

Exhibit 4

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June 23, 2006

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By Hand Delivery

Joseph Casey, Chief
Spectrum Enforcement Division
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Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W. – TW-B204
Washington, DC 20554

**RE: Further Supplement to
Complaint of Unauthorized Use of Radio Spectrum**

Dear Mr. Casey:

Islanet, Inc. ("Islanet"), by and through its attorneys, and pursuant to Section 1.41 of the Commission's rules, hereby submits this Further Supplement to the Complaint filed by Islanet on May 12, 2006 (the "Complaint"), which demonstrated that Neptuno Networks, Inc. ("Neptuno"), is using spectrum to provide broadband wireless service in certain portions of the 5 GHz band for which it has no authorization, and has illegally modified equipment that is not certified to operate in the new U-NII spectrum band.

Attached hereto are three studies, prepared by Islanet, which are provided to support and supplement the Complaint. Specifically, Islanet has taken measurements at three locations and has documented further evidence that Neptuno is using spectrum for which unlicensed operations is not authorized.

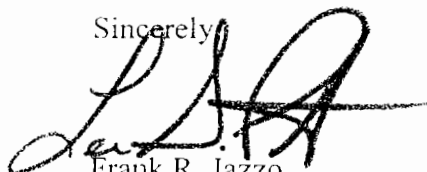
This additional information, combined with the information provided in the Complaint and the Supplement filed on May 18, 2006, demonstrates a wanton and reckless disregard for the Commission's rules and policies, and requires that the Commission immediately launch a full-scale investigation into the operations of Neptuno Networks. Moreover, if such illegal use of spectrum is verified by the Commission's staff, Islanet respectfully requests that the Commission utilize its powers under the Communications Act to order Neptuno to immediately cease all operations until it can be verified that Neptuno is using only that spectrum for which its use is authorized.

FLETCHER, HEALD & HILDRETH, P.L.C.

Joseph Casey, Chief
Spectrum Enforcement Division
June 23, 2006
Page 2

Should there be any questions regarding this information, please contact undersigned counsel.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lee G. Petro", with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Frank R. Jazzo
Lee G. Petro

Counsel for Islandet, Inc.

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Reuben Jusino, Resident Agent
FCC – San Juan Resident Agent Office – by email



Engineering Statement in Re:
Non Compliant 47 CFR 15.247 WISP Operators

Cerro Piña, PR.

Supplement

Islanet Communications, Inc.

June 08, 2006



Engineering Statement in Re:
Non Compliant 47 CFR 15.247 WISP Operators

Cerro Piña, PR

Supplement

Islanet, Communications, Inc.

Overview

Islanet Communications, Inc. learned that a competing service provider, Neptuno Networks, Inc. (herein referred to as "Neptuno") appeared to be using frequencies not available under Part 15 of the FCC rules. As this would give Neptuno an unfair competitive advantage (using frequencies essentially free from interference, as all unlicensed operators have to contend with), employees of Islanet, Inc. investigated the inappropriate usage of licensed frequencies at a communications site in Cerro Piña, Puerto Rico, in the ongoing review of the illegal use of licensed frequencies by Neptuno throughout Puerto Rico.

On 08 June 2006, an Islanet employee experienced in RF engineering, signal surveillance, and direction finding was dispatched to conduct field measurements to the Cerro Piña site (N18 09' 08.3" W66 04' 49.4"), and to document any improper frequency usage. The employee was accompanied by Agents Reuben Jusino and William Barry of the Federal Communications Commission's San Juan field office for corroboration and exploration of field data obtained from this investigation.

Equipment

Islanet personnel used an Anritsu MS2721A portable spectrum analyzer, serial number 545052, possessing a frequency range of 100 KHz – 7 GHz, was used to record frequency occupancy. The analyzer was last calibrated on 8 November 2005 with a calibration due date of 8 November 2006. An LPA-6000 highly-directional log periodic antenna (LPA), with a frequency range of 2100 – 6000 MHz, nominal gain of 5 dB, and a high front-to-back ratio was used at the input of the analyzer. A 20' low-loss RF coaxial cable was used to facilitate pointing the antenna toward observed signals of interest. Since absolute signal strength was not the subject of this investigation, no attempt to calibrate antenna gain or line gain/loss was performed; thus only relative measurements of signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs) and baseband noise floors were captured.

FCC personnel used a Rhode & Schwarz model FSH-6 portable spectrum analyzer, capable of measuring frequencies in the band of interest (5GHz – 6GHz). The analyzer was equipped with a highly-directional LPA, designed by the FCC, and exhibited a nominal gain of 10 dB and high front-to-back ratio of 25 dB.



Field Results

Table 1 below (Improper Frequencies in Use) documents the results obtained at the Cerro Piña site. All signals identified in Table 1 were sufficiently strong as to verify their transmission from the immediate site and respective antennas/emitters.

No attempt was made to demodulate the signals in order to determine which operator may have been responsible; however, in all instances the signals of interest appeared to have bandwidth and modulation characteristics consistent with the 802.11 standard, approximately 20 MHz wide, as depicted on the spectrum analyzer (see attached Figures). Moreover, it was possible to touch the antennas/emitters with the receiving antenna of the spectrum analyzer, and as such, it was possible to ascertain beyond reasonable doubt which antennas/emitters were broadcasting illegally in the licensed frequency bands as depicted in Table 1. There were seven (7) Neptuno Axxelera transceivers installed at this site, all of which were tested.

The following information was acquired: 1) the data obtained was consistent with the field data obtained by Richard P. Biby, Registered Professional Engineer, in his original report, upon which this Supplement is based; 2) there were Axxelera-type transceivers operating in frequency bands which were being used illegally in the licensed bands; and 3) visual inspection of the feedlines from the antennas/emitters indicated that the transmission and radiation equipment belonged to Neptuno.

