

EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of PAPPAS ARIZONA LICENSE, LLC, licensee of KSWT-DT, Channel 16 in Yuma, Arizona, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to operate with a maximized post-transition DTV facility on Channel 13, its present analog channel. It is important to note that the facility proposed herein is identical to that specified in the station's Petition for Rulemaking.

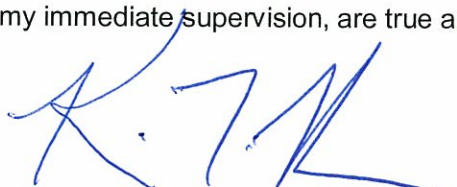
It is proposed to utilize the present analog directional antenna at the 116-meter level of the existing 123-meter KSWT tower. Exhibit B provides azimuth pattern data for the licensed antenna. Exhibit C is a map upon which the predicted service contours are plotted. As shown, the city of license is completely contained within the proposed 43 dBu service contour. An interference study is included in Exhibit D, and it is important to note that the study utilized a cell size of 2.0 kilometers and an increment spacing of 1.0 kilometer. 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 KSWT-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 1002752 to this tower.

EXHIBIT A

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

February 5, 2009

Any specified rotation has already been applied to the plotted pattern.
Field strength values shown on a rotated pattern may differ from the listed values because intermediate azimuths are interpolated between entered azimuths.

