

Exhibit 12

Interference Analysis Overlap Requirements

According to CFR 47 §74.1204(a), translators are required to protect all existing FM stations from interference due to overlap of the protected contours of the existing stations with the interfering contours of the new translators.

US Stations

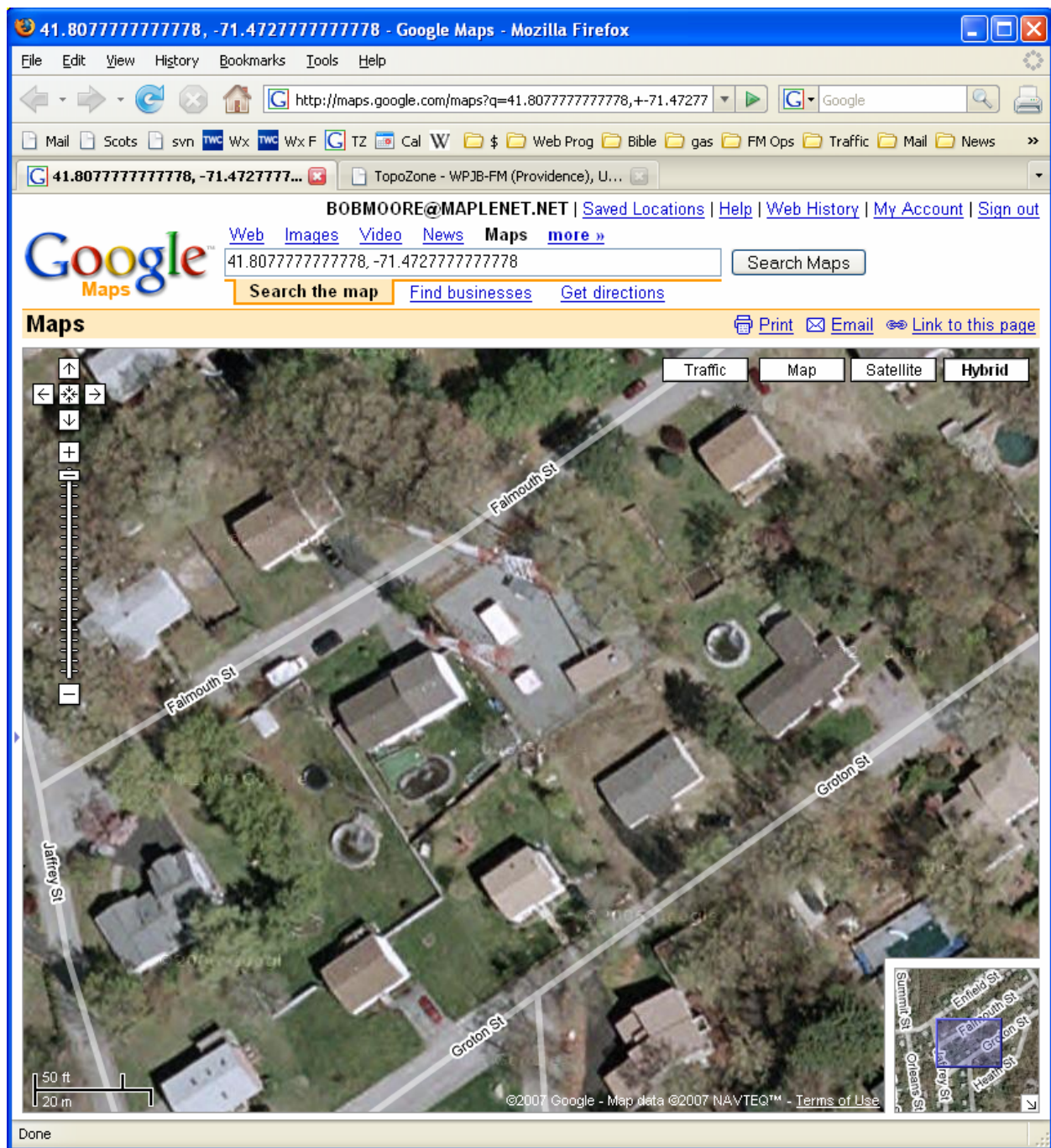
In the attached tabular printout, only W229AN, WHJY, and WSNE-FM have outgoing contour overlaps from the proposed translator, so no interference to other stations is anticipated. Incoming overlap is not prohibited.

