

CURRENT REPORT

of

BARRINGTON BROADCASTING GROUP LLC BARRINGTON BROADCASTING CAPITAL CORPORATION

August 13, 2009

Pursuant to Section 4.3(a) of the Indenture, dated as of August 11, 2006, as supplemented by the Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 19, 2008, by and among Barrington Broadcasting Group LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Barrington Group”), Barrington Broadcasting Capital Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Barrington Capital”), U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, and the guarantors named therein, relating to the 10½% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the “Notes”), Barrington Group and Barrington Capital are furnishing the information contained herein to holders of the Notes.

Earnings Release for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

On August 10, 2009, Barrington Group issued a press release reporting its financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 (the “Earnings Announcement”). A copy of the Earnings Announcement is attached to this Current Report as Exhibit 99.1.

Transcript of Earnings Call

On August 11, 2009, Barrington Group held a conference call to discuss its financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009. A copy of the transcript (the “Transcript”) of the call is attached to this Current Report as Exhibit 99.2. The Transcript has been selectively edited to facilitate the understanding of the information communicated during the conference call.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 4.3(a) of the Indenture, Barrington Group and Barrington Capital have duly caused this Current Report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

**BARRINGTON BROADCASTING GROUP LLC
BARRINGTON BROADCASTING CAPITAL CORPORATION**

August 13, 2009

/s/Warren Spector

**Name: Warren Spector
Director and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)**



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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BARRINGTON REPORTS SECOND QUARTER OPERATING RESULTS

Hoffman Estates, IL, August 10, 2009 – Barrington Broadcasting Group LLC (“Barrington”) announced today its financial results for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009. Highlights are as follows:

- Gross revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 decreased 16.2% to \$28.8 million from \$34.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in national revenues of \$3.3 million, or 35.1%, to \$6.0 million and a decrease in local revenues of \$3.3 million, or 15.4%, to \$18.1 million. Political revenues decreased \$0.5 million to \$0.1 million. Other revenues increased \$1.5 million, or 51.8%, to \$4.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.
- Net revenues (gross revenues less agency commissions and other direct costs) for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 decreased 16.6%, or \$4.9 million, to \$24.6 million from \$29.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008.
- Operating expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, not including depreciation and amortization and an impairment of intangible assets and goodwill, decreased 13.5%, or \$2.9 million, to \$18.8 million from \$21.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to workforce reductions, expenses at our Peoria station WHOI-TV relating to a joint sales and shared services agreement with Granite Broadcasting, and renegotiation of certain contractual obligations.
- Broadcast Cash Flow (as defined herein) for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 decreased 20.6% to \$7.7 million from \$9.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008.
- Gross revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased 16.6% to \$54.8 million from \$65.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in national revenues of \$5.8 million, or 32.7%, to \$11.8 million and a decrease in local revenues of \$6.1 million, or 14.9%, to \$34.6 million. Political revenues decreased \$2.1 million to \$0.3 million. Other revenues increased \$3.0 million, or 59.7%, to \$8.1 million.
- Net revenues (gross revenues less agency commissions and other direct costs) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased 16.3%, or \$9.1 million, to \$47.0 million from \$56.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008.
- Operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009, not including depreciation and amortization and an impairment of intangible assets and goodwill, decreased 10.0%, or \$4.3 million, to \$38.9 million from \$43.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to workforce reductions, expenses at our Peoria station WHOI-TV relating to a joint sales and shared services agreement with Granite Broadcasting, and renegotiation of certain contractual obligations.

- Broadcast Cash Flow for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased 27.9% to \$12.1 million from \$16.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008

Results for the three and six months include results of WGTU and WGTQ, stations that Barrington programs and to which it provides support services, since April 1, 2008, the date Tucker Broadcasting of Traverse City, Inc. completed the acquisition of these stations. Results also include results from joint sales and shared service agreements with Granite Broadcasting Corporation related to Granite's and Barrington's respective station operations in the Peoria, Illinois and Syracuse, New York markets, effective March 2, 2009.

"Although we have seen positive results from both revenue and cost-saving initiatives we put in place earlier in the year, overall revenue continues to be impacted by weakness in the local and national economies. However, we will continue to benefit from our bond buybacks that occurred in the first half of the year as our annual interest payments to bondholders have been reduced by approximately \$7.0 million," said K. James Yager, Chief Executive Officer of Barrington Broadcasting.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

As required by SFAS 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", Barrington tested the impairment of its broadcast licenses and goodwill during the second quarter due to continuing unfavorable business conditions, reductions in the valuation of certain television stations, and the continuing decline in advertising revenues. This testing resulted in a \$1.4 million non-cash impairment charge for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

Conference Call

As previously announced, Barrington will host a conference call to discuss its second quarter results at 11:00 AM (ET) on Tuesday, August 11, 2009. The dial-in information for the earnings call is as follows: 1-877-941-6010. A telephonic replay of the earnings call will be available beginning on August 11, 2009 at 1:00 PM (ET) and remain available for 30 days. To access the replay, call 1-800-406-7325 (domestic callers) or 303-590-3030 (international callers) and enter access code 4119517#.

During the conference call, representatives of Barrington may discuss and answer one or more questions concerning Barrington's business and financial matters. The responses to these questions, as well as other matters discussed during the call, may contain information that has not been previously disclosed.

Quarterly Report

The information in this press release should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and footnotes contained in Barrington's quarterly report for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 which will be posted on Barrington's website (www.barringtontv.com) on August 13, 2009. Barrington's results for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 are subject to the completion of its quarterly report for such period.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Broadcast Cash Flow, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA (each as defined in the attachments to this press release) are non-GAAP financial measures (i.e., they are not measures of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles) and should not be considered in isolation from or as a substitute for consolidated statements of operations and cash flow data prepared in accordance with GAAP. Broadcast Cash Flow, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, as used herein, are not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. For definitions of and additional information regarding Broadcast Cash Flow, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of such measures to the most comparable measures calculated in accordance with GAAP, please see the attachments to this press release.

