

Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20554

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APR 19 2004

In the Matter of )  
)  
COMPLAINTS AGAINST VARIOUS )  
BROADCAST LICENSEES )  
REGARDING THEIR AIRING OF )  
THE "GOLDEN GLOBE AWARDS" )  
PROGRAM )

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
File No. EB-03-IH-0110

To: The Commission

PETITION FOR PARTIAL RECONSIDERATION

I. INTRODUCTION

National Broadcasting Company, Inc. ("NBC"), by its attorneys and pursuant to Section 1.106(b) of the Commission's rules, hereby petitions on behalf of itself and its owned and operated affiliated stations for reconsideration of certain aspects of the Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order in *Complaints Against Various Broadcast Licensees Regarding Their Airing of the "Golden Globe Awards" Program*, FCC 04-43 (March 18, 2004) (the "*Order*").

The Commission was correct in ruling that there was no legal basis for imposing a forfeiture or any other penalty, either now or in the future, against NBC or NBC affiliates because of the airing of the 2003 Golden Globe Awards program in which U2 lead singer Bono exclaimed the f-word. The Commission refused to fine NBC for multiple reasons, including fundamental issues of notice and retroactivity. This decision was solidly grounded in common sense and a long line of constitutional and administrative precedent.

The remainder of the *Order*, however, raises serious constitutional, policy, and regulatory concerns. In previous decisions upholding the FCC's past efforts to regulate indecency as

developed in *FCC v. Pacifica*<sup>1</sup> and subsequent rulings,<sup>2</sup> the courts have imposed a high hurdle for what constitutes permissible content regulation. In particular, the courts have stressed that even in the context of the broadcast medium, the FCC must identify a compelling governmental interest that warrants regulation and must explain how the regulations were narrowly tailored to serve those interests effectively.<sup>3</sup> Remarkably, the *Order* significantly expands content regulation without even attempting to meet this judicial standard or acknowledging all the relevant changes in the broadcasting environment since *Pacifica*, including v-chip blocking technology and the broad availability of television programming not subject to Section 1464.<sup>4</sup> In particular,

1. The *Order* contradicted years of precedent by creating strict liability for certain offensive words regardless of their fleeting nature or context. This policy reversal is ambiguous as to whether it preserves the Commission's long-standing news programming safe harbor and appears not to protect other forms of time-critical or informative programming.
2. The *Order* suggested a sweeping new definition of profane utterance that has never been cited in any prior Commission case involving allegedly offensive language, even those in which no action was taken under the Commission's indecency policy.

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<sup>1</sup> 438 U.S. 726 (1978).

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., *Action for Children's Television v. FCC*, 852 F.2d 1332 (D.C. Cir. 1988) ("*ACT I*"); *Action for Children's Television v. FCC*, 932 F.2d 1504 (D.C. Cir. 1991), *cert. denied*, 503 U.S. 913 (1992) ("*ACT II*").

<sup>3</sup> *ACT I*, 852 F.2d at 1343 n.18; *ACT II*, 932 F.2d at 1508-09; see also *Sable Communications of California, Inc. v. FCC*, 492 U.S. 115 (1989) ("The Government may, however, regulate the content of constitutionally protected speech in order to promote a compelling interest if it chooses the least restrictive means to further the articulated interest") (holding unconstitutional blanket ban on indecent commercial telephone message services).

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *United States v. Playboy Entertainment Group Inc.*, 529 U.S. 803 (2000). As the Commission is aware, the v-chip has been required on all television sets 13 inches or larger manufactured since January 1, 2000. Recent studies suggest that between 6-10% of parents use the v-chip in combination with program ratings to block particular programming. See, e.g., The Annenberg Public Policy Center, University of Pennsylvania Washington, *Parents' Use of the V-Chip to Supervise Children's Television Use* (Apr. 2003); Ad Council News Release, *The Advertising Council and the Four Major Broadcast Television Networks Announce Unprecedented Partnership to Educate Parents About the V-Chip* (Mar. 30, 2004).

The First Amendment demands clear and narrowly tailored limitations on all protected speech, even those broadcast or otherwise communicated electronically. The *Order* does not satisfy constitutional, statutory, and administrative requirements. NBC urges the Commission to modify the *Order* to resolve these issues so as to preclude its current chilling effect on broadcast speech, including news and other live coverage.