Figures 1-6 depict spectrum analyzer screenshots from the Anritsu spectrum analyzer, with relevant data points of frequencies and amplitudes of the received signals of interest. Relevant pictures are associated with these screenshots in Figures 7-12.

Conclusion

From the gathered data, there is substantial evidence, corroborated by the FCC, that Neptuno is operating in spectra not allowed under the FCC Rules and Regulations. It further appears that these operations are not confined to a single geographic location.

Additionally, visual inspection of the installations indicated that the equipment has been in operation for some time and was not newly installed. Therefore, it is unlikely that Neptuno unintentionally used equipment recently made available for new Part 15, WISP operations. As most WISP equipment allows the user to choose which country's unlicensed spectrum to use, it follows that Neptuno intentionally chose to use RF spectra inconsistent with US and FCC rules and regulations.



**Table 1 – Improper Frequencies in Use
Cerro Piña, Puerto Rico
08 June 2006**

Name	Location	Frequency (GHZ)	Proper Use	Footnote
cer1-1h	Mast #1, N area of roof, bottom antenna Horizontally polarized	5.368 - 5.382	Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active) Aeronautical radionavigation Radiolocation	5.448B 5.448C 5.449 5.448D
cer1-1(2)	Mast #1, N area of roof, 2 nd from bottom	5.277 - 5.292	Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active) Mobile except aeronautical mobile	5.446A, 5.447F
cer1-1(3)	Mast #1, N area of roof, 2 nd from top	5.857 - 5.873	Fixed Fixed-satellite (earth-to-space) Mobile	
cer2(1a)	Mast #2, SSE area of roof	5.241 - 5.258	Aeronautical radionavigation Fixed-satellite (earth-to-space) Mobile except aeronautical mobile Earth exploration-satellite (active) Radiolocation Space research (active)	5.447A 5.446A, 5.446B, 5.447F
cer3(2a)	Mast #3, S area of roof Horizontally polarized	5.221 - 5.238	Aeronautical radionavigation Fixed-satellite (earth-to-space) Mobile except aeronautical mobile	5.447A 5.446A, 5.446B
cer4(1)	Mast #4, SSW area of roof	5.227 - 5.222	Aeronautical radionavigation Fixed-satellite (earth-to-space) Mobile except aeronautical mobile	5.447A 5.446A, 5.446B

Reference: FCC ONLINE TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

47 C.F.R. § 2.106

Revised on September 30, 2005

Page 40 and footnotes



FCC ONLINE TABLE OF FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

47 C.F.R. § 2.106

Relevant footnotes

5.446A The use of the bands 5150-5350 MHz and 5470-5725 MHz by the stations in the mobile service shall be in accordance with Resolution 229 (WRC-03).

5.446B In the band 5150-5250 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from earth stations in the fixed-satellite service. No. 5.43A does not apply to the mobile service with respect to fixed-satellite service earth stations.

5.447A The allocation to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. 9.11A.

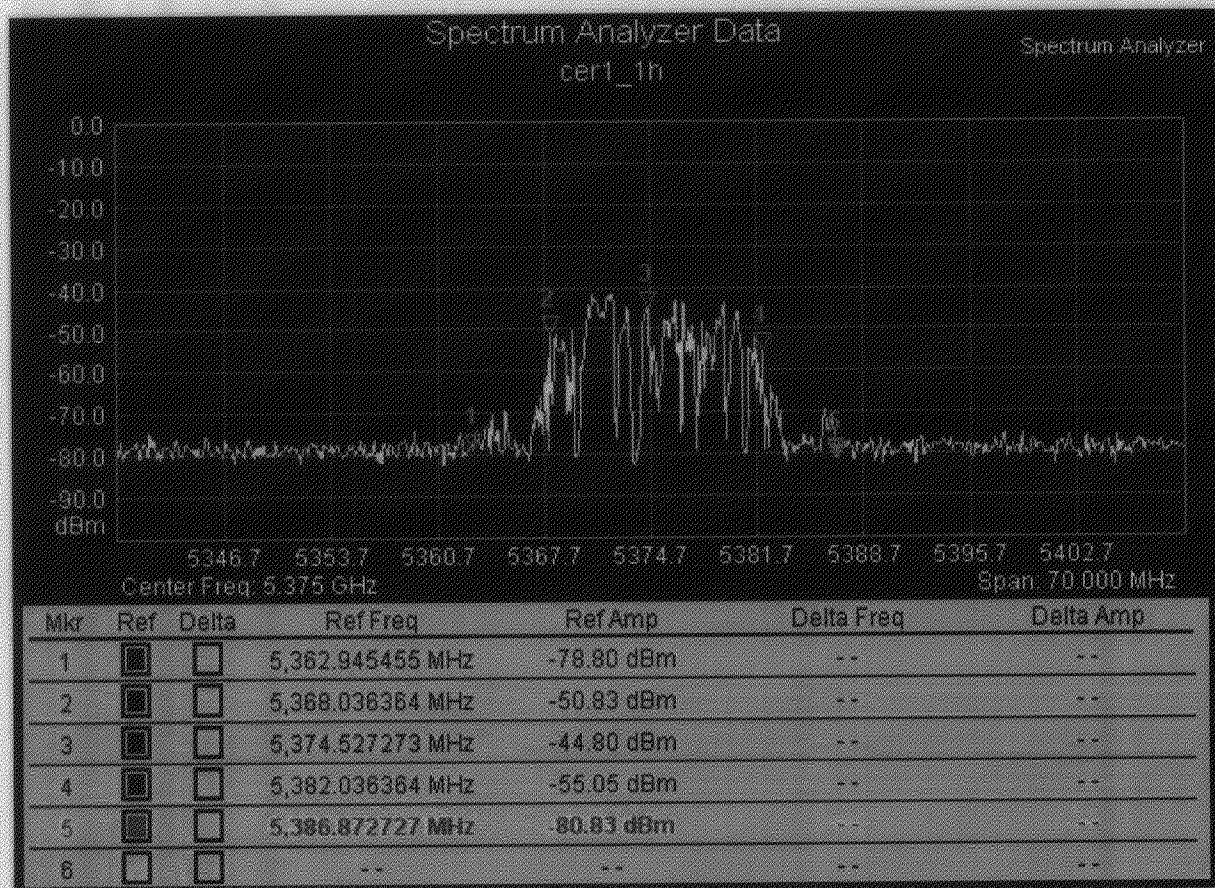
5.447F In the band 5250-5350 MHz, stations in the mobile service shall not claim protection from the radiolocation service, the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active). These services shall not impose on the mobile service more stringent protection criteria, based on system characteristics and interference criteria, than those stated in Recommendations ITU-R M.1638 and ITU-R SA.1632.

