**Before the**

Federal Communications Commission

Washington, D.C. 20554

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| In the Matter of  Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020 | **)**  **)**  **)**  **)**  **)** | MD Docket No. 20-105 |

report and order and further notice of proposed rulemaking

**Adopted: August 31, 2020 Released: August 31, 2020**

**Comment Date:** **[[30]] days after date of publication in the Federal Register**

**Reply Comment Date: [[45]] days after date of publication in the Federal Register**

By the Commission:

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# introduction

1. Each year, the Commission must adopt a new schedule of regulatory fees for regulatory payors, i.e., those entities required to fund the Commission’s activities. In this Report and Order, we adopt a schedule to collect the $339,000,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2020.[[1]](#footnote-3) The regulatory fees for all payors are due in September 2020. In the attached Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we seek comment on regulatory fee subcategories for FY 2021, for nongeostationary orbit (NGSO) satellites, as proposed by several commenters.

# background

1. The Commission is required by Congress to assess regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its appropriation.[[2]](#footnote-4) Regulatory fees recover direct costs, such as salary and expenses; indirect costs, such as overhead functions; and support costs, such as rent, utilities, and equipment.[[3]](#footnote-5) Regulatory fees also cover the costs incurred in regulating entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (i.e., governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations),[[4]](#footnote-6) de minimis entities,[[5]](#footnote-7) and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.[[6]](#footnote-8)
2. The Commission’s methodology for assessing regulatory fees must “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”[[7]](#footnote-9) Since 2012, the Commission has assessed the allocation of full-time equivalents (FTEs)[[8]](#footnote-10) by first determining the number of FTEs in each core bureau that carries out licensing activities (i.e., the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, Wireline Competition Bureau, and International Bureau) and then attributing all other FTEs to payor categories based on these core FTE allocations.[[9]](#footnote-11)
3. Since 2013,the Commission has adopted numerous reforms to the regulatory fee schedule.[[10]](#footnote-12) Earlier this year, in the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, we adopted several reforms regarding non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants, the apportionment of FTEs within the International Bureau for international bearer circuits and satellite issues, the apportionment of FTEs within the Satellite Division of the International Bureau for geostationary orbit (GSO) and NGSO space station regulatory fee, and we adopted a limitation on population counts for certain VHF television broadcast stations.[[11]](#footnote-13) In the accompanying *FY 2020 NPRM*, we sought comment on a proposed fee schedule and also on certain issues for International Bureau and Media Bureau regulatees.[[12]](#footnote-14) Specifically, we sought comment on a schedule of proposed regulatory fees as well as certain issues: adjusting the allocation of international bearer circuit (IBC) fees between submarine cable and terrestrial and satellite IBCs from 87.6%-12.4% to 95%-5%; combining the submarine cable regulatory fee tiers with new tiers for terrestrial and satellite IBCs in a unified tier structure; basing full-power broadcast television fees on the population covered by the station’s contour; and continuing to increase the direct broadcast satellite (DBS) regulatory fees by 12 cents, to 72 cents, per subscriber, per year.[[13]](#footnote-15) In addition, we sought comment on economic effects due to the COVID-19 pandemic on regulatory fee payors.[[14]](#footnote-16)

# report and order

1. Pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act), in this Report and Order we adopt the regulatory fee schedule proposed in the *FY 2020 NPRM* for FY 2020, as modified herein, to collect $339,000,000 in regulatory fees as required by Congress.[[15]](#footnote-17)

## Allocating FTEs

1. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, the Commission proposed that non-auctions funded FTEs will be classified as direct only if in one of the four core bureaus, i.e., in the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, or the International Bureau.[[16]](#footnote-18) The indirect FTEs are from the following bureaus and offices: Enforcement Bureau, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Chairman and Commissioners’ offices, Office of the Managing Director, Office of General Counsel, Office of the Inspector General, Office of Communications Business Opportunities, Office of Engineering and Technology, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Workplace Diversity, Office of Media Relations, Office of Economics and Analytics, and Office of Administrative Law Judges, along with some employees in the Wireline Competition Bureau and the International Bureau that the Commission previously classified as indirect.[[17]](#footnote-19)
2. We will continue to apportion regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau and the proportionate number of indirect FTEs and to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payor’s benefits.[[18]](#footnote-20) As a general matter, we expect that the work of the FTEs in the four core bureaus will remain focused on the industry segment regulated by each of those bureaus. The first step in this process is to allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau (with indirect FTEs allocated in proportion to the direct FTEs).[[19]](#footnote-21) Those proportions are then subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees served by the core bureau. Finally, within each fee category, the amount to be collected is divided by a unit that allocates the regulatee’s proportionate share based on an objective measure, such as subscribers or revenue.
3. In sum, there were 311 direct FTEs for FY 2020, distributed among the core bureaus as follows: International Bureau (28), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (73), Wireline Competition Bureau (94), and the Media Bureau (116). This results in 9.00% of the FTE allocation for International Bureau regulatees; 23.47% of the FTE allocation for Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees; 30.23% of the FTE allocation for Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees; and 37.30% of FTE allocation for Media Bureau regulatees. There are 911 indirect FTEs that are allocated proportionally to the 311 direct FTEs: Enforcement Bureau (181), Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (113), Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (89), part of the International Bureau (56), part of the Wireline Competition Bureau (38), Chairman and Commissioners’ offices (23), Office of the Managing Director (132), Office of General Counsel (70), Office of the Inspector General (45), Office of Communications Business Opportunities (8), Office of Engineering and Technology (72), Office of Legislative Affairs (8), Office of Workforce Diversity (6), Office of Media Relations (14), Office of Economics and Analytics (53), and Office of Administrative Law Judges (3). Allocating these indirect FTEs based on the direct FTE allocations yields an additional 82.0 FTEs attributable to International Bureau regulatees, 213.8 FTEs attributable to Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees, 275.4 FTEs attributable to Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees, and 339.8 FTEs attributable to Media Bureau regulatees.
4. As in prior years, broadcasters take issue with the Commission’s practice of allocating costs associated with indirect FTEs in proportion to each core bureau’s direct FTEs. Broadcasters suggest that the methodology should instead consider whether the functions of specific indirect FTEs benefit specific regulatory fee payors.[[20]](#footnote-22) We affirm the findings in our FY 2019 regulatory fee proceeding, where we explained in detail our existing methodology for assessing fees, noted the changes in the statute, and sought comment on what changes to our regulatory fee methodology, if any, were necessary to implement the RAY BAUM’S Act amendments to our regulatory fee authority.[[21]](#footnote-23) After review of the comments received, we determined in the *FY 2019 Report and Order* that because the new section 9 closely aligned to how the Commission assessed and collected fees under the prior section 9, we would hew closely to the existing methodology.[[22]](#footnote-24) In particular, we expressly rejected any suggestion that the Commission should abandon the step in our process whereby we designate FTEs as either direct or indirect and allocate indirect FTEs in proportion to the direct FTEs in each of the core bureaus.[[23]](#footnote-25)  As the *FY 2019 Report and Order* stated, “we must allocate indirect FTEs among regulatees somehow (per Congress’s direction), and relying on the allocation of direct FTEs gives us an objective, easily administrable measure to do just that. [The broadcasters do not] identify an objective, easily administrable alternative…. We have long relied on direct FTE allocations because the Commission has found those allocations because the Commission has found those allocations best reflect the ‘benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.’” [[24]](#footnote-26)
5. We affirm those conclusions here. As we stated in 2019, direct FTE allocations best reflect “the benefits provided to the payor” – in the case of broadcast licensees, the work Media Bureau FTEs do to grant licenses and oversee and regulate their operation. As the Commission explained in both the *FY 2015 Report and Order*[[25]](#footnote-27) and in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*,[[26]](#footnote-28) FTEs work on a wide range of issues and it is difficult to attribute their work to a specific category. Moreover, the wide variety of issues handled in non-core bureaus may also include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one category of regulatees. In addition, most Commission attorneys, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues even during a single fiscal year. A snapshot of staff assignments in a single division in any bureau, for example, may misrepresent the work being done six months or even six weeks later. Thus, even if we could calculate staff assignments at this granular level with accuracy, such assignments would not be accurate for the entire fiscal year and would result in significant unplanned shifts in regulatory fees as assignments change over time. And finally, much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatees is likely to be interspersed with the work that our staff does on behalf of many entities that do not pay regulatory fees, e.g., governmental entities, non-profit organizations, and other exempt regulatees.
6. NAB also asserts after evaluating the FTE allocations within the bureaus and offices, the Commission failed to also consider other factors that reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payors, particularly the radio industry. But as noted above, it has been the Commission’s longstanding methodology to use direct FTEs as a measure of the benefits provided, and the Commission engages in a fresh review of the FTE allocations each year as part of its annual proceeding.[[27]](#footnote-29) Furthermore, in establishing the apportionment of fees between regulatees within the same core bureau and/or within regulatory fee classes, the Commission is continuously refining its methodology to capture the benefits afforded the payor. For example, in many regulatory fee categories, the Commission uses an apportionment methodology that is tied to the benefits of oversight and regulation received by the license as measured by different criteria.[[28]](#footnote-30) We reject NAB’s suggestion that the Commission should ignore the statutory requirement to consider full-time employees and provide the radio industry with a downward adjustment based on its unsubstantiated assertion that there have been no changes in the benefits received by the radio industry. The methodology described above accounts for those benefits, which are further reflected in the numerous proceedings the Commission has conducted this year that benefit radio broadcasters.[[29]](#footnote-31)

## Direct Broadcast Satellite Regulatory Fees

1. Direct broadcast satellite service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic dish antenna at the subscriber’s location. The two DBS providers, AT&T and DISH Network, are multichannel video programming distributors (MVPDs).[[30]](#footnote-32) In 2015, the Commission adopted an initial regulatory fee for DBS, as a subcategory in the cable television and IPTV category.[[31]](#footnote-33) In lieu of directly including DBS providers in the cable television/IPTV category at the same regulatory fee rate, the Commission phased in the new Media Bureau-based regulatory fee for DBS, starting at 12 cents per subscriber per year.[[32]](#footnote-34) Each year, the Commission has increased the DBS regulatory fee, bringing it closer to the per-subscriber rate paid by cable television/IPTV. Accordingly, the Commission increased the regulatory fee for DBS operators from 12 cents to 24 cents (plus a three cent moving fee), then 36 cents (plus a two cent moving fee), 48 cents,[[33]](#footnote-35) and to 60 cents for FY 2019.[[34]](#footnote-36) For FY 2020, the Commission proposed to increase the fee to 72 cents per subscriber, per year.[[35]](#footnote-37)
2. AT&T and DISH—the two DBS operators in the United States—claim that the proposed fee increase of 12 cents is not “because the nation’s two DBS providers have caused the Commission to incur significant full-time equivalent (‘FTE’) employee costs commensurate with this calculation, but rather because the Commission apparently desires regulatory fee parity between cable operators and DBS providers.”[[36]](#footnote-38) These commenters contend that the appropriate level of regulatory fee parity was reached several years ago and any further increase is unfairly shifting cable-caused FTE costs to the DBS providers.[[37]](#footnote-39) AT&T and DISH contend that MVPD issues are predominantly cable-specific with no applicability to DBS providers.[[38]](#footnote-40)
3. We reject AT&T’s and DISH’s claim that we should not adopt a fee increase and that such an increase would result in shifting cable-caused costs to DBS providers. The Media Bureau relies on a common pool of FTEs to carry out its oversight of MVPDs and other video distribution providers. When the Commission initially adopted a Media Bureau based regulatory fee for DBS providers of 12 cents, the Commission concluded there was no reasonable basis to continue to exclude DBS providers from sharing in the cost of MVPD oversight and regulation with cable television/IPTV.[[39]](#footnote-41)
4. NCTA and ACA contend that the proposed DBS fee places an unfair burden on cable/IPTV providers by increasing the DBS fee to 72 cents and the cable/IPTV fee to 89 cents.[[40]](#footnote-42) These commenters state that this will only marginally close the gap between DBS and the cable/IPTV providers.[[41]](#footnote-43) A significant number of Media Bureau FTEs work on MVPD issues such as market modifications, must-carry and retransmission consent disputes, program carriage complaints, media modernization efforts, and proposed transactions, that affect all MVPDs.[[42]](#footnote-44) For example, NCTA and ACA observe that AT&T filed lengthy compliance reports regarding merger conditions, AT&T engaged in an ongoing retransmission consent complaint proceeding, AT&T and DISH filed joint comments in the Media Modernization docket, DISH has ongoing carriage disputes, and AT&T and/or DISH have numerous market modification proceedings.[[43]](#footnote-45) In addition, other Media Bureau dockets impact all MVPDs, including DBS providers.[[44]](#footnote-46) NCTA and ACA also argue that the DBS providers have failed to demonstrate that the regulatory fees would result in rate shock and there is no justification for the continued phase-in of the regulatory fee.[[45]](#footnote-47)
5. We adopt the proposal in the *FY 2020 NPRM* to continue to phase in the DBS regulatory fee by 12 cents, to 72 cents per subscriber, per year. This increase will result in a regulatory fee of 89 cents per subscriber, per year, for cable television/IPTV, and bring DBS closer to parity with cable television/IPTV. Media Bureau employees dedicate substantially similar amounts of time and resources to the regulation of DBS as they do to cable television and IPTV and DBS providers participate in numerous Media Bureau dockets. We find that it is reasonable, based on the record, to continue to phase in this fee. We do not agree with the DBS providers’ argument that MVPD issues are predominantly cable specific and that we should not continue to move closer to parity.
6. Finally, the DBS providers contend that the Commission should use an MVPD subscriber snapshot closer in time to the regulatory fee order release date due to declining subscriber counts.[[46]](#footnote-48) The Commission has a number of quantity-based regulatory fees (e.g., Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) cell phones, Cable, Paging, Interstate Telecommunications Service Provider (ITSP), Toll Free Numbers, Submarine Cable, and Terrestrial and Satellite IBCs), and for each of them the fee is based on a quantity count as of December of the prior year. Thus, using a DBS count in December of the previous year is consistent with how the Commission measures all of its other quantity-based fees. Furthermore, many companies use end of calendar year subscriber or customer counts for their year-end official reports, and this provides the Commission sufficient time to obtain this data and use it to calculate fees at the time the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is drafted. Use of a more recent customer data, such as in June or July, would preclude the Commission from retrieving, reviewing, and using the information while drafting the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and seeking comment on proposed fees, a critical step in the annual regulatory fee process. Accordingly, we decline to adjust the date of the MVPD subscriber count snapshot.

## Television Broadcaster Regulatory Fees

1. Historically, regulatory fees for full-power television stations were based on the Nielsen Designated Market Area (DMA) groupings 1-10, 11-25, 26-50, 51-100, and remaining markets (DMAs 101-210). In the *FY 2018 NPRM*, we sought comment on whether using the actual population covered by the station’s contours instead of DMAs would more accurately reflect the market served by a full-power broadcast television station for purposes of assessing regulatory fees.[[47]](#footnote-49) In the *FY 2018 Report and Order*, we adopted the new methodology. We determined that we would fully transition to the new methodology by FY 2020, and in the interim, for FY 2019, we adopted a blended fee based partly on the historical DMA methodology and partly on the new population-based methodology.[[48]](#footnote-50)
2. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we proposed to complete the transition to a population-based full-power broadcast television regulatory fee.[[49]](#footnote-51) We proposed the population-based methodology and began to phase it in because, on balance, it is more equitable and avoids the numerous problems associated with stations located at the edge of a DMA. Accordingly, we now adopt FY 2020 fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-power broadcast television station’s contour, as we proposed in the *FY 2020 NPRM*. We also adopt a factor of .78 of one cent ($.007837) for FY 2020 full-power broadcast television station fees.[[50]](#footnote-52) The population data for broadcasters’ service areas are extracted from the TVStudy database, based on a station’s projected noise-limited service contour.[[51]](#footnote-53) Appendix G lists this population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by $.007837) for each full-power broadcast television station, including each satellite station. And we accordingly disagree with NJBA’s attempt to relitigate this issue, contending that the DMA approach is a more accurate way to assess fees correlating with how a station derives revenue.[[52]](#footnote-54) We recognize that the adoption of the population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others but in the end the population-based metric better conforms with the actual service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people.
3. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we also proposed to adjust the fees of Puerto Rico broadcasters in two discrete ways. *First*, we proposed to account for the objectively measurable reduction in population by reducing the population counts used in TVStudy by 16.9%, which reflects the decline between the last census in 2010 and the current population estimate.[[53]](#footnote-55) *Second*, we proposed to limit the market served by a primary television stations and commonly owned satellite broadcast stations in Puerto Rico to no more than 3.10 million people, the latest population estimate.[[54]](#footnote-56) Under this scenario, the fee for television broadcasters and commonly owned satellites, using the proposed population fee of $.007837, would not exceed $24,300.
4. Commenter ACV agrees that the proposed adjustments in the *FY 2020 NPRM* will mitigate the burdens of the population decline and the severe and rugged terrain.[[55]](#footnote-57) The Joint Puerto Rico Commenters also agree with the proposed adjustments.[[56]](#footnote-58) Accordingly, we adopt those adjustments and the proposed regulatory fees for these television broadcasters.
5. We disagree with arguments attempting to relitigate our treatment of VHF stations. NJBA, for example, contends that UHF stations should pay a higher fee than VHF stations because VHF stations have to overcome additional background interference that is prevalent in large cities.[[57]](#footnote-59) In the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, we declined to categorically lower regulatory fees for VHF stations to account for signal limitations.[[58]](#footnote-60) We concluded that there is nothing inherent in VHF transmission that creates signal deficiencies but that environmental noise issues can affect reception in certain areas and situations.[[59]](#footnote-61) As such, we recognized that the Media Bureau had granted waivers to allow VHF stations that demonstrate signal disruptions to exceed the maximum power level specified for channels 2-6 in 73.622(f)(6) and for channels 7-13 in 73.622(f)(7)—and that we would not “penalize” such stations by assessing them at their higher power levels needed to overcome such interference but instead at the power levels authorized by our rules.[[60]](#footnote-62) Such an approach, we find, more narrowly targets the issue that NJBA complains about by ensuring that VHF broadcasters that actually experience increased interference can get the relief they need to reach consumers without sweeping other broadcasters into the mix.
6. We also reject the arguments of PMCM TV, operator of WJLP Channel 3 serving Middletown Township, NJ and surrounding areas that appear to seek a carve-out for that one station from our proposed regulatory fees. Its arguments, that it experiences a high degree of interference from environmental noise and signal blockage from tall buildings near its transmitter and that it had relatively low revenues compared to major network stations in New York City,[[61]](#footnote-63) lead it to propose a reduction in its own regulatory fee by 75%, to $41,378.[[62]](#footnote-64) PCPM’s arguments appear to seek a waiver of a portion of their fee based on its individual financial circumstances and we decline to grant this request—adjudicating the circumstances of every station in the context of a cross-industrywide rulemaking would be administratively impractical, and the Commission’s rule already provide a more appropriate venue for relief: Parties can seek a waiver, reduction, or deferment, on a case-by-case basis of the fee, interest charge, or penalty “in any specific instance for good cause shown, where such action would promote the public interest.”[[63]](#footnote-65)

## Radio Broadcaster Regulatory Fees

1. The *FY 2020 NPRM* proposed the same methodology for assessing radio broadcasters as in prior years.[[64]](#footnote-66) This methodology involves first identifying the FTEs doing work directly benefitting regulatees.[[65]](#footnote-67) Because the work of the FTEs in the indirect bureaus and offices benefits the Commission and the telecommunications industry generally and is not specifically focused on the regulatees and licensees of one core bureau, the *FY 2020 NPRM* proposed that, consistent with past practices, the total FTEs for each fee category include an allocation of indirect FTEs proportional to the direct FTEs associated with that category.[[66]](#footnote-68) The total collection target is then allocated across all regulatory fee categories based on the number of total FTEs. Each regulatee within a fee category then pays its proportionate share based on an objective measure of size (e.g., revenues or number of subscribers).[[67]](#footnote-69) The Commission adjusted the methodology for assessing regulatory fees on radio stations in FY 2016.[[68]](#footnote-70) The methodology, as is the case with many regulatees, uses both population and type of license as a metric for benefit afforded the payor.[[69]](#footnote-71)
2. Use of this methodology results in net increases in the amount of regulatory fees assessed to radio broadcast categories compared to FY 2019.[[70]](#footnote-72) In continuing to review our unit numbers, however, we discovered a computational error and correct it here by increasing the number of units used in the calculation from 9,636 to 9,831 which results in lower fees than proposed in the *FY 2020 NPRM*. Below is a chart showing the regulatory fees by category of radio broadcaster for FY 2020 adjusted to account for the correction:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FY 2020 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES** | | | | | | |
| **Population**  **Served** | **AM Class A** | **AM Class B** | **AM Class C** | **AM Class D** | **FM Classes**  **A, B1 & C3** | **FM Classes**  **B, C, C0, C1 & C2** |
| **<=25,000** | $975 | $700 | $610 | $670 | $1,075 | $1,225 |
| **25,001 – 75,000** | $1,475 | $1,050 | $915 | $1,000 | $1,625 | $1,850 |
| **75,001 – 150,000** | $2,200 | $1,575 | $1,375 | $1,500 | $2,425 | $2,750 |
| **150,001 – 500,000** | $3,300 | $2,375 | $2,050 | $2,275 | $3,625 | $4,150 |
| **500,001 – 1,200,000** | $4,925 | $3,550 | $3,075 | $3,400 | $5,450 | $6,200 |
| **1,200,001 – 3,000,000** | $7,400 | $5,325 | $4,625 | $5,100 | $8,175 | $9,300 |
| **3,000,001 – 6,000,000** | $11,100 | $7,975 | $6,950 | $7,625 | $12,250 | $13,950 |
| **>6,000,000** | $16,675 | $11,975 | $10,425 | $11,450 | $18,375 | $20,925 |

