

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20554

In the Matter of)	
Creation of a Low Power Radio Service)	MB Docket No. 99-25
and)	
Translator Auction)	AUC-03-83-B (Auction No. 83)

To: The Commission

**EMERGENCY PETITION FOR FREEZE
ON PENDING FM TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS
OF
PROMETHEUS RADIO PROJECT, REC NETWORKS
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATION OF THE
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, INC., NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
COMMUNITY BROADCASTERS, FUTURE OF MUSIC, FREE PRESS,
CENTER ON DEMOCRATIC COMMUNICATIONS OF THE
NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
AND
NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION**

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March 9, 2005

SUMMARY

Using evidence developed by Rec Networks from the Commission's own database and from publically available sources, Prometheus Radio, *et al.* have discovered evidence of a massive trafficking scheme in violation of the Communications Act and longstanding Commission policy.

Three individuals, Clarke Parrish, Earl Williamson, and Diana Atkin, used two dummy corporations – Radio Assist Ministry, Inc. and Edgewater Broadcasting, Inc. – to apply for thousands of translator licenses in the March 2003 Translator Window, AUC-03-83-A. The Applicants have used a third dummy company, World Radio Link, Inc., to aggressively market the naked construction permits.

As the Commission has long recognized, allowing the sale of naked construction permits in the broadcast services is contrary to the public interest and corrupts the integrity of the Commission's processes. The harm to the public is particularly onerous here, because these translator licenses come at the expense of future low power FM stations. As the Commission has repeatedly observed, the LPFM community provides unique local programming and public service that furthers the Commission's interest in promoting localism. That spaces potentially available for future LPFM licenses should instead go to speculators unjustly enriched at the public expense is outrageous.

Because every translator construction permit granted both furthers the unjust enrichment and deprives the public of a potential LPFM licensee, the Commission should impose an immediate freeze on all applications related to the Translator Window. Furthermore, because the actions here violate the explicit anti-trafficking rules and rules against unjust enrichment in Section 309(j) of the Communications Act, which governed the allocation in the Translator Window, the Commission should conduct a through investigation into the adequacy of the anti-trafficking rules applicable to Auction No. 83 and what actions it will take to prevent further trafficking. Finally, that Parrish,

Williamson and Atkins sought to hide their conduct from the Commission raising the concern that the permits were obtained by fraudulent means, and the Commission should consider whether to revoke of the permits pursuant to or other relevant provisions of the Communications Act and the Commission's rules. *See, e.g.*, Section 303(m)(1)(F)(revocation for licenses obtained by fraudulent means). Even without active intent to defraud the Commission, the Commission has in the past found that an application for a construction permit with no intent to provide service constitutes a misrepresentation warranting revocation.

NATURE OF PETITIONERS

Prometheus Radio Project is a Philadelphia-based unincorporated collective of radio activists committed to expanding opportunities for the public to build, operate and hear low power FM radio stations.

REC Networks provides information and engineering data to LPFM applicants, prospective applicants, and stations. REC is also involved in spectrum issues that impact the access of broadcast bands to private citizens, especially in Southern California, Arizona, and Nevada.

The Office of Communication of the United Church of Christ, Inc. is a non-profit corporation advocating for the public interest in media and, in particular, for those historically excluded from the media, especially women and people of color.. The United Church of Christ has 1.4 million members and nearly 6,000 congregations. It has congregations in every state and in Puerto Rico.

The National Federation of Community Broadcasters is a twenty-nine year old grassroots organization which was established by and continues to be supported by member stations, comprising large and small, rural and urban broadcasters distinguished by their commitment to local programming, community participation and support. The Federation's nearly 250 members come from across the United States, from Alaska to Florida; from every major market to the smallest Native American reservation. While urban member stations provide alternative programming to communities that include New York, Minneapolis, San Francisco and other major markets, rural members are often the sole source of local and national daily news and information in their communities. This membership reflects the true diversity of the American population, with 41% serving rural communities, and 46% that are minority radio services.

Future of Music Coalition is a not-for-profit collaboration between members of the music, technology, public policy and intellectual property law communities. The FMC seeks to educate the media, policymakers, and the public about music / technology issues, while also bringing together diverse voices in an effort to come up with creative solutions to some of the challenges in this space.

Free Press is a national nonpartisan organization working to increase informed public participation in crucial media policy debates, and to generate policies that will produce a more competitive and public interest-oriented media system with a strong nonprofit and noncommercial sector.

The Center on Democratic Communications of the National Lawyers Guild is devoted to protecting the right to communicate of all people, that is, the right of all people to a system of media and communications based on principles of democracy and cultural and informational self-determination, not dominated by commercial concerns.

The New America Foundation is a nonpartisan, non-profit public policy institute based in Washington, D.C., which, through its Spectrum Policy Program, studies and advocates reforms to improve our nation's management of publicly-owned assets, particularly the electromagnetic spectrum.