5.448B The Earth exploration-satellite service (active) operating in the band 5350-5570 MHz and space research service (active) operating in the band 5460-5570 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 5350-5460 MHz, the radionavigation service in the band 5460-5470 MHz and the maritime radionavigation service in the band 5470-5570 MHz.

5.448C The space research service (active) operating in the band 5350-5460 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to nor claim protection from other services to which this band is allocated.

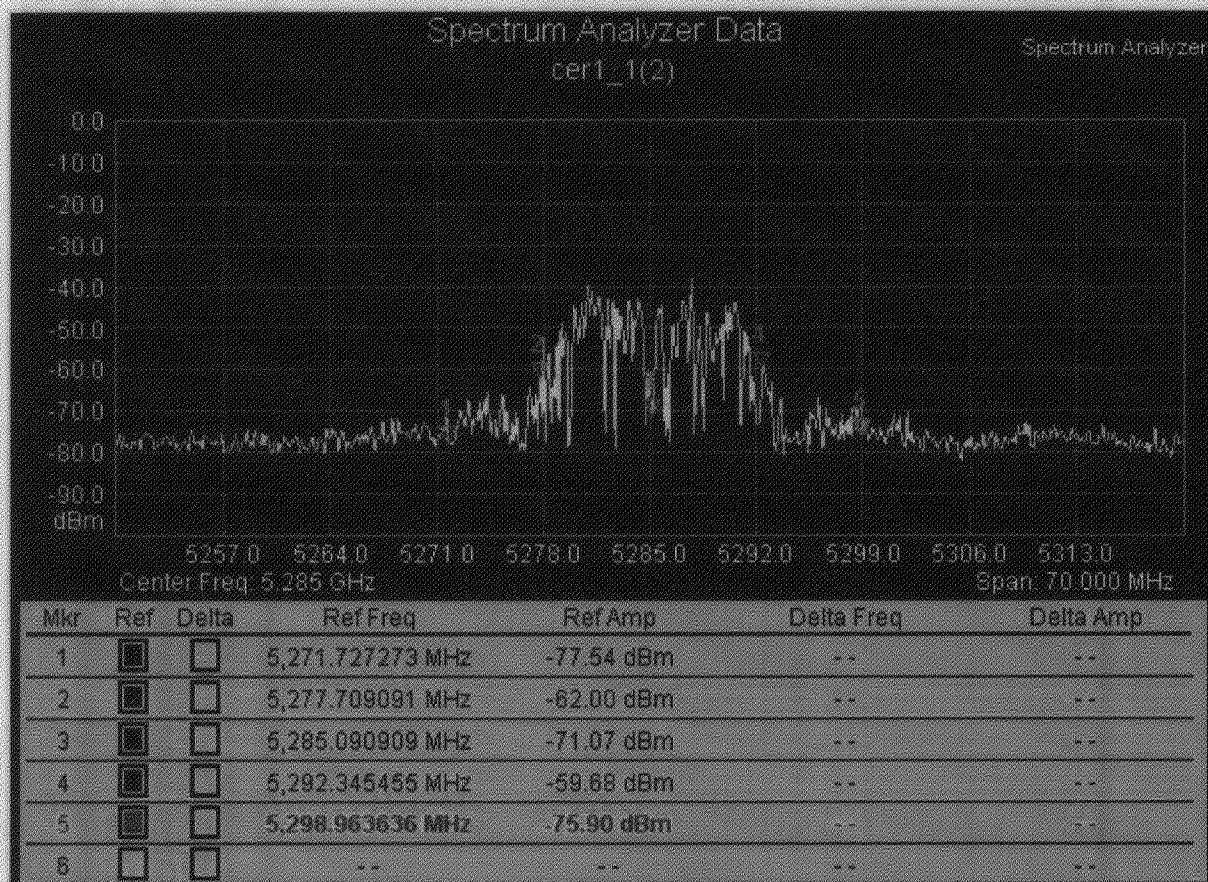
5.448D In the frequency band 5350-5470 MHz, stations in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, radar systems in the aeronautical radionavigation service operating in accordance with No. 5.449.

