

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

In the Matter of)
)
PMCM TV, LLC) CSR-8918-M
) MB Docket No. 16-26
Must-Carry Complaint Regarding)
Television Station WJLP(DT),)
Middletown Township, New Jersey)

To: Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary

For transmission to: The Commission

REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO CARRIAGE COMPLAINT

PMCM TV, LLC

FLETCHER, HEALD & HILDRETH, PLC
1300 North 17th Street, 11th Floor
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 812-0400

March 3, 2016

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SUMMARY

PMCM TV, LLC (“PMCM”) hereby replies to the “Opposition to Carriage Complaint” filed by Service Electric Cable Television of New Jersey, Inc. (“SECTV-NJ”). As demonstrated herein, and in the Complaint, Station WJLP(DT) is clearly entitled to carriage on the cable television systems operated by SECTV-NJ in the New York, New York DMA, and is entitled to carriage on the Station’s over-the-air RF Channel 3. SECTV-NJ has put forth no facts or arguments in its Opposition that would suggest a contrary result would be appropriate or legally defensible.

SECTV-NJ’s claims that PMCM has somehow failed to “perfect” the Station’s must-carry rights are woefully misplaced, as they are based largely on a patently erroneous claim that PMCM somehow failed to deliver a mandatory election notice to SECTV-NJ. As demonstrated herein, PMCM clearly did deliver that notice, although even if it had not, WJLP(DT) would still be entitled to carriage on Channel 3. SECTV-NJ has not raised any legitimate basis on which to deny carriage to WJLP(DT), or to deny its requested channel placement.

As set out in PMCM’s Complaint, PMCM’s right to carriage on Channel 3 – the channel on which Station WJLP(DT) broadcasts over the air – is statutory. Section 614(b)(6) of the Communications Act expressly directs that a local commercial television station is, at the station’s option, entitled to be carried on “the cable system channel number on which the ... station is broadcast over the air.” SECTV-NJ does not dispute (nor could it) that the statute says what it says, and SECTV-NJ does not dispute (nor could it) that WJLP(DT) in fact broadcasts over the air on Channel 3. Neither SECTV-NJ, nor the Commission, is free to ignore this express statutory language.

For the reasons set forth herein, the Commission should, if it considers the Opposition at all, reject its indefensible claims and arguments, and should grant the Complaint forthwith.

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REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO CARRIAGE COMPLAINT

PMCM TV, LLC (“PMCM”) hereby replies to the “Opposition to Carriage Complaint” filed by Service Electric Cable Television of New Jersey, Inc. (“SECTV-NJ”) in the above-captioned matter.

As set out in PMCM’s Complaint, PMCM’s right to carriage on Channel 3 – the channel on which Station WJLP(DT) broadcasts over the air – is statutory. Section 614(b)(6) of the Communications Act expressly directs that a local commercial television station is, at the station’s option, entitled to be carried on “the cable system channel number on which the ... station is broadcast over the air.” SECTV-NJ does not dispute (nor could it) that the statute says what it says, and SECTV-NJ does not dispute (nor could it) that WJLP(DT) in fact broadcasts over the air on Channel 3.

That, of course, leaves SECTV-NJ in a difficult position. After all, if Congress has given an express direction, neither SECTV-NJ nor, more importantly, the Commission can legitimately ignore that direction. Rather than address this conundrum head-on, SECTV-NJ first attempts to

obfuscate the real issues by raising a number of claimed procedural shortcomings regarding WJLP(DT)'s attempts to enforce its must-carry rights. For all its bluster, SECTV-NJ fails to show any meaningful failure on WJLP(DT)'s part, and indeed does not substantively dispute that WJLP(DT) in fact meets all of the criteria necessary for mandatory carriage on SECTV-NJ's systems.