1. Radio broadcasters argue that any increases to their regulatory fees for FY 2020 are unreasonable because the total amount appropriated to the Commission for FY 2020 did not increase from FY 2019, and the number of FTEs in the Media Bureau increased by only one from FY 2019.[[71]](#footnote-73) Accordingly, they claim that the regulatory fees for radio broadcast categories for FY 2020 should be frozen at their FY 2019 levels.[[72]](#footnote-74) The radio broadcasters’ arguments, however, reflect an incomplete understanding of the methodology that the Commission has used for years. As described above and in the *FY 2020 NPRM*, the long-standing methodology for assessing regulatory fees involves multiple factors besides the amount of appropriation to be recovered and the number of direct FTEs. Specifically, two factors affecting calculation of radio broadcasters’ fees changed significantly between FY 2019 and FY 2020, and resulted in the increase in regulatory fees for radio broadcasters. *First*, the Media Bureau’s allocation percentage increased from 35.9% in FY 2019 to 37.3% in FY 2020.[[73]](#footnote-75) (Mathematically, the year-to-year change in the absolute number of direct FTEs in a core bureau does not by itself determine the share of overall regulatory fees that should be borne by regulatees of that bureau, because the bureau’s allocation percentage also depends on the overall number of Commission direct FTEs, which changes year to year.) Furthermore, because indirect FTEs are proportionately allocated by a bureau’s share of direct FTEs, this increase in the percentage of direct FTEs also resulted in an increase in the amount of indirect FTEs being allocated to Media Bureau fee categories.[[74]](#footnote-76) This then resulted in an increase in the overall fees for radio broadcasters as a group.  *Second*, the total number of radio broadcasters (projected fee-paying units) unexpectedly dropped by 180 from FY 2019 to FY 2020.[[75]](#footnote-77) The net effect of these two changes resulted in increased regulatory fees for individualradio broadcaster fee paying units for FY 2020.
2. We disagree with the radio broadcasters that we should ignore our long-standing methodology in order to freeze regulatory fees for (and thus benefit) radio broadcasters at the expense of other regulatees (such as television broadcasters). Because the Commission is statutorily obligated to recover the amount of its appropriation through regulatory fees, these fees are a zero-sum situation. Thus, if the Commission freezes one set of regulatees’ fees, it would need to increase another set of regulatees’ fees to make up for any resulting shortfall in a way that is inconsistent with the longstanding methodology described in the *FY 2020 NPRM*. Such an outcome would be arbitrary and not in the public interest as a whole, particularly when compared to the alternative of following our long-standing methodology for assessing regulatory fees. We accordingly decline to freeze the radio broadcaster regulatory fees at their FY 2019 levels and instead, we adopt the radio broadcaster fees as adjusted in this Report and Order.[[76]](#footnote-78)

## Toll Free Numbering Regulatory Fees

1. Toll free numbers allow callers to reach the called party without being charged for the call.[[77]](#footnote-79) With toll free calls, the charge for the call is paid by the called party (the toll free subscriber) instead.[[78]](#footnote-80) For reasons discussed in the *FY 2014 Report and Order*[[79]](#footnote-81) and the *FY 2015 Report and Order*,[[80]](#footnote-82) the Commission established a regulatory fee obligation for Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs)[[81]](#footnote-83) that manage toll free numbers, beginning in FY 2015.[[82]](#footnote-84) These reasons include empowering the Commission to ensure that toll free numbers, a valuable national public resource, are allocated in an equitable and orderly manner that serves the public interest, a fundamental purpose of section 251(e)(1) of the Act.[[83]](#footnote-85)
2. On May 20, 2020, ATL Communications, a RespOrg, filed comments to the Commission’s proposed regulatory fees for fiscal year 2020. In its comments, ATL does not address the issues that are the subject of this proceeding, but instead raises specific questions related to international toll free calls involving Canada, tracking fee exemptions, control and ownership of toll free numbers, and the consequences for failure to pay assessed regulatory fees.[[84]](#footnote-86) Upon review, we find no convincing evidence in ATL’s comments that warrants a change to the regulatory fee obligation, as it applies to toll free numbers.

## Market Access Space Station Regulatory Fees

1. In the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, we concluded that non-U.S. licensed space stations granted access to the market in the United States (market access grants) will be included in the FY 2020 GSO and NGSO space station regulatory fees.[[85]](#footnote-87) In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we accordingly proposed to collect regulatory fees from most, but not all, non-U.S. licensed space stations granted U.S. market access,[[86]](#footnote-88) and we follow through and adopt such fees here.
2. We disagree with the two commenters that assert that we do not have such authority.[[87]](#footnote-89) We will not repeat the lengthy analysis from the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order* here, but will summarize the issues.
3. In our order, the Commission provided a history of section 9 of the Communications Act, the legislative history text associated with the original statute enacted in 1993, the subsequent Commission proceedings[[88]](#footnote-90) discussing the question of assessing regulatory fees on market access grants, and the recent amendments to the statute.[[89]](#footnote-91)
4. The core of our analysis started with our review of the language of section 9 and our conclusion that it supported adoption of regulatory fees for non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access. We explained that the Act contemplates that we impose fees on regulatees that reflect the “benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”[[90]](#footnote-92) As part of such review, we explained that the text of the statute did not support an exemption or exclusion for non-U.S. licensed space stations granted market access.[[91]](#footnote-93) And we concluded that holders of market access grants clearly benefit from the activities of the Commission—and nothing in the language of the Act suggests Congress intended to preclude such entities from the ambit of regulatory fees. We also addressed arguments that the 1991 legislative history associated with the statute precluded assessing regulatory fees on market access grants and concluded that it did not.[[92]](#footnote-94) We provided historical context of the 1991 legislative history language explaining that when viewed in context this legislative history referred to entities such as INTELSAT and INMARSAT, which were international governmental organizations formed as a result of international treaties and with explicit support by the United States through statutory and regulatory mechanisms, and as such did not preclude adopting our proposal.[[93]](#footnote-95) We concluded that the legislative history of the Act posed no bar to assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations granted U.S. market access[[94]](#footnote-96) via the formal process first adopted by the Commission in 1997.[[95]](#footnote-97)
5. Kineis, which did not previously participate in the proceeding, presents two variations on arguments raised by other commenters in the underlying proceeding. For procedural reasons we conclude that we are not required to address these additional arguments. Kineis admits that in challenging (for the first time here) the Commission’s May 2020 decision assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. market grants, it is not responding to anything in the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*.[[96]](#footnote-98) And while we might nevertheless treat its arguments as a petition for reconsideration of the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, Kineis has not sought such treatment nor has it met the procedural requirements for a petition for reconsideration.[[97]](#footnote-99) Thus, we dismiss the Kineis filing to the extent it challenges the basis for our decision to assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. market grant or seeks reconsideration of that decision.
6. Turning to comments received in response to the *FY 2020 NPRM*, on separate and independent grounds, we reject Kineis’s arguments on their merits. We address the two arguments that might be considered new under a generous analysis, but we will not rehash the other aspects of our prior decision. First, Kineis argues that the Commission “conflates ancillary generalized benefits that may arguably arise from FCC activities with the status of actually being an FCC-regulated entity.”[[98]](#footnote-100) This argument shows that Kineis misunderstands the focus of the annual regulatory fee proceeding. The Commission is required by Congress to assess regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its appropriation.[[99]](#footnote-101) The Commission’s methodology for assessing regulatory fees must “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”[[100]](#footnote-102) Our order amply explained how requests for market access have become a significant portion of the applications processed by the Commission and that holders of market access grants regularly participate in Commission activities.[[101]](#footnote-103) Thus, such entities derive many benefits from the activities of Commission staff. Adding market access grants to the space station regulatory fee category thus will fulfill Congress’s mandate that the Commission recover through regulatory fees the FTE resources costs associated with its activities.[[102]](#footnote-104) In this regard, we note that the Commission generally measures the benefits provided to regulatory fee payors in section 9 through analysis of FTE time devoted to the activities of the Commission funded by our salaries and expense appropriation.[[103]](#footnote-105) Additionally, Kineis argues that non-U.S.-licensed space stations are not subject to regulatory fees because they provide “nonregulated services.”[[104]](#footnote-106) The argument ignores the fact that operators of non-U.S.-licensed space stations granted market access are subject to the same service rules and operating conditions as those that apply to U.S. licensed operators.[[105]](#footnote-107) Moreover, as explained in detail in our *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, we have re-evaluated our prior conclusions stemming from the legislative history.[[106]](#footnote-108)
7. Finally, turning to the suggestion that the Commission should adopt a contingency plan in the event our decision is reversed on appeal, we decline to do so. In the event of reversal on appeal, a remand or other similar possibilities, the FCC would review the decision and abide by any court order as well as its statutory duties.
8. We also disagree with arguments that the proposed regulatory fees for non-U.S licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants are too high because we set the same regulatory fee for U.S. licensed and non-U.S. licensed space stations.[[107]](#footnote-109) As we discussed in the *FY 2020 NPRM*, the number of space stations seeking U.S. market access has continued to increase each year; in 2019 there were more market access petitions than U.S. space station applications.[[108]](#footnote-110) In addition, as we noted, foreign-licensed space station operators participate actively in Commission rulemaking proceedings and benefit from Commission monitoring and enforcement activities.[[109]](#footnote-111) We concluded that the Commission devotes significant resources to processing the growing number of market access petitions of non-U.S. licensed satellites and that those foreign licensed satellites with U.S. market access benefit from much of the same oversight and regulation by the Commission as the U.S. licensed satellites.[[110]](#footnote-112) For that reason, we concluded that assessing the same regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with market access grants as we assess on U.S. licensed space stations will better reflect the benefits received by these operators through the Commission’s adjudicatory, enforcement, regulatory, and international coordination activities and will promote regulatory parity and fairness among space station operators by evenly distributing the regulatory cost recovery. And we disagree that the recategorization of four FTEs *five* years ago from direct to indirect should determine the space station regulatory fee for FY 2020.[[111]](#footnote-113) Whatever the relative apportionment of work between U.S. licensees and non-U.S. licensed space stations with market access, our current assessment of the work performed by FTEs leads us to find that equal treatment is in order.
9. Finally, the non-U.S. licensed satellite operators argue that they should not pay the same amount of indirect costs as the U.S. licensed satellite operators because they receive fewer benefits from the Commission.[[112]](#footnote-114) They contend that the Commission’s regulatory activity at international organizations is designed to promote and protect the interests of U.S. satellite operators and that the indirect FTEs across the agency largely support U.S. telecommunications policy.[[113]](#footnote-115) Commenters contend that FTE-based costs associated with non-U.S. licensed space stations are a fraction of those associated with U.S. licensed space stations, imposing the same regulatory fee would require the foreign-licensed space stations to subsidize U.S. licensed satellite operators.[[114]](#footnote-116)
10. U.S. licensed satellite operators disagree and observe that the non-U.S. licensed satellite operators receive the same or more benefits from the Commission as do U.S. licensed satellite operators.[[115]](#footnote-117) They observe that in another proceeding the non-U.S. licensed operators in the C-Band Alliance have stressed the practical similarities between the market access grants and U.S. licensed space stations.[[116]](#footnote-118) SpaceX contends that the foreign licensed operators overlook the tremendous benefit of access to the U.S market and that the Commission’s regulatory activities maximize the value of the market access.[[117]](#footnote-119)
11. We find that the non-U.S. licensed operators are ignoring the fact that the Commission devotes significant resources to processing the growing number of market access petitions of foreign licensed satellites and that the foreign licensed satellite operators benefit from much of the same oversight and regulation by the Commission as the U.S. licensed satellites. For example, processing a petition for market access requires evaluation of the same legal and technical information as required of U.S. licensed applicants. The operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations also benefit from the Commission’s oversight efforts regarding all space and earth station operations in the U.S. market, since enforcement of Commission rules and policies in connection with all operators provides a fair and safe environment for all participants in the U.S. marketplace. The Commission’s adjudication, rulemaking, and international coordination efforts benefit all U.S. marketplace participants by evaluating and minimizing the risks of radiofrequency interference, increasing the number of participants in the U.S. satellite market, opening up additional frequency bands for use by satellite services, providing a level and uniform regime for mitigating the danger of orbital debris, and streamlining Commission rules that apply to all providers of satellite services in the United States.[[118]](#footnote-120) The active participation of operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations in these adjudications and rulemakings demonstrates that they recognize benefits from Commission action to their operations within the U.S. market.[[119]](#footnote-121) Thus, the significant benefits to non-U.S. licensed satellites with U.S. market access support including them in the GSO and NGSO regulatory fee categories for U.S. licensed space stations.
12. To the extent some commenters argue that foreign licensed space stations do not benefit from Commission regulatory activity after the space station is operational,[[120]](#footnote-122) and that compliance with market access conditions are pre-operational assessments that occur before the licensee is subject to any regulatory fees, we disagree. Both U.S. licensed space stations and non-U.S. licensed space stations often make changes to their operations after they have been brought into service, through modification applications or petitions.[[121]](#footnote-123) Ongoing U.S. licensed and non-U.S. licensed space station operations are subject to, and benefit from, the rulemaking and other regulatory activities described above during the entire service period of the space station. In addition, we do not agree that the relevant processing costs incurred should only be assessed in the country where the space station is licensed, and that assessing fees in the United States for the same processing costs would be duplicative.[[122]](#footnote-124) The processing costs assessed by the licensing country correspond to work that is independent to that performed by the Commission. Moreover, the Commission’s substantial regulatory efforts for satellite services benefit non-U.S. licensed space station operators with market access and it would be inequitable to continue charging only U.S. licensees for these benefits to foreign operators.
13. Commenters also argue that we should exempt or adopt a reduced fee for non-U.S. licensed GSO satellites in certain circumstances. We adopt one of these proposals and reject the others.
14. Eutelsat argues that U.S. licensed earth stations onboard vessels (ESVs) operating outside U.S. territorial waters and communicating with foreign licensed satellites should not be subject to regulatory fees.[[123]](#footnote-125) These operations are similar, in regulatory treatment, to those of earth stations aboard aircraft (ESAAs) operating outside the United States and communicating with non-U.S. licensed space stations. In the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, the Commission excluded from regulatory fee obligations operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations that are listed as a point of communication on ESAA licenses, if the ESAA license clearly limits U.S. licensed ESAA terminals’ access to these non-U.S. licensed space stations to situations in which these terminals are in foreign territories and/or over international waters and the license does not otherwise allow the non-U.S. licensed space station access to the U.S. market.[[124]](#footnote-126) We agree that the same rationale also applies here. Accordingly, non-U.S. licensed space stations that are listed as a point of communication on ESV licenses are exempt from the regulatory fee obligations if the ESV license clearly limits U.S. licensed ESV terminals’ access to these non-U.S. licensed space stations to situations in which these terminals are in foreign territories and/or international waters and the license does not otherwise allow the non-U.S. licensed space station access to the U.S. market.
15. Two commenters propose fee exemptions for certain non-U.S. licensed satellite systems based on the theory that they are not actually providing services in the United States.[[125]](#footnote-127) Astranis proposes that foreign licensed satellites accessing U.S. gateway/feeder link earth stations should be exempt from regulatory fees, because these satellites are not providing commercial services to the U.S. market but are just obtaining services from the U.S.-based earth stations.[[126]](#footnote-128) Like the earth stations only providing telemetry, tracking, and command (TT&C) services that were exempted from regulatory fees, Astranis argues, the provision of gateway or feeder link services to foreign satellites is a benefit to the earth station operators.[[127]](#footnote-129) AWS proposes that non-U.S. licensed NGSO systems that downlink traffic to U.S. licensed earth stations, solely for immediate transit outside the United States and not intended for U.S. customers, should be exempt from regulatory fees.[[128]](#footnote-130)
16. We disagree with both proposals. Unlike the limited exemptions adopted for operations exclusively outside the United States or for TT&C operations that are directed to the safe and effective operation of the satellite in orbit, the proposed exceptions are for services provided in the United States and involve data operations unrelated to the safe and effective satellite operations in orbit. These data services could involve significant data exchange traffic in the United States. Feeder link earth stations are located in the United States and carry data to and from various users. Further, the direction of the data flow is irrelevant in the context of regulatory fees. Whether the U.S. market access is allowing an earth station to provide service to a space station, or a space station is providing service to an earth station does not affect our cost of regulating GSOs and NSGOs. Space stations also benefit from our regulatory actions regardless of the direction of the data flow or whether services are provided ultimately to end users in the United States. We see no basis to exempt this half of the satellite data link for regulatory fee purposes. Further, the fact that data is immediately transferred out of the United States does not affect the spectrum usage or the need for Commission efforts to ensure interference-free operations for links from NGSO systems in the United States. We therefore reject both proposals.
17. Two commenters propose exemptions or reduced fees based on coverage area. Astranis proposes that we adopt a tiered fee structure based on the U.S. population with the satellite’s coverage area, so that the non-U.S. licensed satellite regulatory fee can more directly relate to the costs incurred by the Commission and benefits received by the U.S. and foreign licensed payors.[[129]](#footnote-131) SES proposes that foreign licensed satellites whose U.S. coverage is limited to one or more territories in the Pacific Ocean (Guam, American Samoa, Midway Island, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands) be exempt from regulatory fees because of the distance from mainland United States and the few number of potential customers located on these islands.[[130]](#footnote-132) According to SES, while this is not a concrete problem in the current regulatory fee cycle, it is a recurring issue that will arise when a customer on a U.S. territory in the Pacific needs satellite capacity and the regulatory fee would create an economic barrier to providing access.[[131]](#footnote-133) Astranis contends that similar considerations apply to other remote and underserved areas, such as Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. Caribbean territories.[[132]](#footnote-134) It argues an exception for these areas would allow satellite operators to better meet the Commission’s goal of affordable, high-speed Internet access in those underserved areas.[[133]](#footnote-135) Astranis proposes that we exempt from regulatory fees a satellite with a service area outside the contiguous United States comprising less than one percent of the U.S. population.[[134]](#footnote-136)
18. Telesat disagrees with this proposal to exempt non-U.S. licensed satellites from regulatory fees because these factors would apply equally to U.S. licensed satellites and also to other geographic areas.[[135]](#footnote-137) Telesat suggests that if a foreign or U.S. licensed operator contends that under certain facts it would be inappropriate to pay regulatory fees, they should request a waiver.[[136]](#footnote-138) We agree with Telesat and reject the argument for exemptions or reduced fees based on the U.S. geographic areas served by the space station. Commenters have not shown that providing service to a remote area would reduce the International Bureau’s costs or affect the benefits to the regulatee.

## Non-Geostationary Orbit Space Station Regulatory Fees

1. In the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order* we decided to allocate 80% of space station fees to GSO space stations and 20% of space stations fees to NGSO space stations based upon the number of applications processed, the rulemakings, and the number of FTEs working on oversight for each category of operators.[[137]](#footnote-139) In response to the proposed GSO and NGSO regulatory fees in the *FY 2020 NRPM*, commenters assert that we should adopt separate fee categories for distinct types of NGSO systems,[[138]](#footnote-140) argue we should phase in the NGSO fee increase and not increase by more than 7.5% per year,[[139]](#footnote-141) and question the accuracy of our list of non-U.S. licensed space stations granted market access that would be subject to regulatory fees.[[140]](#footnote-142) We find that there is not sufficient evidence in the record to establish different fees for NGSO systems at this time and are seeking comment on the issue in the attached Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. We decline to phase in the NGSO fee increase as inconsistent with section 9 of the Act and adopt the proposed fees, adjusted to take into account changes to the number of assessible satellites. We agree, however, with the suggestion to publish a list of the space stations and systems in operation that would be subject to regulatory fees and attach such list in Appendix F.
2. We disagree with commenters that object to the proposed fees for NGSO systems as too high for certain NGSOs and contend that the Commission should adopt separate fee categories for distinct types of NGSO systems,[[141]](#footnote-143) that the Commission should apportion the FTEs based on different types of NGSOs,[[142]](#footnote-144) or that we have not established that the actual benefits provided to NGSO payors are equal.[[143]](#footnote-145) That NGSO systems may differ in size or other characteristics does not preclude grouping them in the same fee category. The Commission groups similar services for regulatory fee purposes, regardless of the varying regulatory obligations of each entity and without calculating how many FTEs are devoted to each individual regulation, because activity levels and participation in specific proceedings may change from year to year. As the Commission discussed in the *FY 2017 Report and Order*,[[144]](#footnote-146) services that are not identical nevertheless warrant placement in the same regulatory fee category, e.g., ITSP includes a range of carriers that may not be regulated identically but must pay fees on the same basis.[[145]](#footnote-147) When interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) providers were added to the ITSP category in a permitted amendment the Commission observed that “the costs and benefits associated with our regulation of interconnected VoIP providers are not identical as those associated with regulating interstate telecommunications service and CMRS [Commercial Mobile Radio Service].”[[146]](#footnote-148) IPTV is not regulated in all the same ways as cable television, and yet the Commission requires them to pay fees on the same basis.[[147]](#footnote-149) Neither the Communications Act nor Commission precedent require an entity to pay regulatory fees exactly equal to an entity’s FTE interaction with a Bureau or Commission office.[[148]](#footnote-150) We did not propose differential treatment of NGSOs in the *FY 2020 NPRM*, and we do not see compelling reasons to deviate from our traditional assessment methods based on the record before us now.
3. Some contend that given the broad range of NGSO networks serving or planning to serve the United States market, the Commission should adopt a multi-tiered approach based on total number of satellites deployed and total transmit bandwidth.[[149]](#footnote-151) SpaceX contends that these commenters have not shown any meaningful tie between the number of satellites in an NGSO system and the use of Commission resources.[[150]](#footnote-152) We agree that there is not sufficient evidence in the record to establish different fees for sized NGSO systems. Accordingly, we seek further comment in the attached Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.
4. We disagree with commenters who argue that the proposed increase in NGSO regulatory fees requires us to phase in the fee increase over time, and not increase by more than 7.5% per year.[[151]](#footnote-153) SpaceX argues that the significant increase in fees for NGSO systems justify a 7.5% cap.[[152]](#footnote-154) We disagree. A cap for one fee category would result in an increase in the other fee categories. We are required under section 9 of the Act to adopt fees that “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”[[153]](#footnote-155) And given the large amount of work the Commission has done on NGSO systems over the past year,[[154]](#footnote-156) we find the benefits of Commission oversight for such systems substantial. For these reasons, we decline to adopt a phased in approach or a cap in regulatory fees. Parties can seek a waiver, reduction, or deferment, on a case-by-case basis of the fee, interest charge, or penalty “in any specific instance for good cause shown, where such action would promote the public interest.”[[155]](#footnote-157)
5. Finally, commenters raise issues with the accuracy of our list of non-U.S. licensed space stations granted market access that would be subject to regulatory fees. Eutelsat contends that the Commission erroneously included Eutelsat 172B as both U.S. and foreign licensed and it should be removed from the foreign licensed list.[[156]](#footnote-158) Commenters propose that the Commission identify the U.S. licensed and foreign licensed GSO and NGSO space stations that will be subject to regulatory fees to enable operators to review the list for accuracy.[[157]](#footnote-159) Telesat disagrees and suggests that any errors can be resolved by discussions with individual operators.[[158]](#footnote-160) We agree with the suggestion to publish list the space stations and systems in operation that would be subject to regulatory fees. We have attached the list of U.S. licensed operators and foreign licensed operators with U.S. market access in Appendix F and any party identifying an error should advise Commission staff by contacting the Financial Operations Help Desk at 877-480-3201, Option 6.

