30. DENVER
3,000/sm

LP-10: 39,000

LP-100: 114,000

LP-1000: Entire city (468,000)
PLUS 95 square miles of surrounding area

31.ATLANTA
2,900/sm

LP-10: 38,000

LP-100: 110,000

LP-1000: Entire city (394,000)
PLUS 116 square miles of surrounding area

32. ALBUQUERQUE
2,800/sm

LP-10: 38,000

LP-100: 107,000

LP-1000: Entire city (385,000)
PLUS 113 square miles of surrounding area

33. HOUSTON & DALLAS (Tie)
2,700/sm

LP-10: 35,000

LP-100: 103,000

LP-1000: 672,000

35. SAN ANTONIO & TUCSON (Tie)
2,600/sm

LP-10: 34,000

LP-100: 99,000

LP-1000: (Tucson) Entire city (405,000)
PLUS 94 square miles of surrounding area

LP-1000: (San Antonio) 647,000

37. NEW ORLEANS
2,500/sm

LP-10: 33,000

LP-100: 95,000

LP-1000: Entire city (497,000)
PLUS 51 square miles of surrounding area

38. MEMPHIS & PHOENIX (Tie)
2,200/sm

LP-10: 29,000

LP-100: 84,000

LP-1000: 548,000

40. EL PASO & INDIANAPOLIS (Tie)
2,100/sm

LP-10: 27,000

LP-100: 80,000

LP-1000: (El Paso) Entire city (515,000)
PLUS 3 square miles of surrounding area

LP-1000: (Indianapolis) 523,000

42. CHARLOTTE & TULSA (Tie)
1,900/sm

LP-10: 25,000

LP-100: 72,000

LP-1000: (Tulsa) Entire city (367,000)
PLUS 258 square miles of surrounding area

LP-1000: (Charlotte) Entire city (396,000)
PLUS 41 square miles of surrounding area

44. VIRGINIA BEACH & FORT WORTH (Tie)
1,500/sm

LP-10: 20,000

LP-100: 57,000

LP-1000: 374,000

46. HONOLULU & KANSAS CITY (Tie)
(NOTE: Honolulu data includes The City of Honolulu AND Honolulu County)
1,400/sm

LP-10: 18,000

LP-100: 53,000

LP-1000: 349,000

48. NASHVILLE
(Nashville data includes Davidson)
1,000/sm

LP-10: 13,000

LP-100: 38,000

LP-1000: 249,000

49. JACKSONVILLE
900/sm

LP-10: 12,000

LP-100: 38,000

LP-1000: 224,000

50. OKLAHOMA CITY
700/sm

LP-10: 9,000

LP-100: 27,000

LP-1000: 174,000

NOTES

1. *Except in the case of Honolulu, these estimates apply to the CITIES themselves. Sufficient data, on population and land area, was not available for calculating the population density of the METROPOLITAN AREAS surrounding these cities.*

2. *The population and land area data that WAS available comes from THE 1996 INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC.*

3. *The Broadcast Coverage Area estimates have been calculated on the basis of PROTECTED CONTOURS provided by the FCC in its MM 99-25 Proposed Rule. Since topography, man-made structures and other factors can inhibit the normal range of a radio signal, the Protected Contours have been the starting point for calculations. For example, an LP-10 is a 10-watt, 100-foot station OR whatever alternative combination of wattage and HAAT will yield a Protected Contour of 2 miles in a particular location.*

4. *The 50 largest CITIES (in terms of population) may not correspond identically to the 50 largest METROPOLITAN AREAS.*

5. *POPULATION DENSITY has been rounded to the nearest HUNDRED PEOPLE per square mile. Potential audiences (which do not include commuters) have been rounded to the nearest THOUSAND PEOPLE.*

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APPENDIX C:

SIZING BROADCAST COVERAGE AREAS TO REACH A "TARGET" LISTENER LEVEL

The Chart Begins On Page APPENDIX C-5

AN EXPLANATION OF OUR ASSUMPTIONS

As another way of looking at the Low Power Radio Service Tiers proposed by the Federal Communications Commission, in Docket MM 99-25, we have attempted to calculate the size of Broadcast Coverage Area needed to reach a "target" number of listeners at a given level of population density.

