

EXHIBIT A

NARRATIVE STATEMENT

DTV Norwich, LLC (“DTVN”), respectfully requests special temporary authority (“STA”), pursuant to Sections 5.3(d), (i) and 5.61 of the FCC’s rules, for a five month period beginning **November 2, 2009**, to conduct propagation and suitability tests in the identified area prior to potential full-scale deployment of Multichannel Video and Data Distribution Services (“MVDDS”) at 12.2 to 12.7 GHz. See 47 C.F.R. §§ 5.3(d), (i), & 5.61. DTVN holds an MVDDS license covering the identified area in Section B - Location of Proposed Operation. DTVN seeks this STA to operate a low-level test signal from a number of temporary fixed transmit sites for purposes of assessing the suitability of such sites for full-scale MVDDS operations.

Part 101 of the FCC’s rules sets forth the procedures for licensees to establish full power or permanent MVDDS transmission sites. See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. § 101.1440. However, the rules do not include provisions that allow licensees to perform real-world site evaluation using a low-level unmodulated continuous wave (“CW”) carrier test signal. Moreover, the procedures for full power or permanent sites require licensees to follow a highly detailed and time-consuming (*i.e.*, 90-day) coordination process. While those procedures may be appropriate prior to the deployment of full-power sites, they are unduly burdensome when performing short-term site evaluation testing using a low-level test signal.

Successful deployment of 12 GHz MVDDS services is critically dependent on establishing line of sight (“LOS”) transmission to customer receive antenna locations within a particular coverage area. Because of radio propagation uncertainties, the transmission of test signals from potential fixed transmission sites is key to assessing LOS and is a common practice for many other wireless services. This STA would be used to evaluate potentially viable transmit sites from which DTVN may subsequently deploy MVDDS services. As described below, the testing would use a combination of interference mitigation factors to prevent harmful interference to incumbent operations, specifically DBS receive dishes, including the use of a low-level test signal; the Free Space Path Loss (“FSPL”) in combination with antenna orientation and height differential to nearby DBS receive dishes; and operations near the 12.7 GHz band-edge away from DBS signal transmissions.

Please note that DTVN is not seeking authority to perform a market study under this STA. All equipment used pursuant to this STA will be under the control of DTVN, and DTVN will not market, sell, or lease any equipment or service to end users.

A. Purpose of Operation and Need for STA:

Part 101 of the FCC's rules does not include provisions for licensees to operate on a short-term basis a low-level unmodulated single CW carrier test signal from a potential fixed site to determine whether the site can support full-power operations. Thus, DTVN is requesting this STA to permit such low-power tests from temporary fixed sites within the identified area to characterize the commercial viability of such sites. See Section B - Location of Proposed Operation.

DTVN is an MVDDS licensee that holds FCC authorizations in 45 separate U.S. geographic areas including the identified area. To deploy service in a given area, DTVN must assess the viability of many potential transmit sites. It would not be uncommon for DTVN to investigate potential operations from 75 different sites (or more) within the identified area even though only 20-25 sites ultimately may be used to deploy service.

This STA would allow DTVN to efficiently evaluate sites that could support full-power service without impacting any other entities that may be authorized to operate in the 12.2 to 12.7 GHz band. These other entities are: Non-Geostationary Orbit ("NGSO") Fixed Satellite Service ("FSS") licensees; public safety Private Operational Fixed Service ("POFS") stations; adjacent area MVDDS stations; and Direct Broadcast Satellite ("DBS") licensees. See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. §§ 101.103, 101.105, 101.129, 101.1440, and 101.1421.

The proposed operation will not cause harmful interference to NGSO FSS licensees or public safety POFS station licensees because there are no such licensees within the identified area. (There currently are no NGSO FSS licensees operating anywhere in the U.S.) To DTVN's knowledge, there also are no currently operating MVDDS stations in adjacent areas.

While there may be DBS receive dishes within the identified area, DTVN will avoid causing harmful interference to customers of DBS licensees through a combination of interference mitigation factors that ensure that the Equivalent Power Flux Density ("EPFD") level at any DBS receive dishes is well below the level required by the rules governing MVDDS operations in the band. In particular, DTVN must ensure that the EPFD signal level does not exceed -168.4 dBW/m²/4kHz at any DBS customer of record location before deploying full-power MVDDS services in the identified area.¹ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 101.105(a)(4), 101.1440(b).

