

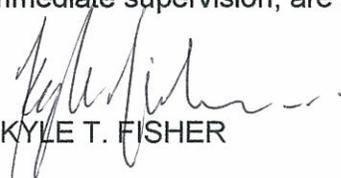
ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of WEAVERVILLE TRANSLATOR CO., INC., licensee of television translator K05CF, Channel 5 in Weaverville, California, in support of this Application for Construction Permit to specify digital operation on Channel 5 from the licensed K05CF site, as a "flashcut" proposal.

It is proposed to utilize the existing Scala directional antenna at the authorized height on the side of the existing 13-meter communications tower. Exhibit B is a map upon which the predicted service contours are plotted. It is important to note that the newly proposed 43 dBu contour encompasses a significant portion of the Grade A contour that obtains from the licensed K05CF facility. An interference study is provided in Exhibit C, and a power density calculation follows as Exhibit D.

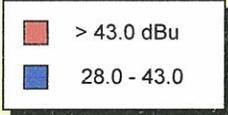
Because no change in the overall height or location of the existing tower is proposed, the FAA has not been notified of this application. Due to the diminutive height of the tower and its proximity to the nearest airport runway, FCC antenna structure registration is not required. This conclusion is supported by the Commission's TOWAIR Program.

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.

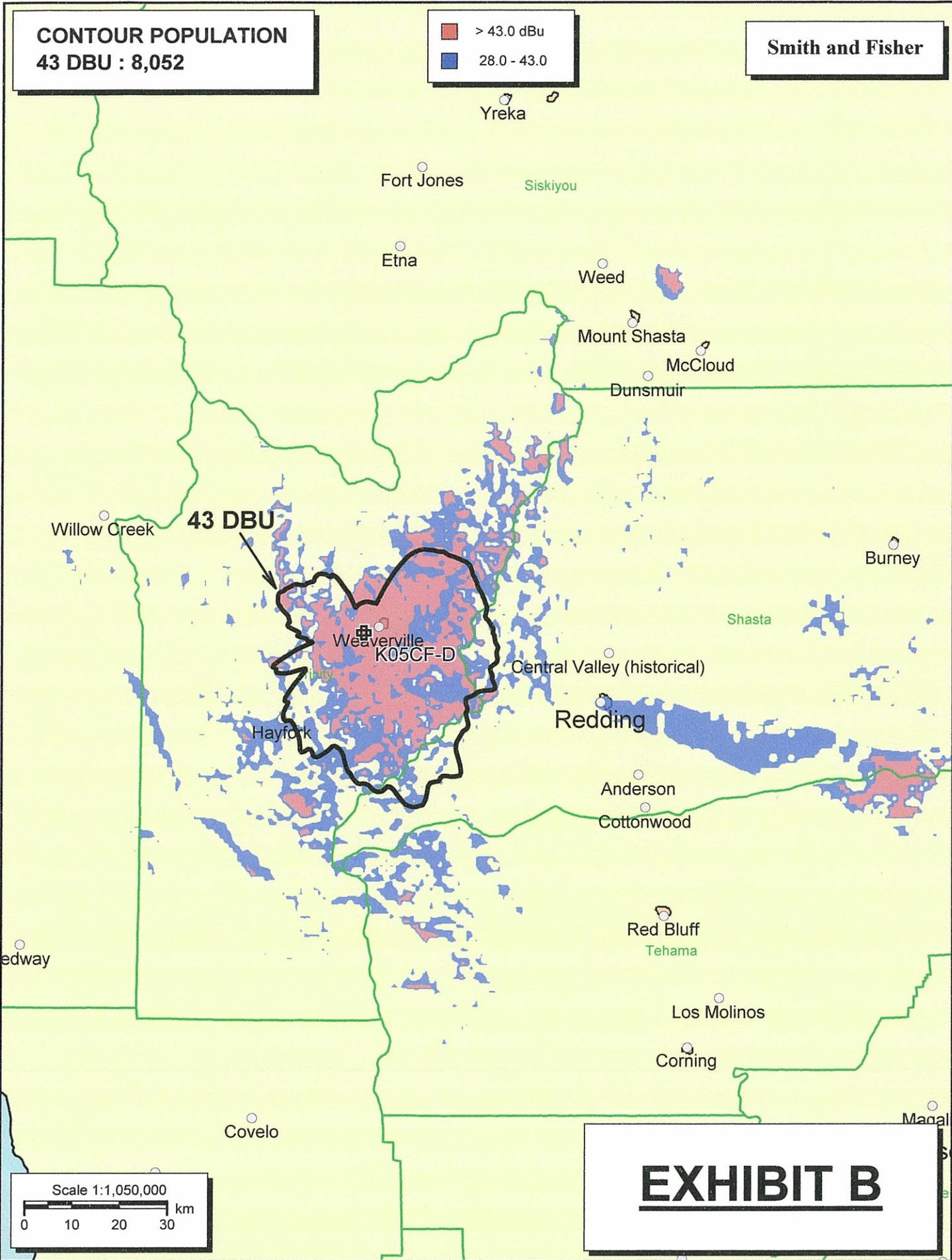

KYLE T. FISHER

October 8, 2008

CONTOUR POPULATION
43 DBU : 8,052



Smith and Fisher



LONGLEY-RICE INTERFERENCE STUDIES
PROPOSED K05CF-D
CHANNEL 5 – WEAVERVILLE, CALIFORNIA

We conducted detailed interference studies 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 1990 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 proposed K05CF-D) already is predicted to exist (also known as "masking"). The results of these studies are provided in Exhibit C-2. They conclude that the facility proposed herein causes no significant new interference to any of the potentially affected stations.

As a result, it is believed that the proposed K05CF-D 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.

INTERFERENCE SUMMARY

PROPOSED K05CF-D
CHANNEL 5 – WEAVERVILLE, CALIFORNIA

<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>City, State</u>	<u>Ch.</u>	<u>Longley-Rice Service Population</u>	<u>Unmasked Interference From Proposed Facility</u>	<u>%</u>
K05CR-D BDFCDTV-20080520AB	CP	Hayfork, CA	5	2,343	0	0
KVIQ BLCT-1115	Lic.	Eureka, CA	6	144,592	56	<0.1

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED K05CF-D
CHANNEL 5 – WEAVERVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Weaverville facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 0.015 kw, an antenna radiation center 9 meters above ground, and assuming a vertical relative field value of 20 percent at the steeper elevation angles for the proposed Scala antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.0040 mw/cm² is calculated to occur near the base of the tower. Since this is only 2.0 percent of the 0.2 mw/cm² reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 5 (76-82 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.