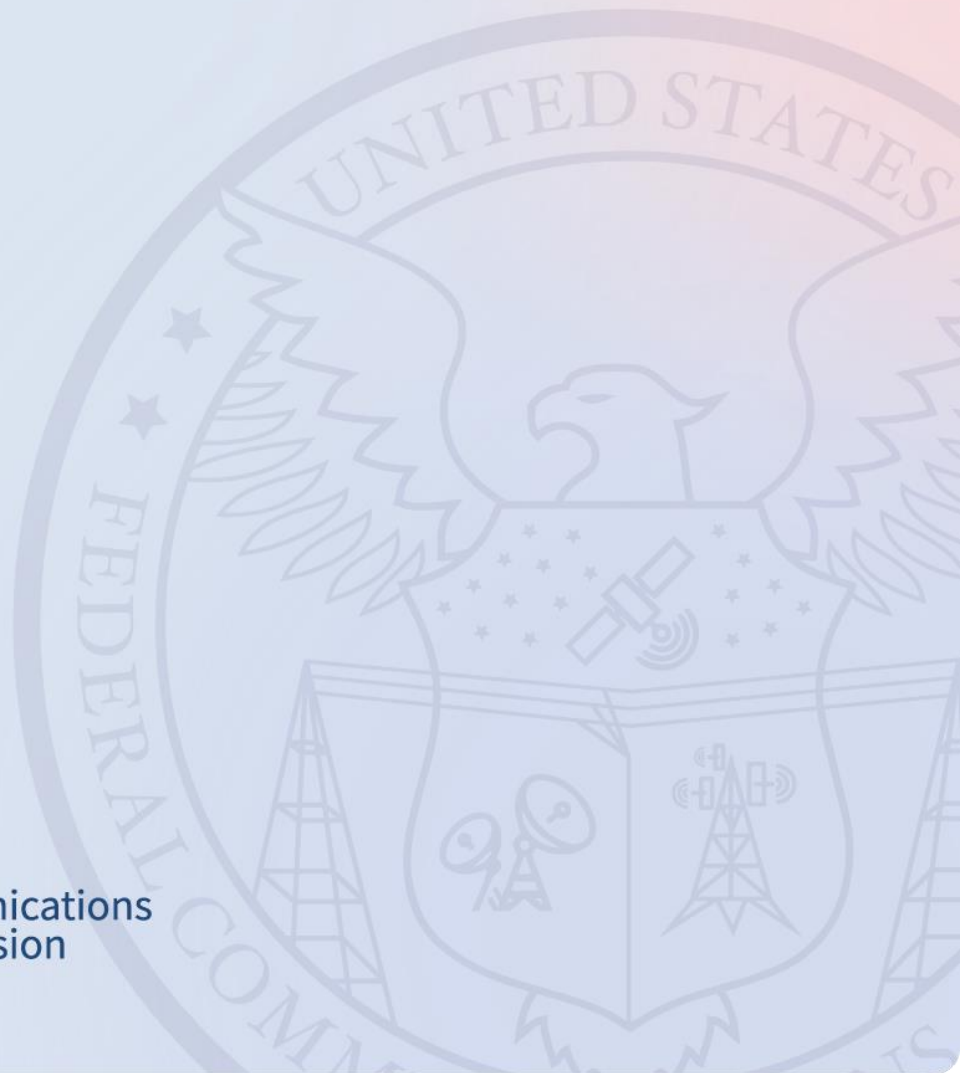


Federal Communications Commission

FISCAL YEAR 2025

Annual Performance Report

(OCTOBER 1, 2024 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2025)





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

As the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission), I am pleased to present the FCC's fiscal year (FY) 2025 Annual Performance Report. This report provides performance information about the FCC's activities over the course of FY 2025.

The FCC has moved quickly to execute an ambitious set of reforms since President Trump designated me as the Chairman of the agency in January 2025. We are advancing a Build America Agenda—a concrete plan to unleash high-speed infrastructure builds, drive down prices for consumers, and restore U.S. leadership in wireless. We are reinvigorating the agency's consumer protection work, including its efforts to crack down on illegal robocalls. We are empowering broadcasters to meet their public interest obligations. We are strengthening America's national security and advancing public safety. We are undertaking the largest deregulatory effort in the agency's history. And we are eliminating waste while improving efficiency and modernizing agency operations. The FCC's Build America Agenda focuses on a number of core priorities.

