EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY, in support of its Application for Construction Permit to operate a new noncommercial FM station on Channel 202A in Moss Bluff, Louisiana.

It is intended to mount a non-directional, two-bay vertically-polarized antenna at the 102-meter level of an existing 107-meter communications tower. An elevation pattern for a standard two-bay FM antenna is provided in Exhibit B. Proposed operating parameters for the new station are tabulated in Exhibit C. The 60 dBu (1.0 mv/m) predicted service contour is plotted in Exhibit D. As shown the city of Moss Bluff is completely contained within the predicted 60 dBu contour of the proposed facility, as required in Section 73.515 of the FCC's Rules. In addition, the main studio location will comply with Section 73.1125 of the Commission's Rules. Exhibit E is a contour overlap study, and Exhibit F is a television Channel 6 interference analysis. A power density calculation follows as Exhibit G.

While no interference to any authorized communications facility at the proposed site is expected to be caused by the proposed operation, the applicant accepts its responsibility for correcting any such interference that may occur. In addition, the applicant will satisfy any complaint of interference to any FCC-listed device within its predicted blanketing contour.

EXHIBIT A

Because no change in the overall height or location of the existing tower is proposed herein, the FAA has not been advised of this proposal. In addition the FCC has assigned Antenna Structure Registration Number 1254190 to this tower.

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

KEVIN T. FISHER

October 19, 2007

EXHIBIT B

Shively Labs®

Antenna Mfr.:Shively Labs **Date: 12/30/2004**
Antenna Type: 6014, 6015, 6510, 6513, 6600, 68xx 2-Bay, full-wave-spaced
Frequency: 98.1 **6014, 6015, 68xx Gain (Max) 0.99 -0.04 dB**
6510, 6513, 6600 Gain (Max) 1.98 2.96 dB

