EXHIBIT 49 (Page 1 of 3)

NONIONIZING RADIATION COMPLIANCE Journal Broadcast Corporation Nampa, ID

The proposed KIVI-TV facilities will operate with a maximum effective radiated power of 736 kilowatts using the presently licensed Harris (Dielectric) TAD-UDC-3-24 directional antenna, which has its center of radiation located 93.6 meters above ground level on an existing 102.4 meter tower. This tower is located at a multiple use transmitter site atop Deer Point near Boise, Idaho.

Equation (2), found on Page 30 of Supplement A to FCC OET Bulletin 65, details the calculation technique for determining the predicted power density levels at the base of a TV broadcast tower. In this case, however, it is necessary to substitute the proposed average DTV effective radiated power (736 kilowatts) for the expression $[0.4ERP_{V} + ERP_{A}]$ in this equation to compensate for the fact that DTV power levels are expressed in terms of average power, rather than peak power, as is the case for the visual portion of an analog TV signal. Utilizing the vertical radiation pattern data from Exhibit 46 to the attached application in conjunction with this equation yields a predicted maximum worst case power density at two meters above ground level for the proposed KIVI-TV facilities of 22.8 μ W/cm², which will occur at a depression angle of 78.7° and at a horizontal distance of 18.3 meters from the base of the tower. Since the maximum permitted power density for uncontrolled exposure on TV Channel 24 is 353.3 µW/cm², this amounts to 6.46% of the permitted level for uncontrolled exposure, but only 1.29% of the permitted level for controlled exposure. Further calculations found that the predicted power density at two meters above ground level for the proposed KIVI-TV facilities would exceed 5% of the permitted level for uncontrolled exposure at all depression

EXHIBIT 49 (Page 2 of 3)

angles between 77.0° and 82.1° below horizontal. This results in the predicted power densities at two meters above ground level for the proposed KIVI-TV facilities exceeding 5% of the permitted level for uncontrolled exposure in a "donut" shaped area having an inner radius of 12.9 meters (42.3 feet) and an outer radius of 21.1 meters (69.4 feet) with the KIVI-TV tower located at the center. This transmitter site, however, is a remote mountaintop site, to which general public access is restricted by extremely rugged terrain and appropriate warning signs. The rugged nature of this terrain, in conjunction with the perimeter warning signs, restrict access to this site in such a way that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for members of the general public to obtain access to areas even close to being within 21.1 meters of the base of this tower.

Based on the above information, access to this site by members of the general public is restricted in such a way that the maximum power density from the proposed KIVI-TV facilities at two meters above ground level in areas readily accessible to the general public will be significantly less than 5% of the permitted level for uncontrolled exposure. Furthermore, the maximum predicted power density at two meters above ground level at any location around this tower does not exceed 5% of the permitted level for controlled exposure. Thus, since the modified KIVI-TV operating facilities will not result in power densities exceeding 5% of the applicable permitted level at any location near ground level, they are excluded from routine environmental processing and need not be considered in conjunction with other nearby and co-located facilities to establish compliance with the FCC's nonionizing radiation exposure standard.

KIVI-TV, in conjunction with the other nearby and co-located facilities, will also take appropriate steps to insure that workers that must be on any of these towers will not be

EXHIBIT 49 (Page 3 of 3)

exposed to levels of nonionizing radiation that are in excess of the permitted level for controlled exposure. These steps will include the cessation of operation or a reduction in power by one or more of these stations, as appropriate, when work becomes necessary in the areas on these towers where the total power density levels will be in excess of the permitted level for controlled exposure.