

**Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)	
)	
IT&E Overseas, Inc.)	File No. EB-07-SE-140
)	NAL/Acct. No. 200732100028
)	FRN # 0001523125
)	

NOTICE OF APPARENT LIABILITY FOR FORFEITURE

Adopted: April 25, 2007

Released: April 25, 2007

By the Chief, Spectrum Enforcement Division, Enforcement Bureau:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture (“NAL”), we find IT&E Overseas, Inc. (“IT&E”) apparently liable for a forfeiture in the amount of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for its willful and repeated violations of Section 20.19(f) of the Commission’s Rules (“Rules”).¹ The apparent violations involve IT&E’s failure to comply with the labeling requirements² for digital wireless hearing aid-compatible handsets.

II. BACKGROUND

2. In the 2003 *Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*, the Commission took a number of actions to further the ability of persons with hearing disabilities to access digital wireless telecommunications.³ Among other actions, the Commission required manufacturers and digital wireless service providers to collectively take steps to increase the number of hearing aid-compatible handset models available, and established phased-in deployment benchmark dates for the offering of hearing aid-compatible digital wireless handset models.⁴ In this regard, the Commission required entities within each of these classes that do not fall within the *de minimis* exception⁵ to begin to offer digital wireless handset models that

¹ 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(f).

² As used herein, “labeling requirements” refers both to the requirement that wireless hearing aid-compatible handsets display the technical rating on the packaging material of the handset and the separate requirement that an explanation of the technical rating system be included in the owner’s manual or as part of the packaging material for the handset.

³ *Section 68.4(a) of the Commission’s Rules Governing Hearing Aid-Compatible Telephones*, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd 16753 (2003); Erratum, 18 FCC Rcd 18047 (2003) (“*Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*”). The Commission adopted these requirements for digital wireless telephones under authority of a provision of the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988, codified at Section 710(b)(2)(C) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 610(b)(2)(C).

⁴ See *Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 16780; 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(c). In adopting these requirements, the Commission observed, *inter alia*, that “as wireless service has evolved to become increasingly more important to Americans’ safety and quality of life, the need for persons with hearing disabilities to have access to wireless services has become critical.” *Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 16757.

⁵ See 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(e)(1)-(2). The *de minimis* exception applies on a per air interface basis, and provides that manufacturers or mobile service providers that offer two or fewer digital wireless handsets in the U.S. are exempt from the requirements of the hearing aid compatibility rules. For mobile service providers that obtain handsets only (continued....)

meet at least a U3 rating⁶ for radio frequency interference by September 16, 2005.⁷ In connection with the offer of hearing aid-compatible handset models, the Commission also required entities to label the handsets with the appropriate technical rating, and to explain the technical rating system in the owner's manual or as part of the packaging material for the handset.⁸ In order to monitor efforts to make compliant handsets available, the Commission required manufacturers and digital wireless service providers to report every six months on efforts toward compliance with the hearing aid compatibility requirements for the first three years of implementation (on May 17, 2004, November 17, 2004, May 17, 2005, November 17, 2005, May 17, 2006, and November 17, 2006), and then annually thereafter through the fifth year of implementation (on November 19, 2007 and November 17, 2008).⁹

3. In June 2005, the Commission reconsidered certain aspects of the *Hearing Aid Compatibility Order* and modified the preliminary handset deployment benchmark specific to Tier I (*i.e.*, nationwide) wireless carriers to provide greater regulatory certainty, while simultaneously ensuring a broad array of choices for persons with hearing disabilities who seek to purchase hearing aid-compatible wireless phones.¹⁰ Specifically, the *Hearing Aid Compatibility Reconsideration Order* established that by September 16, 2005, Tier I wireless carriers must offer four digital wireless handset models per air interface, or twenty-five percent of the total number of digital wireless handset models offered by the carrier nationwide, that meet a U3 rating.¹¹ The *Hearing Aid Compatibility Reconsideration Order*, however, did not modify the preliminary deployment benchmark or associated labeling requirements for

(Continued from previous page)

from manufacturers that offer two or fewer digital wireless handset models in the U.S., the service provider would likewise be exempt from the hearing aid compatibility requirements. Manufacturers or mobile service providers that offer three digital wireless handset models must offer at least one compliant handset model. Mobile service providers that obtain handsets only from manufacturers that offer three digital wireless handset models in the U.S. are required to offer at least one compliant handset model.