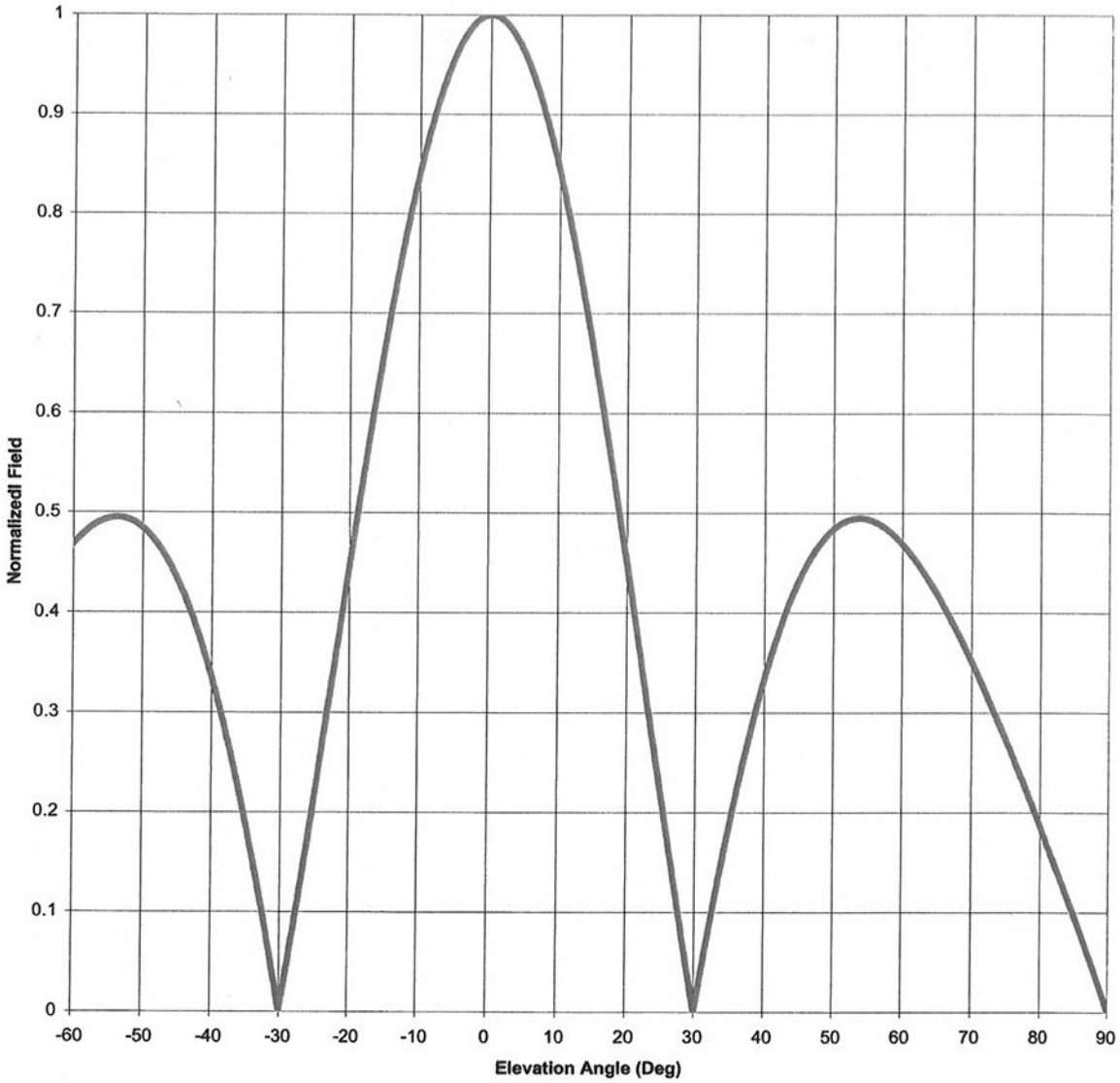

EXHIBIT C

PROPOSED OPERATING PARAMETERS

PROPOSED NONCOMMERCIAL FM STATION
CHANNEL 202A – MOSS BLUFF, LOUISIANA

Transmitter power output	0.6 kw
Transmission line loss	0.1 kw
Input to antenna	0.5 kw
Antenna gain	1.98
Effective radiated power	1.0 kw

Transmitter

Make and model:	Type-accepted
Rated power:	1.0 kw

Transmission line

Make and model:	Andrew LDF7-50A
Size:	1-5/8"
Type:	Foam Heliax
Length:	360 feet*
Efficiency:	83.6%

Antenna

Make and model:	Shively 6513-2
Type:	Vertically polarized
Number of bays:	2
Power Gain:	1.98

