

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

In the Matter of)	
)	File No.: EB-FIELDNER-26-00040228
Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and)	NAL/Acct. No.: 202632010007
The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc)	FRNs: 0038586442, 0038586459,
Bronx, New York)	0038586517

NOTICE OF APPARENT LIABILITY FOR FORFEITURE

Adopted: June 25, 2026

Released: June 25, 2026

By the Chief, Enforcement Bureau:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture (NAL), we propose a penalty of \$20,000 against Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc (Sweet Hour of Prayer), jointly and severally, for operating an unauthorized radio station, known as “TOG Radio” on 105.3 MHz in the Bronx, New York (Station). Through their operation of the Station, Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and Sweet Hour of Prayer apparently willfully and knowingly did, caused, or suffered to be done pirate radio broadcasting on January 13, 2026. Operating an unauthorized, or pirate, radio station is illegal under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act),¹ and undermines the primary mission of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) to manage radio spectrum. Such illegal operations can interfere with licensed communications, including authorized broadcasts and communications by public safety entities. Moreover, such illegal operations pose a danger to the public because they interfere with licensed stations that inform their listeners of important public safety messages, including Emergency Alert System transmissions that provide vital information regarding weather events and other dangers to the public.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Legal Framework

2. On January 24, 2020, Congress passed the Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement Act (PIRATE Act), which was subsequently codified as section 511 of the Communications Act.² Section 511 states that any person who willfully and knowingly does, causes or suffers to be done any pirate radio broadcasting shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$2,000,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each day during which such offense occurs.³ Both of these figures are subject to annual

¹ 47 U.S.C. § 511.

² *Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement Act*, Pub. L. 116-109, 134 Stat. 3 (2020) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 511).

³ 47 U.S.C. § 511(a)-(b). Prior to the passage of the PIRATE Act, the maximum monetary penalty for pirate radio transmissions was \$151,005. *See* 47 CFR §1.80(b)(9)(ii) (2019); *see also Acerome Jean Charles*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 34 FCC Rcd 12744 (2019) (proposing a penalty of \$151,005), consent decree adopted, Order, 35 FCC Rcd 6878 (2020). In 2020, that maximum limit was increased to \$2,000,000. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 511.

inflation adjustments.⁴ Section 511 defines pirate radio broadcasting as “the transmission of communications on spectrum frequencies between 535 and 1705 kilohertz, inclusive, or 87.7 and 108 megahertz, inclusive, without a license issued by the Commission, but does not include unlicensed operations in compliance with part 15 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations.”⁵ Part 15, among other requirements, states that unlicensed operators in the FM band must not transmit over a certain low-power limit.⁶

B. Factual Background

3. On January 13, 2026, field agents (Agents) from the FCC’s New York Field Office observed an apparently unauthorized FM broadcast station operating on 105.3 MHz in the Bronx, New York. Using direction finding techniques, Agents determined that the Station’s signal was emanating from a multi-family residential building at {[]} E. 218th Street in the Bronx, New York (218th Street Site).⁷ Agents took field strength measurements of the Station’s signal and determined that it exceeded the limits for operation under part 15 of the Commission’s rules.⁸ They also made audio and video recordings of the broadcast which identified the Station as “TOG Radio 105.3 FM,” and included an announcement that the Station was “transmitting from Bronx, New York.”⁹ In addition, Agents determined that the over-the-air programming on 105.3 MHz was an exact match for the audio streamed from Sweet Hour of Prayer’s website.¹⁰ A review of Commission records revealed no authorization for any FM broadcast station to operate at or near the 218th Street Site on any frequency.

4. During the course of the investigation, Agents conducted social media research to determine the identity of the operators of the Station and found that the Station shares a website with Sweet Hour of Prayer.¹¹ The certificate of incorporation for Sweet Hour of Prayer filed with the State of New York identifies Neville Morgan and Lilleth Morgan as its directors.¹² On the website, “Drs. Neville and Lilleth Morgan” are prominently pictured in the “About” section and identified as the owners and operators of the Station.¹³ In addition, the website contains numerous videos of past “TOG Radio”

⁴ See 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(6) (setting the current inflation adjusted statutory maximum for a violation of 47 U.S.C. § 511(a) at \$2,453,218 and of 47 U.S.C. § 511(b) at \$122,661); *Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission’s Rules, Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation*, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 25, 32 at Table 5 to Paragraph (b)(12)(ii) (EB Jan. 3, 2025); see also *Annual Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation*, 90 Fed. Reg. 3710 (Jan. 15, 2025) (setting January 15, 2025, as the effective date for the increases).

⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 511(h).

⁶ 47 CFR § 15.239(b) (stating that the field strength of any emissions in the 88-108 MHz band shall not exceed 250 microvolts/meter (“µV/m”) at 3 meters).

⁷ Material that is set off by double brackets {[]} is confidential and is redacted from the public version of this document.

⁸ See 47 CFR § 15.239(b). See also January 13, 2026 field strength measurements (on file in EB-FIELDNER-26-00040228).

⁹ See January 13, 2026 audio and video recordings of 105.3 over-the-air broadcast (on file in EB-FIELDNER-26-00040228).

¹⁰ See January 13, 2026 audio and video recordings of the over-the-air broadcast and internet stream (on file in EB-FIELDNER-26-00040228); The Sweet Hour of Prayer TOG Radio 105.3 FM, <https://www.thesweethourofprayer.com> (last visited May 7, 2026).

¹¹ The website is titled “The Sweet Hour of Prayer TOG Radio 105.3 FM.” See The Sweet Hour of Prayer TOG Radio 105.3 FM, <https://www.thesweethourofprayer.com> (last visited May 7, 2026).

¹² See State of New York, Department of State, Division of Corporations, The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc, File Number 210310000814 (on file in EB-FIELDNER-26-00040228).

¹³ See The Sweet Hour of Prayer TOG Radio 105.3 FM, <https://www.thesweethourofprayer.com/about> (last visited May 7, 2026)(stating “We also give God thanks for Truth of Gospel (TOG) Radio 105.3 FM station that we have

(continued...)

broadcasts that identify “Deacon Neville Morgan and Evangelist Lilleth Morgan” as the hosts.¹⁴ The website provides {{ [REDACTED] }} as a contact number for the Station,¹⁵ and carrier records show that the subscriber for the number is Lilleth Morgan. Sweet Hour of Prayer’s Facebook page states that its contact number is {{ [REDACTED] }}, and carrier records identify “TOG Radio—NL Morgan” as the subscriber for that number.¹⁶

III. DISCUSSION

5. We find that Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and Sweet Hour of Prayer, in apparent violation of section 511 of the Act,¹⁷ willfully and knowingly did, caused, or suffered to be done pirate radio broadcasting at the 218th Street Site on January 13, 2026, through the operation of an unlicensed radio station, known as “TOG Radio” on 105.3 MHz. Agents performed field strength measurements on this date and determined that the Station’s transmissions exceeded the limits for operation under part 15 of the Commission’s rules.¹⁸ A review of Commission records reveals no authorization for any FM broadcast station to operate at or near the 218th Street Site at any time relevant to the violation discussed in this NAL.

6. Agents uncovered evidence showing that Sweet Hour of Prayer shares a website with TOG Radio 105.3 FM.¹⁹ The website prominently pictures “Drs. Neville and Lilleth Morgan” in its “About” section and identifies the Morgans, who are the corporate directors of Sweet Hour of Prayer,²⁰ as operators and owners of the Station.²¹ The website also contains numerous past broadcasts of “TOG Radio” that identify “Deacon Neville Morgan and Evangelist Lilleth Morgan” as hosts.²² Carrier records reveal that the telephone numbers identified on Sweet Hour of Prayer’s website and Facebook page are subscribed to Lilleth Morgan and to “TOG Radio-NL Morgan” respectively.²³ Accordingly, the Commission finds that Neville Morgan’s, Lilleth Morgan’s and Sweet Hour of Prayer’s unlicensed broadcasting of “TOG Radio” in the Bronx, New York on January 13, 2026, constituted pirate radio broadcasting in apparent violation of section 511 of the Act.²⁴

acquired. This is a new Community Radio Station started in March of 2019, and it’s quite a successful radio station in the community.”). The “Donate Now” link on the Station’s website also links to the PayPal account of Neville Morgan. *Id.*

¹⁴ See The Sweet Hour of Prayer TOG Radio 105.3 FM, <https://www.thesweethourofprayer.com/past-broadcasts> (last visited May 7, 2026). See also Youtube, The Sweet Hour of Prayer, <https://www.youtube.com/@thesweethourofprayer> (last visited Apr. 21, 2026) (the channel description states “Tune into the Sweet Hour of Prayer—TOG Radio 105.3 FM w/Dr. Neville and Dr. Lilleth Morgan”). *Id.*

¹⁵ See The Sweet Hour of Prayer TOG Radio 105.3 FM, <https://www.thesweethourofprayer.com> (last visited May 5, 2026). Material set off by double brackets {{ [REDACTED] }} is confidential and is redacted from the public version of this document.