DTVN has determined through laboratory tests that a low level CW carrier test signal of -114 dBm placed at the band edge (which allows DTVN to take advantage of the adjacent channel rejection of the satellite receiver) causes no greater impairment than a 24 MHz in-band MVDDS signal received at the -168.4 dBW/m²/4kHz EPFD limit. Such a low level CW carrier test signal placed at the edge of the band would not present any more of an impairment than a 24 MHz MVDDS signal received at the EPFD

¹ Although DTVN understand that some DBS licensees operate satellite downlinks to earth stations near the edges of the 12.2 to 12.7 GHz band, no such licenses were identified the state of Florida in the IB database Satellite Earth Stations "Satellite Authorization List by Licensee."

limit in the worst case situation where a DBS receive dish is pointing directly at the MVDDS antenna. To further ensure that no interference is caused to DBS customers, DTVN is proposing to use test signal levels that are 10 dB less than the -114 dBm level, namely, -124 dBm.

As explained in numbered paragraphs (1) to (3) below, the combination of (1) the low-level signal; (2) the Free Space Path Loss ("FSPL") of the signal in combination with MVDDS antenna orientation and height differential to nearby DBS receive dishes; and (3) operations at the band-edge (*i.e.*, away from DBS signal transmissions) will provide more than adequate attenuation to comply with the EPFD limit at all DBS customer of record locations. See 47 C.F.R § 101.1440.

(1) DTVN proposes to use a -4 dBm Effective Isotropically Radiated Power ("EIRP") test signal from transmit sites that provide a minimum height separation of 31 meters between the MVDDS transmit antenna and DBS receive dishes within 76 meters of the site, and a -10 dBm EIRP test signal from sites that provide a minimum height separation of 15.5 meters to DBS dishes within 76 meters of the site.²

(2) For DBS receive dishes within 76 meters of the test site, and directly pointing at the test antenna (the worst case), the combination of attenuation due to the FSPL and the elevation pattern of the test antenna operating with a 0 degree elevation angle provides signal attenuation of at least 120 dB for a 31 meter height differential (between the MVDDS antenna and DBS receive antenna) and at least 114 dB for 15.5 meter height differential. (Note that in the overwhelming number of cases, the dishes will not be pointing directly at the test antenna and/or will be further than 76 meters from the test site, and, as a result, there will be considerably more attenuation than 120 dB.) Based upon the minimum signal attenuations of 120 dB and 114 dB described above, the test signal EIRPs are calculated to be -4 dBm (120 dB (minimum path loss) + -124 dBm (maximum edge of band received level)) where there is a 31 meter height differential and -10 dBm (114 dB + -124 dBm) where there is a 15.5 meter height differential. Thus, the proposed test signal levels are -4 dBm EIRP for antenna heights at least 31 meters above the height for dishes within 76 meters of the site and -10 dBm for antenna heights that are at least 15.5 meters above the maximum dish height within 76 meters of the site.

(3) The CW carrier test signal, which will be placed at the band-edge (*i.e.*, away from DBS signal transmissions), will provide additional interference mitigation due to the adjacent channel rejection filter in the DBS system receiver tuner. As explained above, DTVN has determined that a CW carrier received at a level of -124 dBm placed outside of the DBS channels at the band edge (*i.e.*, 12.690 to 12.699 GHz) produces substantially less of an impact on DBS service than an in-band 24 MHz wide signal at

² A DBS receive dish located within 76 meters from the MVDDS test site that is pointing directly at the test antenna is the worst case scenario from an interference perspective because the pattern of a DBS receive dish so positioned presents the least attenuation. The signal levels proposed in this STA ensure that even those "worst-case" DBS receive dishes do not receive harmful interference. DBS receive dishes that are not pointed directly at the test antenna and those that are further away than 76 meters provide significant additional attenuation due to the highly directional dish antenna pattern.

the maximum allowable EPFD limit of -168.4 dBW/4kHz. See 47 C.F.R. § 101.105(a)(4). The use of the band edge by DBS licensees for downlink telemetry from DBS satellites, as noted above, provides further evidence that a low level carrier in this range will not interfere with DBS reception.

For these reasons, the operations proposed to be conducted under this STA will not cause harmful interference to DBS customer locations. In fact, grant of this STA will enable DTVN to identify and efficiently assess sites that can be used for MVDDS deployments without causing harmful interference to DBS licensees and their customers. As noted above, prior to commencing full-power operations from any site located via the test operations to be conducted under this STA, DTVN will follow the 90 day interference coordination and notification process with DBS licensees. See 47 C.F.R. § 101.1440.

B. Location of Proposed Operation:

DTVN proposes to conduct its low-power tests from temporary fixed locations within 20 km of the following site:

Miami - Fort Lauderdale, FL	
North Latitude	26° 9' 33.11" N
West Longitude	80° 12' 25.79" W
Datum:	NAD83

C. Technical Specifications:

1. Frequencies Desired

DTVN requests authorization to operate an unmodulated CW carrier test signal at the upper edge of the 12.2-12.7 GHz MVDDS band on a single frequency located between 12.690 to 12.699 GHz .

