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

In the Matter of	)	WT Docket No. <u>01-352</u> /
	)	
Application of	)	
<b>HERBERT L. SCHOENBOHM</b>	)	File No. 0000418274
for a Station License in the	)	
Amateur Radio Service	)	
	)	
and	)	
	)	
Application of	)	
<b>HERBERT L. SCHOENBOHM</b>	)	
for a General Class Operator License	)	
in the Amateur Radio Service	)	

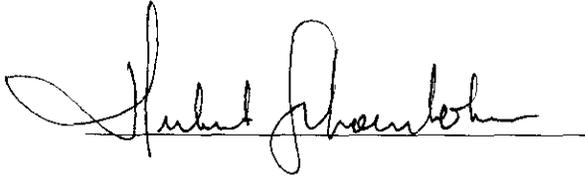
To: James Shook, Attorney for the Enforcement Bureau  
Dana Leavitt, Attorney for the Enforcement Bureau

**APPLICANT'S ANSWERS TO THE ENFORCEMENT BUREAU'S REQUEST**  
**FOR**  
**ADMISSION OF FACTS AND GENUINENESS OF DOCUMENTS**

The Enforcement Bureau, pursuant to section 1.246 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.246, hereby requested that within ten days of the service of this request, Herbert L. Schoenbohm ("Mr. Schoenbohm") admit to the truth of the following facts and genuineness of the attached documents, as set forth in the following numbered paragraphs. Each response is labeled with the same number as the subject admission request and should be made under oath or affirmation of the person providing the response. In addition, Mr. Schoenbohm was reminded that "[a] denial shall fairly meet the substance of the requested admission, and when good faith requires that a party deny only a part or a qualification of a matter of which an admission is requested he shall specify so much of it as is true and deny only the remainder." 47 C.F.R. § 1.246(b).

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I the undersigned state that under the penalty of perjury that the answers given below are truthful and to the best of my knowledge and ability.



Dated March 12, 2002

### ADMISSIONS

1. From at least March 2, 1984, to January 29, 2001, Mr. Schoenbohm held a General Class Operator license.

**Answer:** Denied. I did not hold a General Glass License during this period but rather held an Amateur Extra Class license during the period in question.

2. From at least March 2, 1984, to January 29, 2001, Mr. Schoenbohm was licensed to operate Amateur Radio Service Station KV4FZ.

**Answer:** Admitted:

3. On April 24, 1992, the United States District Court of the Virgin Islands ("District Court") convicted Mr. Schoenbohm, inter alia, of violating section 1029(a)(1) of the United States Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. § 1029(a)(1).

**Answer:** Admitted

4. At all pertinent times, 18 U.S.C. § 1029(a)(1) provided that:

“Whoever knowingly and with intent to defraud produces, uses, or traffics in one or more counterfeit access devices shall, if the offense affects interstate or foreign commerce, be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.”

**Answer:** Admitted

5. The basis for Mr. Schoenbohm’s conviction was that he had used, for a period of time concluding on December 31, 1987, a fraudulently-obtained long-distance access code to place long distance calls for which he did not pay.

**Answer:** Denied in part where references are made to the "time concluding on December 31, 1987, admitted in the remaining part.

6. On December 30, 1992, the District Court fined Mr. Schoenbohm \$5,000 and sentenced him to two (2) months incarceration, which was suspended to two (2) months of house arrest, and two (2) years probation, commencing January 11, 1993.

**Answer:** Admitted

7. On July 22, 1994, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (“3d Circuit”) affirmed Mr. Schoenbohm’s conviction that he had violated 18 U.S.C. § 1029(a)(1).

**Answer:** Admitted

8. On November 2, 1994, the 3d Circuit denied Mr. Schoenbohm’s petition for a rehearing.

**Answer:** Admitted

9. On February 2, 1994, Mr. Schoenbohm filed an application to renew his amateur radio service station license for Station KV4FZ and his general class operator's license.

**Answer:** Admitted

10. By Hearing Designation Order, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, by delegate authority, designated Mr. Schoenbohm's renewal application for hearing.

**Answer:** Admitted

11. The factual issues of the hearing, as modified and expanded by a June 5, 1995, order of the presiding judge, were to determine, *inter alia*, whether 1) Mr. Schoenbohm was qualified to renew his amateur service licenses, in light of his conviction for violating 18 U.S.C. § 1029(a)(1) and 2) Mr. Schoenbohm violated section 1.1210 of the Commission's rules.

**Answer:** Admitted

12. At all pertinent times, section 1.1210 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. 1.1210, provided: "No person shall solicit or encourage others to make any presentation which he or she is prohibited from making under the provisions of this subpart."