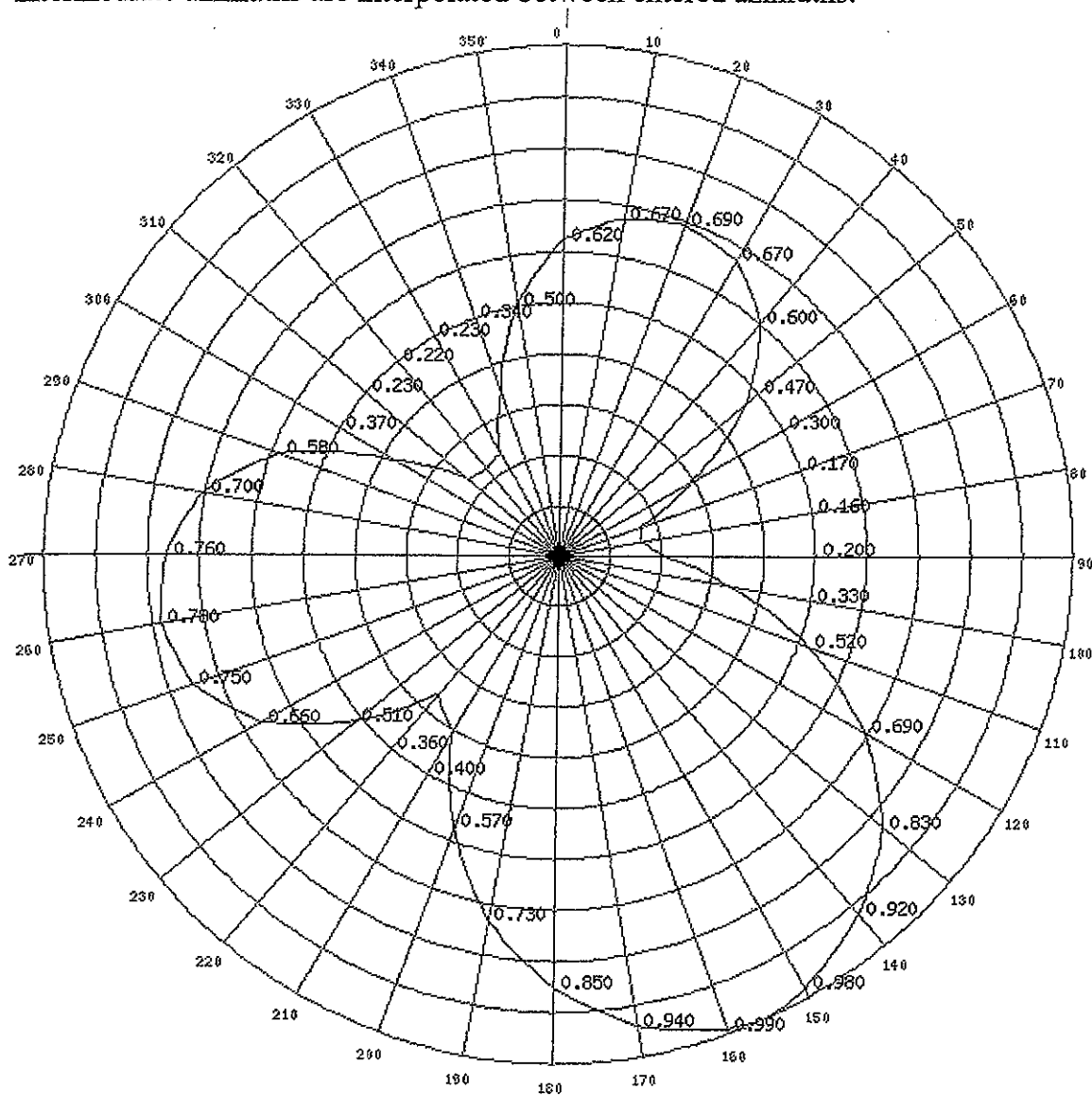


EXHIBIT B-1

ANTENNA AZIMUTH PATTERN

**PROPOSED KSWT-DT
CHANNEL 13 – YUMA, ARIZONA**

SMITH AND FISHER

ANTENNA AZIMUTH PATTERN DATA

PROPOSED KSWT-DT
CHANNEL 13 – YUMA, ARIZONA

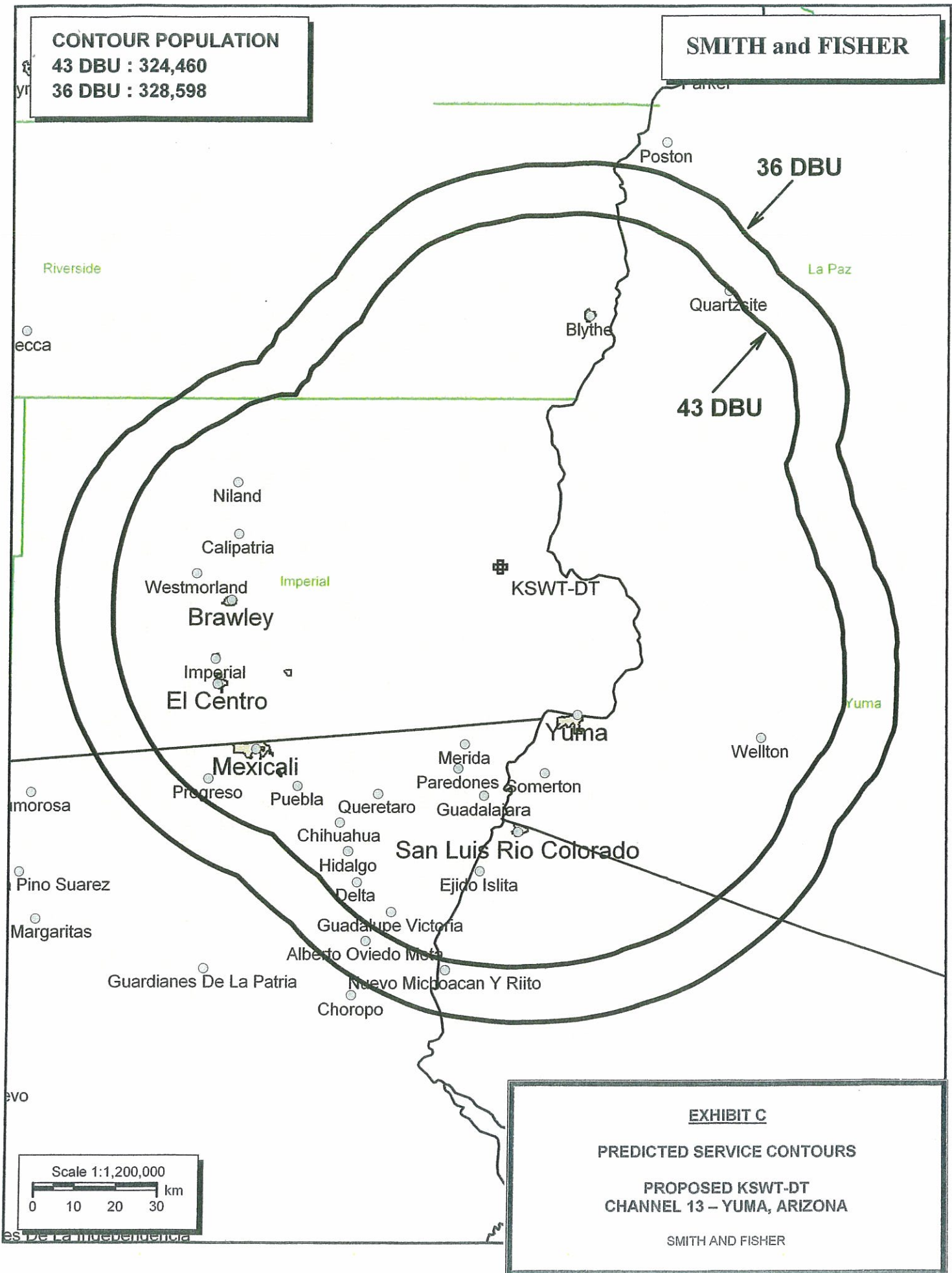
<u>Azimuth (° T)</u>	<u>Relative Field</u>	<u>ERP (dbk)</u>	<u>Azimuth (° T)</u>	<u>Relative Field</u>	<u>ERP (dbk)</u>
0	0.62	8.8	180	0.85	11.6
10	0.67	9.5	190	0.73	10.3
20	0.69	9.8	200	0.57	8.1
30	0.67	9.5	210	0.40	5.0
40	0.60	8.6	220	0.36	4.1
50	0.47	6.4	230	0.51	7.2
60	0.30	2.5	240	0.66	9.4
70	0.17	-2.4	250	0.75	10.5
80	0.16	-2.9	260	0.78	10.8
90	0.20	-1.0	270	0.76	10.6
100	0.33	3.4	280	0.70	9.9
110	0.52	7.3	290	0.58	8.3
120	0.69	9.8	300	0.37	4.4
130	0.83	11.4	310	0.23	0.2
140	0.92	12.3	320	0.22	-0.2
150	0.98	12.8	330	0.23	0.2
160	0.99	12.9	340	0.34	3.6
170	0.94	12.5	350	0.50	7.0