To start, the FCC is working to unleash high-speed infrastructure builds in communities across the country. We are modernizing permitting rules and cutting red tape. This includes making it easier for providers to retire slow and old copper lines and replace them with the modern, high-speed ones that consumers want. We are accelerating and simplifying the process for extending new lines across existing utility poles. And we are pursuing a range of additional steps that can remove barriers to deployment and streamline regulatory approaches. These actions will free up billions of dollars in capital that can go to work closing the digital divide.

We are restoring America's leadership in wireless by freeing up more spectrum that connects our communities and restore America's wireless leadership. In June 2025, Congress restored the FCC's spectrum auction authority after it lapsed in 2023 and created a large pipeline of dedicated spectrum, advancing U.S. leadership in wireless. To create jobs, encourage innovation, and expand high-speed connections to more Americans, the FCC is taking action to make additional spectrum available for 5G services, to include high-band, mid-band, low-band, and unlicensed.

President Trump has been clear that the Administration is ushering in a new Golden Age for space innovation in America. The FCC is following the White House's lead. We are looking to give the private sector a predictable regulatory framework by focusing on four main principles: speed, simplicity, security, and satellite spectrum abundance. We are already clearing out application backlogs and standardizing procedures in furtherance of that agenda.

Strengthening the nation's telecom workforce is important to the FCC. Over the last year, many communications providers have committed to a range of workforce reforms that will result in a more sustainable environment for America's tower and telecom crews. Providers are now adopting faster payment cycles and fairer pricing metrics. They are minimizing layers of subcontracting, which will

allow for greater oversight of crews and stronger safety protections. And they are closing loopholes that allowed foreign, fly-by-night groups to swoop in and undercut U.S. crews. The FCC will continue to look out for American workers.

The FCC has been working hard to reinvigorate and modernize our consumer protection work. The issue the FCC hears about the most through consumer complaints is illegal robocalls. And on this front, the FCC has started a new campaign to tackle illegal robocalls at every point in the call path. We are focusing on prevention—stopping bad actors from ever originating calls in the first place. We are pushing carriers to block more illegal robocalls before they reach consumers. We are giving consumers better tools to distinguish legitimate calls from scams. We are looking to curb scam calls that originate outside of the United States by deterring the use of U.S. area codes for calls originating overseas. And we are stepping up enforcement to make sure every provider doing business in the U.S. takes proactive steps to mitigate robocalls. Our work on consumer protection matters also includes our efforts to help Americans access the right resources during a time of crisis. This year, for instance, we adopted rules requiring wireless providers to develop the capability to transmit georouting data when someone sends a text to 988. This means that someone reaching out for help during a crisis will get the localized help they need.

The FCC is working to empower local broadcasters to serve the public interest and meet the needs of their communities. Broadcasters are required by both the Communications Act and the terms of their FCC-issued licenses to operate in public interest. This sets them apart from cable channels, podcasts, streaming services, social media, and countless other types of distributors that have no public interest obligation. The FCC’s broadcast hoax rule, its news distortion policy, its political equal opportunity regulation, its prohibition on obscene, indecent, and profane content, its localism requirements—all of those and more apply uniquely to broadcasters. Congress has instructed the FCC to enforce public interest requirements on broadcasters. The FCC is going to continue its efforts to empower local broadcasters to meet their public interest obligations.

The FCC has significantly ramped up its efforts this year to promote our country’s national security and advance public safety. Earlier this year, we stood up a new Council on National Security within the FCC to leverage all of the agency’s authorities, expertise, and relevant workstreams to counter the threats posed by foreign adversaries, including the government of China. The FCC cracked down on what we call “Bad Labs”—labs that review and approve electronics for use in the United States, but are owned or controlled by foreign adversary governments. The Council on National Security also executed Operation Clean Carts, which worked with e-commerce platforms to take down millions of listings of devices on the FCC’s Covered List or otherwise prohibited for sale in the United States. The FCC adopted new rules on undersea cable security, following President Trump’s America First Investment Policy Memorandum. In those rules, we took action to unleash the build out of undersea cables to ensure the U.S. leads the world on Artificial Intelligence (AI) infrastructure, while mitigating threats to undersea cables from foreign adversaries. And most recently, in the wake of SALT Typhoon, the FCC has worked directly with carriers to ensure that they are adapting their

cybersecurity practices and hardening their networks against future attacks, including by working with federal partners like the FBI, NSA, and CISA to receive technical assistance on networks, rapidly share information, and working together to strengthen cyber defenses.

