

EXHIBIT 15

Contour Overlap Requirements

The allocation tabulation for the proposed station is reported on the following pages. A complete explanation of how to read the printout is shown on the page after that. Summarizing the explanation, each pair of lines represents an existing or proposed full service station. Entries which have a negative number in the columns marked **IN** or **OUT** could cause interference with the proposed station. At the bottom of the report the distance to the nearest TV-6 station is reported. For clarity, the groups are discussed in the order they first appear on the tabulation.

Noncommercial Educational Stations and Applications

All the stations/applications listed are clear of prohibited contour overlap on the straight line connecting them to the proposed station, since both the **IN** and **OUT** entries are positive in all cases except, of course, the entry reflecting the station being modified. Maps are provided for each entry where the straight line clearance was less than 20 km to certify the clearance extends to all azimuths. Visual inspection clearly shows there is no prohibited contour overlap; no FMOVER proofs are needed. The first line, after the entry of the station being modified, of the printout is KUWJ. Jackson, WY. It is shown to be clear of both incoming and outgoing overlap in the map.

Maps are sufficient to certify the clearance of all the other entries.

IF (53 or 54 channel spacing) relationships

There were no relevant IF spaced stations found in the study.

TV channel 6

KPVI-TV 6 was found in the search as the closest TV6 station and is examined in Exhibit 18.

Class Contour Distance

The maximum proposed ERP is .910 kW, the 8 radial HAAT is 314.4 meters and the class contour distance in kilometers is 31.27 km, which after rounding is 31 km. According to §73.211(b)(1), this is a Class C3 class filing.

This allocation study shows that no interference to existing or proposed FM stations will be produced by the proposed application. The Commission may properly grant a construction permit.

CSN INTERNATIONAL

KAWS POCATELLO, ID
CLASS C3

REFERENCE CH# 212C3 - 90.3 MHz, Pwr= 0.91 kW, HAAT=314.4 M, COR= 1842 M DISPLAY DATES
42 51 46 N Average Protected F(50-50)= 31.27 km DATA 07-07-04
112 31 03 W Ave. F(50-10) 40 dBu= 86.0 54 dBu= 47.2 80 dBu= 10.1 100 dBu= 1.9 SEARCH 07-19-04

CH CITY	CALL	TYPE STATE	AZI. <--	DIST FILE #	LAT. LNG.	Pwr(kW) HAAT(M)	COR(M) INT(km)	PRO(km) LICENSEE	*IN* (Overlap in km)	*OUT*
212C2 Pocatello	KAWS.C	CP DEX ID	65.2 245.2	15.46 BPED19980410MB	42 55 15 112 20 44	2.300 531	2023 123.3	49.6 Csn International	-138.46*	-118.91*
212C2 Jackson	KUWJ	LIC CN WY	64.5 244.5	158.19 BLED19921207KC	43 27 40 110 45 09	3.000 507	2489 125.4	50.8 University Of Wyoming	2.08	22.43
214C Twin Falls	KCIR	LIC CY ID	237.0 57.0	106.75 BMLED19920811KA	42 20 07 113 36 17	20.000 875	2547 8.5	84.3 Faith Communications Corp	62.95	20.46
213A Logan	971205	APP DCN UT	161.3 341.3	113.39 BPED19971205MA	41 53 43 112 04 43	0.300 96	1869 19.7	13.2 Listners Community Radio O	83.72	86.35
213A Logan	980529	APP CN UT	155.6 335.6	136.89 BPED19980529ME	41 44 22 111 50 05	6.000 44	1408 28.2	19.2 Broadcasting For The Chall	98.75	103.87
06-2C Pocatello	KPVI	LI HN ID	65.2 245.2	15.46 BLCT2335	42 55 15 112 20 44	100.000 586	2078	127.2 Oregon Trail Broadcasting	To Grd B=	-111.74

ERP and HAAT are on direct line to and from reference station.
 "*"Affixed to 'IN' or 'Out' values = site inside protected contour.