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Translator Auction)	AUC-03-83-B (Auction No. 83)

To: The Commission

**EMERGENCY PETITION FOR FREEZE
ON PENDING FM TRANSLATOR APPLICATIONS**

Petitioners Prometheus Radio Project, *et al.* (“Prometheus Radio”), by their counsel Media Access Project, request that the Commission immediately freeze all applications, whether for construction permits, licenses, or applications for transfer, associated with the translator window opened on March 10th, 2003, AUC-03-83-B (“Translator Window”).

INTRODUCTION

Prometheus Radio has discovered evidence that three individuals, operating through a number of corporate identities, conspired to abuse the Translator Window and are speculating in Commission licenses. By exploiting loopholes in the Commission's rules and using multiple corporate identities, these individuals have so far unjustly enriched themselves by over \$800,000 through profiteering in the translator license construction permits they obtained during the Translator Window. Moreover, this scheme comes at the expense of the law abiding community-based non-commercial low power radio movement, as each translator authorization is at present allowed to take precedence over any possible use of the spectrum by low power FM (LPFM) stations.

While the evidence gathered so far does not indicate that any individual transaction broke any specific rule, the behavior of these dummy companies taken in aggregate clearly violates the prohibition on unjust enrichment in Section 309(j)(3)(C) and violates the longstanding Commission policy and the Communications Act's prohibition against trafficking in licenses embodied in Section 309(j)(4)(E). This record demonstrates that precautions the Commission has taken to prevent unjust enrichment and trafficking in Auction 83 have proven inadequate. Furthermore, because the continued processing of these applications deprives communities of genuine local voices by elimi-

nating slots for possible LPFM licenses, an immediate freeze is required to protect the public interest and the Commission's interest in promoting localism.

The nature of the trafficking scheme is straightforward. From the evidence Petitioners have developed from the FCC database and publically available sources, it appears that three individuals (Clark Parrish, Earl Williamson and Diana Atkin) used two dummy corporations (Radio Assist Ministry, Inc. and Edgewater Broadcasting, Inc.) to apply for over 4,000 licenses in the Translator Window. They then used a third corporate shell, World Radio Link, Inc., to market the naked construction permits aggressively, in many cases to unsophisticated buyers unaware that such conduct constituted illegal trafficking.

As Exhibit A demonstrates, Radio Assist Ministry, Inc. (Radio Assist), Edgewater Broadcasting, Inc. (Edgewater) and World Radio Link, Inc. (World Radio)¹ are operated by the same three people and share a common address. At the recent National Religious Broadcasters convention in Anaheim, CA, World Radio appeared prominently as a vendor representing Radio Assist and Edgewater “making available for acquisition hundreds of these FM translator station construction permits” to convention attendees. A copy of the flier is included as Exhibit B. A list of the licenses that Parrish, Williamson and Atkin have sold in their various corporate guises is attached as Exhibit C.

The pervasive abuse warrants a complete freeze, rather than merely a freeze on applications related to these two companies, for two reasons. First, the fact that the applicants have managed to exploit numerous loopholes in the Commission's translator assignment rules bespeaks the need for a general freeze and re-examination of the rules governing the window. Sections 309(j)(3)(C) and 309(j)(4)(E) require the Commission to construct rules that prevent trafficking in licenses.

¹Petitioners note that World Radio recently obtained several FM licenses in Auction No. 37. See <http://wireless.fcc.gov/auctions/37/charts/37cls3.pdf>. Although Petitioners have no evidence that Parrish, Williamson and Atkin have attempted to traffic in these full power licenses, the facts provide ample basis for the Commission to commence an inquiry into the character and fitness of World Radio to hold those FM radio licenses.

Trafficking violates the longstanding interpretation of the public interest standard that requires an applicant to genuinely intend to provide service, rather than simply seek to convert a free license for public spectrum to private gain. *See, e.g., Secondary Markets Order, Second Report and Order*, 19 FCCRcd 17503, 17538 (2004) (explaining purpose of anti-trafficking policies).

That the trafficking involves naked construction permits makes the abuses here particularly heinous. Even when the Commission repealed its general anti-trafficking policy, it continued to maintain its prohibition on speculation – particularly in the context of naked construction permits which, as the Commission noted, would “violate the integrity of the Commission’s processes.” *Application for Voluntary Assignments and Transfers of Control*, 47 FR 985, 987 (1982).

The 4,000 applications these three individuals filed constitute a substantial portion of all applications filed in the Translator Window as a whole. The ease with which these applicants exploited loopholes in the Commission's rules suggests that, contrary to the dictates of Section 309(j), the safeguards the Commission relied upon to prevent unjust enrichment were inadequate to prevent widespread abuse. A complete freeze is necessary to determine the extent of the misconduct and the nature of the remedies required.

