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

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
WaveGo Tech LLC	)	File No.: EB-SED-26-00040753
	)	NAL/Acct No.: 202632100010
	)	FRN: 0037035003
	)	
	)	

NOTICE OF APPARENT LIABILITY FOR FORFEITURE AND ORDER

Adopted: July 10, 2026 **Released: July 10, 2026**

By the Chief, Enforcement Bureau:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture (NAL), the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) proposes a penalty of $25,000 against WaveGo Tech LLC (WaveGo or Company) for apparently willfully failing to respond to the Enforcement Bureau's (Bureau) Letter of Inquiry (LOI) as directed. Specifically, WaveGo failed to respond to an LOI requesting information about whether the Company has indirectly or directly marketed within the United States any radiofrequency (RF) equipment that was added to the Covered List on December 22, 2025, as posing an "unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or the safety and security of United States persons."[1] Accordingly, WaveGo apparently violated a Commission order by failing to respond to the Bureau's LOI as directed and to a subsequent letter directing WaveGo to reply to the LOI. WaveGo thus is subject to a proposed forfeiture under section 503(b)(1)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Act).[2]

2. The FCC is committed to protecting consumers in the United States and mitigating national security risks that may arise from certain entities that market RF equipment. Regulation of RF devices is a key Commission responsibility. Applicants for equipment authorizations are required to conduct due diligence in providing information to the Commission and its designees. To facilitate this process, the Commission requires that all parties abide by the Commission's equipment authorization rules and provide full and correct information about the party's mailing address and the physical U.S. address and email address for its designated agent. Additionally, the Commission has a duty to investigate allegations involving potential statutory and regulatory violations and will not tolerate a failure to respond to investigative inquiries, particularly when an investigation may involve risks to national security. Instead, investigated parties must reply promptly and fully to Commission inquiries and provide all responsive information in their possession and control so the Commission can ascertain whether consumers are being protected and the nation's networks remain secure in accordance with statutory requirements and associated Commission rules.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Legal Framework

3. *Commission's equipment authorization authority.* The Act authorizes the Commission to adopt rules, consistent with the "public interest," governing the interference potential of devices capable

[1] 47 U.S.C. § 1601(b).

[2] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(B).

of emitting RF energy.[3] The statute prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale, offer for sale, shipment, or use of RF devices in the United States unless they comply with the Commission's equipment authorization rules.[4]

4. *Failure to respond to an LOI*. The Commission's authority to conduct investigations and to compel entities to provide information and documents sought during investigations is well-established.[5] Section 403 gives the Commission full authority to commence an investigation on its own motion and the "power to make and enforce any order or orders in the case" relating to the inquiry.[6] An LOI issued by the Bureau constitutes a Commission order directing the recipient to provide the specified information and documents, in the manner directed, within the stated response period.[7] The Commission has repeatedly taken enforcement action against entities that disregard orders to provide information related to potential violations.[8]

5. *National security considerations.* Pursuant to section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (Secure Networks Act), the Commission must publish and update a "Covered List" of communications equipment and services.[9] The FCC's Covered List is comprised of equipment and services that have been specifically determined, by one of four enumerated sources,[10] to pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or the security and safety of United

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[3] 47 U.S.C. § 302a(a).

[4] 47 U.S.C. § 302a(b).

[5] Section 403 grants the Commission both the authority to institute inquiries and "the power to make and enforce any order or orders" relating to its inquiries into compliance with the Act. 47 U.S.C. § 403. Section 4(i) authorizes the Commission to "issue such orders, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary in the execution of its functions." 47 U.S.C. § 154(i). Section 4(j) states that "[t]he Commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice." 47 U.S.C. § 154(j). Section 0.111(a)(17) of the Commission's rules delegates this authority to the Bureau. 47 CFR § 0.111(a)(17) (granting the Bureau the authority to "[i]dentify and analyze complaint information, conduct investigations, conduct external audits and collect information, including pursuant to sections 218, 220, 308(b), 403 and 409(e) through (k) of the Communications Act, in connection with complaints, on its own initiative or upon request of another Bureau or Office"). Furthermore, section 416(c) of the Act provides, "[i]t shall be the duty of every person . . . to observe and comply with such orders so long as the same shall remain in effect." 47 U.S.C. § 416(c).

