

EXHIBIT A

ENGINEERING STATEMENT

The engineering data contained herein have been prepared on behalf of MARRI BROADCASTING LP, permittee of a new full-power television station on Channel 43 in Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, in support of its application for modification of Construction Permit BPCT-19960718KQ, to specify a change in transmitter site and operate as a digital television station.

It is proposed to mount a standard Andrew omnidirectional antenna near the top of a 10-meter pole near Charlotte Amalie. 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. An interference study is included in Exhibit E and power density calculation is provided in Exhibit F.

It is not expected that the proposed facility would cause objectionable interference to any other broadcast or non-broadcast station authorized to operate near the proposed site. However, if such should occur, the applicant recognizes its obligation to take whatever corrective actions are necessary.

Due to the diminutive height of the proposed tower (10 meters AGL) and its location with respect to nearby airport runways, neither FAA approval nor FCC 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.

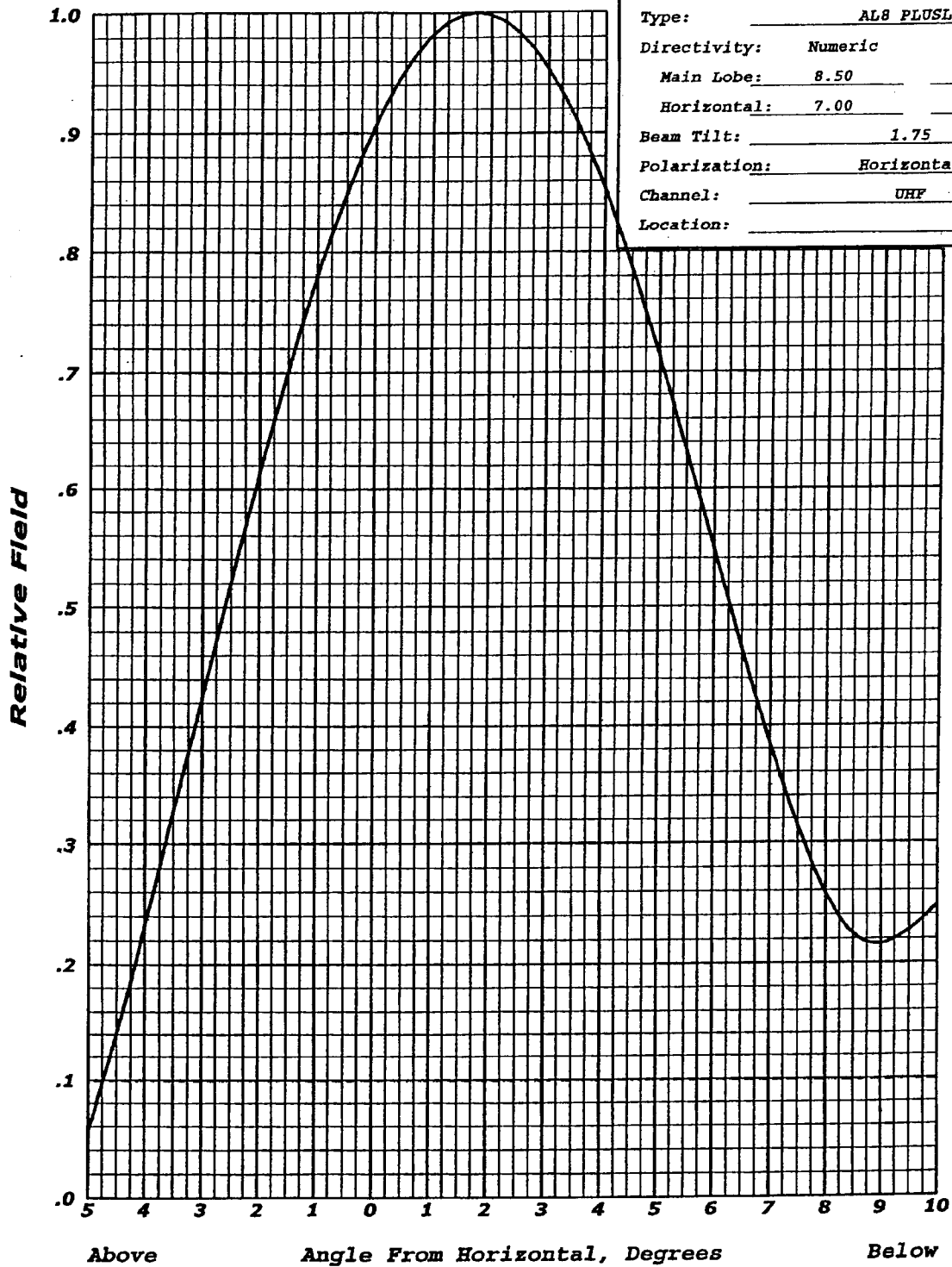


