

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

In the Matter of)	
)	
The CW Television Stations Inc.)	Facility I.D. No. 23428
Licensee of Station KSTW(TV))	NAL/Acct. No. 0941420004
Tacoma, Washington)	FRN: 0003471398

**NOTICE OF APPARENT
LIABILITY FOR FORFEITURE**

Adopted: October 28, 2008

Released: November 6, 2008

By the Chief, Video Division, Media Bureau:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this *Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture* (“NAL”) issued pursuant to Section 503(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the “Act”), and Section 1.80 of the Commission’s Rules (the “Rules”),¹ by the Chief, Video Division, Media Bureau pursuant to authority delegated under Section 0.283 of the Rules,² we find that The CW Television Stations Inc. (the “Licensee”), licensee of Station KSTW(TV), Tacoma, Washington (the “Station”), apparently willfully and repeatedly violated Section 73.670 of the Rules, by failing to comply with the limits on commercial matter in children’s programming.³ Based upon our review of the facts and circumstances before us, we conclude that the Licensee is apparently liable for a monetary forfeiture in the amount of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000).

II. BACKGROUND

2. In the Children’s Television Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-437, 104 Stat. 996-1000, *codified at* 47 U.S.C. §§ 303a, 303b and 394, Congress directed the Commission to adopt rules, *inter alia*, limiting the number of minutes of commercial matter that television stations may air during children’s programming, and to consider in its review of television license renewal applications the extent to which the licensee has complied with such commercial limits. Pursuant to this statutory mandate, the Commission adopted Section 73.670 of the Rules, which limits the amount of commercial matter which may be aired during children’s programming to 10.5 minutes per hour on weekends and 12 minutes per hour on weekdays. The Commission also stated that a program associated with a product, in which commercials for that product are aired, would cause the entire program to be counted as commercial time (a “program-length commercial”).⁴

3. On October 2, 2006, the Licensee filed its license renewal application (FCC Form 303-S) for Station KSTW(TV) (the “Application”) (File No. BRCT-20061002ASJ). In response to Section IV,

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

² See 47 C.F.R. § 0.283.

³ See 47 C.F.R. § 73.670.

⁴ *Children’s Television Programming*, 6 FCC Rcd 2111, 2118, *recon. granted in part*, 6 FCC Rcd 5093, 5098 (1991).

Question 5 of the Application, the Licensee stated that, during the previous license term, it failed to comply with the limitations on commercial matter in children's programming specified in Section 73.670 of the Commission's Rules. In Exhibit 19, the Licensee indicated that the Station violated the children's television commercial limits and policies on four occasions between February 21, 1999, and April 16, 2000. Of those four overages, one was one-minute in duration and one was two-minutes in duration. The Licensee attributed the conventional overages to technical difficulties and described the steps it has taken to prevent future violations of the children's television commercial limits. The Licensee also reported that on February 21, 1999, the Station aired a commercial for Toy Biz Shape Shifters depicting characters that were similar to the "Spiderman" and "X-Men" characters that appeared in the "Spiderman" and "X-Men" programs.

III. DISCUSSION

4. Station KSTW(TV)'s broadcast of material that exceeded the children's television commercial limits constitutes an apparent willful and repeated violation of Section 73.670. We note that two of the overages were program length commercials.⁵ The Licensee maintained that it has implemented procedures to prevent future violations. However, the Licensee's implementation of policies to prevent subsequent violations of the Commission's children's television rules and policies does not relieve it of liability for violations which have occurred.

5. This *NAL* is issued pursuant to Section 503(b)(1)(B) of the Act. Under that provision, any person who is determined by the Commission to have willfully or repeatedly failed to comply with any provision of the Act or any rule, regulation, or order issued by the Commission shall be liable to the United States for a forfeiture penalty.⁶ Section 312(f)(1) of the Act defines willful as "the conscious and deliberate commission or omission of [any] act, irrespective of any intent to violate" the law.⁷ The legislative history to Section 312(f)(1) of the Act clarifies that this definition of willful applies to both Sections 312 and 503(b) of the Act,⁸ and the Commission has so interpreted the term in the Section 503(b) context.⁹ Section 312(f)(2) of the Act provides that "[t]he term 'repeated,' when used with reference to the commission or omission of any act, means the commission or omission of such act more than once or, if such commission or omission is continuous, for more than one day."¹⁰

6. Congress was particularly concerned about program-length commercials because young children often have difficulty distinguishing between commercials and programs.¹¹ Given this

⁵ As discussed above, the Licensee attributed the two conventional overages to technical difficulty. In *Children's Television Programming*, the Commission specifically recognized that licensees may experience "occasional emergency scheduling change[s]," which would be taken into consideration in determining whether "extenuating circumstances" mitigated any resulting children's television commercial limits violations. 6 FCC Rcd at 2126 n.123. On reconsideration, the Commission affirmed this policy, stating that "where the facts demonstrate that a slight overage is caused by a last-minute emergency scheduling change, we will consider such a lapse to be '*de minimis*.'" *Children's Television Programming (Recon.)*, 6 FCC Rcd at 5096. Although these conventional overages did not involve last-minute emergency scheduling changes, we believe the technical difficulties which caused them constitute extenuating circumstances. Accordingly, these overages shall be considered *de minimis*, and shall not be considered in determining the sanction deemed appropriate for the other violations of the children's television commercial limits reported by the Licensee.

⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(B); *see also* 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(a)(1).

⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 312(f)(1).

⁸ *See* H.R. Rep. No. 97-765, 97th Cong. 2d Sess. 51 (1982).

⁹ *See Southern California Broadcasting Co.*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 6 FCC Rcd 4387, 4388 (1991).

¹⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 312(f)(2).

¹¹ S. Rep. No. 227, 101st Cong., 1st Sess. 24 (1989).

congressional concern, the Commission made it clear that program-length commercials, by their very nature, are extremely serious violations of the children's television commercial limits, stating that the program-length commercial policy "directly addresses a fundamental regulatory concern, that children who have difficulty enough distinguishing program content from unrelated commercial matter, not be all the more confused by a show that interweaves program content and commercial matter."¹²

7. The Commission's *Forfeiture Policy Statement* and Section 1.80(b)(4) of the Rules establish a base forfeiture amount of \$8,000 for violation of Section 73.670.¹³ In determining the appropriate forfeiture amount, we may adjust the base amount upward or downward by considering the factors enumerated in Section 503(b)(2)(D) of the Act, including "the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation and, with respect to the violator, the degree of culpability, any history of prior offenses, ability to pay, and such other matters as justice may require."¹⁴

8. In this case, the Licensee failed to comply with the limits on commercial matter in children's programming on two occasions. We note that both of these overages were program-length commercials. Accordingly, we find that the Licensee is apparently liable for a forfeiture in the amount of \$8,000 for its apparent willful and repeated violation of Section 73.670.

IV. ORDERING CLAUSES

9. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED, pursuant to Section 503(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 1.80 of the Commission's Rules, that The CW Television Stations Inc. is hereby NOTIFIED of its APPARENT LIABILITY FOR FORFEITURE in the amount of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) for its apparent willful and repeated violation of Section 73.670 of the Commission's Rules.

10. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, pursuant to Section 1.80 of the Commission's Rules, that, within thirty (30) days of the release date of this *NAL*, The CW Television Stations Inc. SHALL PAY the full amount of the proposed forfeiture or SHALL FILE a written statement seeking reduction or cancellation of the proposed forfeiture.

11. Payment of the proposed forfeiture must be made by check or similar instrument, payable to the order of the Federal Communications Commission. The payment must include the *NAL*/Acct. No. and FRN No. referenced in the caption above. Payment by check or money order may be mailed to Federal Communications Commission, at P.O. Box 979088, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000. Payment by overnight mail may be sent to U.S. Bank-Government Lockbox #979088, SL-MO-C2-GL, 1005 Convention Plaza, St. Louis, MO 63101. Payment by wire transfer may be made to ABA Number 021030004, receiving bank: TREAS NYC, BNF: FCC/ACV--27000001 and account number as expressed on the remittance instrument. If completing the FCC Form 159, enter the *NAL*/Account number in block number 23A (call sign/other ID), and enter the letters "FORF" in block number 24A (payment type code).

12. The response, if any, must be mailed to Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20554, ATTN: Barbara A. Kreisman, Chief, Video Division, Media Bureau, and MUST INCLUDE the *NAL*/Acct. No. referenced above.

¹² *Children's Television Programming*, 6 FCC Rcd at 2118.

¹³ See *Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Rules to Incorporate the Forfeiture Guidelines*, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 17087, 17113-15 (1997) ("*Forfeiture Policy Statement*"), recon. denied, 15 FCC Rcd 303 (1999); 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(b)(4), note to paragraph (b)(4), Section I.

¹⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(D); see also *Forfeiture Policy Statement*, 12 FCC Rcd at 17100-01; 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(b)(4); 47 C.F.R. § 1.80(b)(4), note to paragraph (b)(4), Section II.

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

14. Requests for full payment of the forfeiture proposed in this *NAL* under the installment plan should be sent to: Associate Managing Director- Financial Operations, 445 12th Street, S.W., Room 1-A625, Washington, D.C. 20554.¹⁵

15. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that copies of this *NAL* shall be sent, by First Class and Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to The CW Television Stations Inc., 2175 K Street, N.W., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20037-1831, and to its counsel, Anne Lucey, Esquire, CBS Corporation, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 540, Washington, D.C. 20004.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Barbara A. Kreisman
Chief, Video Division
Media Bureau

¹⁵ See 47 C.F.R. § 1.1914.