[6] 47 U.S.C. § 403.

[7] *See, e.g.*, *Eken Group Limited*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 39 FCC Rcd 12990, 12994, para. 10 (2024), *citing Neon Phone Service, Inc.*, 32 FCC Rcd 7964, 7970, para. 16 (2017) (*Eken NAL*) ("It is well established that a failure to respond to a Bureau LOI [letter of inquiry] constitutes a violation of a Commission Order."); *Technical Communication Network, LLC*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 1018, 1019, para. 5 (2013) ("The LOI the Bureau directed to TCN served as a legal order of the Commission to produce the requested documents and information.").

[8] *Eken NAL*, 39 FCC Rcd at 12990; ABC *Fulfillment Servs. LLC d/b/a Hobbyking USA LLC & Hobbyking.com*, Forfeiture Order, 35 FCC Rcd 7441 (2020), *aff'd,* Memorandum and Order, 36 FCC Rcd 10688 (2021); *Aura Holdings of Wisconsin, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 33 FCC Rcd 3688, 3696, para. 21 (2018), *forfeiture order issued*, 34 FCC Rcd 2540 (2019); *Kenai Educational Media, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 32 FCC Rcd. 6211, 6218 (2017) (*Kenai NAL*), *consent decree ordered*, 24 FCC Rcd 4865 (2019); *SBC Commc'ns, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7589, 7599-7600, paras. 23-28 (2002) (*SBC Forfeiture Order*); *Cellco Partnership D/B/A Verizon Wireless*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 37 FCC Rcd 7799, para. 13 (EB 2022); *Net One Int'l, Net One, LLC, Farrahtel Int'l, LLC*, Forfeiture Order, 29 FCC Rcd 264, 267, para. 9 (EB 2014), *recons. denied*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 1021 (EB 2015).

[9] Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-124, § 2, 133 Stat. 158, 158-59 (2020) (codified as amended at 47 U.S.C. § 1601); *see* 47 CFR §§ 1.50002, 1.50003.

[10] *See* 47 CFR § 1.50001(b).

States persons.[11] On December 22, 2025, after receiving a "National Security Determination"[12] from an interagency body with appropriate national security expertise, the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) updated the Covered List to include "Uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS) and UAS critical components produced in a foreign country and all communications and video surveillance equipment and services listed in Section 1709(a)(1) of the FY25 National Defense Authorization Act (Pub. L. 118-159) (FY25 NDAA)."[13] In January 2026, in response to further determinations by the Department of War (DoW), PSHSB removed certain UAS and UAS critical components from the Covered List temporarily through January 2027; the removals applied to equipment on the Defense Contract Management Agency's (DCMA) Blue UAS Cleared List and to equipment qualifying as "domestic end products" under the Buy American standard.[14] PSHSB later removed specific models of covered UAS and UAS critical components from the Covered List pursuant to Conditional Approvals granted by DoW for limited time periods.[15]

6. The Commission has a statutory obligation to regulate the nation's communications infrastructure for, among other things, the purpose of national defense.[16] Given the Commission's role in protecting the communications networks from the national security risks covered equipment and services pose, it is uniquely imperative that regulatees respond to Commission orders.[17] Failure to do so obstructs the Commission's ability to investigate and, where appropriate, address these risks to national security.

B. Factual Background

7. *Company and products sold in the United States.* WaveGo is a limited liability company, organized under the laws of Delaware and registered to do business in California, that markets uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS) —also known as drones—in the United States.[18] WaveGo markets two UAS

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[11] *Id.*

[12] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 1601(c).

[13] *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Announces Addition of Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS) and UAS Critical Components Produced Abroad, and Equipment and Services Listed in Section 1709 of the FY2025 NDAA, to FCC Covered List*, WC Docket No. 18-89, ET Docket No. 21-232, EA Docket No. 21-233, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 10215, 10218 (PSHSB Dec. 22, 2025) (UAS December Public Notice). A summary of this National Security Determination is available on the Commission's website at https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/National-Security-Determination-for-UAS.pdf (Dec. 21, 2025).

