

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

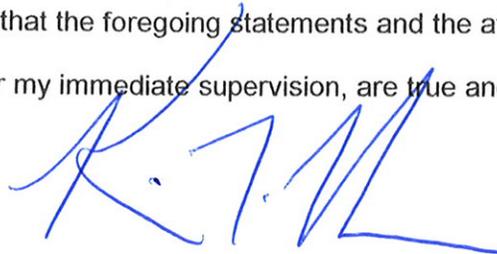
The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of WSIL-TV, INC., permittee of WSIL-DT, Channel 34 in Harrisburg, Illinois, in support of this amendment to its Application for Construction Permit BMPCDT-20080317AEU, which seeks to authorize its present STA facility as its pre-transition and post-transition DTV facility. The purpose of this amendment is to specify the existing Jampro antenna, rather than the authorized ERI antenna. No change in site location, antenna height or effective radiated power is proposed herein.

It is proposed to utilize the present Jampro omnidirectional antenna, which is mounted at the 268-meter level of the existing 316-meter tower on which the present WSIL-TV antenna is mounted. Exhibit B provides an elevation pattern for the existing antenna. Exhibit C 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. It can be seen in Exhibit D that the proposed 41 dBu contour is completely contained within that of the allotment facility assigned to WSIL-DT in Appendix B of the Commission's DTV Table of Allotments. As a result, no interference study is required. It is also important to note from Exhibit D that the proposed service population covers 95.5 percent of that allotted to WSIL-DT. 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 WSIL-DT site. However, if such should occur, the owner of this station recognizes its obligation to take whatever corrective actions are necessary.

Since no change in 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 1047010 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