**Answer:** Admitted

13. On July 18, 1995, Mr. Schoenbohm signed a declaration under penalty of perjury, which stated, *inter alia*, that he "was convicted solely of having knowledge in my mind of certain telephone codes of which 4 of the 6 digits were said to be similar to those that could be used to make long distance calls without paying for them. These telephone numbers were the 'Counterfeit Access Device' which I was convicted of possessing or using." See Attachment A.

**Answer:** Admitted

14. On July 18, 1995, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that his conviction did not occur because he solely had “knowledge in my mind of certain telephone codes of which 4 of the 6 digits were said to be similar to those that could be used to make long distance calls without paying for them of certain telephone.”

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

15. On August 8, 1995, Mr. Schoenbohm signed a declaration under penalty of perjury, which stated, *inter alia*, that he “was convicted for defrauding a telephone resale service provider by allegedly making unauthorized long distance calls.” See Attachment B.

**Answer:** Admitted

16. On February 28, 1997, Mr. Schoenbohm signed a declaration under penalty of perjury (“February 1997 declaration”), which, *inter alia*, acknowledged that he obtained three different six-digit access codes from Caribbean Automated Long Lines Service (“CALLS”), which offered discounted long distance service. See Attachment C.

**Answer:** Admitted

17. In his February 1997 declaration, Mr. Schoenbohm also acknowledged that he used the CALLS access codes routinely to place long distance, interstate calls. See Attachment C.

**Answer:** Admitted that long distance calls were made by me during 1987 as a customer of CALLS.

18. In his February 1997 declaration, Mr. Schoenbohm also acknowledged that he did not receive any bills for the calls he made using the CALLS access codes, so he never paid for those long distance calls. See Attachment C.

**Answer** admitted in part and denied in part. Post trial investigation revealed that of the approximately \$107 worth of long distance service made by me a check tendered in 1987 for \$104 to CALLS was sent to them in 1987 and was produced into evidence at trial.

19. In his February 1997 declaration, Mr. Schoenbohm also acknowledged that he stopped using the codes when he learned that CALLS was having financial difficulties and that the owner of CALLS felt that Mr. Schoenbohm was responsible for the loss of thousands of dollars. See Attachment C.

**Answer:** Admitted

In his February 1997 declaration, Mr. Schoenbohm stated, *inter alia*, that his “conviction was based solely upon the use or possession of three six digit numbers which had been given to me by CALLS.” See Attachment C.

**Answer:** The statement referred to was my answer distinguishing Count I of the indictment for which I was convicted from the other counts on which I was acquitted by the trial judge granting of my FCRP Rule 29 motion with respect to counts II and III.

20. At the time Mr. Schoenbohm signed his February 1997 declaration, he knew that his conviction was for fraudulent use, not possession, of CALLS access codes.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

21. During a remand hearing held April 1, 1997, ("Remand Hearing") Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 42, lines 17-19: "That's correct. The unauthorized long distance calls were - - were not convicted of that. I was acquitted of those." See Attachment D. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that he had not been acquitted of making unauthorized long distance calls.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

22. During a remand hearing held on April 1, 1997, ("Remand Hearing") Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 42, lines 17-19: "That's correct. The authorized long-distance call was - - were not convicted of that. I was acquitted of those." See attachment D. when he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that he had not been acquitted of making unauthorized long distance calls.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

23. During a remand hearing held April 1, 1997, ("Remand Hearing") Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 42, lines 17-19: "That's correct. The unauthorized long distance calls were - - were not convicted of that. I was acquitted of those." See Attachment D. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that he had not been acquitted of making unauthorized long distance calls.

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testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

24. During the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm also testified at page 43, lines 1-2, that he was convicted “[f]or use or possession of a counterfeit access device.” See Attachment D. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that his conviction was based on use, not possession, of a counterfeit access device.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

25. During the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm also testified at page 44, lines 11-13, that: “I was convicted solely of having knowledge in my mind of certain telephone codes - - - before the six digit codes were said to be similar to those that could be used to make long distance calls without paying for them.” See Attachment D. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that his conviction did not occur because he solely had “knowledge in my mind of certain telephone codes - - - before the six digit codes

were said to be similar to those that could be used to make long distance calls without paying for them.”

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

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**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

28. During the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm also testified at page 43, lines 1-2, that he was convicted “[f]or use or possession of a counterfeit access device.” See Attachment D. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that his conviction was based on use, not possession, of a counterfeit access device.

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**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

30. During the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm also testified at page 44, lines 11-13, that: "I was convicted solely of having knowledge in my mind of certain telephone codes - - - before the six digit codes were said to be similar to those that could be used to make long distance calls without paying for them." See Attachment D. When

he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that his conviction did not occur because he solely had “knowledge in my mind of certain telephone codes - - - before the six digit codes were said to be similar to those that could be used to make long distance calls without paying for them.”