## International Bearer Circuit Regulatory Fees

1. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we sought comment on the allocation of IBC fees and adopting new tiers for the fees.[[159]](#footnote-161) As discussed below, we find that capacity is an appropriate measure by which to assess IBC fees. We also find that the allocation between submarine cables and terrestrial and satellite circuits should be changed to reflect the changing distribution of international capacity as more and larger submarine cables are put into service. We do not adopt a unified tier structure at this time but will continue to assess fees based on active terrestrial and satellite circuits and on lit capacity of submarine cables. We do, however, adjust the tiers for submarine cables.
2. IBC regulatory fees reflect the work performed by the International Bureau, primarily the Telecommunications and Analysis Division and the Office of the Bureau Chief, for the benefit of all U.S. international telecommunications service providers, and our submarine cable licensees. International telecommunications service is provided over terrestrial, satellite, and submarine cable facilities. In the *2020 Regulatory Reform Order*, we concluded, based on a review by the International Bureau, that eight FTEs should be allocated to IBCs for regulatory fee purposes, and 20 FTEs to the satellite category.[[160]](#footnote-162)
3. IBC fees consist of (1) active terrestrial and satellite circuits, and (2) lit submarine cable systems.[[161]](#footnote-163) Prior to 2009, IBC fees were collected based on the number of 64 kbps circuits for each of the three types of facilities used to provide international service. In 2009, the Commission changed the methodology for assessing IBC fees from basing the fee on 64 kbps circuits for all types of IBCs to assessing fees for submarine cable operators on a per cable landing license basis, with higher fees for larger capacity submarine cable systems and lower fees for smaller capacity submarine cable systems.[[162]](#footnote-164) The Commission concluded that this methodology served the public interest and was competitively neutral because it included both common carriers and non-common carriers.[[163]](#footnote-165) Under this bifurcated approach, based on the 2009 Consensus Proposal from the submarine cable operators, 87.6% of IBC fees were assessed to submarine cable systems and 12.4% to terrestrial and satellite facilities based on relative capacity at the time.[[164]](#footnote-166) The Commission adopted a five-tier structure for assessing fees on submarine cables systems, with larger systems paying more based on lit capacity, and a per gigabits per second (Gbps) assessment for terrestrial and satellite facilities based on active circuits.[[165]](#footnote-167) The fee assessment on submarine cables cover the costs for regulatory activity concerning submarine cables as well as the services provided over the submarine cables.[[166]](#footnote-168)

### Using Capacity to Assess IBC Regulatory Fees

1. We start by reaffirming that IBC regulatees with higher capacity receive a greater benefit from the Commission’s work and should be assessed accordingly. The Commission has historically used capacity to assess IBCs. When Congress established the Commission’s regulatory fee authority in 1993 it adopted a statutory schedule of regulatory fees that included assessing a fee on carriers based on active 64 kbps international circuits.[[167]](#footnote-169) The Commission continued to assess IBC fees on active 64 kbps circuits until 2009 when it adopted a new fee structure that assesses fees on international submarine cable systems, but that new structure still used capacity of the cable system for determining the fees with smaller submarine cable systems paying a lower fee than larger systems.[[168]](#footnote-170) Terrestrial and satellite facilities continued to have IBC fees assessed on a 64 kbps circuit capacity basis until 2018 when the Commission began assessing the fees based on Gbps.[[169]](#footnote-171)
2. This year the International Bureau undertook a review of its work, staffing, and distribution of responsibilities benefiting its fee payors, between the Telecommunications and Analysis Division and the Satellite Division and based on this review, we allocated eight FTEs to the international bearer circuit category.[[170]](#footnote-172) The Commission found that almost all of the IBC work benefits all international telecommunications service providers no matter what facilities those services are provided over—submarine cable systems, terrestrial facilities, or satellites.[[171]](#footnote-173) Submarine cable licensees benefit from work that includes among others, maintaining the licensing database,enforcing benchmarks, coordination with other U.S. government agencies, including coordinating with other U.S. agencies’ undersea activities to protect submarine cables, protecting U.S. customers and consumers from anticompetitive actions by foreign carriers, licensing international section 214 authorizations and submarine cables including review of transactions, and representing U.S. interests at bilateral and multilateral negotiations and at international organizations.[[172]](#footnote-174) The Commission’s activities make it possible for submarine cable operators and other IBC providers to provide service to their customers. Those operators of facilities with larger capacity to carry more data derive a greater benefit from the Commission’s work in this regard.[[173]](#footnote-175)
3. Several commenters retread well-trodden ground to object to this assessment, but we find yet again that they have not provided a rationale to alter our assessment of fees within the IBC category based on capacity.[[174]](#footnote-176) Contrary to the Submarine Cable Coalition’s argument that basing fees on capacity is unlawful,[[175]](#footnote-177) use of capacity is a fundamental premise of how the Commission assesses regulatory fees. Licensees with larger facilities benefit more from the Commission’s work and thus should pay a larger proportion of the Commission’s costs—just as we have found that licensees with more customers (like MVPD subscribers or CMRS subscribers) or with more revenues (such as ITSPs) benefit more from the Commission’s activities.[[176]](#footnote-178) CenturyLink states that to the extent that those FTEs working on issues that benefit IBC regulates as a whole, it is reasonable to use capacity to allocate the fees among the regulatees.[[177]](#footnote-179) It further states that the Commission’s activities make it possible for submarine cable operators and other IBC providers to provide service and the entities that carry more traffic are greater beneficiaries of the Commission’s work.[[178]](#footnote-180) We agree (as the Commission has long held) that capacity is a reasonable basis in the context of IBCs to assess those costs among the regulatees that benefit from that work.
4. We also once again reject assertions that only the work of two FTEs benefits submarine cable operators.[[179]](#footnote-181) NASCA points to a 2014 order, arguing that the Commission found that only two FTEs work to the benefit of submarine cable operators and that should be reflected in the regulatory fees.[[180]](#footnote-182) Although the Commission explained in 2015 that this was a misstatement,[[181]](#footnote-183) NASCA continues to cite this as part of its arguments.[[182]](#footnote-184) The Submarine Cable Coalition similarly argues that the Commission provides limited benefits to submarine cable operators.[[183]](#footnote-185) CenturyLink disagrees and argues the commenters have not provided a sound explanation why using capacity is unreasonable or prohibited by section 9.[[184]](#footnote-186) It notes that the Commission has determined the number of FTEs that should be assigned to IBCs after an analysis of the work done within the International Bureau.[[185]](#footnote-187) And indeed, we reject NASCA’s and the Submarine Cable Coalition’s arguments that submarine cables benefit only from a limited number of FTEs as suggested six years ago—we conducted an FTE reevaluation prior to setting the FY 2020 IBC fees and the benefits attributable submarine cables are reflected in the proposed fees.
5. We also reject the argument that submarine cables do not benefit from the Commission’s IBC work because most submarine cables operate on a non-common carriage (or private carriage) basis.[[186]](#footnote-188) Since 2009, the Commission has assessed regulatory fees on both common carrier and non-common carrier submarine cable systems, as requested by industry in the Consensus Plan, and because both benefit from the landing licenses issued by the Commission.[[187]](#footnote-189) We also note that terrestrial and satellite IBC fees are assessed on both common carrier and non-common carrier circuits.[[188]](#footnote-190) Further, while a submarine cable may operate on a non-common carrier basis, the traffic carried on the submarine cable includes common carrier traffic.

### Division of IBC Regulatory Fees

1. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we proposed to change the allocation of the IBC fees between submarine cable systems and terrestrial and satellite facilities.[[189]](#footnote-191) Since 2009, 87.6% of IBC fees have been allocated to submarine cables and 12.4% to terrestrial and satellite facilities. This allocation was adopted in the *Submarine Cable Order* and was based on the relative circuits in 2008.[[190]](#footnote-192)
2. Based on the minimum capacity for the 2019 rate tiers for regulatory fees paid for submarine cables in FY 2019 (meaning a licensee that paid the rate for a capacity of 4000 Gbps or higher on the submarine cable is presumed to have a capacity of 4000 Gbps), the Commission calculated that the ratio between submarine cable and terrestrial and satellite IBCs is at least 90.8% submarine cable and no more than 9.8% terrestrial and satellite circuits. This calculation, assuming lit capacity at the minimum capacity in the tier, substantially undercounts actual lit capacity in these submarine cables therefore an upward adjustment of 5% more closely approximates actual lit capacity numbers. The Commission concluded that a ratio attributing 95% to submarine cables and 5% to terrestrial and satellite circuits would be more reasonable than the historic ratio and sought comment on this reallocation.[[191]](#footnote-193)
3. CenturyLink supports the proposal to allocate 95% of IBC fees to submarine cable and 5% to satellite and terrestrial IBCs.[[192]](#footnote-194) SIA argues that the 95%/5% allocation continues to underestimate submarine cable capacity and that the allocation should be closer to 98.3%/1.7%, but it does not provide any support for this proposed allocation.[[193]](#footnote-195) Based on the record, we are adopting our proposed reallocation between submarine cable and satellite and terrestrial IBCs, as we proposed in the *FY 2020 NPRM*.

### IBC Regulatory Fee Tiers

1. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we also sought comment on combining the submarine cable and terrestrial and satellite IBC categories and assessing IBC fees based on a unified fee structure.[[194]](#footnote-196) Under this proposal, terrestrial and satellite IBC owners would pay regulatory fees based on the number of active international circuits using the rates set out in the proposed tiers. Submarine cable operators would continue to pay regulatory fees for each international submarine cable system based on the lit capacity of the cable system using the same tiers. Commenters generally oppose the proposal to unify the two categories and we decline to adopt it here.
2. Commenters oppose the proposed unified tier structure.[[195]](#footnote-197) SES and SIA argue that a unified tier structure designed to address submarine cable systems that carry the vast majority of international traffic would increase IBC fees paid by satellite operators.[[196]](#footnote-198) AT&T similarly notes that satellite and terrestrial circuit providers would obtain no benefit from a tiered fee system designed to accommodate the much larger capacities of submarine cables and would be better served by the more straightforward per Gbps fee that the Commission alternatively proposes for these circuits.[[197]](#footnote-199) SES and SIA further contend that we should eliminate regulatory fees for satellite IBCs.[[198]](#footnote-200) They observe that we previously rejected tiers for terrestrial and satellite IBCs due to the wide range of numbers of circuits among carriers and that tiers could result in large increases in fees.[[199]](#footnote-201) SIA argues that if we are imposing regulatory fees for satellite IBCs, we should continue to do so on a per Gbps circuit basis to avoid unjustified increases.[[200]](#footnote-202) CenturyLink argues that it is not clear that the benefits of moving to a single, unified tiered mechanism for all IBCs would be substantial, or that they would outweigh the potential costs.[[201]](#footnote-203) Instead, CenturyLink contends that the Commission should retain the current two-category approach.[[202]](#footnote-204) CenturyLink argues that using a per Gbps fee for terrestrial and satellite IBC providers is reasonable because operators who have greater capacity take greater advantage of the work the Commission has done to enable them to provide service.[[203]](#footnote-205)
3. Based on the comments, we decline to adopt the proposed unified tier structure at this time. Instead, we adopt the alternative proposal in the *FY 2020 NPRM* to maintain our current fee structure and will continue to assess regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs on a per Gbps circuit basis.[[204]](#footnote-206) We will use a six tier structure for fees assessed to submarine cable systems, using lit capacity of the cable system.
4. We reject, again, using a flat rate for submarine cables. NASCA contends that the industry proposal that the Commission adopted in 2009 was meant to replace capacity-based fees with a flat fee per submarine cable system.[[205]](#footnote-207) The Commission has previously addressed this issue and rejected adopting a flat fee for submarine cables.[[206]](#footnote-208) Contrary to NASCA’s assertion, the Commission never indicated in the *Submarine Cable Order* that it intended to move to a flat fee and indeed it specifically stated that over time the categories of small and large systems will change as systems grow in capacity.[[207]](#footnote-209) The Commission updated the tiers in 2018 to reflect the increasing capacity of submarine cable systems and we do so again this year.[[208]](#footnote-210)

### Submarine Cable IBC Regulatory Fees

1. Since FY 2009, when the Commission established a new methodology for assessing submarine cable fees, the level of capacity for submarine cable systems has increased by leaps and bounds. The Commission has expanded the different tiers to accommodate for this rapid expansion in growth. However, the basic methodology for calculating submarine cable fees has not changed since FY 2009. Submarine cable fees are still calculated on the basis of “1” unit, “.5” units, “.25” units and so forth. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, the proposed basic unit of fees remained at “1” unit, and this “1” unit is at the fee level of $295,000 and at the tier threshold of 3,500 – 6,500 Gbps. The tier threshold at 2,000 – 3,500 Gbps constituted “.5” units ($147,500), while the tier level above 6,500 Gbps ($590,000), as proposed, was double the “1” unit fee and constituted “2” units. The basic methodology for calculating submarine cable fees had not changed, just expanded to include a level above “1” unit due to increases in capacity.
2. Some commenters argue that calculations underlying this year’s regulatory fees are incorrect. CenturyLink states that the proposed fees have calculation errors and will result in an overcollection of over $11 million.[[209]](#footnote-211) NASCA contends that the wrong denominator was used in the calculation of submarine cable fee—the number of licensed cables, 53, should be the denominator instead of the number of payment units.[[210]](#footnote-212) This erroneous calculation would lead to an overcollection of $14,128,475.[[211]](#footnote-213) And AT&T does its own calculations to come up with its own tier structure.[[212]](#footnote-214)
3. Submarine cable system operators are not currently required to disclose the lit capacity of their submarine cable systems to the Commission. In the absence of such data, the Commission must rely on estimates based on the submarine cable system fee payor’s past certifications that accompany their regulatory fee payments. Both NASCA and the Submarine Cable Coalition have filed data about the current lit capacity of their members’ submarine cable systems to provide a factual basis for us to conclude a higher number of fee payors will be paying at the highest level.[[213]](#footnote-215) Taking the new information into account and applying the new top tier ratio, we adopt the following submarine cable systems regulatory fee tiers:

FY 2020 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Submarine Cable Systems**  **(capacity as of December 31, 2019)** | **Fee Ratio** | **FY 2020 Regulatory Fees** |
| Less than 50 Gbps | .0625 Units | $13,450 |
| 50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps | .125 Units | $26,875 |
| 250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps | .25 Units | $53,750 |
| 1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps | .5 Units | $107,500 |
| 3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps | 1.0 Unit | $215,000 |
| 6,500 Gbps or greater | 2.0 Units | $430,000 |

1. With these adjustments, the new fees for submarine cable systems are: $430,000 for capacities of 6,500 Gbps or greater; $215,000 for capacities of 3,500 Gbps or greater but less than 6,500 Gbps; $107,500 for capacities of 1,500 Gbps or greater but less than 3,500 Gbps; $53,750 for capacities of 250 Gbps or greater but less than 1,500 Gbps, $26,875 for capacities of 50 Gbps or greater but less than 250 Gbps; and $13,450 for capacities less than 50 Gbps.
2. These changes reduce the highest tier from $590,000 to $430,000 using a “2” unit fee, the “1” unit fee from $295,000 to $215,000, the “.5” unit fee from $147,500 to $107,500, the “.25” unit fee from $73,750 to $53,750, the “.125” unit fee from $36,875 to $26,875, and the “.0625” unit fee from $18,450 to $13,450.
3. The Submarine Cable Coalition contends that the high regulatory fees impact the competitiveness and desirability of United States as a landing location.[[214]](#footnote-216) These commenters argue that an operator may elect to obtain licenses in Canada or Mexico, even if a significant portion of the traffic on the cable is intended for or would originate from destinations in the United States.[[215]](#footnote-217) While we recognize that regulatory fees are a factor for the industry to consider in their business plans, we cannot adjust regulatory fees based on fees assessed in other countries. Instead, we are required by section 9 of the Act to base regulatory fees on the FTEs in the bureaus and offices in the Commission “adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided.”[[216]](#footnote-218)
4. Finally, NASCA argues that the Commission should charge fees based on active capacity rather than lit capacity.[[217]](#footnote-219) NASCA notes that “active” capacity is revenue-generating while “lit” capacity is merely electronically enabled capacity and does not equate to revenue-generating capacity.[[218]](#footnote-220) NASCA and the Submarine Cable Coalition assert that failure to define and distinguish between “active” and “lit” capacity in the *FY 2020 NPRM* creates ambiguities that could lead to gamesmanship if regulated parties seek to lower regulatory fees owed.[[219]](#footnote-221)
5. We clarify that submarine cables will be assessed IBC fees based on “lit” capacity.[[220]](#footnote-222) As the Commission explained in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, the submarine cable IBCs are based on the lit capacity of the submarine cable as of December 31 of the previous year, in this case December 31, 2019.[[221]](#footnote-223) The Commission uses lit capacity “because that is the amount of capacity that submarine cable operators are able to provide services over and the regulatory fee is in part recovering the costs related to the regulation and oversight of such services.”[[222]](#footnote-224) We believe that the term “lit capacity” is a well-established industry terminology and its use will less likely to create any ambiguity that may lead to gamesmanship.[[223]](#footnote-225)