¹⁶ See Facebook, The Sweet Hour of Prayer, <https://www.facebook.com/TheSweetHourOfPrayer> (last visited May 5, 2026).

¹⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 511.

¹⁸ See 47 CFR § 15.239(b); *supra* para. 3.

¹⁹ See *supra* para. 4.

²⁰ See *supra* note 12.

²¹ See *supra* para. 4, note 13.

²² See *supra* para. 4.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 511(a), (h).

A. Joint and Several Liability

7. As discussed above, we find that Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc are each apparently liable for willfully and knowingly doing, causing, or suffering to be done pirate radio broadcasting under section 511 of the Act, which imposes liability on “any person.”²⁵ The term “person,” for purposes of the PIRATE Act, “includes an individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, or corporation.”²⁶ Neville Morgan and Lilleth Morgan are personally liable for doing, causing, or suffering to be done pirate radio broadcasting²⁷ and for overseeing, authorizing and directing the Station as corporate directors of Sweet Hour of Prayer.²⁸ The Commission has found in previous enforcement cases that joint and several liability is warranted where more than one party was responsible for a particular violation.²⁹ We find that joint and several liability is appropriate here, in light of Neville Morgan’s, Lilleth Morgan’s, and Sweet Hour of Prayer’s apparent support of, and participation in, the unauthorized Station at issue.

B. Proposed Forfeiture

8. Section 511 of the Act authorizes the Commission to impose a forfeiture against any person “who willfully and knowingly does or causes or suffers to be done any pirate radio broadcasting.”³⁰ In exercising our forfeiture authority, we consider the “nature, circumstances, extent and gravity of the violations 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.”³¹ We may adjust a forfeiture downward for minor violations, good faith or voluntary disclosure, a history of overall compliance, or an inability to pay.³²

9. Section 511 of the Act and section 1.80 of the Commission’s rules authorize enhanced penalties for pirate radio broadcasting.³³ Under these sections, any person who willfully and knowingly does, causes or suffers to be done any pirate radio broadcasting shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$122,661 for each day during which the offense occurs, but not more than \$2,453,218 in total.³⁴

²⁵ *Id.* § 511(a).

²⁶ *Id.* § 153(39).

²⁷ *See id.* at § 511(a).

²⁸ *See Radio Energy, Inc. and Pelege Marcellin*, Notice of Apparent Liability, 40 FCC Rcd 7678, 7683, para. 16 (2025).

²⁹ *See César Ayora and Luis Angel Ayora, Queens, New York*, Forfeiture Order, 38 FCC Rcd 9747 (2023); *Fabrice Polynice, Harold Sido and Veronise Sido, North Miami, FL*, Forfeiture Order, 33 FCC Rcd 6852 (2018). Such liability “may be assigned to any individual taking part in the operation of the unlicensed station, regardless of who else may be responsible for the operation.” *Andre Alleyne, Jesse White*, Forfeiture Order, 26 FCC Rcd 10372, 10374, para. 9 (EB 2011).

³⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 511(a).

³¹ *Id.* § 503(b)(2)(E); 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(11).

³² 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(11); *see also The Commission’s Forfeiture Policy Statement and Amendment of Section 1.80 of the Rules to Incorporate the Forfeiture Guidelines*, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 17087, 17101, para. 27 (1997) (*Forfeiture Policy Statement*), recons. denied, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 303 (1999).

³³ 47 U.S.C. § 511; 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(6).

³⁴ *See* 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(6) (setting the current inflation adjusted statutory maximum for a violation of 47 U.S.C. § 511(a) at \$2,453,218 and of 47 U.S.C. § 511(b) at \$122,661); *Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission’s Rules, Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation*, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 25, 32 at Table 5 to Paragraph (b)(12)(ii) (EB Jan. 3, 2025); *see also* Annual Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation, 90 Fed. Reg. 3710 (Jan. 15, 2025) (setting January 15, 2025, as the effective date for the increases).

