

EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC., licensee of television translator K43IE, Channel 43 in Williams, AZ, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to specify digital operation on Channel 43 from the present site, as a "flashcut" application.

It is proposed to mount an Andrew ALP8L1-HSER directional antenna, at the 14-meter level of an existing 17-meter communications tower. A coverage map is included in Exhibit B, and an interference report in Exhibit C. 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, no FCC antenna structure registration number is required.

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

May 13, 2013

CONTOUR POPULATION
51 DBU : 30,316
41 DBU : 78,790



41 DBU

51 DBU

Coconino

Cameron

Williams

K43IE

Flagstaff

Sedona

Chino Valley

Cottonwood

Yavapai

Prescott Valley

Prescott

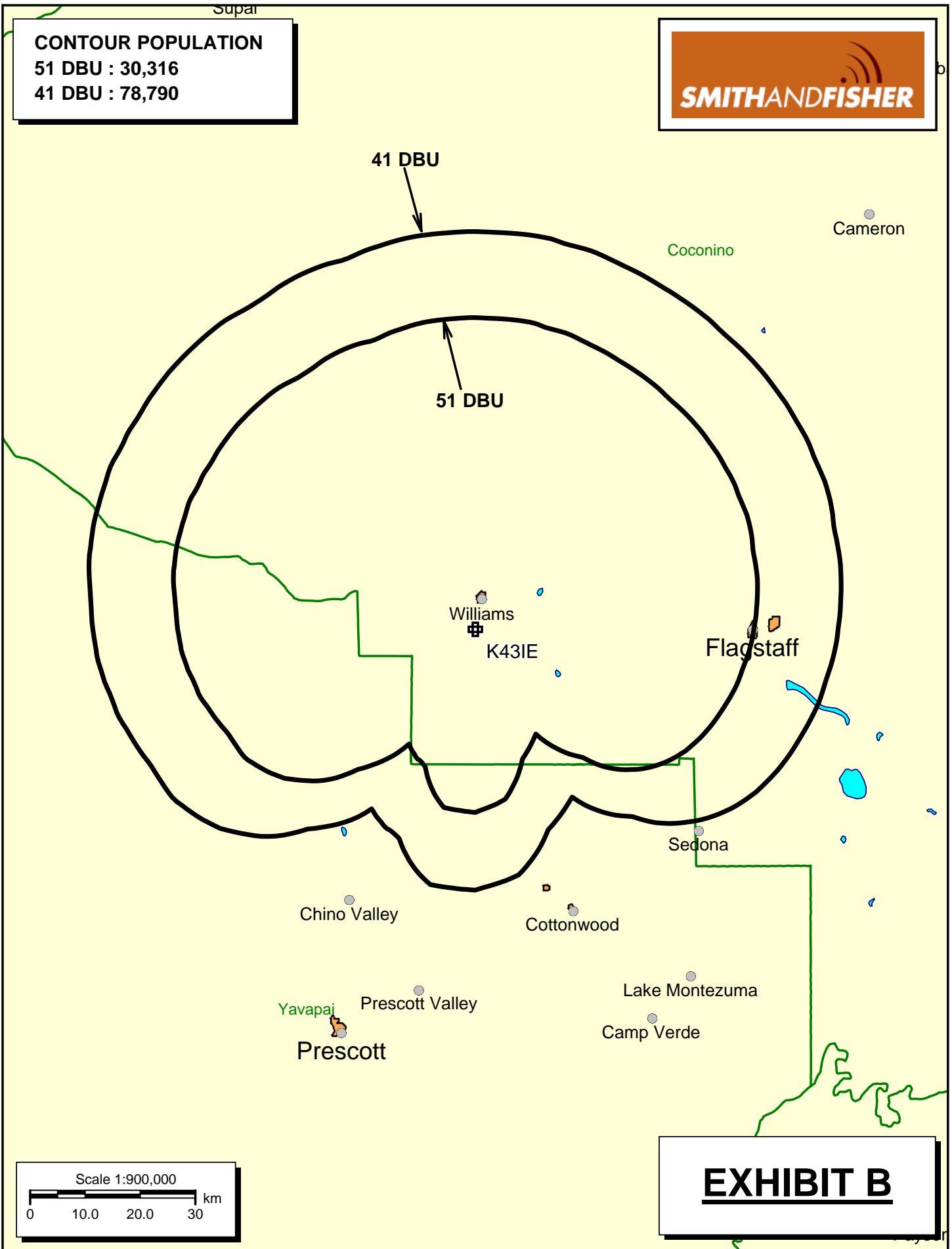
Lake Montezuma

Camp Verde

Scale 1:900,000

0 10.0 20.0 30 km

EXHIBIT B



LONGLEY-RICE INTERFERENCE STUDY
PROPOSED K43ID-D
CHANNEL 43 – WILLIAMS, 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 the proposed K43ID-D facility) already is predicted to exist (also known as "masking"). The results of this study are provided in Exhibit B-2. It concludes 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 digital K43ID-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 K43ID-D
CHANNEL 43 – WILLIAMS, 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>
K55DB-DT BMPDTT-20111005AJE	CP	Prescott, AZ	43	79,034	1,339	1.7

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED K43ID-D
CHANNEL 43 – WILLIAMS, 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 Williams facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 1.62 kW, an antenna radiation center 14 meters above ground, and assuming an RF value of 0.2 at the steeper elevations angles, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.015 mW/cm^2 is calculated to occur close to the base of the tower. Since this is 3.5 percent of the 0.43 mW/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 43 (644-650 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.