Here are the ASSUMPTIONS which underlie this scenario. Readers may wish to vary the assumptions and note the difference in the results:

(A) THE "TARGET" LISTENER LEVEL is 10,000. A station is "on target" if it falls within 75% to 125% of this target (that is, if it can credibly pursue a goal of 7,500 to 12,500 listeners).

10,000 listeners was selected as the target because several people with LPRS experience have estimated informally that 4,000 to 5,000 listeners is the "subsistence" level for even a well-managed, "no frills" commercial-airing LPRS station. Since we want LPRS stations to operate at levels beyond "subsistence", we took the higher number -- 5,000 listeners -- and doubled it.

We view 10,000 listeners as A CREDIBLE GOAL for a station making wise decisions in an area with adequate opportunities for such growth. 10,000 listeners is not, and cannot be, a guarantee.

(B) ACHIEVABLE AUDIENCE SHARES are assumed to rise as population density declines. This assumption is made because the number of competing stations declines with population density.

Thus, for example, in Boston (with a population density of 12,000 people per square mile), the maximum achievable audience share is assumed to be 5%. Therefore, with our assumed target listener level of 10,000 people, the potential residential audience needs to be 200,000 people (or rather, since we have an assumed target RANGE, an audience of 150,000 to 250,000 people).

On The Other Hand, in the Nashville/Davidson area (with a population density of 1,000 people per square mile), the maximum achievable audience share is assumed to be 10%. Therefore, to reach our listenership level of 10,000, a much smaller pool of potential listeners is needed: specifically, 75,000 to 125,000 people (with 100,000 being the PRECISE target).

THE FINAL STEP is to divide the Target Residential Audience by the average population density per square mile. This yields the number of square miles of coverage needed to reach a potential audience of that size.

NOTES

POPULATION DENSITY has been calculated based on information, regarding the 50 largest cities, in THE 1996 INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC. For population density in other locations, calculations were based on population and land area data in THE 1998 RAND McNALLY ROAD ATLAS.

"PROTECTED CONTOURS", used to calculate Broadcast Coverage Areas for the 3 LPRS Tiers proposed or contemplated by the FCC, were drawn directly from the FCC's Proposed Rule in MM 99-25, aka RM-9208 & RM-9242.

OTHER TRANSMISSION RADII, used to calculate other possible Broadcast Coverage Areas, were drawn from publicly posted documents prepared by RODGER SKINNER of TRA Communications, the RM-9242 Petitioner. These transmission radii are posted at:

http://www.concentric.net/~radiotv

EXCEPT where otherwise noted, REFERENCES TO POPULATION DENSITY IN CERTAIN CITIES relate solely to the cities themselves -- NOT to the entire metropolitan areas.

POPULATION numbers have been rounded to the nearest THOUSAND PEOPLE. As for POPULATION DENSITY numbers, they have been rounded to the nearest hundred people in areas with 1,000 people per square miles or less. In other areas, they have been rounded to the nearest THOUSAND PEOPLE.

BROADCAST COVERAGE AREAS
For Tiers Proposed Or Contemplated By The FCC
(In FCC Docket MM 99-25, aka RM-9208 & RM-9242)

LP-10 (2-mile Protected Contour): 13 square miles
LP-100 (3.5-mile Protected Contour): 38 square miles
LP-1000 (8.9-mile Protected Contour): 250 square miles

