

EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK, licensee of WCLJ-DT, Channel 56, in Bloomington, Indiana, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to operate on Channel 42 with its post-transition DTV facility.

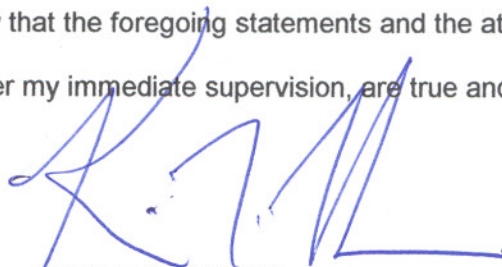
It is proposed to mount a standard ERI omnidirectional antenna at the 295-meter level of the existing 305-meter tower on which the present WCLJ-DT antenna is mounted. Exhibit B provides antenna elevation pattern data, and proposed operating parameters are tabulated in Exhibit C. Exhibit D is a map upon 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 E that the newly proposed 41 dBu contour extends slightly beyond that of the allotment facility assigned to WCLJ-DT in Appendix B of the Commission's DTV Table of Allotments. However, at no azimuth does the proposed contour exceed that of the allotment facility by more than five miles. Accordingly, since the station's post-transition DTV Channel (42) is different than its pre-transition DTV Channel (56), the applicant requests a waiver of the current freeze on the filing of such an application. An interference study is included in Exhibit F, and a power density calculation is provided in Exhibit G.

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 WCLJ-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 1041579 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.