Broadcast Cash Flow, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are measures commonly used by financial analysts in evaluating performance of companies, including broadcast companies. Accordingly, Barrington believes that Broadcast Cash Flow, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may be useful in assessing Barrington's operating performance and its ability to meet its debt service requirements. Barrington also

believes that these measures allow a standardized comparison between companies in the broadcast industry, while minimizing the differences from depreciation policies, financial leverage and tax strategies.

About Barrington

Barrington was formed in 2003 to acquire and operate television stations in smaller markets across the United States. Barrington currently owns, operates, or supports the operations of twenty four network affiliated television stations. Barrington is owned and controlled by Pilot Group, with management as its partner. Pilot Group is a non-traditional private investment firm founded in 2003 by a group of operating executives who actively help its management partners achieve their goals.

Forward Looking Statements

The statements in this press release that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to material risks and uncertainties. Investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Such factors include those risks described from time to time in Barrington's quarterly reports and annual reports which are furnished pursuant to the Indenture dated as of August 11, 2006, by and among Barrington, Barrington Broadcasting Capital Corporation, the guarantors named therein and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, as amended, and which are posted on Barrington's website. These factors should be considered carefully and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Barrington does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements in this press release or with respect to matters described herein.

For further information, contact:

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Barrington Broadcasting Group LLC
Consolidated Financial Information
For the Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2009	6/30/2008
Statement of Operations Data: ⁽¹⁾				
Net revenue	\$ 24,615	\$ 29,501	\$ 47,046	\$ 56,194
Expenses:				
Operating ⁽²⁾	17,403	20,505	35,879	40,081
Depreciation and amortization	5,992	6,625	12,951	13,179
Impairment of intangible assets	1,416	-	1,416	-
Corporate	1,413	1,236	2,976	3,074
Total operating expenses	26,224	28,366	53,222	56,334
Income (loss) from operations	(1,609)	1,135	(6,176)	(140)
Total net interest expense	5,446	6,192	11,910	12,616
Non-operating income ⁽³⁾	(1,312)	(7)	(55,899)	(472)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(5,743)	(5,050)	37,813	(12,284)
Income tax expense ⁽⁴⁾	92	98	244	144
Net Income (loss)	\$ (5,835)	\$ (5,148)	\$ 37,569	\$ (12,428)
 Other Financial Data:				
EBITDA ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 7,111	\$ 7,767	\$ 64,090	\$ 13,511
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁶⁾	6,482	8,528	9,691	14,363
Broadcast Cash Flow ⁽⁷⁾	7,744	9,750	12,108	16,793
 Balance Sheet Data:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,083			
Total long-term debt, including current portions ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 230,679			

(1) Statement of operations data is based on Barrington's historical unaudited consolidated financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, and includes the results of operations of Tucker Broadcasting of Traverse City, Inc. ("Tucker") since April 1, 2008, the date Tucker completed the acquisition of stations WGTU and WGTQ. Barrington programs these stations pursuant to a joint sales agreement with Tucker and also provides support services to these stations pursuant to a shared services agreement with Tucker. Tucker is consolidated with Barrington since it is considered a variable interest entity. Also includes results from Joint Sales and Shared Services Agreements entered into with Granite Broadcasting Corporation beginning March 2, 2009.

(2) Includes selling, technical, programming (including amortization of program broadcast rights) and general and administrative expenses. Also includes the net operating expenses in connection with Barrington's investment in joint ventures.

(3) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, consists of gain of \$172 and \$54,288 on the extinguishment of debt related to the repurchase of a portion of our Senior Subordinated Notes and gain of \$ 1,140 and \$1,611 on the exchange of fixed assets with Nextel. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, consists of gain on the exchange of fixed assets with Nextel.

(4) Since Barrington is a limited liability company, federal taxes are passed through to its members and as such no provision has been made for federal income taxes. Income tax expense includes various state tax liabilities.

Barrington Broadcasting Group LLC
Consolidated Financial Information
For the Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008
(Unaudited)

(5) EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) before income taxes, interest expense, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is a measure commonly used by financial analysts in evaluating operating performance of companies. Accordingly, management believes that EBITDA may be useful in assessing Barrington's operating performance and Barrington's ability to meet its debt service requirements. A reconciliation of EBITDA to net loss is provided below. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, it includes gain of \$172 and \$54,288 on the extinguishment of debt related to the repurchase of a portion of our Senior Subordinated Notes and gain of \$1,140 and \$1,611 on the exchange of fixed assets with Nextel. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, respectively, it includes gain on the exchange of fixed assets with Nextel of \$7 and \$472.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2009	6/30/2008
Reconciliation of EBITDA:				
Net Income (loss)	\$ (5,835)	\$ (5,148)	\$ 37,569	\$ (12,428)
Total net interest expense	5,446	6,192	11,910	12,616
Income tax expense ^(a)	92	98	244	144
Depreciation and amortization	5,992	6,625	12,951	13,179
Impairment of intangible assets	1,416	-	1,416	-
EBITDA	<u>\$ 7,111</u>	<u>\$ 7,767</u>	<u>\$ 64,090</u>	<u>\$ 13,511</u>

(a) Since Barrington is a limited liability company, federal taxes are passed through to its members and as such no provision has been made for federal income taxes. Income tax expense includes various state tax liabilities.

