00558 m STRINGENT MASK
 Latitude 039-16-32 Longitude 0080-17-43
 Status APP Zone 1 Border
 Dir Antenna Make usr Model USRPAT01 Beam tilt N Ref Azimuth 0.
 Last update Cutoff date Docket
 Comments
 Applicant

Cell Size for Service Analysis 1.0 km/side

Distance Increments for Longley-Rice Analysis 0.10 km

Not full service station

Facility meets maximum power limit

| Azimuth (Deg) | ERP (kw) | HAAT (m) | 51.0 dBu F(50,90) (km) |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 0.0 | 15.000 | 218.6 | 50.9 |
| 45.0 | 15.000 | 181.6 | 48.7 |
| 90.0 | 15.000 | 211.6 | 50.5 |
| 135.0 | 15.000 | 186.5 | 49.0 |
| 180.0 | 15.000 | 195.0 | 49.5 |
| 225.0 | 15.000 | 213.8 | 50.6 |
| 270.0 | 15.000 | 199.1 | 49.7 |
| 315.0 | 15.000 | 217.1 | 50.8 |

Contour Overlap to Proposed Station

Contour Overlap Evaluation to Proposed Station Complete

LANDMOBILE SPACING VIOLATIONS FOUND

NONE

Proposed facility OK to FCC Monitoring Stations

Proposed facility OK toward West Virginia quiet zone

Proposed facility OK toward Table Mountain

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED DIGITAL LOW POWER TELEVISION STATION
CHANNEL 16 – CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Clarksburg facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 15 kw, an antenna radiation center 81 meters above ground, and the vertical pattern of the ERI antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.00075 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 71 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is only 0.2 percent of the 0.32 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 16 (482-488 MHz), this proposal may be excluded from consideration with respect to public 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.