The matter is made more urgent because the spaces hijacked for this trafficking scheme were initially intended for LPFM. While speculation in Commission licenses is objectionable in any context, the situation here makes the harm to the public particularly grievous. As the Commission well knows, much of the spectrum occupied by the translators approved in the Translator Window would have been available to LPFM licensees had not Congress passed the Radio Broadcasting Preservation Act of 2000 (RBPA).² Although the RBPA prohibited locating LPFM stations on third adjacent channels, the RBPA ordered a study of the interference issues in the expectation that Congress would revisit the issue if the study demonstrated that it was safe to restore the previous LPFM spacing rules. Given Congress’ clear intent to revisit the RBPA, it was wrong of the

²Pub. L. No. 106-553 (2000).

Commission to open the Translator Window in 2003. But even if the RBPA did not prohibit the Commission from opening the Translator Window, rather than holding the spectrum available for future LPFM stations, it most certainly did *not* condone giving the spectrum to speculators.

Pending legislation would reverse the RBPA and restore the availability of spectrum for new LPFM stations to provide local content to local communities. *See* S. 312, “Local Community Radio Act of 2005.” But the combination of grant of the applications filed in the Translator Window and the current rules on priority will absorb nearly all available opportunities for new LPFM stations. As Prometheus and others have argued at length elsewhere, the Commission should grant preference to locally produced local content in favor of the importation of distant signals. Most certainly, the Commission should not condone practices which place the spectrum under the control of entities seeking only to profit by its subsequent sale.

Continuing to process the translator applications stemming from the Translator Window, and thus continuing to enrich those who traffic in Commission licenses, is clearly contrary to the public interest. Accordingly, Petitioners call upon the Commission to impose a complete freeze on all applications stemming from Auction 83, to conduct an immediate investigation into whether actions of Parrish, Williamson and Atkin, to determine whether they violated specific Commission rules and/or the public interest, and to take all such actions as are needed to prevent further unjust enrichment in violation of Section 309(j) and to protect the interests of localism and the public interest.

ARGUMENT

I. THE CONDUCT OF RADIO ASSIST MINISTRIES, EDGEWATER BROADCASTING, AND WORLD RADIO LINK, CREATES A *PRIMA FACIE* CASE THAT THERE IS ONGOING AND WIDESPREAD ABUSE OF THE MARCH 2003 TRANSLATOR WINDOW.

According to official documents filed with the state of Idaho, Radio Assist Ministry, Inc., Edgewater Broadcasting, Inc., and World Radio Link, Inc., have the same three people serving as

officers, as the only board members, and as agents for service of process: Clark Parrish, Earl Williamson, and Diana Atkin.³ (This information is publically available from the State of Idaho over the internet at <http://www.idsos.state.id.us/>.) World Radio and Radio Assist have the same address, which is identical to the address of Clark Parrish; Edgewater has the same address as Earl Williamson.⁴ Radio Assist and World Radio were created simultaneously on November 15, 2002. On the same day in March 2003 that the Translator Window opened, Parrish, Williamson and Atkin created Edgewater, apparently for the purpose of applying in the Translator Window.

Almost as rapidly as the Commission can process the applications for construction permits, Parrish, Williamson and Atkin have sought to sell them or trade them with other licensees. As detailed in Exhibit C, Radio Assist and Edgewater have already sold or traded more than 85 licenses for a potential profit of over \$800,000.

The three apparently use World Radio as a vehicle for marketing the translator licenses obtained under the guises of Radio Assist and Edgewater. World Radio's conduct at the February, 2005 National Religious Broadcasters (NRB) Convention is particularly telling, and makes clear the intent of Parrish, Williamson and Atkin to profit by speculation in licenses obtained free from the Commission.

In a flyer for the NRB Convention, billing itself as "the Largest Marketplace Dedicated to Christian Media Professionals," World Radio appeared prominently in a section entitled "Exhibitor News." According to the bulletin provided as Attachment B (which can be viewed at <http://content.nrb.org/convention-files/NRB2005/Newsletters/NRB%202005%20NL2.pdf>), attendees could

³It appears that some attempt was made to hide the fact that Edgewater was the same company as Radio Assist and World Radio. While both Radio Assist and World Radio list Clark Parish in Jerome, ID as agent, Edgewater's incorporation papers list Earl Williamson in Twin Falls as agent.

⁴Recently filed corporate reports for these companies replace this address with separate post office boxes.

find at Booth 1026⁵ a vendor that:

Represents the two largest filers of FM translator applications in the FCC's most recent FM filing window. These two applicants, Radio Assist Ministry and Edgewater Broadcasting, ***are making available for acquisition hundreds of these FM translator station construction permits*** to existing or new entrant Christian broadcasters throughout the country.