[14] *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Announces Exemption of Certain Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS) and UAS Critical Components from FCC Covered List*, WC Docket No. 18-89, Public Notice, DA 26-22 (Jan. 7, 2026) (Second UAS Public Notice).

[15] For a full list of the conditional approvals, *see* FCC, *List of Equipment and Services Covered by Section 2 of the Secure Networks Act*, https://www.fcc.gov/supplychain/coveredlist (last visited June 10, 2026).

[16] 47 U.S.C. § 151.

[17] After all, as the Commission has repeatedly stated, "[i]t is obvious and unarguable that no governmental interest is more compelling than the security of the Nation." *See, e.g.*, *Protecting Our Communications Networks by Promoting Transparency Regarding Foreign Adversary Control*, GN Docket No. 25-166, Report and Order, para. 101, (Jan. 29, 2026) (quoting *Haig v. Agee*, 453 U.S. 280, 307 (1981)).

[18] WaveGo was incorporated in Delaware on December 30, 2024, and registered to do business in California on December 11, 2025, prior to the addition of foreign UAS to the FCC's Covered List on December 22, 2025. WaveGo's corporate registration information can be retrieved by searching for the Company on the business entity websites in the states of Delaware and California. *See* State of Delaware, *Department of State, Division of Corporations*, https://icis.corp.delaware.gov/Ecorp/EntitySearch/NameSearch.aspx (last visited June 12, 2026); California Secretary of State, *Business Search*, https://bizfileonline.sos.ca.gov/search/business (last visited June 12, 2026).

products: the Skyrover S1 and Skyrover X1.[19] The Skyrover website identifies several distribution channels where consumers can purchase these products, including direct purchase through the Skyrover website, an Amazon store, and various authorized retailers throughout North America.[20] Because WaveGo did not respond to the Commission's LOI, the Commission does not have access to precise information about the manner in which Wavego has marketed its equipment within the United States, including its marketing platforms and venues, the number of WaveGo products sold or when the models were marketed in the United States.

8. *WaveGo's address of record.* WaveGo applied for[21] and received two authorizations on July 2 and July 3, 2025.[22] For both applications, the Company submitted a "US Agent Letter" identifying itself as its agent for service of process in the United States.[23] The US Agent Letters listed 16192 Coastal Highway, Lewes, Sussex, DE 19958 as the address for service of process and also identified this as the Company's physical address in the United States.[24] This is the same address the Company filed with the State of Delaware for the Company's registered agent.[25] The US Agent Letters also included the email address – certification@wavego-us.com – for its U.S. agent for service of process. Each US Agent Letter was signed by Luna Zeng, Manager.[26]

9. Each of the US Agent Letters forms also included the following acknowledgement (identical for both authorizations) of WaveGo's acceptance of its continuing obligation to maintain an agent for service:

> We, WaveGo Tech LLC acknowledge the applicant's acceptance of its obligation to maintain an agent for service of process in the United States for no less than one year after either the grantee has permanently terminated all marketing and importation of the applicable equipment within the

[19] *See, e.g.*, TikTok Shop, *Skyrover*, https://shop.tiktok.com/us/store/skyrover/7494173010375443616 (last visited June 12, 2026) (marketing Skyrover S1 and X1 models, as well as battery accessories, in product listings that identify WaveGo as the seller). These drone products are often marketed as a package that includes two RF devices, the drone model and a remote control.

[20] Skyrover, *Where to Buy*, https://www.skyroverdrone.com/pages/where-to-buy (last visited June 12, 2026).

[21] WaveGo Tech LLC, Application for Equipment Authorization (FCC Form 731) (granted July 2, 2025) (seeking authorization for an unmanned aircraft, FCC ID: 2BPFE-DD001); WaveGo Tech LLC, Application for Equipment Authorization (FCC Form 731) (granted July 3, 2025) (seeking authorization for an unmanned aircraft, FCC ID: 2BPFE-RC001) (collectively, *WaveGo's Applications*).

