KLEIN BROADCAST ENGINEERING, L.L.C.

dedicated to improving the science of radio and television communications

SEPTEMBER 2006

EXHIBIT E-10RHS
FCC FORM 301-FM APPLICATION
FOR FM BROADCAST STATION CONSTRUCTION PERMIT
(A MINOR CHANGE)

NRC BROADCASTING, INC.
(FCC FACILITY ID# 37028)
K C U V (FM)
FM CHANNEL 272 A / 102.3 mHz.
GREENWOOD VILLAGE, COLORADO

RF RADIATION HAZARD COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The facilities proposed herein by the applicant, permittee or licensee, in this Engineering Exhibit comply with FCC O.S.T. Bulletin #65 and #65A as revised (1997) and the ANSI C-95.1-1982 RF and ANSI C95.1992 and the NCRP exposure guidelines. The interpolation of the figures from the above referenced document, page 18, supplement "A", shows a WORST case requirement of 27.9 meters height above ground level requirement for the radiation center of the proposed two (2) bay half wave length spaced FM broadcast antenna. A combined vertical and horizontal effective radiated power of 12.0 kilowatts was used for this study and determination (6.0 kW Horiz. & 6.0 kW Vert.) The radiation center of the FM broadcast antenna system is proposed to be at 148 meters above ground level (AGL), well within the requirement for the antenna as determined from the above referenced documents. The antenna specified for use is an Electronics Research, Inc., model SHPX-2AE-DA-HW-SP, a two (2) section, half wave length spaced, end fed, circularly polarized antenna. The antenna manufacturer, Electronics Research, Inc., states this antenna meets the BEST case requirements for downward radiation pattern according to the FCC O.S.T. Bulleting #65 Guidelines. The antenna proposed uses no beam tilt and no null fill.

Occupational compliance is certified by the reduction of operating power or the complete cessation of operation during such time maintenance personnel are no the antenna support structure. A transmitter "LOCK OUT" circuit will be been installed to prevent accidental turn on of the transmission equipment during the time maintenance personnel are on the antenna support structure. The applicant, permittee or licensee will cooperate with other site users in order to comply with The FCC Guidelines on Human Exposure to Non-Ionizing RF Radiation.

In addition to the preceding the applicant, permittee or licensee, has by computer program, performed additional calculations to predict RF power density at the base of the antenna support structure. This program predicts a maximum power density of 1.6726 microwatts/cM2 at a distance of 298 meters from the base of the antenna support structure at a height of 2.0 meters above ground level. This is less than 1% of the allowable RF power density for Uncontrolled areas under the FCC and ANSI/EPA Guidelines, being limited to: 200.0 microwatts/cM2 for Uncontrolled areas and 1.00mW/cM2 or (1,000 microwatts/cM2) for Controlled areas (areas within fencing). All other power density was calculated to be below this maximum predicted level for the proposed facility, for a distance of 0 to 1000 meters distance from the base of the antenna support structure at 2.0 meters above ground level.

There are no other sources of RFR levels at the KCUV(FM) site but because the contribution of this proposal is less than 5% of the uncontrolled limit, under the "safe harbor" provision of 47 C.F.R. Section 1.1307(b)(3) no further RFR analysis is required.

The computer program employed for the RFR analysis in this engineering exhibit uses either the Near Field or Far Field method for the calculation of power density and was written by the Commission's O.E.T. staff. In this particular case the Far Field Method was used. The formula used by the computer program was derived from the FCC O.S.T. Bulletin #65, as revised to date.

The formula may be stated in the following manner:

E(V/m) = 1.6*221.72*SQRT(ERP)*
(element pattern factor)*(array factor) / DIST

H(A/m) = 1.6*0.588*SQRT(ERP)*
(element pattern factor)*(array factor) / DIST

Where:

ERP = effective radiated power in kilowatts, relative to a half wave dipole.

DIST = distance in meters from the antenna radiation center to the observation point in meters.