(emphasis added)

This blatant advertising in one corporate guise to sell the Translator Window licenses obtained through their other corporate identities makes clear that these Applicants ***never intended*** to provide service to local listeners in range of the translators. To the contrary, the Applicants willingness to sell and swap construction permits like collectible trading cards displays that kind of speculation and warehousing of spectrum that Congress and the Commission have traditionally found contrary to the public interest.

That Parrish, Williamson and Atkin intended to deceive the Commission and the public with regard to the true relationship between the three corporate shells is also evidenced by the website they maintain for Radio Assist Ministry. See <http://www.radioassistministry.com/>. As of March 9, 2005, the front page of the Radio Assist website informs the public that Radio Assist has “contracted” with World Radio Link “to provide the engineering and radio expertise required to fulfill our mission.” Nowhere do Radio Assist or World Radio explain that they are commonly owned. The Radio Assist website also takes care to obscure the fact that Radio Assist and World Radio share the same operating address. A print out of the front page of the website as it existed on March 9, 2005 is included as Exhibit D.

When, as here, a strong *prima facie* case exists that applicants have sought to use the Commission's processes for unjust enrichment in violation of the Communications Act, the Commission should take immediate action to prevent further unjust enrichment and protect the public

⁵Tellingly, Radio Assist Ministry was assigned Booth 1026B, and both companies are listed as exhibitors offering “Radio Facility Group ownership.” See NRB Exposition Product Listing available at http://content.nrb.org/convention-files/NRB2005/Exposition_Product.htm.

interest. The sheer number of applications filed by these organizations raises questions about the integrity of the Translator Window as a whole. In addition, numerous other organizations filed for over a hundred translators each in this window. The widespread nature of the conduct by Parrish, Williamson and Atkin, and the general failure of the Commission's safeguards to prevent them from trafficking raises the suspicion that the rules governing this application window were insufficient to prevent wholesale abuse by other applicants as well.

II. EVEN IF NO INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTION VIOLATED ANY SPECIFIC RULES, THE AGGREGATE BEHAVIOR VIOLATES THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT AND CALLS INTO QUESTION THE ADEQUACY OF THE COMMISSION'S PRECAUTIONS IN THE FILING WINDOW TO PREVENT UNJUST ENRICHMENT.

The Communications Act is unambiguous that licenses are to be granted only on a showing that the Applicant genuinely intends to serve "the public interest, convenience and necessity." 47 U.S.C. §§307(a), 309(a), 310(d). When the Commission distributes licenses via a filing window and auction pursuant to its authority in Section 309(j), the Commission is explicitly instructed to create rules that "protect the public interest in the use of spectrum," Section 309(j)(3), and ensure:

recovery for the public of a portion of the value of the public spectrum resource made available for commercial use and avoidance of unjust enrichment through the methods employed to award uses of that resource.

Section 309(j)(3)(C). To effectuate this command, Congress required the Commission to:

require such transfer disclosures and antitrafficking restrictions...as may be necessary to prevent unjust enrichment as a result of the methods employed to issue licenses and permits.

Section 309(j)(4)(E).

As the Commission explained recently in the context of extending bidding credits to designated entities, "the reason for imposing anti-trafficking restrictions and unjust enrichment payment obligations on entities that receive small business benefits is to deter participation in the licensing process by those who have no intention of offering service to the public." *Secondary Markets Order, Second Report and Order*, 19 FCCRcd 17503, 17538 (2004).

In opening the Translator Window, the Commission explicitly stated that it would conduct the window in accordance with its authority and policies under Section 309(j). Public Notice, *FM Translator Auction Filing Window and Application Freeze*, 68 FR 9080 (2003). This authority includes both the prohibition on unjust enrichment and the requirement to prevent trafficking in Commission licenses.

The Commission has traditionally regarded the sale of naked construction permits in the broadcast services as *prima facie* evidence that an applicant never intended to serve a local community via the license and intended only to traffic in public licenses for private gain. Even when the Commission relaxed its longstanding policy on trafficking in operating licenses in 1982, it singled out the sale of naked construction permits as a practice contrary to the public interest and the intent of the Communications Act. As the Commission explained:

To allow a permit to be transferred in a situation in which the station seller obtains a profit, prior to the time program tests have commenced, would appear to violate [the Communications Act]....Additionally, the permittee has, implicit in its application, indicated to the Commission that it intends to construct and initiate service.