*estimated

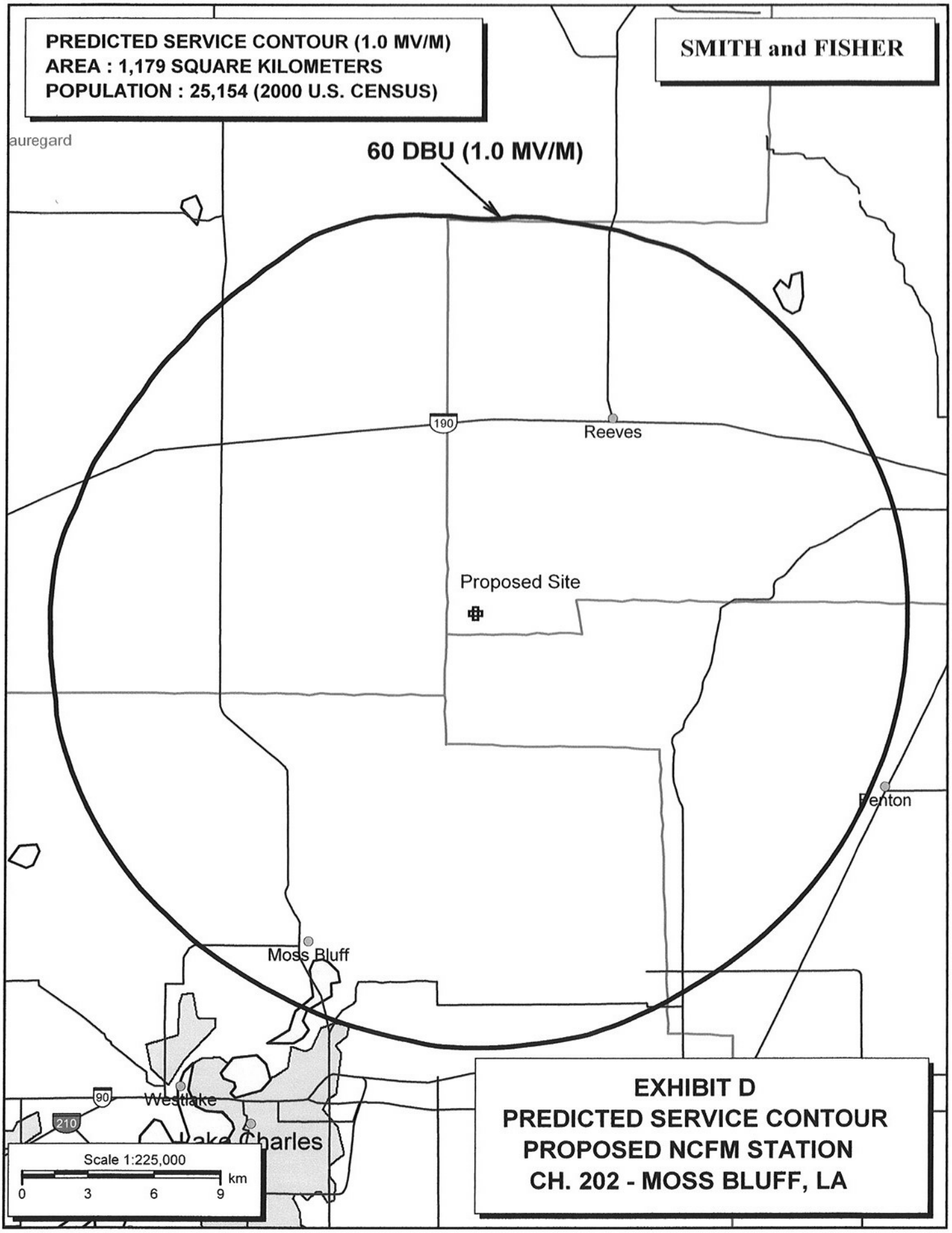
PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOUR (1.0 MV/M)
AREA : 1,179 SQUARE KILOMETERS
POPULATION : 25,154 (2000 U.S. CENSUS)
SMITH and FISHER
auregard
60 DBU (1.0 MV/M)
190
Reeves
Proposed Site
Penton
Moss Bluff
90
210
Westlake
Lake Charles
Scale 1:225,000
km
0
3
6
9
EXHIBIT D
PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOUR
PROPOSED NCFM STATION
CH. 202 - MOSS BLUFF, LA

EXHIBIT E-1

CONTOUR OVERLAP STUDY

PROPOSED NONCOMMERICAL FM STATION
CHANNEL 202A – MOSS BLUFF, LOUISIANA

Attached as Exhibit E-2 is a tabulation of spacings to pertinent co- and adjacent-channel stations, assuming maximum specified power and height values for the Moss Bluff facility. The overlap separations are based upon calculation of protected and interfering contours of both the proposed station and the facilities of concern, based upon requirements in Section 73.509 of the Commission's Rules. It should be evident that if the spacing significantly exceeds the "required" spacing, prohibited contour overlap will not exist, regardless of terrain and antenna pattern variations.

It is important to note that the Moss Bluff proposal is mutually exclusive with a pending application for a new NCFM station on Channel 202A in Kinder, Louisiana (BNPED-20000328AHT). This situation is indicated by negative numbers in the printout's final two columns for the Kinder entry. The Kinder application has not been "cut off" from competing proposals such as that specified by the instant application. Therefore, interference between these two facilities can be ignored, since only one can be granted.

Exhibit E-2 shows one other instance where the clearance is not great enough to assume an absence of prohibited overlap. Attached as Exhibit E-3 is a map upon which the protected and interfering contours of KRVS, Channel 204C0 in

EXHIBIT E-1

Lafayette, Louisiana, are shown in relation to those for the instant facility. From this map it is clear that no overlap between protected and interfering contours exists.