## Flexibility for Regulatory Payors Given the COVID-19 Pandemic

1. In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we sought comment on providing relief to regulatees whose businesses have suffered financial harm due to the pandemic. At the outset, we noted the statutory constraints the Commission faces in providing relief from fee payment—its obligations to collect $339,000,000 in FY 2020 regulatory fees and to fairly and proportionately allocate the burden of those fees among regulatees, and the Commission’s inability to exempt regulatees other than those expressly exempt in the statute. We asked commenters to suggest relief measures the Commission might implement within the statutory limitations we described.
2. All of the comments we received in response to our request support the provision of regulatory relief to regulatees financially harmed by the pandemic.[[224]](#footnote-226) The majority of comments were filed by or on behalf of broadcasters and of those, all oppose increasing FY 2020 broadcaster regulatory fees, urging the Commission to either suspend the fee increases or waive altogether FY 2020 broadcaster regulatory fees.[[225]](#footnote-227) Commenters also suggest the Commission waive the 25% penalty for broadcasters that do not pay their fee by September 30, 2020[[226]](#footnote-228) and extend the September 30 deadline.[[227]](#footnote-229)
3. Several commenters suggest that the Commission relax its standard for waiver requests, including to permit consideration of waiver requests by parties that are red lighted for other debt owed to the Commission and to allow waiver of the portion of fees attributable to any month a station has been off the air.[[228]](#footnote-230) Others suggest simplifying the waiver filing process to be more “easily navigable and inexpensive” for small broadcasters in particular,[[229]](#footnote-231) including to permit a single letter filing for both waiver and deferral requests.[[230]](#footnote-232) Another commenter urges the Commission to modify the financial documentation it considers germane to demonstrate financial hardship, to account for current circumstances in which previously financially healthy broadcasters are experiencing significant financial distress owing to the pandemic.[[231]](#footnote-233)
4. Several commenters support the expanded use of the Commission’s installment payment program for regulatees unable to pay their fees by the September 30 deadline, urging the Commission to offer installment payment terms of 6-12 months and beyond, deferred lump sum payments, nominal interest rates, no down payment, and simplify the documents required to obtain an installment payment agreement.[[232]](#footnote-234)
5. We take several steps to address the concerns raised by commenters. *First*, we simplify our filing requirements for waiver, reduction, and deferral requests for FY 2020 fees to ensure that regulatees needing assistance are not precluded from requesting it on procedural grounds. Section 1.1166(a) of the Commission’s rules requires requests for waiver, reduction, or deferral to be filed as separate pleadings and states that “any such request that is not filed as a separate pleading will not be considered by the Commission.” Given the ongoing pandemic, we temporarily waive this rule to permit parties seeking fee waiver and deferral for financial hardship reasons to make a single request for both waiver and deferral.[[233]](#footnote-235) We also temporarily waive section 1.1166(a) of our rules to direct requests to be submitted electronically to the following Commission email address: [2020regfeerelief@fcc.gov](mailto:2020regfeerelief@fcc.gov).
6. *Second*, we temporarily waiver our rules to the extent necessary so that parties seeking extended payment terms for FY 2020 regulatory fees may do so by submitting an email request to the same email address: [2020regfeerelief@fcc.gov](mailto:2020regfeerelief@fcc.gov). Installment payment requests may be combined with waiver, reduction, and deferral requests in a single request.
7. *Third*, we exercise our discretion under section 3717(a) of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, as amended,[[234]](#footnote-236) to reduce the interest rate the Commission charges on installments payments to a nominal rate—and we exercise our discretion to forego the down payment normally required before granting an installment payment request.
8. *Fourth*, we recognize that demonstrating financial hardship caused by the pandemic may require different financial documentation than the documentation the Commission has traditionally accepted. While the burden of proving financial hardship remains with the party requesting it, we direct the Managing Director to work with individual regulatees that have filed requests if additional documents are needed to render a decision on the request.
9. *Fifth*, we waive in part our red light rule to allow debtors that are experiencing financial hardship to nonetheless request relief with respect to their regulatory fees. Under the red light rule, the Commission will not act on any application or request for relief if the requesting party has not paid a debt owed to the Commission.[[235]](#footnote-237) In light of the pandemic, we find that temporary waiver of the red light rule, at the Managing Director’s discretion, to permit regulatees that are experiencing financial difficulties and that owe other debt to the Commission to request waivers, reductions, deferrals, and installment payment terms for FY 2020 fees is appropriate. However, those regulatees for whom the red light is waived will be required to resolve all delinquent debt by paying it in full, entering into an installment agreement to repay the debt, and/or if applicable, curing all payment and other defaults under existing installment agreements.
10. We direct the Managing Director to release one or more public notices describing in more detail the enhanced relief we will provide to regulatees whose businesses have been affected by the pandemic, with filing and other instructions as needed.
11. Finally, we address the suggestions that would contravene the statute or our precedent. We cannot waive FY 2020 fees or the 25% late payment penalty for any group of broadcasters because doing so would effectively exempt the group, when the statute does not permit such an exemption,[[236]](#footnote-238) but instead requires a case-by-case determination in order to waive a fee or penalty.[[237]](#footnote-239) Similarly, we cannot reduce broadcaster fees except on a case-by-case basis.[[238]](#footnote-240) And we cannot suspend the FY 2020 fee increases solely because advertising revenues have dropped. We cannot extend the September 30 deadline, as September 30 marks the end of our fiscal year and we are required to collect FY 2020 fees by fiscal year end.[[239]](#footnote-241)
12. We also cannot relax the standard we employ for fee waiver, reduction, or deferral based on financial hardship grounds. Section 9A of the Act permits the Commission to waive a regulatory fee, penalty or interest for good cause if the waiver is in the public interest.[[240]](#footnote-242) Where financial hardship is the asserted basis for a waiver, the Commission has consistently interpreted that to require a showing that the requesting party “lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public.”[[241]](#footnote-243) We believe the existing waiver standard together with the measures described above will work as designed, to provide fee relief to those regulatees most in need. Regulatees whose businesses have been hurt by the pandemic, but not to the extent required to receive a waiver, reduction, or deferral, will be eligible to pay their FY 2020 fees in installments if they show that they cannot pay the fee in lump sum, but can do so with extended payment terms.[[242]](#footnote-244)

# further notice of proposed rulemaking

1. In this Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we invite comment on four proposals from commenters in this proceeding to differentiate regulatory fees for different types of NGSO systems in future years. *First*, Kineis notes the Commission has already concluded that a separate fee for small satellites would be appropriate; the NGSO systems vary dramatically in size, number of space stations, spectrum required, and services offered; the proposed fee increase for NGSO systems is substantial; and the Commission has not addressed this issue in many years.[[243]](#footnote-245) Kineis therefore proposes a formula to determine NGSO regulatory fees: x (number of operating satellites) multiplied by y (total transmit bandwidth) = index value.[[244]](#footnote-246) Kineis suggests fee tiers based on groupings of index values and basing the difference in fees on the average index value for each tier.[[245]](#footnote-247) We seek comment on this proposal.
2. *Second*, Eutelsat contends that the fees assessed on NGSO systems should be separated into small and large NGSO systems, based on the number of satellites in the system.[[246]](#footnote-248) According to Eutelsat, large and complex NGSO systems require more staff time to oversee and receive greater benefits from the Commission.[[247]](#footnote-249) Smaller NGSO systems in more established bands, Eutelsat suggests, represent a smaller burden on Commission staff because they have greater sharing capabilities and operate in less congested and less contested frequency bands.[[248]](#footnote-250) We seek comment on this proposal.
3. *Third*, Myriota proposes we divide NGSO systems into three categories: fixed-satellite service (FSS); mobile-satellite service (MSS); and remote sensing, Earth-exploration satellite service (EESS), and other NGSO systems.[[249]](#footnote-251) Myriota explains that the Commission has spent multiple years on the NGSO FSS processing round for more than ten applicants and some applicants seeking constellations of tens of thousands of satellites.[[250]](#footnote-252) Myriota contends that other types of NGSO systems, such as MSS or EESS systems, require fewer resources because they have fewer applicants and less complex issues, relative to the FSS systems.[[251]](#footnote-253) In addition, NGSO rulemakings from 2017-2019 primarily benefited NGSO FSS systems and the Commission has not updated the rules for MSS or remote sensing during that time period.[[252]](#footnote-254) Myriota argues that the Commission’s rules for NGSO FSS systems generally reflect a level of complexity not present for other NGSO systems due to the extremely large constellations and complex sharing and coordination requirements.[[253]](#footnote-255) We seek comment on this proposal.
4. *Finally*, AWS suggests that we assess a nominal fee for NGSO systems with five or fewer U.S. licensed earth stations for TT&C and non-domestic data downlink purposes.[[254]](#footnote-256) AWS proposes that the regulatory fee would be assessed on a per earth station basis at the same rate as earth station licenses.[[255]](#footnote-257) We seek comment on this proposal.
5. The Commission considers the adoption of a new fee category or a change in fee categories only when it develops sufficient basis for making the change. Commenters should address whether the proposal are in accord with the requirements of section 9. Commenters should also address whether such proposals serve the goal of ensuring that our actions in assessing regulatory fees are fair, administrable, and sustainable.[[256]](#footnote-258)
6. It has not been the experience of Commission staff reviewing satellite applications that certain broad categories of NGSO systems require substantially more time to process than others under the current rules. A smaller NGSO system in bands shared with other services may require greater staff efforts to approve than a larger NGSO system in bands without coordination difficulties. NGSO FSS systems, while occupying substantial staff time to review in the past few years, have also benefited from streamlining rulemakings that have eliminated some of the most cumbersome technical demonstrations, such as equivalent power-flux density showings. In contrast, systems operating in services that are allegedly easier to license, such as EESS, have involved complicated, multi-year coordination, phased deployments, multiple application amendments, and frequent grants in part, with the associated staff investment.[[257]](#footnote-259) Nonetheless, we recognize that the Commission has created the regulatory category for small satellites, in part, to charge different fees for certain systems. Accordingly, we invite comment on the proposals above regarding other categories of NGSO systems for FY 2021.

# Procedural Matters

1. Included below are procedural items as well as our current payment and collection methods. We include these payments and collection procedures here as a useful way of reminding regulatory fee payors and the public about these aspects of the annual regulatory fee collection process.
2. *Credit Card Transaction Levels*. Since June 1, 2015, in accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7045—*Limitations on Card Collection Transactions*. the highest amount that can be charged on a credit card for transactions with federal agencies is $24,999.99.[[258]](#footnote-260) 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 filing regulatory fee information in Fee Filer. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2019 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.
3. *Payment Methods*. Pursuant to an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directive,[[259]](#footnote-261) the Commission is moving towards a paperless environment, extending to disbursement and collection of select federal government payments and receipts.[[260]](#footnote-262) In 2015, the Commission stopped accepting checks (including cashier’s checks and money orders) and the accompanying hardcopy forms (e.g., Forms 159, 159-B, 159-E, 159-W) for the payment of regulatory fees.[[261]](#footnote-263) During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through Pay.gov,[[262]](#footnote-264) ACH, debit card,[[263]](#footnote-265) or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission’s website at <http://transition.fcc.gov/fees/regfees.html>. The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other form of payment (e.g., checks, cashier’s checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, a Form 159-E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information. The fax should be sent to the Federal Communications Commission at (202) 418-2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at <http://transition.fcc.gov/fees/wiretran.html>.
4. *Standard Fee Calculations and Payment Dates*.—The Commission will accept fee payments made in advance of the window for the payment of regulatory fees. The responsibility for payment of fees by service category is as follows:

* *Media Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2019 for AM/FM radio stations, VHF/UHF broadcast television stations, and satellite television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2019.
* *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2019. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2019, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category.[[264]](#footnote-266) For Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs) that manage Toll Free Numbers (TFN), regulatory fees should be paid on all working, assigned, and reserved toll free numbers as well as toll free numbers in any other status as defined in section 52.103 of the Commission’s rules.[[265]](#footnote-267) The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2019.
* *Wireless Services*: CMRS cellular, mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2019. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2019 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2019, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
* *Wireless Services, Multi-year fees*: The first eight regulatory fee categories in our Schedule of Regulatory Fees pay “small multi-year wireless regulatory fees.” Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the five-year or ten-year terms of their initial licenses, and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. We include these fee categories in our rulemaking to publicize our estimates of the number of “small multi-year wireless” licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2020.
* *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor Services (cable television operators, CARS licensees, DBS, and IPTV)*: Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2019.[[266]](#footnote-268) Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2019. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2019, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2019. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2019, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
* *International Services (Earth Stations, Space Stations (GSO and NGSO)*: Regulatory fees must be paid for (1) earth stations and (2) geostationary orbit space stations and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems that were U.S licensed, or non-U.S. licensed but granted U.S. market access, and operational on or before October 1, 2019. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2019, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
  + For FY 2020 only, non-U.S. licensed GSO and NGSO satellites that have been granted market access to the U.S. through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling (PDR) or through an earth station had until July 15, 2020 to relinquish their market access status to avoid having to pay FY 2020 regulatory fees in September 2020. If non-U.S. licensed GSO and NGSO satellites, either through a PDR or an earth station, still have market access after July 15, 2020, regulatory fees will be assessed, and payment will be required by the due date of FY 2020 regulatory fees.
* *International Services* (*Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services*):Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2019. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2019 in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such terrestrial and satellite active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, “active circuits” include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2019. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits.[[267]](#footnote-269) In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2019, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

1. *Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) and Mobile Services Assessments.* The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on “assigned” telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports (“in” and “out”).[[268]](#footnote-270) This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on the Commission’s electronic filing and payment system (Fee Filer) along with the carrier’s Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).
2. A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing Fee Filer and follow the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation or supporting documentation.[[269]](#footnote-271) The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting documentation and either approve or disapprove the submission in Fee Filer. If the submission is disapproved, the Commission will contact the provider to afford the provider an opportunity to discuss its revised subscriber count and/or provide additional supporting documentation. If we receive no response from the provider, or we do not reverse our initial disapproval of the provider’s revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in Fee Filer. Once the timeframe for revision has passed, the telephone number counts are final and are the basis upon which CMRS regulatory fees are to be paid. Providers can view their final telephone counts online in Fee Filer. A final CMRS assessment letter will not be mailed out.
3. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in Fee Filer. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (i.e., compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2019), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in Fee Filer or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. In the event that the Commission determines that the number of telephone numbers that are paid is inaccurate, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.
4. *Enforcement*. Regulatory fee payments must be paid by their due date. Section 9A(c)(1) of the Act requires the Commission to impose a late payment penalty of 25% of unpaid regulatory fee debt, to be assessed on the first day following the deadline for payment of the fees. Section 9A(c)(2) of the Act requires the Commission to assess interest at the rate set forth in 31 U.S.C. § 3717 on all unpaid regulatory fees, including the 25% penalty, until the debt is paid in full.[[270]](#footnote-272) The RAY BAUM’S Act, however, prohibits the Commission from assessing the administrative costs of collecting delinquent regulatory fee debt.[[271]](#footnote-273) Thus, while section 9A(c) of the Act leaves intact those parts of section 1.1940 of the Commission’s rules pertaining to penalty and interest charges, the Commission will no longer assess administrative costs on delinquent regulatory fee debts.[[272]](#footnote-274)
5. The Commission will pursue collection of all past due regulatory fees, including penalties and accrued interest, using collection remedies available to it under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, its implementing regulations and federal common law. These remedies include offsetting regulatory fee debt against monies owed to the debtor by the Commission, and referral of the debt to the United States Treasury for further collection efforts, including centralized offset against monies other federal agencies may owe the debtor.[[273]](#footnote-275)
6. Failure to timely pay regulatory fees, penalties or accrued interest will also subject regulatees to the Commission’s “red light” rule, which generally requires the Commission to withhold action on and subsequently dismiss applications and other requests for benefits by any entity owing debt, including regulatory fee debt, to the Commission.[[274]](#footnote-276)
7. In addition to financial penalties, section 9(c)(3) of the Act, and section 1.1164(f) of the Commission’s rules grant the Commission the authority to revoke authorizations for failure to pay regulatory fees in a timely fashion.[[275]](#footnote-277) Should a fee delinquency not be rectified in a timely manner the Commission may require the licensee to file with documented evidence within sixty (60) calendar days that full payment of all outstanding regulatory fees has been made, plus any associated penalties as calculated by the Secretary of Treasury in accordance with section 1.1164(a) of the Commission’s rules,[[276]](#footnote-278) or show cause why the payment is inapplicable or should be waived or deferred. Failure to provide such evidence of payment or to show cause within the time specified may result in revocation of the station license.[[277]](#footnote-279)
8. *Effective Date*. Providing a 30-day period after Federal Register publication before this Report and Order becomes effective as normally required by 5 U.S.C. § 553(d) will not allow sufficient time to collect the FY 2020 fees before FY 2020 ends on September 30, 2020. For this reason, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 553(d)(3), we find there is good cause to waive the requirements of section 553(d), and this Report and Order will become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. Because payments of the regulatory fees will not actually be due until late September, persons affected by this Report and Order will still have a reasonable period in which to make their payments and thereby comply with the rules established herein.
9. *Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis*. This document does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, *see* 44 U.S.C. § 3506(c)(4).
10. *Congressional Review Act***.** The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, concurs that these rules are non-major under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Report & Order to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).
11. *Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis*. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA)[[278]](#footnote-280) the Commission has prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) relating to this Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. The IRFA is contained in Appendix J.
12. *Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis*. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA)[[279]](#footnote-281) the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) relating to this Report and Order. The FRFA is contained in Appendix I.
13. *Filing Instructions*. Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR §§ 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments to the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS)[[280]](#footnote-282) or by paper.  All filings must be addressed to the Commission’s Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

* Electronic Filers:  Comments may be filed electronically by accessing ECFS at <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.
* *Paper Filers*: Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
  + Filings can be sent by commercial overnight courier or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail.[[281]](#footnote-283) All filings must be addressed to the Commission’s Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.
  + Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
  + U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554.

1. People with Disabilities:  To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to [fcc504@fcc.gov](mailto:fcc504@fcc.gov) or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 1-888-835-5322 (tty).
2. *Ex Parte* *Information*. This proceeding shall be treated as a permit-but-disclose proceeding in accordance with the Commission’s ex parte rules. Persons making ex parte presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral ex parte presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the ex parte presentation was made, and summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter’s written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during ex parte meetings are deemed to be written ex parte presentations and must be filed consistent with section 1.1206(b) of the Commission’s rules. In proceedings governed by section 1.49(f) of the Commission’s rules or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written ex parte presentations and memoranda summarizing oral ex parte presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (e.g., .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission’s ex parte rules.

# Ordering clauses

1. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 9(a), (b), (e), (f), and (g) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 159(a), (b), (e), (f), and (g), this Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking IS HEREBY ADOPTED.
2. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Report and Order SHALL BE EFFECTIVE upon publication in the Federal Register.
3. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the FY 2020 section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements and the rules set forth in Appendix K ARE ADOPTED as specified herein.
4. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, SHALL SEND a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis in Appendix I, to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch

Secretary

**APPENDIX A**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Commenter—Initial Comments | Abbreviated Name |
| America-CV Station Group | ACV |
| ATL Communications | ATL |
| CenturyLink | CenturyLink |
| Colorado Broadcasters Association, Florida Association of Broadcasters, Oregon Association of Broadcasters, Puerto Rico Broadcasters Association | Colorado Broadcasters |
| Dish Network L.L.C. and AT&T Services, Inc. | AT&T and DISH |
| Eutelsat Communications S.A. | Eutelsat |
| Kineis | Kineis |
| Fred R. Morton | Morton |
| Myriota Pty. Ltd. | Myriota |
| National Association of Broadcasters | NAB |
| NCTA—The Internet & Television Association and ACA Connects—America’s Communications Association | NCTA and ACA |
| New Jersey Broadcasters Association | NJBA |
| North American Submarine Cable Association | NASCA |
| PC Landing Corp. | PC Landing |
| Planet Labs, Inc. | Planet |
| PMCM TV, LLC | PMCM |
| Redrock Broadcasting, Inc. and Media Advisors, LLC | Redrock |
| Satellite Industry Association | SIA |
| SES Americom, Inc. | SES |
| State Broadcasters Associations | State Broadcasters |
| Spanish Broadcasting System Holding Company, Inc. and Televicentro of Puerto Rico. LLC | Joint Puerto Rico Commenters |
| Submarine Cable Coalition, comprised of the following: Cable & Wireless Networks, GlobeNet Cabos Submarinos America, Inc., GU Holdings, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Google LLC), Hawaiki Submarine Cable USA LLC, Servicio di Telecomunicacion di Aruba (SETAR) N.V., and Tata Communications (America), Inc. | Submarine Cable Coalition |
| Telesat Canada | Telesat |
| WorldVu Satellites Limited, Debtor-in-Possession | OneWeb |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Commenter—Reply Comments | Abbreviated Name |
| ACA Connects—America’s Communications Association and NCTA—The Internet & Television Association | ACA and NCTA |
| Amazon Web Services, Inc. | AWS |
| Astranis Space Technologies Corp. | Astranis |
| CenturyLink | CenturyLink |
| CTIA—The Wireless Association® | CTIA |
| Kineis | Kineis |
| Mentor Partners, Inc. | Mentor |
| Myriota Pty. Ltd. | Myriota |
| National Association of Broadcasters | NAB |
| Space Exploration Technologies Corp. | SpaceX |
| Submarine Cable Coalition, comprised of the following: Cable & Wireless Networks, GlobeNet Cabos Submarinos America, Inc., GU Holdings, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Google LLC), Hawaiki Submarine Cable USA LLC, Servicio di Telecomunicacion di Aruba (SETAR) N.V., and Tata Communications (America), Inc. | Submarine Cable Coalition |
| Telesat Canada | Telesat |