Applications for Voluntary Assignments or Transfers of Control, 47 FR 985, 987 (1982). Accordingly, the Commission found that transfer of naked construction permits should generally be prohibited “to maintain the integrity of the Commission’s processes, and to further the public interest objective expeditious introduction of new services.” *Id.*⁶

Given the Commission’s current rules on the transfer of FM Translator licenses, it is possible that no individual transaction violated any specific rule governing either the application process or the sale of FM translators. If so, it is unfortunate that the Commission, in the admirable goal of

⁶The Commission subsequently permitted sale of construction applications in the cellular service for reasons inapplicable to the broadcast service. See *Application of Bill Welch*, 3 FCCR 6502 (1988). Even there, the Commission was at great pains to inveigh against the practice of trafficking and created safeguards in the cellular service to reduce the risk that speculators would apply for cellular licenses. *Id.* At 6504. The Commission also made clear that its decision to allow sale of construction permits in cellular service did not in any way alter the Commission’s prohibition on sale of construction permits in broadcast services. *Id.*, at 6505 n.26. Indeed, as Commissioners Dennis and Quello emphasized in their concurring statements, “no one should interpret this common carrier decision as a precedent for allowing the sale of a construction permit for profit in the broadcasting industry.” *Id.*, at 6506.

wanting to make radio service as widely available as possible, has relaxed the rules on FM translator ownership to the point where such abuses can take place. As discussed above, however, section 309(j) requires the Commission to take action to prevent unjust enrichment and trafficking in licenses. The Commission is required to act on clear cases of abuse of its licensing process and violations of the Communications Act where the behavior, taken the aggregate, makes clear that the Applicants intended from the beginning to speculate in Commission licenses rather than provide service.

Even without the requirements of Section 309(j), the Commission has full authority to deal with abuses of the license system and attempts to end-run the Commission's rules. The use by Parrish, Williamson and Atkin of various corporate guises to hide the number of applications filed, and the use of a third shell corporation to market these license, warrants cancellation of the licenses granted pursuant to Section 303(m)(1)(F) (license obtained by fraudulent means). As the Commission has observed, an applicant for a construction permit has implicitly represented to the Commission that it intends to construct the facility and provide service. *Applications for Voluntary Assignment, supra*. To make this representation with the intent to resell the naked permit, without taking a single step to build the facility or offer service, violates Section 303(m)(1)(F). Indeed, to allow such conduct to go unpunished would, as the Commission has consistently recognized, jeopardize the integrity of the Commission's licensing process. *In re Amendment of Section 73.3597 of the Commission's rules*, 52 RR2d 1081, ¶34 (1982). Further, as a matter of basic fairness to the public, "the permittee who benefits from the Commission's processes...should be required to at least minimally fulfill the expectations upon which the license the grant has been made." *Id.* at ¶35.

At the very least, the Commission should dismiss all pending applications Parrish, Williamson and Atkin filed through their various corporate aliases pursuant to the requirements of Section 309(j) and take whatever steps are necessary to reclaim for the public the unjust enrichment obtained through this sham application process.

Furthermore, this widespread conduct calls into question the adequacy of the Commission's procedures to prevent trafficking and unjust enrichments, as required by Section 309(j). The Commission clearly has no mechanism to detect whether there are other, similar schemes. Indeed, the Commission has no way of knowing at this point whether Parrish, Williamson, and Atkin have filed for additional translators in this window using other dummy corporations. The Commission should therefore immediately institute a freeze on all applications arising from the Translator Window and commence a comprehensive review of both the pending applications and the general protections employed by the Commission against trafficking.

III. BECAUSE THE SPECTRUM AT ISSUE IS RESERVED FOR FUTURE LPFM APPLICANTS, THE HARM TO THE PUBLIC IS PARTICULARLY URGENT.

Under the rules established by the Commission for the LPFM service in 2000, many of the spaces awarded to new translators in the Translator Window were initially intended for the LPFM service. Yielding to the lobbying of incumbent broadcasters, Congress decided to proceed more cautiously than the Commission intended. Five years ago, in the RBPA, Congress prohibited location of LPFM stations on the third adjacent frequency. However, Congress also ordered the Commission to conduct an independent inquiry into the interference issues raised by broadcasters. Clearly, Congress did not intend to cripple the LPFM service permanently, but intended the Commission to hold these spaces in trust for LPFM licensees should the interference concerns raised by incumbents prove groundless.

In 2003, the Commission issued the required report, *see* 18 FCCRcd 14445 929 (2003) (“Mitre Report”), demonstrating that incumbents’ objections were, in fact, wholly without merit. As a consequence, legislation has been introduced to restore the LPFM service to its previous potential. *See* S. 312, “Local Community Radio Act of 2005.”

As the Commission has acknowledged repeatedly, the LPFM service has enormous value to the public. *See, e.g., In re Broadcast Localism*, 19 FCCRcd 12425, 12442-43 (2004), LPFM

licensees provide genuinely local programming, based in the licensee's community. As the Commission heard at a recent forum, LPFM licensees have given voice to migrant workers in the Florida panhandle, helped preserve the local culture of a Chesapeake Bay community, and provided numerous other communities with unique programming unavailable from more distant full-power stations.