5.449 The use of the band 5350-5470 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.



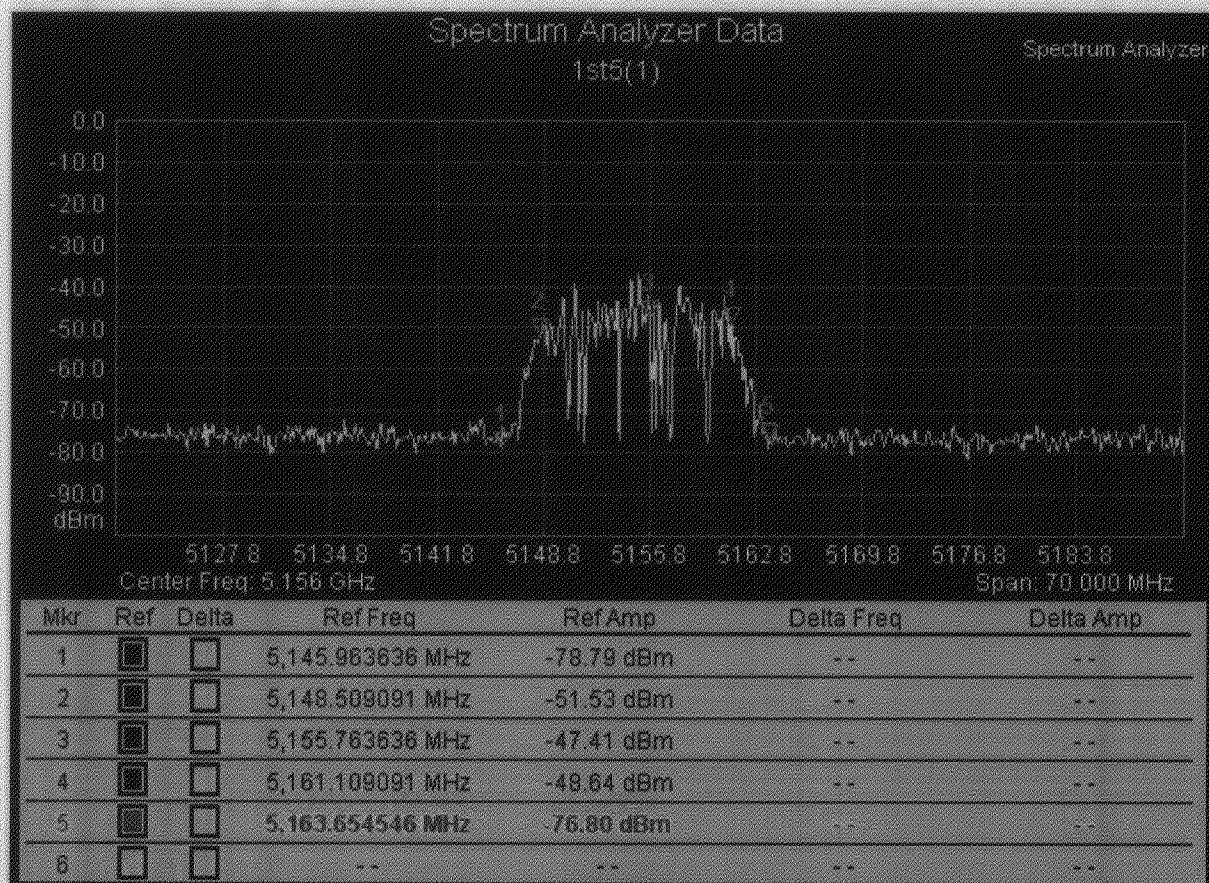
Measurement Parameters			
Trace Mode	Normal	Center Frequency	5.375 GHz
Reference Level Offset	0.0 dB	Start Frequency	5.340 GHz
Input Attenuation	10.0 dB	Stop Frequency	5.410 GHz
RBW	100.0 kHz	Frequency Span	70.000 MHz
VBW	30.0 kHz	Reference Level	0.000 dBm
Detection	Peak	Scale	10.0 dBm/div

**Figure 1 – Cerro Piña Mast 1 Antenna 1, 5.368 – 5.382 GHz.
Horizontally Polarized.**



Measurement Parameters			
Trace Mode	Normal	Center Frequency	5.285 GHz
Reference Level Offset	0.0 dB	Start Frequency	5.250 GHz
Input Attenuation	10.0 dB	Stop Frequency	5.320 GHz
RBW	100.0 kHz	Frequency Span	70.000 MHz
VBW	30.0 kHz	Reference Level	0.000 dBm
Detection	Peak	Scale	10.0 dBm/div

Figure 2 - Cerro Piña Mast 1 Antenna 2, 5.277 – 5.292 GHz.



Measurement Parameters			
Trace Mode	Normal	Center Frequency	5.156 GHz
Reference Level Offset	0.0 dB	Start Frequency	5.121 GHz
Input Attenuation	10.0 dB	Stop Frequency	5.191 GHz
RBW	100.0 kHz	Frequency Span	70.000 MHz
VBW	30.0 kHz	Reference Level	0.000 dBm
Detection	Peak	Scale	10.0 dBm/div

Figure 3 – Cerro Piña Mast 1 Antenna 3, 5.857 – 5.873 GHz.