The 1.6 factor found in the ANSI/EPA formula and used above at the beginning of each equation takes into account possible contributions from ground reflections. The element pattern factor in a linearly interpolated relative field value at the appropriate depression angle below the horizon as taken directly from the EPA data. The array factor is computed at the appropriate depression angle using the number of antenna elements, when normalized to 1.0 in the main lobe. This array factor only applies to antenna arrays of point sources where each source has equal power distribution and phase, and are uniformly spaced. The element patterns themselves can be associated with particular antenna designs. As of May 1986 there were six (6) element types identified for FM antennas as listed in the ANSI/EPA data and FCC Bulletin #65. The "Crossed Ring type" EPA Type #3 element used on the Electronics Research, Inc., model SHPX-2AE-DA-HW-SP antenna is listed in the EPA data and was used for the calculations contained herein. There were two types listed for television, one for VHF and one for UHF.

The General Public will not have access to the antenna support structure base There will be a locked gate and fence around the perimeter of the antenna support structure site preventing access to the area surrounding the antenna support structure and the support structure base itself. Only authorized personnel will have access to the locked gate. This will prevent General Public access to the actual antenna support structure base and surrounding area.

The applicant, permittee or licensee, will install and post RF Radiation Hazard Warning Signs in and around the site at approximately eye level for additional warning and safety.

A vertical pattern plot of the Electronics Research, Inc., model SHPX-2AE-DA-HW-SP antenna to be employed at KCUV(FM) is included with this exhibit and is marked Figure 1. This plot clearly shows this antenna has greatly reduced downward radiation and meets the BEST case requirements of FCC Bulletin #65, as amended to date. The plot Exhibit marked Figure 2. is a plot of the actual calculated power density in microwatts/cM2 vs. distance. This plot shows the calculated maximum predicted power density of 1.6726 uW/cM2 occurring at 298 meters distant from the base of the antenna support structure. It also shows, graphically, that all other calculated power density RFR levels are below this maximum between 0 meters and 1000 meters distant from the base of the antenna support structure.

The preceding assures compliance with the FCC, ANSI and NCRP requirements. Based on the preceding documents, tables, guidelines and calculations, the proposed operation of the main transmission facility for KCUV FM Broadcast Station at Greenwood Village, Colorado, is in compliance with the FCC O.S.T. Bulletin #65 and the ANSI C-95.1-1992 and the NCRP RF Exposure Guidelines as amended to date. The applicant, permittee or licensee certifies compliance with the ANSI, NCRP and FCC Human Exposure Guidelines to Non-Ionizing RF Radiation.

The applicant has commissioned an analysis of this proposal's compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, pursuant to the rules of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 36 CFR part 800, as modified and supplemented by the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for the Collocation of Wireless Antennas, Appendix B to Part 1 of the Commission's Rules, and pursuant to the Nationwide programmatic Agreement Regarding the Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Review Process, Appendix C to Part 1 of the Commission's Rules.

The applicant has also ordered its representatives to contact the Regional Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, with respect to whether this proposal might affect any listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitats, or is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed endangered or threatened species, or is likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitats, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and implementing regulations (50 C.F.R. Parts 17, 222, 226, and 227).

If such analysis and enquiries reveal any significant environmental impact from this proposal, the applicant intends to promptly tender an appropriate amendment..