(6) Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA before amortization of program and broadcast rights and network revenues, other non-cash charges, gains or losses on dispositions of assets and other non-recurring items and after program broadcast rights payments and payments from networks. Certain financial covenants in Barrington's credit facility contain ratios based on Adjusted EBITDA and the restricted payment and debt incurrence covenants in the indenture governing Barrington's senior subordinated notes are based on Adjusted EBITDA. In addition, management believes that Adjusted EBITDA may be useful in assessing Barrington's operating performance and Barrington's ability to meet its debt service requirements because Adjusted EBITDA, as opposed to EBITDA, more accurately reflects Barrington's operating performance as it takes into account industry specific adjustments such as amortization of program broadcast rights, program broadcast rights payments, amortization of network revenues, cash payments from networks, as well as gains and losses on dispositions of assets and other non-recurring items. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to EBITDA is provided below.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	6/30/2009	6/30/2008	6/30/2009	6/30/2008
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA:				
EBITDA	\$ 7,111	\$ 7,767	\$ 64,090	\$ 13,511
Amortization of program broadcast rights	1,165	1,231	2,384	2,305
Program broadcast rights payments	(930)	(1,167)	(2,219)	(2,343)
Amortization of network revenues ^(a)	(50)	(142)	(131)	(215)
Cash payments from networks	32	145	152	246
Other adjustments to arrive at Adjusted EBITDA ^(b)	<u>(846)</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>(54,585)</u>	<u>859</u>
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 6,482</u>	<u>\$ 8,528</u>	<u>\$ 9,691</u>	<u>\$ 14,363</u>

(a) Represents net amounts due from networks which are deferred and amortized over the length of the respective network affiliation agreements.

(b) For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, consists of gain on the exchange of fixed assets with Nextel of \$1,140 and \$1,611, as well as gain of \$172 and \$54,288 on the extinguishment of debt related to the repurchase of the Notes. Also consists of separation costs of \$315 and \$755 related to workforce reductions and the Granite agreements, \$24 and \$155 of legal expenses incurred related to one-time costs in respect of various joint sales and shared service agreements and fees and expenses of \$127 and \$404 incurred in relation to the amendment of the credit agreement in February 2009. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2008, respectively, consists of gain on the exchange of fixed assets with Nextel of \$7 and \$472, as well as fees and expenses of \$14 and \$644 incurred as a result of the consent solicitation related to our bonds. Also includes separation costs \$687 related to workforce reductions that were initiated in the second quarter of 2008.

Barrington Broadcasting Group LLC
Consolidated Financial Information
For the Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008
(Unaudited)

(7) Broadcast Cash Flow is defined as Adjusted EBITDA before provision for corporate overhead costs. Broadcast Cash Flow is a measure commonly used by financial analysts in evaluating operating performance of broadcast companies. Accordingly, management believes that Broadcast Cash Flow may be useful in assessing Barrington's operating performance and Barrington's ability to meet its debt service requirements. A reconciliation of Broadcast Cash Flow to Adjusted EBITDA is presented below.

(Dollars in thousands)	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>6/30/2009</u>	<u>6/30/2008</u>	<u>6/30/2009</u>	<u>6/30/2008</u>
Reconciliation of Broadcast Cash Flow:				
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 6,482	\$ 8,528	\$ 9,691	\$ 14,363
Corporate overhead costs	1,262	1,222	2,417	2,430
Broadcast Cash Flow	<u>\$ 7,744</u>	<u>\$ 9,750</u>	<u>\$ 12,108</u>	<u>\$ 16,793</u>

(8) Includes (i) Barrington's guarantee of indebtedness of SagamoreHill of Carolina, LLC and SagamoreHill of Carolina Licenses, LLC, licensee of station WWMB (Barrington programs WWMB pursuant to a local marketing agreement), (ii) Barrington's guarantee of, and other credit support with respect to, Tucker's \$7 million of term loans, and (iii) the full drawdown of Barrington's revolving credit facility of \$21 million.

BARRINGTON BROADCASTING GROUP LLC
2nd QUARTER EARNINGS CONFERENCE CALL
August 11, 2007, 11:00 AM ET
Chairperson: K. James Yager (Mgmt.)

Operator: Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for standing by. Welcome to the second quarter earnings conference call. During today's presentation, parties will be in a listen-only mode. Following the presentation, the conference will be open for questions. If you have a question, please press the star followed by the one on your touch tone phone. If you would like to withdraw your question, please press the star followed by the two. If you are using speaker equipment, please lift the handset before making our selection. This conference is being recorded today, Tuesday August 11, 2009. I would now like to turn the conference over to our host Jim Yager. Please go ahead, sir.

James Yager: Thank you, Operator, and good morning to everyone. As most of you know, I'm the Chief Executive Officer of Barrington Broadcasting, and I'd like to welcome you to the Barrington Broadcasting Second Quarter 2009 earnings call. Before we begin, I'd like to remind you that certain statements made during this conference call, which are not based on historical facts, may be deemed to be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Because these forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results, events or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Such factors include those risks described in exhibit 99.1 that are posted on our website. All information is current as of the date of this call, and the company undertakes no duty to update this information. With me again this morning are Warren Spector, our Chief Financial Officer, and Chris Cornelius, our Chief Operating Officer.

Today I will cover our actual results for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared to our results for the same period for 2008, and Warren will cover results for the 6 months ended June 30, 2009, which include results of WGTU and WGTQ, stations that Barrington began, providing programming and support services to on April 1, 2008, the date Tucker Broadcasting of Traverse City Michigan Inc. completed the acquisition of these stations.

Gross revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, decreased 16.2%, to \$28.8 million from \$34.4 million in the second quarter of 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in national revenue of \$3.3 million, or 35.1%, to \$6.0 million, and to a lesser extent, increase in local revenue of 15.4%. Political revenues decreased \$0.5 million to \$100,000. Other revenues increased \$1.5 million or 51.8% to \$4.5 million for the quarter.

Operating expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, not including depreciation and amortization and an impairment charge on intangible assets and goodwill, decreased 13.5% or \$2.9 million to \$18.8 million from \$21.7 million. The reductions were primary due to reduced salaries and wages as a result of workforce reductions that occurred in 2008 in the first quarter of this year, as well as expense reductions at our Peoria station related to a joint sales and shared service agreement with Granite Broadcasting. We also reduced expenses by renegotiating certain of our contractual obligations. Broadcast cash flow for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, increased 20.6% to 7.7 million from 9.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008.