**APPENDIX B**

**Calculation of FY 2020 Revenue Requirements and Pro-Rata Fees**

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

| **Fee Category** | **FY 2020 Payment Units** | **Yrs** | **FY 2019 Revenue Estimate** | **Pro-Rated FY 2020 Revenue Require-ment** | **Computed FY 2020 Regulatory Fee** | **Rounded**  **FY 2020**  **Reg. Fee** | **Expected**  **FY 2020**  **Revenue** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PLMRS (Exclusive Use) | 750 | 10 | 112,500 | 187,500 | 25.00 | 25 | 187,500 |
| PLMRS (Shared use) | 11,700 | 10 | 1,240,000 | 1,170,000 | 10.00 | 10 | 1,170,000 |
| Microwave | 12,600 | 10 | 2,500,000 | 3,150,000 | 25.00 | 25 | 3,150,000 |
| Marine (Ship) | 7,100 | 10 | 1,065,000 | 1,065,000 | 15.00 | 15 | 1,065,000 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) | 5,500 | 10 | 450,000 | 550,000 | 10.00 | 10 | 550,000 |
| Marine (Coast) | 90 | 10 | 24,000 | 36,000 | 40.00 | 40 | 36,000 |
| Aviation (Ground) | 1,100 | 10 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 20.00 | 20 | 220,000 |
| AM Class A1 | 63 | 1 | 285,200 | 296,501 | 4,706 | 4,700 | 296,100 |
| AM Class B1 | 1,458 | 1 | 3,541,950 | 3,678,692 | 2,523 | 2,525 | 3,681,450 |
| AM Class C1 | 819 | 1 | 1,266,000 | 1,317,039 | 1,608 | 1,600 | 1,310,400 |
| AM Class D1 | 1,372 | 1 | 4,200,800 | 4,351,447 | 3,172 | 3,175 | 4,356,100 |
| FM Classes A, B1 & C31 | 2,973 | 1 | 8,823,375 | 9,156,345 | 3,080 | 3,075 | 9,141,975 |
| FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C21 | 3,146 | 1 | 10,833,000 | 11,216,626 | 3,565 | 3,575 | 11,246,950 |
| AM Construction Permits 2 | 6 | 1 | 1,785 | 3,660 | 610 | 610 | 3,660 |
| FM Construction Permits2 | 60 | 1 | 67,000 | 64,500 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 64,500 |
| Digital Television5  (including Satellite TV) | 3.25 billion population | 1 | 24,294,675 | 25,473,855 | .00783665 | .007837 | 25,473,855 |
| Digital TV Construction Permits2 | 3 | 1 | 13,350 | 14,850 | 4,950 | 4,950 | 14,850 |
| LPTV/Translators/ Boosters/Class A TV | 5,340 | 1 | 1,621,500 | 1,684,648 | 315.5 | 315 | 1,682,100 |
| CARS Stations | 160 | 1 | 202,125 | 208,683 | 1,304 | 1,300 | 208,000 |
| Cable TV Systems, including IPTV | 55,500,000 | 1 | 49,020,000 | 49,207,472 | .887 | .89 | 49,395,000 |
| Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) | 27,800,000 | 1 | 18,000,000 | 20,117,050 | .724 | .72 | 20,116,000 |
| Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers | $30,700,000,000 | 1 | 102,708,000 | 98,504,384 | 0.003209 | 0.00321 | 98,547,000 |
| Toll Free Numbers | 33,000,000 | 1 | 3,960,000 | 3,975,316 | 0.1205 | 0.12 | 3,960,000 |
| CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile) | 425,000,000 | 1 | 79,990,000 | 72,127,369 | 0.1697 | 0.17 | 72,250,000 |
| CMRS Messaging Services | 1,900,000 | 1 | 152,000 | 152,000 | 0.0800 | 0.080 | 152,000 |
| BRS/3  LMDS | 1,280  340 | 1  1 | 869,400  96,600 | 716,800  190,400 | 560  560 | 560  560 | 716,800  190,400 |
| Per Gbps circuit Int’l Bearer Circuits  Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common) | 10,700 | 1 | 900,240 | 436,293 | 40.8 | 41 | 438,700 |
| Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix C)4 | 38.5625 | 1 | 6,363,741 | 8,280,414 | 214,727 | 214,725 | 8,280,333 |
| Earth Stations | 3,000 | 1 | 1,402,500 | 1,678,050 | 559 | 560 | 1,680,000 |
| Space Stations (Geostationary) | 164 | 1 | 15,643,250 | 16,092,194 | 98,123.1 | 98,125 | 16,092,500 |
| Space Stations (Non-Geostationary) | 18 | 1 | 1,084,125 | 4,023,049 | 223,503 | 223,500 | 4,023,000 |
| **\*\*\*\*\*\* Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected** |  |  | **340,929,616** | **338,686,759** |  |  | **338,940,733** |
| **\*\*\*\*\*\* Total Revenue Requirement** |  |  | **339,000,000** | **339,000,000** |  |  | **339,000,000** |
| **Difference** |  |  | **1,929,616** | **(313,241)** |  |  | **(59,267)** |

Notes on Appendix B

1 The fee amounts listed in the column entitled “Rounded New FY 2020 Regulatory Fee” constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2020 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Appendix C.

2 The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the Digital (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues were adjusted, respectively, to set the regulatory fee to an amount no higher than the lowest licensed fee for that class of service. Reductions in the Digital (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues, and in the AM and FM Construction Permit revenues, were offset by increases in the revenue totals for Digital television stations by market size, and in the AM and FM radio stations by class size and population served, respectively.

3 The MDS/MMDS category was renamed Broadband Radio Service (BRS). *See Amendment of Parts 1, 21, 73, 74 and 101 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate the Provision of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Access, Educational and Other Advanced Services in the 2150-2162 and 2500-2690 MHz Bands*, Report & Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 19 FCC Rcd 14165, 14169, para. 6 (2004).

4 The chart at the end of Appendix C lists the submarine cable bearer circuit regulatory fees (common and non-common carrier basis) that resulted from the adoption of the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008,* Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 24 FCC Rcd 6388 (2008) and *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009). The Submarine Cable fee in Appendix B is a weighted average of the various fee payers in the chart at the end of Appendix C.

5 The actual digital television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in Appendix G.

**APPENDIX C**

**Regulatory Fees**

**FY 2020**

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

| **Fee Category** | **Annual Regulatory Fee**  **(U.S. $s)** |
| --- | --- |
| PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90) | 25 |
| Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101) | 25 |
| Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80) | 15 |
| Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80) | 40 |
| Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category) | 10 |
| PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90) | 10 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87) | 10 |
| Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87) | 20 |
| CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) | .17 |
| CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90) | .08 |
| Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)  Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101) | 560  560 |
| AM Radio Construction Permits | 610 |
| FM Radio Construction Permits | 1,075 |
| AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees | See Table Below |
| Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor | $.007837  See Appendix. G for fee amounts due, also available at  <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees> |
| Digital TV Construction Permits | 4,950 |
| Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & Boosters (47 CFR  part 74) | 315 |
| CARS (47 CFR part 78) | 1,300 |
| Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV | .89 |
| Direct Broadcast Service (DBS) (per subscriber) (as defined by section 602(13) of the Act) | .72 |
| Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar) | .00321 |
| Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules) | .12 |
| Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25) | 560 |
| Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100) | 98,125 |
| Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) | 223,500 |
| International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit) | $41 |
| Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system) | See Table Below |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FY 2020 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES** | | | | | | |
| **Population**  **Served** | **AM Class A** | **AM Class B** | **AM Class C** | **AM Class D** | **FM Classes**  **A, B1 & C3** | **FM Classes**  **B, C, C0, C1 & C2** |
| **<=25,000** | $975 | $700 | $610 | $670 | $1,075 | $1,225 |
| **25,001 – 75,000** | $1,475 | $1,050 | $915 | $1,000 | $1,625 | $1,850 |
| **75,001 – 150,000** | $2,200 | $1,575 | $1,375 | $1,500 | $2,425 | $2,750 |
| **150,001 – 500,000** | $3,300 | $2,375 | $2,050 | $2,275 | $3,625 | $4,150 |
| **500,001 – 1,200,000** | $4,925 | $3,550 | $3,075 | $3,400 | $5,450 | $6,200 |
| **1,200,001 – 3,000,000** | $7,400 | $5,325 | $4,625 | $5,100 | $8,175 | $9,300 |
| **3,000,001 – 6,000,000** | $11,100 | $7,975 | $6,950 | $7,625 | $12,250 | $13,950 |
| **>6,000,000** | $16,675 | $11,975 | $10,425 | $11,450 | $18,375 | $20,925 |

**FY 2020 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Submarine Cable Systems**  **(capacity as of December 31, 2019)** | **Fee Ratio** | **FY 2020 Regulatory Fees** |
| Less than 50 Gbps | .0625 Units | $13,450 |
| 50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps | .125 Units | $26,875 |
| 250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps | .25 Units | $53,750 |
| 1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps | .5 Units | $107,500 |
| 3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps | 1.0 Unit | $215,000 |
| 6,500 Gbps or greater | 2.0 Units | $430,000 |

**APPENDIX D**

**Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2020**

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2020, we adjusted FY 2020 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2020 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections, when available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Consolidated Database System (CDBS), Licensing and Management System (LMS) and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau’s *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast*. Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term “units” reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the term “units” reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2020 estimates with actual FY 2019 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2020 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2020 payment units are based on FY 2019 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2020 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2019. We have either rounded the FY 2019 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEE CATEGORY** | **SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES** |
| Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed | Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) projections of new applications and renewals taking into consideration existing Commission licensee data bases. Aviation (Aircraft) and Marine (Ship) estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services on a voluntary basis. |
| CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services | Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2019 payment data. |
| CMRS Messaging Services | Based on WTB reports, and FY 2019 payment data. |
| AM/FM Radio Stations | Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units) | Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters. |
| AM/FM/TV Construction Permits | Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television | Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)LMDS | Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2019 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations | Based on data from Media Bureau’s COALS database and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers | Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers | Based on FCC Form 499-Q data for the four quarters of calendar year 2019, the Wireline Competition Bureau projected the amount of calendar year 2019 revenue that will be reported on the 2020 FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2020. |
| Earth Stations | Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs) | Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| International Bearer Circuits | Based on International Bureau reports and submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2019 payment units. |
| Submarine Cable Licenses | Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2019 payment units. |

**APPENDIX E**

**Factors, Measurements, and Calculations that Determine Station Signal Contours and Associated Population Coverages**

**AM Stations**

For stations with nondirectional daytime antennas, the theoretical radiation was used at all azimuths. For stations with directional daytime antennas, specific information on each day tower, including field ratio, phase, spacing, and orientation was retrieved, as well as the theoretical pattern root-mean-square of the radiation in all directions in the horizontal plane (RMS) figure (milliVolt per meter (mV/m) @ 1 km) for the antenna system. The standard, or augmented standard if pertinent, horizontal plane radiation pattern was calculated using techniques and methods specified in sections 73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission’s rules. Radiation values were calculated for each of 360 radials around the transmitter site. Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a database representing the information in FCC Figure R3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the distance to the principal community (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2010 block centroids were contained in the polygon. (A block centroid is the center point of a small area containing population as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

**FM Stations**

The greater of the horizontal or vertical effective radiated power (ERP) (kW) and respective height above average terrain (HAAT) (m) combination was used. Where the antenna height above mean sea level (HAMSL) was available, it was used in lieu of the average HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 360 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the Field Strength (50-50) propagation curves specified in 47 CFR § 73.313 of the Commission’s rules to predict the distance to the principal community (70 dBu (decibel above 1 microVolt per meter) or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2010 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

**APPENDIX F**

**Satellite Charts for FY 2020 Regulatory Fees**

**U.S.-Licensed Space Stations**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LICENSEE** | **CALL SIGN** | **SATELLITE NAME** | **TYPE** |
| Astro Digital U.S., Inc. | S3014 | LANDMAPPER-BC | NGSO |
| BlackSky Global, LLC | S3032 | Global 1, 2, 3, & 4 | NGSO |
| DG Consents Sub, Inc. | S2129 | WORLDVIEW-LEGION | NGSO |
| DG Consents Sub, Inc. | S2348 | WORLDVIEW-4 | NGSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2922 | SKY-B1 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2640 | DIRECTV T11 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2711 | DIRECTV RB-1 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2869 | DIRECTV T14 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2132 | DIRECTV T8(K) | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2632 | DIRECTV T8(D) | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2669 | DIRECTV T9S | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2641 | DIRECTV T10 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2796 | DIRECTV RB-2A | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2797 | DIRECTV T12 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2930 | DIRECTV T15 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2673 | DIRECTV T5 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2455 | DIRECTV T7S | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S2133 | SPACEWAY 2 | GSO |
| DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC | S3039 | DIRECTV T16 | GSO |
| DISH Operating L.L.C. | S2931 | ECHOSTAR 18 | GSO |
| DISH Operating L.L.C. | S2738 | ECHOSTAR 11 | GSO |
| DISH Operating L.L.C. | S2694 | ECHOSTAR 10 | GSO |
| DISH Operating L.L.C. | S2740 | ECHOSTAR 7 | GSO |
| DISH Operating L.L.C. | S2790 | ECHOSTAR 14 | GSO |
| EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation | S2811 | ECHOSTAR 15 | GSO |
| EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation | S2844 | ECHOSTAR 16 | GSO |
| EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation | S2653 | ECHOSTAR 12 | GSO |
| EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C. | S2179 | ECHOSTAR 9 | GSO |
| ES 172 LLC | S2610 | EUTELSAT 174A | GSO |
| ES 172 LLC | S3021 | EUTELSAT 172B | GSO |
| Globalstar License LLC | S2115 | GLOBALSTAR | NGSO |
| HawkEye 360, Inc. | S3042 | HAWKEYE | NGSO |
| Horizon-3 Satellite LLC | S2947 | HORIZONS-3e | GSO |
| Hughes Network Systems, LLC | S2663 | SPACEWAY 3 | GSO |
| Hughes Network Systems, LLC | S2834 | ECHOSTAR 19 | GSO |
| Hughes Network Systems, LLC | S2753 | ECHOSTAR XVII | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC/ViaSat, Inc. | S2160 | GALAXY 28 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2414 | INTELSAT 10-02 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2972 | INTELSAT 37e | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2854 | NSS-7 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2409 | INELSAT 905 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2411 | INTELSAT 907 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2405 | INTELSAT 901 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2408 | INTELSAT 904 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2804 | INTELSAT 25 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2407 | INTELSAT 903 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2959 | INTELSAT 35e | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2237 | INTELSAT 11 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2785 | INTELSAT 14 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2913 | INTELSAT 29E | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2380 | INTELSAT 9 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2831 | INTELSAT 23 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2915 | INTELSAT 34 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2863 | INTELSAT 21 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2750 | INTELSAT 16 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2715 | GALAXY 17 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2154 | GALAXY 25 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2253 | GALAXY 11 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2381 | GALAXY 3C | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2887 | INTELSAT 30 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2924 | INTELSAT 31 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2647 | GALAXY 19 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2687 | GALAXY 16 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2733 | GALAXY 18 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2385 | GALAXY 14 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2386 | GALAXY 13 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2422 | GALAXY 12 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2387 | GALAXY 15 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2704 | INTELSAT 5 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2817 | INTELSAT 18 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2960 | JCSAT-RA | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2850 | INTELSAT 19 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2368 | INTELSAT 1R | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2988 | TELKOM-2 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2789 | INTELSAT 15 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2423 | HORIZONS 2 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2846 | INTELSAT 22 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2847 | INTELSAT 20 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2948 | INTELSAT 36 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2814 | INTELSAT 17 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2410 | INTELSAT 906 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2406 | INTELSAT 902 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2939 | INTELSAT 33e | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2382 | INTELSAT 10 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession | S2751 | NEW DAWN | GSO |
| Iridium Constellation LLC | S2110 | IRIDIUM | NGSO |
| Leidos, Inc. | S2371 | LM-RPS2 | GSO |
| Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC | S2358 | SKYTERRA-1 | GSO |
| Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC | AMSC-1 | MSAT-2 | GSO |
| Novavision Group, Inc. | S2861 | DIRECTV KU-79W | GSO |
| ORBCOMM License Corp. | S2103 | ORBCOMM | NGSO |
| Planet Labs, Inc. | S2862 | SKYSAT | NGSO |
| Planet Labs, Inc. | S2912 | PLANET LABS FLOCK | NGSO |
| Satellite CD Radio LLC | S2812 | FM-6 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2415 | NSS-10 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2162 | AMC-3 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2347 | AMC-6 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2134 | AMC-2 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2826 | SES-2 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2807 | SES-1 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2892 | SES-3 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2180 | AMC-15 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2445 | AMC-1 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2135 | AMC-4 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2155 | AMC-7 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2713 | AMC-18 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2433 | AMC-11 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc./Alascom, Inc. | S2379 | AMC-8 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc./EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C. | S2181 | AMC-16 | GSO |
| Sirius XM Radio Inc. | S2710 | FM-5 | GSO |
| Skynet Satellite Corporation | S2933 | TELSTAR 12V | GSO |
| Skynet Satellite Corporation | S2357 | TELSTAR 11N | GSO |
| Skynet Satellite Corporation | S2462 | TELSTAR 12 | GSO |
| Space Exploration Holdings, LLC | S2983/S3018 | SPACEX Ku/Ka-BAND | NGSO |
| Spire Global, Inc. | S2946 | LEMUR | NGSO |
| ViaSat, Inc. | S2747 | VIASAT-1 | GSO |
| XM Radio LLC | S2617 | XM-3 | GSO |
| XM Radio LLC | S2786 | XM-5 | GSO |
| XM Radio LLC | S2616 | XM-4 | GSO |

**Non-U.S.-Licensed Space Stations – Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **SATELLITE** | **SATELLITE** |
| **LICENSEE** | **CALL SIGN** | **COMMON NAME** | **TYPE** |
| ABS Global Ltd. | S2987 | ABS-3A | GSO |
| DBSD Services Ltd | S2651 | DBSD G1 | GSO |
| Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A. | S2956 | ARSAT-2 | GSO |
| European Telecommunications Satellite Organization | S2596 | Atlantic Bird 2 | GSO |
| European Telecommunications Satellite Organization | S3031 | EUTELSAT 133 WEST A | GSO |
| Gamma Acquisition L.L.C. | S2633 | TerreStar 1 | GSO |
| Hispamar Satélites, S.A. | S2793 | AMAZONAS-2 | GSO |
| Hispamar Satélites, S.A. | S2886 | AMAZONAS-3 | GSO |
| Hispasat, S.A. | S2969 | HISPASAT 30W-6 | GSO |
| Horizons-1 Satellite LLC | S2970/S3049 | HORIZONS-1 | GSO |
| Inmarsat PLC | S2780 | I2F1 | GSO |
| Inmarsat PLC | S2932 | Inmarsat-4 F3 | GSO |
| Inmarsat PLC | S2949 | Inmarsat-3 F5 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC | S2592/S2868 | Galaxy 23 | GSO |
| Intelsat License LLC | S3058 | HISPASAT 143W-1 | GSO |
| Kepler Communications Inc. | S2981 | KEPLER | NGSO |
| New Skies Satellites B.V. | S2756 | NSS-9 | GSO |
| New Skies Satellites B.V. | S2870 | SES-6 | GSO |
| New Skies Satellites B.V. | S3048 | NSS-6 | GSO |
| New Skies Satellites B.V. | S2463 | NSS-7 | GSO |
| New Skies Satellites B.V. | S2828 | SES-4 | GSO |
| New Skies Satellites B.V. | S2950 | SES-10 | GSO |
| O3B Ltd. | S2935 | O3B | NGSO |
| Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V. | S2695 | EUTELSAT 113 WEST A | GSO |
| Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V. | S2926 | EUTELSAT 117 WEST B | GSO |
| Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V. | S2938 | EUTELSAT 115 WEST B | GSO |
| Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V. | S2873 | EUTELSAT 117 WEST A | GSO |
| SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd. | S2676 | AMC 21 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S3037 | NSS-11 | GSO |
| SES Americom, Inc. | S2964 | SES-11 | GSO |
| SES DTH do Brasil Ltda | S2974 | SES-14 | GSO |
| SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd. | S2951 | SES-15 | GSO |
| Spire Global, Inc. | S3045 | MINAS | NGSO |
| Star One S.A. | S2677 | STAR ONE C1 | GSO |
| Star One S.A. | S2678 | STAR ONE C2 | GSO |
| Star One S.A. | S2845 | STAR ONE C3 | GSO |
| Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda. | S2821 | ESTRELA DO SUL 2 | GSO |
| Telesat Canada | S2674 | ANIK F1R | GSO |
| Telesat Canada | S2745 | ANIK F1 | GSO |
| Telesat Canada | S2703 | ANIK F3 | GSO |
| Telesat Canada | S2646/S2472 | ANIK F2 | GSO |
| Telesat Canada | S2976 | TELESAT Ku/Ka-BAND | NGSO |
| Telesat International Ltd. | S2955 | TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE | GSO |
| Viasat, Inc. | S2902 | VIASAT-2 | GSO |
| WorldVu Satellites Ltd. | S2963 | ONEWEB | NGSO |

**Non-U.S.-Licensed Space Stations - Market Access Through Earth Station Licenses**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITU Name (if available)** | **Common Name** | **Call Sign** | **GSO/NGSO** |
| APSTAR VI | APSTAR 6 | M292090 | GSO |
| AUSSAT B 152E | OPTUS D2 | M221170 | GSO |
| CAN-BSS3 and CAN-BSS | ECHOSTAR 23 | SM1987 | GSO |
| Ciel Satellite Group | Ciel-2 | E050029 | GSO |
| CIEL-6i | CIEL-6i | E140100 | GSO |
| ECHOSTAR 23 | ECHOSTAR 23 | SM2975 | GSO |
| ECHOSTAR 8 (MEX) | ECHOSTAR 8 | NUS1108 | GSO |
| Eutelsat 65 West A | Eutelsat 65 West A | E160081 | GSO |
| EXACTVIEW-1 | EXACTVIEW-1 | SM2989 | NGSO |
| INMARSAT 3F3 | INMARSAT 3F3 | E000284 | GSO |
| INMARSAT 4F1 | INMARSAT 4F1 | KA25 | GSO |
| JCSAT-2B | JCSAT-2B | M174163 | GSO |
| NIMIQ 5 | NIMIQ 5 | E080107 | GSO |
| MSAT-1 | MSAT-1 | E980179 | GSO |
| QUETZSAT-1(MEX) | QUETZSAT-1 | NUS1101 | GSO |
| Superbird C2 | Superbird C2 | M334100 | GSO |
| WILDBLUE-1 | WILDBLUE-1 | E040213 | GSO |
| Yamal 300K | Yamal 300K | M174162 | GSO |