I. THE OPPOSITION SHOULD BE DISMISSED AS LATE-FILED

Preliminarily, and rather ironically considering SECTV-NJ's focus on the supposed procedural infirmities on PMCM's must-carry demands, SECTV-NJ's response to the Complaint is late-filed and should be dismissed. Section 76.7(b) of the Commission's rules, which sets out the procedures governing the filing and processing of complaints regarding carriage, contains two separate subsections regarding the filing of responses to complaints.¹ Section 76.7(b)(1) provides "interested parties" twenty days from the date of public notice to file oppositions or comments to the complaint. Section 76.7(b)(2), however, establishes a different deadline for the party who is the subject of the complaint. Section 76.7(b)(2) provides that "any party who is served with a complaint" must file an answer within twenty days of service of the complaint. PMCM served SECTV-NJ with its Complaint on January 19, 2016, and SECTV-NJ's response was thus due by no later than February 8, 2016. The Opposition was not filed until February 19, 2016, however, and should therefore be dismissed. Even if it is considered, pursuant to Section 76.7(b)(2)(v), since no answer has been filed, all factual averments in the Complaint must be deemed admitted by SECTV-NJ.

¹ Section 76.61 incorporates the requirements of Section 76.7 to complaints concerning carriage.

II. PMCM'S REQUEST FOR COMMISSION ACTION IS APPROPRIATE

SECTV-NJ complains that PMCM filed its Complaint with the full Commission rather than with the Media Bureau, thus depriving SECTV-NJ of its “due process rights.” It notes that the Media Bureau has been delegated the authority to act on cable carriage complaints pursuant to Section 0.61 and 0.283 of the rules. SECTV-NJ fails to observe, however, that the Bureau’s authority in this regard is constrained by Sections 0.5 and 0.283 of the Rules. Section 0.5 provides that delegated authority extends only to “matters which are minor or routine or settled in nature and those in which immediate action may be necessary.” Section 0.283(c) expressly does not delegate the authority for the Media Bureau to rule on “[m]atters that present novel questions of law, fact or policy that cannot be resolved under existing precedents or guidelines.” The matter presented here is neither minor nor routine and it is novel in the extreme.

As set forth in PMCM’s original complaint and elsewhere in this pleading, the Commission has never ruled upon the application of PSIP numbers to the carriage rights granted by Section 614(b)(6) of the Act. The full Commission’s only pronouncement on the subject was the *2008 Declaratory Ruling* where it confirmed that the cable carriage rights guaranteed by the Act continue to apply in the digital age.² It has never adopted the position advocated by SECTV-NJ and infrequently applied by the Bureau that the channel on which a station broadcasts over the air is anything but the channel on which it is assigned to broadcast by Section 73.603 of the Commission’s Rules. Adoption of the SECTV-NJ position would also deprive hundreds of television stations of their current must carry rights by operation of Section 614(h)(1) of the Act, which limits cable carriage rights to communities for which the channel

² *Carriage of Digital Television Broadcast Signals: Amendment to Part 76 of the Commission's Rules*, 23 FCC Rcd. 14254, 14257 (2008) (“*2008 Declaratory Ruling*”).

involved is licensed and regularly assigned – a circumstance not true of PSIP channels. Such a ruling would so upset the established regulatory paradigm that the full Commission’s involvement is essential. Finally, neither the Bureau nor the Commission has had to confront a situation where a VHF station allotted to a new market pursuant to the unique requirements of Section 331 of the Communications Act has been assigned a *UHF* virtual channel – thus effectively negating one of the chief purposes of that section of the Act.

All of these circumstances demonstrate that this is a matter which is novel and unprecedented and therefore is not an action authorized to be taken on delegated authority. It is unclear what “due process rights” SECTV-NJ feels it has lost. It has the right to state its case before the Commission and then appeal to the Court if it is aggrieved. No one has a right to waste the Bureau’s time by submitting a matter to it on which it cannot properly act.

III. PMCM HAS IN NO WAY FAILED TO “PERFECT” WJLP(DT)’S CARRIAGE RIGHTS

SECTV-NJ attempts to argue in its Opposition that PMCM has somehow failed to “perfect” WJLP(DT)’s must-carry rights. The Opposition does not make entirely clear whether SECTV-NJ is somehow disputing WJLP(DT)’s right to carriage on Channel 3 or its right to carriage on any channel, but in either case, there are absolutely no grounds for SECTV-NJ’s arguments. First, SECTV-NJ claims that there was some flaw in PMCM’s initial election of must-carry status for the station in June 2014. While PMCM dispute’s SECTV-NJ’s conclusions regarding its June 2014 election, that election has in any event been superseded and mooted by the station’s election of must-carry for the full 2015-2017 election cycle. The election for the 2015-2017 cycle was made in PMCM’s September 14, 2014 letter (the “Election Letter”). While SECTV-NJ claims in the Opposition that it never received that letter, as shown in the attached Exhibit 1, certified mail records from the United States Postal Service make clear that the