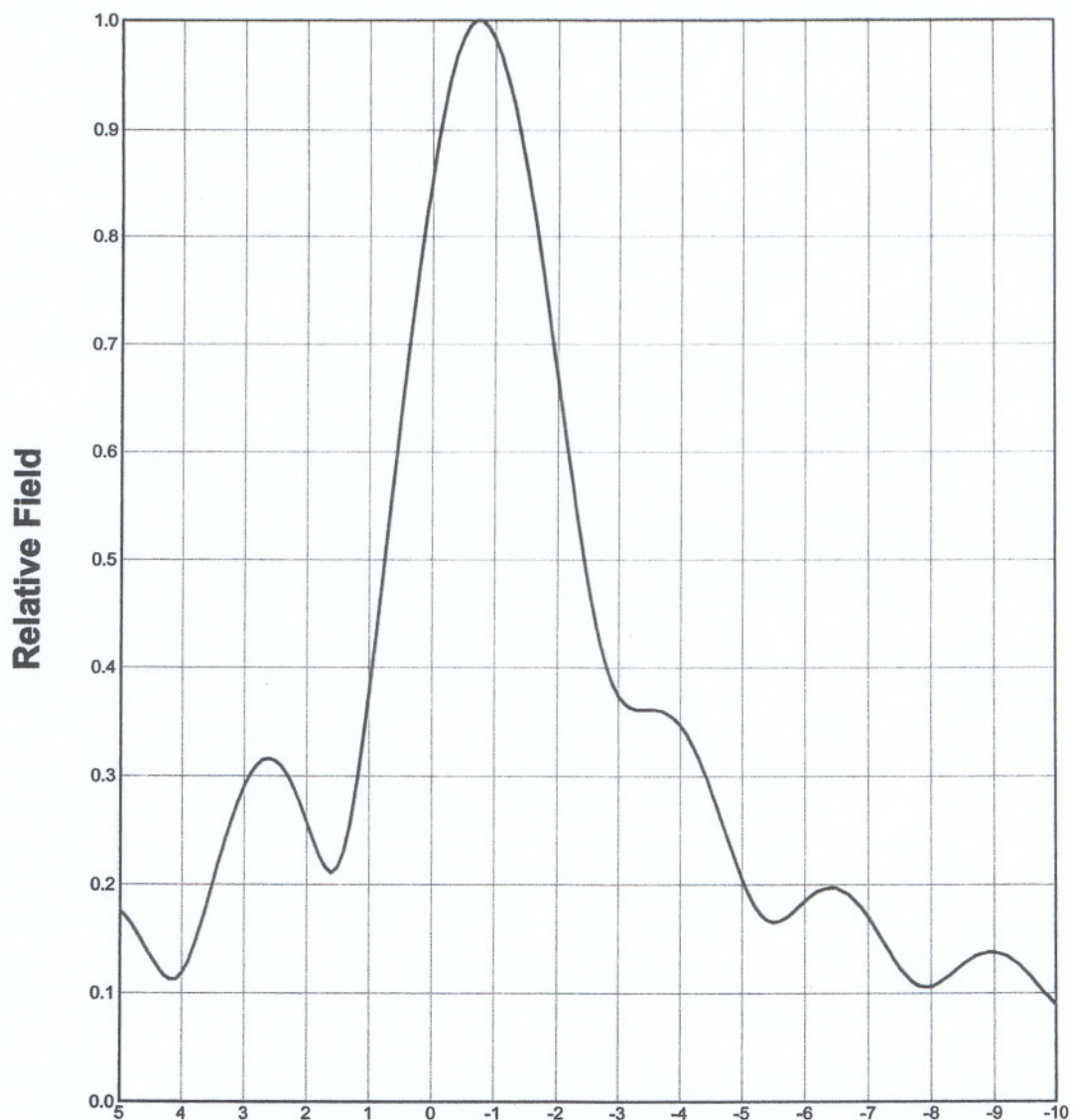


KEVIN T. FISHER

March 6, 2008

ELEVATION PATTERN

Type:	ATW22H3H		Channel:	42
Directivity:	Numeric	dBd	Location:	Bloomington, Indiana
Main Lobe:	22.00	13.42	Beam Tilt:	-0.75
Horizontal:	16.16	12.08	Polarization:	Horizontal



Preliminary, subject to final design and review.

ELECTRONICS RESEARCH, INC. **ERI**

EXHIBIT B**ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN**

PROPOSED WCLJ-DT
CHANNEL 42 – BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

SMITH AND FISHER

EXHIBIT C

PROPOSED OPERATING PARAMETERS

PROPOSED WCLJ-DT
CHANNEL 42 – BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Transmitter Power Output:	20.2 kw
Transmission Line Efficiency:	87.9%
Antenna Power Gain – Main Lobe:	22.0
Effective Radiated Power – Main Lobe:	391 kw

Transmitter Make and Model:	Type-accepted
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Transmission Line Make and Model:	Andrew WR1500
Size and Type:	rectangular waveguide
Length:	1000 feet*