**APPENDIX G**

**FY 2020 Full-Service Broadcast Television Stations by Call Sign**

| **Facility Id. #** | **Call Sign** | **Service Area Population** | **Terrain-Ltd Population** | **FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3246 | KAAH-TV | 955,391 | 879,906 | $6,896 |
| 18285 | KAAL | 589,502 | 568,169 | $4,453 |
| 11912 | KAAS-TV | 220,262 | 219,922 | $1,724 |
| 56528 | KABB | 2,474,296 | 2,456,689 | $19,253 |
| 282 | KABC-TV\* | 17,540,791 | 16,957,292 | $132,894 |
| 1236 | KACV-TV | 372,627 | 372,330 | $2,918 |
| 33261 | KADN-TV | 877,965 | 877,965 | $6,881 |
| 8263 | KAEF-TV | 138,085 | 122,808 | $962 |
| 2728 | KAET | 4,217,217 | 4,184,386 | $32,793 |
| 2767 | KAFT | 1,204,376 | 1,122,928 | $8,800 |
| 62442 | KAID | 711,035 | 702,721 | $5,507 |
| 4145 | KAII-TV | 188,810 | 165,396 | $1,296 |
| 67494 | KAIL | 1,967,744 | 1,948,341 | $15,269 |
| 13988 | KAIT | 861,149 | 845,812 | $6,629 |
| 40517 | KAJB | 383,886 | 383,195 | $3,003 |
| 65522 | KAKE | 803,937 | 799,254 | $6,264 |
| 804 | KAKM | 380,240 | 379,105 | $2,971 |
| 148 | KAKW-DT | 2,615,956 | 2,531,813 | $19,842 |
| 51598 | KALB-TV | 943,307 | 942,043 | $7,383 |
| 51241 | KALO | 948,683 | 844,503 | $6,618 |
| 40820 | KAMC | 391,526 | 391,502 | $3,068 |
| 8523 | KAMR-TV | 366,476 | 366,335 | $2,871 |
| 65301 | KAMU-TV | 346,892 | 342,455 | $2,684 |
| 2506 | KAPP | 319,797 | 283,944 | $2,225 |
| 3658 | KARD | 703,234 | 700,887 | $5,493 |
| 23079 | KARE | 3,924,944 | 3,907,483 | $30,623 |
| 33440 | KARK-TV | 1,212,038 | 1,196,196 | $9,375 |
| 37005 | KARZ-TV | 1,066,386 | 1,050,270 | $8,231 |
| 32311 | KASA-TV | 1,161,789 | 1,119,108 | $8,770 |
| 41212 | KASN | 1,175,627 | 1,159,721 | $9,089 |
| 7143 | KASW | 4,174,437 | 4,160,497 | $32,606 |
| 55049 | KASY-TV | 1,144,839 | 1,099,825 | $8,619 |
| 33471 | KATC | 1,348,897 | 1,348,897 | $10,571 |
| 13813 | KATN | 97,466 | 97,128 | $761 |
| 21649 | KATU | 2,978,043 | 2,845,632 | $22,301 |
| 33543 | KATV | 1,257,777 | 1,234,933 | $9,678 |
| 50182 | KAUT-TV | 1,637,333 | 1,636,330 | $12,824 |
| 6864 | KAUZ-TV | 381,671 | 379,435 | $2,974 |
| 73101 | KAVU-TV | 320,484 | 320,363 | $2,511 |
| 49579 | KAWB | 186,919 | 186,845 | $1,464 |
| 49578 | KAWE | 136,033 | 133,937 | $1,050 |
| 58684 | KAYU-TV | 809,464 | 750,766 | $5,884 |
| 29234 | KAZA-TV | 14,973,535 | 13,810,130 | $108,230 |
| 17433 | KAZD | 6,747,915 | 6,744,517 | $52,857 |
| 1151 | KAZQ | 1,097,010 | 1,084,327 | $8,498 |
| 35811 | KAZT-TV | 436,925 | 359,273 | $2,816 |
| 4148 | KBAK-TV | 1,510,400 | 1,263,910 | $9,905 |
| 16940 | KBCA | 479,260 | 479,219 | $3,756 |
| 53586 | KBCB | 1,256,193 | 1,223,883 | $9,592 |
| 69619 | KBCW | 8,020,424 | 6,962,363 | $54,564 |
| 22685 | KBDI-TV\* | 4,042,177 | 3,683,394 | $28,867 |
| 56384 | KBEH\* | 17,736,497 | 17,695,306 | $138,678 |
| 65395 | KBFD-DT | 953,207 | 834,341 | $6,539 |
| 169030 | KBGS-TV | 159,269 | 156,802 | $1,229 |
| 61068 | KBHE-TV | 140,860 | 133,082 | $1,043 |
| 48556 | KBIM-TV | 205,701 | 205,647 | $1,612 |
| 29108 | KBIN-TV | 912,921 | 911,725 | $7,145 |
| 33658 | KBJR-TV | 275,585 | 271,298 | $2,126 |
| 83306 | KBLN-TV | 297,384 | 134,927 | $1,057 |
| 63768 | KBLR | 1,964,979 | 1,915,859 | $15,015 |
| 53324 | KBME-TV | 123,571 | 123,485 | $968 |
| 10150 | KBMT | 743,009 | 742,369 | $5,818 |
| 22121 | KBMY | 119,993 | 119,908 | $940 |
| 49760 | KBOI-TV\* | 715,191 | 708,374 | $5,552 |
| 55370 | KBRR | 149,869 | 149,868 | $1,175 |
| 66414 | KBSD-DT | 155,012 | 154,891 | $1,214 |
| 66415 | KBSH-DT | 102,781 | 100,433 | $787 |
| 19593 | KBSI | 752,366 | 751,025 | $5,886 |
| 66416 | KBSL-DT | 49,814 | 48,483 | $380 |
| 4939 | KBSV | 1,352,166 | 1,262,708 | $9,896 |
| 62469 | KBTC-TV | 3,697,981 | 3,621,965 | $28,385 |
| 61214 | KBTV-TV | 734,008 | 734,008 | $5,752 |
| 6669 | KBTX-TV | 4,048,516 | 4,047,275 | $31,718 |
| 35909 | KBVO | 1,498,015 | 1,312,360 | $10,285 |
| 58618 | KBVU | 135,249 | 120,827 | $947 |
| 6823 | KBYU-TV | 2,389,548 | 2,209,060 | $17,312 |
| 33756 | KBZK | 116,485 | 106,020 | $831 |
| 21422 | KCAL-TV\* | 17,499,483 | 16,889,157 | $132,360 |
| 11265 | KCAU-TV\* | 714,315 | 706,224 | $5,535 |
| 14867 | KCBA | 3,094,778 | 2,278,552 | $17,857 |
| 27507 | KCBD | 414,804 | 414,091 | $3,245 |
| 9628 | KCBS-TV | 17,853,152 | 16,656,778 | $130,539 |
| 49750 | KCBY-TV | 89,156 | 73,211 | $574 |
| 33710 | KCCI | 1,102,130 | 1,095,326 | $8,584 |
| 9640 | KCCW-TV | 284,280 | 276,935 | $2,170 |
| 63158 | KCDO-TV | 2,798,103 | 2,650,225 | $20,770 |
| 62424 | KCDT | 694,584 | 638,366 | $5,003 |
| 83913 | KCEB | 1,163,228 | 1,159,665 | $9,088 |
| 57219 | KCEC | 3,874,159 | 3,654,445 | $28,640 |
| 10245 | KCEN-TV | 1,795,767 | 1,757,018 | $13,770 |
| 13058 | KCET | 16,875,019 | 15,402,588 | $120,710 |
| 18079 | KCFW-TV | 148,162 | 129,122 | $1,012 |
| 132606 | KCGE-DT | 123,930 | 123,930 | $971 |
| 60793 | KCHF | 1,118,671 | 1,085,205 | $8,505 |
| 33722 | KCIT | 382,477 | 381,818 | $2,992 |
| 62468 | KCKA | 953,680 | 804,362 | $6,304 |
| 41969 | KCLO-TV | 138,413 | 132,157 | $1,036 |
| 47903 | KCNC-TV | 3,794,400 | 3,541,089 | $27,752 |
| 71586 | KCNS | 8,048,427 | 7,069,903 | $55,407 |
| 33742 | KCOP-TV\* | 17,386,133 | 16,647,708 | $130,468 |
| 19117 | KCOS | 1,014,396 | 1,014,205 | $7,948 |
| 63165 | KCOY-TV | 664,655 | 459,468 | $3,601 |
| 86208 | KCPM | 90,266 | 90,266 | $707 |
| 33894 | KCPQ | 4,439,875 | 4,311,994 | $33,793 |
| 53843 | KCPT | 2,507,879 | 2,506,224 | $19,641 |
| 33875 | KCRA-TV | 10,612,483 | 6,500,774 | $50,947 |
| 9719 | KCRG-TV\* | 1,136.762 | 1,107,130 | $8,677 |
| 60728 | KCSD-TV | 273,553 | 273,447 | $2,143 |
| 59494 | KCSG | 174,814 | 164,765 | $1,291 |
| 33749 | KCTS-TV | 4,177,824 | 4,115,603 | $32,254 |
| 41230 | KCTV | 2,547,456 | 2,545,645 | $19,950 |
| 58605 | KCVU | 630,068 | 616,068 | $4,828 |
| 10036 | KCWC-DT | 44,216 | 39,439 | $309 |
| 64444 | KCWE | 2,460,172 | 2,458,913 | $19,271 |
| 51502 | KCWI-TV | 1,043,811 | 1,042,642 | $8,171 |
| 42008 | KCWO-TV | 50,707 | 50,685 | $397 |
| 166511 | KCWV | 207,398 | 207,370 | $1,625 |
| 24316 | KCWX\* | 3,961,268 | 3,954,787 | $30,994 |
| 68713 | KCWY-DT | 79,948 | 79,414 | $622 |
| 22201 | KDAF | 6,648,507 | 6,645,226 | $52,079 |
| 33764 | KDBC-TV | 1,015,564 | 1,015,162 | $7,956 |
| 79258 | KDCK | 43,088 | 43,067 | $338 |
| 166332 | KDCU-DT | 796,251 | 795,504 | $6,234 |
| 38375 | KDEN-TV | 3,376,799 | 3,351,182 | $26,263 |
| 17037 | KDFI | 6,684,439 | 6,682,487 | $52,371 |
| 33770 | KDFW | 6,658,976 | 6,656,502 | $52,167 |
| 29102 | KDIN-TV | 1,088,376 | 1,083,845 | $8,494 |
| 25454 | KDKA-TV | 3,611,796 | 3,450,690 | $27,043 |
| 60740 | KDKF | 71,413 | 64,567 | $506 |
| 4691 | KDLH | 263,422 | 260,394 | $2,041 |
| 41975 | KDLO-TV | 208,354 | 208,118 | $1,631 |
| 55379 | KDLT-TV | 639,284 | 628,281 | $4,924 |
| 55375 | KDLV-TV | 96,873 | 96,620 | $757 |
| 25221 | KDMD | 374,951 | 372,727 | $2,921 |
| 78915 | KDMI | 1,141,990 | 1,140,939 | $8,942 |
| 56524 | KDNL-TV | 2,987,219 | 2,982,311 | $23,372 |
| 24518 | KDOC-TV\* | 17,503,793 | 16,701,233 | $130,888 |
| 1005 | KDOR-TV | 1,112,060 | 1,108,556 | $8,688 |
| 60736 | KDRV | 519,706 | 440,002 | $3,448 |
| 61064 | KDSD-TV | 64,314 | 59,635 | $467 |
| 53329 | KDSE | 42,896 | 41,432 | $325 |
| 56527 | KDSM-TV | 1,096,220 | 1,095,478 | $8,585 |
| 49326 | KDTN | 6,602,327 | 6,600,186 | $51,726 |
| 83491 | KDTP | 26,564 | 24,469 | $192 |
| 33778 | KDTV-DT | 7,921,124 | 6,576,672 | $51,541 |
| 67910 | KDTX-TV | 6,680,738 | 6,679,424 | $52,347 |
| 126 | KDVR | 3,430,717 | 3,394,796 | $26,605 |
| 18084 | KECI-TV\* | 211,745 | 193,803 | $1,519 |
| 51208 | KECY-TV | 399,372 | 394,379 | $3,091 |
| 58408 | KEDT | 513,683 | 513,683 | $4,026 |
| 55435 | KEET | 177,313 | 159,960 | $1,254 |
| 41983 | KELO-TV | 705,364 | 646,126 | $5,064 |
| 34440 | KEMO-TV | 8,048,427 | 7,069,903 | $55,407 |
| 2777 | KEMV | 619,889 | 559,135 | $4,382 |
| 26304 | KENS | 2,544,094 | 2,529,382 | $19,823 |
| 63845 | KENV-DT | 47,220 | 40,677 | $319 |
| 18338 | KENW | 87,017 | 87,017 | $682 |
| 50591 | KEPB-TV | 576,964 | 523,655 | $4,104 |
| 56029 | KEPR-TV | 453,259 | 433,260 | $3,395 |
| 49324 | KERA-TV | 6,681,083 | 6,677,852 | $52,334 |
| 40878 | KERO-TV | 1,285,357 | 1,164,979 | $9,130 |
| 61067 | KESD-TV | 166,018 | 159,195 | $1,248 |
| 25577 | KESQ-TV | 1,334,172 | 572,057 | $4,483 |
| 50205 | KETA-TV | 1,702,441 | 1,688,227 | $13,231 |
| 62182 | KETC | 2,913,924 | 2,911,313 | $22,816 |
| 37101 | KETD | 3,098,889 | 3,058,327 | $23,968 |
| 2768 | KETG | 426,883 | 409,511 | $3,209 |
| 12895 | KETH-TV | 6,088,821 | 6,088,677 | $47,717 |
| 55643 | KETK-TV | 1,031,567 | 1,030,122 | $8,073 |
| 2770 | KETS | 1,185,111 | 1,166,796 | $9,144 |
| 53903 | KETV | 1,355,714 | 1,350,740 | $10,586 |
| 92872 | KETZ | 526,890 | 523,877 | $4,106 |
| 68853 | KEYC-TV | 544,900 | 531,079 | $4,162 |
| 33691 | KEYE-TV | 2,732,257 | 2,652,529 | $20,788 |
| 60637 | KEYT-TV | 1,419,564 | 1,239,577 | $9,715 |
| 83715 | KEYU | 339,348 | 339,302 | $2,659 |
| 34406 | KEZI | 1,113,171 | 1,065,880 | $8,353 |
| 34412 | KFBB-TV | 93,519 | 91,964 | $721 |
| 125 | KFCT | 795,114 | 788,747 | $6,181 |
| 51466 | KFDA-TV | 385,064 | 383,977 | $3,009 |
| 22589 | KFDM | 732,665 | 732,588 | $5,741 |
| 65370 | KFDX-TV | 381,703 | 381,318 | $2,988 |
| 49264 | KFFV | 3,783,380 | 3,717,323 | $29,133 |
| 12729 | KFFX-TV | 409,952 | 403,692 | $3,164 |
| 83992 | KFJX | 515,708 | 505,647 | $3,963 |
| 42122 | KFMB-TV | 3,947,735 | 3,699,981 | $28,997 |
| 53321 | KFME | 393,045 | 392,472 | $3,076 |
| 74256 | KFNB | 80,382 | 79,842 | $626 |
| 21613 | KFNE | 54,988 | 54,420 | $426 |
| 21612 | KFNR | 10,988 | 10,965 | $86 |
| 66222 | KFOR-TV | 1,616,459 | 1,615,614 | $12,662 |
| 33716 | KFOX-TV | 1,023,999 | 1,018,549 | $7,982 |
| 41517 | KFPH-DT | 347,579 | 282,838 | $2,217 |
| 81509 | KFPX-TV | 963,969 | 963,846 | $7,554 |
| 31597 | KFQX | 186,473 | 163,637 | $1,282 |
| 59013 | KFRE-TV | 1,721,275 | 1,705,484 | $13,366 |
| 51429 | KFSF-DT | 7,348,828 | 6,528,430 | $51,163 |
| 66469 | KFSM-TV | 906,728 | 884,919 | $6,935 |
| 8620 | KFSN-TV | 1,836,607 | 1,819,585 | $14,260 |
| 29560 | KFTA-TV | 818,859 | 809,173 | $6,341 |
| 83714 | KFTC | 61,990 | 61,953 | $486 |
| 60537 | KFTH-DT | 6,080,688 | 6,080,373 | $47,652 |
| 60549 | KFTR-DT | 17,560,679 | 16,305,726 | $127,788 |
| 61335 | KFTS | 74,936 | 65,126 | $510 |
| 81441 | KFTU-DT | 113,876 | 109,731 | $860 |
| 34439 | KFTV-DT | 1,807,731 | 1,793,418 | $14,055 |
| 36917 | KFVE | 953,895 | 851,585 | $6,674 |
| 592 | KFVS-TV | 810,574 | 782,713 | $6,134 |
| 29015 | KFWD | 6,610,836 | 6,598,496 | $51,712 |
| 35336 | KFXA | 875,538 | 874,070 | $6,850 |
| 17625 | KFXB-TV | 373,280 | 368,466 | $2,888 |
| 70917 | KFXK-TV | 934,043 | 931,791 | $7,302 |
| 84453 | KFXL-TV | 361,632 | 361,097 | $2,830 |
| 41427 | KFYR-TV | 130,881 | 128,301 | $1,005 |
| 25685 | KGAN | 1,083,213 | 1,057,597 | $8,288 |
| 34457 | KGBT-TV | 1,230,798 | 1,230,791 | $9,646 |
| 52593 | KGBY | 270,089 | 218,544 | $1,713 |
| 7841 | KGCW | 888,054 | 886,499 | $6,947 |
| 24485 | KGEB | 1,186,225 | 1,150,201 | $9,014 |
| 34459 | KGET-TV | 917,927 | 874,332 | $6,852 |
| 53320 | KGFE | 114,564 | 114,564 | $898 |
| 7894 | KGIN | 230,535 | 228,338 | $1,789 |
| 83945 | KGLA-DT | 1,645,641 | 1,645,641 | $12,897 |
| 34445 | KGMB | 953,398 | 851,088 | $6,670 |
| 23302 | KGMC | 1,824,786 | 1,803,796 | $14,136 |
| 36914 | KGMD-TV | 94,323 | 93,879 | $736 |
| 36920 | KGMV | 193,564 | 162,230 | $1,271 |
| 10061 | KGNS-TV | 267,236 | 259,548 | $2,034 |
| 34470 | KGO-TV | 8,283,429 | 7,623,657 | $59,747 |
| 56034 | KGPE | 1,699,131 | 1,682,082 | $13,182 |
| 81694 | KGPX-TV | 685,626 | 624,955 | $4,898 |
| 25511 | KGTF | 161,885 | 160,568 | $1,258 |
| 40876 | KGTV | 3,960,667 | 3,682,219 | $28,858 |
| 36918 | KGUN-TV\* | 1,398,527 | 1,212,484 | $9,502 |
| 34874 | KGW | 3,058,216 | 2,881,387 | $22,581 |
| 63177 | KGWC-TV | 80,475 | 80,009 | $627 |
| 63162 | KGWL-TV | 38,125 | 38,028 | $298 |
| 63166 | KGWN-TV | 469,467 | 440,388 | $3,451 |
| 63170 | KGWR-TV | 51,315 | 50,957 | $399 |
| 4146 | KHAW-TV | 95,204 | 94,851 | $743 |
| 34846 | KHBC-TV | 74,884 | 74,884 | $587 |
| 60353 | KHBS | 631,770 | 608,052 | $4,765 |
| 27300 | KHCE-TV | 2,353,883 | 2,348,391 | $18,404 |
| 26431 | KHET | 959,060 | 944,568 | $7,403 |
| 21160 | KHGI-TV | 233,973 | 229,173 | $1,796 |
| 29085 | KHIN | 1,041,244 | 1,039,383 | $8,146 |
| 17688 | KHME | 181,345 | 179,706 | $1,408 |
| 47670 | KHMT | 175,601 | 170,957 | $1,340 |
| 47987 | KHNE-TV | 203,931 | 202,944 | $1,590 |
| 34867 | KHNL | 953,398 | 851,088 | $6,670 |
| 60354 | KHOG-TV | 765,360 | 702,984 | $5,509 |
| 4144 | KHON-TV | 953,207 | 886,431 | $6,947 |
| 34529 | KHOU\* | 6,083,336 | 6,081,785 | $47,663 |
| 4690 | KHQA-TV | 318,469 | 316,134 | $2,478 |
| 34537 | KHQ-TV | 822,371 | 774,821 | $6,072 |
| 30601 | KHRR | 1,227,847 | 1,166,890 | $9,145 |
| 34348 | KHSD-TV | 188,735 | 185,202 | $1,451 |
| 24508 | KHSL-TV | 625,904 | 608,850 | $4,772 |
| 69677 | KHSV\* | 2,059,794 | 2,020,045 | $15,831 |
| 64544 | KHVO | 94,226 | 93,657 | $734 |
| 23394 | KIAH | 6,099,694 | 6,099,297 | $47,800 |
| 34564 | KICU-TV | 8,233,041 | 7,174,316 | $56,225 |
| 56028 | KIDK | 305,509 | 302,535 | $2,371 |
| 58560 | KIDY | 116,614 | 116,596 | $914 |
| 53382 | KIEM-TV | 174,390 | 160,801 | $1,260 |
| 66258 | KIFI-TV\* | 324,422 | 320,118 | $2,509 |