Accordingly, the facility proposed herein meets the Commission's contour overlap requirements specified in Section 73.509 of the Rules.

EXHIBIT E-2

Proposed Station
Ch. 202 - Kinder, LA

REFERENCE
30 26 22 N
93 06 45 W

CH# 202A - 88.3 MHz, Pwr= 1 kW, HAAT=107.5 M, COR= 120 M
Average Protected F(50-50)= 19.33 km
Ave. F(50-10) 40 dBu= 61.6 54 dBu= 28.5 80 dBu= 6.1 100 dBu= 1.6

DISPLAY DATES
DATA 09-12-07
SEARCH 09-20-07

CH CALL / CITY	TYPE / STATE	AZI. <-- / DIST / FILE #	LAT. / LNG.	Pwr(kW) HAAT(M) / COR(M) INT(km)	PRO(km) / LICENSEE	*IN* (Overlap in km)	*OUT*
202A AP5984 Kinder	APP DVX LA	129.0 309.0	3.53 BNPED20000328AHT	30 25 10 93 05 02	5.000 89	108 81.9	25.7 Houston Christian Broadcas	-98.15*	-84.70*
204C0 KRVS Lafayette	LIC DEX LA	100.3 280.3	71.81 BLED20040105AAF	30 19 20 92 22 40	29.931 379	388 7.9	65.8 The University Of Louisian	44.19	4.35
203C3 KGHY.C Beaumont	CP VX TX	257.3 77.3	83.20 BPED19980911MB	30 16 23 93 57 23	12.000 109	119 53.1	34.6 Ccs Radio Inc	10.58	19.92
201C1 KAYT Jena	LIC E LA	23.0 203.0	135.89 BLED20001219ABM	31 33 55 92 33 00	70.000 310	355 101.0	69.5 Black Media Works, Inc.	15.95	38.56
202C1 KAFR Conroe	LIC VX TX	271.3 91.3	229.86 BLED20030602BUP	30 27 52 95 30 20	100.000 123	216 150.3	54.7 American Family Associatio	60.29	113.71
201C3 KLBT Beaumont	LIC DVX TX	242.9 62.9	127.04 BLED20060818ACN	29 54 52 94 17 06	6.723 144	148 51.7	34.3 The King's Musician Educat	55.55	63.67
06Z2C KTALTV Texarkana	LI HN TX	343.1 163.1	286.04 BLCT1135	32 54 12 94 00 23	100.000 488	552 33.4	119.3 Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc.	257.0R	29.0M
06+2C KCENTV Temple	LI HY TX	284.4 104.4	403.66 BLCT19811231KH	31 16 24 97 13 14	100.000 618	756 33.3	129.3 Channel 6, Inc.	257.0R	146.7M
06Z3C WDSU New Orleans	LI CY LA	99.4 279.4	308.61 BMLCT20031218ACA	29 56 59 89 57 28	100.000 283	285 34.9	102.1 New Orleans Hearst-argyle	257.0R	51.6M
06Z3C WDSU New Orleans	AP DHN LA	99.4 279.4	308.61 BSTA20051102AAB	29 56 59 89 57 28	0.000 -2	0 34.9	0.0 New Orleans Hearst-argyle	257.0R	51.6M
06+2C WABGTV Greenwood	LI HN MS	36.0 216.0	406.12 BLCT19821102KE	33 22 23 90 32 31	100.000 600	632 34.0	128.1 Mississippi Broadcasting P	257.0R	149.1M
06+2C WABGTV Greenwood	CP CY MS	36.0 216.0	406.21 BPCT20030701BNS	33 22 23 90 32 25	100.000 600	632 34.0	128.1 Mississippi Broadcasting P	257.0R	149.2M
06-3C KFDMTV Beaumont	LI HN TX	248.4 68.4	89.72 BLCT2049	30 08 24 93 58 44	100.000 293	298 34.8	102.9 Freedom Broadcasting Of Te	257.0R	-167.3M

ERP and HAAT are on direct line to and from reference station.
• affixed to TV6 Margin= no direct-line contour overlap.
"*"affixed to 'IN' or 'Out' values = site inside protected contour.