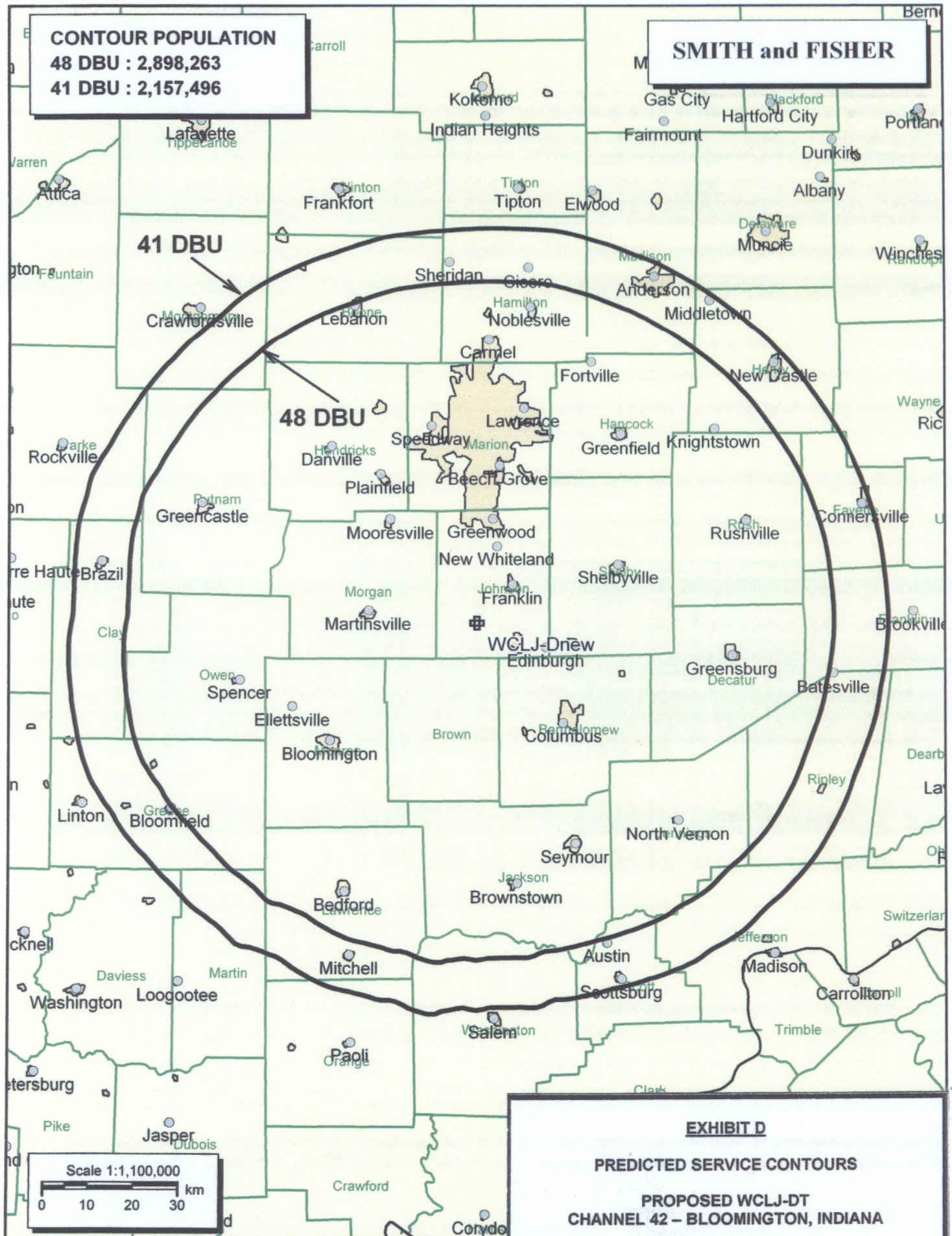
Antenna:

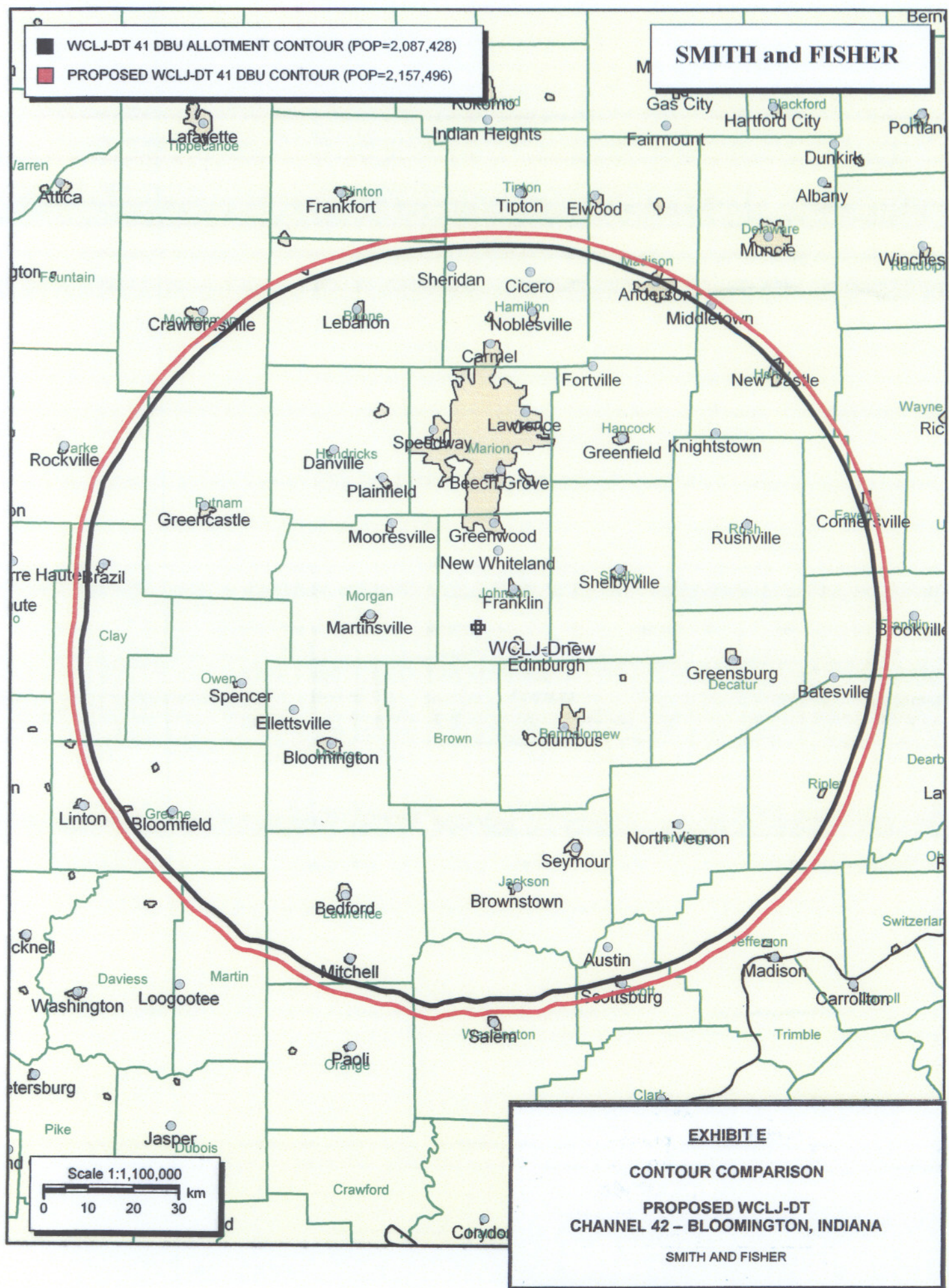
Make and Model:	ERI ATW22H3-HSO-42S
Orientation	Omnidirectional
Beam Tilt	0.75 degrees
Radiation Center Above Ground:	295 meters
Radiation Center Above Mean Sea Level:	557 meters