[22] *See* WaveGo Tech LLC, Grant of Equipment Authorization (July 2, 2025) (granting authorization for drone, FCC ID: 2BPFE-DD001); WaveGo Tech LLC, Grant of Equipment Authorization (July 3, 2025) (granting authorization for remote controller, FCC ID: 2BPFE-RC001) (collectively, *WaveGo's Authorizations*).

[23] *See* 47 CFR § 2.911(d)(7) (requiring an applicant for equipment authorizations to designate an agent located in the United States for the purpose of accepting service of process); *see also, e.g.,* Letter from Luna Zeng, Manager, WaveGo Tech LLC, to FCC Authorization and Evaluation Division (June 23, 2025) (naming herself as the contact person and listing company contact information) (*WaveGo's Agent Attestation*).

[24] *See WaveGo's Agent Attestation.*

[25] *See* State of Delaware, *Department of State, Division of Corporations*, https://icis.corp.delaware.gov/Ecorp/EntitySearch/NameSearch.aspx (last visited June 12, 2026). This Delaware address is further identified in Skyrover drone listings marketed on the TikTok website. In California, WaveGo identified its mailing address and principal place of business as 2108 N Street, Suite N, Sacramento, CA 95816, which is the address of Northwest Registered Agent LLC, an entity that provides resident agent services, virtual offices, and mail forwarding. Northwest Registered Agent, *California Registered Agent*, https://www.northwestregisteredagent.com/registered-agent/california (last visited June 12, 2026).

[26] *See WaveGo's Agent Attestation*.

U.S., or the conclusion of any Commission-related administrative or judicial proceeding involving the equipment, whichever is later.[27]

This same physical address and Luna Zeng's name appear on each of the certifications issued to WaveGo as well as the test reports that WaveGo submitted to support its application for the device certifications.[28] Finally, Luna Zeng executed other documents on WaveGo's behalf in connection with the Company's certification applications.[29]

10. *Investigative history.* In September 2025, the website, DroneXL, published an article[30] that linked to a GitHub repository in which security researcher Konrad Iturbe developed an automated system to detect hardware copies of certain communications and video surveillance equipment listed in Section 1709 of the FY25 NDAA—equipment that would become covered communications equipment in December when the Commission updated the Covered List.[31] Iturbe's system searched for devices that used a unique proprietary communication protocol and identified that WaveGo's devices incorporated the same unique proprietary protocol used in the now-covered equipment.[32]

11. The Bureau opened an investigation and issued an LOI to WaveGo on May 8, 2026.[33] The LOI stated the Bureau was investigating potential violations of 47 U.S.C. § 302a ("Devices which interfere with radio reception") and 47 CFR parts 1 and 2 ("Practice and Procedure" and "Frequency allocations and radio treaty matters; General rules and regulations") and requested information to determine whether WaveGo's equipment was disguised covered equipment. Specifically, the LOI stated that the Bureau was investigating "whether models of RF equipment marketed by the Company within the United States comply with recently enacted regulations."[34] The LOI also directed the Company to provide a voucher for certain equipment "to determine the extent to which production of such equipment continues to comply with the data filed by the applicant or on file with the responsible party for

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[27] *Id.*

[28] *See WaveGo's Authorizations.*

[29] *See*, *e.g.*, WaveGo Tech LLC, Application for Equipment Authorization, FCC ID 2BPFE-DD001, Authorization Letter (June 23, 2025). Wavego's Authorization Letter authorizes SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. to act on WaveGo's behalf in all matters related to the equipment authorization. SGS-CTSC and SGS North America, Inc., which are subsidiaries of Swiss parent SGS (Société Générale de Surveillance), are both connected to the RF devices at issue in this investigation. SGS-CSTC authored laboratory test reports, while SGS North America, a Telecommunications Certifying Body, issued the grants of authorization for those devices. *See generally* 47 CFR § 2.960 (regarding recognition of TCBs). On May 11, 2026, the Commission issued notice of its intent to withdraw its recognition of SGS-CSTC as an accredited test laboratory, on the basis that the lab is owned by, controlled by, or subject to the direction of a prohibited entity, as defined under section 2.902 of the Commission's rules. *Notice of Intent to Begin Proceedings to Withdraw Recognition as an Accredited Test Laboratory*, OET Docket No. 26-111, Public Notice, DA 26-461 (May 11, 2026).

