EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK, licensee of KNAT-DT, Channel 24 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in support of this application for modification of Construction Permit BMPCDT-20080618ABF, which authorizes operation with a maximized post-transition DTV facility. The purpose of this filing is to specify a reduction in effective radiated power and a decrease in antenna height. No change in site location or antenna model is proposed herein.

It is proposed to utilize the existing Andrew omnidirectional antenna, which is mounted at the 18-meter level of an existing 41-meter tower. Exhibit B provides an elevation pattern for the licensed antenna. Exhibit C is a map upon which the predicted service contours are plotted. As shown, Albuquerque, the city of license, is completely contained within the newly proposed 48 dBu service contour. An interference study is included as Exhibit D, and a power density calculation is provided in Exhibit E.

Although the proposed effective radiated power is greater than that allowed in Section 73.622(f)(8)(i) of the Commission's Rules, the coverage of the proposed facility does not exceed that of the largest station in the market (the allotment facility of KOAT-DT, Channel 7 in Albuquerque) as allowed in Section 73.622(f)(5) of the Rules. It is also important to note that the service contour of the facility proposed herein is slightly smaller than that authorized to KNAT-DT in BMPCDT-20080618ABF.

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 KNAT-DT site.

EXHIBIT A

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. Due to the diminutive height of the tower and its proximity to the nearest airport runway, no FCC antenna structure registration is required. This conclusion is supported by the Commission's TOWAIR Program.

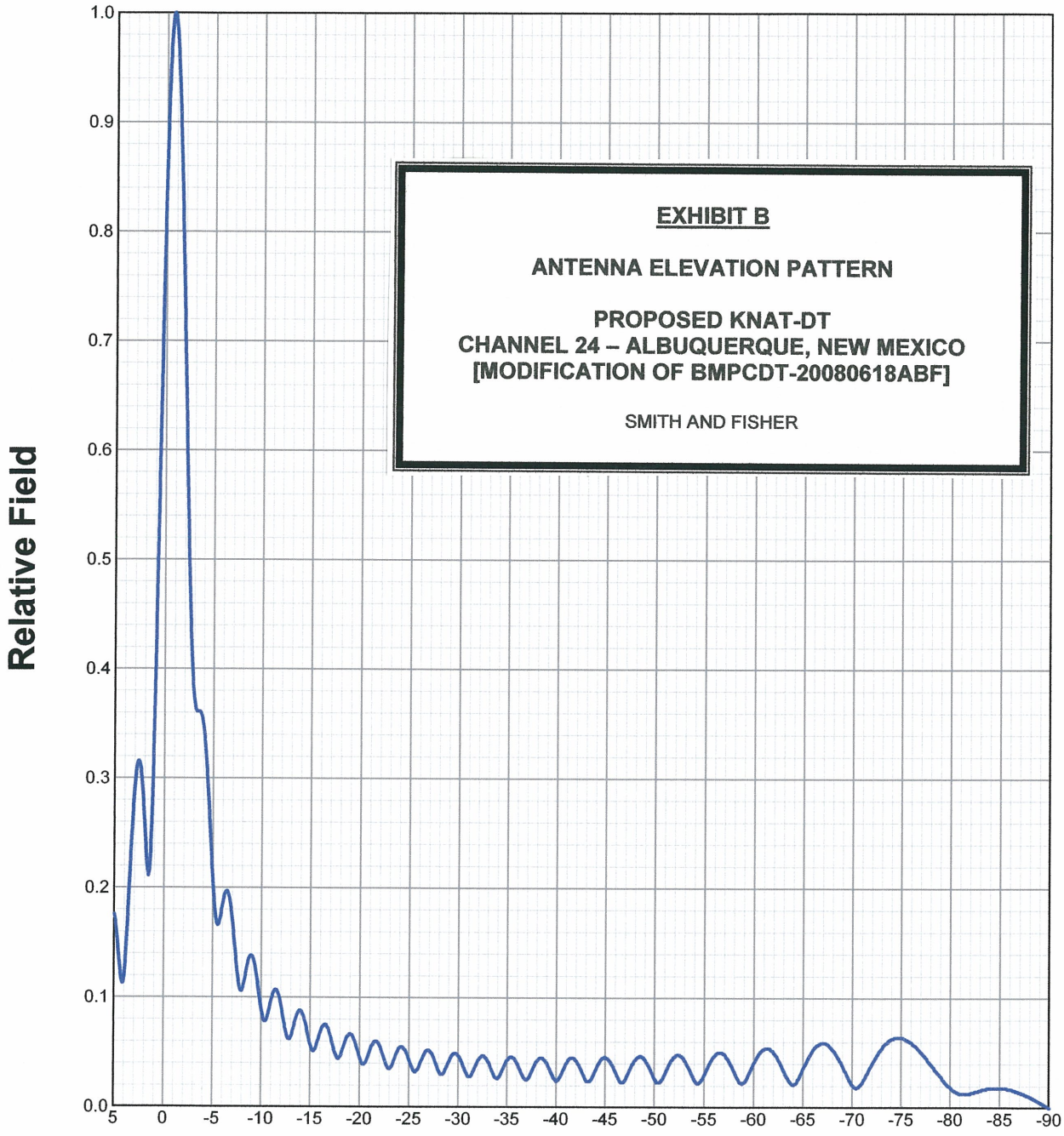
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements and the attached exhibits, which were prepared by me or under my immediate supervision, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