This valuable service is now at risk because the Commission opened the Translator Window in 2003. Rather than holding the spectrum in trust pending completion of the Mitre Report, the Commission chose instead to open the Translator Window. Because the Commission has adopted rules that give preexisting translators priority over LPFM applicants, the effect of the Translator Window is to eliminate those spaces Congress intended to reserve for LPFM pending further study.

Regardless of whether it was justifiable to open the Translator Window to permit applications from licensees legitimately intending to serve their local communities through the importation of distant signals, opening the Translator Window for speculators violates the public interest. Unless the Commission acts swiftly, the harm to the public of the unjust enrichment permitted here will be compounded by excluding further expansion of a service that gives voice to local communities.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Petitioners request that the Commission place an immediate freeze on all applications resulting from the Translator Window, begin an investigation into the licenses that Parrish, Williamson, and Atkin obtained in their various corporate identities to determine what remedies are appropriate, and conduct a general investigation into whether the precautions to prevent unjust enrichment and the antitrafficking rules for Auction No. 83 were adequate under Section 309(j) of the Communications Act.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

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Counsel for Petitioners

March 9, 2005

EXHIBIT A

CORPORATE FILINGS
OF

RADIO ASSIST MINISTRY, INC.

EDGEWATER BROADCASTING, INC.

AND

WORLD RADIO LINK, INC.



Idaho Secretary of State Viewing Business Entity

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[[Get a certificate of existence for RADIO ASSIST MINISTRY, INC.](#)]

RADIO ASSIST MINISTRY, INC.

PO BOX 5459
TWIN FALLS, ID 83303

Type of Business: CORPORATION, GENERAL NON PROFIT

Status: GOODSTANDING, ANREPT SENT 01 Sep 2004

State of Origin: IDAHO

Date of Origination/ 15 Nov 2002

Authorization:

Initial Registered Agent: CLARK D PARRISH
39 CANYON VIEW RD
JEROME, ID 83338

Organizational ID / Filing C146223
Number:

Number of Authorized
Stock Shares:

Date of Last Annual 27 Oct 2004
Report:

Amendments:

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[[Get a certificate of existence for EDGEWATER BROADCASTING, INC.](#)]

EDGEWATER BROADCASTING, INC.

541 BRIERCLIFF DR
TWIN FALLS, ID 83301

Type of Business: CORPORATION, GENERAL NON PROFIT

Status: GOODSTANDING, ANREPT SENT 03 Jan 2005

State of Origin: IDAHO

Date of Origination/ 11 Mar 2003

Authorization:

Initial Registered Agent: EARL C WILLIAMSON
541 BRIERCLIFF DR
TWIN FALLS, ID 83301

Organizational ID / Filing C148110
Number:

**Number of Authorized
Stock Shares:**

Date of Last Annual 15 Feb 2005
Report:

Amendments:

Amendment filed 11 Mar INCORPORATION
2003

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Idaho Secretary of State Viewing Business Entity

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[[Get a certificate of existence for WORLD RADIO LINK INCORPORATED](#)]

WORLD RADIO LINK INCORPORATED

PO BOX 5429
TWIN FALLS, ID 83303

Type of Business: CORPORATION, GENERAL BUSINESS

Status: GOODSTANDING, ANREPT SENT 01 Sep 2004

State of Origin: IDAHO

Date of Origination/ 15 Nov 2002

Authorization:

Initial Registered Agent: CLARK D PARRISH
541 BRIERCLIFF DR
TWIN FALLS, ID 83301

Organizational ID / Filing C146222
Number:

Number of Authorized 10000
Stock Shares:

Date of Last Annual 28 Oct 2004
Report:

Amendments:

Amendment filed 15 Nov INCORPORATION
2002

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Comments, questions or suggestions can be emailed to: sosinfo@idsos.state.id.us

EXHIBIT B

ADVERTISEMENT BY

WORLD RADIO LINK

AT NATIONAL RELIGIOUS BROADCASTERS

CONFERENCE, ANAHEIM, CA

FEBRUARY 11-16, 2005

Exhibitor News

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ChristianNetcast.com

(BOOTH 529)

Will be unveiling its new CD quality streaming service at this year's NRB. ChristianNetcast.com will be awarding its Netcaster of the Year, Top Station and Peoples Choice Awards at this year's NRB as well.

CDR Communications

(BOOTH 962)

Man on the Street—

A new video series designed for starting sermons. What is the meaning of life? What happens when you die? What is love? We put these and other questions to people of all different cultures, religious backgrounds and walks of life. Their answers may shock you...or make you think.



Allegiance Software (BOOTH 658)

Announces the release of their new Major Gifts Module. Its contact management and tracking tools allow users of their Fundraising System to cultivate relationships with donors and prospective donors.