⁶ Section 20.19(b)(1) of the Rules provides that a wireless handset is deemed hearing aid-compatible if, at minimum, it receives a U3 rating “as set forth in the standard document ANSI C63.19-2001[,] ‘American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.’” 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(b)(1). On April 25, 2005, the Commission’s Office of Engineering and Technology announced that it would also certify handsets as hearing aid-compatible based on the revised version of the standard, ANSI C63.19-2005. Thus, applicants for certification may rely on either the 2001 version or 2005 version of the ANSI C63.19 standard. *See OET Clarifies Use of Revised Wireless Phone Hearing Aid Compatibility Standard Measurement Procedures and Rating Nomenclature*, Public Notice, 20 FCC Rcd 8188 (OET 2005). In addition, we note that, since its 2005 draft version, the ANSI C63.19 technical standard has used an “M” nomenclature for the radio frequency interference rating rather than a “U,” and a “T” nomenclature for the handset’s inductive coupling rating, rather than a “UT.” The Commission has approved the use of the “M” and “T” nomenclature and considers the M/T and U/UT nomenclatures as synonymous. *See Section 68.4(a) of the Commission’s Rules Governing Hearing Aid-Compatible Telephones*, Order on Reconsideration and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 20 FCC Rcd 11221, 11238 (2005) (“*Hearing Aid Compatibility Reconsideration Order*”).

⁷ *See Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 16780. *See also* 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(c)(1)-(3).

⁸ *See Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 16785. *See also* 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(f). In addition, to ensure that the rating information was actually conveyed to consumers prior to purchase, the Commission required digital wireless service providers to ensure that the U-rating of the handsets is available to such consumers at the point-of-sale, whether through display of the label, separate literature, or other means. *See Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 16785.

⁹ *See id.* at 16787; *see also* Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Announces Hearing Aid Compatibility Reporting Dates for Wireless Carriers and Handset Manufacturers, *Public Notice*, 19 FCC Rcd 4097 (WTB 2004).

¹⁰ *See Hearing Aid Compatibility Reconsideration Order*, 20 FCC Rcd at 11238.

¹¹ *See id.* at 11232. *See also OET Clarifies Use of Revised Wireless Phone Hearing Aid Compatibility Standard Measurement Procedures and Rating Nomenclature*, Public Notice, 20 FCC Rcd 8188 (OET 2005).

Tier II or Tier III¹² wireless carriers. Tier II and Tier III wireless carriers that do not fall within the *de minimis* exception, therefore, were required to include in their handset offerings at least two U3-rated handset models per air interface, and to comply with the associated labeling requirements, by September 16, 2005.¹³

4. On April 11, 2007, the Commission released a Memorandum Opinion and Order¹⁴ addressing waiver requests filed by nineteen Tier II and Tier III wireless carriers, including IT&E,¹⁵ for relief from the hearing aid compatibility requirements for wireless digital telephones. In its waiver request, IT&E sought a one-year waiver of the September 16, 2005 compliance deadline, citing the unavailability of U3-rated handsets as the basis for its request.¹⁶ IT&E's November 17, 2005 Report stated, "IT&E is currently marketing two (2) CDMA handsets that meet a M3 rating."¹⁷ With respect to handset labeling, the IT&E November 17, 2005 Report stated, "IT&E is not involved in product labeling or the development of labeling standards."¹⁸ On April 26, 2006, IT&E supplemented its petition and informed the Commission that it "currently markets four digital wireless handset models which meet a U3 ... rating for radio frequency interference."¹⁹ IT&E also reported that, with respect to each of the four handsets, "either the manufacturer-supplied packaging or labels attached by IT&E indicates that the units are hearing aid compatible."²⁰