KEVIN T. FISHER

March 18, 2011

ELEVATION PATTERN

Type:	ATW22H3H		Channel:	24
Directivity:	Numeric	dBd	Location:	
Main Lobe:	22.00	13.42	Beam Tilt:	-0.75
Horizontal:	16.16	12.08	Polarization:	Horizontal



Preliminary, subject to final design and review.

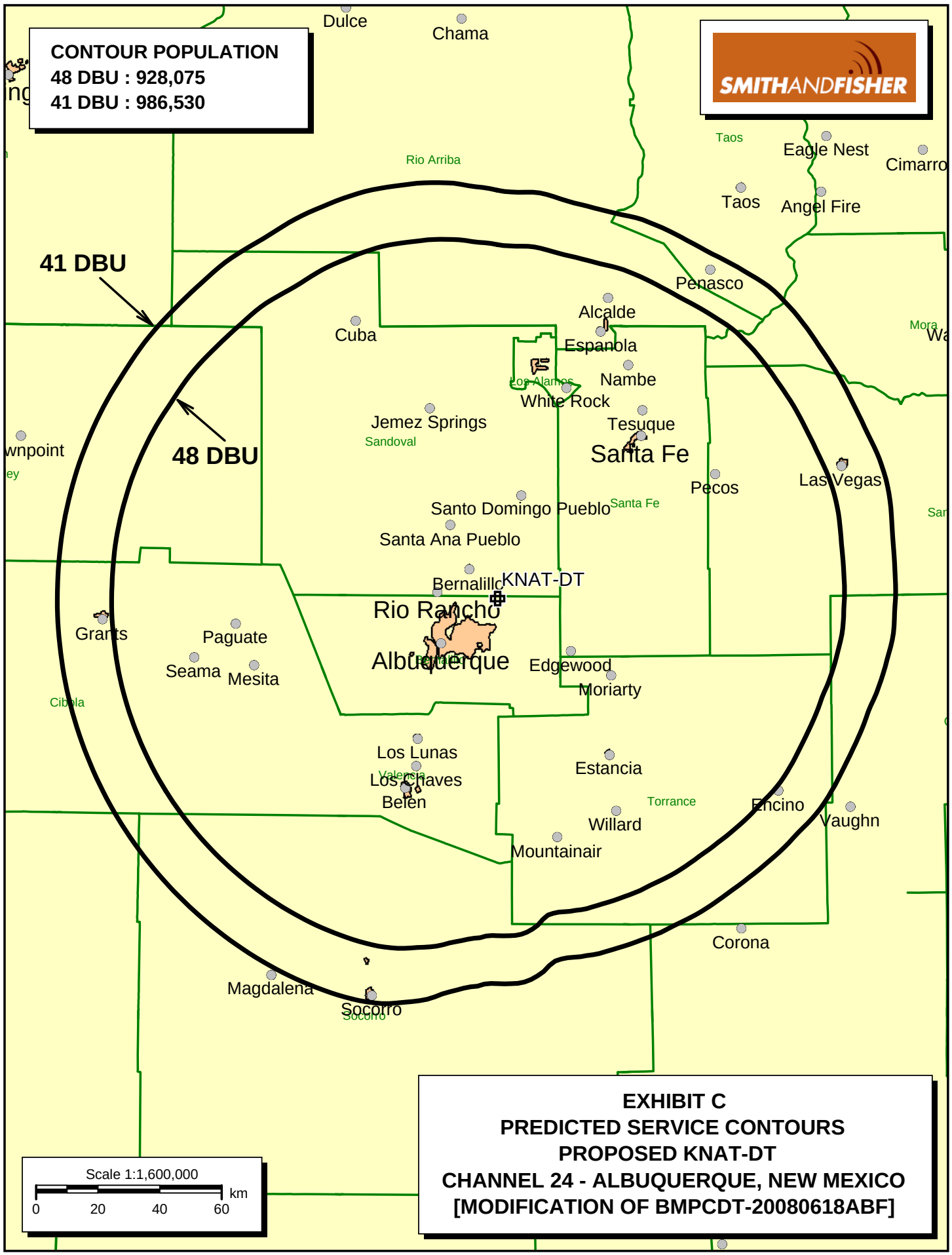

CONTOUR POPULATION
48 DBU : 928,075
41 DBU : 986,530
SMITHANDFISHER
41 DBU
48 DBU
KNAT-DT
Dulce
Chama
Taos
Eagle Nest
Cimarron
Rio Arriba
Taos
Angel Fire
Penasco
Alcalde
Cuba
Espanola
Mora
Los Alamos
Nambe
White Rock
Jemez Springs
Sandoval
Tesuque
Santa Fe
Pecos
Las Vegas
Santo Domingo Pueblo
Santa Fe
Santa Ana Pueblo
Bernalillo
Rio Rancho
Albuquerque
Grants
Paguate
Seama
Mesita
Cibola
Edgewood
Moriarty
Los Lunas
Valencia
Los Chaves
Belen
Estancia
Torrance
Willard
Mountainair
Encino
Vaughn
Corona
Magdalena
Socorro
Scale 1:1,600,000
km
0
20
40
60
EXHIBIT C
PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOURS
PROPOSED KNAT-DT
CHANNEL 24 - ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
[MODIFICATION OF BMPCDT-20080618ABF]

EXHIBIT D-1

INTERFERENCE STUDY

PROPOSED KNAT-DT
CHANNEL 24, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
[MODIFICATION OF BMPCDT-20080618ABF]

The instant application specifies an ERP of 320 kW (omnidirectional) at 1,244 meters above average terrain, which we have determined to be allowable under the FCC's interference standards with respect to various digital television facilities.

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 kilometers and an increment spacing of 1 kilometer along each radial. In addition, we utilized the 2000 U.S. Census. Changes in interference caused by proposed KNAT-DT to other pertinent stations are tabulated in Exhibit D-2.

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

A Longley-Rice interference study also reveals that the proposed KNAT-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 digital television operation.

EXHIBIT D-2

INTERFERENCE STUDY SUMMARY

PROPOSED KNAT-DT
CHANNEL 24 – ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
[MODIFICATION OF BMPCDT-20080618ABF]

Call Sign	City, State	CH.	Coverage Population	Interference Population From KNAT-DT*	%

[NO STATIONS AFFECTED]

*Above that caused by the allotment facility.

EXHIBIT E

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED KNAT-DT
CHANNEL 24 – ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
[MODIFICATION OF BMPCDT-20080618ABF]

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Albuquerque facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 320 kW, an antenna radiation center 18 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the Andrew antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.16 mw/cm² is calculated to occur 4 meters from the base of the tower. This is only 8.9 percent of the 1.8 mw/cm² reference for controlled environments (areas without public access) surrounding a facility operating on Channel 24 (530-536 MHz). It is important to note that the Sandia Crest antenna farm is secure from unauthorized public access. Therefore, a grant of this application can be considered a minor environmental action with respect to public and occupational ground-level exposure to non-ionizing 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.