Now our CFO Warren Spector will reveal more detail of our second quarter results for the period ended June 30, 2009, as well as view our results for the first six months of the year.

Warren.

Warren Spector:

Thank you, Jim. The 10-Q that will be filed on August 13th on Barrington's website will include results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009. Those results will include the results and balance sheet of Tucker Broadcasting Inc., which include the results for stations WGTU and WGTQ in Traverse City, Michigan. They were acquired by Tucker Broadcasting on April 1, 2008. Barrington will be including Tucker's balance sheet and results since Tucker is considered a variable interest entity.

As Jim stated earlier, for the three months ended June 30, 2009, gross revenues decreased 16.2% or \$5.6 million to \$28.8 million from \$34.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in national revenues of \$3.3 million or 35.1% to \$6.0 million and a decrease in local revenues of \$3.3 million, or 15.4% to \$18.1 million.

Political revenues decreased \$0.5 million to \$100,000 for the quarter, and other revenues increased \$1.5 million or 51.8% to \$4.5 million.

Net revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 decreased \$4.9 million or 16.6% to \$24.6 million from \$29.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008.

Operating expenses for the quarter, not including depreciation and amortization and an impairment of intangible assets and goodwill, increased 13.5% or \$2.9 million to \$18.8 million from \$21.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, primarily as a result of reduced expenses related to workforce reductions, reductions at our Peoria station related to the Joint Sales in Shared Services Agreement with Granite Broadcasting and a renegotiation of certain contracts.

Broadcast cash flow for the quarter decreased 20.6% to \$7.7 million from \$9.8 million for the quarter end of June 30, 2008.

Gross revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2009, decreased \$10.9 million or 16.6% to \$54.8 million. The decrease was primarily due a decrease in national

revenues of \$5.8 million or 32.7% to \$11.8 million, and a decrease in local revenues of \$6.1 million or 14.9% to \$34.6 million. Political revenues decreased \$2.1 million to \$300,000, and other revenues increased \$3.0 million or 59.7% to \$8.1 million.

Net revenues for the six-months ended June 30, 2009 decreased \$9.2 million or 16.3%, \$47 million from \$56.2 million for the same period in 2008.

Operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009, not including depreciation and amortization and an impairment of intangible assets and goodwill, decreased \$4.3 million or 10% to \$38.9 million, primarily as a result of reduced expenses related to workforce reductions, reduced expenses at our Peoria station related to the Joint Sales and Shared Services Agreement with Granite Broadcasting and the renegotiation of certain contracts.

Broadcast cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2009, decreased 27.9% to \$12.1 million from \$16.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

During the second quarter, Barrington tested the impairment of its broadcast licenses and goodwill due to continuing economic conditions. This testing resulted in a \$1.4 million non-cash impairment charge for the quarter.

Jim, I'll turn it back over to you.

James Yager:

Thanks, Warren.

As we have mentioned in previous calls, our primary operating objective at all of our stations is to grow truly local sales revenues, monetize our internet initiatives and grow our retransmission consent revenues. In addition, we continue to take steps to improve operating efficiencies at all of our stations through cost reductions and are aggressively pursuing Joint Sales and Shared Services Agreements similar to the ones we have with Granite Broadcasting in Peoria and Syracuse.

To bring you up to date on our progress in that regard, I'm going to turn the call over at this time to Chris Cornelius, our Chief Operating Officer.

Chris.

Chris Cornelius:

Thanks, Jim. I'll break second quarter revenues down in a little more detail and make a couple of comments on our JSA and SSA in Syracuse and Peoria and finish with an update on our master control hubbing project and our retrans deals.

Barrington's 2009 second quarter local direct revenues decreased 11.5% to \$5.0 million over the same period in 2008. 2009 second quarter local agency and regional agency business decreased 16.8% to 13.1 million versus the same period in '08. Barrington's national revenues decreased 35.1% to \$6.0 million versus the same period in '08 and political decreased in \$500,000 to \$100,000.

Benchmarking Barrington's combined second quarter local regional results versus the 748 stations reporting their second quarter results to TVB, gives us great confidence in our long-term local revenue strategy. Barrington's second quarter 2009 local regional revenues were down 15.4%, but the second quarter 2009 TVB average was down 23.8%. During the first six months of the year, Barrington's retail development staff has written nearly \$7 million in annualized new local business, helping Barrington finish 8.3% ahead of the TVB Group over the first six months of the year.

Barrington continues to face challenges in the national marketplace. Our stations have done a great job in protecting market share, but the large Midwest footprint and the economic pressures in that region have put a drag on national spending in those markets. Barrington's top two national ad categories, Automotive and Telecom, are down a combined \$1.9 million in second quarter. To blunt this decline in national advertising, Barrington's transactional teams have developed approximately \$1.6 million in annualized new national and regional revenues. This will provide an accretive benefit when the national marketplace begins to turn around and will help make up the 7.3% first half national deficit between the TVB stations and Barrington.

Barrington's second quarter internet revenue growth is also outpacing the TVB reporting stations. Barrington grew 74.5% over '08, versus the 1.5% growth for the combined TVB group. We feel really good about the continuing momentum in that business.

On the operating side, we're benefiting from our JSA/SSA in the Syracuse and Peoria markets. Significant costs have been taken out of both stations resulting in almost \$600,000 in net incremental cash flow through June. Transition will be fully completed at the end of this month and will continue to have an accretive effect on our BCF.

Also having an effect on the bottom line is the hubbing of master control. Three of Barrington's five NBC markets have automated master control, and the last two stations will convert this month. We've been able to reduce the headcount of master control at each of our hub stations, from four and a half full-time employees to one and a half and at the same time improve work flow. We've been encouraged by the success of this project and are considering expanding the hubbing concept to other markets and other station functions.