W229AN is the current application, and need not be protected.

WHJY and WSNE-FM are both second adjacent to the proposed translator, and, according to §74.1204(d),

"The provisions of this section concerning prohibited overlap will not apply where the area of such overlap lies entirely over water. In addition, an application otherwise precluded by this section will be accepted if it can be demonstrated that no actual interference will occur due to ... lack of population"

The F(50,50) signal from WHJY at the transmit site is 90.8 dBu and the signal from WSNE-FM at the proposed site is 82.5 dBu. The weaker and thus more fragile station is WSNE-FM, so protection sufficient for it will suffice for WHJY. A 40 dB ratio of undesired to desired signal strength gives an allowable interfering F(50,10) field strength of 122.5 dBu. With 10 Watts ERP, the free-space equations give the distance to this contour of 16.6 meters from the antenna. The antenna is 65 meters ground, and the houses in the neighborhood are no higher than 2 stories (7 meters) so the signal is about 41 meters (135 ft) above the rooftops. The house heights are easily verified by looking at the shadows in this Google maps closeup.



Hence §74.1204(d) applies, and the predicted area of interference is acceptable to the Commission.

Maps are attached to demonstrate clearance to WMKK and WZMX

IF Separation

The proposal sufficiently distant from all IF spaced facilities that none showed up in the search.

Csn International

REFERENCE
41 48 28.0 N.
71 28 22.0 W.

CH# 229D - 93.7 MHz, Pwr= 0.01 kW, HAAT=91.5 M, COR= 147 M
Average Protected F(50-50)= 5.58 km

DISPLAY DATES
DATA 03-17-07
SEARCH 05-01-07

CH CITY	CALL	TYPE STATE	ANT STATE	AZI <--	DIST FILE #	LAT LNG	PWR(kW) HAAT(M)	INT(km) COR(M)	PRO(km) LICENSEE	(Overlap in km)	*OUT*
229D Providence	W229AN	CP	DV_	0.0 0.0	0.00 BNPFT20030827AHZ	41 48 28.0 71 28 22.0	0.010	12.0 159	3.8 Csn International		-14.94*
231B Providence	WHJY	LIC	_C_	75.4 255.5	8.89 BLH20000915ALB	41 49 40.0 71 22 09.0	50.000 139	5.3 170	60.1 Capstar Tx Limited Partner		-51.55*<
227B Taunton	WSNE-FM	LIC	DCN	67.0 247.1	16.53 BLH19870130KG	41 51 56.0 71 17 22.0	30.000 189	5.9 218	65.2 Capstar Tx Limited Partner		-49.05*<
229B Lawrence	WMKK	LIC	_CN	26.3 206.6	89.97 BLH19960215KC	42 31 57.0 70 59 11.0	34.000 179	132.9 201	64.6 Entercom Boston License, L		2.81
229B Hartford	WZMX	LIC	_CN	257.0 76.0	117.45 BLH19910401KC	41 33 42.0 72 50 41.0	17.000 259	131.4 359	68.3 Cbs Radio Stations Inc.		35.60

Terrain database is NGDC 30 SEC

ERP and HAAT are on direct line to and from reference station.

Ant Column: (D= DA Standard, Z= DA 73.215, N= Not DA 73.215, _= Omni), Polarization (C,H,V,E), Beamtilt(Y,N,X)
Incoming contour overlap is ignored.