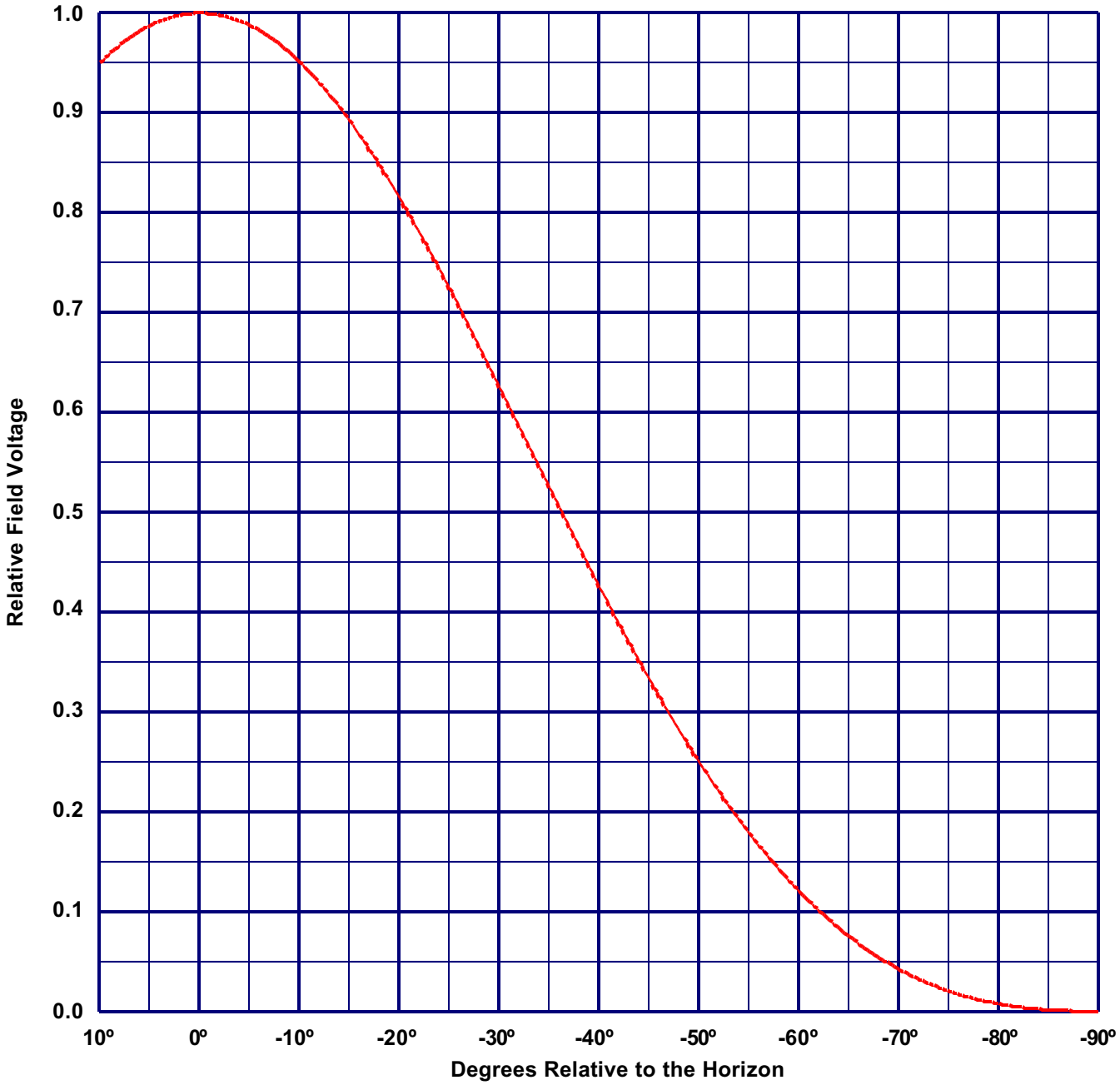
EXHIBIT E-10 FIGURE #1.