Finally, I'll finish with retransmission revenues, which have jumped from \$480,000 in second quarter '08 to a \$1.4 million in second quarter '09. Warren continues to lead our retransmission negotiations and has focused on completing deals with many of our smaller cable operators and has begun work on a large MSO whose agreement expires at the end of this year. With that, I'll turn it back to you, Jim.

James Yager:

Thanks, Chris. In conclusion, we remain committed to a strategy of developing strong local sales departments and implementing cost savings while improving operating efficiencies at each of our stations, irrespective of their market size. We

have reduced the company's overall headcount by 25% since January 1, 2008, and renegotiated many of our syndicated programming and rating services contracts at very favorable rates. We also remain committed to maintaining a deep and talented management team at both the corporate level, and I might add, a management team at the station level that fully supports to changes we have made in re-engineering our operations from the traditional way television stations have done business in the past. And while we have reengineered our operations, we believe we have able to maintain the quality of our local commercial production for advertisers as is evidenced by our local direct revenue performance Chris mentioned a few moments ago.

And the number of news hours we've produced is the same today as it was in late 2007. On August 31 of 2007, we entered into a transaction to acquire the assets of WGTU and WGTQ, the ABC and CW affiliates in Traverse City, Michigan, and simultaneously assigned our rights under that agreement to Tucker Broadcasting. We have a series of agreements with Tucker to manage the station as of March 31, 2008, the date the transaction was completed. This arrangement with Tucker gives us the benefit of a duopoly in the Traverse City, Michigan, market and brings to a total of four of 15 markets where we are operating virtual duopolies. As Chris mentioned, we are now have virtual triopoly in Syracuse with the Shared Services and Joint Sales Agreements we entered into in the first quarter with Granite Broadcasting.

We continue to explore other opportunities with our Shared Service and Joint Sales Agreements in a number of our other markets, and we'll begin multicasting FOX programming on our digital channel in Michigan later this month, an arrangement that will give us a virtual duopoly in that market. We have a similar multicast arrangement in Quincy, Illinois, where we carry ABC and CBS programs on our digital channels in addition to syndicated and locally produced news programming.

As in the past, we continue to focus our efforts, as Chris said, on driving our broadcast and interactive revenues through local sales initiatives in all of our markets.

And finally, we will continue to benefit from our bond buybacks that occurred in the first half of the year as our annual interest payments to bond holders have been reduced by approximately \$7 million. We continue to believe our basic operating strategy is sound, even in a weak national advertising economy.

Now let's turn the call over to the questions you might have. Our Operator is ready to take questions.

Operator:

Thank you, sir. We'll now begun the question and answer session. As a reminder, if you have a question, please press the star followed by the one on your touch tone phone. If you would like to withdraw your question, please press the star, followed by the two. If you are using speaker equipment, you will need to lift the handset before making your selection. Once again, if you would like to ask a question, please press star one.

Our first question comes from the line of Matt Swope with Broadpoint Capital. Please go ahead.

Matt Swope: Good morning, guys.

James Yager: Good morning.

Matt Swope: Could you talk a little bit more on the retransmission revenues. You mentioned you have a large MSO up at the end of the year. Can you just fill us in on where you stand now, versus when we get to a run rate, once you have a deal in place with everybody.

Warren Spector: Our agreement expires at various times over the next couple of years with a few of the larger MSOs, so I can say that we currently have agreements with approximately, I want to say, about two-thirds to three-quarters of our total households. We will continue to negotiate presumably over the next six to nine months with everyone else under contract whose contracts are expiring.

Matt Swope: So, Warren, if we annualize the number you just gave us for second quarter, you know, somewhere between 5 and a half and 6 million, can we estimate that that would be something like two thirds or three quarters of what you might be getting if you had agreements in place with everybody now?

Warren Spector: I would say over time that probably wouldn't be materially off the mark, but I certainly can't give you a timeframe on what we would accomplish that math.

Matt Swope: Okay. And maybe just to take it too other side, as you guys start to think about renegotiating some of your affiliate agreements, have you talked to anybody, any of the networks about retrans and how that might or might not be shared with the networks when those contracts come up?

Jim Yager: We have had no real substance of discussions with any of the networks, other than to say we're not interested in sharing our retrans revenues.

Matt Swope: Jim, the only one who I've heard comment on it in the earning season so far has been Gray who have said... They basically just took a hard line during one or two of their negotiations and got it through. Do you think that's realistic to expect that the broadcast TV guys can hold all that revenue?

James Yager: That's really a forward-looking statement, but, you know, it's going to be tough negotiations, and there are so many elements to a network contract, other than just the retrans, that will come into play as we sit down and renegotiate these. Fortunately our NBC deals go out, Chris, to what?

Chris Cornelius: '15.

James Yager: To 2015, and most of our contracts go out in that kind of timeframe. We're not going to be the lead pony in this. We're going to be able to follow suit. I do think

the affiliate associations are going to have their work cut out for them to make the affiliates' case. And I do think it's an affiliate associate type of negotiation that will occur in terms of retrans.

Matt Swope: That's helpful, Jim. Thank you.

And just on the capital structure, can you guys talk about how you think about bond buybacks at this point and what you think about as you model towards the end of the year. I know you can't give forward-looking statements but just in terms of the way you look at the capital structure.

Warren Spector: Well, when Pilot contributed \$16 million back in the first quarter, we were allowed to use up to 13 million to acquire bonds, and we have used substantial... We have used most of that amount to acquire bond buybacks. We can use up to the total 13 for the year, up through next February, to purchase bonds. As we look at towards the end of the year, I don't anticipate that once we use up the remainder of what we have left to purchase, I don't...we are not allowed or permitted to acquire anything more than that. So I don't see any real material changes between now and the end of the year.

Matt Swope: Okay, that's great. Thanks, guys.

Warren Spector: Thank you.