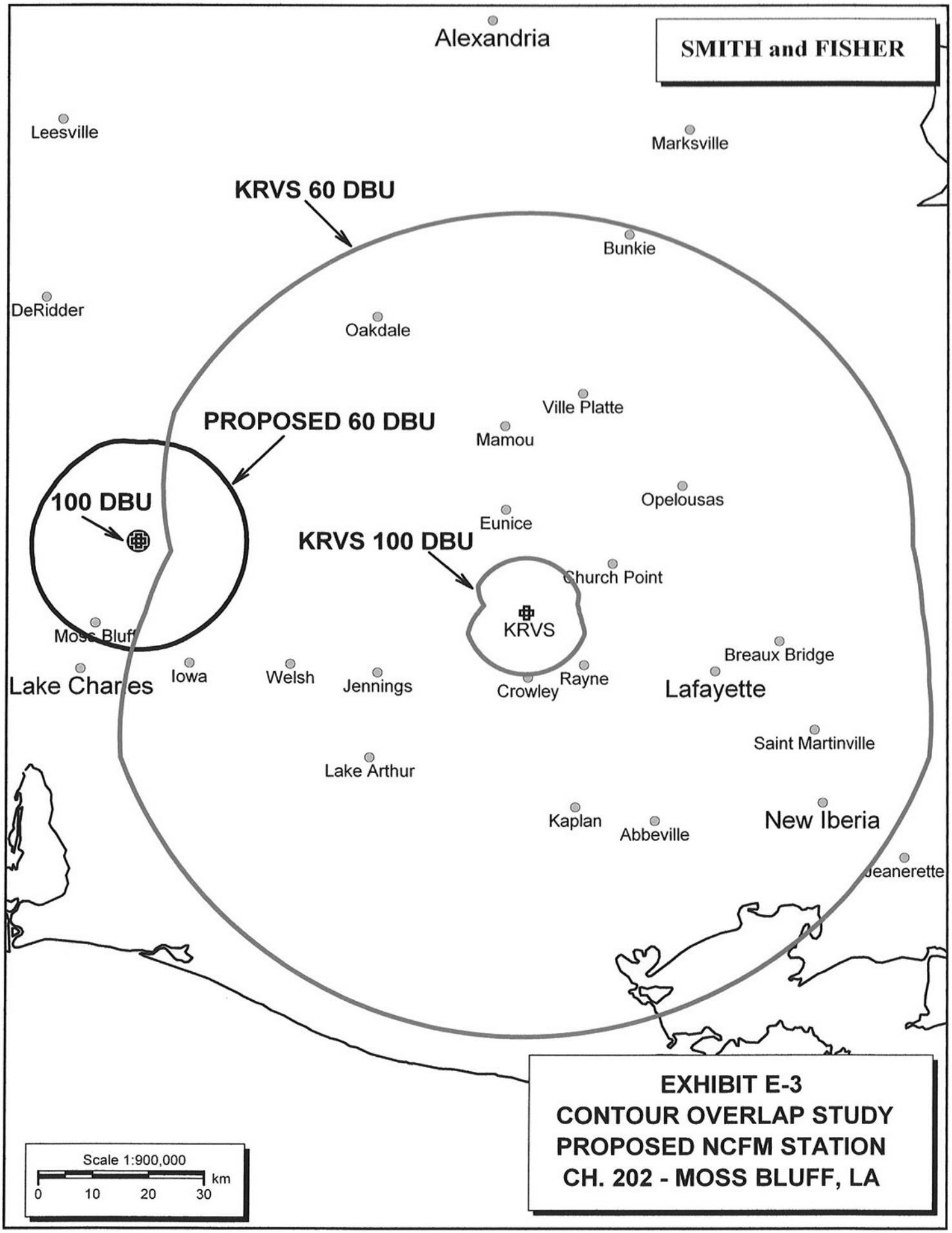
SMITH and FISHER
Alexandria
Leesville
Marksville
KRVS 60 DBU
Bunkie
DeRidder
Oakdale
Ville Platte
PROPOSED 60 DBU
Mamou
100 DBU
Opelousas
Eunice
KRVS 100 DBU
Church Point
KRVS
Moss Bluff
Breaux Bridge
Lake Charles
Iowa
Welsh
Jennings
Crowley
Rayne
Lafayette
Saint Martinville
Lake Arthur
Kaplan
Abbeville
New Iberia
Jeanerette
Scale 1:900,000
km
0
10
20
30
EXHIBIT E-3
CONTOUR OVERLAP STUDY
PROPOSED NCFM STATION
CH. 202 - MOSS BLUFF, LA