Beyond threats from foreign adversaries, the FCC also continues to foster network resilience in the face of natural disasters. We began the process of a ground-up re-examination of the national alert and warning systems, including the Emergency Alert System and Wireless Emergency Alerts. The underlying frameworks of these systems are 31 and 13 years old, respectively, so it is important to ensure the FCC is leveraging the latest technology to save lives. The FCC has also worked to strengthen and modernize our Nation's public safety systems. The FCC proposed requirements to improve location precision for 911 callers in multistory buildings. We also moved forward with a proposal that would make the transition from legacy 911 to Next Generation (NG) 911 effective and reliable without creating new vulnerabilities in critical public safety networks.

The FCC is also undertaking the largest deregulatory initiative in the agency's history. The FCC launched an effort titled "In Re: Delete, Delete, Delete." Since then, the FCC has been reviewing every rule, regulation, and guidance document for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary regulatory burdens, and we sought feedback from stakeholders to get their perspectives as well. To date, the FCC has removed or teed up for removal 1,108 rules and regulations, 134,928 words, and 312 pages of the Code of Federal Regulations. The FCC has also worked to close out inactive dockets and has terminated a record 2,048 inactive proceedings. These initiatives further the Commission's goal of promoting good governance, increasing efficiency, and modernizing agency processes. In improving efficiencies at the FCC, we generated millions of dollars in savings by eliminating or modifying unnecessary contracts.

As you can tell, the FCC and its hardworking staff have been moving fast to deliver great results for the American people this year. As we wrapped up FY 2025, I thank the Commission staff for their dedication, commitment to excellence, and hard work and very much look forward to the great results that this FCC team will deliver over the coming years.

Brendan Carr, Chairman

ABOUT THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Mission

The FCC regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. The Commission is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing America's communications laws, regulations, and advancing technological innovation.

Leadership

The current Commission has three Commissioners. The current Chairman and the Commissioners are:

- Chairman Brendan Carr
- Commissioner Anna Gomez
- Commissioner Olivia Trusty

Organizational Structure

The FCC is organized by function. There are seven Bureaus and eleven Offices. The Bureaus and the Offices develop and administer the FCC's policies and regulations, process applications for licenses to operate facilities and provide communications services; analyze complaints from consumers and other licensees; conduct investigations; develop and implement regulatory programs; inform and educate consumers and conduct outreach, and organize and participate in hearings, workshops, conferences, webinars and other events. Generally, the Offices provide specialized support services. The Bureaus and Offices are:

Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau (CGB) develops and implements the Commission's consumer policies, including disability access. CGB serves as the public face of the Commission through outreach and education, as well as through the consumer center, which is responsible for responding to consumer inquiries and complaints. CGB also maintains collaborative partnerships with state, local and Tribal governments in critical areas such as emergency preparedness and implementation of new technologies.

Enforcement Bureau (EB) is responsible for ensuring regulated entities comply with the Communications Act, its implementing regulations, and various licensing terms and conditions. It conducts nonpublic investigations that involve: consumer protection and national security; privacy, data protection, cybersecurity, and supply chain integrity; public safety, emergency services, and harmful interference; targeting fraud in critical FCC funded and administered programs; and fair competition and equal opportunities.

Media Bureau (MB) plays a key role in promoting innovation in the media marketplace, as it develops, recommends, and administers the policy and licensing programs relating to the media

industry, including cable television, broadcast television, and radio. It also handles post-licensing matters for satellite services and releases public reports on the data collected from the industry.

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) promotes the public's access to reliable 911, emergency alerting, and first responder communications. PSHSB does this by developing and implementing policies, consistent with the FCC's statutory authority, to ensure that our Nation's first responders and the American public have access to effective and reliable communications, and by collaborating with Federal government partners responsible for protecting the Nation's communications infrastructure.

Space Bureau (SB) plays a key role in advancing the Commission's Space Innovation Agenda to meet the needs of the next generation Space Age. The Bureau promotes a competitive and innovative global communications marketplace by leading policy and licensing matters related to satellite and space-based communications and activities. Among its responsibilities, the Bureau: leads complex policy analysis and rulemakings; authorizes satellite and earth station systems used for space-based services; streamlines regulatory processes to provide maximum flexibility for operators to meet customer needs; and fosters the efficient use of scarce spectrum and orbital resources. SB also serves as the FCC's focal point for coordination with other U.S. government agencies on matters of space policy and governance, and collaborates with the Office of International Affairs (OIA) for consultations with other countries, international and multi-lateral organizations, and foreign government officials that involve satellite and space policy matters.

Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) advises and makes recommendations to the Commission, or acts for the Commission under delegated authority, in matters pertaining to the regulation and licensing of wireless communications services, devices, facilities, and electromagnetic spectrum resources. The Bureau develops and recommends policy goals, objectives, programs, and plans for the Commission on matters concerning wireless communications and electromagnetic spectrum resources, drawing upon relevant economic, technological, legislative, regulatory, and judicial information and developments. Such matters include the following: addressing present and future wireless communications and spectrum needs in the United States; establishing rules and procedures that will support the deployment of 5G and the next generations of service by a variety of mobile providers; promoting access, efficiency, and innovation in the use of the electromagnetic spectrum through licensing procedures and policies; and promoting investment in wireless communications infrastructure, including broadband.

Wireline Competition Bureau (WCB) is the FCC's home for policies and programs focused on closing the digital divide and accelerating the transition to next-generation communications networks. Dedicated staff are committed to making available to everyone an internet that is fast, open, and fair. Through the FCC's funding programs, WCB supports carriers to help provide reliable access to affordable broadband and voice services for rural and urban households, schools and libraries, and rural health care providers. By implementing Congressional initiatives, WCB

establishes rules to foster competition, encourage broadband deployment, protect consumers, and protect national security.

Office of Administrative Law Judges (ALJ) is composed of one judge (and associated staff) who presides over hearings and issues decisions on matters referred by the FCC.

The Office of Communications Business Opportunities (OCBO) promotes competition and innovation in telecommunications ownership and information services. The Office also supports opportunities for small businesses, as well as women-owned and minority-owned communications businesses.

Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA) is responsible for expanding and deepening the use of economic analysis into Commission policy making, for enhancing the development and use of auctions, and for implementing consistent and effective agency-wide data practices and policies.

Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) advises the FCC on technical and engineering matters and develops and administers Commission decisions regarding spectrum allocations. OET also grants equipment authorizations, experimental licenses, and special temporary operation authority.

Office of the General Counsel (OGC) serves as the FCC's chief legal advisor and representative.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is a statutorily created independent entity whose mission is to detect and deter waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct in FCC programs and personnel, and to promote economy and efficiency in those programs.

Office of International Affairs (OIA) is responsible for the Commission's engagement of foreign and international regulatory authorities, including multilateral and regional organizations.

Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) serves as the liaison between the FCC and Congress, as well as other Federal agencies.

Office of the Managing Director (OMD) administers and manages the FCC.

Office of Media Relations (OMR) informs the media of FCC decisions and serves as the FCC's main point of contact with the media.

Office of Workplace Diversity (OWD) ensures that the FCC provides employment opportunities for all persons regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, religion, age, disability, or sexual preference.

Additional information on specific Bureau and Office responsibilities can be found in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations and on the Commission’s web site at: <http://www.fcc.gov>.

