Exhibit 15

Allocation Narrative

Lockwoods Folly Twp, NC

The allocation situation 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 the tabulation. Summarizing the explanation, each group 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.

None of the stations listed in the printout have negative values in the *IN* or *OUT* columns, indicating that no potential for interference occurs on the line directly between the proposed facility and any of the stations being examined.

The proposed station has been exhaustively evaluated to certify the protection of each of the stations in the tabulation where the *IN* or *OUT* contour separation is less than 40 km (25 miles). In each case, a digitally generated map is provided showing the appropriate protected (thin line) and interfering (thick line) contours. In cases where the map is also inconclusive, the value of the interfering signal is tabulated along the protected contour. It is shown to not exceed the mandated value at any point on the protected contour. That tabulation is also appended to the exhibit in these cases. Since there is no point on the protected contour where the interfering signal strength exceeds the mandated value, no contour overlap exists, and no area of interference is predicted.

NCE Stations

The first entry in the listing is at Lockwoods Folly Twp, which is the construction permit being modified. Since the two will not coexist, the current construction permit need not be protected.

The second entry is at Scotts Hill. The attached map is sufficient to demonstrate a lack of prohibited contour overlap in both directions.

Similarly, the map for the third entry, at Sumter, is shows that there is no interference

IF Spacings

WKOO is 53 channels from the proposed station. The required minimum spacing is 22km. The actual distance is 73km, so the spacing requirement is met.

TV6 Protection

TV channel 6 protection for WECT is studied in Exhibit 18. There are no other TV channel 6 stations within the reporting radius.

Class Contour Distance

The allocation study also is the ERP less than the 6 kW for a maximum class A and the HAAT is less than the 100m for a 6 kW class A, but the class contour distance is 20.02 km which is greater then the minimum 6 km for a class A. This is thus an application for a class A station.

Summary

This allocation study shows that no interference to any existing or proposed station will be produced by granting the proposed station.

Exhibit 15
NC Lockwoods Folly

REFERENCE CH# 201A - 88.1 MHz, Pwr= 1.5 kW, HAAT=94.7 M, COR= 102 M DISPLAY DATES
34 03 48 N. Average Protected F(50-50)= 20.02 km DATA 01-04-06
78 05 32 W. Ave. F(50-10) 40 dBu= 64.6 54 dBu= 29.4 80 dBu= 6.3 100 dBu= 1.8 SEARCH 01-09-06

CH CALL / CITY	TYPE / STATE	AZI. <--	DIST / FILE #	LAT. / LNG.	Pwr(kW) / HAAT(M)	COR(M) / INT(km)	PRO(km) / LICENSEE	*IN* / (Overlap in km)	*OUT*
201A WGHW.C	CP DVX	0.0	0.00	34 03 48	2.900	102	23.6	-87.41*<	-67.20*<
Lockwoods Folly Tow	NC	0.0	BMPED20050330ABV	78 05 32	97	74.7	Church Planters Of America		
202A 970917	CP VX	41.0	41.26	34 20 36	4.000	40	14.8	1.61	0.50
Scotts Hill	NC	221.1	BPED19970917MA	77 47 51	33	22.1	Family Radio Network Inc		
201C WRJAFM	LIC CY	264.8	202.33	33 52 52	100.000	347	73.5	12.35	73.95
Sumter	SC	83.6	BLED1429	80 16 14	315	173.7	South Carolina Educational		
06Z2C WECT	LI HY	331.2	65.37	34 34 43	100.000	612	128.4	265.0R	-199.6M
Wilmington	NC	151.0	BLCT19810729KF	78 26 13	605	19.4	Raycom America License Sub		
06+1C WTVRTV	LI HN	7.9	392.67	37 34 00	100.000	320	100.4	265.0R	127.7M
Richmond	VA	188.3	BLCT193	77 28 36	265	29.8	Elcom Of Virginia License		
06+2C WJBF	LI HY	259.1	354.32	33 24 20	100.000	563	117.4	265.0R	89.3M
Augusta	GA	77.0	BLCT20040130AOR	81 50 01	467	37.3	Media General Broadcasting		

ERP and HAAT are on direct line to and from reference station.
• affixed to TV6 Margin= no direct-line contour overlap.
"*"affixed to 'IN' or 'Out' values = site inside protected contour. "<" = contour overlap

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 60 dBu 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 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 eight 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 indicate 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.