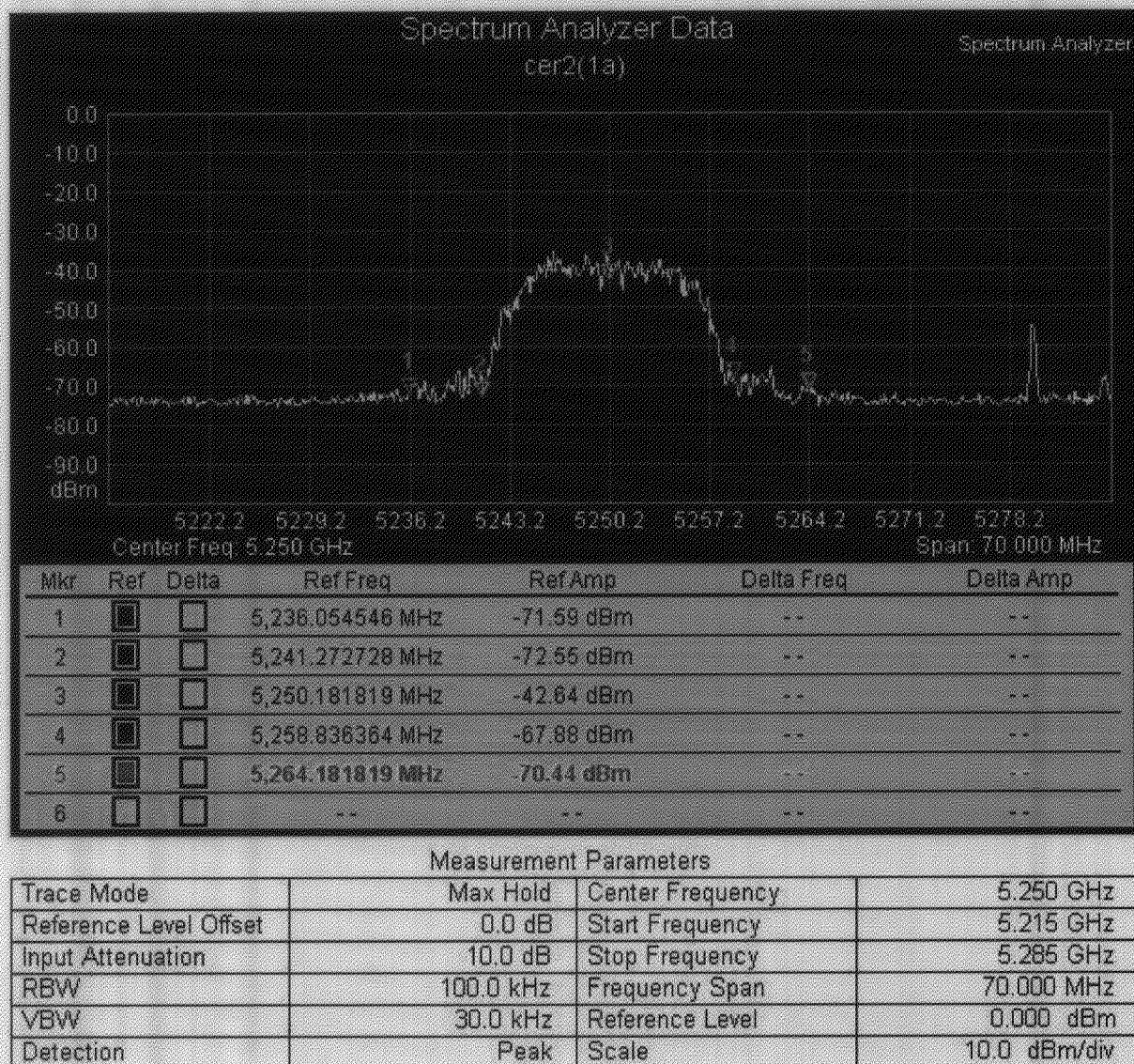
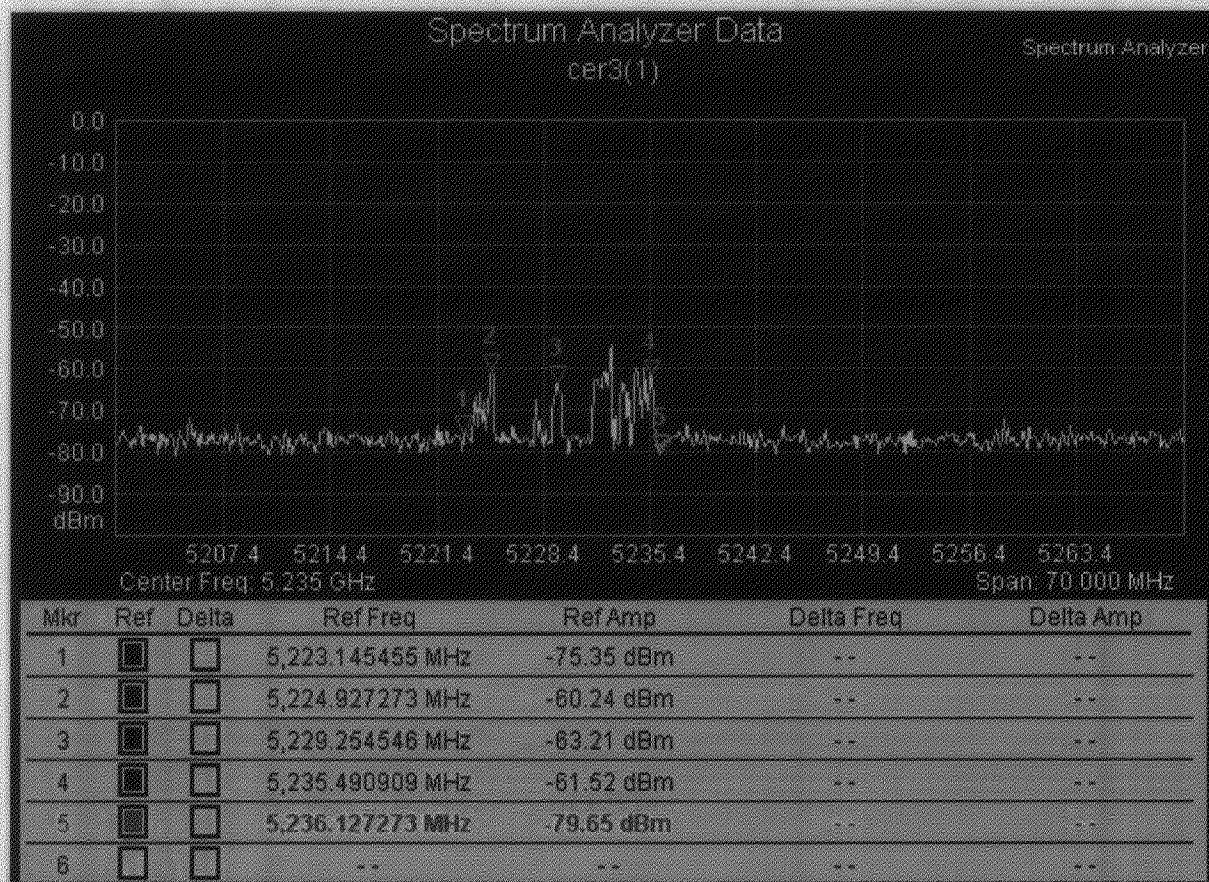


Figure 4 – Cerro Piña Mast 2 Antenna 1, 5.241 – 5.258 GHz.