**II. THE ORDER'S APPARENT REVERSAL OF YEARS OF PRECEDENT BY CREATING STRICT LIABILITY FOR CERTAIN OFFENSIVE WORDS REGARDLESS OF THEIR CONTEXT OR FLEETING NATURE HAS NO CLEAR BASIS IN LAW OR FACT.**

**A. The Commission's Precedents Do Not Prohibit Isolated and Fleeting Utterances of Offensive Words.**

The Commission acknowledged in the *Order* that the broadcast in question was permitted by existing precedent interpreting the statute and the rules. That precedent – including a *Policy Statement* developed over a seven-year period and issued just three years ago – consistently held that isolated and fleeting uses of the f-word in broadcasts were not actionable as indecent.<sup>5</sup> Nor was there any suggestion that they would be separately actionable as “profane.” Those rulings applied in the contexts of entertainment programs as well as in newscasts, sports programming, and other types of programs.<sup>6</sup> The *Order* appears for the first time to have adopted a *per se* rule

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<sup>5</sup> See *Industry Guidance On the Commission's Case Law Interpreting 18 U.S.C. § 1464 and Enforcement Policies Regarding Broadcast Indecency*, 16 FCC Rcd 7999, 8002, 8009 (2001), and cases cited therein.

<sup>6</sup> See, e.g., *Peter Branton*, 6 FCC Rcd 610 (1991) (refusing to find indecent repeated use of the f-word in a broadcast of an interview with organized crime figure John Gotti); cf. *WUHY-FM*, 24 F.C.C.2d 408 (1970) (distinguishing coverage of bona fide news events from expletive-laced interview with Grateful Dead lead guitarist Jerry Garcia), *on recon.*, 59 F.C.C.2d 892, 893 (1976) (“... RTNDA's Petition calls to our attention the fact that ‘in some cases, public events likely to produce offensive speech are covered live, and there is no opportunity for journalistic editing.’ Under these circumstances we believe that it would be inequitable for us to hold a licensee responsible for indecent language”).

Although the *Peter Branton* decision is not included in the list of published decisions identified in the *Order* from which the Commission now “departs,” *Order* at n.43, the *Order* nevertheless appears to create a *per se* rule that today would subject a broadcaster who aired the John Gotti interview to liability under Section 1464 and Section 73.3999. The chilling effect of such a decision is immediate and significant, as broadcasters everywhere are forced to reconsider how they may present their many hours of local and national news in light of the *Order*.

– overruling years of Commission-level precedent without adequate explanation – that disregards context and sweeps newscasts, sporting events and other live programming within its purview.<sup>7</sup>

Live and uncensored programming is the hallmark of a free society. Former President Jimmy Carter made headlines in 2002 when he traveled to Cuba to meet with Fidel Castro and made a plea for free speech and democratic elections in Cuba.<sup>8</sup> A 70-minute exchange between President Bill Clinton and China’s President Jiang Zemin in 1998 provoked a similar reaction around the world as President Clinton probed the Chinese leader about free speech and human rights in China.<sup>9</sup> What attracted worldwide attention was less the substance of the exchange than the fact that in each case the event was televised in a live uncensored broadcast on national television in a country known for its suppression of free speech and control of the press.<sup>10</sup> In each case, the medium truly was the message.

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<sup>7</sup> See *Office of Communication of United Church of Christ v. FCC*, 590 F.2d 1062 (D.C. Cir. 1978) (holding that in expanding its interpretation of Section 315(a) of the Communications Act, FCC has discretion to decide whether to proceed by adjudication or rulemaking as long as Commission provides reasoned explanation of its action and interested groups who were not parties to the proceeding had an opportunity to comment), citing *Chisholm v. FCC*, 538 F.2d 349 (D.C. Cir. 1976).

<sup>8</sup> See, e.g., Gregory Bull, *Bush Squeezes Cuba to Keep Miami’s “Little Havana” Sweet*, THE INDEPENDENT, May 19, 2002, at 18 (“the . . . dictator made unprecedented concessions of his own . . . broadcasting live the former president’s call at Havana University for human rights and the restoration of democracy”); accord Mark Fineman, *Carter Hopes His Cuba Visit Fosters Ties*, LOS ANGELES TIMES, May 18, 2002, at 3; James Bone, *Castro Will Not Loosen Grip, Says Carter*, THE TIMES (LONDON), May 18, 2002; Kevin Sullivan, THE WASHINGTON POST, May 19, 2002, at A3; Tracey Eaton and Alfredo Corchado, *Cubans Weigh Carter’s Words with Cautious Optimism*, THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, May 16, 2002.