Election Letter was delivered to SECTV-NJ's official address of record as shown in the Commission's COALs database, and was signed for on September 20, 2014. As a result, all of SECTV-NJ's claims regarding lack of notice or any failure to "perfect" the Station's must-carry rights are utterly without basis and must be disregarded. WJLP(DT) has clearly established its right to carriage on SECTV-NJ's systems, as well as its right to carriage on Channel 3.

Even had PMCM somehow failed to deliver the Election Letter, the result would be no different. Under Section 76.64(f)(3) of the Commission's rules, any broadcast station that fails to make an affirmative election on a cable system is deemed to have elected must-carry.³ No affirmative election is even required to "perfect" must-carry rights. Moreover, even such a default election would have entitled WJLP(DT) to carriage on Channel 3 under relevant Commission Rules. Section 76.57(f) provides a cable operator with three options for carriage of a station that has defaulted to must-carry: 1) the station's over-the-air channel, 2) the channel on which the station was carried on July 19, 1985, or 3) the channel on which the station was carried on October 6, 1993. Since SECTV-NJ did not carry WJLP(DT) in either 1985 or 1993, the only remaining option for it would be to carry the station on its over-the-air channel. As explained in more detail below, WJLP(DT)'s over-the-air channel is Channel 3. The only exception to these requirements under the rules is in the event that none of these three options is available due to "a channel positioning request from a commercial television station affirmatively asserting its must-carry rights or such a request from a qualified local noncommercial educational station."⁴

³ Indeed, none of the decisions cited in footnote 11 to the Opposition contradicts this point, as all of those cases either involved stations that had been deemed to have elected must-carry due to failures in their purported retransmission consent elections or had defaulted to a retransmission consent election under the different rules applicable to satellite carriers (*see* 47 C.F.R. §76.66).

⁴ 47 C.F.R. § 76.57(f).

SECTV-NJ does not claim that it is subject to any such conflict, and indeed claims only that the channel is unavailable due to “existing contracts.”⁵ As a result, SECTV-NJ is not, as it asserts, “free to place WJLP on any channel it desires,” but must place it on its over-the-air Channel 3. Even were SECTV-NJ free to choose an alternative channel for WJLP, it is not free to simply refuse to carry the station on any channel, as it has done for more than a year now.

As PMCM has demonstrated in its Election Letter, its October 22, 2015 Carriage Request, and its Complaint, WJLP(DT) satisfies all Commission requirements for carriage on SECTV-NJ’s systems in the New York DMA. SECTV-NJ has not, in its Opposition or anywhere else, shown that WJLP(DT) in any way fails to meet these standards. It has not at any point denied PMCM’s assertions that WJLP(DT) qualifies as a “local commercial television station” on the systems, that WJLP(DT) does not substantially duplicate the signal of any other station, that WJLP(DT) does not share a network affiliation with any other local commercial television station, or that WJLP(DT) delivers a good quality over-the-air signal to the systems headend(s). As such, those assertions must be deemed admitted by SECTV-NJ and, as a result, SECTV-NJ has absolutely no basis to refuse to carry WJLP(DT) immediately, and to do so on Channel 3, as required by Section 614 of the Communications Act. .

IV. THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT REQUIRES CARRIAGE OF WJLP(DT) ON CHANNEL 3, THE STATION’S OVER-THE-AIR RF CHANNEL

In the absence of any legitimate basis to deny carriage to WJLP(DT) as required by the statute, SECTV-NJ argues that due to what it sees as the “chaos” that would result from reading the statute as written, the Commission should instead substitute its own judgement for that clear

⁵ Opposition at 3. Based on SECTV-NJ’s own website, it appears that Channel 3 is not even occupied by a broadcast station, but by the Home Shopping Network. See <http://www.secable.com/?p=channel-lineup>

statutory language. SECTV-NJ offers no statutory or other Congressional support for that proposition, nor does it provide any basis under which the Commission even has the authority to apply a “figurative” reading to a statute when it does not like the result when the statute is “read literally”. Instead, SECTV-NJ relies on one Commission decision and a small number of Bureau decisions purportedly applying that Commission decision. With all due respect, the decisions on which SECTV-NJ relies do not, and could not in any event, support SECTV-NJ’s position here.