5. Given that IT&E reported the offer of two compliant handsets as of November 14, 2005, the Commission concluded that IT&E came into compliance with the preliminary handset deployment benchmark as of November 14, 2005.²¹ Accordingly, with respect to IT&E's compliance with the preliminary handset deployment requirement, the Commission granted IT&E a waiver *nunc pro tunc* to extend the deadline for compliance with Section 20.19(c)(2)(i) of the Rules until November 14, 2005.²²

¹² Tier II carriers are non-nationwide wireless radio service providers with more than 500,000 subscribers. Tier III carriers are non-nationwide wireless radio service providers with 500,000 or fewer subscribers. See *Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems, Phase II Compliance Deadlines for Non-Nationwide CMRS Carriers*, Order to Stay, 17 FCC Rcd 14841, 14847 (2002).

¹³ See 47 C.F.R. § 20.19(c)(2)(i).

¹⁴ *Section 68.4(a) of the Commission's Rules Governing Hearing Aid-Compatible Telephones, Petitions for Waiver of Section 20.19 of the Commission's Rules*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, WT Docket No. 01-309, FCC 07-51 ¶ 51 (April 11, 2007) ("*Wireless HAC Waiver Order*").

¹⁵ IT&E is the licensee of Broadband PCS Stations KNLF923 (Frequency Block D – Guam BTA), KNLG849 (Frequency Block D – Northern Mariana Islands BTA), WPOK677 (Frequency Block C – Guam BTA) and WPOK678 (Frequency Block C – Northern Mariana Islands BTA).

¹⁶ See IT&E Overseas, Inc., Petition for Temporary Waiver or Temporary Stay (filed September 16, 2005) at 1 ("*IT&E Petition*").

¹⁷ IT&E Overseas, Inc., Semi-Annual Report (filed November 14, 2005) at 2 (listing the Kyocera SOHO KX1 and Motorola V265 handset models) ("*IT&E November 17, 2005 Report*").

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ IT&E Overseas, Inc., Supplement to Petition for Temporary Waiver or Temporary Stay (filed April 26, 2006) at 1 (listing the Kyocera SOHO KX1, Motorola V265, Motorola V276 and the Motorola V3c handset models) ("*IT&E Supplement*").

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Wireless HAC Waiver Order* at ¶ 51.

²² *Id.*

The Commission found that this brief delay was *de minimis* and that it did not unduly deprive IT&E's subscribers of access to hearing aid-compatible handsets.

6. With respect to the associated labeling requirements, the Commission found that IT&E came into compliance as of April 26, 2006.²³ The Commission concluded, however, that IT&E failed to demonstrate unusual or unique circumstances, or the existence of any other factor, warranting relief from the labeling requirements for a period of more than five months beyond November 14, 2005, the date by which it was offering certified compliant handsets.²⁴ In addition, the Commission was unpersuaded by IT&E's attempt to disclaim responsibility for compliance with the labeling requirement because it is "not involved" in labeling.²⁵ Furthermore, the Commission noted that the IT&E Supplement did not definitively demonstrate compliance with the labeling requirements, which require *both* labeling and additional information in the handset packaging.²⁶ Thus, the Commission concluded that IT&E did not make the requisite showing to justify a waiver of Section 20.19(f) of the Rules, denied this aspect of the IT&E Petition, and referred IT&E's apparent violation to the Enforcement Bureau.²⁷