[30] DroneXL, *DJI Shell Game Exposed: Security Bot Catches DJI's Fikaxo Proxy Before Congressional Deadline* (Sept. 26, 2025), https://dronexl.co/2025/09/26/dji-shell-game-exposed-fikaxo-proxy/ (last visited June 12, 2026); *see also* DroneXL, *Spatial Hover Emerges as Newest DJI Shell Company After Fikaxo Drone Mysteriously Migrates Between Websites*, https://dronexl.co/2025/10/03/spatial-hover-dji-shell-company-after-fikaxo-drone/ (last visited June 12, 2026).

[31] GitHub, *KonradIT / dji-front-companies*, https://github.com/KonradIT/dji-front-companies (last visited June 12, 2026). *See also* UAS December Public Notice.

[32] *Id.*

[33] Letter of Inquiry from Spectrum Enforcement Division, FCC Enforcement Bureau, to WaveGo Tech LLC, c/o Luna Zeng, U.S. Agent for Service of Process (May 8, 2026) (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753) (WaveGo LOI).

[34] WaveGo LOI at 2.

equipment subject to Supplier's Declaration of Conformity."[35] The LOI stated that WaveGo had a continuing obligation to produce any and all documents and information responsive to the LOI.[36] The LOI also ordered WaveGo to provide a response within 14 calendar days after the date of the LOI, i.e., by May 22, 2026.[37]

12. On May 8, 2026, the Bureau transmitted the LOI by certified mail to the U.S. address for the WaveGo's designated U.S. agent for service of process, which is the same physical address the Company provided for itself. On the same day, the Bureau also served the LOI by email to the email address specified in WaveGo's applications for its designated U.S. agent, i.e., certification@wavego-us.com—the same email address that appears throughout the Company's application materials. The Bureau received confirmation that the emailed LOI was delivered to the Company's email address filed with the Commission.[38] The Bureau subsequently received a certified return receipt that confirmed delivery of the LOI by the U.S. Postal Service to the Company's address of record filed with the Commission.[39] Despite both email and postal delivery of the LOI, the Bureau did not receive a response to the LOI.

13. On May 29, 2026, the Bureau notified WaveGo of its failure to respond to the LOI and instructed it to provide a full response to the LOI within seven calendar days (i.e., by June 5, 2026).[40] The Bureau received confirmation that the emailed Deficiency Letter was delivered to the Company's email address filed with the Commission[41] and that the copy of the Deficiency Letter sent by certified mail was delivered to WaveGo's physical address filed with the Commission.[42] To date, the Bureau still has received no response to the LOI or the Bureau's Deficiency Letter.

III. DISCUSSION

14. We find that WaveGo apparently willfully or repeatedly violated a Commission order by failing to respond to the Bureau's LOI. This apparent violation is punishable by a forfeiture under section 503(b)(1)(B) of the Act.[43] For the apparent violation at issue here, the Bureau proposes a forfeiture of $25,000.

A. WaveGo Apparently Violated Commission Orders by Failing to Respond Timely to a Letter of Inquiry.

15. Section 503(b)(1)(B) of the Act, in part, provides that a person who willfully or repeatedly fails to comply with a Commission rule or order shall be liable for a forfeiture penalty.[44] A Commission LOI is an "order" under section 503(b)(1)(B).[45] Accordingly, recipients that fail to respond

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[35] *Id*; 47 CFR § 2.945(b)(1).

[36] WaveGo LOI at 6.

[37] *Id.* at 2.

[38] *See* Email Delivery Receipt, May 8, 2026 (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753).

[39] *See* WaveGo Tech LLC, Domestic Return Receipt, May 11, 2026 (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753).

[40] Letter from Spectrum Enforcement Division, FCC Enforcement Bureau, to WaveGo Tech LLC, c/o Luna Zeng, U.S. Agent for Service of Process (May 29, 2026) (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753) (Deficiency Letter).

[41] *See* Email Delivery Receipt, May 29, 2026 (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753).