Organization Chart

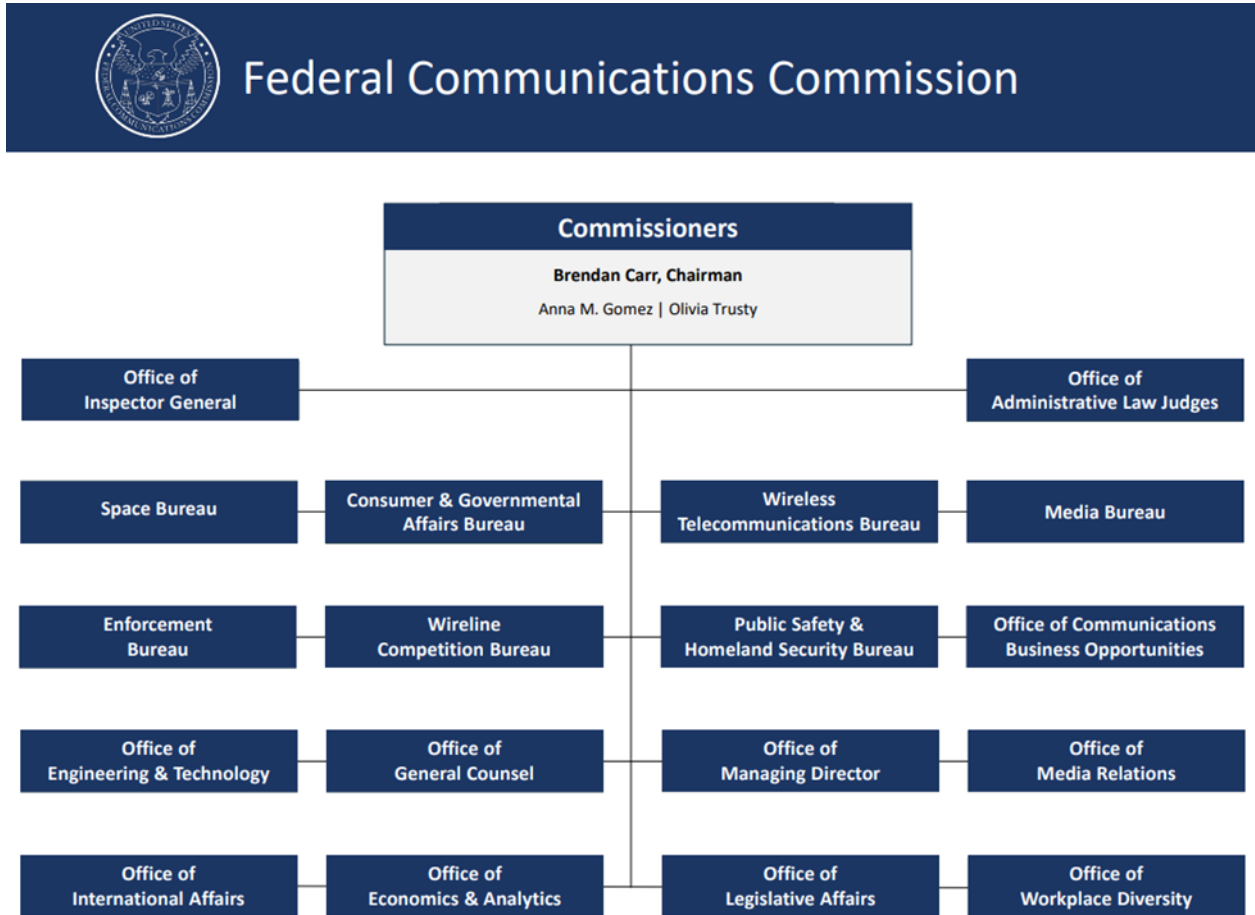


Figure 1: FCC Organizational Chart

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The FCC, in accordance with its statutory authority and in support of its mission, has established four strategic goals. They are:

Strategic Goal 1: Accelerate High-Speed Internet Builds

The FCC must promote a pro-growth agenda to unleash the U.S. economy and give all Americans a fair shot at next-generation connectivity. Maintaining and extending U.S. leadership in wireless communications is fundamental to that effort. Getting spectrum policies right translates directly into bringing Americans across the digital divide, creating jobs, and growing the U.S. economy. Through our spectrum auction authority, the FCC will enable greater and more intensive use of spectrum—particularly prime, mid-band spectrum—to harness the promise of new wireless technologies. The FCC must also cut red tape to help ensure that providers roll out upgraded, high-speed networks to more Americans on a faster timeline. The FCC must utilize the full complement of its capabilities to free up unused and underutilized spectrum to serve as a catalyst for innovation and growth.

Strategic Goal 2: Promote National Security and Public Safety

The U.S. continues to face persistent threats from foreign adversaries that explore ways to breach our networks, devices, and technology ecosystem. The FCC plays a vital role in safeguarding national security by protecting U.S. communications networks from equipment and services that pose national security risks, and by ensuring the resiliency of our critical communications networks. To safeguard and strengthen U.S. communications networks, the FCC must take concrete actions to address the human, technological, and natural threats and hazards jeopardizing the safety and prosperity of Americans and American companies. The Commission must bring to bear the full range of its regulatory, investigatory, and enforcement authorities and capabilities to maintain awareness of and respond to threats and hazards, align America's technological and national security priorities, and do its part to promote the security and stability of the Nation. Also, America's leadership in wireless deployment and standard setting is critical to our geopolitical leadership and national security. It ensures next-generation wireless services develop in ways that will benefit our innovators and interests—rather than regimes that seek to diminish America's standing in the world.