***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.

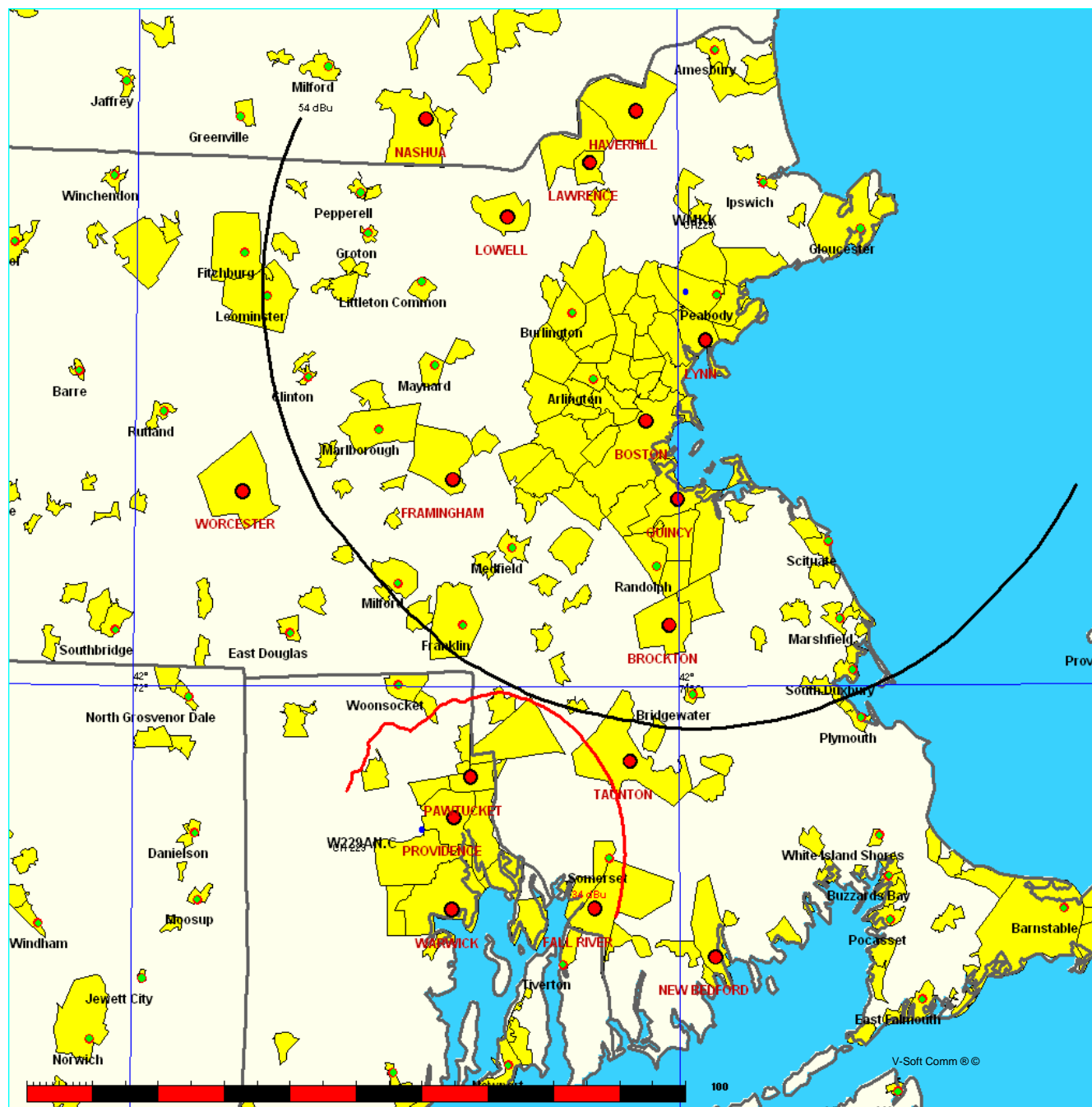
The first three letters of the "TYPE" column identify the current F.C.C. status of the stations. The fourth letter will be a "D" or "Z" (Sec. 73.215) if the facility is directional. The fifth letter will be an E, H or V depending on the type of antenna polarization. The sixth letter will be a 'Y' if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

FMCommander Single Allocation Study
05-01-2007

W229AN.C CH 229 D
0.01 kW 147 M COR DA
Prot. = 60 dBu
Intef. = 34 dBu

WMKK CH 229 B BLH19960215KC
34.0 kW, 201 M COR
Prot. = 54 dBu
Intef. = 40 dBu

Scale = 1:1,500,000



FMCommander Single Allocation Study
05-01-2007

W229AN.C CH 229 D
0.01 kW 147 M COR DA
Prot. = 60 dBu
Intef. = 34 dBu

WZMX CH 229 B BLH19910401KC
17.0 kW, 359 M COR
Prot. = 54 dBu
Intef. = 40 dBu

Scale = 1:2,000,000