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

31. During the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm also testified at pages 55-56, lines 25 and 1-2, that: “I was convicted of - - of having knowledge of certain numbers that could be used to make long distance calls without paying for them.” See Attachment D. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that his conviction occurred not merely because he had knowledge of certain numbers that could be used, but because he used those numbers to make long distance calls without paying for them.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier

testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

32. As transcribed in Exhibit 3 (which was introduced into evidence at the initial hearing held on August 8, 1995) and excerpted below (see Attachment E), Mr. Schoenbohm stated the following during an April 3, 1995, radio conversation with fellow amateur operator Malcolm B. Swan ("Mr. Swan"), licensee of amateur station AB4PW:

P.3 Schoenbohm: . . . and ham radio operation operates not under the public interest and convenience but under the basis, purpose and scope as articulated under Part 47 C.F.R. . . . [broadcast] radio stations must, in order to licensed, must demonstrate that they operate in the public interest necessity and convenience, to grant a broadcast licensee access to spectrum. Hams, on the other hand, amateur licensees are [licensed] pursuant . . . to a vast array of international treaties, and the establishment of our qualifications is outlined in the basis, purpose, and scope of Part 97.

P.4 Schoenbohm: Well there is little one can do when a bureaucracy or bureaucratic agency has made up their mind, uh to go after someone. And it's just frightening the kind of power the federal government has . . . [I]n this particular case the FCC decided to go after somebody. . . . Uh I will most likely not win the first rounds of this with the Commission. My only hope is in successive rounds. Uh, if I still have the financial resources to carry it out, and I can get some justice.

P. 5 Schoenbohm: So I am guilty of the things I've been charged with? Uh, what have I been charged with?

P. 6 Schoenbohm: Well, I'm not allowed, I'm not allowed under the *ex parte* rules to ask for assistance of, with people in political positions, but other people, if they feel that the government is overbearing or I'm being treated unfairly, have every right to point this out to their elected representatives. Congressional inquiries may indicate that these things will be conducted under the scrutiny of greater illumination but I am not permitted under *ex parte* rules to engage in asking for assistance. We don't have Republican here but the person elected to Congress presently is from here. He is an independent. He is a wonderful person and I was very, very instrumental in getting him elected to Congress.

P. 6 Schoenbohm: . . . presently though, he is a non-voting delegate. We don't have a vote except in committee and I just don't know what he could do in a situation like this but I am not permitted, I'm not permitted at this time because of

*ex parte* rules to make any requests for political intervention. Other people could do it if they're so disposed but I can't do it. Go ahead.

P. 6 Schoenbohm: It's in the Longworth Building in Washington, D.C.

P. 6 Schoenbohm: Victor Frazer. F-R-A-Z-E-R, Victor Frazer. His phone number is area code 202-225-1700. . . .

P. 6 Schoenbohm: Well, what it is is that Ruth Hoffman of the Intercontinental net has been lobbying with a gentleman by the name of William T. Cross, who is in the Wireless Bureau. It's the same bureau that's bringing the action and she . . . has encouraged people to write letters to their, their congressmen and their senators to force some kind of action . . . . They want in the worst way for KV4FZ to be punished again, apparently, for being unlawfully convicted in the first place, which was a conspiracy by hams that testified and perjured themselves. At least the Third Circuit Court of Appeals realized on what the convictions were based on false testimony and the government's expert witness, KP2A, uh had a personal grudge against me.

P. 7 Schoenbohm: You have revoked someone's license . . .

P. 7 Schoenbohm: When you renew somebody's license or refuse to renew it, then the burden has shifted to the applicant.

P. 8 Schoenbohm: . . . Getting back to the other thing. I think there is one thing that can be established. If you have observed KV4FZ operating his station in a manner that you think is beneficial to communications, . . . . If you have any indication or observation that is something you can raise in a letter to someone else if you observed it, it may have an impact. I don't know if the other things will or will not, but you may ask. I think what you should do, if it were me I would ask the question of the gentleman that you plan to write whether or not he feels, he feels the cancellation or the refusal to renew the license KV4FZ would have a negative impact on the communications readiness and preparedness.

P. 9 Schoenbohm: Whether or not to renew the license or the failure to renew the license would have a negative impact on the people of his constituency. That might make a difference, but I, it would depend on how things were crafted. AB4PW, KV4FZ

**Answer:** Admitted

33. At the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm testified in response to questions regarding the purpose of his conversation with Mr. Swan on April 3, 1995.