DTVN has selected a specific frequency range, signal level and configuration for the testing that it has determined will not cause harmful interference to DBS licensees, as explained in Section A above.

Out of an abundance of caution, DTVN will provide contact information to DBS licensees serving customers in the identified area, so DBS licensees may immediately contact DTVN in the unlikely event the test operations covered by this STA cause harmful interference to DBS customers.

DTVN has evaluated environmental considerations to ensure compliance with Section 1.1306 of the FCC's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.1306, including the human exposure requirements set forth in FCC OET Bulletin No. 65. See 47 C.F.R. § 101.1425.

DTVN is asking for an STA for a five month period **beginning November 2, 2009**, but it expects to operate the test signal from potential transmit sites in the identified area only for limited periods of time on selected days, as described below in Section E - Restrictions on Operation.

2. Effective Isotropically Radiated Power (“EIRP”)

The transmit power level will be well under the maximum allowable limit for MVDDS of 14 dBm per 24 MHz. See 47 C.F.R. § 101.113(a). The test transmitter will be an Agilent N5183A MXG Microwave Analog Signal Generator (or equivalent). As the exact length of the test cable (and therefore its loss) will depend on the test site, the generator output power will be adjusted so that the test antenna EIRP is no more than -4 dBm (at sites that are at least 31 meters above nearby DBS receive dishes) or -10 dBm (at sites at least 15.5 meters above nearby DBS receive dishes) taking into account the cable loss at each test site and the maximum test antenna gain.

3. Modulation and Emissions

DTVN proposes to operate an unmodulated carrier with emission designator NON. The maximum occupied bandwidth of this signal including noise sidebands will not exceed 150 Hz.

4. Antenna Information

In the case of building based test sites, the temporary fixed transmitter locations within the identified area will not extend more than 6 meters above the height of an existing building. In the case of tower based test sites, the temporary fixed antennas will not be mounted in a fashion that requires approval under FAA and FCC regulations.

The elevation angle of the antenna will always be 0 degrees. While no downtilt will be used, the antenna may be placed at a number of azimuths in order to measure the site coverage. In the case of a building, a temporary antenna mount will be used to set up the antenna. 60 degree and 90 degree sector antennas may be used.³ Additional technical details regarding the transmit antenna to be used for the testing are provided below in Section D - Equipment To Be Used.

D. Equipment To Be Used:

The equipment that will be used pursuant to this STA consists of an Agilent N5183A MXG Microwave Analog Signal Generator (or equivalent) that is set to provide a CW signal at the test frequency. The output power will be adjusted consistent with an antenna EIRP of -4 dBm or -10 dBm.

In most cases, coaxial cabling will be used to connect the signal generator to the test antenna. In some circumstances where it is not possible to easily run a test cable (such as very tall towers), a battery powered signal source placed on the tower with the antenna may be substituted. This signal source will have sufficient stability, noise and

³ The sidelobe performance of the test antenna will be no worse than that set forth in ITU-R F.1336-2 “recommends 3.2.2” and “recommends 3.3.” ITU-R F.1336-2 references radiation patterns of omnidirectional, sectoral and other antennas in point-to-multipoint systems for use in sharing studies in the frequency range from 1 GHz to about 70 GHz.

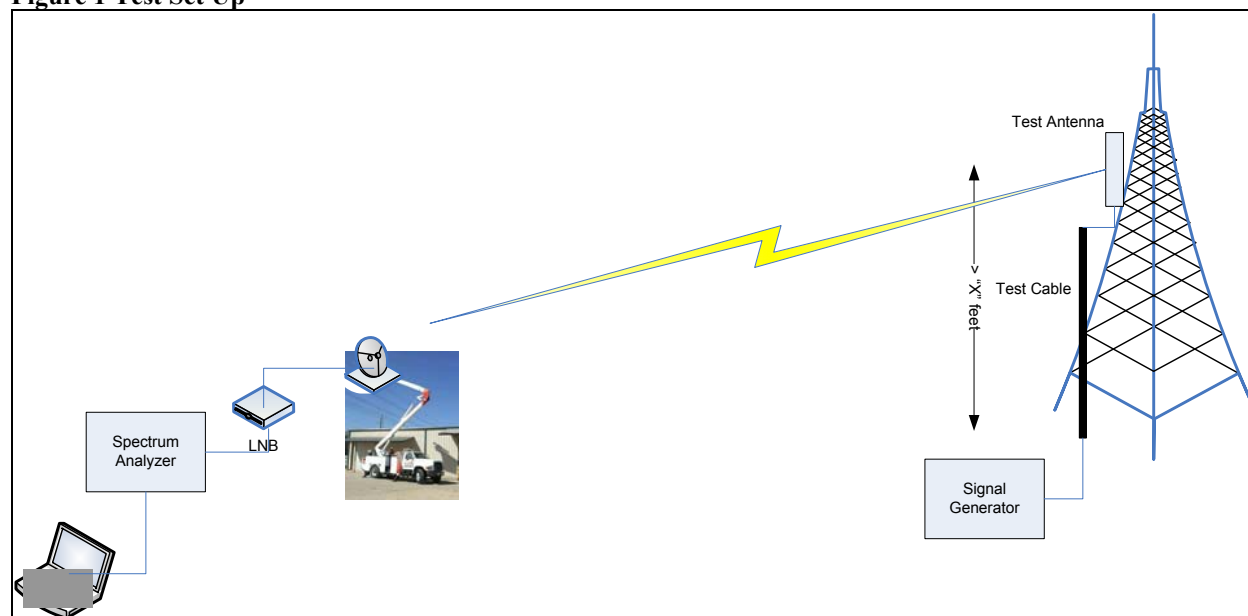
spurious performance to meet the occupied bandwidth limits described in section C(3). The output power will be pre-set to the proposed limits using the antenna gain and loss values for a small connecting cable. Provision will be made for the remote turn off of the unit in the event of such a request.

