

Exhibit 30 - Statement B
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS
Nature of the Proposal - RF Exposure Calculations

prepared for
Eagle Communications, Inc.
New(FM) Chadron, Nebraska
Ch. 234C1 100 kW 257 m

Nature of the Proposal

Eagle Communications, Inc. (“*Eagle*”) is seeking authority to construct a new FM station to serve Chadron, Nebraska. In this application for Construction Permit, *Eagle* intends to employ the same site, antenna supporting structure and antenna system that is specified for the co-owned operation of KQSK(FM), Ch.248C1, Chadron, NE. As such, no material physical changes (in overall height, guying, tower size, etcetera) will be proposed for the existing structure. However, as part of this construction project, *Eagle* will replace the existing KQSK(FM) antenna system and transmission line with a similar antenna system and line which can more readily accommodate a diplexed operation. Any such changes will be documented in a covering FCC Form 302 (“Application for License”) which would be prepared for each station. Inasmuch as no material modifications would be made to the existing structure and no change in structure height will be required, it is believed that no revision in the current structure marking and lighting requirements will be necessary.

The use of existing transmitting locations has been characterized as being environmentally preferable by the Commission, according to Note 1 of Section 1.1306 of the FCC Rules. Therefore, it is believed that this application may be categorically excluded from environmental processing pursuant to Section 1.1306 of the Commission’s rules.

Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Field

The proposed operation was evaluated for human exposure to radiofrequency energy using the procedures outlined in the Commission’s OET Bulletin No. 65 (“OET 65”). OET 65 describes a means of determining whether a proposed facility exceeds the radiofrequency exposure guidelines adopted in Section 1.1310. Under present Commission policy, a facility may be presumed to comply with the limits specified in Section 1.1310 if it satisfies the exposure criteria set forth in OET 65. Based upon that methodology, and as demonstrated in the following, it is believed that the proposed transmitting system will comply with the cited adopted guidelines.

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Eagle Communications, Inc. (“*Eagle*”) intends to diplex the transmission system of the proposed new FM Station into a common transmission line – antenna system which will also be employed by co-located, co-owned KQSK(FM). The transmitting antenna radiation center will be located at 143 meters above ground. A maximum circularly polarized effective radiated power (“ERP”) of 100 kilowatts, circularly polarized, will be employed for the proposed operation. (The present KQSK(FM) operation is also authorized to operate at 100 kW ERP, circularly polarized.) The existing KQSK(FM) antenna system will be replaced with an ERI 8 bay, full-wavelength spaced antenna (or its equivalent) designed to accommodate both stations. According to information provided by ERI, the relative field of a representative 8 bay antenna system does not exceed 31% at or below 6 degrees below horizontal. Therefore, an assumption of 31% relative field was used for the preliminary RF exposure calculations discussed herein.¹ Based upon the above assumptions, the following equation is used for the Maximum Permissible Exposure calculations as specified in OET 65:

$$S = (33.4098) (F^2) (ERP)/D^2$$

Where:

- S** = RF power density in microwatts/cm²
- ERP** = total ERP in Watts
- F** = relative field factor
- D** = distance in meters

The “uncontrolled/general population” limit specified in Section 1.1310 for FM radio frequency is 200 FW/cm². Using the equation above, with a relative field factor of 0.30, the proposed facility, in combination with the co-located KQSK(FM) operation, would contribute a power density of 64.6 FW/cm² at two meters above ground level near the antenna supporting structure. This is 32.3 percent of the general population/uncontrolled limit. There are no other AM, FM or TV broadcast stations located

¹Should an antenna system of different design be specified, exposure calculations will be repeated based upon the final configuration or on-site exposure measurements may be employed to assure safety of workers and the general public. The results of either method will be disclosed in the following FCC Form 302, Application for License.

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within 10 kilometers of this location, hence it is believed that the proposed duplexed operation will not cause excessive RF exposure to the general public.

Safety of Tower Workers and the General Public

As suggested in the above, excessive levels of RF energy are not predicted to be caused at publicly accessible areas at ground level near the antenna supporting structure. Consequently, it is believed that members of the general public will not be exposed to RF levels in excess of the Commission's guidelines. Nevertheless, access to the tower base will be restricted and appropriate warning signs will be posted to prevent unauthorized climbing of the structure.

With respect to worker safety, it is believed that based on the preceding analysis, excessive exposure would not occur in areas at ground level. Further, a written site exposure policy will be adopted and employed to protect maintenance workers from excessive exposure when work must be performed on the tower in areas where high RF levels may be present. Such protective measures may include, but will not be limited to, restriction of access to areas where levels in excess of the guidelines may be expected, power reduction, or the complete shutdown of facilities when work or inspections must be performed in areas where the exposure guidelines will be exceeded. On-site RF exposure measurements may also be undertaken to establish the bounds of safe working areas. *Eagle* will coordinate exposure procedures with all other tower users and will cooperate to prevent excessive exposure by reducing power for either or both FM stations or by completely ceasing operation to avoid worker RF exposure above the exposure guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the preceding, it is believed that the instant proposal may be categorically excluded from environmental processing under Section 1.1306 of the Rules, hence preparation of an Environmental Assessment is not required.