CONTOUR POPULATION

43 DBU : 324,460

36 DBU : 328,598

SMITH and FISHER



36 DBU

43 DBU

San Luis Rio Colorado

EXHIBIT C

PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOURS

**PROPOSED KSWT-DT
CHANNEL 13 - YUMA, ARIZONA**

SMITH AND FISHER

Scale 1:1,200,000

0 10 20 30 km

INTERFERENCE STUDY
PROPOSED KSWT-DT
CHANNEL 13 – YUMA, ARIZONA

The instant application specifies an ERP of 20 kw (directional) at 480 meters above average terrain, which we have determined to be allowable under the FCC's recently approved interference standards with respect to various post-transition 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 KSWT-DT to other pertinent stations are tabulated in Exhibit D-2.

As shown, the proposed KSWT-DT facility would not contribute more than 0.5% interference to the service population of any potentially affected post-transition DTV station.

A Longley-Rice interference study also reveals that the proposed KSWT-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 D-2

INTERFERENCE STUDY SUMMARY

PROPOSED KSWT-DT
CHANNEL 13 – YUMA, ARIZONA

<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>City, State</u>	<u>CH.</u>	<u>Coverage Population</u>	<u>Interference Population From KSWT-DT</u>	<u>%</u>
KTNV-DT BMPCDT-20080609ABH	Las Vegas, NV	13	1,362,892	754	<0.1

Note: This study utilized a cell size of 2.0 km and an increment spacing of 1.0 km.

EXHIBIT E

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED KSWT-DT
CHANNEL 13 – YUMA, 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 Yuma facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 20.0 kw, an antenna radiation center 116 meters above ground, and assuming a vertical relative field value of 20 percent at the steeper elevation angles for the existing Jampro antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.0021 mw/cm² is calculated to occur near the base of the tower. Since this is only 1.0 percent of the 0.2 mw/cm² reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 13 (210-216 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.