Measurement Parameters			
Trace Mode	Normal	Center Frequency	5.235 GHz
Reference Level Offset	0.0 dB	Start Frequency	5.200 GHz
Input Attenuation	10.0 dB	Stop Frequency	5.270 GHz
RBW	100.0 kHz	Frequency Span	70.000 MHz
VBW	30.0 kHz	Reference Level	0.000 dBm
Detection	Peak	Scale	10.0 dBm/div

**Figure 5 – Cerro Piña Mast 3 Antenna 1, 5.221 – 5.238 GHz.
Horizontally Polarized.**

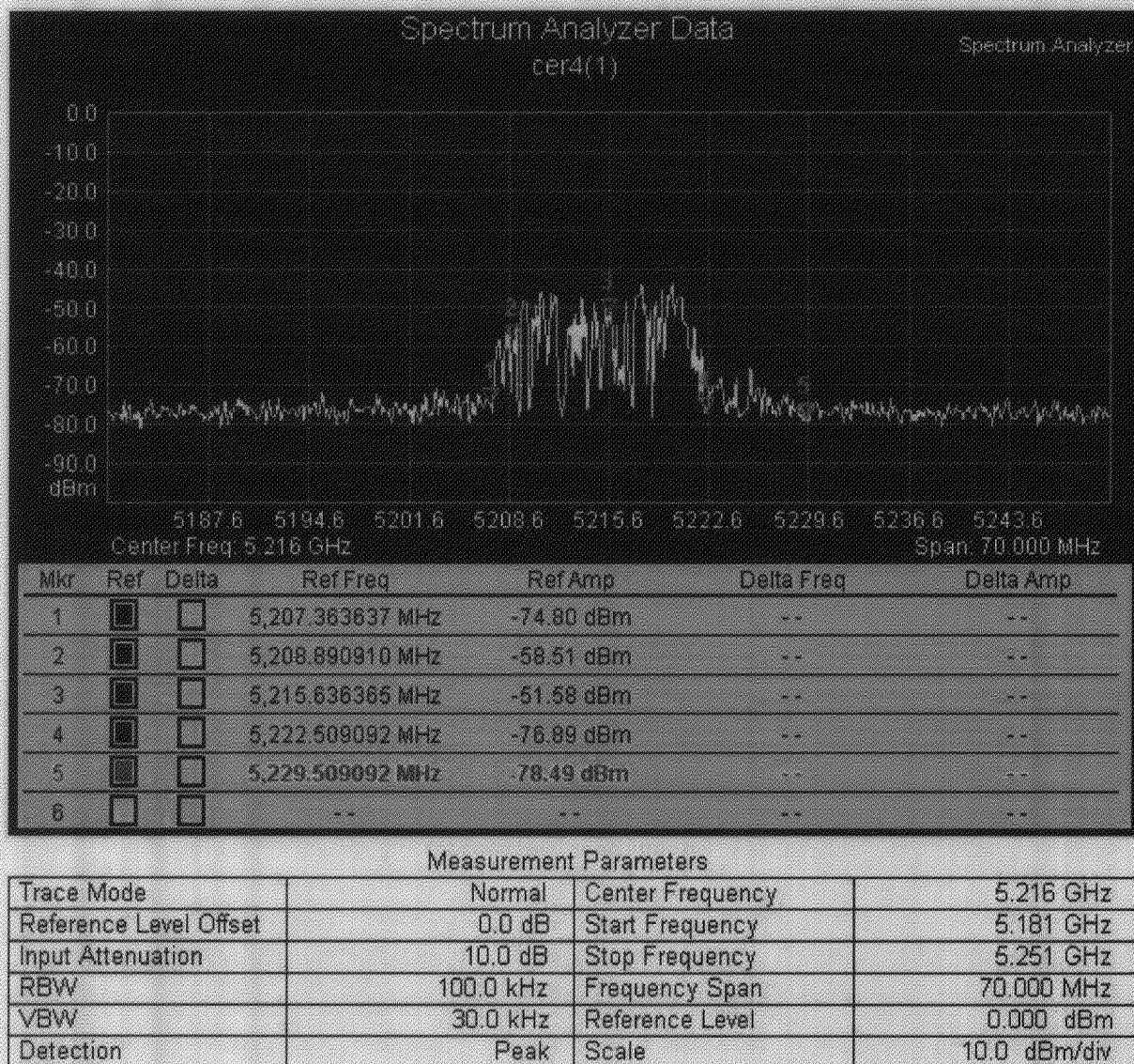


Figure 6 – Cerro Piña Mast 4 Antenna 1, 5.207 – 5.222 GHz.