KEVIN T. FISHER

April 1, 2004

ANDREW
ELEVATION PATTERN

Type: AL8 PLUSL7
Directivity: Numeric dBd
Main Lobe: 8.50 (9.29)
Horizontal: 7.00 (8.45)
Beam Tilt: 1.75
Polarization: Horizontal
Channel: UHF
Location: _____



ANDREW CORPORATION
10500 N. 153rd Street
Orland Park, Illinois U.S.A. 60462

EXHIBIT B

ANTENNA ELEVATION PATTERN
PROPOSED DTV STATION
CHANNEL 43 - CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS
[MODIFICATION OF BPCT-19960718KQ]

SMITH AND FISHER

EXHIBIT C

PROPOSED OPERATING PARAMETERS

PROPOSED DTV STATION
CHANNEL 43 – CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS
[MODIFICATION OF BPCT-19960718KQ]

Transmitter Power Output:	0.1 kw
Transmission Line Efficiency:	93.9%
Antenna Power Gain – Main Lobe:	14.45
Effective Radiated Power – Main Lobe:	1.4 kw
Transmitter Make and Model:	Type-accepted
Rated Output	100 watts
Transmission Line Make and Model:	Andrew HJ7-50A
Size and Type:	1-5/8" air heliax
Length:	50 feet
Antenna Make and Model:	Andrew AL8-43-PL
Orientation	Omnidirectional
Beam Tilt	1.75 degrees
Effective Height Above Ground:	7.4 meters
Effective Height Above Mean Sea Level:	37.3 meters

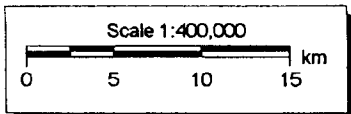
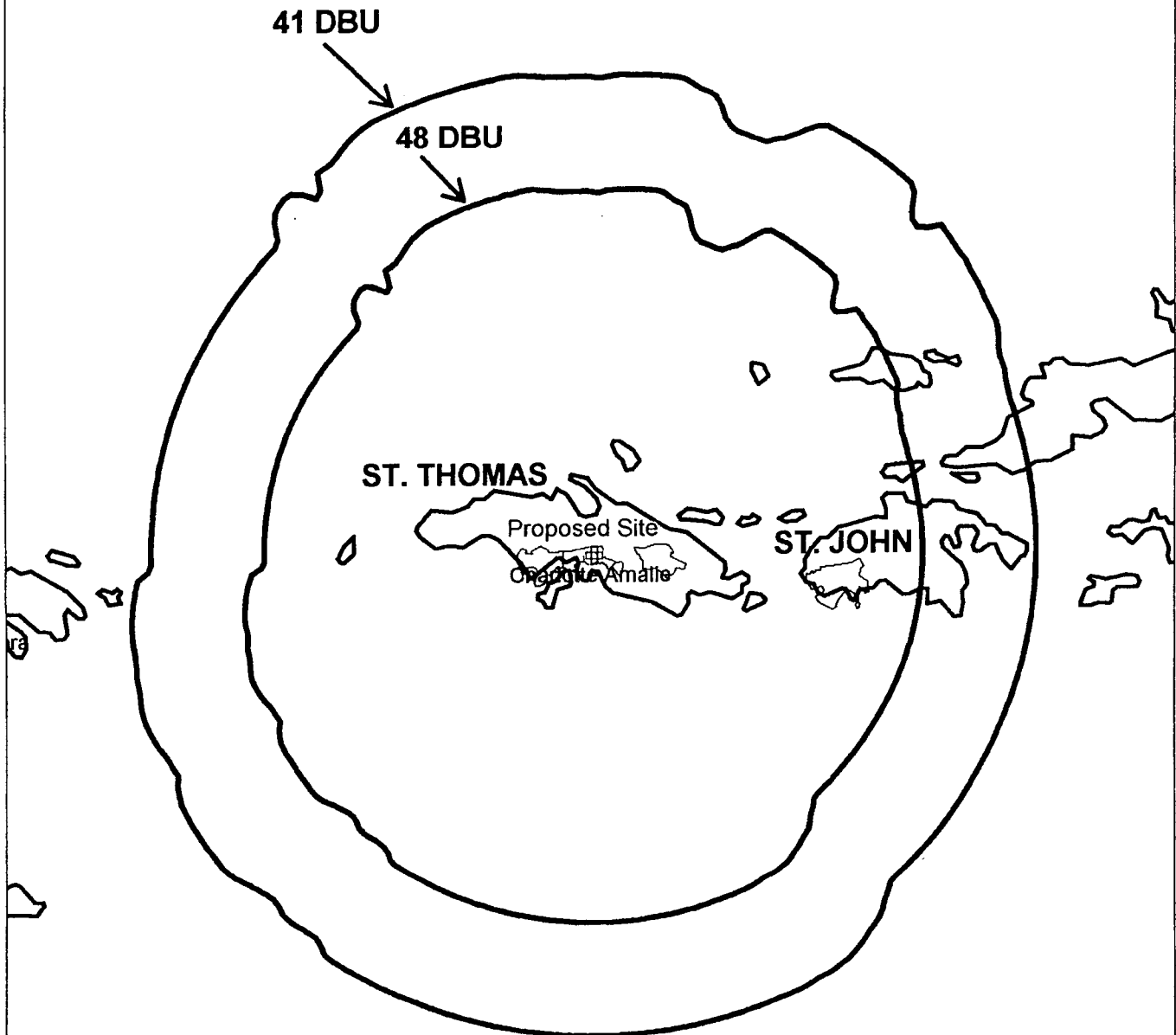