EXHIBIT F-1

PREDICTED INTERFERENCE TO TV CHANNEL 6 FACILITIES

PROPOSED NONCOMMERCIAL FM STATION
CHANNEL 202A – MOSS BLUFF, LOUISIANA

FCC Rules state than an application specifying operation on FM Channel 202 must consider interference to any TV Channel 6 facility located within 257 kilometers of the proposed site. There is only one Channel 6 operation within this distance: KDFM-TV in Beaumont, Texas. KDFM-TV transmits from a site located 90 kilometers west-southwest of that proposed herein.

Using the methodology contained in Section 73.525(e) of the Commission's Rules, we determined the location of the area of predicted interference to KDFM-TV from the proposed Moss Bluff facility. We began by plotting the predicted service contours of KDFM-TV every 1 dB, out to the protected Grade B contour (47 dBu). We then calculated and overlaid the corresponding interference contours for the proposed NCFM station, every 1 dB, and included the adjustment factor from the appropriate graph in Section 73.599 of the Rules. The interference area was then defined by the intersection point of each television station contour with the corresponding interference contour from the Moss Bluff proposal, and the points connected with a smooth curve. Exhibit F-2 is a map upon which the predicted interference to KDFM-TV is plotted. The population residing within the interference area was then determined, based on 2000 U.S. Census population centroid data.

It is important to note that in this instance the interference area is based upon an effective radiated power of 25 watts for the proposed NCFM station, since

operation with a vertically polarized antenna is specified. According to Section 73.525(e)(4)(i) of the FCC's Rules, an application specifying an antenna that is vertically polarized can assume interference to a television Channel 6 facility based on an ERP 40 times less than that of a similar application proposing operation with a horizontally or circularly polarized antenna, as long as the interference area derived from the circularly polarized ERP would not encompass a city with a population of more than 50,000. Such is the case for this proposal. In addition, since a vertically polarized antenna is specified herein, we have not taken advantage of the 6 dB adjustment for television receive antenna orientation, afforded in Section 73.525(e)(iii) of the Rules.

Based on our study, we conclude that there are 3,732 people who reside in the KDFM-TV predicted interference area. Although this number is in excess of the 3,000 person guideline value in Section 73.525(c) of the Rules, the applicant agrees to install filters in the television receivers of 732 people residing within the predicted interference area within 90 days of the FM station's program tests. Further, the applicant, within 45 days thereafter, will provide to the owners of KDFM-TV certification of the filter installations so the television station can verify the action. This procedure is defined under Section 73.525(c)(2) of the Rules.