<sup>9</sup> See, e.g., Conor O’Clery, *TV Discussion of Forbidden Topics Amazes Viewers*, THE IRISH TIMES, June 29, 1998, at 9 (“Long after President Clinton has returned to the United States, millions of people in China will remember and talk about his trip here for one reason alone, the astonishing decision of the Communist Chinese government to televise live the press conference held by Mr. Clinton and the Chinese President . . .”); accord David Lague, *China, US in Historic Debate*, THE AGE (MELBOURNE), June 29, 1998, at 1; Mary Kwang, *Chinese Press Hails “Broad Consensus”*, THE STRAITS TIMES (SINGAPORE), June 29, 1998, at 13; Simon Beck, *Early Honours Even in Beijing*, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (HONG KONG), June 29, 1998, at 17; Stephen Fidler and James Kyng, *Clinton in China, President Can Claim Success in Broadening “Strategic Dialogue”*, FINANCIAL TIMES, June 29, 1998, at 4; Terrence Hunt, *Debate Has Them All Talking*, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH (SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA), June 29, 1998, at 23 (“Never before had China’s 1.2 billion people seen one of their leaders arguing with a Western visitor live on state television about subjects ranging from Tiananmen Square to Tibet, human rights and trade”).

<sup>10</sup> See *supra* notes 8 & 9.

The Commission suggests, almost in passing, that broadcasters no longer should aspire to present uncensored news or other live programming and should instead routinely employ delay mechanisms or other self-censorship. Yet the mere availability of delay technology cannot justify overruling long-standing statutory interpretation. The *per se* rule apparently established by the Commission in the *Order* inevitably will encourage a “play-it-safe” attitude by broadcasters in the exercise of their editorial judgment – a chilling effect that cannot be squared with the public interest or the Constitution. Worse, the *Order* implies, without any further guidance, that the list of “curse” words will grow over time, thus leaving broadcasters to guess at the future evolution of FCC judgments.

**B. Any Per Se Rule Improperly Disregards the Critical Element of Context.**

By ignoring context, the *Order's per se* rule cannot be squared with the Supreme Court's ruling in *FCC v. Pacifica*.<sup>11</sup> In *Pacifica*, the U.S. Supreme Court stressed the importance of context when it upheld the authority of the FCC to regulate the broadcast of “patently offensive words dealing with sex and excretion.”<sup>12</sup> In the agency ruling on appeal, the FCC had concluded that the broadcast of George Carlin's “Filthy Words” monologue included several words that referred to excretory or sexual activities or organs; that the repetitive, deliberate use of those words in an afternoon broadcast when children were in the audience was patently offensive; and that the broadcast was therefore indecent within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1464. The Court agreed that the broadcast was indecent. The Court also recognized, however, that “[a]lthough these words ordinarily lack literary, political, or scientific value, they are not entirely outside the protection of the First Amendment. Some uses of even the most offensive words are

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<sup>11</sup> 438 U.S. 726 (1978).

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 745.

unquestionably protected. . . . Indeed, we may assume *arguendo* that this monologue would be protected in other contexts.”<sup>13</sup>

*Pacifica* stands for the proposition that, even in the case of offensive words that are by their nature not entitled to absolute constitutional protection, the *context* of such speech must be considered in order to determine whether FCC censorship is constitutionally permissible: “This case does not involve a two-way radio conversation between a cab driver and a dispatcher, or a telecast of an Elizabethan comedy. *We have not decided that an occasional expletive in either setting would justify any sanction or, indeed, that this broadcast would justify a criminal prosecution.* The Commission’s decision rested entirely on a nuisance rationale under which context is all-important.”<sup>14</sup> The *per se* rule established by the *Order*, however, impermissibly disregards the context of offensive utterances.

**III. THE ORDER SUGGESTED A SWEEPING NEW DEFINITION OF PROFANE UTTERANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN CITED IN ANY PRIOR COMMISSION CASE, INCLUDING THOSE INVOLVING ALLEGEDLY OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE.**

Even though the Commission acknowledged that its “limited case law on profane speech has focused on . . . blasphemy,” the agency nevertheless found as an “independent ground” for its ruling in the *Order* that Bono’s expletive on the broadcast constituted “profane” language under 14 U.S.C. § 1464. Prior to the Commission ruling, no party, including the Media Bureau, even suggested, that the language in question was profane. Nor has the Commission ever suggested, in the many cases in which the Commission found language similar to that used by Bono was not indecent, that such incidents were separately actionable as profane.