III. DISCUSSION

A. Failure to Comply with Labeling Requirements for Wireless Hearing-Aid Compatible Handsets

7. Section 20.19(f) of the Rules provides that wireless hearing aid-compatible handsets shall clearly display the U-rating, as defined in Section 20.19(b), on the packaging material of the handset and that an explanation of the technical rating system shall be included in the owner's manual or as part of the packaging material for the handset by September 16, 2005. The Commission has determined based on the record established in the waiver proceeding that IT&E apparently failed to come into compliance with the labeling requirements for each of the two hearing aid-compatible handsets it was offering until at least April 26, 2006,²⁸ more than five months beyond November 14, 2005, the date by which it was offering certified compliant handsets.²⁹ Accordingly, we conclude that IT&E apparently willfully³⁰ and

²³ *Id.* at ¶ 52.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.* The Commission noted that IT&E appeared to believe that it is not responsible for ensuring that handsets are properly labeled. The Commission concluded, however, that Section 20.19(f) imposes the responsibility to ensure that hearing aid compatible handsets are properly labeled on both service providers and manufacturers, and carriers must therefore make reasonable attempts to obtain labeling and inserts from manufacturers. The Commission found that the record did not establish that IT&E made such efforts. The Commission further observed that other Tier III carriers were able to come into compliance with those requirements prior to the end of April 2006. *Id.* at n. 167.

²⁶ *Id.* at ¶ 52.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ As noted above, the Commission found that the IT&E Supplement did not definitively demonstrate compliance with the labeling requirements, which require *both* labeling and additional information in the handset packaging. *See supra* n. 25 and accompanying text.

²⁹ *Wireless HAC Waiver Order* at ¶ 52. Moreover, as noted above, the Commission concluded that Section 20.19(f) imposes the responsibility to ensure that hearing aid compatible handsets are properly labeled on both service providers and manufacturers, and carriers must therefore make reasonable attempts to obtain labeling and inserts from manufacturers. The Commission found that the record did not establish that IT&E made such efforts. *See supra* n. 25.

³⁰ Section 312(f)(1) of the Act defines "willful" as "the conscious and deliberate commission or omission of [any] act, irrespective of any intent to violate" the law. 47 U.S.C. § 312(f)(1). The legislative history of Section 312(f)(1) of the Act clarifies that this definition of willful applies to both Sections 312 and 503(b) of the Act, H.R. Rep. No. (continued...)

repeatedly³¹ failed to comply with the labeling requirements for wireless hearing-aid compatible handsets in violation of Section 20.19(f) of the Rules.

B. Proposed Forfeiture

8. Under Section 503(b)(1)(b) of the Act, any person who is determined by the Commission to have willfully or repeatedly failed to comply with any provision of the Act or any rule, regulation, or order issued by the Commission shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty.³² To impose such a forfeiture penalty, the Commission must issue a notice of apparent liability and the person against whom such notice has been issued must have an opportunity to show, in writing, why no such forfeiture penalty should be imposed.³³ The Commission will then issue a forfeiture if it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the person has violated the Act or a Commission rule.³⁴ We conclude under this standard that IT&E is apparently liable for forfeiture for its apparent willful and repeated violations of Section 20.19(f) of the Rules.

9. Under Section 503(b)(2)(B) of the Act,³⁵ we may assess a common carrier a forfeiture of up to \$130,000 for each violation, or for each day of a continuing violation up to a maximum of \$1,325,000 for a single act or failure to act. In exercising such authority, we are required to take into account “the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation and, with respect to the violator, the degree of culpability, any history of prior offenses, ability to pay, and such other matters as justice may require.”³⁶

10. The Commission’s *Forfeiture Policy Statement*³⁷ and Section 1.80 of the Rules do not currently establish a base forfeiture amount for violations of labeling requirements for hearing-aid

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97-765, 97th Cong. 2d Sess. 51 (1982), and the Commission has so interpreted the term in the Section 503(b) context. *See Southern California Broadcasting Co.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 6 FCC Rcd 4387, 4388 (1991), *recon. denied*, 7 FCC Rcd 3454 (1992) (“*Southern California*”).