| 10188 | KIII | 569,864 | 566,796 | $4,442 |
| 29095 | KIIN | 1,365,215 | 1,335,707 | $10,468 |
| 34527 | KIKU | 953,896 | 850,963 | $6,669 |
| 63865 | KILM | 17,256,205 | 15,804,489 | $123,860 |
| 56033 | KIMA-TV | 308,604 | 260,593 | $2,042 |
| 66402 | KIMT | 654,083 | 643,384 | $5,042 |
| 67089 | KINC | 2,002,066 | 1,920,903 | $15,054 |
| 34847 | KING-TV | 4,063,674 | 4,018,832 | $31,496 |
| 51708 | KINT-TV | 1,015,582 | 1,015,274 | $7,957 |
| 26249 | KION-TV | 2,400,317 | 855,808 | $6,707 |
| 62427 | KIPT | 171,405 | 170,455 | $1,336 |
| 66781 | KIRO-TV | 4,058,846 | 4,027,262 | $31,562 |
| 62430 | KISU-TV | 311,827 | 307,651 | $2,411 |
| 12896 | KITU-TV | 712,362 | 712,362 | $5,583 |
| 64548 | KITV | 953,207 | 839,906 | $6,582 |
| 59255 | KIVI-TV | 710,819 | 702,619 | $5,506 |
| 47285 | KIXE-TV\* | 467,518 | 428,118 | $3,355 |
| 13792 | KJJC-TV | 82,749 | 81,865 | $642 |
| 14000 | KJLA | 17,929,100 | 16,794,896 | $131,622 |
| 20015 | KJNP-TV | 98,403 | 98,097 | $769 |
| 53315 | KJRE | 16,187 | 16,170 | $127 |
| 59439 | KJRH-TV | 1,416,108 | 1,397,311 | $10,951 |
| 55364 | KJRR | 45,515 | 44,098 | $346 |
| 42640 | KJRW | 137,375 | 126,743 | $993 |
| 7675 | KJTL | 379,594 | 379,263 | $2,972 |
| 55031 | KJTV-TV | 406,283 | 406,260 | $3,184 |
| 13814 | KJUD | 31,229 | 30,106 | $236 |
| 36607 | KJZZ-TV | 2,388,054 | 2,204,525 | $17,277 |
| 83180 | KKAI | 955,203 | 941,214 | $7,376 |
| 58267 | KKAP | 957,786 | 923,172 | $7,235 |
| 24766 | KKCO | 206,018 | 172,628 | $1,353 |
| 35097 | KKJB | 629,939 | 624,784 | $4,896 |
| 22644 | KKPX-TV | 7,902,064 | 6,849,907 | $53,683 |
| 35037 | KKTV | 2,795,275 | 2,293,502 | $17,974 |
| 35042 | KLAS-TV | 2,094,297 | 1,940,030 | $15,204 |
| 52907 | KLAX-TV | 367,212 | 366,839 | $2,875 |
| 3660 | KLBK-TV | 387,783 | 387,743 | $3,039 |
| 65523 | KLBY | 34,288 | 34,279 | $269 |
| 38430 | KLCS | 16,875,019 | 15,402,588 | $120,710 |
| 77719 | KLCW-TV | 381,889 | 381,816 | $2,992 |
| 51479 | KLDO-TV | 250,832 | 250,832 | $1,966 |
| 37105 | KLEI | 175,045 | 138,087 | $1,082 |
| 56032 | KLEW-TV | 164,908 | 148,256 | $1,162 |
| 35059 | KLFY-TV | 1,355,890 | 1,355,409 | $10,622 |
| 54011 | KLJB | 960,055 | 947,716 | $7,427 |
| 11264 | KLKN | 932,757 | 895,101 | $7,015 |
| 47975 | KLNE-TV | 120,338 | 120,277 | $943 |
| 38590 | KLPA-TV | 414,699 | 414,447 | $3,248 |
| 38588 | KLPB-TV | 749,053 | 749,053 | $5,870 |
| 749 | KLRN | 2,374,472 | 2,353,440 | $18,444 |
| 11951 | KLRT-TV | 1,171,678 | 1,152,541 | $9,032 |
| 8564 | KLRU | 2,614,658 | 2,575,518 | $20,184 |
| 8322 | KLSR-TV | 564,415 | 508,157 | $3,982 |
| 31114 | KLST | 199,067 | 169,551 | $1,329 |
| 24436 | KLTJ | 6,034,131 | 6,033,867 | $47,287 |
| 38587 | KLTL-TV | 423,574 | 423,574 | $3,320 |
| 38589 | KLTM-TV | 694,280 | 688,915 | $5,399 |
| 38591 | KLTS-TV | 883,661 | 882,589 | $6,917 |
| 68540 | KLTV | 1,069,690 | 1,051,361 | $8,240 |
| 12913 | KLUJ-TV | 1,195,751 | 1,195,751 | $9,371 |
| 57220 | KLUZ-TV | 1,079,718 | 1,019,302 | $7,988 |
| 11683 | KLVX | 2,044,150 | 1,936,083 | $15,173 |
| 82476 | KLWB | 1,065,748 | 1,065,748 | $8,352 |
| 40250 | KLWY | 541,043 | 538,231 | $4,218 |
| 64551 | KMAU | 213,060 | 188,953 | $1,481 |
| 51499 | KMAX-TV | 10,644,556 | 6,974,200 | $54,657 |
| 65686 | KMBC-TV | 2,507,895 | 2,506,661 | $19,645 |
| 56079 | KMBH | 1,225,732 | 1,225,732 | $9,606 |
| 35183 | KMCB | 69,357 | 66,203 | $519 |
| 41237 | KMCC | 2,064,592 | 2,010,262 | $15,754 |
| 42636 | KMCI-TV | 2,429,392 | 2,428,626 | $19,033 |
| 38584 | KMCT-TV | 267,004 | 266,880 | $2,092 |
| 22127 | KMCY | 71,797 | 71,793 | $563 |
| 162016 | KMDE | 35,409 | 35,401 | $277 |
| 26428 | KMEB | 221,810 | 203,470 | $1,595 |
| 39665 | KMEG | 708,748 | 704,130 | $5,518 |
| 35123 | KMEX-DT | 17,628,354 | 16,318,720 | $127,890 |
| 40875 | KMGH-TV | 3,815,253 | 3,574,365 | $28,012 |
| 35131 | KMID | 383,449 | 383,439 | $3,005 |
| 16749 | KMIR-TV | 2,760,914 | 730,764 | $5,727 |
| 63164 | KMIZ | 550,860 | 548,402 | $4,298 |
| 53541 | KMLM-DT | 293,290 | 293,290 | $2,299 |
| 52046 | KMLU | 711,951 | 708,107 | $5,549 |
| 47981 | KMNE-TV | 47,232 | 44,189 | $346 |
| 24753 | KMOH-TV | 199,885 | 184,283 | $1,444 |
| 4326 | KMOS-TV | 804,745 | 803,129 | $6,294 |
| 41425 | KMOT | 81,517 | 79,504 | $623 |
| 70034 | KMOV | 3,035,077 | 3,029,405 | $23,741 |
| 51488 | KMPH-TV | 1,725,397 | 1,697,871 | $13,306 |
| 73701 | KMPX | 6,678,829 | 6,674,706 | $52,310 |
| 44052 | KMSB | 1,321,614 | 1,039,442 | $8,146 |
| 68883 | KMSP-TV | 3,832,040 | 3,805,141 | $29,821 |
| 12525 | KMSS-TV | 1,068,120 | 1,066,388 | $8,357 |
| 43095 | KMTP-TV | 5,097,701 | 4,378,276 | $34,313 |
| 35189 | KMTR | 589,948 | 520,666 | $4,080 |
| 35190 | KMTV-TV | 1,346,549 | 1,344,796 | $10,539 |
| 77063 | KMTW | 761,521 | 761,516 | $5,968 |
| 35200 | KMVT | 184,647 | 176,351 | $1,382 |
| 32958 | KMVU-DT | 308,150 | 231,506 | $1,814 |
| 86534 | KMYA-DT | 200,764 | 200,719 | $1,573 |
| 51518 | KMYS | 2,273,888 | 2,267,913 | $17,774 |
| 54420 | KMYT-TV | 1,314,197 | 1,302,378 | $10,207 |
| 35822 | KMYU | 133,563 | 130,198 | $1,020 |
| 993 | KNAT-TV | 1,157,630 | 1,124,619 | $8,814 |
| 24749 | KNAZ-TV | 332,321 | 227,658 | $1,784 |
| 47906 | KNBC | 17,859,647 | 16,555,232 | $129,743 |
| 81464 | KNBN | 145,493 | 136,995 | $1,074 |
| 9754 | KNCT | 2,247,724 | 2,233,513 | $17,504 |
| 82611 | KNDB | 118,154 | 118,122 | $926 |
| 82615 | KNDM | 72,216 | 72,209 | $566 |
| 12395 | KNDO | 314,875 | 270,892 | $2,123 |
| 12427 | KNDU | 475,612 | 462,556 | $3,625 |
| 17683 | KNEP | 101,389 | 95,890 | $751 |
| 48003 | KNHL | 277,777 | 277,308 | $2,173 |
| 125710 | KNIC-DT | 2,398,296 | 2,383,294 | $18,678 |
| 59363 | KNIN-TV\* | 708,289 | 703,838 | $5,516 |
| 48525 | KNLC | 2,944,530 | 2,939,956 | $23,040 |
| 48521 | KNLJ | 655,000 | 642,705 | $5,037 |
| 84215 | KNMD-TV | 1,120,286 | 1,100,869 | $8,628 |
| 55528 | KNME-TV | 1,149,036 | 1,103,695 | $8,650 |
| 47707 | KNMT | 2,887,142 | 2,794,995 | $21,904 |
| 48975 | KNOE-TV | 733,097 | 729,703 | $5,719 |
| 49273 | KNOP-TV | 87,904 | 85,423 | $669 |
| 10228 | KNPB | 604,614 | 462,732 | $3,626 |
| 55362 | KNRR | 25,957 | 25,931 | $203 |
| 35277 | KNSD | 3,861,660 | 3,618,321 | $28,357 |
| 19191 | KNSN-TV | 611,981 | 459,485 | $3,601 |
| 58608 | KNSO\* | 1,976,317 | 1,931,825 | $15,140 |
| 35280 | KNTV | 8,022,662 | 7,168,995 | $56,183 |
| 144 | KNVA | 2,550,225 | 2,529,184 | $19,821 |
| 33745 | KNVN | 495,403 | 464,031 | $3,637 |
| 69692 | KNVO | 1,241,165 | 1,241,165 | $9,727 |
| 29557 | KNWA-TV | 815,678 | 796,488 | $6,242 |
| 16950 | KNXT | 2,166,688 | 2,116,003 | $16,583 |
| 59440 | KNXV-TV | 4,183,943 | 4,173,022 | $32,704 |
| 59014 | KOAA-TV | 1,391,946 | 1,087,809 | $8,525 |
| 50588 | KOAB-TV | 207,070 | 203,371 | $1,594 |
| 50590 | KOAC-TV | 1,957,282 | 1,543,401 | $12,096 |
| 58552 | KOAM-TV | 595,307 | 584,921 | $4,584 |
| 53928 | KOAT-TV\* | 1,132,372 | 1,105,116 | $8,661 |
| 35313 | KOB | 1,152,841 | 1,113,162 | $8,724 |
| 35321 | KOBF | 201,911 | 166,177 | $1,302 |
| 8260 | KOBI\* | 562,463 | 519,063 | $4,068 |
| 62272 | KOBR | 211,709 | 211,551 | $1,658 |
| 50170 | KOCB | 1,629,783 | 1,629,152 | $12,768 |
| 4328 | KOCE-TV | 17,447,903 | 16,331,792 | $127,992 |
| 84225 | KOCM | 1,434,325 | 1,433,605 | $11,235 |
| 12508 | KOCO-TV | 1,716,569 | 1,708,085 | $13,386 |
| 83181 | KOCW | 83,807 | 83,789 | $657 |
| 18283 | KODE-TV | 740,156 | 731,512 | $5,733 |
| 66195 | KOED-TV\* | 1,497,297 | 1,459,833 | $11,441 |
| 50198 | KOET | 658,606 | 637,640 | $4,997 |
| 51189 | KOFY-TV | 5,097,701 | 4,378,276 | $34,313 |
| 34859 | KOGG | 190,829 | 161,310 | $1,264 |
| 166534 | KOHD | 201,310 | 197,662 | $1,549 |
| 35380 | KOIN | 2,983,136 | 2,851,968 | $22,351 |
| 35388 | KOKH-TV | 1,627,116 | 1,625,246 | $12,737 |
| 11910 | KOKI-TV | 1,366,220 | 1,352,227 | $10,597 |
| 48663 | KOLD-TV | 1,216,228 | 887,754 | $6,957 |
| 7890 | KOLN | 1,225,400 | 1,190,178 | $9,327 |
| 63331 | KOLO-TV | 959,178 | 826,985 | $6,481 |
| 28496 | KOLR | 1,076,144 | 1,038,613 | $8,140 |
| 21656 | KOMO-TV | 4,123,984 | 4,078,485 | $31,963 |
| 65583 | KOMU-TV | 551,658 | 542,544 | $4,252 |
| 35396 | KONG | 4,006,008 | 3,985,271 | $31,233 |
| 60675 | KOOD | 113,416 | 113,285 | $888 |
| 50589 | KOPB-TV | 3,059,231 | 2,875,815 | $22,538 |
| 2566 | KOPX-TV | 1,501,110 | 1,500,883 | $11,762 |
| 64877 | KORO | 560,983 | 560,983 | $4,396 |
| 6865 | KOSA-TV | 340,978 | 338,070 | $2,649 |
| 34347 | KOTA-TV | 174,876 | 152,861 | $1,198 |
| 8284 | KOTI | 298,175 | 97,132 | $761 |
| 35434 | KOTV-DT | 1,417,675 | 1,403,021 | $10,995 |
| 56550 | KOVR | 10,759,811 | 7,100,710 | $55,648 |
| 51101 | KOZJ | 429,982 | 427,991 | $3,354 |
| 51102 | KOZK | 836,532 | 825,077 | $6,466 |
| 3659 | KOZL-TV | 992,495 | 963,281 | $7,549 |
| 35455 | KPAX-TV | 206,895 | 193,201 | $1,514 |
| 67868 | KPAZ-TV | 4,190,080 | 4,176,323 | $32,730 |
| 6124 | KPBS | 3,584,237 | 3,463,189 | $27,141 |
| 50044 | KPBT-TV | 340,080 | 340,080 | $2,665 |
| 77452 | KPCB-DT | 30,861 | 30,835 | $242 |
| 35460 | KPDX | 2,970,703 | 2,848,423 | $22,323 |
| 12524 | KPEJ-TV | 368,212 | 368,208 | $2,886 |
| 41223 | KPHO-TV | 4,195,073 | 4,175,139 | $32,721 |
| 61551 | KPIC | 156,687 | 105,807 | $829 |
| 86205 | KPIF | 255,766 | 250,517 | $1,963 |
| 25452 | KPIX-TV | 8,340,753 | 7,480,594 | $58,625 |
| 58912 | KPJK | 7,672,473 | 6,652,674 | $52,137 |
| 166510 | KPJR-TV | 3,402,088 | 3,372,831 | $26,433 |
| 13994 | KPLC | 1,406,085 | 1,403,853 | $11,002 |
| 41964 | KPLO-TV | 55,827 | 52,765 | $414 |
| 35417 | KPLR-TV | 2,968,619 | 2,965,673 | $23,242 |
| 12144 | KPMR | 1,731,370 | 1,473,251 | $11,546 |
| 47973 | KPNE-TV | 92,675 | 89,021 | $698 |
| 35486 | KPNX | 4,215,834 | 4,184,428 | $32,793 |
| 77512 | KPNZ | 2,394,311 | 2,208,707 | $17,310 |
| 73998 | KPOB-TV | 144,525 | 143,656 | $1,126 |
| 26655 | KPPX-TV | 4,186,998 | 4,171,450 | $32,692 |
| 53117 | KPRC-TV | 6,099,422 | 6,099,076 | $47,798 |
| 48660 | KPRY-TV | 42,521 | 42,426 | $332 |
| 61071 | KPSD-TV | 19,886 | 18,799 | $147 |
| 53544 | KPTB-DT | 322,780 | 320,646 | $2,513 |
| 81445 | KPTF-DT | 84,512 | 84,512 | $662 |
| 77451 | KPTH | 660,556 | 655,373 | $5,136 |
| 51491 | KPTM | 1,414,998 | 1,414,014 | $11,082 |
| 33345 | KPTS | 832,000 | 827,866 | $6,488 |
| 50633 | KPTV | 2,998,460 | 2,847,263 | $22,314 |
| 82575 | KPTW | 80,374 | 80,012 | $627 |
| 1270 | KPVI-DT | 271,379 | 264,204 | $2,071 |
| 58835 | KPXB-TV | 6,062,472 | 6,062,271 | $47,510 |
| 68695 | KPXC-TV | 3,362,518 | 3,341,951 | $26,191 |
| 68834 | KPXD-TV | 6,555,157 | 6,553,373 | $51,359 |
| 33337 | KPXE-TV | 2,437,178 | 2,436,024 | $19,091 |
| 5801 | KPXG-TV | 3,026,219 | 2,882,598 | $22,591 |
| 81507 | KPXJ | 1,138,632 | 1,135,626 | $8,900 |
| 61173 | KPXL-TV | 2,257,007 | 2,243,520 | $17,582 |
| 35907 | KPXM-TV | 3,507,312 | 3,506,503 | $27,480 |
| 58978 | KPXN-TV | 17,256,205 | 15,804,489 | $123,860 |
| 77483 | KPXO-TV | 953,329 | 913,341 | $7,158 |
| 21156 | KPXR-TV | 828,915 | 821,250 | $6,436 |
| 10242 | KQCA | 9,931,378 | 5,931,341 | $46,484 |
| 41430 | KQCD-TV | 35,623 | 33,415 | $262 |
| 18287 | KQCK | 3,220,160 | 3,162,711 | $24,786 |
| 78322 | KQCW-DT | 1,128,198 | 1,123,324 | $8,803 |
| 35525 | KQDS-TV | 305,747 | 302,246 | $2,369 |
| 35500 | KQED | 8,195,398 | 7,283,828 | $57,083 |
| 35663 | KQEH | 8,195,398 | 7,283,828 | $57,083 |
| 8214 | KQET | 2,981,040 | 2,076,157 | $16,271 |
| 5471 | KQIN | 596,371 | 596,277 | $4,673 |
| 17686 | KQME | 188,783 | 184,719 | $1,448 |
| 61063 | KQSD-TV | 32,526 | 31,328 | $246 |
| 8378 | KQSL\* | 196,316 | 133,564 | $1,047 |
| 20427 | KQTV | 1,494,987 | 1,401,160 | $10,981 |
| 78921 | KQUP | 697,016 | 551,824 | $4,325 |
| 306 | KRBC-TV | 229,395 | 229,277 | $1,797 |
| 166319 | KRBK | 983,888 | 966,187 | $7,572 |
| 22161 | KRCA\* | 17,540,791 | 16,957,292 | $132,894 |
| 57945 | KRCB | 5,320,127 | 4,552,911 | $35,681 |
| 41110 | KRCG | 684,989 | 662,418 | $5,191 |
| 8291 | KRCR-TV\* | 423,000 | 402,594 | $3,155 |
| 10192 | KRCW-TV | 2,966,577 | 2,842,523 | $22,277 |
| 49134 | KRDK-TV | 349,941 | 349,915 | $2,742 |
| 52579 | KRDO-TV | 2,622,603 | 2,272,383 | $17,809 |
| 70578 | KREG-TV | 149,306 | 95,141 | $746 |
| 34868 | KREM | 817,619 | 752,113 | $5,894 |
| 51493 | KREN-TV | 810,039 | 681,212 | $5,339 |
| 70596 | KREX-TV | 145,700 | 145,606 | $1,141 |
| 70579 | KREY-TV | 74,963 | 65,700 | $515 |
| 48589 | KREZ-TV | 148,079 | 105,121 | $824 |
| 43328 | KRGV-TV | 1,247,057 | 1,247,029 | $9,773 |
| 82698 | KRII | 133,840 | 132,912 | $1,042 |
| 29114 | KRIN | 949,313 | 923,735 | $7,239 |
| 25559 | KRIS-TV | 561,825 | 561,718 | $4,402 |
| 22204 | KRIV | 6,078,936 | 6,078,846 | $47,640 |
| 14040 | KRMA-TV | 3,722,512 | 3,564,949 | $27,939 |
| 14042 | KRMJ | 174,094 | 159,511 | $1,250 |
| 20476 | KRMT | 2,956,144 | 2,864,236 | $22,447 |
| 84224 | KRMU | 85,274 | 72,499 | $568 |
| 20373 | KRMZ | 36,293 | 33,620 | $263 |
| 47971 | KRNE-TV | 47,473 | 38,273 | $300 |
| 60307 | KRNV-DT | 981,687 | 825,465 | $6,469 |
| 65526 | KRON-TV | 8,050,508 | 7,087,419 | $55,544 |
| 53539 | KRPV-DT | 65,943 | 65,943 | $517 |
| 48575 | KRQE\* | 1,135,461 | 1,105,093 | $8,661 |
| 57431 | KRSU-TV | 1,000,289 | 998,310 | $7,824 |
| 82613 | KRTN-TV | 96,062 | 74,452 | $583 |
| 35567 | KRTV | 92,687 | 90,846 | $712 |
| 84157 | KRWB-TV | 111,538 | 110,979 | $870 |
| 35585 | KRWF | 85,596 | 85,596 | $671 |
| 55516 | KRWG-TV | 894,492 | 661,703 | $5,186 |