SECTV-NJ appears to concede that when “read literally,” the Communications Act means that television stations are entitled to carriage on their over-the-air RF channels.⁶ SECTV-NJ seems to believe, however, that something other than a literal reading of the statute would be more appropriate here, although it provides no authority to suggest that such an approach is even possible. Contrary to the explicit language of the statute, SECTV-NJ asserts that the term “channel” as used by Congress should be read to refer to the virtual channel encoded into a station’s Program and System Information Protocol (“PSIP”). That, of course, is incorrect, as the statute makes clear.

First, the language of Section 614(b)(6) is itself unambiguous. It refers to the channel on which the station is “broadcast over the air”. A station broadcasts on one and only one channel, *i.e.*, the RF channel specified in its license by the Commission. In SECTV-NJ’s view, Congress apparently meant to refer to the channel on which a station has established its “brand.”⁷ But Congress didn’t say that. Instead, the language which it chose to use is unmistakably clear on its face and not validly open to other interpretations more convenient to SECTV-NJ: it refers to the

⁶ Opposition at 6.

⁷ *Id.*

channel on which the station's signal is in fact broadcast, *not* to the designation by which stations have branded themselves.

Significantly, SSECTV-NJ points to nothing in the Act that might support its fanciful interpretation. By contrast, the statute elsewhere demonstrates that Congress intended the word "channel" to mean a station's over-the-air RF channel.

Section 614(b)(6) establishes the carriage rights of "local commercial television stations". As defined in Section 614(h)(1)(A), such a station is a station "*licensed and operating on a channel regularly assigned to its community by the Commission.*" (Emphasis added.) From this definition it's clear that, in the context of cable carriage, Congress understood the term "channel" to be a channel which is (a) specified in a station's license and (b) "regularly assigned to a community by the Commission". The only television channels which the Commission assigns to communities are those set out in the Digital Television Table of Allotments, Section 73.622 of the rules. Those channels are the RF channels on which stations, including WJLP(DT), are licensed to operate and do in fact operate. By contrast, the Commission does *not* regularly assign virtual channels to stations, it does not regularly include reference to a virtual channel in stations' licenses, and it does not regularly assign virtual channels to communities.

In fact, the concept of "virtual channel" is totally absent from the licensing process: nothing in the application for a television construction permit, in the resulting construction permit, in the application for a television license or in the resulting license refers in any way to "virtual channel". Nor do the Commission's rules provide for the assignment of virtual channels by the Commission; rather, the rules merely incorporate by reference ATSC 65 and require that stations comply with the standards set out therein. See Section 73.682(d). As far as PMCM is aware, the Commission has never routinely sought to confirm what virtual channels stations may

actually be specifying in their respective PSIPs, and instead has undertaken such inquiries in only a very small handful of exceptional situations.

Moreover, it must be noted that the term “channel” is used throughout the FCC’s rules (as well as the Act) to refer to an objective phenomenon, *i.e.*, the frequency band on which a radio wave modulates when it is emitted from a transmitter. In the TV rules, channels are identified with specific frequency bands. Since the channel on which WJLP(DT) is required, by its FCC-issued license, to emanate radio waves from its transmitter is channel 3 (60-66 MHz), that must be the channel on which the station broadcasts “over the air.” Allowing channels to be identified by some other arbitrary number divorces them from the objective and immutable physical reality of the frequency involved.

And it is beyond argument that the concept of “virtual channels” is wholly imaginary: unlike a station’s RF channel, which is a matter of technical fact corresponding to the particular frequency on which the station actually transmits, “virtual channels” are simply made-up fictions not necessarily having any relationship to reality. The Media Bureau’s arbitrary assignment of virtual channel 33 to WJLP(DT) illustrates this: Channel 33 has nothing to do with anything related to WJLP(DT) or the market in which WJLP(DT) operates. Rather, the Bureau effectively plucked that number from thin air, claiming concern that WJLP(DT)’s use of virtual channel 3.10 was somehow unacceptable. Of course, the subsequent factual record demonstrates how wrong the Bureau was: while WJLP(DT)’s use of virtual channel 3.10 resulted in ZERO reported technical problems during approximately five months of operation, its use of virtual channel 33 (at the Bureau’s insistence) has since resulted in scores (or more) of viewer complaints arising from technical problems apparently unforeseen by the Bureau and, regrettably, unaddressable by PMCM.