*estimated

CONTOUR POPULATION
48 DBU : 2,898,263
41 DBU : 2,157,496

SMITH and FISHER





INTERFERENCE STUDY
PROPOSED WCLJ-DT
CHANNEL 42 – BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

The instant application specifies an ERP of 391 kw (omnidirectional) at 314 meters above average terrain, which we have determined to be allowable under the FCC's recently approved interference standards with respect to various digital television facilities as they will exist on or before February 17, 2009, the date by which all stations must operate with the parameters recently adopted in the Commission's DTV Table of Allotments.

In evaluating the interference effect of this proposal, we have relied upon the V-Soft Communications "Probe III" computer program, which has been found generally to mimic the FCC's program. In conducting our studies, we employed a cell size of 2.0 kilometers and an increment spacing of 1.0 kilometer along each radial. In addition, we utilized the 2000 U.S. Census. Changes in interference caused by proposed WCLJ-DT to other pertinent stations are tabulated in Exhibit F-2.

As shown, the proposed WCLJ-DT facility would not contribute more than 0.5% interference (beyond that which is caused by the allotted WCLJ-DT facility) to the service population of any potentially affected post-transition DTV station.

A Longley-Rice interference study also reveals that the proposed WCLJ-DT facility does not cause significant (0.5%) interference within the protected service contour of any potentially affected Class A low power television station.

Therefore, this proposal meets the FCC's *de minimis* interference standards for DTV operations.

EXHIBIT F-2

INTERFERENCE STUDY SUMMARY
PROPOSED WCLJ-DT
CHANNEL 42 – BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>City, State</u>	<u>CH.</u>	<u>Coverage Population</u>	<u>Interference Population From WCLJ-DT*</u>	<u>%</u>
WKLE-DT Allotment	Lexington, KY	42	734,782	223	<0.1
WNDU-DT Allotment	South Bend, IN	42	1,631,132	36	<0.1
WKMA-DT Allotment	Madisonville, KY	42	418,151	0	0

*Above that caused by the WCLJ-DT allotment facility.

EXHIBIT G

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED WCLJ-DT
CHANNEL 42 – BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Bloomington facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 391 kw, an antenna radiation center 295 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the ERI antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.00058 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 79 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is only 0.1 percent of the 0.43 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 42 (638-644 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.