TERRAIN AND CONTOUR DATA

KAWS, Pocatello

CSN International

N. Lat. = 42 51 46 W. Lng. = 112 31 03

HAAT and Distance to Contour - FCC Method - 03 Arc Sec.

Azi.	AV EL	HAAT	ERP kW	dBk	Field	60-F5
000	1366.3	475.7	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	38.42
045	1443.4	398.6	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	35.21
090	1583.0	259.0	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	28.44
135	1653.0	189.0	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	24.52
180	1937.7	-95.7	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	9.93
225	1494.1	347.9	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	33.02
270	1377.6	464.4	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	37.93
315	1365.6	476.4	0.9100	-0.41	1.000	38.45

Ave El= 1527.59 M HAAT= 314.41 M AMSL= 1842 M

HOW TO READ THE FM COMPUTER PRINT-OUT

The computer print-out should be self-explanatory for the most part. The parameters of the station being checked, (reference station) are printed in the heading. The 60dBu protected contour is predicted from the Commission's F(50-50) table, while the 40, 54, 80 and 100 dBu contours are interference contours derived from the Commission's F(50-10) table. Contour distances are in kilometers and are predicted using spline interpolation from the data points identical to those published in Report No. RS 76-01 by Gary C. Kalagian. Critical contour distances are determined using the Commission's TVFMINT FORTRAN subroutine. When interference contour distances are less than 16 kilometers the F(50-50) tables are used. If signal contour distances are less than 1.6 km the free-space equation is used.

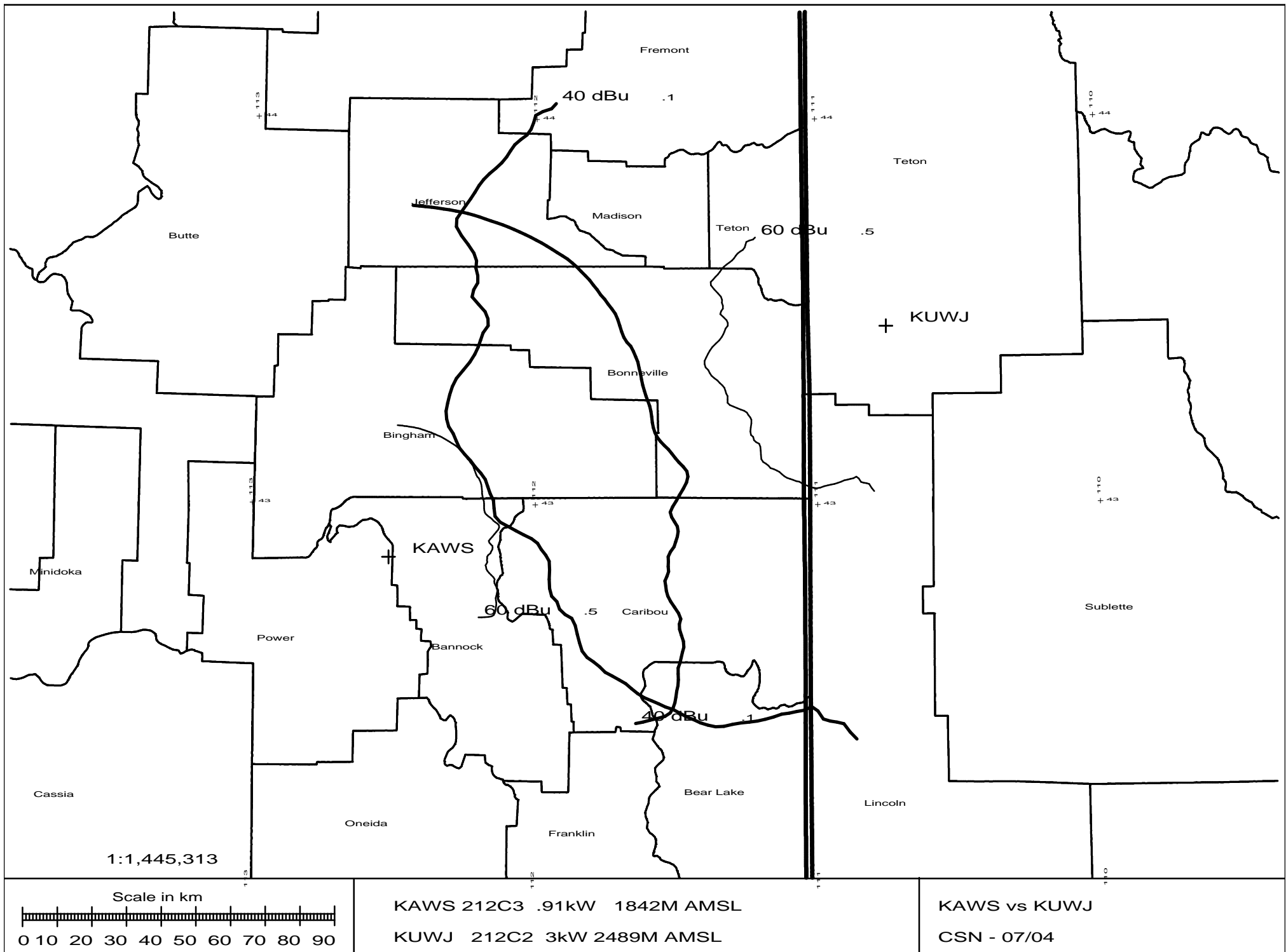
The column listed “*IN*” is the sum of the reference station's 60 dBu protected contour and the data file station's interference contour subtracted from the distance between the stations. (All distances are derived by the method detailed in Sec. 73.208 of the Rules and Regulations as amended in Docket 80-90). Therefore, the column is a measure of incoming interference. Negative distances in this column indicate the presence of interference. Listed antenna heights are the average heights of with standard radials as found in the Commission's records unless otherwise noted, in which case the specific antenna heights along the azimuths between the reference station and the database station are used and visa versa. The column labeled “*OUT*” shows the distance of kilometers of overlap or clearance between the reference station's interference contour and the database station's protected contour. Negative distance figures in this column indicate outgoing interference.