The Commission also has a responsibility to promote the public's access to 911, public safety, ensure the American people have the means to communicate during major events and disasters, and ensure that first responders and emergency managers have access to reliable communications to facilitate emergency response. The FCC develops and implements policies to ensure that our Nation's first responders and the American public have access to effective and reliable communications. The FCC supports public safety entities to protect the safety of life and property and to safeguard the Nation's security. To that end, the FCC develops rules and policies to ensure that the public safety community in the U.S. uses the limited spectrum resource to serve the public with freedom from harmful interference, access to the latest technologies, and minimal regulatory constraints. The FCC also engages Canada and Mexico to develop cross-border spectrum and frequency use agreements to promote efficient use of spectrum by U.S. public safety agencies and commercial operators offering services to public safety agencies in the border areas. The FCC also works closely with other U.S. government agencies and its international counterparts to help build international coalitions

regionally and globally to lead secure network initiatives, protect the communications supply chain, and minimize security vulnerabilities of interconnected global communications infrastructure.

Strategic Goal 3: Protect Consumers and Promote Free Speech

Advancements in communications services and technologies have created new challenges for American consumers. The FCC will continue to prioritize consumer protection and empower consumer choice in a rapidly changing communications landscape. The FCC will pursue effective enforcement and new approaches to protect consumers from illegal calls, phone-based scams, and other marketplace trends that affect consumers. The FCC will work to pursue policies that protect free speech and access to information, including efforts to foster media competition and ensure access to local news sources. The FCC must also continue to ensure the availability of quality, functionally equivalent communications services to persons with disabilities.

Strategic Goal 4: Enhance Efficiency, Accountability, and Reduce Waste

The FCC will unleash prosperity through deregulation and ensure that they are efficiently delivering great results for the American people. The FCC will manage and direct the organization's resources consistent with Administration policies and the authorities provided by Congress.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: ACCELERATE HIGH-SPEED INTERNET BUILDS

- Launched the FCC’s Build America Agenda.
- Streamlined the process for retiring decades-old copper networks so that providers can transition consumers to new, high-speed networks on a faster timeline.
- Proposed a systematic overhaul of the FCC’s outdated environmental and historic permitting rules that slow down wireless and space infrastructure builds.
- Updated pole attachment rules to make broadband deployment faster and more efficient. The new rules promote collaboration between broadband providers and utility pole owners, reduce delays, and help accelerate high-speed internet access nationwide.
- Eliminated barriers to satellite infrastructure builds, including clarifying the limited scope of current restrictions, opening a new proceeding to delete those antiquated and burdensome restrictions altogether, and adopting reforms to pave the way for neutral-host ground stations. The backlog of pending applications was cut by half in 2025.
- Axed a proposal to increase environmental regulatory burdens on tower builds.
- Waived unnecessary requirements that kicked in whenever a provider stopped offering a legacy service to new customers.
- Waived costly and excessive notice requirements in cases where they provide no demonstrable benefit, such as network change disclosure filings.
- Approved Verizon’s \$20 billion acquisition of Frontier, and Metronet’s transfer of five subsidiaries to T-Mobile. These transactions unleash billions of dollars in new infrastructure builds, and deliver significant wins for America’s tower and telecom crews.
- Proposed a range of reforms to preempt unlawful state and local permitting barriers to towers and other wireless infrastructure, including those that will be critical to AI. These reforms build off highly successful initiatives during President Trump’s first term, which paved the way for America’s 5G leadership.
- Kicked off a new inquiry that, for the first time, seeks to identify and preempt illegal state and local regulations that prevent fiber, cable, and other wireline builds.
- Deleted nearly 400 wireline and 400 wireless regulations that are obsolete, unused, or duplicative.
- Advanced 5G and 6G leadership by executing on a massive spectrum pipeline to deliver 800 megahertz of spectrum by 2034 set out in President Trump’s Working Families Tax Cut Act, which also restored the FCC’s auction authority.