For purposes of indicating the maximum power level in effective radiated power (ERP) as requested in the accompanying FCC application, DTVN has calculated that the maximum ERP is 0.000243 W (-6.14 dBm) for sites located at least 31 meters above dishes located within 76 meters of the site and 0.000061 W (-12.14 dBm) in the case of sites at least 15.5 meters above dishes located within 76 meters of the site.

The test configuration is shown in Figure 1. Although a tower site is shown, the test set up may also be located on a building.

A spectrum analyzer and a directional antenna with moderate gain will be used to measure the received signal at various locations within the identified test area. These measurements will be recorded for subsequent site selection analyses.

Figure 1 Test Set Up



E. Restrictions on Operation:

To obtain accurate signal coverage data based upon real-world operations, DTVN needs to operate from a particular temporary fixed location for several hours while making signal measurements at multiple receive locations within several kilometers of the site.

DTVN understands that the operation of equipment under experimental authority must not cause harmful interference to authorized facilities. See 47 C.F.R. § 5.111. While DTVN believes that the low-level signal and test parameters of operation set forth above will not cause harmful interference to other licensees, in the event such interference occurs, DTVN will take immediate steps to resolve the condition, including discontinuance of operations. Should DTVN need to discontinue operations to resolve

harmful interference, it will not resume any transmissions until it has remedied such interference. 47 C.F.R. § 5.111(a)(2).

In addition, DTVN will immediately suspend transmitter operation upon detection or notification of a deviation from the technical requirements of the STA and will not resume operations until such deviation is corrected. See 47 C.F.R. § 5.115.

DTVN understands that it may only make transmissions that are necessary and directly related to the stated program of experimentation specified in this application for STA and that all transmissions will be limited to the minimum practical transmission time. 47 C.F.R. § 5.111(a)(1).

In addition to the parameters of operation and regulatory restrictions set forth above, DTVN proposes the following further conditions:

- (i) Transmit only on weekdays (Monday-Friday) between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- (ii) Transmit from no more than four temporary fixed locations at one time.
- (iii) Prior to commencing any tests, provide DBS licensees that are serving customers in the identified area with the contact name, phone number, and email of the DTVN representative(s) overseeing the testing, so DTVN can investigate immediately any instances of alleged interference and terminate any testing that is found to be causing harmful interference. As noted above, DBS licensees and DTVN currently are the only entities authorized to use these frequencies in the identified area.

The equipment used during this testing will be under the control of DTVN. No unapproved equipment will be offered for sale or lease, or will be sold or leased.

Finally, given the nature of the tests, DTVN respectfully requests that it be exempted from the station identification requirements in Rule Section 5.115. See 47 C.F.R. § 5.115.

F. Public Interest:

DTVN submits that issuance of an STA as requested is in the public interest, convenience, and necessity, for it will enable DTVN to perform short-term site evaluation testing, which is necessary to efficiently deploy MVDDS services to accommodate growing consumer and business needs.

G. Contact Information:

Technical Contact:
Rick Spanbauer
DTV Norwich LLC
c/o 1111 Stewart Avenue
Bethpage, NY 11714
Office: 516.803.9851
Cell: 516.304.2189
rjspanbauer@gmail.com

Legal Contact:
John W. Kuzin, Esq.
Wiley Rein LLP
1776 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Office: 202.719.3506
jkuzin@wileyrein.com