Operator: Thank you. Our next question comes from the line of Ian Albin with IA Capital Management. Please go ahead.

Ian Albin: Good morning, everybody. Thanks for taking the call. Just curious, as I kind of look forward a little bit, and this kind of falls on the last question about the capital structure. It seems to me that comps for TV affiliates are getting worse over the back half of 2009 because the political revenues will be down significantly from last year, and I think a lot of people use that as a cushion in the '08 third and fourth quarter, and it kind of appears to me that you kind of bump up again potential covenant/amendment issues, which will force you guys to go back to your lenders, even the fourth quarter or early first quarter, and it seems to me that lenders are going to be a lot less forgiving when the world looks a little bit brighter, because these assets potentially have more value to them than the past, and I kind of wonder how you think about dealing with that situation, whether you have concerns about covenant violations or having to rethink the capital structure in a broader sense later this year.

Warren Spector: Well, we don't anticipate being in default during the course of the year at all or even early next year. So in terms of our credit agreement, when Pilot made that capital contribution, that actually... to the extent they made the contribution, it was an EBITDA buy up for purposes of our covenants. Basically it gave us some time or additional time for purpose of calculating our covenant.

Ian Albin: I understand that goes through pretty much the end of fiscal 2010, but, you know, things such as going concern, you know, audit or qualified opinions, that stuff all

gets looked at on a prospective basis, and I think in the first quarter of 2011, you will no longer have the benefit of the \$16 million buy up to deal with, and I think you have some covenant step downs, which could prove to be very challenging to meet.

Warren Spector: Yeah. No, I understand. You know, it's all perspective, and the markets seem to change pretty quickly, so I really can't give you an answer on where I think lenders are going to be if we have to go back to them over the next 12 to 18 months.

Ian Albin: Do you have any comment on my first point, which was that the third and fourth quarter comps are likely to appear little bit more difficult, relative to what you may have had in the first and second quarter, which, you know, year-over-year was not great, but you weren't kind of competing against, you know, free money, if I could be so bold to call it that.

Warren Spector: Except you have to remember, in 2008, a lot of the primaries are moved up, and some of the political money did hit earlier in the first and second quarters than you would traditionally have seen.

Ian Albin: I mean, that's not really true. You had, like, \$2.4 million of political in the first and second quarter, and you had \$12 million in the third and fourth quarter, and you're trailing a lot lower than that today, but you have \$12 million of revenue that you have to make up in the third and fourth quarter, which may or may not be there, probably more likely may not.

Warren Spector: True.

I will say that when we looked at our business, I mean, we report year-over-results obviously, but when we look at how we're doing, we actually look at political versus political years and non-political versus non-political years, and that's the way we typically measure it, and that's the way we're looking at it. And having said that, obviously we're trailing behind 2007 numbers on the revenue side. But, we have made up some of the difference in costs. We have increased in retrans. We've increased in our interactive revenues. So I suspect, it's no secret for the year, we're going to be less than where we were in 2007 and 2008.

Ian Albin: Right, but even getting into 2010, you're likely to not be where you were in 2010 as well. You're missing a very major election that occurred in 2008 that's not going to occur.

Warren Spector: No. If you look at 2006 political numbers, which is where we really have to judge 2010 to, our 2006 political numbers, and there's a lot of races that are coming up that are going to hit the States where we do have television stations. So I think it's too early to say that 2010 is going to be below 2008, and in fact, 2006 political revenues were higher than 2008.

James Yager: Let me just kind of give a little correlation to what Warren just said. In our sized markets, 2008 was a heavy presidential year, but presidential money does not

flow down all the way to our size markets, and in fact, even primary money does not flow down to our size markets. In Michigan, for instance, both McCain and Obama stopped advertising there last May and didn't spend any money and Obama was a given in that state, and we have five television stations in Michigan, so we felt that pain. Fortunately, next year in Michigan, we have both a gubernatorial and a senatorial race that is not going to be subject to the same kind of limitations and the same kind of pressures that presidential races are. We have two stations in Texas where Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson is going to run against the incumbent Governor Perry, and that opens up the gubernatorial election there, as well as the senate seat there. I can tell you that our Texas money was literally non-existent for presidential candidates.

Illinois also has got a senate race that will be fairly significant. We've got races in Missouri, in Colorado, so we feel like we're... The landscape for political is probably broader in 2010 than it was in 2006 and certainly 2008.

Ian Albin: One more question. I don't know if you've commented on exposure you guys have had to dealerships that were shut down, and obviously, the last week or two, there's probably been some improvement in spending, but, you know, off of a lower base of dealerships. Can you talk about what you see in terms of losses as those dealerships are being shut down or, you know, prospectively as they may, because I don't think they've all necessarily closed yet.

James Yager: Let me just begin by saying that a lot of the dealerships that closed were not advertising with us, other than through their contributions through dealer groups on a kind of market-by-market television basis. So it is a little early to say what the loss of these smaller dealerships will be to the pool of money that dealer groups had historically spent in our markets, and we're watching that very carefully. We have had good news on the payment front from PHD.. -Well, Chris.

Chris Cornelius: PHD has agreed to make payments on all of their past due billing. PHD represents all the Dodge, Jeep and Chrysler business. And just a follow-up comment on the sort of the weeding out of the weaker dealerships: we have seen in a number of our markets, as the dealer pie has shrunk, the dealer per dealership spending has grown, and not keeping pace with 2008 or 2007 at this point but with fewer dealers selling cars, I think there's a real case to be made for our sales groups to improve spending on those fewer dealers. So we're encouraged by this, but the shakeout is still not complete.

Ian Albin: Which of your markets do you think you're most exposed to, you know, just kind of absolute dealers being shut down, putting aside whether they were spending money or not. I think that's been a consistent... Everyone has said that, but I don't know if I believe the fact that these guys were spending, like, zero dollars, and it's going to have zero impact on your business. It also has a counter effect too, because with less competition in the market, the guy that was spending money might feel the need to spend less, because he's taken out kind of the weaker players in the market. Can you just walk me through where you think you have the most exposure?

