



REGULATORY FEES FACT SHEET

Federal Communications Commission
45 L Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20554

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FY 2023 REGULATORY FEES – INTERNATIONAL AND SATELLITE SERVICES

On August 10, 2023, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) released *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023; Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, Report and Order, FCC 23-66 (*FY 2023 Regulatory Fees Report and Order*). This document is available for viewing at <http://www.fcc.gov/regfees>. **Regulatory fee payments must be received by the Commission no later than 11:59 PM, Eastern Daylight Time, on September 20, 2023.**¹ While FY 2023 regulatory fees will not become effective until the rulemaking is published in the Federal Register, regulatees, at their own discretion, may submit payments at any time before the FY 2023 regulatory fees due date.

The Commission has discontinued the use of the Fee Filer system and incorporated this payment system into the Commission Registration System (CORES). To use CORES, you need to be registered with the FCC at <https://apps2.fcc.gov/fccUserReg/pages/login.htm>. Once your FCC username is registered and verified, you can access CORES and select the option to associate your existing FRN to that username, if you have not already done so. To make a FY 2023 regulatory fee payment, login to the following website using your username and password: <https://apps.fcc.gov/cores/userLogin.do>.

Commission licensees and regulatees should consult the *FY 2023 Regulatory Fees Report and Order* for specific information concerning regulatory fee payment obligations, the regulatory fee process, and regulatory fee requirements for payment. The Commission also publishes industry-specific guidance under the heading *FY 2023 - Who Owes Fees and What Is My Fee*, which can be found on the Commission website at <http://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

This Fact Sheet applies to providers of international bearer circuits, earth station licensees, geostationary orbit (GSO) space station licensees, non-geostationary satellite orbit systems (NGSO) licensees (Other, Less Complex, and Small Satellites), non-U.S. licensed GSO space stations granted market access to the United States, non-U.S. licensed NGSO systems granted market access to the United States, and submarine cable licensees. With respect to On-Orbit Services (OOS) and Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO), more commonly known as In-Space Servicing Industries, the Commission finds that the record remains too incomplete to adopt a separate regulatory fee at this time.

Licensees and market access grantees owe regulatory fees for each license and market access grant held as of October 1, 2022, and payment is due even if a license or market access grant expired after October 1, 2022. In instances where a license or authorization is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, the fee must be paid by the party that is the licensee or holder of the authorization on the date that the fee payment is due.

If an earth station's license limits its operational authority to a particular satellite system that is not yet operational, a regulatory fee payment for the earth station is not due until the first satellite in the system becomes operational pursuant to section 25.121(d) of our rules.

Earth Stations

¹ The Commission has instituted a mandatory electronic payment policy, which means that licensees will not be able to make regulatory fee payments by check, money order, or cashier's check. Only credit card, ACH, and wire transfer payments will be accepted. Please make sure that your electronic fee payment is made and the transaction is complete by the due date for FY 2023 regulatory fees.

Who Must Pay: VSAT and Equivalent C-Band Antennas: These facilities are earth station systems comprising very small aperture terminals making up authorized networks operating in the 12 and 14 GHz bands that provide a variety of communications services to other stations in the network. Each system, authorized pursuant to blanket licensing procedures in Part 25 of the Commission’s rules, consists of a network of technically-identical small fixed-satellite earth stations which often includes a larger hub station. Entities holding these types of authorizations will be assessed a regulatory fee per authorization or registration, as well as a fee for each associated Hub Station.

Mobile Satellite Earth Stations: Mobile satellite service providers operate under blanket licenses for mobile antennas (transceivers) which are smaller than one meter and provide voice or data communications, including position location information, for mobile platforms such as cars, buses, or trucks.

Earth Station Antennas: Transmit/Receive and Transmit-Only Antennas: These licensees include private carriers and common carriers that operate fixed-satellite earth station antennas to provide telephone, television, data, and other forms of communication, including antennas used to transmit and receive and transmit-only. Also included in this category are telemetry, tracking and control (TT&C) earth stations and transportable earth stations.

Earth Station Antennas: Receive-Only Antennas: The Commission does not assess regulatory fees for receive-only earth station antennas.

Notice of Billing: Earth Station licensees will not receive a pre-completed regulatory fee bill (FCC Form 159-B) in the mail for their Earth Station licenses. A regulatory fee bill will be created and placed in CORES for payment. Earth Station licensees are also required to make regulatory fee payments for all other regulatory fees that they owe.