For I.F., commercial, international and other spacing based relationships, the “IN” and “OUT” columns change their significance. The letter “R” stands for the minimum required distance in kilometers, while the letter “M” in the next column follows the available clear space separation in kilometers or “Margin”. Minimum commercial separation distances were taken from Sec 73.207 of the rules as amended. This procedure is also used for all Canadian and Mexican spacing. Canadian separation distances were derived from the “Canadian/American Working Agreement”.

Under the “BEARING” column, the first row of numbers indicated the bearings from true north of the data base stations in relationship with the reference station, while the numbers in the second row indicate the reverse bearings from the database station to the reference station.

The columns labeled “INT” and “PRO” hold the distance in kilometers of the appropriate interference contour and the protected contour of a data base station.

The first three letters of the “TYPE” column identify the current F.C.C. status of the stations. The fourth letter will be a “D” or “Z” (Sec. 73.215) if the facility is directional. The fifth letter will be an E, H or V depending on the type of antenna polarization. The sixth letter will be a ‘Y’ if the antenna uses beam tilt.

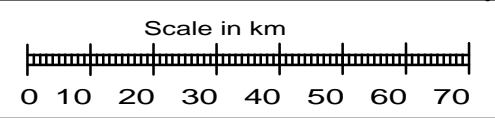
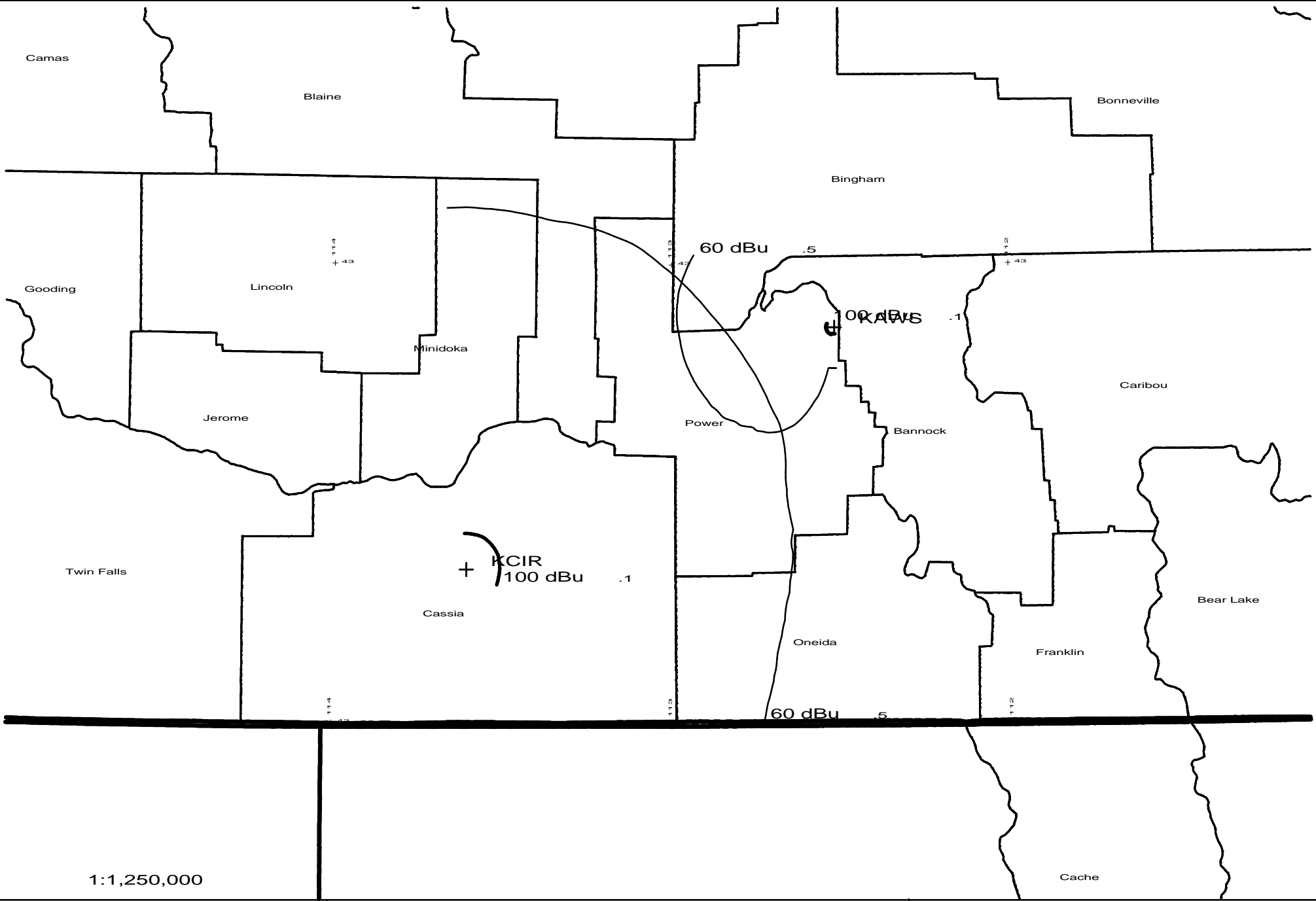