Chris Cornelius: I think that in market places that have large geographies, we're going to have a lot of the smaller dealerships close down, and we have large geographies everywhere from Texas to Michigan, but we also have significant mega-dealers in those marketplaces, and we've not gotten much money out of those world dealerships at this point anyway. So as those cars begin to flow back into...those car sales flow back into mega-dealers in these market places, I think the chances for responding will go up. But the larger geographies are going to suffer the most.

Ian Albin: Okay, thank you very much, guys.

Operator: Thank you. Once again, ladies and gentlemen, if you would like to ask a question, please press star one at this time. Our next question comes from the line of Mark Black of Tricadia with. Please go ahead.

Mark Black: Hi. Thank you. You've answered most of my questions. Just one last one. Can you talk a little bit about the cost of having the master control systems of the stations and if there's an opportunity to sort of do that with other stations and take out kind of additional operating costs. I just want to see the upfront kind of capital versus the ongoing expense savings.

Jim Yager: Yeah, why don't I let Chris take that?

Chris Cornelius: The capital cost with the five stations that we've done were associated with some other projects, but the average per-station cost will be somewhere between \$80,000 and \$200,000. It's not a hardwired hub. So what we do out of Traverse City, Michigan, and our NBC affiliate there is monitor the signals, the channels at the other NBC affiliates from a remote and switch breaks from remote.

Jim Yager: They also have at CW and NBC.

Chris Cornelius: As well as the duopolies in those market places. We think that this concept can be established virtually anywhere, so as we look at...All of the stations we currently have hubbed on the Eastern Time Zone, and we have several more in the Eastern Time Zone that we could add to this particular hub. We have several stations in the Central Time Zone and one station in the Mountain Time Zone, and we think that at some point in the future, those could be hubbed too. And frankly, the current setup in master control is four and a half people at each of those stations, four and a half employees at all these stations. It requires that many people to run master control the way we currently are doing it. So we feel that by consolidating that over the course of the next year or so that we'll be able to have the same kind of impact on personnel going from four and a half master control operators to one and a half master control operators in all of those stations. So that times an additional 10 markets can be substantial savings.

Mark Black: Okay, and then I just want to add, I don't know if it really applies, given your market size, but can you comment on whether you think less of the national kind of advertising market kind of selling and during the upfront will have any impact on your business in the sense that it will just be a lot more inventory out there in

the regional and national space that are going to come from the networks and potentially could, you know, from a pricing perspective just impact the overall market and kind of how you think about that, or if you feel like it has less of an impact given the way the market is operating.

Jim Yager: I think it really does have less of an impact. We watch it very carefully only because people like Advertising Age make a big deal out of what's going on in the upfront, and a lot of the agencies in the smaller markets will read this, but it really, at the end of the day, has very little impact on our sized markets.

Chris Cornelius: Most of our quote-unquote national advertising is a regional and has local connections anyway, so we're talking about automotive dealer groups and fast-food franchises and so on, and that spending is really unaffected by the national upfront advertising.

Jim Yager: If Advertising Age does raise stories on the upfront, our markets would be almost totally immune to it.

Mark Black: And then just a last question. There does seem to be a disparity in terms of how much your local business was down, in terms of direct versus agency. Is there any particular reason for that and just why the agency channel isn't performing as well as the direct channel. Is it kind of on just a kind of one-time aberration or is there something we should think about, in terms of understanding that?

Chris Cornelius: Most of the local agency and regional business is controlled by advertising agencies, and they control budgets that have been reduced by these advertisers. Our local direct business a business that we go out and generate ourselves so we have an opportunity to sit in front of an advertiser, sit across the desk from an advertiser, talk to that particular advertiser about what his pain is and try to come up with solutions to solve that problem. And we've, with the addition of the 50 new account executives that we hired at the beginning of the year, we think that that's the difference between having decisions made at a higher level and being able to make decisions across the desk from the advertiser.

James Yager: I was also going to say we really look in our markets at what the overall advertising pie is and how much is being spent in terms of total advertising, not just in terms of television but what's being spent in terms of television, newspapers, Yellow Pages, direct mail, bill boards, radio, cable, and then we say what are reasonable targets for us, and most of the people using a lot of the other media are direct businesses. They're not buying through agencies, primarily because the other media doesn't commission agencies. Broadcasting has. I don't want to tell you how many years I've been in this business, but for a lot of years broadcasting gives the 15% commission to the agency. We have found that if you're going to make switch pitches out of other advertising media, it is much easier because you're dealing directly with the buyer of the advertising time, and you can react to his needs or her needs much quicker.

Chris Cornelius: In many of the markets that we are currently selling advertising in, the newspapers are in somewhat of a free fall, and they have cut back on days of circulation, and those potential advertisers become targets for us.

Mark Black: Thank you.

Operator: Our next question comes from the line of Matthew Lee of Octagon Investors. Please go ahead.

Matthew Lee: Can you talk about how much of a revenue decline, especially locally has been from any reduced prices versus reduced advertisers?

James Yager: Well, let me begin by saying we monitor our pricing pretty closely. It would be very easy to just give away our product to try to fill up inventory, but then you've created some very, very bad kind of situations with future advertisers as you come into our markets. So we monitor our pricing pretty closely. Our losses have not been because of reduced rates. They've been because of this kind of national concern about advertising, and this economy isn't going to reach the consumer the way it did in economies back in the 2006, 2007. I can't say that we take any of our loss in terms of either the agency business or direct is due to price.

Warren Spector: I agree.

Matthew Lee: Okay, and then as far as how the second quarter trend is, month by month, and then as you look at the third quarter, is there any reason to believe that there are green signs or some sign of life in terms of improvement in rate of decline?