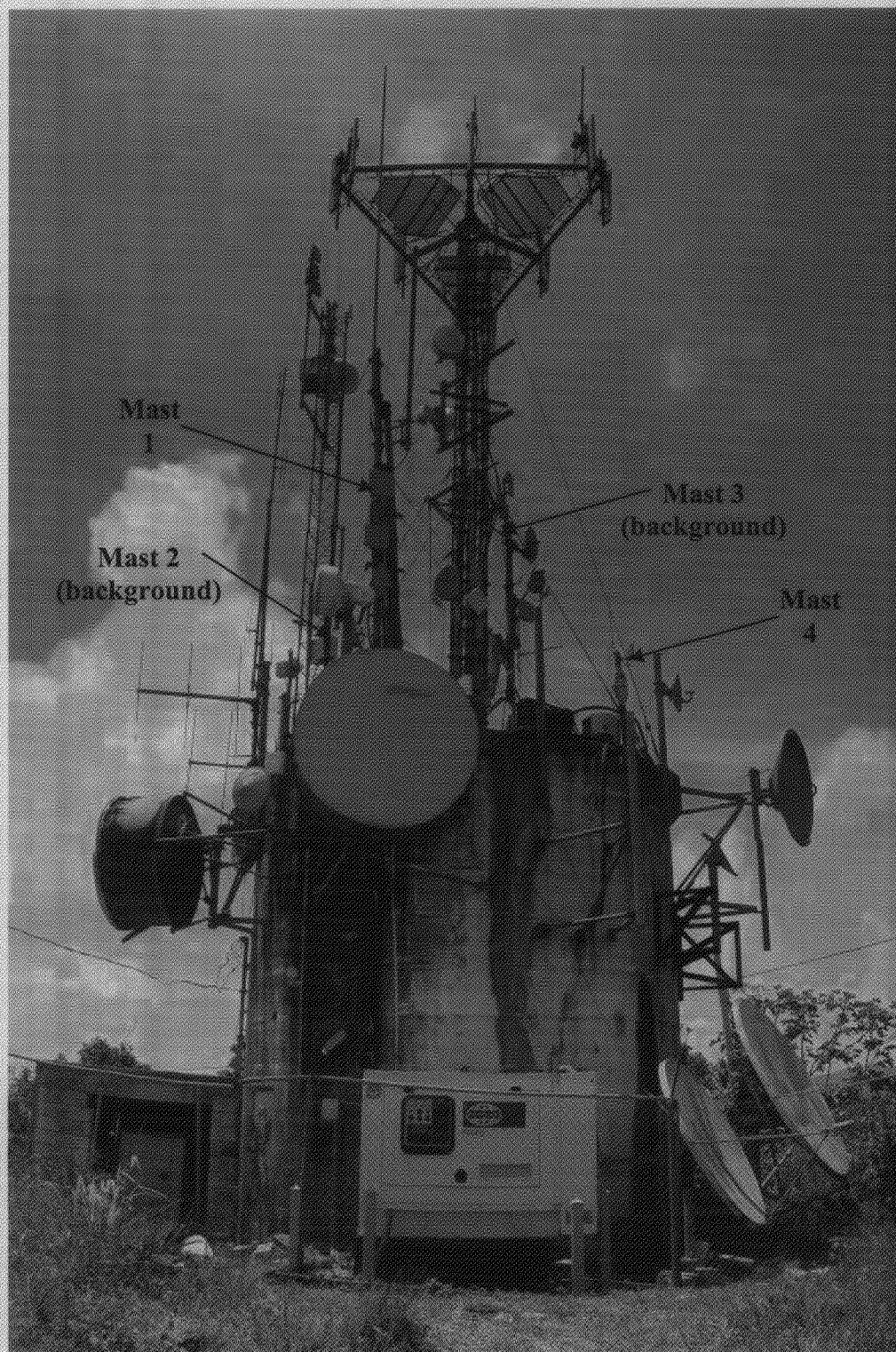


Figure 7 – Cerro Piña site.