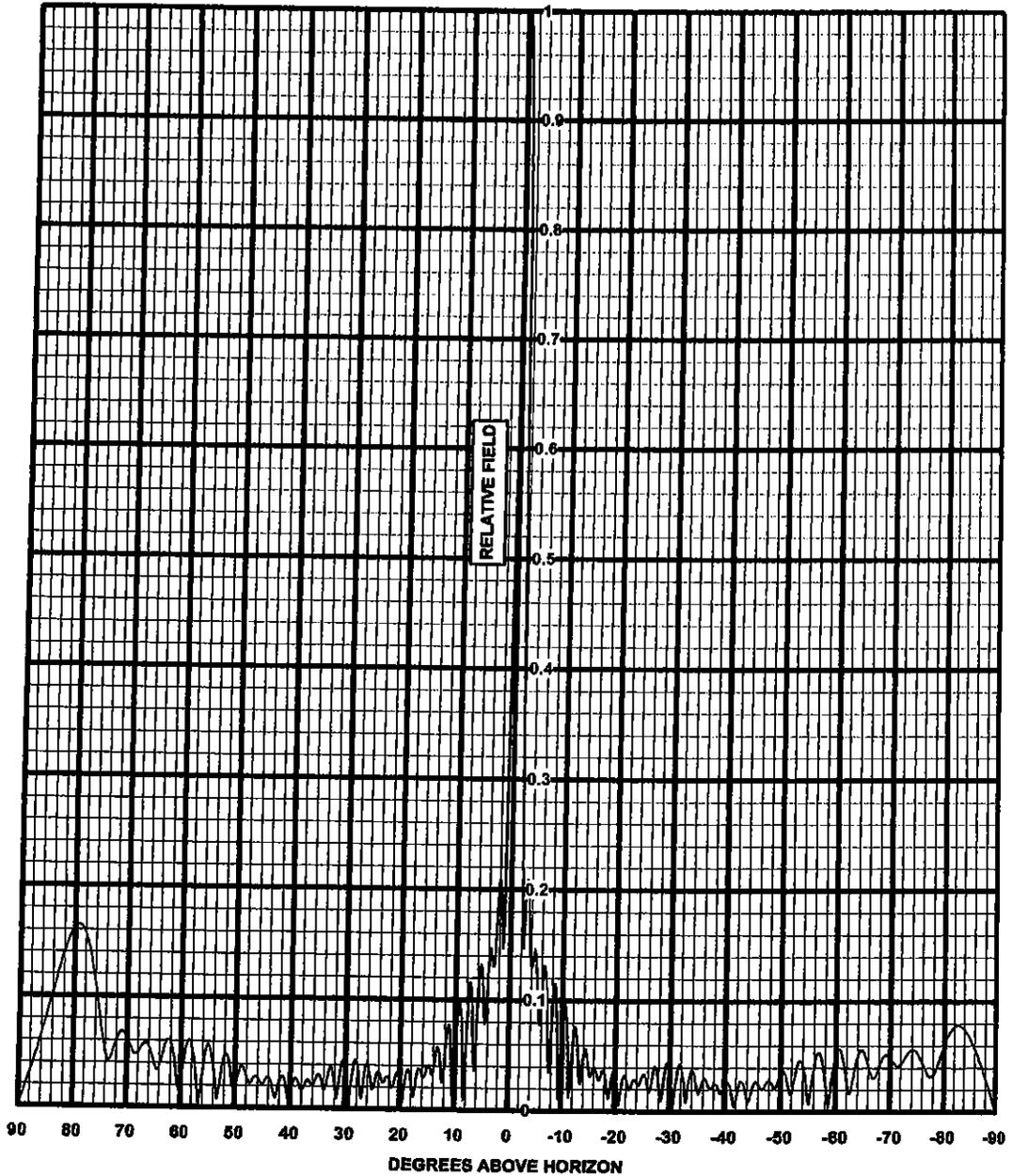
March 22, 2008



6340 Sky Creek Drive
Sacramento, California 95828 USA

Telephone (916) 383-1177
Fax (916) 383-1182

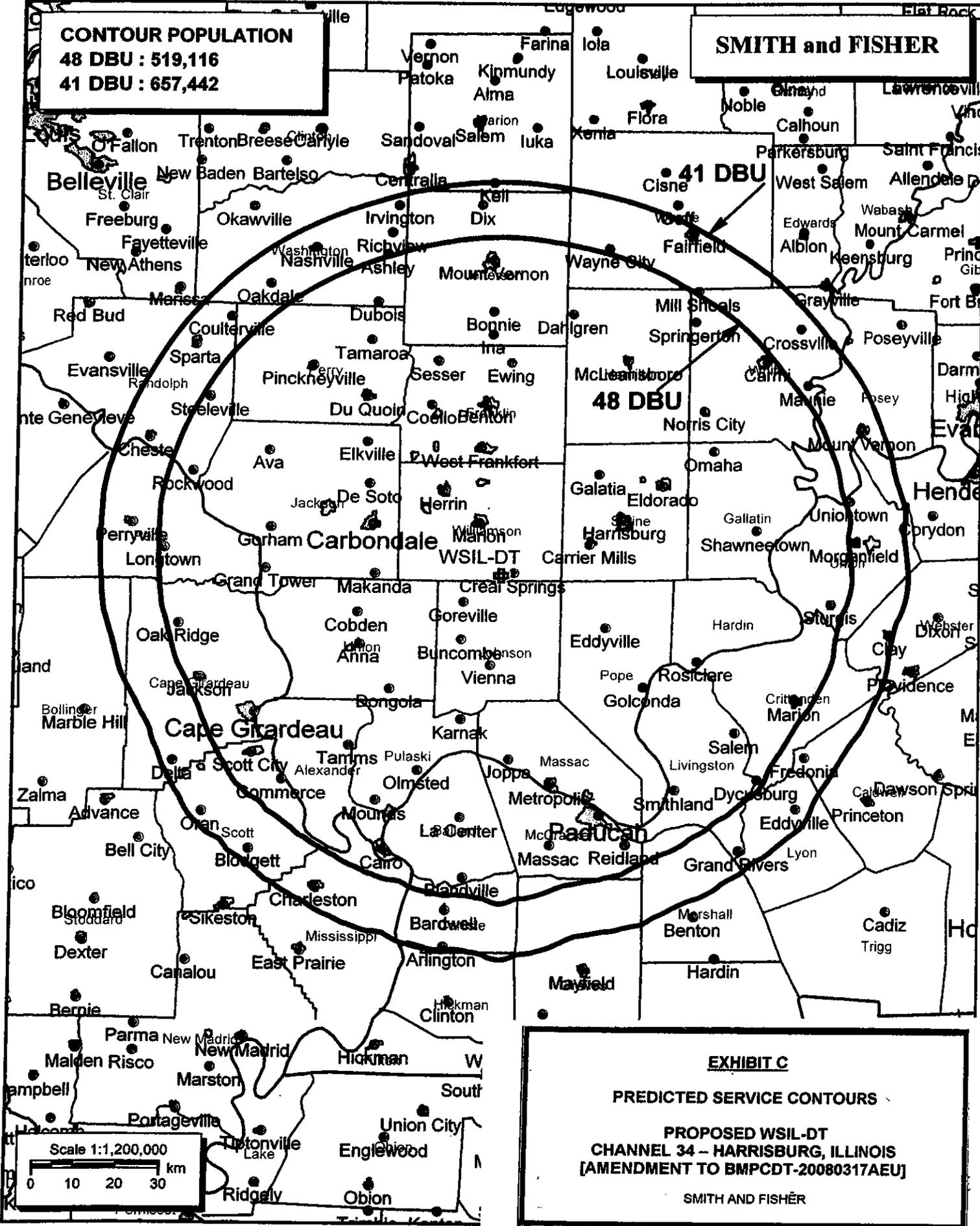
COMPUTED ELEVATION PATTERN



Customer: WSIL-DT
Channel: 34

Model: JSH-32/34 SHO
Description: UHF Slot Antenna
-0.5° Beam Tilt, 15% Null Fill

EXHIBIT B
ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN
PROPOSED WSIL-DT
CHANNEL 34 – HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS
[AMENDMENT TO BMPCDT-20080317AEU]
SMITH AND FISHER



CONTOUR POPULATION
 48 DBU : 519,116
 41 DBU : 657,442

SMITH and FISHER

EXHIBIT C
PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOURS
PROPOSED WSIL-DT
CHANNEL 34 - HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS
[AMENDMENT TO BMPCDT-20080317AEU]
 SMITH AND FISHER

Scale 1:1,200,000
 0 10 20 30 km

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED WSIL-DT
CHANNEL 34 – HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS
[AMENDMENT TO BMPCDT-20080317AEU]

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Harrisburg facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 1000 kw, an antenna radiation center 268 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the Jampro antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.0028 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 33 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is only 0.7 percent of the 0.39 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 34 (590-596 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.