James Yager: I would say probably an improvement in rate of decline because I think we've probably stabilized, and that's an improvement rate of decline going into the third quarter, I would say, just in a... I've got to be careful here. My CFO is looking at me like... Let's put it this way. I think the first quarter was probably a bottom. The second quarter we came back a little bit from the bottom of the first quarter, and... I can't... Warren is giving me such a look, I can't comment further on the third quarter.

Matthew Lee: So you can't talk about the third quarter facings?

Warren Spector: No. We don't give any forward guidance of any kind.

Matthew Lee: All right, thank you.

Operator: Our next question comes from the line of Matt Slope of Broadpoint Capital. Please go ahead.

Matt Slope: Hey, guys. Just a quick follow-up. Can you give us the covenant EBITDA on the trailing 12 month basis, including the buy up from Pilot or the government leverage calculation.

Warren Spector: Our covenants are, I would say, are properties of our senior lenders, and we don't disclose those.

Matt Slope: Okay. But if we're trying to do the math ourselves, I guess we're just adding in the Pilot money to the trailing EBITDA number over the, I think this is an eight quarter calculation, right?

Warren Spector: It is. It's an eight quarter calculation, and their contribution was effective for the quarter end of December 31, 2008.

Matt Slope: Okay, thank you. And then just one last quick one. You guys did a better job than most of the peer group in terms of cost cuts for the quarter it looks like. You talked about some of the reasons for that. Is there anything in terms of savings you got out of programmings, costs that you renegotiated, in terms of syndicated programming?

James Yager: There are some savings. The primary cost reductions that we had were really two-fold. We kind of saw this coming early in 2008, so we began to re-engineer the way we were do business in 2008, and most of the reductions we had came in 2008, so obviously on a comparative basis that's what you're looking for when you see our costs being down. We have been reducing staff again in 2009. Again, it's primary the result of hubbing, of doing things with technology that could allow us to reduce our workforce but not diminish the product that we put out for the advertiser or the viewer, and finally kind of as a backup to that, we have worked with the syndicators very, very well, and to be very candid with you, we have found... we go to them with situations which don't seem to make sense in today's economy. They've been willing to work with us and get our costs down.

Matt Slope: Right. And did I hear you right on Mark's question earlier that you hired 50 new account executives at the beginning of the year?

James Yager: Yes, that's correct. We have 47 of the 50 still on board.

Matt Slope: And how many account executives do you guys have total across the company?

Chris Cornelius: Probably a little under 200.

Matt Slope: Okay, thanks, guys.

Operator: Thank you. Our next question comes from the line of Bishop Cheen with Wells Fargo Security. Please go ahead.

David Savior: Good morning. This is David Savior calling in for Bishop. Just a quick question on Capex. I may have missed this. Did you guys disclose what you spent on Capex for the quarter?

Warren Spector: No, but in the Q that we file Thursday, you'll see what we've spent, year to date. It's in the neighborhood of I think approximately about 2.4 million. It includes all the digital expenses as well and the hubbing project.

David Savior: Okay. And you know, Capex was around in 3.5 million in '08, and the prior two years before that, it was around the \$6.5 to \$7.5 million level. Just trying to get a feel for how you guys think Capex is going to play out over the next couple of years. Can you kind of maintain the sort of same run rate, or are we going to see sort of upticks, going forward?

Warren Spector: Well, I mean, I can't predict what we're going to see going forward. I could say, in the six-seven range, we put in a lot of news automation, and there was some other digital expenses that we incurred. So I wouldn't expect to see the \$6 to \$7 million in the next few years.

James Yager: What we have found is that, let's just take news cameras, for instance. We used to spend 20 to \$25,000 for a news camera and when I first got in this business we spent a lot more than that. That would be with a digital camera. We're down now to spending \$2,000 for a news camera, and that's because technology has improved so greatly, and we're doing actually better work. Our video is much better. Our editing processes, they're actually superior to what they were even five years ago. So I think, you know, without being too perspective in this, Warren, that we've probably seen a pretty good level of a year in 2009.

Warren Spector: The other thing I would comment is because of the June 12 date, half our transmitters are now out of commission. And given the fact that because of technology a now more solid state and, just racks versus tubes and things of that nature, I don't think we'll be spending as much going forward.

David Savior: Okay. All right. That helps a lot. I just wanted to kind of get a feel for... You know, we've heard from other companies that are either postponing projects or similar things like that, but it sounds like this kind of level of Capex seems like a good maintenance level for you guys.

And, secondly, you know, there's a new headlines in the media around the Cash for Clunkers program. I think there was an article this morning about it giving a shot in the arm to the local ad spinning environment. I just wanted to see if you could comment on that. Has it actually affected your business from the dealer perspective?

Jim Yager: We've seen activity with that program in just about every one of our markets.

David Savior: And it is like mainly a Q3 event for the most part? I mean, have these guys seen activity in the past few weeks?

James Yager: Well, the only think we can say there is we're very encouraged by the fact that inventories of the dealers are way down, which means that manufacturers are going to be shipping more cars to dealers, and they're not going to have this incentive program of the Clunkers, so they're going to have to get back into

advertising mode. That, I think, is one of the hidden factors in this whole thing. The reduction of inventories is the best news we've heard...

Warren Spector: In a long time.

James Yager: In a long time.

David Senior: Okay, thank you.

Operator: Thank you. Once again, ladies and gentlemen, if you would like to ask a question, press star one at this time.

At this time, we have no further questions. I would now like to turn it back over to management for any closing remarks. Please go ahead.

James Yager: Well, thank you, and again, thank you for being with us this morning, and thank you for your well thought out questions. We look forward to talking to you at the end of the third quarter.

Operator: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. This concludes the second quarter earnings conference call for today. If you would like to listen to a replay of today's conference, please dial 303-590-3030 using the access code 411-9517 or 1-800-406-7325, access code 4119517.

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