Section 1452(g)(1)(A) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act, 47 U.S.C. §1452(g)(1)(A), provides further statutory support to PMCM. There Congress flatly prohibited the Commission from reassigning a television station from one channel to another until the conclusion of the Incentive Auction. Here it is beyond argument that WJLP(DT) has been assigned to, and has operated on, Channel 3 for more than a decade. But if SECTV-NJ's interpretation of "channel" – *i.e.*, that "channel" for carriage purposes really should mean PSIP – were valid, then the Commission's arbitrary specification of virtual channel 33 for WJLP(DT) would constitute a reassignment of the station from one channel to another in violation of Section 1452(g)(1)(A).

PMCM directed the Commission's, and SECTV-NJ's, attention to these statutory considerations in its Complaint. Not surprisingly, SECTV-NJ does not mention them in its Opposition. Instead, SECTV-NJ cites the 2008 Declaratory Ruling and two rulings by a Deputy Division Chief within the Media Bureau.⁸

But the *2008 Declaratory Ruling* does not and cannot get SECTV-NJ where it wants (or needs) to go. Rather, that ruling merely acknowledged that, following the digital television transition, stations might prefer to claim carriage rights on their newly-adopted virtual channels, and it provided that "any station carried pursuant to mandatory carriage *may* demand carriage on its [virtual] channel number as broadcast in the station's PSIP." *2008 Declaratory Ruling*, 23 FCC Rcd at 14258-59 (emphasis added). That is, the Commission merely expanded the

⁸ See SECTV-NJ Opposition at 5-6, citing: (1) *2008 Declaratory Ruling*, 23 FCC Rcd at 14258-59; (2) *KSQA, LLC v. Cox Cable Commc'ns, Inc.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 27 FCC Rcd 13185, 13186-87 (MB 2012); and (3) *Gray Television Licensee, LLC v. Zito Media, L.P.*, 28 FCC Rcd 10780, n. 2010 (MB 2013).

discretionary carriage choices available to stations; it did not purport to eliminate any, including particularly the option of carriage on the channel on which the station broadcasts over the air.⁹

Nor could the Commission have done so. As demonstrated above, the Communications Act is very clear that one of the carriage choices available to stations electing mandatory carriage must be the channel on which the station is “broadcast over the air”. Unless and until Congress amends or deletes that language, the Commission is bound to comply with it. The Commission – an agency created by and subordinate to Congress – is powerless to ignore Congress’s explicit direction. And, truth be told, the Commission appears to have recognized this limitation: at no point in the *2008 Declaratory Ruling* did the Commission purport to interpret, or re-interpret, the express language of Section 614(b)(6).

The two subsequent decisions of a Deputy Division Chief are even thinner reeds on which SECTV-NJ might rely. If the full Commission cannot write a clear statutory provision out of existence, *a fortiori* a deputy official in a subordinate office (*i.e.*, Division) of a subordinate office (*i.e.*, Bureau) within the Commission cannot do so. The two Division rulings cited by TWC misread and misapply the *2008 Declaratory Ruling* in a manner inconsistent with, and thus prohibited by, the statute.

CONCLUSION

As demonstrated herein, PMCM has clearly established WJLP(DT)’s right to carriage, and has properly notified SECTV-NJ of its election of must-carry status, and for carriage on the station’s over-the-air Channel 3, on SECTV-NJ’s systems. SECTV-NJ has not provided any

⁹ To the contrary, in its *2008 Declaratory Ruling*, the Commission seemed to underscore the fact that the “historic” statutory options remained unchanged: “[T]he channel placement options in Sections 614(b)(6) and 615(g)(5) of the Act ... remain in effect after the digital transition. ... [W]ith respect to the “historic” carriage options, these statutory options remain available to digital must-carry broadcasters....” 23 FCC Rcd at 14258-59 (footnote omitted).