POSSIBLE ADDED "TRANSITIONAL" TIERS

"A" = 50 watts/100 feet (2.9-mile transmission radius): 26 square miles
"B" = 250 watts/100 feet (4.4-mile transmission radius: 61 square miles
"C" = 100 watts/200 feet (5-mile transmission radius): 79 square miles
"D" = 250 watts/200 feet (6.1-mile transmission radius): 125 square miles
"E" = 100 watts/328 feet (6.5-mile transmission radius): 129 square miles
"F" = 250 watts/328 feet (8.1-mile transmission radius): 206 square miles
1000 watts/328 feet (11.5-mile transmission radius): 415 square miles

These Broadcast Coverage Areas have been computed in the classic manner: that is, **pi** *(APPROXIMATELY 3.14) times the radius (the distance the signal travels in a single direction) squared. For example, with an LP-10, the Protected Contour is 2 miles. Squared, this is 2 times itself -- or 4 miles. Then, multiplying 4 miles times* **pi,** *this is a total coverage area of 12.56 square miles (which we have "rounded up" to 13 square miles).*

In the Chart which follows, **bold letters** *indicate that a particular proposed Tier, OR possible "Transitional" Tier, will yield a Credible Goal of 7,500 to 12,500 listeners (that is, 75% to 125% of the 10,000 listener target).*

TT = Possible Transitional Tier.

BROADCAST COVERAGE AREA (In Square Miles)

People Per Square Mile	Assumed Achievable Audience Share	Coverage Area Needed	LP 10	TT?	LP 100	TT?	LP 1000	1000w At 328 Feet
23,000 (New York City)	5%	9	13		38		250	415
16,000 (San Francisco)	5%	13	**13**		38		250	415
12,000 (Boston)	5%	17	**13**		38		250	415
11,000 (Miami)	5%	18	**13**		38		250	415
9,000 (Washington, DC)	5%	22	13	**A?** (26)	38		250	415
8,000 (Buffalo)	5%	25	13	**A?** (26)	38		250	415
7,000 (Los Angeles) (NEW JERSEY Portion of METRO New York City Area) (ILLINOIS Portion of METRO Chicago Area)	5%	29	13	**A?** (26)	38		250	415
6,000 (Minneapolis)	5%	33	13	**A?** (26)	**38**		250	415
5,000 (Cincinnati) (NEW JERSEY Portion of METRO Philadelphia Area)	6%	33	13	**A?** (26)	**38**		250	415

People Per Square Mile	Assumed Achievable Audience Share	Coverage Area Needed	LP 10	TT?	LP 100	TT?	LP 1000	1000w At 328 Feet
4,000 (Austin) (METRO Los Angeles Area) (METRO Baltimore Area and MARYLAND Suburbs of Washington, DC) (CONNECTICUT Portion of METRO New York City Area)	7%	36	13		**38**		250	415
3,000 (Denver) (METRO New Orleans AND Baton Rouge Areas)	8%	42	13		**38**		250	415
2,000 (Charlotte) (METRO San Francisco & METRO San Jose: CALIFORNIA BAY AREA)	9%	56	13		38	**B?** (61)	250	415
1,500 (Virginia Beach) (METRO Denver Area)	9%	74	13		38	**B?C?** (61; 79)	250	415
1,000 (Nashville/Davidson) (Approximate Statewide Average: NEW JERSEY)	10%	100	13		38	**C? D?** (79; 125)	250	415
900 (Jacksonville)	12%	93	13		38	**C?** (79)	250	415
800 (Approximate Statewide Average: MASSACHUSETTS)	14%	89	13		38	**C?** (79)	250	415
700 (Oklahoma City)	16%	89	13		38	**C?** (79)	250	415