Fee Calculation: \$575 per license or authorization, and \$575 for each associated Hub Station.

Geostationary Orbit Space Stations

Notice of Billing: GSO space station licensees and market access grantees will not receive a pre-printed regulatory fee bill (FCC Form 159-B) from the Commission for their satellite space station authorization(s). A regulatory fee bill will be created and placed in CORES for payment. GSO space station licensees and market access grantees are also required to make regulatory fee payments for all other regulatory fees that they owe.

Who Must Pay: Entities authorized to operate satellite systems in geostationary orbit under Part 25 that provide communications between satellites and earth stations on a common carrier or private carrier basis. U.S. licensed GSO space stations and, beginning in FY 2020, non-U.S. licensed GSO space stations granted market access to the United States through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling or through Earth Station licenses are subject to FY 2023 regulatory fees.

Fee Calculation: \$117,580 per operational space station in geostationary orbit in accordance with section 25.121(d)(1) as of October 1, 2022. A fee payment is required “upon the commencement of operation of a system’s first satellite as reported annually pursuant to sections 25.142(c), 25.143(e), 25.145(g), or upon certification of operation of a single satellite pursuant to section 25.121(d).” Multiple technically identical geostationary satellites collocated at the same orbital location will be considered one station for the purpose of per-space station regulatory fee calculation.

Non-Geostationary Satellite Orbit Systems

Notice of Billing: NGSO systems and market access grantees will not receive a pre-printed regulatory fee bill (FCC Form 159-B) from the Commission for their satellite systems authorization(s). A regulatory fee bill will be created and placed in CORES for payment. NGSO systems and market access grantees are also required to make regulatory fee payments for all other regulatory fees that they owe.

Who Must Pay: Entities authorized to operate satellite systems in non-geostationary orbit under Part 25 that provide communications between satellites and earth stations on a common carrier or private carrier basis. U.S. licensed NGSO space stations and, beginning in FY 2020, non-U.S. licensed NGSO space stations granted market access to the United States through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling or through Earth Station licenses are subject to FY 2023 regulatory fees. Beginning in FY 2021, the NGSO space station category was divided into two subcategories of NGSO space stations: (a) Non-Geostationary Space Stations – Other, and (b) Non-Geostationary Space Stations – Less Complex. “Less Complex” systems are defined as NGSO systems planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations² that are primarily used for Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and/or Automatic Identification System (AIS). The remaining NGSO space stations that do not meet the “less complex” criteria are considered “Other” NGSO systems. Finally, beginning in FY 2022, a third NGSO fee category, Small Satellites, will be assessed regulatory fees. NGSO space stations licensed pursuant to the streamlined small satellite process in sections 25.122 and 25.123 of our rules are considered Non-Geostationary Space Stations - Small Satellite.

Fee Calculation: NGSO space stations – Other owe a fee of \$347,755 per operational system in non-geostationary orbit.³ NGSO space stations – Less Complex owe a fee of \$130,405 per operational system in non-geostationary orbit, and NGSO space stations – Small Satellite owe a fee of \$12,215 per license/call sign. A fee payment is required “upon the commencement of operation of a system's first satellite as reported annually pursuant to sections 25.142(c), 25.143(e), 25.145(g), or upon certification of operation of a single satellite pursuant to section 25.121(d)(2).”

International Bearer Circuits

Who Must Pay:

International Terrestrial and Satellite. Regulatory fees for International Bearer Circuits are to be paid by facilities-based common carriers that have active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2022 in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier, which includes active circuits to themselves or to their affiliates. In addition, non-common carrier terrestrial and satellite operators must pay a fee for each circuit sold or leased to any customer, including themselves or their affiliates, other than an international common carrier authorized by the Commission to provide U.S. international common carrier services. “Active circuits” for these purposes include backup and redundant circuits. In addition, whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant in determining that they are active circuits.

Fee Calculation: \$26 per active Gbps.

² The U.S. authorized earth stations include those earth stations that are or will be operating pursuant to an FCC license or have been authorized by other U.S. federal government agencies and include earth stations located on U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft.

³ Payment is required for any NGSO system that has one or more satellites operating pursuant to sections 25.142(c), 25.143(e), 25.145(g), or upon certification of operation of a single satellite pursuant to section 25.121(d), as of October 1, 2022.