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<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 746.

<sup>14</sup> *Id.* at 750 (emphasis added). *Cf.* “*Petition for Clarification or Reconsideration*” of a Citizen’s Complaint Against *Pacifica Foundation*, 59 F.C.C.2d 892, 893 (1976) (relying on context to exempt certain offensive words in live broadcasts).

Citing the Seventh Circuit's "most recent" decision, which was rendered over three decades ago and purportedly defined "profane" under Section 1464,<sup>15</sup> the Commission ruled that, in the future and in addition to blasphemy or divine imprecation, "profane" will now encompass the f-word "and those words (or variants thereof) that are as highly offensive as the 'F-Word' . . . ."<sup>16</sup> Rather than provide examples of what such words might be, however, the FCC stated that it would "analyze other potentially profane words or phrases on a case-by-case basis."<sup>17</sup> This ruling is impermissibly vague.

As for the Seventh Circuit's "most recent" decision, that involved a case dealing with a criminal conviction for obscenity, not indecency. Accordingly, the decades-old Seventh Circuit's proffer of a definition in its opinion was nothing more than dicta and should not be the basis for any Commission action.

The Commission also impermissibly collapsed the distinct meanings of "obscene, indecent, or profane" in Section 1464, thereby exacerbating the vagueness of the new standard for profane material. The Supreme Court in *Pacifica* stated that "the words 'obscene, indecent, or profane' are written in the disjunctive, implying that each has a separate meaning."<sup>18</sup> The variety of definitions proposed for "profane utterance" by the FCC apparently overlooked this teaching.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *Tallman v. United States*, 465 F.2d 282 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1972).

<sup>16</sup> *Order*, ¶ 14. According to the Seventh Circuit, profanity is "construable as denoting certain of those personally reviling epithets naturally tending to provoke violent resentment or denoting language . . . so grossly offensive to members of the public who actually hear it as to amount to a nuisance." *Tallman*, 465 F.2d at 286.

<sup>17</sup> *Order*, ¶ 14.

<sup>18</sup> 483 U.S. at 739-40.

<sup>19</sup> The *Order* also creates substantial confusion about the breadth of the new standard for profane material by apparently overruling – without discussion – the Commission's very recent decision in *Raycom America, Inc.*, 18 FCC Rcd 4186 (2003), holding that an episode of "The West Wing" did not violate Section 1464's proscription on profanity when the program's lead character, President Bartlet, made an impassioned lament to God. That lament

**IV. THE ORDER MUST BE MODIFIED BECAUSE IT INCORRECTLY FOUND AN INDECENCY VIOLATION BY MEASURING THE PROGRAM AGAINST A STANDARD THAT DID NOT EXIST AT THE TIME OF THE BROADCAST.**

Although the Commission stated repeatedly in the *Order* that the broadcast was permitted by existing precedent, it nevertheless concluded – without any effort to explain what seems to be a clear internal contradiction – that NBC and the affiliates who broadcast the f-word “violated” 18 U.S.C. § 1464. It is a fundamental principle of due process that a party cannot be held liable for conduct that complied with the law at the time it was undertaken, even if such conduct is later declared to be unlawful.<sup>20</sup> The Commission acknowledged that NBC and its affiliates did not have the requisite notice to justify any penalty in this action.<sup>21</sup> Accordingly, the Commission must modify the *Order* by removing all references to NBC and its affiliates having “violated” the law. Allowing this to stand also implies that in the future the FCC may similarly find violations of standards that are only announced years after the fact.

It is no answer to respond that the Commission has not “penalized” NBC and its affiliates because it has disclaimed any intent to consider the broadcast adversely as part of the license renewal process. The harm caused to NBC and its affiliates flows from the finding of a violation memorialized in the official and permanent record of the Commission, the “inherently coercive”

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contained *none* of the language at issue in *Pacifica* or the Golden Globe Awards program. By “departing” from that decision without explanation, the *Order* appears to make unlawful the broadcast of categories of speech that have already been determined by the *courts* to be fully protected under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. *See Order* at n.43. The *Order* treats in similar fashion an earlier case holding that use of the word “damn” was not profane under Section 1464. *Id.* (citing *Warren B. Appleton*, 28 F.C.C.2d 36 (1971)).