People Per Square Mile	Assumed Achievable Audience Share	Coverage Area Needed	LP TT? 10	LP 100	TT?	LP 1000	1000w At 328 Feet
600	18%	93	13	38	**C?**	250	415
(Approximate Statewide Average: CONNECTICUT)					(79)		
500	20%	100	13	38	**C? D?**	250	415
(Approximate Statewide Average: MARYLAND)					(79; 125)		
(CONNECTICUT Minus METRO New York City Area)							
400	22%	114	13	38	**D? E?**	250	415
(NEW JERSEY Minus METRO New York and Phil. Areas)					(125; 129)		
300	23%	145	13	38	**D? E?**	250	415
(WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS: Amherst to N.Y. Line)					(125; 129)		
200	24%	208	13	38	**F?**	**250**	415
(Approximate Statewide Average: CALIFORNIA)					(206)		
(Approximate Statewide Average: ILLINOIS)							
150	24%	278	13	38		**250**	415
(MARYLAND Minus METRO Baltimore Area and Suburbs of Washington, DC)							
100	25%	400	13	38		250	**415**
(APPROX. LOWER 48 U.S.A. AVERAGE)							
(Approximate Statewide Average: LOUISIANA)							
(CALIFORNIA Minus METRO Los Angeles & Bay Area)							
(ILLINOIS Minus METRO Chicago Area)							
50	33%	600	13	38		250	415
(LOUISIANA Minus METRO New Orleans and Baton Rouge Areas)							
20	50%	1,000	13	38		250	415
(COLORADO Minus METRO Denver Area)							

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APPENDIX D:

AMHERST'S PROPOSED TRI-TARGETING APPROACH

The Chart begins on Page APPENDIX D-6

This Appendix incorporates all of the assumptions and notations in Appendix C. However, SOME NEW ELEMENTS have been added.

FIRST: Appendix C is based upon A SINGLE TARGET RANGE of listenership for all 3 of the Tiers that the FCC is proposing or contemplating in Docket MM 99-25. LP-100 listenership is assumed to be the standard for all.

Appendix D proposes 3 DIFFERENT TARGET RANGES: 1 for each Tier.

SECOND: Appendix C estimates how close each of the 3 Tiers would come, at varying levels of population density, to the Broadcast Coverage Area needed to reach the targeted range of listenership.

Appendix D proposes the establishment of NEW "TRANSITIONAL" TIERS to buttress the 3 Tiers which the FCC is already proposing or contemplating.

Such Transitional Tiers are designed to fill the "gaps" left, at certain levels of population density, when one of the originally proposed Tiers yields a potential residential audience that is too small while "the next Tier up" yields a potential residential audience that is too large. (These gaps are identified in Appendix C.)

Two different sets of Transitional Tiers are presented as options for the FCC. ONE SET keeps tower height constant while authorizing transitional WATTAGE levels (tied to population density) at 50 watts and 250 watts. THE OTHER SET keeps wattage constant -- at 10, 100 and 1,000 watts -- while allowing TOWER HEIGHT to rise, incrementally, as population density falls.

EITHER SET will fill most of the "gaps". However, the wattage-oriented Transitional Tiers offer the advantage of avoiding additional zoning controversies.

THIRD: Appendix C shows the existence of "gaps" by presenting Broadcast Coverage Areas in normal type (12-point Arial) when they DO NOT bring stations within the targeted range. Appendix C presents the same numbers in **bold letters** when the target ranges of listenership are indeed met by the applicable Broadcast Coverage Area(s).

Appendix D is designed for faster viewing -- since it is A PROPOSED SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM rather than A PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM. To make the solution apparent to the reader more quickly, Broadcast Coverage Areas are listed ONLY if they bring an LPRS station within one or more of the target ranges. The few remaining "gaps" can be inferred.

EMERGENCE OF "GAPS" UNDER VARYING SCENARIOS

In APPENDIX C, which applies a SINGLE target range for listenership under THE 3 TIERS PROPOSED OR CONTEMPLATED BY THE COMMISSION, one or more "gaps" appear at 14 of the 26 population density levels that were examined. "Gaps" were found BETWEEN TIERS at 23,000 people per square mile (New York City); 9,000 (Washington, DC); 8,000 (Buffalo); 7,000 (Los Angeles); 2,000 (Charlotte); 1,500 (Virginia Beach); 1,000 (Nashville/Davidson); 900 (Jacksonville); 800 (Massachusetts average); 700 (Oklahoma City); 600 (Connecticut average); 500 (Maryland average); 400 (New York State average); and 300 (Western Massachusetts average).