am

112

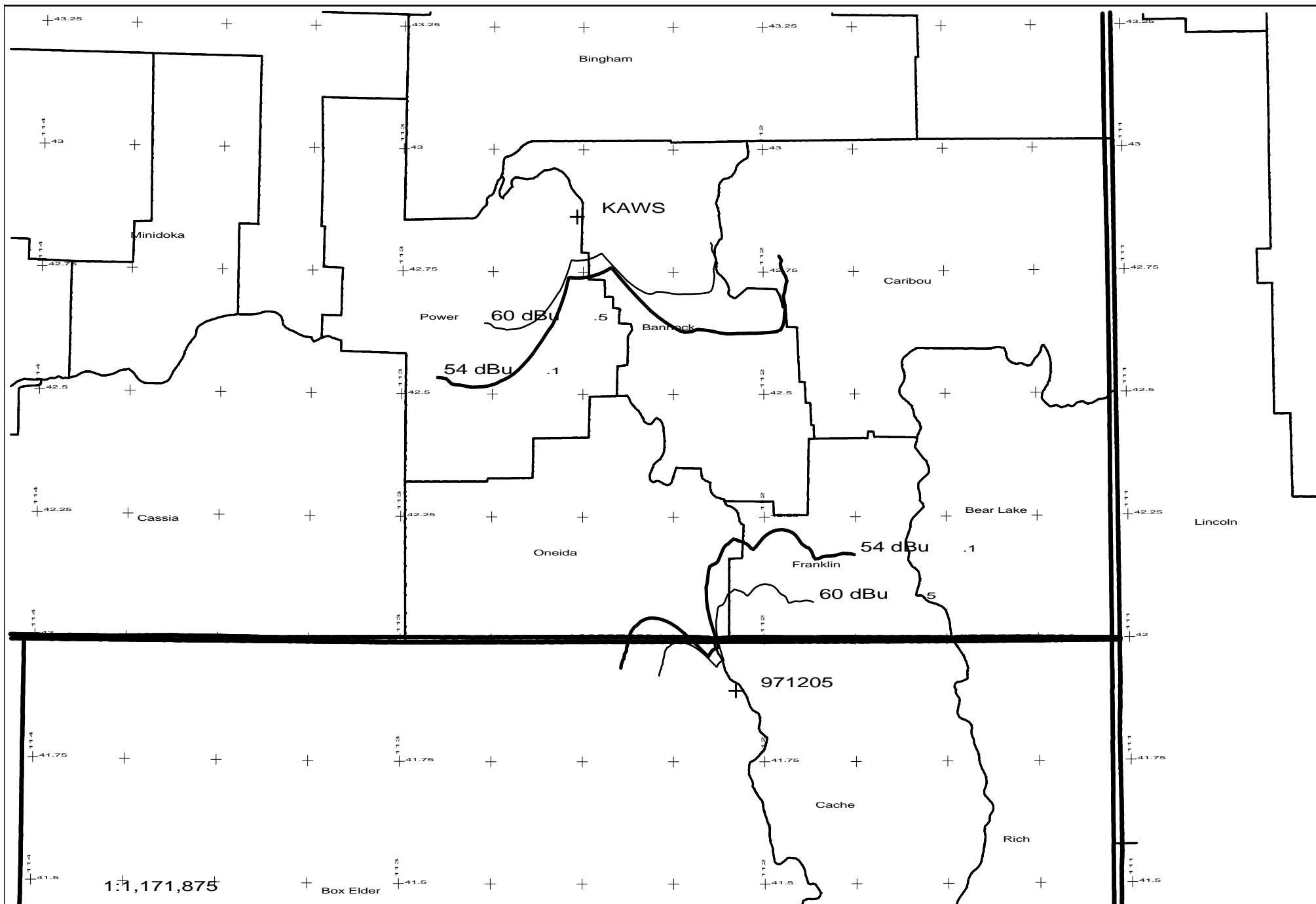
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KAWS 212C3 .91kW 1842M AMSL
KCIR 214C 20kW 2547M AMSL

KAWS vs KCIR
CSN - 07/04



<p>Scale in km</p> <p>0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70</p>	<p>KAWS 212C3 .91kW 1842M AMSL</p> <p>971205 213A .3kW 1869M AMSL</p>	<p>KAWS vs 971205</p> <p>CSN - 07/04</p>
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