<sup>20</sup> *See, e.g., Satellite Broadcasting Co. v. FCC*, 824 F.2d 1, 3 (1987) (“Traditional concepts of due process incorporated into administrative law preclude an agency from penalizing a private party for violating a rule without first providing adequate notice of the substance of the rule”).

<sup>21</sup> The Commission also acknowledged that it had an insufficient factual basis to take any action against individual stations. In fact, many of the complained-about stations did not even broadcast the challenged word. *See Order* at n.46.



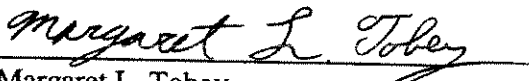
nature of the finding, and the risk that the Commission will disregard its disclaimer at some point in the future.<sup>22</sup>

## V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission must reconsider the *Order* to resolve the multiple constitutional, statutory and policy issues raised by its sweeping decision in the *Golden Globe Awards* matter.

Respectfully submitted,

NATIONAL BROADCASTING  
COMPANY, INC.

By:   
Margaret L. Tobey  
Morrison & Foerster LLP  
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Suite 5500  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
(202) 887-1500

F. William LeBeau  
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.  
1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
11<sup>th</sup> Floor West  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
(202) 637-4535

Its Attorneys

April 19, 2004

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<sup>22</sup> See *Meredith Corp. v. FCC*, 809 F.2d 863 (1987), where the Commission found that Meredith Corp. had violated the Fairness Doctrine, but also concluded that the licensee had subsequently acted in good faith. The Commission therefore imposed no fine or other sanction and did not include in its ruling any express warning about future conduct. The reviewing court found that the FCC's finding of a violation was "inherently coercive" because it was binding on Meredith, it was an implicit admonition as to future conduct, and it could be used against Meredith in a renewal hearing. At oral argument, counsel for the FCC advised the court that the Commission would be estopped, based on its position before the court, from ever using the finding of a fairness doctrine violation against Meredith in a future proceeding. The court was unpersuaded by this argument: "We doubt that the Commission would be estopped as a matter of law, and we put little faith in the Commission's assurance, since the FCC's position on enforcement is admittedly so heavily influenced by non-legislatively-expressed congressional concerns." *Id.* at 869 n.4.

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Petition for Partial Reconsideration of National Broadcasting Company, Inc. was sent via first-class, U.S. mail on this 19th day of April, 2004 to the following:

Chairman Michael Powell  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner Kathleen Abernathy  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner Michael Copps  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner Kevin Martin  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Commissioner Jonathan Adelstein  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Jon Cody, Esq.  
Media Advisor to Chairman Powell  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Stacy Fuller, Esq.  
Media Advisor to Commissioner Abernathy  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Jordan Goldstein, Esq.  
Media Advisor to Commissioner Copps  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Catherine Bohigian, Esq.  
Media Advisor to Commissioner Martin  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Johanna Shelton, Esq.  
Media Advisor to Commissioner Adelstein  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

John Rogovin, Esq.  
Office of the General Counsel  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

David Solomon, Esq.  
Enforcement Bureau  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

KALB-TV  
Media General Communications, Inc.  
333 East Franklin Street  
Richmond, VA 23219

KARE  
Multimedia Holdings Corporation  
7950 Jones Branch Drive  
McLean, VA 22107

KARK-TV  
909 Lake Carolyn Parkway  
#1450  
Irving, TX 75039

KBTX-TV  
Nexstar Broadcasting of Beaumont/Port Arthur  
909 Lake Carolyn Parkway  
#1450  
Irving, TX 75039

KCEN-TV  
Channel 6, Inc.  
P.O. Box 6103  
17 South Third Street  
Temple, TX 76503

KCRA-TV  
KCRA Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.  
888 Seventh Avenue  
New York, NY 10106

KFDM-TV  
Freedom Broadcasting of Texas, Inc.  
P.O. Box 7128  
Beaumont, TX 77706

KGW  
King Broadcasting Company  
400 South Record Street  
Dallas, TX 75202

KING-TV  
King Broadcasting Company  
400 South Record Street  
Dallas, TX 75202

WNBC, et al.  
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.  
1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
11th Floor  
Washington, DC 20004