[42] *See* WaveGo Tech LLC, Domestic Return Receipt, June 1, 2026 (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753).

[43] 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(B).

[44] *Id.*

[45] *See, e.g.*, *Neon*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7970, para. 16 (2017) ("It is well established that a failure to respond to a Bureau LOI [letter of inquiry] constitutes a violation of a Commission Order."); *Technical Communication Network, LLC*,

(continued….)

or fail to provide a complete response to a Commission LOI may be subject to a monetary forfeiture penalty.[46] Here, the Bureau issued the LOI on May 8, 2026, in which it directed WaveGo to respond in 14 days, i.e., by May 22, 2026. The Commission sent the LOI to both the physical U.S. address through certified mail and the email address WaveGo had specified for its U.S. agent for service of process. The LOI stated the continuing nature of WaveGo's obligations to respond.[47] The Bureau received confirmation that the LOI was delivered by email on May 8, 2026 and by U.S. mail on May 11, 2026.[48] Having not received a timely response from WaveGo, on May 29, 2026, the Bureau issued the Deficiency Letter.[49] The Bureau received confirmation that the Deficiency Letter was delivered to WaveGo by email on May 29, 2026 and by U.S. mail on June 1, 2026.[50] To this day, the Commission has not received any response from WaveGo to the LOI.

16. The public and national security interest implications of failing to respond to this LOI are significant. The Commission has delegated authority to the Bureau to request information, and the failure to respond or provide a complete response hinders the Bureau's ability to investigate and therefore fundamentally affects the Bureau's ability to operate.[51] This is particularly concerning when, as is the case here, the Bureau's investigation relates to an LOI target's potential covert marketing of equipment that has been determined to "pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States or the safety and security of United States persons."[52] Accordingly, we find that WaveGo apparently willfully violated a Commission order by failing to respond to the LOI.

B. Proposed Forfeiture

17. Section 503(b) of the Act authorizes the Commission to impose a forfeiture against any entity that "willfully or repeatedly fail[s] to comply with any of the provisions of [the Act] or of any rule, regulation, or order issued by the Commission[.]"[53] Here, section 503(b)(2)(D), as implemented by section 1.80(b)(10) of the Commission's rules, authorizes us to assess a forfeiture against WaveGo of up to $25,132 for each day of a continuing violation, up to a statutory maximum of $188,491 for a single act or failure to act.[54] In exercising our forfeiture authority, we must consider 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."[55] In addition, the

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Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 1018, 1019, para. 5 (2013) ("The LOI the Bureau directed to TCN served as a legal order of the Commission to produce the requested documents and information.").

[46] *See supra* para. 4.

[47] WaveGo LOI at 6, 10 (stating that WaveGo had a "continuing obligation to supplement its responses," and further stating the "***Continuing Nature of Inquiries.*** The specific Inquiries made herein are continuing in nature.").

[48] *See* Email Delivery Receipt, May 8, 2026; WaveGo Tech LLC, Domestic Return Receipt, May 11, 2026 (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753).

[49] *See* Deficiency Letter.

[50] *See* Email Delivery Receipt, May 29, 2026; WaveGo Tech LLC, Domestic Return Receipt, June 1, 2026 (on file in EB-SED-26-00040753).

[51] *See supra* para. 6.

[52] 47 U.S.C. § 1601(b).

[53] 47 U.S.C. § 503(b).

[54] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(D); 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(10) (setting the current inflation adjusted statutory maximum for a violation of 47 U.S.C. § 503 (b)(2)(D) at $188,491). *See Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission's Rules*, *Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation*, Order, 40 FCC Rcd 25 (EB 2025).

[55] 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(E).