- Proposed to auction up to 180 megahertz of prime, mid-band spectrum in the Upper C-band by July 2027—exceeding the 100 MHz minimum set by Congress.
- Adopted rules and announced the 2026 auction of low-band, AWS-3 spectrum that covers 200 markets and hundreds of millions of Americans.
- Established sharing rules for 600 megahertz in the 37 GHz band, ideal for fixed wireless and the Internet of Things.
- Moved large swaths of underused spectrum into the hands of those who can put it to productive use quickly, including AT&T and SpaceX’s agreement to purchase 110 megahertz of underused spectrum nationwide.
- Approved transactions that will deliver more investment and network capacity, including T-Mobile and AT&T’s acquisition of US Cellular’s spectrum that covers hundreds of rural markets and at least 12% of the U.S. population.
- Approved cutting-edge multiband radios that will accelerate wireless builds and reduce unnecessary deployment costs.
- Established a framework for automakers to transition to the next generation of wireless technology for connected cars.
- Cleared out satellite infrastructure backlogs and reduced processing times at a record pace. The Space Bureau has cut its pending applications in half in 2025 and processed 3,418 applications, a 21% increase compared with 2024.
- Modernized the FCC’s antiquated licensing processes through an ambitious, root-and-branch proposal that would replace current rules with an entirely new framework that matches the pace of innovation in America’s space economy.
- Teed up more than 20,000 megahertz to deliver satellite spectrum abundance. This is more than the sum-total of spectrum available for satellite broadband today.
- Reimagining decades-old technical rules that throttle LEO satellite systems and proposing a new framework that could boost broadband capacity by up to 180%.
- Revisited overprotective restrictions in the so-called UMFUS spectrum bands, to give satellite operators far greater flexibility while protecting wireless operations.
- Streamlined satellite licensing rules, including eliminating unnecessary regulatory approvals for a range of routine changes that pose no risk to the public.
- Adopted new rules which streamline processes to accelerate the development of neutral-host ground infrastructure that has proven successful in the wireless industry and reduces filing requirements for satellite operators.
- Streamlined the FCC’s process for approving earth station siting requests to reduce burdens on satellite companies and ensure the agency can move faster.

- Enabled faster and more robust direct-to-cell service by allowing providers to operate on spectrum at higher power levels.
- Approved the merger of SES and Intelsat, which promises to boost competition, reduce costs, improve service quality, and bolster investment.
- Worked with communications providers, and America’s tower and telecom crews on facilitating workforce reforms that will result in a more sustainable environment.
- Through merger approval process, secured valuable commitments by all three major U.S. wireless carriers, Verizon, T-Mobile, and AT&T, to America’s tower and telecom crews, including faster payment cycles and fairer pricing metrics.
- Secured new provider commitments to minimize layers of subcontracting, which will allow for greater oversight of crews, stronger safety protections, and closing loopholes that allowed foreign, fly-by-night groups to swoop in and undercut U.S. crews.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: PROMOTE NATIONAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

- Stood up a new Council on National Security within the FCC to leverage all of the agency’s authorities, expertise, and relevant workstreams to counter the threats posed by foreign adversaries, including the government of China.
- Cracked down on “Bad Labs”—labs that review and approve electronics for use in the United States, but are owned or controlled by foreign adversary governments.
- Executed ‘Operation Clean Carts’, in which the FCC worked with ecommerce platforms to take down millions of listings of devices on the FCC’s Covered List or otherwise prohibited for sale in the United States.
- Started the process of identifying foreign adversaries that hold licenses or authorizations in the communications sector, in line with the Foreign Adversary Communications Transparency (FACT) Act.
- Moved to expel Hong Kong Telecom (an affiliate of China Unicom) from U.S. telecom networks, as a part of the FCC’s work of ensuring that entities identified on the Covered List are excluded from our communications networks.
- Adopted new rules on undersea cable security, following President Trump’s America First Investment Policy Memorandum to accelerate the buildout of undersea cables, while protecting them from foreign adversaries.
- Closed two loopholes that provided no check on old models of covered equipment—potential spy gear—to be imported or sold, as well as allowed devices to be approved that contain covered equipment as module components.
- Worked directly with carriers to ensure that they are adapting their cybersecurity practices and hardening their networks against future attacks, in the wake of Salt Typhoon.

- Proposed rules to codify certain foreign ownership requirements and streamline its review processes.
- Launched a proceeding to explore commercial technologies that would complement the Global Positioning System, which plays a key role in our economic and national security.
- Approved a proposal to allow prisons to jam contraband cellphones that have poured into prisons across the country and are being used to call in hits, coordinate violent gang activity, and aid criminal enterprises.
- Fostered network resilience in the face of natural disasters. This included publishing Cross-Sector Best Practices for Hurricane Season as a result of meetings and roundtables with emergency management and public safety officials, telecom crews, broadcasters, and other government representatives.
- Began the process of a ground-up re-examination of the national alert and warning systems, including the Emergency Alert System and Wireless Emergency Alerts.
- Moved forward with a proposal that would make the transition from legacy 911 to NG911 effective and reliable without creating new vulnerabilities in critical public safety networks.
- Proposed improvements to wireless 911 location accuracy rules, which reduce emergency response times and ultimately save lives by enabling 911 call centers and first responders to quickly identify the location of people who call 911 from wireless phones.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: PROTECT CONSUMERS AND PROMOTE FREE SPEECH