KATV  
KATV, LLC  
P.O. Box 77  
Little Rock, AR 72203

KCBD  
Libco, Inc.  
639 Isbell Road  
#390  
Reno, NV 89509

KCNC-TV  
CBS Television Stations, Inc.  
2000 K Street, NW  
#725  
Washington, DC 20006

KETK-TV  
KETK Licensee L.P.  
Shaw Pittman (K.R. Schmeltzer)  
2300 N Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037

KFOR-TV  
New York Times Management Svcs.  
Corp. Center 1  
2202 NW Shore Blvd., #370  
Tampa, FL 33607

KHAS-TV  
Greater Nebraska Television, Inc.  
6475 Osborne Drive West  
Hastings, NE 69801

KKCO  
Eagle III Broadcasting, LLC  
2325 Interstate Avenue  
Grand Junction, CO 81505

KOAA-TV  
Sangre de Cristo Communications, Inc.  
2200 Seventh Avenue  
Pueblo, CO 81003

KOB-TV  
KOB-TV, LLC  
3415 University Avenue  
ATTN: L. Wefring  
St. Paul, MN 55114

KPRC-TV  
Post-Newsweek Stations, Houston, LP  
8181 Southwest Freeway  
Houston, TX 77074

KRIS-TV  
KVOA Communications, Inc.  
409 South Staples Street  
Corpus Christi, TX 78401

KSDK  
Multimedia KSDK, Inc.  
c/o Gannett Co., Inc.  
7950 Jones Branch Drive  
McLean, VA 22107

KSNF  
Nexstar Broadcasting of Joplin, LLC  
909 Lake Carolyn Parkway  
#1450  
Irving, TX 75039

KTIV  
KTIV Television, Inc.  
3135 Floyd Boulevard  
Sioux City, IA 51105

KWES-TV  
Midessa Television Company  
P.O. Box 60150  
Midland, TX 79711

KYTV  
KY3, Inc.  
999 West Sunshine Street  
Springfield, MO 65807

KPNX  
Multimedia Holdings Corporation  
7950 Jones Branch Drive  
McLean, VA 22107

KRBC-TV  
Mission Broadcasting, Inc.  
544 Red Rock Drive  
Wadsworth, OH 44281

KTGF  
MMM License LLC  
900 Laskin Road  
Virginia Beach, VA 23451

KSHB-TV  
Scripps Howard Broadcasting Company  
312 Walnut Street  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

KTEN  
Channel 49 Acquisition Corporation  
P.O. Box 549  
Hampton, VA 23669

KUSA-TV  
Multimedia Holdings Corporation  
c/o Gannett Co.  
7950 Jones Branch Drive  
McLean, VA 22107

KWWL  
Raycom America, Inc.  
RSA Tower, 20th Floor  
201 Monroe Street  
Montgomery, AL 36104

WANE-TV  
Indiana Broadcasting, LLC  
4 Richmond Square  
Providence, RI 02906

WAVE  
Libco, Inc.  
639 Isbell Road  
#390  
Reno, NV 89509

WBOY-TV  
West Virginia Media Holdings, LLC  
P.O. Box 11848  
Charleston, WV 25339

WCNC-TV  
WCNC-TV, Inc.  
400 South Record Street  
Dallas, TX 75202

WCYB-TV  
Appalachian Broadcasting Corp.  
101 Lee Street  
Bristol, VA 24201

WDSU  
New Orleans Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.  
888 Seventh Avenue  
New York, NY 10106

WFIE  
Libco, Inc.  
639 Isbell Road  
#390  
Reno, NV 89509

WFMJ-TV  
WFMJ Television, Inc.  
c/o Shaw Pittman, LLP  
2300 N Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037

WHDH-TV  
WHDH-TV Government Center  
7 Bulfinch Place  
Boston, MA 02114

WBBH-TV  
Waterman Broadcasting Corp. of Florida  
3719 Central Avenue  
Fort Myers, FL 33901

WBRE-TV  
Nexstar Broadcasting of NE PA, LLC  
909 Lake Carolyn Parkway  
#1450  
Irving, TX 75039

WCSH  
Pacific & Southern Co., Inc.  
c/o Gannett Co.  
7950 Jones Branch Drive  
McLean, VA 22107