Commission has established forfeiture guidelines that set forth base penalties for certain violations and identify criteria that we consider when determining the appropriate penalty in any given case.[56] Under these guidelines, we may adjust a forfeiture upward for violations that are egregious, intentional, or repeated, or that cause substantial harm or generate substantial economic gain for the violator.[57] We may adjust a forfeiture downward for violations that are minor, good faith or voluntary disclosure of violations, where there is a history of compliance, or where there is an inability to pay.[58]

18. For WaveGo's failure to respond to the LOI and the Deficiency Letter, section 1.80(b) of the Commission's rules sets a base forfeiture amount of $4,000 for each violation for failure to respond to Commission communications.[59] However, we have previously proposed penalties for failure to respond that far exceeded the $4,000 base forfeiture, including cases in which the targets answered some of the LOI questions, but failed to answer them completely or provide all of the required information.[60] Under Commission and Bureau precedent, failure to respond to a Commission order is a continuing violation until cured.[61]

19. Given the totality of the circumstances, and consistent with the *Forfeiture Policy Statement*, we conclude that an upward adjustment to a total proposed forfeiture of $25,000 is warranted here because WaveGo's conduct appears egregious, intentional, and continuous.[62] The Commission

[56] 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(11), Table 3 and Note 2.

[57] *Id.* § 1.80 (b)(11), Table 3 to Paragraph (b)(11)—Adjustment Criteria for Section 503 Forfeitures; *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, 17098, para. 22 (1997) *(Forfeiture Policy Statement),* recons. denied, 15 FCC Rcd 303 (1999) (noting that "[a]lthough we have adopted the base forfeiture amounts as guidelines to provide a measure of predictability to the forfeiture process, we retain our discretion to depart from the guidelines and issue forfeitures on a case-by-case basis, under our general forfeiture authority contained in Section 503 of the Act").

[58] 47 CFR § 1.80 (b)(11), Table 3 to Paragraph (b)(11).

[59] 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(11), Table 1.

[60] *See Message Communications*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 29 FCC Rcd 8214, 8217 para.11 (EB 2014) (citing *Google, Inc.,* Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 27 FCC Rcd 4012 (EB 2012)) (*Message Communications NAL*). *See also Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 25 FCC Rcd 7074 (EB 2010).

[61] *Onda Mexicana Radio Group, Inc.*, Licensee of AM Station WWFL, Clermont, FL, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 527, 530, para. 8 (EB 2014) (ongoing failure to respond to an NOV can be a continuing violation); *Message Communications*, 29 FCC Rcd at 8217-18, para. 12 (noting company's willful disregard of its obligation to comply with LOI continued unabated and that such failure to respond to FCC inquiries is misconduct that "exhibits contempt for the Commission's authority, and threatens to compromise the Commission's ability to adequately investigate violations of its rules."); *see also ADMA Telecom, Inc.*, Forfeiture Order, 26 FCC Rcd 4152, 4155, para. 8 (2011) (construing a carrier's failure to file a required document (a Form 499) with the Commission as a continuing violation until cured); *Google Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 27 FCC Rcd 4012, 4033, para. 50 (EB 2012) (Google's failures to provide information in response to LOI were continuing violations that lasted until cured); *LDC Telecomm., Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture and Order, 27 FCC Rcd 300, 302, para. 8 (EB 2012) (characterizing LDC's failure to respond to the Bureau's LOI as "continuous"); *Net One Int'l*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture and Order, 26 FCC Rcd 16493, 16496, para. 9 (EB 2011) (advising Net One that its failure "to respond fully to the LOI within ten days of the date of this NAL ... may constitute an additional, continuing violation"); *1st Source Info. Specialists, Inc.*, Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture, 21 FCC Rcd 8193, 8196-97, para. 13 (2006) (characterizing a data broker's failure to respond fully to a Bureau subpoena and a citation the Bureau issued based on that failure as a continuing violation), *forfeiture ordered*, Forfeiture Order, 22 FCC Rcd 431 (2007).

[62] *See*, *e.g.*, *Kenai NAL*, 32 FCC Rcd at 2618-19 (applying an upward adjustment for a continuing violation following a failure to respond to communications from the Commission); *see also Net One International, Net One*

(continued….)

requires equipment authorization holders to maintain an agent for service of process to ensure it may contact authorization holders. The Bureau issued the LOI and Deficiency Letter to both the email address and U.S. Postal mailing address on record. WaveGo has failed to respond to the Bureau's LOI, despite the Bureau receiving confirmation that the LOI and Deficiency Letter were successfully delivered to the e-mail address and physical mailing address on record. This continues to prevent the Bureau from investigating the serious national security risks described in the LOI, as well as potential rule violations. As we have noted in previous cases involving a failure to respond to FCC inquiries, "[m]isconduct of this type exhibits contempt for the Commission's authority[] and threatens to compromise the Commission's ability to adequately investigate violations of its rules."[63]