Vertical Plane Relative Field Pattern

ERI TYPE SHP, SHPX, MP, MPX, LP OR LPX ELEMENTS

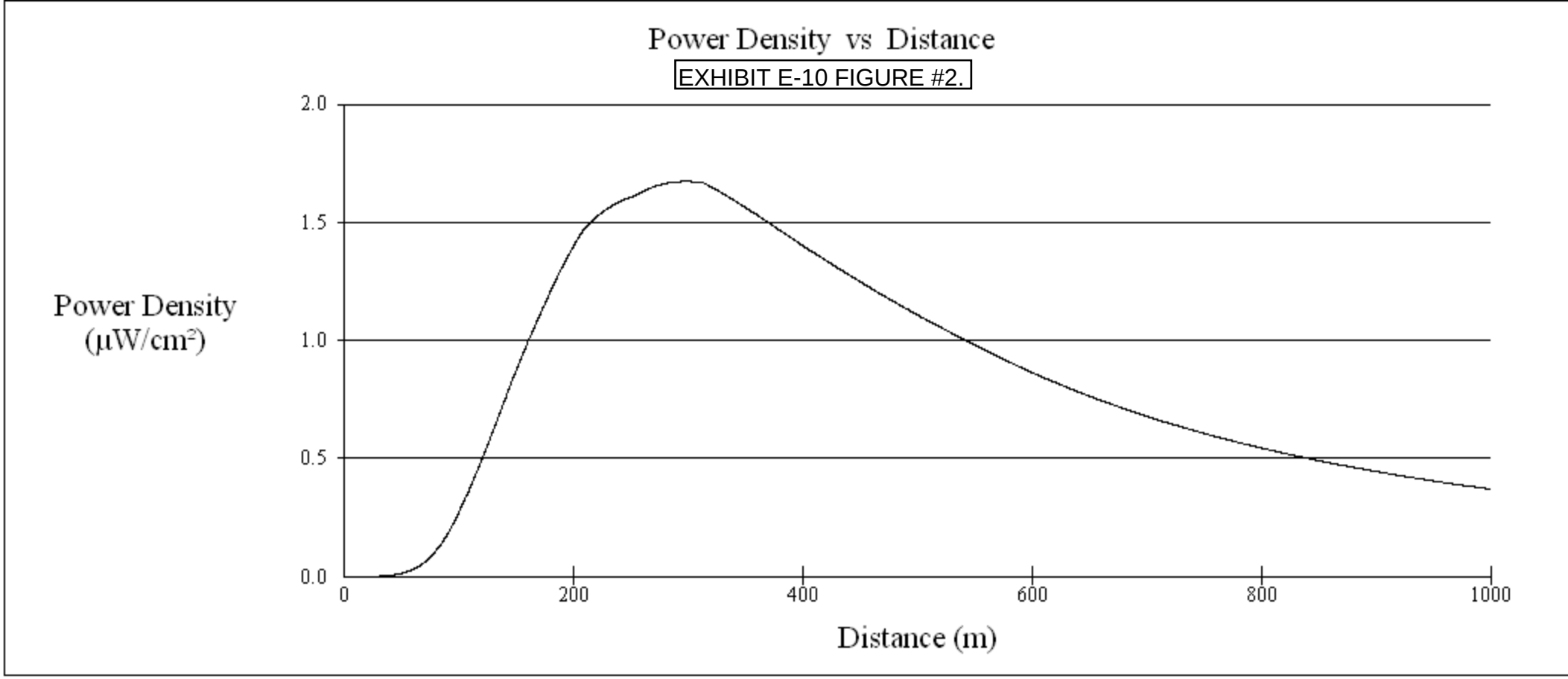
A 2 level, .5 wave-length spaced non directional antenna

with 0° beam tilt, 0% null fill and a H/V maximum power ratio of 1.000



Vertical Polarization Gain:	Horizontal Polarization Gain:
Maximum: 0.702 (-1.535 dB)	Maximum: 0.702 (-1.535 dB)
Horizontal Plane: 0.702 (-1.535 dB)	Horizontal Plane: 0.702 (-1.535 dB)

Electronics Research, Inc. 7777 Gardner Rd. Chandler, IN 47601 Phone: (812) 925-6000 Fax: (812) 925-4030 http://www.eriinc.com/



Office of Engineering and Technology

Distance (m): 1000

Antenna Type: ERI or JAMPRO JBCP "Rototiller" (EPA)

Horizontal ERP (W): 6000

Vertical ERP (W): 6000

Antenna Height (m): 148

Number of Elements: 2

Element Spacing: .5

Maximum RFR Power Density = 1.6726 uW/cM2 at a distance of 298 meters from the base of the antenna support structure, 2 meters above ground level.

Antenna Manufacturer & Model: Electronics Research, Inc. (ERI) SHPX-2AE-DA-HW-SP, a two section, half wave length spaced, end fed, directional antenna.