WDIV-TV  
Post-Newsweek Stations, Michigan, Inc.  
550 West Lafayette Blvd.  
Detroit, MI 48226

WESH  
Orlando Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.  
888 Seventh Avenue  
New York, NY 10106

WFLA-TV  
Media General Communications, Inc.  
333 East Franklin Street  
Richmond, VA 23219

WGAL  
WGAL Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.  
888 Seventh Avenue  
New York, NY 10106

WHEC-TV  
WHEC-TV, LLC  
c/o Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc.  
3415 University Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55114

WHO-TV  
New York Times Management Svcs.  
Corporate Center I  
2202 NW Shore Blvd., #370  
Tampa, FL 33607

WJFW-TV  
Northland Television, Inc.  
P.O. Box 858  
Rhineland, WI 54501

WLWT  
Ohio/Oklahoma Hearst-Argyle TV, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1800  
Raleigh, NC 27602

WMFE-TV  
Community Communications, Inc.  
11510 E. Colonial Drive  
Orlando, FL 32817

WMTV  
Gray Midamerica TV Licensee Corp.  
615 Forward Drive  
Madison, WI 53711

WNYT  
WNYT-TV, LLC  
c/o Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc.  
3415 University Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55114

WOWT-TV  
Gray MidAmerica TV Licensee Corp.  
3501 Farnam Street  
Omaha, NE 68131

WILX-TV  
Gray MidAmerica TV Licensee Corp.  
500 American Road  
Lansing, MI 48911

WKYC-TV  
WKYC-TV, Inc.  
c/o Gannett Co.  
7950 Jones Branch Drive  
McLean, VA 22107

WMC-TV  
Raycom America, Inc.  
RSA Tower, 20th Floor  
201 Monroe Street  
Montgomery, AL 36104

WMGT  
Endurance Broadcasting, LLC  
c/o Dan Smith  
104 North Main Street  
Stillwater, MN 55082

WNDU-TV  
Michiana Telecasting Corp.  
P.O. Box 1616  
South Bend, IN 46634

WOOD-TV  
Wood License Company, LLC  
120 College Avenue, S.E.  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

WPMI  
Clear Channel Broadcasting Licenses, Inc.  
2625 South Memorial Drive  
#A  
Tulsa, OK 74129

WPXI  
WPXI-TV Holdings, Inc.  
3993 Howard Hughes Parkway  
#250  
Las Vegas, NV 89109

WRIC-TV  
Young Broadcasting of Richmond, Inc.  
301 Arboretum Place  
Richmond, VA 23236

WSAZ-TV  
Emmis Television License Corporation  
3500 West Olive Avenue  
#300  
Burbank, CA 91505

WSMV-TV  
Meredith Corp., Television Stations  
1716 Locust Street  
Des Moines, IA 50309

WTMJ-TV  
Journal Broadcast Corporation  
3355 S. Valley View Boulevard  
Las Vegas, NV 89102

WVLA  
Knight Broadcasting of Baton Rouge Lic.  
Corp.  
700 St. John Street  
#301  
Lafayette, LA 70501

WWLP  
WWLP Broadcasting, LLC  
4 Richmond Square  
Providence, RI 02906

WYFF  
WYFF Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.  
888 Seventh Avenue  
New York, NY 10106

WRCB-TV  
Sarkes Tarzian, Inc.  
205 North College Avenue  
Bloomington, IN 47402

WSAV-TV  
Media General Communications, Inc.  
333 East Franklin Street  
Richmond, VA 23219

WSFA  
Libco, Inc.  
639 Isbel Road  
#390  
Reno, NV 89509

WTHR  
VideoIndiana, Inc.  
1000 North Meridian Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204

WTVY  
Gray MidAmerica TV License Corp.  
P.O. Box 1089  
Dothan, AL 36302

WWBT  
Jefferson-Pilot Communications Co. of VA  
P.O. Box 12  
Richmond, VA 23218

WXIA-TV  
Gannet Georgia, LP  
c/o Gannett Co., Inc.  
7950 Jones Branch Drive  
McLean, VA 22107

Robert R. Sparks, Jr., Esq.  
Herge, Sparks & Christopher  
6862 Elm Street  
Suite 360  
McLean, VA 22101

Brent Bozell  
Parents Television Council  
707 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 2075  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Marlene H. Dortch  
Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Theresa L. Rollins", written over a horizontal line.

Theresa L. Rollins