In APPENDIX D, as noted earlier, the combination of TRI-TARGETING and TRANSITIONAL TIERS is sufficient to eliminate virtually ALL of these gaps.

NOTE: At population density levels of roughly 100 PEOPLE per square mile or less -- the approximate average for the "Lower 48" U.S.A. and the State of Louisiana -- NONE of the Commission's proposed Tiers, under ANY of the various scenarios, cover enough to meet the LP-100 "standard" target range of 7,500 to 12,500 listeners.

With TRI-TARGETING, the basic target range for LP-10 stations -- 2,500 to 7,500 listeners -- can be met down to 50 PEOPLE per square mile (Oklahoma average). However, it will take LP-1000 wattage and height to do it!

On The Other Hand, at THESE levels of population density, there may be much less competition for conventional Class A station licenses.

TARGET RANGES FOR LISTENERSHIP AT LOW POWER RADIO SERVICE STATIONS

TIER ONE -- **MICRORADIO.** The "Home Tier" is LP-10 (as contemplated, but not proposed, by the FCC). FOR LISTENERS, microradio is designed primarily to serve villages, small towns (including small suburbs) and urban neighborhoods. FOR STATION OWNERS, it is designed primarily to accommodate community groups, other civic organizations, artists, activists, "hobbyists" and/or newcomers in search of training, experience and exposure for a possible career in radio. Both full-timers and part-timers belong here -- and the latter should be able to seek AM frequencies if they wish.

MICRORADIO TARGET RANGE: 2,500 to 7,500 listeners. The PRECISE TARGET (mid-point) of 5,000 listeners is the level at which, according to some experienced broadcasters in THE AMHERST ALLIANCE, a WELL-RUN radio station can "subsist" financially.

TIER TWO -- **STANDARD LOW POWER RADIO.** The "Home Tier" is LP-100 (as proposed by the FCC). FOR LISTENERS, it is designed to offer a source of news, views, information, entertainment and/or other programming which cannot usually be found on conventional Class A stations. FOR STATION OWNERS, it is designed to provide an opportunity for upward mobility and/or the airing of programming that brings something new to the airwaves.

STANDARD LOW POWER RADIO TARGET RANGE: 7,500 to 12,500 listeners. The PRECISE TARGET (mid-point) of 10,000 listeners is twice the estimated "subsistence" level of 5,000 listeners.

TIER THREE -- **SMALL MARKET LOW POWER RADIO.** NOTE: THE AMHERST ALLIANCE believes that LP-1000 stations SHOULD be, and optimistically assumes that they WILL be, barred from the top 50 media markets. If permitted to enter these larger media markets, LP-1000s could displace dozens, or even hundreds, of LP-100s and LP-10s. LP-1000s would also garner potential audiences so large that these stations would be encouraged to function like conventional Class A stations, with "mass market" programming.

LP-1000 (as proposed by the FCC) is the "Home Tier" for Small Market Low Power Radio. FOR TYPICAL LISTENERS, IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE TOP 50 MEDIA MARKETS, it is designed to offer a source of news, views, information, entertainment and/or other programming which cannot usually be found on conventional Class A stations. FOR SOME OF THESE LISTENERS, IN SOME OF THESE AREAS, where there are few (if any) local stations on the dial, Small Market LPRS may also be a much-needed source of BASIC local news coverage and/or "mainstream" entertainment programming. FOR STATION OWNERS, it is designed to provide an opportunity for upward mobility and/or the airing of programming which brings something new to the airwaves. Also, as noted above, in SOME areas with few (if any) local stations, Small Market Low Power Radio may provide conventional programming that is currently available to listeners only through translators or "satellators" (if at all).