20. Pursuant to Section 1.80, we also consider whether there is any basis for a downward adjustment of the proposed forfeiture.[64] Compromising the Commission's ability to investigate potential national security risks is anything but a minor violation, and there is nothing in the record that meets any other criteria that would warrant a downward reduction. Accordingly, WaveGo's failure to respond to the Bureau's LOI in the circumstances presented here warrants an upward adjustment for a total proposed forfeiture of $25,000.

21. We also direct WaveGo to respond fully to the LOI within ten (10) calendar days of the date of this NAL. Failure to do so may constitute an additional, continuing violation subjecting the Company to future enforcement action.

IV. CONCLUSION

22. We have determined that WaveGo apparently willfully or repeatedly failed to respond to an agency order. As such, WaveGo is apparently liable for a forfeiture of $25,000.

V. ORDERING CLAUSES

23. Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that, pursuant to section 503(b) of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 503(b), and sections 0.111, 0.311, and 1.80 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR §§ 0.111, 0.311, 1.80, WaveGo Tech LLC is hereby **NOTIFIED** of this **APPARENT LIABILITY FOR A FORFEITURE** in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for willful or repeated violations of an agency order.

24. **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, WaveGo Tech LLC **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 288 below.

25. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, WaveGo Tech LLC **SHALL FULLY RESPOND**, not later than ten (10) calendar days from the release date of this NAL, to the Bureau's letter of inquiry dated May 8, 2026, in accordance with the delivery instructions set forth therein.

26. In order for WaveGo Tech LLC to pay the proposed forfeiture, WaveGo Tech LLC shall notify the Spectrum Enforcement Division, Enforcement Bureau, Federal Communications Commission at EB-SED-Response@fcc.gov of its 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, WaveGo Tech LLC shall send electronic notification of payment to the Spectrum Enforcement Division at

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LLC, Farrahtel International, LLC, 26 FCC Rcd 16493 (EB 2011) (*Net One NAL*), *forf. ordered*, Order of Forfeiture, 29 FCC Rcd 264 (EB 2014), *recon. denied*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 30 FCC Rcd 1021 (EB 2015).

[63] *Message Communications*, 29 FCC Rcd at 8218, para. 12 (citing *Net One NAL* 26 FCC Rcd at 16495, para. 7).

[64] 47 CFR § 1.80(b)(11), Table 3.

EB-SED-Response@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 forfeiture payments by check or money order. Below are instructions that payors should follow based on the form of payment selected:[65]

- 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 159[66] or printed CORES form[67] 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).[68] 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.

27. 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, NE, Washington, D.C. 20554.[69] Questions regarding payment procedures should be directed to the

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

[66] FCC Form 159 is accessible at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/fcc-remittance-advice-form-159.

[67] 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.

[68] Instructions for completing the form may be obtained at http://www.fcc.gov/Forms/Form159/159.pdf.

[69] *See* 47 CFR § 1.1914.

Financial Operations Group Help Desk by phone, 1-877-480-3201, or by e-mail, ARINQUIRIES@fcc.gov.

28. 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 to sections 1.16 and 1.80(g)(3) of the Commission's rules.[70] The written statement must be mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20554, ATTN: Enforcement Bureau – Spectrum Enforcement Division, and must include the NAL/Account Number referenced in the caption. The statement must also be e-mailed to the Spectrum Enforcement Division at EB-SED-Response@fcc.gov.

29. 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.[71] 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.[72]

30. **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 WaveGo Tech LLC, 16192 Coastal Highway, Lewes, DE 19958, Attn: Luna Zeng, U.S. Agent for Service of Process, and by email to certification@wavego-us.com.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Patrick Webre
Chief
Enforcement Bureau

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[70] *Id.* §§ 1.16, 1.80(g)(3).

[71] 47 U.S.C. § 503(b)(2)(E).

[72] *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).