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Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

March 10, 1998

Magalie Salas, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Science Applications International Corporation
Minor Amendment to Pending Application for
Experimental Radio Station Authorization

Dear Ms. Salas:

Science Applications International Corporation ("SAIC") hereby submits the attached minor amendment to its pending application for an experimental radio station authorization. This amendment responds to the Commission's request for additional information regarding the operations proposed in the application. SAIC respectfully requests that the Commission associate this amendment with the underlying application.

Respectfully submitted,

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

By: Susan Frank
[Name] Susan Frank

Title: Assistant Secretary & Senior Counsel

Date: March 11, 1998

**SUPPLEMENTAL ENGINEERING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR EXPERIMENTAL LICENSE**

This engineering statement, prepared on behalf of Science Applications International Corporation ("SAIC") supplements the statement of September 27, 1997. The purpose of the supplement is to supply additional engineering information requested by Commission staff relative to the SAIC application for an experimental license to permit testing of the Vehicle and Electronics Disruption System ("VEDS").

Test Location

SAIC now proposes to conduct both Phase I and Phase II testing at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Proposed location of the test transmitter is identified by the following geographic coordinates (NAD 27) determined by reference to the Frijoles, New Mexico, 7-1/2 minute US Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle.

35° 49' 27" North Latitude
106° 17' 51" West Longitude

Emission, Radiated Power and Frequency

The emission designator for the pulse transmissions used by VEDS is P0N.

Radiated power for the system was determined by integrating the power density over the portion of a sphere bounded by the E-plane and H-plane half power angles. An upper bound was obtained by assuming the peak (beam center) power density for the entire area.

Jules Cohen, P.E.
Consulting Engineer

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The full E-plane half-power angle is calculated to be 0.14137 radians and the full H-plane half-power angle is calculated to be 0.20944 radians. Radiated energy calculated by the integration process for the area (217.4 square meters), and taking into account the impedance of free space (376.7 ohms), yields a figure of 0.15 joules. Since measurements of field strengths are made customarily with 100 millisecond integration time, the time averaged radiated power will be 1.5 watts as measured.

Determination of the radiated power spectral distribution must take into account the spectrum analyzer bandpass characteristics as well as measurement integration time. Based on the assumption of a perfect one-megahertz bandpass filter and a sampling period of 100 milliseconds, the Fourier analysis of radiated power versus frequency yields the results depicted in the graph appended hereto as Figure 1.

The undersigned wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Richard W. Sutton of SAIC who provided the data calculations incorporated herein.

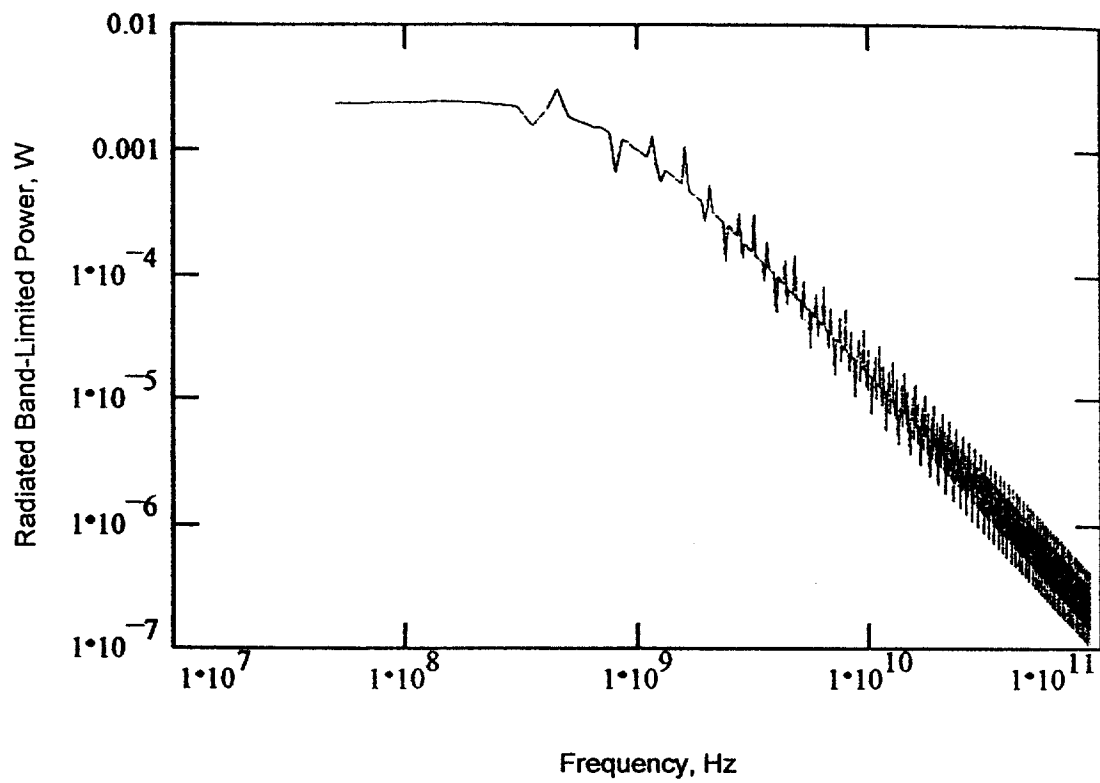
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 23, 1998.



Jules Cohen, P.E.

Figure 1



RADIATED POWER MEASURED IN
ONE-MEGAHERTZ PASS BAND WITH
100 MILLISECOND INTEGRATION TIME