World Radio Link (BOOTH 1026)

Represents the two largest filers of FM translator applications in the FCC's most recent FM filing window. These two applicants, Radio Assist Ministry and Edgewater Broadcasting, are making available for acquisition hundreds of these FM translator station construction permits to existing or new entrant Christian broadcasters throughout the country.

The Lutheran Hour (BOOTH 1102)

The world's longest-running Gospel radio program, airing since 1930, will celebrate its 75th anniversary next year. A new book of stories from *The Lutheran Hour*, written by Speaker for Lutheran Hour Ministries The Rev. Ken Klaus, is now available. Rev. Klaus will be signing his second book at the NRB convention in February 2005.

Channel New Life (BOOTH 502)

Continues to be the largest Russian language Christian television network. Now carried by over 200 cable networks, in addition to the HotBird satellite. In December 2004, three more hours will be added to the daily broadcasts bringing the total to 15 hours of

Christian programming in the Russian language. In February 2005, CNL will increase to a full 24 hours continual daily broadcasting.

Live365 (BOOTH 303)

Announces the ability to cover any/all Internet broadcasting royalty and licensing fees in conjunction with their award-winning streaming services. This includes payment of all Ascapi, Bmi, Sesac and SoundExchange fees.

MPOWER Systems (BOOTH 1120)

Developers of donor relationship, media, and inventory software for ministries announced this year the launch of their next generation product, MPX. Over 50 ministries have already chosen MPX.



Prophet Systems Innovations

(BOOTH 965)

NexGen101 is a new line-up of products based on proven Prophet technology. With NexGen101 you get the best of both worlds, software designed specifically to run a single radio station, yet based on the ultra-reliable NexGen software. You buy only what you need and add on features as your station grows or your budget allows.



Miracle Channel (BOOTH 1110)

The Miracle Channel's flagship program *Lifeline*, hosted by Dr. Dick and Joan Dewert, was launched into new markets in early September 2004. Today, Miracle Channel programming is reaching Canada, the United States and Italy.



SiteOrganic (BOOTH 448)

Is proud to be releasing its new version 3.5 at this year's NRB show. This product is your total solution for church and ministry websites of any size. Professional custom design (no cookie cutters) combined with industry-strength management tools for page editing, photo galleries, sermon audio, online event signups, financial stewardship, bulk email newsletters and more.

Convention Schedule:

Saturday, February 12

9 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Boot Camps Church Media Film & TV Production Internet Internet—Evangelism Radio/CMB Women's Luncheon
12 p.m.	NRB Tech Lab (Open House)
1 p.m. – 6 p.m.	NRB Annual Member Business Meeting
3 p.m. – 5 p.m.	iNRB Group Meeting/Mixer iNRB AI Sanders Paper Presentation
3 p.m.	First-Timers Orientation
4 p.m.	Opening General Session
4 p.m. – 5 p.m.	Radio Reception
7 p.m.	TV Reception
9 p.m.	International Reception HNRB Reception

Sunday, February 13

10 a.m.	Morning Worship
12 p.m. – 6 p.m.	Exhibits Open
12 p.m. – 5 p.m.	NRB Tech Lab
1 p.m.	TV Program Showcase
3 p.m. – 5 p.m.	Job Fair
6:30 p.m. – 8 p.m.	Chapter Dessert Receptions
8 p.m. – 8:20 p.m.	"Why We Serve" – Dr. Wright
8:20 p.m. – 10 p.m.	Aspire 2005

Monday, February 14

9 a.m. – 6 p.m.	Exhibits Open
9 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Educational Sessions
10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	NRB Tech Lab
10:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.	Educational Sessions
12 p.m.	International Luncheon
2:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.	Educational Sessions
4 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.	Super Session
6 p.m. – 8 p.m.	iNRB Student Awards Banquet Numerous Affiliate Events

Tuesday, February 15

7 a.m. – 8:50 a.m.	Innovation Exchange
9 a.m. – 4 p.m.	Exhibits Open
9 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Educational Sessions
10 a.m. – 5 p.m.	NRB Tech Lab
10:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.	Educational Sessions
2:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.	Educational Sessions
4 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.	Super Session
7 p.m.	Banquet

* Schedule subject to change.
Visit www.nrb.org.

EXHIBIT C

KNOWN TRANSFER APPLICATIONS

OF RADIO ASSIST MINISTRY

AND

EDGEWATER BROADCASTING

EXHIBIT C

Total Radio Assist Ministries and Edgewater Broadcasting Applications:

	R. Assist	Edgewater	Total
Construction Permits Filed	2,454	1,767	4,221
CP Granted	561	465	1,026
Dismissed	505	348	853
Remaining	1,388	954	2,342

List of 86 stations for which applications for transfer were filed since approval of construction permits. An * denotes a granted application.