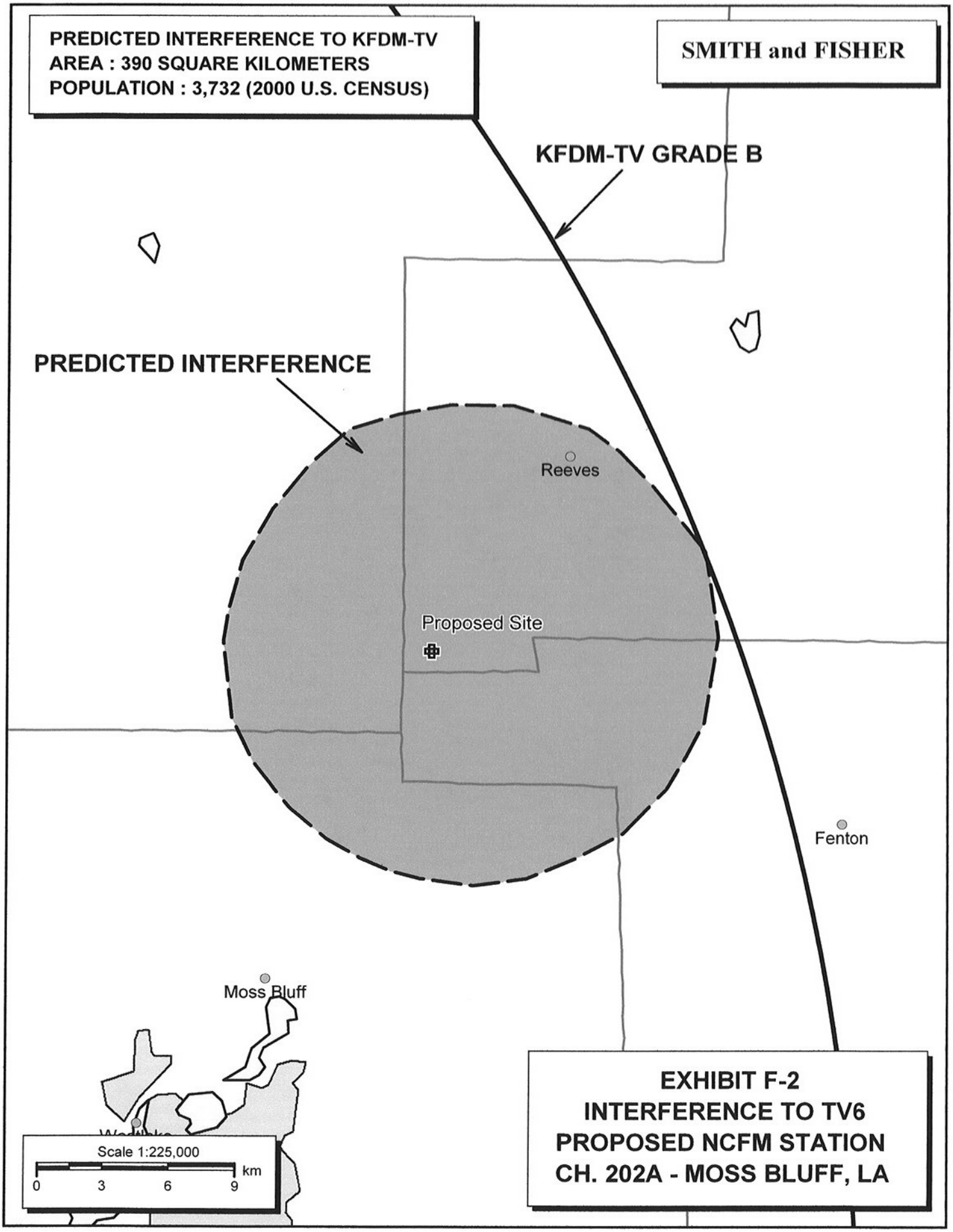
PREDICTED INTERFERENCE TO KFDM-TV
AREA : 390 SQUARE KILOMETERS
POPULATION : 3,732 (2000 U.S. CENSUS)
SMITH and FISHER
KFDM-TV GRADE B
PREDICTED INTERFERENCE
Reeves
Proposed Site
Fenton
Moss Bluff
Scale 1:225,000
km
0
3
6
9
EXHIBIT F-2
INTERFERENCE TO TV6
PROPOSED NCFM STATION
CH. 202A - MOSS BLUFF, LA

EXHIBIT G

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED NONCOMMERCIAL FM STATION
CHANNEL 202A – MOSS BLUFF, LOUISIANA

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Moss Bluff facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 1.0 kw (V-only), an antenna radiation center 102 meters above ground, and the vertical pattern of a standard 2-bay FM antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.00054 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 73 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is only 0.3 percent of the 0.2 mw/cm^2 reference for uncontrolled environments (areas with public access) surrounding a facility operating in the FM Band, 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.