For the most part, the objectives above are VERY CLOSE to those for Standard Low Power Radio (LP-100). There is a reason for this. We envision LP-1000s as the rural, small town and small city equivalents of the "standard" LP-100 stations. OUTSIDE of the top 50 media markets, population may often be spread too thinly to make a typical LP-100 station financially sustainable. However, an FCC policy of limiting the largest Protected Contours to smaller media markets, coupled with the pre-existing prospect of much less competition (and thus higher audience shares) in smaller media markets, can turn LP-1000s into financially viable "Country Cousins" of the urban LP-100.

The ONLY exception, as noted above, may come in those areas where there are few locally based alternatives to the LPRS stations. In such areas, LP-1000 stations (and/or LP-250 stations, if authorized) may become a LOCAL source of CONVENTIONAL programming -- perhaps in competition with programming that is "piped in" over translators or "satellators". In other words, they may take the place of conventional Class A stations that: (a) have been driven off the air; OR (b) have left the area, physically or mentally.

TARGET RANGE: 10,000 to 15,000 listeners. The PRECISE TARGET (mid-point) is 12,500 listeners: 25% above the mid-point for the Standard Low Power Radio Stations.

This extra increment of POTENTIAL profitability will advance 2 goals:

(1) Offsetting some or all of the higher capital costs of investment in an LP-1000 (and/or LP-250) station;

AND

(2) Creating a financial incentive for potential licensees to choose an LP-1000 station in a small market (OR an LP-250 station in a small market, if the FCC agrees to authorize them in such markets) over an LP-100 station in a larger market -- thereby BRINGING MORE RADIO STATIONS TO UNDER-SERVED AREAS and simultaneously LEAVING MORE ROOM ON THE SPECTRUM FOR COMMUNITY-SIZED MICRORADIO IN CROWDED AREAS.

In the Chart which follows:

Information related to the 3 Tiers proposed or contemplated by the FCC is presented in normal type (Arial).

Information related to the proposed Transitional Tiers is presented in *perpetua* type.

Due to high congestion in the applicable Broadcast Coverage Areas, and the resulting likelihood of very tight zoning restrictions, TOWER HEIGHT increases are NOT considered an option between LP 10 and LP 100. In such areas, only WATTAGE increases are considered as an option.

M = Meets target range for **Microradio** (2,500 to 7,500 listeners)

L = Meets target range for Standard **Low Power Radio** (7,500 to 12,500 listeners)

S = Small Market Low Power Radio (10,000 to 15,000 listeners)

LPRS = Low Power Radio Service

POPULATION DENSITY (PD) is in people per square mile.

OPTIMAL COVERAGE AREA (OCA) is in square miles.
This is the Broadcast Coverage Area needed to reach the Mid-Point of the applicable TARGET RANGE.

The ASSUMED AUDIENCE SHARE (AAS) constitutes a credible GOAL for an LPRS station at the applicable level of Population Density (PD).
The AAS is NOT a prediction NOR a guarantee.

	(M) MICRO-RADIO LPRS			**(L) STANDARD LPRS**				**(S) SMALL MARKET LPRS**			
PD	OCA	LP 10	*50w/ 100 ft.*	OCA	LP 100	*250w/ 100 ft.*	*100w/ 200 ft.*	OCA	*250w/ 200 ft.*	*100w/ 328 ft.*	LP 1000
23,000	5	13 S		9				11 (New York City -- AAS 5%)			
				(NOTE: 1w/100 feet = 4 M)							
16,000	7	13 L, S		13				16 (San Francisco -- AAS 5%)			
12,000	9	13 L	*26* S	17				22 (Boston -- AAS 5%)			
11,000	9	13 L	*26* S	18 S				22 (Miami -- AAS 5%)			
9,000	11	13 M	*26* L, S	22				28 (Washington, DC -- AAS 5%)			