³¹ Section 312(f)(2) of the Act, which also applies to forfeitures assessed pursuant to Section 503(b) of the Act, provides that “[t]he term ‘repeated,’ ... means the commission or omission of such act more than once or, if such commission or omission is continuous, for more than one day.” 47 U.S.C. § 312(f)(2). *See Callais Cablevision, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 16 FCC Rcd 1359, 1362 (2001); *Southern California*, 6 FCC Rcd at 4388.

³² 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(B); 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(a)(1).

³³ 47 U.S.C. § 503(b); 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(f).

³⁴ *See, e.g., SBC Communications, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7589, 7591 (2002).

³⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(B). The Commission twice amended Section 1.80(b)(3) of the Rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(b)(3), to increase the maxima forfeiture amounts, in accordance with the inflation adjustment requirements contained in the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, 28 U.S.C. § 2461. *See Amendment of Section 1.80 of the Commission’s Rules and Adjustment of Forfeiture Maxima to Reflect Inflation*, Order, 15 FCC Rcd 18221 (2000) (adjusting the maximum statutory amounts from \$100,000/\$1,000,000 to \$120,000/\$1,200,000); *Amendment of Section 1.80 of the Commission’s Rules and Adjustment of Forfeiture Maxima to Reflect Inflation*, Order, 19 FCC Rcd 10945 (2004) (adjusting the maximum statutory amounts from \$120,000/\$1,200,000 to \$130,000/\$1,325,000); *see also* 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(c).

³⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(E). *See also* 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(b)(4), Note to paragraph (b)(4): Section II. Adjustment Criteria for Section 503 Forfeitures.

³⁷ *See The Commission’s Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amendment of Section 1.80 of the Rules to Incorporate the Forfeiture Guidelines*, 12 FCC Rcd 17087, 17115 (1997), *recon. denied*, 15 FCC Rcd 303 (1999) (“*Forfeiture Policy Statement*”).

compatible handsets set forth in Section 20.19(f) of the Rules.³⁸ Enforcement of these requirements is important to ensure that individuals with hearing disabilities have access to information that they need to make informed decisions as to which wireless telephone best meets their individual needs.³⁹ Moreover, as the Commission has observed, the number of Americans with hearing disabilities is growing, and so is wireless phone use.⁴⁰ We note that a base forfeiture amount of \$8,000 has been established for violations of the emergency accessibility rules.⁴¹ The emergency accessibility requirements and the labeling requirements for wireless hearing aid-compatible handsets both serve the important goal of promoting public safety by ensuring that consumers with disabilities have access to information that they need.⁴² Moreover, we note that violations of the labeling requirements for wireless hearing aid-compatible handsets are continuing violations. We therefore think that these violations are analogous and that the \$8,000 base forfeiture amount is appropriate for apparent violations of Section 20.19(f). IT&E failed to comply with the labeling requirements for each of the two handsets that it was offering. Each such failure is a separate violation. Accordingly, we propose a forfeiture of \$8,000 for each of IT&E's failures to comply with the labeling requirements for wireless hearing aid-compatible handsets, for a total proposed forfeiture of \$16,000.⁴³

IV. ORDERING CLAUSES

11. Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that, pursuant to Section 503(b) of the Act, and Section 1.80 of the Rules, IT&E Overseas, Inc. is **NOTIFIED** of its **APPARENT LIABILITY FOR A FORFEITURE** in the amount of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) for willful and repeated violation of Section 20.19(f) of the Rules.

12. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, pursuant to Section 1.80 of the Rules, within thirty days of the release date of this Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, IT&E Overseas, Inc. **SHALL**

³⁸ The fact that the *Forfeiture Policy Statement* does not specify a base amount does not indicate that no forfeiture should be imposed. The *Forfeiture Policy Statement* states that "... any omission of a specific rule violation from the ... [forfeiture guidelines] ... should not signal that the Commission considers any unlisted violation as nonexistent or unimportant. *Forfeiture Policy Statement*, 12 FCC Rcd at 17099. The Commission retains the discretion, moreover, to depart from the *Forfeiture Policy Statement* and issue forfeitures on a case-by-case basis, under its general forfeiture authority contained in Section 503 of the Act. *Id.*

³⁹ *Hearing Aid Compatibility Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 16785.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 16786.

