

Exhibit 17.1

Compliance with Radiofrequency Radiation Guidelines

The potential for human exposure to non-ionizing radiofrequency radiation at the proposed transmitter site has been evaluated. In addition to the proposed W221BV.P Translator operation for Lancaster, PA, the transmitter site will also be shared with one (1) other FM facility. There are no other known broadcast facilities within 315 meters of the shared transmitter site which operate with a power greater than 99 watts ERP.

The W221BV.P - Lancaster, PA analog facility (proposed operation) will operate on CH221D (92.1 MHz) with a maximum effected radiated power (ERP) of 0.040 kW (H&V). The facility will operate with a building mounted one element Nicom BKG1/P-1DA(Slant45) antenna mounted 62 meters above ground level (AGL) or 13.7 meters above the highest publically accessible building floor. The antenna will utilize a single EPA Type 1 element as defined by FM Model Version 2.10 Beta issued March 22, 1995¹. W221BV.P will not operate with HD/IBOC facilities at this time.

W260CC.L - Lancaster, PA analog facility (BLFT-20101208ADO) operates on CH260D (99.9 MHz) with a maximum effected radiated power (ERP) of 0.038 kW (H&V). The facility operates with a building mounted one element Shively 6812B antenna mounted 62 meters above ground level (AGL) or 13.7 meters above the highest publically accessible building floor. The antenna utilizes a single EPA Type 6 element as defined by FM Model Version 2.10 Beta issued March 22, 1995¹. W260CC.L does not operate with HD/IBOC facilities at this time.

While W221BV.P and W260CC.L are located on the same roof top "antenna farm" complex, each antenna is located on a separate pole at opposite ends of the building. To ensure maximum protection, this RF Compliance Study has been analyzed at the 13.7 meter height representing the vertical distance to the nearest publically accessible floor.

The results of the evaluations for all stations are shown at the end of this report. The tabulation lists the portion of the tabular output for each station showing the region of maximum radiofrequency radiation.

To evaluate the total exposure to non-ionizing radio-frequency radiation it is necessary to sum the individual contributions as a decimal fraction of the maximum permissible limit. If the resulting sum is less than or equal to 100%, the exposure is concluded to be within the guidelines as set forth in the Rules¹. To simplify the calculations and produce a "worst case" study, the maximum exposure level produced by each station has been selected without regard to the location of that exposure. The following table is based on the uncontrolled limits set forth in the Rules¹.

<u>Contributing Station</u>	<u>Maximum Contribution</u>	<u>Uncontrolled Limit</u>	<u>% of Limit</u>
W221BV.P (analog)	11.7497 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	200 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	5.87%
W260CC.L (analog)	3.9526 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	200 $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	1.98%
		Total % of Limit	7.85%

In addition to the protection afforded by the proposed antenna heights above ground/roof grade, the facility is properly marked with signs, and entry to the facility is restricted by means of locked doors. Any other means that may be required to protect employees and the general public will be employed.

In the event work is required in proximity to the antenna(s) such that the person or persons working in the area will be potentially exposed to fields in excess of the current guidelines, an agreement signed by all broadcast parties at the site will be in effect for the offending transmitter(s) to reduce power, or cease operation during the critical period.

¹ Software packages were used to determine the individual contribution of each station evaluating compliance with the FCC guidelines concerning human exposure to radiofrequency radiation as detailed in OET Bulletin No. 65 (Edition 97-01). FM radiofrequency radiation levels were predicted using both the array pattern, the calculations of which are based on the number of bays in the antenna and wavelength spacing between the bays, and the element pattern. The element pattern is determined by using measured element data prepared by the EPA. and published in "An Engineering Assessment of the Potential Impact of Federal Radiation Protection Guidance on the AM, FM and TV Services," by Paul C. Gailey and Richard Tell - April 1985, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Las Vegas, NV.

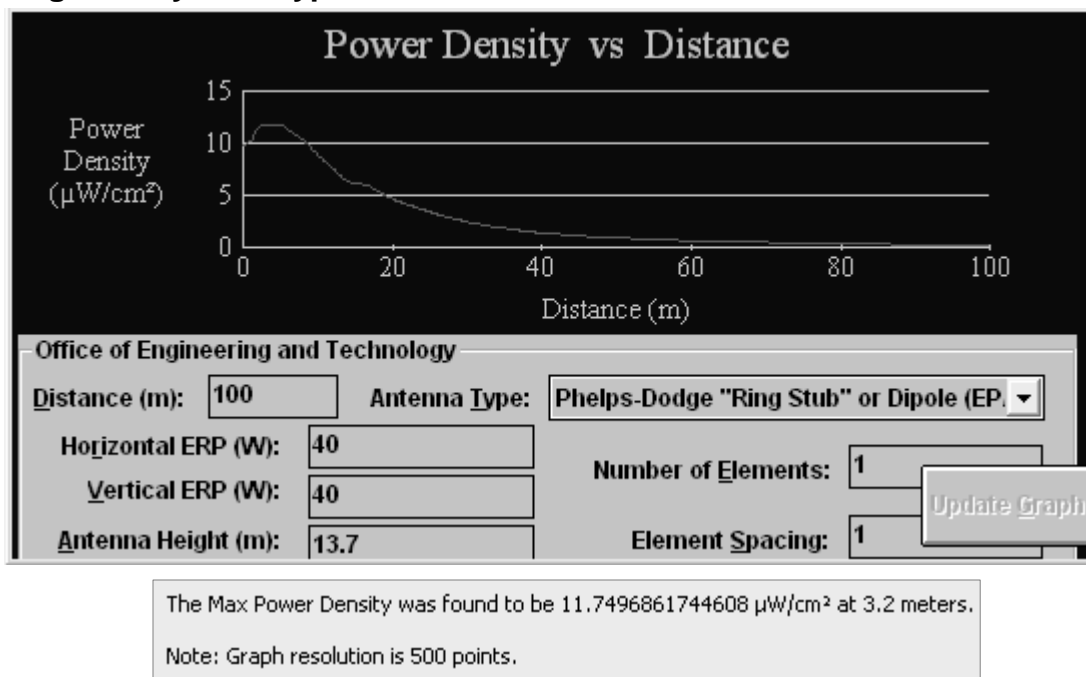
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PLOT OF TOTAL POWER DENSITY

W221BV.P Proposed - Lancaster, PA

Using a 1-Bay EPA Type 1 Antenna Mounted 13.7 meters Above Roof Grade



PLOT OF TOTAL POWER DENSITY

W260CC.L Licensed - Lancaster, PA

Using a 1-Bay EPA Type 6 Antenna Mounted 13.7 meters Above Roof Grade