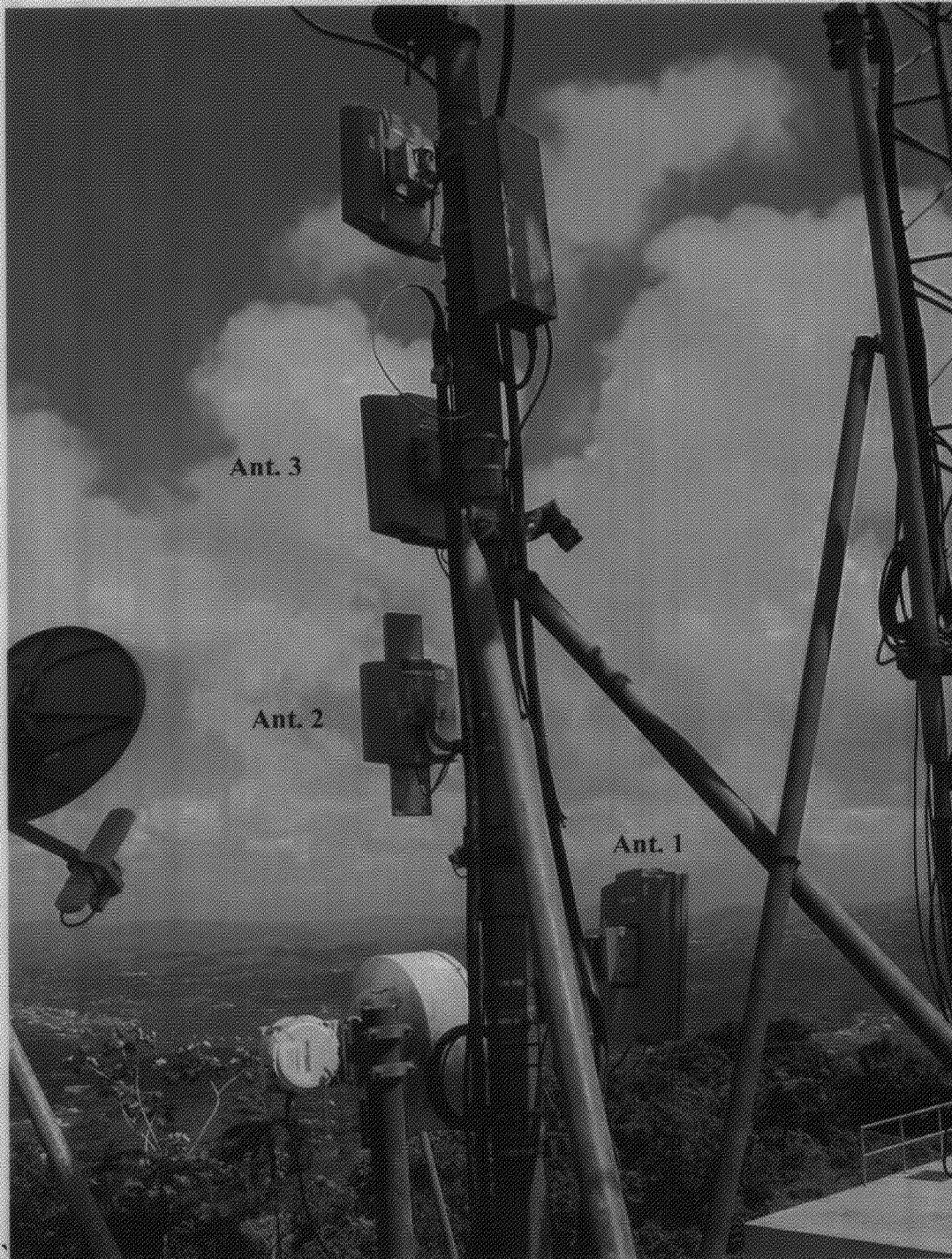


Figure 8 – Antenna mast #1.



Figure 9 – Antenna mast #2.



Figure 10 – Antenna mast #3.



Figure 11 – Antenna mast #4.



Figure 11 – Neptuneo equipment cabinet.

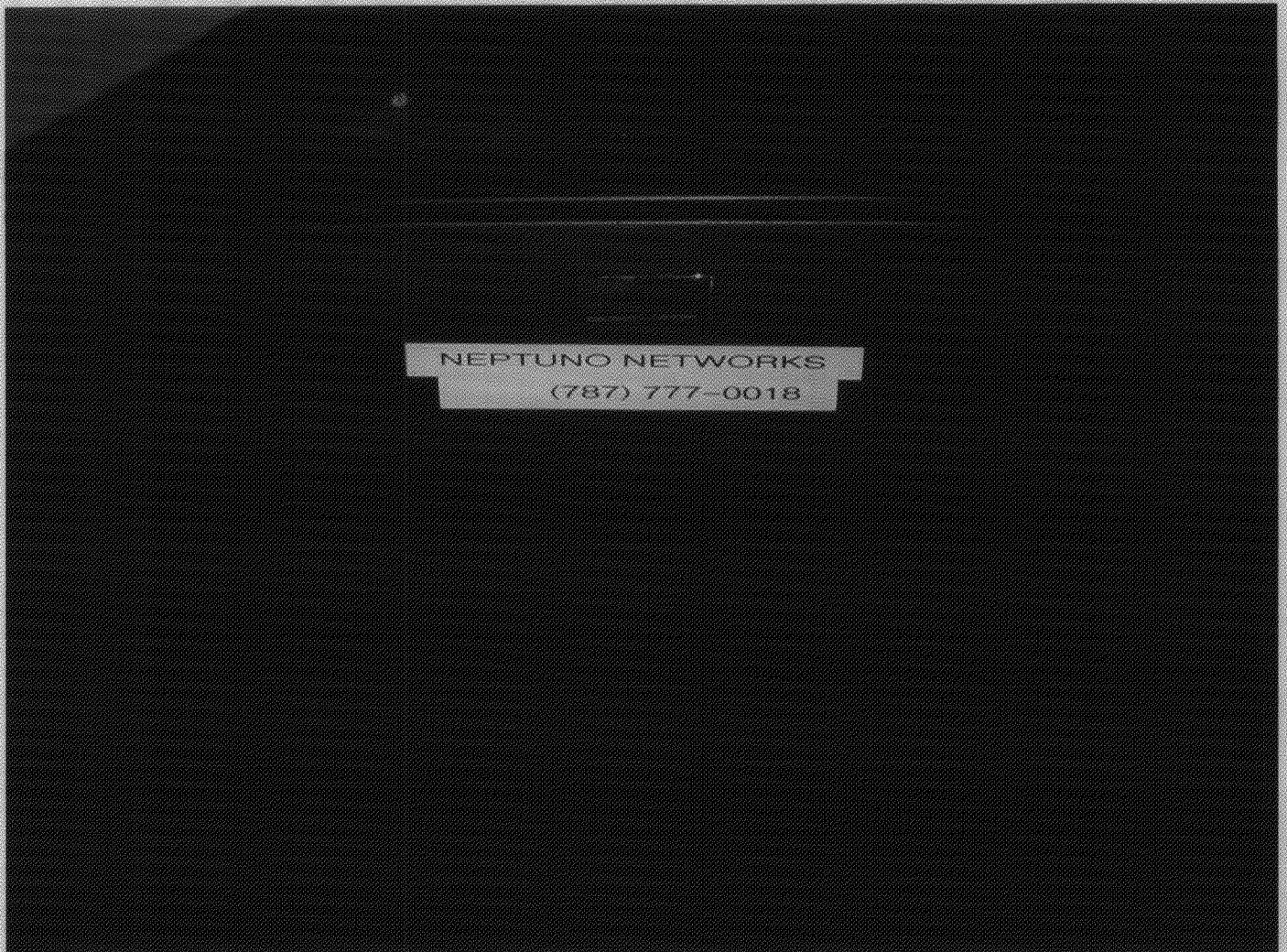


Figure 12 – Neptuno identification label.