⁴¹ See *Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 20 FCC Rcd 9847, 9852 (Enf. Bur., 2005); *NBC Telemundo License Co.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 20 FCC Rcd 9839, 9845 (Enf. Bur., 2005); *Midwest Television, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 20 FCC Rcd 3959, 3966 (Enf. Bur., 2005), *consent decree issued*, 22 FCC Rcd 4405 (Enf. Bur., 2007).

⁴² See *supra* n. 4.

⁴³ Under Section 503(b)(6) of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(6), we are prohibited from assessing a forfeiture for a violation that occurred more than a year before the issuance of a NAL. See also 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(b)(4). Section 503(b)(6) does not, however, bar us from considering IT&E's prior conduct in determining the appropriate forfeiture amount for violations that occurred within the one-year statutory period. See *Behringer USA, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture and Order, 21 FCC Rcd 1820, 1828 (2006), *response pending*; *Globcom, Inc. d/b/a Globcom Global Communications*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 18 FCC Rcd 19893, 19903 (2003), *forfeiture ordered*, 21 FCC Rcd 4710 (2006); *Roadrunner Transportation, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 15 FCC Rcd 9669, 9671-71 (2000); *Cate Communications Corp.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 60 RR 2d 1386, 1388 (1986); *Eastern Broadcasting Corp.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 10 FCC 2d 37, 37-38 (1967) *recon. denied*, 11 FCC 2d 193, 195 (1967). Accordingly, while we take into account the continuous nature of the violations in determining the appropriate forfeiture amount, our proposed forfeiture relates only to IT&E's apparent violations that have occurred within the past year.

PAY the full amount of the proposed forfeiture or **SHALL FILE** a written statement seeking reduction or cancellation of the proposed forfeiture.

13. Payment of the forfeiture must be made by check or similar instrument, payable to the order of the Federal Communications Commission. The payment must include the NAL/Acct. No. and FRN No. referenced above. Payment by check or money order may be mailed to Federal Communications Commission, P.O. Box 358340, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-8340. Payment by overnight mail may be sent to Mellon Bank/LB 358340, 500 Ross Street, Room 1540670, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. Payment by wire transfer may be made to ABA Number 043000261, receiving bank Mellon Bank, and account number 911-6106.

14. The response, if any, must be mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20554, ATTN: Enforcement Bureau – Spectrum Enforcement Division, and must include the NAL/Acct. No. referenced in the caption.

15. The Commission will not consider reducing or canceling a forfeiture in response to a claim of inability to pay unless the petitioner submits: (1) federal tax returns for the most recent three-year period; (2) financial statements prepared according to generally accepted accounting practices; or (3) some other reliable and objective documentation that accurately reflects the petitioner's current financial status. Any claim of inability to pay must specifically identify the basis for the claim by reference to the financial documentation submitted.

16. Requests for payment of the full amount of the NAL under an installment plan should be sent to: Associate Managing Director – Financial Operations, 445 12th Street, S.W., Room 1-A625, Washington, D.C. 20554.⁴⁴

17. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that a copy of this Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture shall be sent by first class mail and certified mail return receipt requested to John M. Borlas, President, IT&E Overseas, Inc., P.O. Box 24881, GMF, Guam 96921, and to Benjamin H. Dickens, Jr., Esq., Blooston, Mordkofsky, Dickens, Duffy & Prendergast, LLP, 2120 L Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20037.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Kathryn S. Berthot
Chief, Spectrum Enforcement Division
Enforcement Bureau

⁴⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.1914.