	(M) MICRO-RADIO LPRS			**(L) STANDARD LPRS**				**(S) SMALL MARKET LPRS**			
PD	OCA	LP 10	*50w/ 100 ft.*	OCA	LP 100	*250w/ 100 ft.*	*100w/ 200 ft.*	OCA	*250w/ 200 ft.*	*100w/ 328 ft.*	LP 1000
8,000	13	13 M	*26* L, S	25				31			
								(Buffalo -- AAS 5%)			
7,000	15	13 M	*26* L	29	38 S			36			
								(Los Angeles -- AAS 5%)			
6,000	17	13 M	*26* L, S	33	38 S			41			
								(Minneapolis -- AAS 5%)			
5,000	17	13 M	*26* L, S	33	38 S			41			
								(Cincinnati -- AAS 6%)			
4,000	18			36	38 L, S			41			
								(Austin -- AAS 7%)			
3,000	21		*26* M	42	38 L	*61* S	*79* S	53			
								(Denver -- AAS 8%)			
2,000	23		*26* M	42	38	*61* L, S	*79* S	70			
								(Charlotte -- AAS 9%)			

250 WATT/100 FOOT STATIONS, AND/OR *100 WATT/200 FOOT STATIONS, SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED AT 1,500 PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE*

	(M) MICRO-RADIO LPRS			(L) STANDARD LPRS				(S) SMALL MARKET LPRS			
PD	OCA	LP 10	*50w/ 100 ft.*	OCA	LP 100	*250w/ 100 ft.*	*100w/ 200 ft.*	OCA	*250w/ 200 ft.*	*100w/ 328 ft.*	LP 1000
1,500	38			74	38 M	*61* L	*79* S	93 (Virginia Beach -- AAS 9%)			

LP-1000 STATIONS, AND/OR *250 WATT/200 FEET STATIONS, SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED AT 1,000 PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE (OR LESS)*

1,000 (Nashville/Davidson -- AAS 10%)	50		100	38 M	*61* M	*79* L		125	*125* S	*129* S
900 (Jacksonville -- AAS 12%)	47		93	38 M		*79* L		116	*125* S	*129* S
800 (MA Av. -- AAS 14%)	45		89	38 M		*79* L		111	*125* S	*129* S
700 (Oklahoma City -- AAS 16%)	45		89	38 M		*79* L		111	*125* S	*129* S
600 (CT Av. -- AAS 18%)	47		93	38 M		*79* L		116	*125* S	*129* S
500 (CT w/o NYC Area -- AAS 20%)	50		100	38 M	*61* M	*79* L		125	*125* S	*129* S
400 (NJ w/o NYC & Phil. Areas -- AAS 22%)	57		114		*61* M			143	*125* L, S	*129* L, S

PD	OCA	LP 10	*50w/ 100 ft.*	OCA	LP 100	*250w/ 100 ft.*	*100w/ 200 ft.*	OCA	*250w/ 200 ft.*	*100w/ 328 ft.*	LP 1000
300	73			145		*61* M	*79* M	181	*125* L	*129* L	
(Western MA = AAS 23%)											
(NOTE: 250w/328 feet = 206 S)											
200	104			208			*79* M	260	*125* M	*129* M	250 L, S
(IL & CA Av. = AAS 24%)											
150	139			278				348	*125* M	*129* M	250 L
(MD w/o Balto/Wash. Area = AAS 25%)											
(NOTE: 1000w/328 feet = 415 S)											
100	200			400				500			250 M
(LOWER 48 Av. = AAS 25%)											
(CA w/o LA Area & Bay Area)											
(IL w/o Chicago Area)											
(NOTE: 250w/328 feet = 206 M)											
(NOTE: 1000w/328 feet = 415 L)											
50	300			600				750			250 M
(OK Av. = AAS 33%)											
(LA w/o New Orleans & Baton Rouge Areas)											
20	500			1,000				1,250			
(UT Av. = AAS 50%)											
(CO w/o Denver Area)											
(NOTE: 1000w/328 feet = 415 M)											

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