10. The primary intent of the PIRATE Act is to increase financial penalties for pirate radio broadcasting.³⁵ Accordingly, in 2023, the Commission established a base forfeiture of \$20,000 for pirate radio broadcasting,³⁶ which is twice the pre-PIRATE Act base forfeiture level. Consequently, for Neville Morgan's, Lilleth Morgan's, and Sweet Hour of Prayer's apparent willful and knowing violation of section 511 of the Act, we apply this base forfeiture amount, for a total proposed base forfeiture of \$20,000.³⁷

11. In applying the applicable statutory factors, we also consider whether there is any basis for a downward adjustment of the proposed forfeiture. We find none. After applying section 1.80 of the Commission's rules and the statutory factors, and consistent with the *Forfeiture Policy Statement*, Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc are apparently jointly and severally liable for a proposed total monetary forfeiture of \$20,000.³⁸

IV. CONCLUSION

12. We have determined that Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc apparently willfully and knowingly did, caused, or suffered to be done pirate radio broadcasting in violation of section 511 of the Act on January 13, 2026. As such, Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc are apparently jointly and severally liable for a forfeiture of \$20,000.

V. ORDERING CLAUSE

13. Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that, pursuant to section 511 of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 511, and sections 0.111, 0.204, 0.311, and 1.80 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR §§ 0.111, 0.204, 0.311, 1.80, Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc are hereby **NOTIFIED** of their **APPARENT JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY FOR A FORFEITURE** in the amount of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for willful and knowing violation of section 511 of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 511.

14. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, pursuant to section 1.80 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 1.80, within thirty (30) calendar days of the release date of this Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc **SHALL PAY** the full amount of the proposed forfeiture or **SHALL FILE** a written statement seeking reduction or cancellation of the proposed forfeiture consistent with paragraph 17.

15. In order for Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc to pay the proposed forfeiture, they shall notify the Office of the Field Director at field@fcc.gov of their intent to pay, whereupon an invoice will be posted in the Commission's Registration System (CORES) at <https://apps.fcc.gov/cores/userLogin.do>. Upon payment, Neville Morgan, Lilleth Morgan, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc shall send electronic notification of payment to the Office of the Field Director, Enforcement Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, at field@fcc.gov on the date said payment is made. Payment of the forfeiture must be made by credit card using CORES at <https://apps.fcc.gov/cores/userLogin.do>, ACH (Automated Clearing House) debit from a bank account, or by wire transfer from a bank account. The Commission no longer accepts Civil Penalty payments by

³⁵ See S. Rep. No. 116-178, 1 (2019) ("The purpose of S. 1228, the Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement Act or PIRATE Act, is to increase the financial penalties for pirate radio broadcasting.").

³⁶ The Commission first applied this base forfeiture amount in prior Notices of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture. See, e.g., *César Ayora and Luis Angel Ayora, Queens, New York*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 38 FCC Rcd 2562, 2569, para. 15 (2023), *aff'd*, Forfeiture Order, 38 FCC Rcd 9747 (2023); *Thomas Barnes, La Grande, Oregon*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 38 FCC Rcd 2554, 2558, para. 12 (2023), *aff'd*, Forfeiture Order, 38 FCC Rcd 9744 (2023).

³⁷ See 47 U.S.C. § 511.

³⁸ Any entity that is a "Small Business Concern" as defined in the Small Business Act (Pub. L. 85-536, as amended) may avail itself of rights set forth in that Act, including rights set forth in 15 U.S.C. § 657, "Oversight of Regulatory Enforcement," in addition to other rights set forth herein.

check or money order. Below are instructions that payors should follow based on the form of payment selected.³⁹

- Payment by wire transfer must be made to ABA Number 021030004, receiving bank TREAS/NYC, and Account Number 27000001. In the OBI field, enter the FRN(s) captioned above and the letters “FORF”. In addition, a completed Form 159⁴⁰ or printed CORES form⁴¹ must be faxed to the Federal Communications Commission at 202-418-2843 or e-mailed to RROGWireFaxes@fcc.gov on the same business day the wire transfer is initiated. Failure to provide all required information in Form 159 or CORES may result in payment not being recognized as having been received. When completing FCC Form 159 or CORES, enter the Account Number in block number 23A (call sign/other ID), enter the letters “FORF” in block number 24A (payment type code), and enter in block number 11 the FRN(s) captioned above (Payor FRN).⁴² For additional detail and wire transfer instructions, go to <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>.
- Payment by credit card must be made by using CORES at <https://apps.fcc.gov/cores/userLogin.do>. To pay by credit card, log in using the FCC Username associated to the FRN captioned above. If payment must be split across FRNs, complete this process for each FRN. Next, select “Manage Existing FRNs | FRN Financial | Bills & Fees” from the CORES Menu, then select FRN Financial and the view/make payments option next to the FRN. Select the “Open Bills” tab and find the bill number associated with the NAL Acct. No. The bill number is the NAL Acct. No. with the first two digits excluded (e.g., NAL 1912345678 would be associated with FCC Bill Number 12345678). After selecting the bill for payment, choose the “Pay by Credit Card” option. Please note that there is a \$24,999.99 limit on credit card transactions.
- Payment by ACH must be made by using CORES at <https://apps.fcc.gov/cores/userLogin.do>. To pay by ACH, log in using the FCC Username associated to the FRN captioned above. If payment must be split across FRNs, complete this process for each FRN. Next, select “Manage Existing FRNs | FRN Financial | Bills & Fees” on the CORES Menu, then select FRN Financial and the view/make payments option next to the FRN. Select the “Open Bills” tab and find the bill number associated with the NAL Acct. No. The bill number is the NAL Acct. No. with the first two digits excluded (e.g., NAL 1912345678 would be associated with FCC Bill Number 12345678). Finally, choose the “Pay from Bank Account” option. Please contact the appropriate financial institution to confirm the correct Routing Number and the correct account number from which payment will be made and verify with that financial institution that the designated account has authorization to accept ACH transactions.