TYPE OF FEE	REGULATORY FEE PAYMENT	PAYMENT TYPE CODE
International Bearer Circuits: Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier; Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier. Active capacity as of December 31, 2022	\$26 per active Gbps	2376

Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable: Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems will be paid, per cable landing license, for all submarine cable systems operating as of December 31, 2022. Capacity for calculating fees should be based on “lit” capacity.

To calculate your submarine cable regulatory fees, sum up your submarine cable “lit” capacities by cable system (on a Gbps basis), and determine your regulatory fee amount and payment type code using the table below. Enter this fee amount and payment type code in CORES at: <https://apps.fcc.gov/cores/userLogin.do>. This methodology should not distinguish between submarine cable systems operating on a common carrier or non-common basis. The licensee is responsible for determining and certifying the accuracy of the amount of lit capacity in its system. The Commission will only accept a single payment for the full regulatory fee obligation for each international submarine cable license. Therefore, for submarine cable systems with multiple owners, the owners need to determine their respective portions of the fee, and submit a single, full payment of regulatory fees in CORES. Each licensee of a submarine cable system is equally responsible for the payment of the regulatory fee.⁴ In the event of a non-payment or underpayment, the Commission will hold each and every licensee equally responsible for the regulatory fee obligation.

Submarine Cable Systems (lit capacity as of December 31, 2022)	Fee Ratio	FY 2023 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$7,680
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$15,355
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$30,705
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$61,410
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$122,815
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$245,630

International Public Fixed Radio and International (HF) Broadcast Stations

The fee categories of International Public Fixed Radio and International High Frequency (HF) Broadcast

⁴ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208, 4212, 4215, paras. 6, 17 (*Submarine Cable Fee Order*).

Stations were eliminated from regulatory fee assessment on August 18, 2009, based on the Commission’s actions in the *FY 2009 Regulatory Fees Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order* and the *FY 2009 Regulatory Fees Report and Order*.⁵ Hence, there is no regulatory fee obligation for licensees holding International Public Fixed Radio and International (HF) Broadcast Station licenses.

Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Regulatory Fee

In FY 2015, the Commission instituted a new DBS fee to be paid on a per subscriber basis. For additional guidance on how to pay this fee, please see *What You Owe – Cable Television Systems for FY 2023* Fact Sheet, which can be found on the Commission website at <http://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

SUMMARY OF FEES FOR INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

TYPE OF FEE	REGULATORY FEE PAYMENT	PAYMENT TYPE CODE
Earth Stations	\$575 per station or Hub Station	2373
Geostationary Orbit Space Stations and Direct Broadcast Satellite Service Licensees; U.S. licensed, and non-U.S. licensed space stations that have gained access through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling and through Earth Station licenses	\$117,580 per operational station	2374
Non-Geostationary Orbit Satellite Systems - Other; U.S. licensed, and non-U.S. licensed space stations that have gained access through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling and through Earth Station licenses	\$347,755 per operational system	2375
Non-Geostationary Orbit Satellite Systems – Less Complex; U.S. licensed, and non-U.S. licensed space stations that have gained access through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling and through Earth Station licenses	\$130,405 per operational system	2377
Non-Geostationary Orbit Satellite Systems – Small Satellite (per license/call sign); Space stations licensed pursuant to the streamlined small satellite process	\$12,215 per license or call sign	2378
International Bearer Circuits: Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier; Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier (active capacity as of Dec. 31, 2022)	\$26 per active Gbps	2376

⁵ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2009*, MD Docket No. 09-65, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 5966 (2009) (*FY 2009 Regulatory Fees NPRM*); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2009*, MD Docket No. 09-65, Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 10301 (2009) (*FY 2009 Regulatory Fees Report and Order*).

Submarine Cable Systems (lit capacity as of December 31, 2022)		
Less than 50 Gbps	\$7,680	2386
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	\$15,355	2387
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	\$30,705	2388
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	\$61,410	2389
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	\$122,815	2390
6,500 Gbps or greater	\$245,630	2309

* Equivalent circuits include the 64 KB circuit equivalent of larger bit stream circuits (e.g., the 64 KB equivalent of a 2.048 MB circuit is 30) and analog circuits such as 3 and 4 KHz circuits used for international services. The number of equivalent 64 KB circuits for analog television channels is given by the following table:

ANALOG TELEVISION CHANNEL SIZE (MHz)	NO. OF EQUIVALENT 64 KB CIRCUITS
36	630
24	288
18	240

<u>Actual Speed</u>	<u>in 64 Kbps Units</u>
1 T-1	24
1 E-1	30
1 DS-3	630
1 STM	1,890
5 Gbps	60,480
10 Gbps	120,960

MANDATORY USE OF CORES

All regulatory fee payors are required to use CORES for fee filing and payment via Automated Clearing House (ACH), Visa or MasterCard debit card, or credit card. Licensees and regulatees must first enter CORES with a valid username and password at: <https://apps2.fcc.gov/fccUserReg/pages/login.htm>, and follow the online prompts to review their data and submit an electronic fee payment. **The use of CORES to pay regulatory fees is mandatory, and payments in the form of checks, money orders, and cashier's checks will not be accepted.**⁶ To make a wire transfer payment, please enter CORES and submit your fee information, and then complete and fax your financial institution's wire cover memo and an electronic FCC Form 159 (or equivalent) to the Commission at (202) 418-2843, or send an e-mail to RROGWireFaxes@fcc.gov at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day)

⁶ Payors should note that this change will mean that entities that have previously paid both regulatory fees and application fees at the same time by paper check will no longer be able to do so because regulatory fees payments by paper check will no longer be accepted.

so as not to delay crediting the account. Please include your **FRN, Voucher Number, Payer Name, and the Amount of the Wire** in the wire cover memo to assist us in posting your payment quickly, and to avoid costly delays that could result in penalties and interest for missing the payment due date. Please see the following link, <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>, for information on initiating a wire transfer. Please note that most wire transfers initiated after 6:00 p.m. (EDT) will be credited the next business day. Please also note that an ACH, credit card, or MasterCard or Visa debit card transaction could take several days for the payment to be transferred from a financial institution to the Commission. **Therefore, any automated notification you receive from the Commission or Pay.gov following submission of your payment is an acknowledgement of submission, and not an acknowledgement that the funds have been received by the Commission. As a precaution, fee payors should always check their bank statements to ensure that the funds have actually been transferred to the Commission by the regulatory fee payment due date.**

DE MINIMIS REGULATORY FEE LEVEL

Regulatees whose total FY 2023 annual regulatory fee liability, including all categories of regulatory fees for which payment is due, is \$1,000 or less are exempt from payment of FY 2023 regulatory fees. Thus, if the sum total of all annual FY 2023 regulatory fees is \$1,000 or less, you are considered *de minimis* and do not have to pay FY 2023 regulatory fees. If you are *de minimis*, you will not need to report this exemption to the Commission. The *de minimis* threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees (not regulatory fees paid through multi-year wireless filings), and it is not a permanent exemption. Rather, each regulatee will need to re-evaluate and re-calculate its regulatory fee liability each year in order to determine whether they meet the *de minimis* exemption established by the Commission's annual regulatory fee order. Regulatees are responsible for calculating their total fee obligation to determine whether they qualify for this *de minimis* exemption. The Commission reserves the right to request documentation that supports a *de minimis* exemption claim.

LIMITATIONS ON CREDIT CARD TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7055.20, *Transaction Maximums*, the highest amount that can be charged on a credit card for transactions with federal agencies is \$24,999.99.⁷ Transactions greater than \$24,999.99 will be rejected. This limit applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit. Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as Visa or MasterCard debit cards, ACH debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after submitting regulatory fee information through CORES. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2023 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, available at <http://www.fcc.gov/regfees>. The *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, *Credit and Debit Card Collection Transactions* was updated on June 23, 2022, effective October 1, 2022, and reduced the credit card limit of intra-governmental transactions (government-to-government) from \$24,999.99 to \$10,000.00.

⁷ Customers who owe an amount on a bill, debt, or other obligation due to the federal government are prohibited from splitting the total amount due into multiple payments. Splitting an amount owed into several payment transactions violates the credit card network and the Bureau of Fiscal Service rules. An amount owed that exceeds the \$24,999.99 maximum, may not be split into two or more payment transactions in the same day by using one or multiple cards. Also, an amount owed that exceeds the \$24,999.99 maximum may not be split into two or more transactions over multiple days by using one or more cards. *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7055.30, *Prohibition on Splitting Transactions*.

Regulatory fee payments that exceed the U.S. Treasury limit and are rejected by Treasury, causing a payment not to meet the required payment deadline, will be subject to interest, fees, and a 25% late payment penalty.

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