evidence to suggest that the station is not entitled to carriage. Under the Communications Act, the station is entitled to, and has, elect to be carried on its over-the-air Channel 3, and SECTV-NJ is obligated to honor this election. In view of all of the above, PMCM is plainly entitled to carriage of Station WJLP(DT) on Channel 3, *i.e.*, the channel on which the station broadcasts over the air, on all of SECTV-NJ's systems in the New York, New York DMA.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Donald J. Evans
Donald J. Evans
Harry F. Cole
Daniel A. Kirkpatrick

Fletcher, Heald & Hildreth, P.L.C.
1300 N. 17th Street – 11th Floor
Arlington, Virginia 22209
703-812-0400

Counsel for PMCM TV, LLC

March 3, 2016

EXHIBIT 1

September 14, 2014 Election Letter with Certified Mail Receipts

KVNV DTV3

Middletown, NJ

September 18, 2014

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

Service Electric Cable TV of NJ
AKA Service Electric Broadband Cable
320 Sparta Avenue
Sparta, NJ 07871

Re: Mandatory Carriage Election for KVNV, Middletown Township, NJ

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to Section 614 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 76.64 of the rules of the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"), this will inform you that PMCM TV, LLC, the licensee of Television Station KVNV, Middletown Twp., New Jersey (the "Station") hereby elects mandatory carriage of the Station's television signal pursuant to Section 76.56(b) on all cable systems operated by **Service Electric Cable TV of NJ AKA Service Electric Broadband Cable** or its subsidiaries and affiliates serving the New York, New York Designated Market Area ("DMA") for the election period starting January 1, 2015 and ending December 31, 2017. The Station is licensed to Middletown Twp., New Jersey, which is located in Monmouth County, New Jersey, with transmission facilities at 4 Times Square in New York City. Middletown Township is a part of the New York, New York DMA. The Station therefore is entitled to elect mandatory carriage on your system(s) under the rules of the FCC.

Pursuant to Section 76.57(a) of FCC's rules and the statutory mandate for on channel carriage in the Cable Act of 1992, KVNV elects to be carried on channel number 3, the Station's over-the-air RF channel number. The Station, which will be broadcasting in 720p High Definition, is also respectfully requesting the Station be simultaneously carried on the same corresponding number on the HD tier as is normally afforded other local broadcasters who have chosen on channel carriage.

Please note, the Station will be changing call letters before year end as it commences operations in New Jersey. The new calls will be WJLP DTV 3.

The Station's contact person and address for purposes of receiving official correspondence is as follows:

KVNV DTV 3 Middletown, NJ
1329 Campus Parkway
Neptune, New Jersey 07753
Attention: Lee Leddy
Office# (732) 403-3875
Email: lbleddy@gmail.com

Please contact Mr. Leddy or myself if you should have any questions concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert Mc Allan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "R".

Robert Mc Allan,
Managing Member, PMCM TV LLC
Cell: (908) 433-0490 or 908-433-8272
bob@RMcAllan.com

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Service Electric Cable TV of NJ
 AKA Service Electric Broadband Cable
 320 Sparta Avenue
 Sparta NJ 07871

2. Article Number
 (Transfer from service label)

7013 1710 0000 6168 9282

PS Form 3811, February 2004

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-02-M-154

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

- A. Signature *Cathy Wornath* Agent Address
- B. Received by (Printed Name) *Cathy Wornath* Date of Delivery *9/20/14*
- D. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes No
 If YES, enter delivery address below:

3. Service Type
 Certified Mail Express Mail
 Registered Return Receipt for Merchandise
 Insured Mail C.O.D.
4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) Yes No

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL™ RECEIPT
 (Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)

For delivery information visit our website at www.usps.com

OFFICIAL USE

Postage	\$ 48
Certified Fee	3.30
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	2.70
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Postage & Fees	\$ 6.48

Postmark Here

Sent To: Service Electric Cable TV of NJ
 Street or PO Box: AKA Service Electric Broadband Cable
 City, St: 320 Sparta Avenue
 Sparta NJ 07871

PS Form 3811, February 2004

2826 8979 0000 0721 6702

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Daniel A. Kirkpatrick, hereby certify that on this 3rd day of March, 2016, I caused a copy of the foregoing "Must Carry Complaint" to be placed in the U.S. mail, first class postage prepaid, addressed to the organizations listed on the following pages.