16. Any request for making full payment over time under an installment plan should be sent to: Chief Financial Officer—Financial Operations, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20554.⁴³ Questions regarding payment procedures should be directed to the Financial Operations Group Help Desk by phone, 1-877-480-3201, or by e-mail, ARINQUIRIES@fcc.gov.

17. The written statement seeking reduction or cancellation of the proposed forfeiture, if any, must include a detailed factual statement supported by appropriate documentation and affidavits pursuant

³⁹ For questions regarding payment procedures, please contact the Financial Operations Group Help Desk by phone at 1-877-480-3201 (option #6).

⁴⁰ FCC Form 159 is accessible at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/fcc-remittance-advice-form-159>.

⁴¹ Information completed using the Commission’s Registration System (CORES) does not require the submission of an FCC Form 159. CORES is accessible at <https://apps.fcc.gov/cores/userLogin.do>.

⁴² Instructions for completing the form may be obtained at <http://www.fcc.gov/Forms/Form159/159.pdf>.

⁴³ See 47 CFR § 1.1914.

to sections 1.16 and 1.80(g)(3) of the Commission's rules.⁴⁴ The written statement must be mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20554, ATTN: Enforcement Bureau – Office of the Field Director, and must include the NAL/Account Number referenced in the caption. The statement must also be e-mailed to the Office of the Field Director at field@fcc.gov.

18. The Commission will not consider reducing or canceling a forfeiture in response to a claim of inability to pay unless the petitioner submits the following documentation: (1) federal tax returns for the past three years; (2) financial statements for the past three years prepared according to generally accepted accounting practices; or (3) some other reliable and objective documentation that accurately reflects the petitioner's current financial status.⁴⁵ Any claim of inability to pay must specifically identify the basis for the claim by reference to the financial documentation. Inability to pay, however, is only one of several factors that the Commission will consider in determining the appropriate forfeiture, and we retain the discretion to decline reducing or canceling the forfeiture if other prongs of 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(E) support that result.⁴⁶

19. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that a copy of this Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture shall be sent by first-class mail and certified mail, return receipt requested, to Neville Morgan and Lilleth Morgan at {[]} Quinlan Street, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598, and The Sweet Hour of Prayer Inc at {[]} E. 241st Street, Bronx, New York 10466.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Patrick Webre
Chief
Enforcement Bureau

⁴⁴ *Id.* §§ 1.16, 1.80(g)(3).

⁴⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(E).

⁴⁶ *See, e.g., Ocean Adrian Hinson, Surry County, North Carolina*, Forfeiture Order, 34 FCC Rcd 7619, 7621, para. 9 & n.21 (2019); *Vearl Pennington and Michael Williamson*, Forfeiture Order, 34 FCC Rcd 770, paras. 18-21 (2019); *Fabrice Polynice, Harold Sido and Veronise Sido, North Miami, Florida*, Forfeiture Order, 33 FCC Rcd 6852, 6860-62, paras. 21-25 (2018); *Adrian Abramovich, Marketing Strategy Leaders, Inc., and Marketing Leaders, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 33 FCC Rcd 4663, 4678-79, paras. 44-45 (2018); *Purple Communications, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 30 FCC Rcd 14892, 14903-04, paras. 32-33 (2015); *TV Max, Inc., et al.*, Forfeiture Order, 29 FCC Rcd 8648, 8661, para. 25 (2014).