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CONSULTING TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS
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SILVER SPRING, MD 20902

KMQA - Porterville, CA

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

I ABSTRACT

This engineering exhibit supports the application of Moon Holdings, LLC, licensee of KMQA, Porterville, CA requesting a construction permit authorizing 1) a change in class from B1 to B and 2) a move from its present site to a new site on Blue Mountain.

This application proposes the continued use of FM channel 263 (100.5 MHz) but with an effective radiated power of 1.96 kW at a height above average terrain of 627.6 meters, corresponding to 50 kilowatts at 150 meters which is the maximum effective radiated power for this class of station.

This application meets all the rules pertaining to compliance with 47 C.F.R. Section §73.207 for spacing and 47 C.F.R. Section §73.215 for contour protection

This application does not technically meet the requirements of 47 C.F.R. Section §73.315(a) for signal strength when employing the methodology found in 47 C.F.R. Section §73.313. However, as demonstrated herein, using FCC accepted contour prediction methodology found in the National Bureau of Standards Technical Note 101 and the FCC's own PTP signal strength prediction program, the requisite 70 dBu signal is placed of the instant city of license, Porterville.

This engineering report complies in all other respects with the pertinent sections of the FCC rules.

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II RESPONSE TO FCC FORM 301

Paragraph 3:

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II RESPONSE TO FCC FORM 301 (Cont'd)

Paragraph 14:

Eng. Exs. V-A, V-B, and V-C are path profiles for free space propagation from the instant proposed site to sites on the far side of Porterville. Utilizing the free space formulas for each of these paths, it is demonstrated a minimum of 70 dBu will obtain over Porterville.

Eng. Ex. V-D is a computation of the free space paths over Porterville utilizing the methodology in the National Bureau of Standards Technical Note 101.

In addition, Eng. Exs. VI-A, VI-B, and VI-C, which are PTP plots of the same radials, are included to also demonstrate compliance with 47 C.F.R. Section §73.315(a) and (b) for 70 dBu coverage of Porterville.

Eng. Ex. VI-E is a map showing the 70 dBu contour constructed using the FCC (F50,50) curves and the 70 dBu contour using the Free Space Formula. Eng. Ex. VI-F is a map showing the locations of the sample points on the far side of Porterville.

Paragraph 16:

Eng. Ex. VII is a frequency search that demonstrates the instant proposed operation could operate from the one-step site for class increase as required by 47 C.F.R. Section §73.207.

Eng. Ex. VIII is a frequency search under 47 C.F.R. Section §73.215 to show compliance of the instant proposed site with the spacing requirements of that section, and Eng. Ex. IX is a plot of the clearance between the pertinent contours of the instant proposed KQMA and first adjacent station KHAY.

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Paragraph 17:

The proposed construction will have no significant environmental impact and any FCC action with regard to this application would be categorically exempt from environmental processing under 47 C.F.R. Section §1.1306 of the rules. The instant proposed transmitter site is also used for microwave relay towers and does not fall into any of the categories specified in 47 C.F.R. Section §1.307(a) of the rules. High intensity obstruction lighting is currently not in use nor contemplated.

Calculation performed in Eng. Ex. X using the procedures found in OST Bulletin #65 ANSI guidelines show that the theoretical "worst case" radio frequency radiation produced by the proposed operation would not exceed the limits of radio frequency protection guidelines contained in the ANSI standard (American National Standard Safety Levels With respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 300 kHz to 100 GHz). These "worst case" calculations assume an isotropic radiating source. Actual field strength values decrease significantly at elevation angles substantially below the horizon.

Utilizing the procedures found in the OST Bulletin, the level at which the ANSI maximum allowable radiation limit of 0.2 mW/cm² for the instant proposed operation would be found is at 7.67 meters below the antenna. At 2 meters above the ground, the radiation value would be 0.0574 mW/cm² which is well below the ANSI maximum standard. In the event worker access to the tower is required, power to the antenna will be removed when the climber reaches 25.18 feet below the antenna.

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The site itself has restricted access because it is on private property that is fenced and guarded and part of a huge cattle ranch. As such, the general public does not have access.

III METHODS EMPLOYED

All data and computations contained herein or upon which this engineering report is based are in complete accord with the pertinent sections of the FCC rules unless otherwise specifically so stated.