EB BAPFT-20040708ABT K289AU Bartlesville OK to The Love Station Inc.	10,000.00*
RAM BAPFT-20040720ADF 2 translators in CA to IHR Educational Broadcasting trade for full power KBPU and K209CV	0.00*
EB BAPFT-20040708AAW 9 translators in CA and WA to Horizon Christian Fellowship	147,000.00*
RAM BAPFT-20040708AAJ 11 translators in CA, OR and WA to Horizon Christian Fellowship	72,000.00*
RAM BAPFT-20040804AAS W242AU Athens GA to Community Public Radio Inc trade for W204BU	0.00*
RAM BAPFT-20040927AAG Two Honolulu translators to Kona Coast Radio Inc.	105,000.00
RAM BAPFT-20040806AAC K291AC Dumas TX to Top O Texas Educational Broadcast Foundation in exchange for K201AY Borger TX	0.00*
EB BAPFT-20040927ADC K258BB Laramie WY to Laramie Mtn. Bc.	10,000.00
RAM BAPFT-20040927ACO K252EA Laramie WY to Laramie Mtn. Bc.	10,000.00

RAM BAPFT-20041104AMJ W296BH Crisfield MD to Bay Broadcasting	5,000.00
EB BAPFT-20040927AAQ W286BB Ocean Pines MD to Airport Investors.	??* ⁷
EB BAPFT-20040928ALB Trade EB's W262BF Georgetown BAPFT-20040927AAO DE for Airport Investor's W259AI Dunnellion FL.	0.00*
RAM BAPFT-20040927AAL 2 translators in DE to Airport Investors	15,000.00*
EB BAPFT-20040806AAE K262AZ Bozeman MT to Hi-Line Radio Fellowship for no consideration	0.00*
EB BAPFT-20041213AAT 5 translators in WI to WRVM. Cashless transaction involves transfer of two translators.	0.00
RAM BAPFT-20041213AAN 5 translators in WI & MI to WRVM . Cashless transaction involves the transfer of a translator on ch. 221 with granted CP to move to Ch. 219	0.00
EB BAPFT-20041214ADW K233BB Pawhuska OK to Tulsa Translators	5,000.00
RAM BAPFT-20041214AAD K245AU East Quincy CA to Eastern Sierra	3,000.00
EB BAPFT-20041214AAE K257EK Susanville CA to Eastern Sierra Broadcasting	5,000.00
RAM BAPFT-20040927ACP K247AP Steamboat Sprigs CO to Granby Mtn Bc.	6,000.00*
EB BAPFT-20041029ACA 2 translators in Idaho to Ted W. Austin	20,000.00*
RAM BAPFT-20041229AAG 4 FL translators including 3 in Port St Lucie to Reach Communications	12,500.00
EB BAPFT-20050126ABN W282AW Ocean Pines MD to Airport Investors	8,000.00
EB BAPFT-20050127AFQ K258BI Gunnison CO to PATTS	5,000.00
RAM BAPFT-20050128ABA W243CD Gloucester MA to	8,000.00

⁷ No information on price included in record.

Airport Investors

EB BAPFT-20050202AAJ W237BC Sterling IL to AFA for no consideration	0.00
RAM BAPFT-20050202AAO W243BK Princeton KY to AFA for no consideration	0.00
EB BAPFT-20050214ABA K259AY Reno, NV to Your Christian Companion	43,000.00
EB BAPFT-20050216AAK 5 FL translators to Reach Communications (Calvary Chapel Church Inc.)	80,000.00
RAM BAPFT-20050216AAW 17 FL translators to Reach Communications (Calvary Chapel Church Inc.)	234,000.00
EB BAPFT-20050303ACZ- 2 Translators in MA and NH to	30,000
TOTAL BOOKED REVENUE	\$833,500.00
TOTAL GRANTED REVENUE	\$270,000.00

EXHIBIT D

SCREEN SHOT OF FRONT PAGE

OF

RADIO ASSIST MINISTRY HOMEPAGE



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NEWS - January 2005

Radio Assist Ministry has contracted [World Radio Link](#) to provide the engineering and radio expertise required to fulfill our mission. World Radio Link (WRL) will be participating (Booth 1026) at this year's National Religious Broadcasters (NRB) convention to be held February 12th to the 16th at the Anaheim Convention Center in Anaheim, California.

If you have a ministry that has been called to the radio medium, please contact Radio Assist Ministries at your earliest convenience or stop by our booth 1026 at NRB. WRL has complimentary NRB exhibit floor passes available upon request. If you would like to schedule a private meeting or for further information, we can be reached by calling 208-733-3551 Ext. 108, through [email](#), or by writing us at World Radio Link PO Box 5429 Twin Falls, Idaho 83303. We look forward to working together with you in ministry in your area.