**Answer:** Admitted

34. At the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 93, line 23, that he “was not seeking [assistance] indirectly or directly” from Mr. Swan. See Attachment F. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that he was, in fact, soliciting assistance from Mr. Swan.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

35. At the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 94, lines 7-8, that “it was not my direct or indirect intent to have Mr. Swan do anything.” See Attachment F. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that he intended to encourage Mr. Swan to contact Delegate Frazer on his (Schoenbohm’s) behalf.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier

testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

36. At the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 95, line 10, that his intent was “a description of a format.” See Attachment F. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that his intent was otherwise.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

37. At the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 99, lines 24-25, that the reason he provided the name of Delegate Frazer to Mr. Swan was “in response to a question on how to write - - or how to seek assistance when you have a grievance with the Government.” See Attachment F. When he so testified, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that the reason he provided the name of Delegate Frazer was to have Mr. Swan contact Delegate Frazer to solicit Delegate Frazer’s assistance relative to Mr. Schoenbohm’s pending renewal application.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

38. At the Remand Hearing, Mr. Schoenbohm testified at page 108, lines 9-10, in response to a question as to why Mr. Schoenbohm used facts pertaining to his renewal hearing in advising Mr. Swan on how to obtain congressional assistance, that he “personalized the example by writing myself into it which was a mistake, a terrible mistake.” See Attachment F.

**Answer:** Admitted

39. On April 1, 1997, Mr. Schoenbohm knew that the purpose of his conversation with Mr. Swan was not to provide a generic example of how to request congressional support.

**Answer:** Objected to, on the grounds of relevancy. To answer this request, I would have to seek reversal of findings made by the ALJ and/or Commission in the earlier proceedings, which I understand I am not permitted to do. If the ALJ in this proceeding directs me to respond to this request, I will be glad to explain why I think that my earlier

testimony was truthful but I can see no useful purpose in doing so, since the testimony has already been the subject of rulings, which cannot be set aside.

40. From October 26-28, 2001, Mr. Schoenbohm leased his premises to Mr. Stephen Reichlyn, licensee of amateur station AA4V/KP2, so that Mr. Reichlyn could participate in the CQ Worldwide SSB Contest.

**Answer:** Admitted

41. On October 27, 2001, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted signals under call sign AA4V/KP2 at the following times (Greenwich mean time) and to the following call signs:

a) at 0647, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign FS/AH8DX (St. Martin)

b) at 0704, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign GM4EVS (Scotland)

c) at 0712, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign EA8ZS (Canary Islands)

d) at 0717, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign ZL3IX (New Zealand)

e) at 0723, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign EA8AK (Canary Islands)

f) at 0724, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign EI7M (Ireland)

g) at 0756, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign P40W (Aruba).

42. On October 28, 2001, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted signals under call sign AA4V at the following times and to the following call signs:

a) at 0842, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign FW5ZL (Wallis & Futuna Islands)

b) at 0843, Mr. Schoenbohm transmitted to call sign ZL2FS (New Zealand).

**Answer:** Neither admitted nor denied. Mr. Steve Reichlyn maintained the records of my short participation in his computer, as was the proper function of a control operator. I do remember details of the logs during the contest and can not say to a moral certainty that these are calls signs of stations given contest exchanges on October 27, 2001.

43. In October 2001, Mr. Schoenbohm was familiar with section 97.115 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 97.115, which provides in pertinent part that:

(a) An amateur station may transmit messages for a third party to:

(2) Any station within the jurisdiction of any foreign government whose administration has made arrangements with the United States to allow amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties. No station shall transmit messages for a third party to any station within the jurisdiction of any foreign government whose administration has not made such an arrangement. This prohibition does not apply to a message for any third party that is eligible to be a control operator of the station.

(b) The third party may participate in stating the message where:

(1) The control operator is present at the control point and is continuously monitoring and supervising the third party's participation and

(2) The third party is not a prior amateur service licensee whose license was revoked.

**Answer:** Admitted

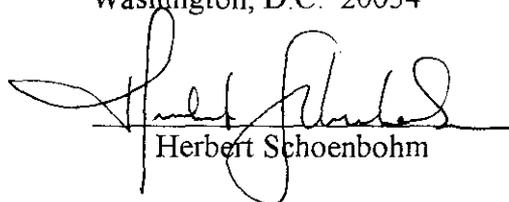
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Herbert Schoenbohm on this 14th day of March, 2002, sent by first class mail and facsimile or by hand copies of the foregoing applicant's Answers to the Enforcement Bureau's Request for Admissions to:

Dana Leavitt, Attorney for the Enforcement Bureau (by Express Mail, E-mail and facsimile)  
Federal Communications Commission  
Enforcement Bureau  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W.,  
Washington, DC 20554

James Shook, Attorney for the Enforcement Bureau (by Express Mail, E-mail and facsimile)  
Federal Communications Commission  
Enforcement Bureau  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554

Administrative Law Judge Arthur I. Steinberg (by mail, E mail and facsimile)  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W., Room 1-C861  
Washington, D.C. 20054

  
Herbert Schoenbohm