EXHIBIT D

PREDICTED SERVICE CONTOURS

**PROPOSED DTV STATION
CHANNEL 43 - CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS
[MODIFICATION OF BPCT-19960718KQ]**

SMITH AND FISHER

EXHIBIT E-1

INTERFERENCE STUDY
PROPOSED DTV STATION
CHANNEL 43 – CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS
[MODIFICATION OF BPCT-19960718KQ]

In evaluating the interference effect of this proposal, we have relied upon the V-Soft Communications "Probe II" computer program, which has been found generally to mimic the FCC's program. In conducting our studies, we employed a signal resolution of 2 kilometers and an increment spacing of 1.0 kilometer along each radial, unless otherwise noted. In addition, we utilized the 1990 U.S. Census. Changes in interference caused by the proposed facility to other pertinent stations are tabulated in Exhibit E-2.

As shown, the proposed facility would not contribute more than two percent DTV interference to the service population of any affected NTSC or DTV station. In addition, this proposal does not result in any NTSC or DTV station receiving more than ten percent total DTV interference to viewers living within its authorized service area.

A Longley-Rice interference study also reveals that the proposed facility does not cause interference within the protected 74 dBu contour of any potentially affected Class A low power television station.

It is also important to note that the coverage of the facility proposed herein does not exceed that authorized in BPCT-19960718KQ. Correspondingly, the predicted interference from the instant proposal to all stations is no greater than and indeed most often is significantly less than that caused by the underlying authorization.

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

EXHIBIT E-2INTERFERENCE STUDY SUMMARY
PROPOSED DTV STATIONCHANNEL 43 – CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS
[MODIFICATION OF BPCT-19960718KQ]

<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>City, State</u>	<u>CH.</u>	<u>Coverage Population</u>	<u>Interference Population From Proposal</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total DTV Interference</u>	<u>%</u>
WSUR-DT BLC DT-20030819ABT	Ponce, PR	43	3,276,489	2,655	<0.1	3,483	0.1
WSUR-DT Allotment	Ponce, PR	43	3,549,097	9,506	0.3	9,506	0.3

EXHIBIT F

POWER DENSITY CALCULATION

PROPOSED DTV STATION
CHANNEL 43 – CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS

[MODIFICATION OF BPCT-19960718KQ]

Since the FCC considers the possible biological effects of RF transmissions in its environmental determinations, we have studied the matter with respect to this Charlotte Amalie facility. Employing the methods set forth in *OET Bulletin No. 65* and considering a main-lobe effective radiated power of 1.4 kw, an effective antenna height of 7.4 meters above ground, and the elevation pattern of the Andrew antenna, maximum power density two meters above ground of 0.016 mw/cm^2 is calculated to occur 3 meters from the base of the tower. Since this is only 3.8 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), 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.

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.