Exhibit 15
Prop vs 970917

FMCommander Allocation Study
01-09-2006

WGHW.C CH 201 A
1.5 kW 102 M COR DA
Prot. = 60 dBu
Intef. = 54 dBu

970917 CH 202 A BPED19970917MA
4 kW, 40 M COR
Prot. = 60 dBu
Intef. = 54 dBu

Scale = 1:500,

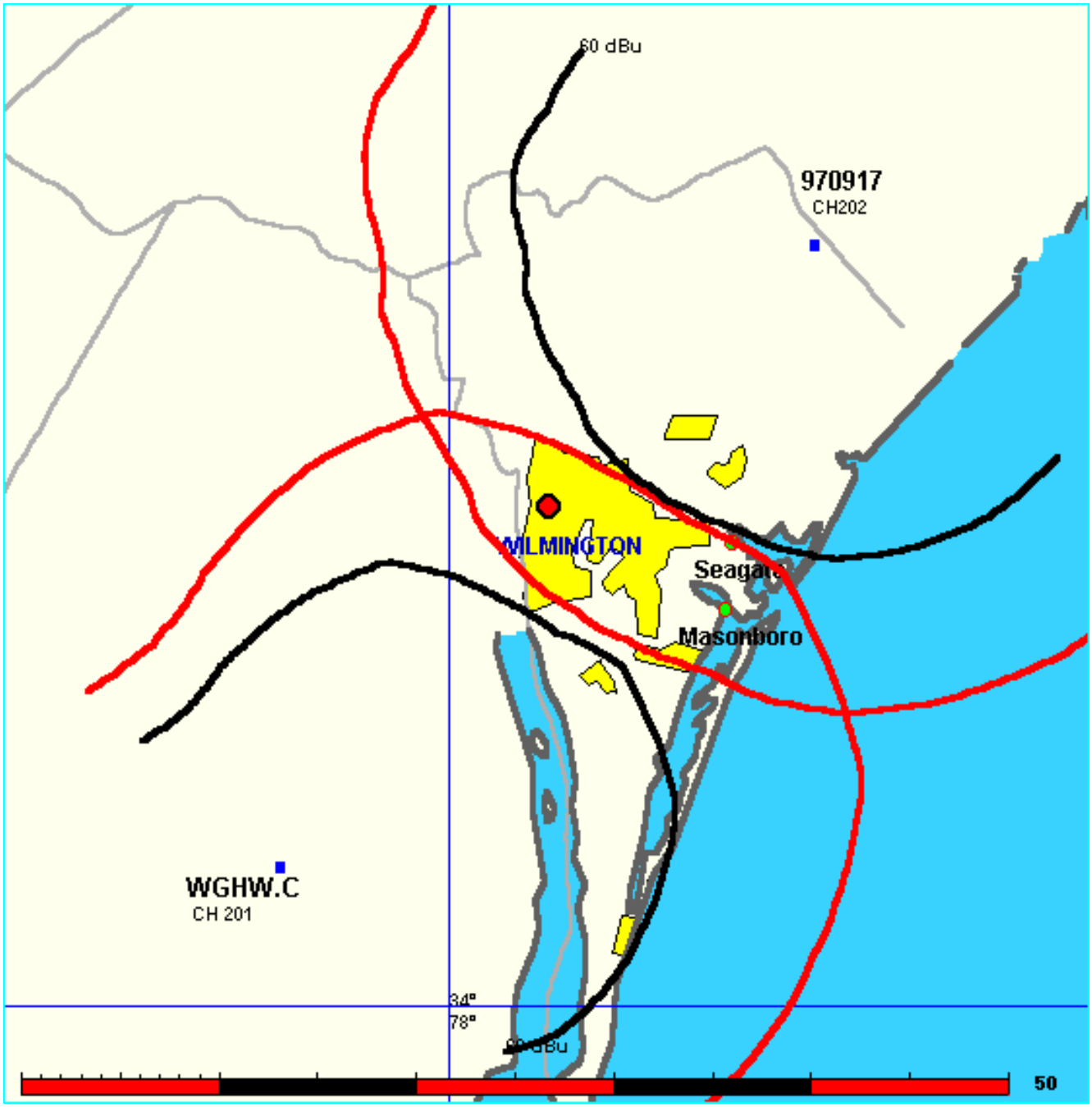

Exhibit 15
Prop vs WRJAFM

FMCommander Allocation Study
01-09-2006

WGHW.C CH 201 A
1.5 kW 102 M COR DA
Prot. = 60 dBu
Intef. = 40 dBu

WRJAFM CH 201 C   BLED1429
100 kW, 347 M COR
Prot. = 60 dBu
Intef. = 40 dBu

Scale = 1:3,35