- Launched a new campaign to tackle illegal robocalls at every point in the call path. This includes pushing carriers to block more illegal robocalls before they reach consumers, giving consumers better tools to distinguish legitimate calls from scams, stepping up enforcement, and curbing scam calls that originate outside of the United States.
- Removed over 1,200 non-compliant voice service providers from the Robocall Mitigation Database, which functionally disconnects them from the U.S. phone network.
- Proposed rules to ensure consumers are not inundated by excessively loud commercials.
- Adopted rules requiring wireless providers to develop the capability to transmit georouting data when someone sends a text to 988. Those reaching out for help during a crisis can get the localized help they need.
- Issued an Enforcement Advisory to ensure that radio broadcasters do not violate federal law when they have artists perform at radio station events or festivals—an illegal practice known as “payola.”
- Voted on a notice that would reexamine broadband nutrition labels and ensure consumers get quick and easy access to the information they want and need to compare broadband plans without imposing unnecessary burdens.

- Announced nearly \$400,000 in proposed fines against pirate radio operations. Pirate operations break the law, interrupting important licensed radio services.
- Approved Skydance’s acquisition of Paramount CBS. As specified in the FCC’s record, Skydance made written commitments to ensure that the new company’s programming embodies a diversity of viewpoints from across the political and ideological spectrum. Skydance also adopted measures that can root out the bias that has undermined trust in the national news media, and committed to enhancing local news and reporting.
- Sought public comment for the first time in more than 15 years on the relationship between the large, national programmers on the one hand and the many local broadcast television stations on the other.
- Opened the airwaves and unleashed new voices through grant of 84 construction permits for new noncommercial TV, FM, and low power radio stations. Processed over 7,600 other broadcast licensing matters, including 887 license assignments and transfers, plus 714 license renewals.
- Approved the first new ownership combination of two full-power, top-four ranked, same-market television stations in over five years. Later approved another top-four television station ownership combination.
- Took action to support and accelerate the nation’s ongoing transition to Next Gen TV (also known as ATSC 3.0). This new technology represents the future of broadcasting and promises to modernize the Nation’s free and local over-the-air television service, which serves as a vital source of local news and information for many Americans.
- Removed 98 broadcast rules and requirements that have been identified as obsolete, outdated, or unnecessary, including rules dating back nearly 50 years ago for technologies that have been far surpassed in the media marketplace.
- Voted to remove 11 outdated and useless rule provisions, including obsolete regulations on telegraph, rabbit-ear broadcast receivers, and telephone booths.
- Held broadcasters accountable to their public interest obligations and empowered them to serve the interests of local communities.

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: ENHANCE EFFICIENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND REDUCE WASTE

- Launched the most massive deregulatory initiative in FCC history, “In Re: Delete, Delete, Delete,” which examines every rule, regulation, or guidance document for unnecessary regulatory burdens.
- Eliminated or proposed elimination of 1,108 rules and regulations, 134,928 words, and 312 pages of the Code of Federal Regulations in 2025.

- Ended the FCC’s promotion of DEI by (1) eliminating the FCC’s DEI advisory group and DEI task force, (2) rescinding the FCC’s equity action plan, (3) striking DEI from FCC strategic priorities as well as its annual budget and performance plans.
- Secured the commitment of three major U.S. wireless carriers, Verizon, T-Mobile, and AT&T, to end DEI-related practices as specified in the FCC’s record and reaffirm their commitment to equal opportunity and nondiscrimination.
- Worked to close out inactive dockets and terminated a record 2,048 inactive proceedings, the largest number of dormant dockets ever terminated in a single proceeding.
- Cut more than \$567 million in contract spending, between January and May 2025, generated more than \$7.5 million in savings for the remainder of 2025, and produced more than \$23.7 million in savings for 2026.
- Rescinded a costly regulatory overreach that could have increased the cost of Internet service for Americans living in apartments by as much as 50 percent.
- Prevented California’s unlawful abuse of federal lifeline program, ensuring that states have safeguards in place to prevent abuse of the federal program and mechanisms that prevent federal dollars from flowing to ineligible people.
- Ended unlawful expansion of COVID spending program to fund school bus Wi-Fi and Wi-Fi Hotspots through E-Rate program.
- Led the FCC’s return to full-time in-person work, resulting in 92% of employees required to be back in the office.