

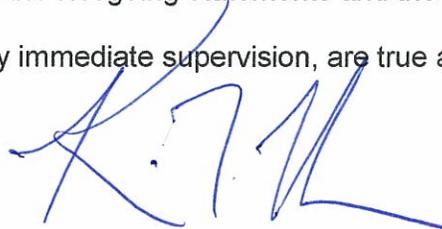
ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of NW COMMUNICATIONS OF PHOENIX, INC., licensee of television translator K07OJ, Channel 7 in Snowflake, Arizona, in support of this Application for Construction Permit to specify digital operation on Channel 7 from the licensed K07OJ site, as a "flashcut" proposal.

It is proposed to utilize the existing Scala omnidirectional antenna, which is mounted at the 34-meter level of an existing 35-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 48 dBu contour encompasses a significant portion of the Grade A contour that obtains from the licensed K07OJ 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.



KEVIN T. FISHER

August 4, 2009

CONTOUR POPULATION

48 DBU : 28,749

36 DBU : 46,229

Smith and Fisher

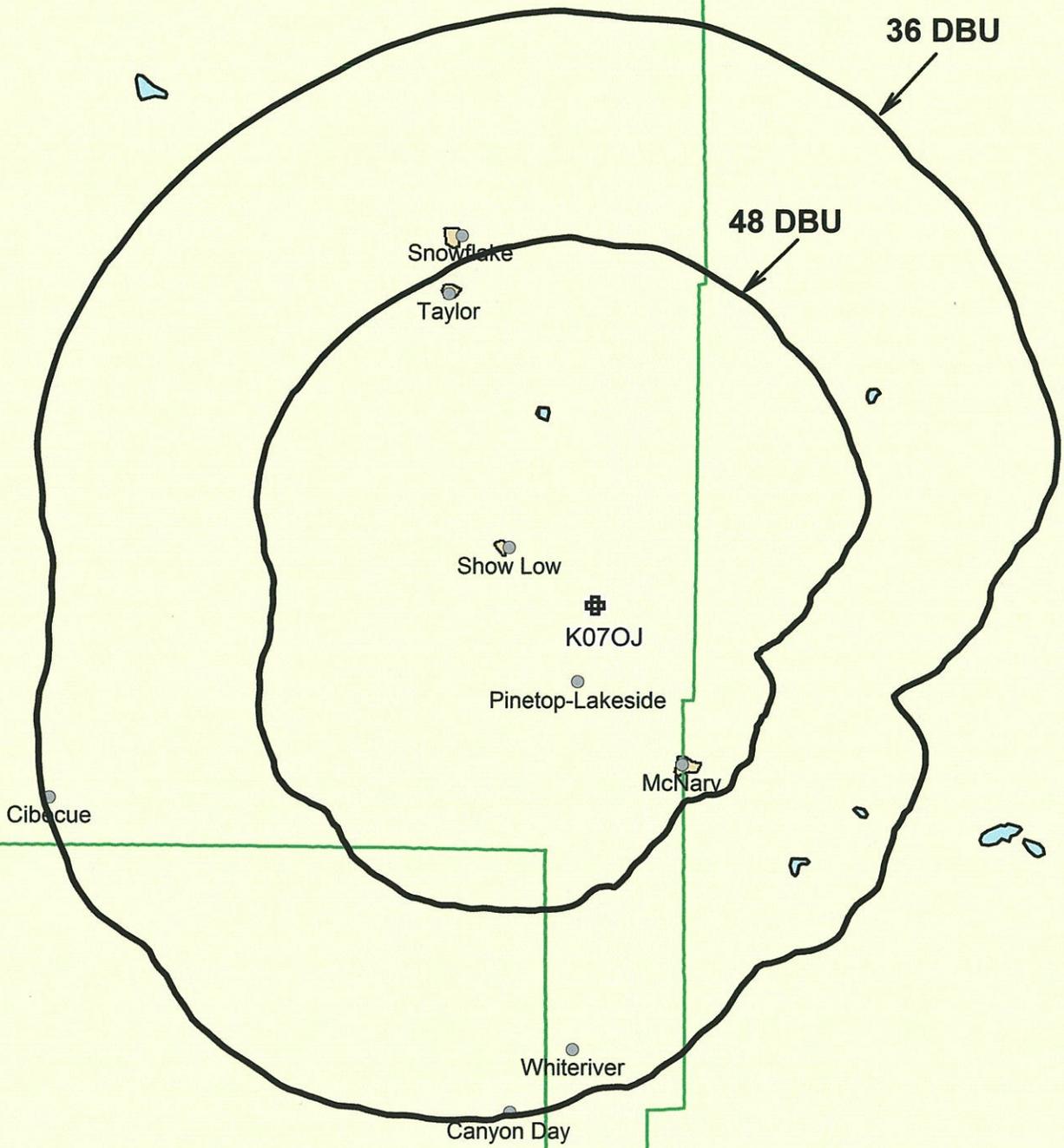


EXHIBIT B

LONGLEY-RICE INTERFERENCE STUDY
PROPOSED K07OJ-D
CHANNEL 7 - SNOWFLAKE, ARIZONA

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 1.0-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 that proposed K07OJ-D) already is predicted to exist (also known as "masking"). A summary of the results of this study is 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 K07OJ-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 K07OJ-D
CHANNEL 7 - SNOWFLAKE, ARIZONA

<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>
KAZT-DT BPCDT-20080313ACU	CP	Prescott, AZ	7	269,517	49	<0.1

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED K07OJ-D
CHANNEL 7 - SNOWFLAKE, ARIZONA

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Snowflake facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 0.033 kw, an antenna radiation center 34 meters above ground, and assuming a vertical relative field value of 20 percent at the steeper elevation angles for the existing Scala antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.000043 mw/cm² is calculated to occur near the base of the tower. Since this is less than 0.1 percent of the 0.2 mw/cm² reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 7 (174-180 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.