/s/ Daniel A. Kirkpatrick
Daniel A. Kirkpatrick

<p>RCN Telecom Services, LLC 650 College Road East Princeton, NJ 08540 Attn: Ms. Deborah A. Rankin</p>	<p>Time Warner Cable 60 Columbus Circle New York, NY 10023 Attn: Mr. Andrew Rosenberg</p>
<p>Service Electric Cable TV of New Jersey Inc., d/b/a/ Service Electric Broadband Cable 320 Sparta Avenue Sparta, NJ 07871 Attn: Robert Williams, Jr., General Counsel</p>	<p>Mobius Legal Group, PLLC P.O. Box 6104 Springfield, VA 22150 Attn: James E. Dunstan <i>Counsel to SECTV-NJ</i></p>
<p>Cablevision Systems Corporation 1111 Stewart Avenue Bethpage, NY 11714 Attn: Mr. Tom Montemagno, EVP, Programming</p>	<p>Verizon, Inc. 1300 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005</p>
<p>Comcast Cable Communications, LLC One Comcast Center Philadelphia, PA 19103 Attn: Mr. Michael Nissenblatt</p>	<p>Advanced Broadband, L.P. 4636 Street Rd., Trevose, PA 19053</p>
<p>Blue Ridge Cable Technologies, Inc. 613 Third Street P.O. Box 215 Palmerton, PA 18071</p>	<p>Charter Communications Entertainment I LLC 12405 Powerscourt Drive St. Louis, MO 63131</p>
<p>Hometown Online Inc. 47 Main Street Warwick, NJ 10990</p>	<p>Hovbilt Inc. Suite 12 Village Mall Freehold, NJ 07728</p>
<p>Service Electric Cable TV, Inc. 1045 Hamilton Street Allentown, PA 18101</p>	<p>Sky Satellite Corp. 258 Glen St. Glen Cove, NY 11542</p>
<p>DISH Network, L.L.C. 9601 S. Meridian Blvd. Englewood, CO 80112</p>	<p>DIRECTV, Inc. 2260 E. Imperial Hwy El Segundo, CA 90245</p>

<p>State of Connecticut Dept. of Energy and Environmental Protection Public Utilities Regulatory Authority Ten Franklin Square New Britain, CT 06051</p>	<p>New York State Department of Public Service Cable TV Franchise Authority 3 Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12223 Attn: Office of the Secretary</p>
<p>New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Office of Cable Television 44 S. Clinton Avenue P.O. Box 350 Trenton, NJ 08625</p>	<p>American Broadcasting Companies Inc. 77 West 66th St., 16th floor New York, NY 10023</p>
<p>CBS Broadcasting Inc. 1800 K Street, NW, Suite 920 Washington, DC 20006</p>	<p>NBC Telemundo License LLC 300 New Jersey Ave., NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20004</p>
<p>Fox Television Stations Inc. 400 North Capital Street, Ste. 890 Washington, DC 20001</p>	<p>WPIX, LLC 220 East 42nd St. New York, NY 10017</p>
<p>ION Media License Co., LLC 601 Clearwater Park Rd. West Palm Beach, FL 33401</p>	<p>Trinity Broadcasting Network of New York, Inc. 111 East 15th St. New York, NY 10003</p>
<p>Univision New York, LLC 5999 Center Drive Ste. 4083 Los Angeles, CA 90045</p>	<p>CBS LITV, LLC 1800 K St., NW, Ste. 920 Washington, DC 20006</p>
<p>WRNN License Co., LLC 800 Westchester Ave., Ste. S-640 Rye Brook, NY 10573</p>	<p>Mountain Broadcasting Corp. 99 Clinton Rd. West Caldwell, NJ 07006</p>
<p>WXTV License Partnership GP 5999 Center Dr., Ste. 4083 Los Angeles, CA 90045</p>	<p>NRJ TV NY License Co., LLC 722 South Denton Tap Rd., Ste. 130 Coppell, TX 75019</p>
<p>WNET 825 8th Avenue New York, NY 10019</p>	