| 48360 | KRXI-TV | 725,391 | 548,865 | $4,301 |
| 307 | KSAN-TV | 135,063 | 135,051 | $1,058 |
| 11911 | KSAS-TV | 752,513 | 752,504 | $5,897 |
| 53118 | KSAT-TV | 2,530,706 | 2,495,317 | $19,556 |
| 35584 | KSAX | 365,209 | 365,209 | $2,862 |
| 35587 | KSAZ-TV\* | 4,203,126 | 4,178,448 | $32,746 |
| 38214 | KSBI | 1,577,231 | 1,575,865 | $12,350 |
| 19653 | KSBW | 5,083,461 | 4,429,165 | $34,711 |
| 19654 | KSBY | 535,029 | 495,562 | $3,884 |
| 82910 | KSCC | 502,915 | 502,915 | $3,941 |
| 10202 | KSCE | 1,015,148 | 1,010,581 | $7,920 |
| 35608 | KSCI | 17,447,903 | 16,331,792 | $127,992 |
| 72348 | KSCW-DT | 915,691 | 910,511 | $7,136 |
| 46981 | KSDK | 2,986,764 | 2,979,035 | $23,347 |
| 35594 | KSEE | 1,749,448 | 1,732,516 | $13,578 |
| 48658 | KSFY-TV | 670,536 | 607,844 | $4,764 |
| 17680 | KSGW-TV | 62,178 | 57,629 | $452 |
| 59444 | KSHB-TV | 2,432,205 | 2,431,273 | $19,054 |
| 73706 | KSHV-TV | 943,947 | 942,978 | $7,390 |
| 29096 | KSIN-TV | 340,143 | 338,811 | $2,655 |
| 664 | KSIX-TV | 82,902 | 73,553 | $576 |
| 35606 | KSKN | 731,818 | 643,590 | $5,044 |
| 70482 | KSLA | 1,009,108 | 1,008,281 | $7,902 |
| 6359 | KSL-TV | 2,390,742 | 2,206,920 | $17,296 |
| 71558 | KSMN | 320,813 | 320,808 | $2,514 |
| 33336 | KSMO-TV | 2,401,201 | 2,398,686 | $18,799 |
| 28510 | KSMQ-TV | 524,391 | 507,983 | $3,981 |
| 35611 | KSMS-TV | 1,589,263 | 882,948 | $6,920 |
| 21161 | KSNB-TV | 658,560 | 656,650 | $5,146 |
| 72359 | KSNC | 174,135 | 173,744 | $1,362 |
| 67766 | KSNF | 621,919 | 617,868 | $4,842 |
| 72361 | KSNG | 145,058 | 144,822 | $1,135 |
| 72362 | KSNK | 48,715 | 45,414 | $356 |
| 67335 | KSNT | 622,818 | 594,604 | $4,660 |
| 10179 | KSNV | 1,967,781 | 1,919,296 | $15,042 |
| 72358 | KSNW | 789,136 | 788,882 | $6,182 |
| 61956 | KSPS-TV\* | 819,101 | 769,852 | $6,033 |
| 52953 | KSPX-TV | 6,745,180 | 4,966,590 | $38,923 |
| 166546 | KSQA | 382,328 | 374,290 | $2,933 |
| 53313 | KSRE | 75,181 | 75,181 | $589 |
| 35843 | KSTC-TV | 3,843,788 | 3,835,674 | $30,060 |
| 63182 | KSTF | 51,317 | 51,122 | $401 |
| 28010 | KSTP-TV | 3,788,898 | 3,782,053 | $29,640 |
| 60534 | KSTR-DT | 6,617,736 | 6,615,573 | $51,846 |
| 64987 | KSTS | 7,645,340 | 6,333,303 | $49,634 |
| 22215 | KSTU | 2,384,996 | 2,201,716 | $17,255 |
| 23428 | KSTW | 4,265,956 | 4,186,266 | $32,808 |
| 5243 | KSVI | 175,390 | 173,667 | $1,361 |
| 58827 | KSWB-TV | 3,677,190 | 3,488,655 | $27,341 |
| 60683 | KSWK | 79,012 | 78,784 | $617 |
| 35645 | KSWO-TV | 483,132 | 458,057 | $3,590 |
| 74449 | KSWT | 398,681 | 393,135 | $3,081 |
| 61350 | KSYS | 519,209 | 443,204 | $3,473 |
| 59988 | KTAB-TV | 270,967 | 268,579 | $2,105 |
| 999 | KTAJ-TV | 2,343,843 | 2,343,227 | $18,364 |
| 35648 | KTAL-TV | 1,094,332 | 1,092,958 | $8,566 |
| 12930 | KTAS | 471,882 | 464,149 | $3,638 |
| 81458 | KTAZ | 4,182,503 | 4,160,481 | $32,606 |
| 35649 | KTBC | 3,242,215 | 2,956,614 | $23,171 |
| 67884 | KTBN-TV | 17,795,677 | 16,510,302 | $129,391 |
| 67999 | KTBO-TV | 1,585,283 | 1,583,664 | $12,411 |
| 35652 | KTBS-TV | 1,163,228 | 1,159,665 | $9,088 |
| 28324 | KTBU | 6,035,927 | 6,035,725 | $47,302 |
| 67950 | KTBW-TV | 4,202,104 | 4,113,420 | $32,237 |
| 35655 | KTBY | 348,080 | 346,562 | $2,716 |
| 68594 | KTCA-TV | 3,693,877 | 3,684,081 | $28,872 |
| 68597 | KTCI-TV | 3,606,606 | 3,597,183 | $28,191 |
| 35187 | KTCW | 100,392 | 83,777 | $657 |
| 36916 | KTDO | 1,015,336 | 1,010,771 | $7,921 |
| 2769 | KTEJ | 419,750 | 417,368 | $3,271 |
| 83707 | KTEL-TV | 53,423 | 53,414 | $419 |
| 35666 | KTEN | 566,422 | 564,096 | $4,421 |
| 24514 | KTFD-TV | 3,210,669 | 3,172,543 | $24,863 |
| 35512 | KTFF-DT | 2,225,169 | 2,203,398 | $17,268 |
| 20871 | KTFK-DT | 6,969,307 | 5,211,719 | $40,844 |
| 68753 | KTFN | 1,017,335 | 1,013,157 | $7,940 |
| 35084 | KTFQ-TV | 1,151,433 | 1,117,061 | $8,754 |
| 29232 | KTGM | 159,358 | 159,091 | $1,247 |
| 2787 | KTHV\* | 1,275,062 | 1,246,348 | $9,768 |
| 29100 | KTIN | 281,096 | 279,385 | $2,190 |
| 66170 | KTIV | 751,089 | 746,274 | $5,849 |
| 49397 | KTKA-TV | 567,958 | 566,406 | $4,439 |
| 35670 | KTLA | 18,156,910 | 16,870,262 | $132,212 |
| 62354 | KTLM | 1,014,202 | 1,014,186 | $7,948 |
| 49153 | KTLN-TV | 5,209,087 | 4,490,249 | $35,190 |
| 64984 | KTMD | 6,095,741 | 6,095,606 | $47,771 |
| 14675 | KTMF | 187,251 | 168,526 | $1,321 |
| 10177 | KTMW | 2,261,671 | 2,144,791 | $16,809 |
| 21533 | KTNC-TV | 8,048,427 | 7,069,903 | $55,407 |
| 47996 | KTNE-TV | 100,341 | 95,324 | $747 |
| 60519 | KTNL-TV | 8,642 | 8,642 | $68 |
| 74100 | KTNV-TV | 2,094,506 | 1,936,752 | $15,178 |
| 71023 | KTNW | 450,926 | 432,398 | $3,389 |
| 8651 | KTOO-TV | 31,269 | 31,176 | $244 |
| 7078 | KTPX-TV | 1,066,196 | 1,063,754 | $8,337 |
| 68541 | KTRE | 441,879 | 421,406 | $3,303 |
| 35675 | KTRK-TV | 6,114,259 | 6,112,870 | $47,907 |
| 28230 | KTRV-TV | 714,833 | 707,557 | $5,545 |
| 69170 | KTSC | 3,124,536 | 2,949,795 | $23,118 |
| 61066 | KTSD-TV | 83,645 | 82,828 | $649 |
| 37511 | KTSF | 7,921,124 | 6,576,672 | $51,541 |
| 67760 | KTSM-TV | 1,015,348 | 1,011,264 | $7,925 |
| 35678 | KTTC | 815,213 | 731,919 | $5,736 |
| 28501 | KTTM | 76,133 | 73,664 | $577 |
| 11908 | KTTU | 1,324,801 | 1,060,613 | $8,312 |
| 22208 | KTTV\* | 17,380,551 | 16,693,085 | $130,824 |
| 28521 | KTTW | 329,557 | 326,309 | $2,557 |
| 65355 | KTTZ-TV | 380,240 | 380,225 | $2,980 |
| 35685 | KTUL | 1,416,959 | 1,388,183 | $10,879 |
| 10173 | KTUU-TV | 380,240 | 379,047 | $2,971 |
| 77480 | KTUZ-TV | 1,668,531 | 1,666,026 | $13,057 |
| 49632 | KTVA | 342,517 | 342,300 | $2,683 |
| 34858 | KTVB\* | 714,865 | 707,882 | $5,548 |
| 31437 | KTVC | 137,239 | 100,204 | $785 |
| 68581 | KTVD | 3,800,970 | 3,547,607 | $27,803 |
| 35692 | KTVE | 641,139 | 640,201 | $5,017 |
| 49621 | KTVF | 98,068 | 97,929 | $767 |
| 5290 | KTVH-DT | 228,832 | 184,264 | $1,444 |
| 35693 | KTVI | 2,979,889 | 2,976,494 | $23,327 |
| 40993 | KTVK | 4,184,825 | 4,173,024 | $32,704 |
| 22570 | KTVL | 415,327 | 358,979 | $2,813 |
| 18066 | KTVM-TV\* | 260,105 | 217,694 | $1,706 |
| 59139 | KTVN\* | 955,490 | 800,420 | $6,273 |
| 21251 | KTVO | 148,780 | 148,647 | $1,165 |
| 35694 | KTVQ | 179,797 | 173,271 | $1,358 |
| 50592 | KTVR | 147,808 | 54,480 | $427 |
| 23422 | KTVT | 6,912,366 | 6,908,715 | $54,144 |
| 35703 | KTVU | 7,913,996 | 6,825,643 | $53,493 |
| 35705 | KTVW-DT | 4,173,111 | 4,159,807 | $32,600 |
| 68889 | KTVX | 2,389,392 | 2,200,520 | $17,245 |
| 55907 | KTVZ | 201,828 | 198,558 | $1,556 |
| 18286 | KTWO-TV | 80,426 | 79,905 | $626 |
| 70938 | KTWU | 1,703,798 | 1,562,305 | $12,244 |
| 51517 | KTXA | 6,876,811 | 6,873,221 | $53,865 |
| 42359 | KTXD-TV | 6,706,651 | 6,704,781 | $52,545 |
| 51569 | KTXH | 6,092,710 | 6,092,525 | $47,747 |
| 10205 | KTXL | 7,355,088 | 5,411,484 | $42,410 |
| 308 | KTXS-TV | 247,603 | 246,760 | $1,934 |
| 69315 | KUAC-TV | 98,717 | 98,189 | $770 |
| 51233 | KUAM-TV | 159,358 | 159,358 | $1,249 |
| 2722 | KUAS-TV | 994,802 | 977,391 | $7,660 |
| 2731 | KUAT-TV | 1,485,024 | 1,253,342 | $9,822 |
| 60520 | KUBD | 14,817 | 13,363 | $105 |
| 70492 | KUBE-TV | 6,090,970 | 6,090,817 | $47,734 |
| 1136 | KUCW | 2,388,889 | 2,199,787 | $17,240 |
| 69396 | KUED | 2,388,995 | 2,203,093 | $17,266 |
| 69582 | KUEN | 2,364,481 | 2,184,483 | $17,120 |
| 82576 | KUES | 30,925 | 25,978 | $204 |
| 82585 | KUEW | 132,168 | 120,411 | $944 |
| 66611 | KUFM-TV | 187,680 | 166,697 | $1,306 |
| 169028 | KUGF-TV | 86,622 | 85,986 | $674 |
| 68717 | KUHM-TV | 154,836 | 145,241 | $1,138 |
| 69269 | KUHT\* | 6,090,213 | 6,089,665 | $47,725 |
| 62382 | KUID-TV | 432,855 | 284,023 | $2,226 |
| 169027 | KUKL-TV | 124,505 | 115,844 | $908 |
| 35724 | KULR-TV | 177,242 | 170,142 | $1,333 |
| 41429 | KUMV-TV | 41,607 | 41,224 | $323 |
| 81447 | KUNP | 130,559 | 43,472 | $341 |
| 4624 | KUNS-TV | 4,023,436 | 4,002,433 | $31,367 |
| 86532 | KUOK | 28,974 | 28,945 | $227 |
| 66589 | KUON-TV | 1,375,257 | 1,360,005 | $10,658 |
| 86263 | KUPB | 318,914 | 318,914 | $2,499 |
| 65535 | KUPK | 149,642 | 148,180 | $1,161 |
| 27431 | KUPT | 87,602 | 87,602 | $687 |
| 89714 | KUPU | 956,178 | 948,005 | $7,430 |
| 57884 | KUPX-TV | 2,374,672 | 2,191,229 | $17,173 |
| 23074 | KUSA | 3,803,461 | 3,561,587 | $27,912 |
| 61072 | KUSD-TV | 460,480 | 460,277 | $3,607 |
| 10238 | KUSI-TV | 3,572,818 | 3,435,670 | $26,925 |
| 43567 | KUSM-TV | 115,864 | 106,398 | $834 |
| 69694 | KUTF | 1,210,774 | 1,031,870 | $8,087 |
| 81451 | KUTH-DT | 2,219,788 | 2,027,174 | $15,887 |
| 68886 | KUTP | 4,191,015 | 4,176,014 | $32,727 |
| 35823 | KUTV | 2,388,211 | 2,192,182 | $17,180 |
| 63927 | KUVE-DT | 1,294,971 | 964,396 | $7,558 |
| 7700 | KUVI-DT | 1,204,490 | 1,009,943 | $7,915 |
| 35841 | KUVN-DT | 6,680,126 | 6,678,157 | $52,337 |
| 58609 | KUVS-DT | 4,043,413 | 4,005,657 | $31,392 |
| 49766 | KVAL-TV | 1,016,673 | 866,173 | $6,788 |
| 32621 | KVAW | 76,153 | 76,153 | $597 |
| 58795 | KVCR-DT\* | 18,215,524 | 17,467,140 | $136,890 |
| 35846 | KVCT | 288,221 | 287,446 | $2,253 |
| 10195 | KVCW | 1,967,550 | 1,918,811 | $15,038 |
| 64969 | KVDA | 2,400,582 | 2,391,810 | $18,745 |
| 19783 | KVEA | 17,423,429 | 16,146,250 | $126,538 |
| 12523 | KVEO-TV | 1,244,504 | 1,244,504 | $9,753 |
| 2495 | KVEW | 476,720 | 464,347 | $3,639 |
| 35852 | KVHP | 747,917 | 747,837 | $5,861 |
| 49832 | KVIA-TV | 1,015,350 | 1,011,266 | $7,925 |
| 35855 | KVIE\* | 10,759,440 | 7,467,369 | $58,522 |
| 40450 | KVIH-TV | 91,912 | 91,564 | $718 |
| 40446 | KVII-TV | 379,042 | 378,218 | $2,964 |
| 61961 | KVLY-TV | 350,732 | 350,449 | $2,746 |
| 16729 | KVMD | 6,145,526 | 4,116,524 | $32,261 |
| 83825 | KVME-TV | 26,711 | 22,802 | $179 |
| 25735 | KVOA | 1,317,956 | 1,030,404 | $8,075 |
| 35862 | KVOS-TV | 2,019,168 | 1,954,667 | $15,319 |
| 69733 | KVPT | 1,744,349 | 1,719,318 | $13,474 |
| 55372 | KVRR | 356,645 | 356,645 | $2,795 |
| 166331 | KVSN-DT | 2,706,244 | 2,283,409 | $17,895 |
| 608 | KVTH-DT | 303,755 | 299,230 | $2,345 |
| 2784 | KVTJ-DT | 1,466,426 | 1,465,802 | $11,487 |
| 607 | KVTN-DT | 936,328 | 925,884 | $7,256 |
| 35867 | KVUE | 2,661,290 | 2,611,314 | $20,465 |
| 78910 | KVUI | 257,964 | 251,872 | $1,974 |
| 35870 | KVVU-TV | 2,042,029 | 1,935,466 | $15,168 |
| 36170 | KVYE | 396,495 | 392,498 | $3,076 |
| 35095 | KWBA-TV | 1,129,524 | 1,073,029 | $8,409 |
| 78314 | KWBM | 657,822 | 639,560 | $5,012 |
| 27425 | KWBN | 953,207 | 840,455 | $6,587 |
| 76268 | KWBQ | 1,148,810 | 1,105,600 | $8,665 |
| 66413 | KWCH-DT | 883,647 | 881,674 | $6,910 |
| 71549 | KWCM-TV | 252,284 | 244,033 | $1,912 |
| 35419 | KWDK | 4,196,263 | 4,118,699 | $32,278 |
| 42007 | KWES-TV | 424,862 | 423,544 | $3,319 |
| 50194 | KWET | 127,976 | 112,750 | $884 |
| 35881 | KWEX-DT | 2,376,463 | 2,370,469 | $18,577 |
| 35883 | KWGN-TV | 3,706,495 | 3,513,577 | $27,536 |
| 37099 | KWHB | 979,393 | 978,719 | $7,670 |
| 37103 | KWHD | 97,959 | 94,560 | $741 |
| 36846 | KWHE | 952,966 | 834,341 | $6,539 |
| 26231 | KWHY-TV\* | 17,736,497 | 17,695,306 | $138,678 |
| 35096 | KWKB | 1,121,676 | 1,111,629 | $8,712 |
| 162115 | KWKS | 39,708 | 39,323 | $308 |
| 12522 | KWKT-TV | 1,010,550 | 1,010,236 | $7,917 |
| 21162 | KWNB-TV | 91,093 | 89,332 | $700 |
| 67347 | KWOG | 512,412 | 505,049 | $3,958 |
| 56852 | KWPX-TV | 4,220,008 | 4,148,577 | $32,512 |
| 6885 | KWQC-TV | 1,080,156 | 1,067,249 | $8,364 |
| 29121 | KWSD | 280,675 | 280,672 | $2,200 |
| 53318 | KWSE | 54,471 | 53,400 | $418 |
| 71024 | KWSU-TV | 725,554 | 468,295 | $3,670 |
| 25382 | KWTV-DT | 1,628,106 | 1,627,198 | $12,752 |
| 35903 | KWTX-TV | 2,071,023 | 1,972,365 | $15,457 |
| 593 | KWWL\* | 1,089,498 | 1,078,458 | $8,452 |
| 84410 | KWWT | 293,291 | 293,291 | $2,299 |
| 14674 | KWYB | 86,495 | 69,598 | $545 |
| 10032 | KWYP-DT | 128,874 | 126,992 | $995 |
| 35920 | KXAN-TV | 2,678,666 | 2,624,648 | $20,569 |
| 49330 | KXAS-TV | 6,774,295 | 6,771,827 | $53,071 |
| 24287 | KXGN-TV | 14,217 | 13,883 | $109 |
| 35954 | KXII | 2,323,974 | 2,264,951 | $17,750 |
| 55083 | KXLA | 17,929,100 | 16,794,896 | $131,622 |
| 35959 | KXLF-TV | 258,100 | 217,808 | $1,707 |
| 53847 | KXLN-DT | 6,085,891 | 6,085,712 | $47,694 |
| 35906 | KXLT-TV | 348,025 | 347,296 | $2,722 |
| 61978 | KXLY-TV\* | 772,116 | 740,960 | $5,807 |
| 55684 | KXMA-TV | 32,005 | 31,909 | $250 |
| 55686 | KXMB-TV | 142,755 | 138,506 | $1,085 |
| 55685 | KXMC-TV | 97,569 | 89,483 | $701 |
| 55683 | KXMD-TV | 37,962 | 37,917 | $297 |
| 47995 | KXNE-TV | 300,021 | 298,839 | $2,342 |
| 81593 | KXNW | 602,168 | 597,747 | $4,685 |
| 35991 | KXRM-TV | 1,843,363 | 1,500,689 | $11,761 |
| 1255 | KXTF | 121,558 | 121,383 | $951 |
| 25048 | KXTV | 10,759,864 | 7,477,140 | $58,598 |
| 35994 | KXTX-TV | 6,721,578 | 6,718,616 | $52,654 |
| 62293 | KXVA | 185,478 | 185,276 | $1,452 |
| 23277 | KXVO | 1,404,703 | 1,403,380 | $10,998 |
| 9781 | KXXV | 1,771,620 | 1,748,287 | $13,701 |
| 31870 | KYAZ | 6,038,257 | 6,038,071 | $47,320 |
| 21488 | KYES-TV | 381,413 | 380,355 | $2,981 |
| 29086 | KYIN | 581,748 | 574,691 | $4,504 |
| 60384 | KYLE-TV | 324,032 | 324,025 | $2,539 |
| 33639 | KYMA-DT | 396,278 | 391,619 | $3,069 |
| 47974 | KYNE-TV | 929,406 | 929,242 | $7,282 |
| 53820 | KYOU-TV | 651,334 | 640,935 | $5,023 |
| 36003 | KYTV | 1,095,904 | 1,083,524 | $8,492 |
| 55644 | KYTX | 927,327 | 925,550 | $7,254 |
| 13815 | KYUR | 379,943 | 379,027 | $2,970 |
| 5237 | KYUS-TV | 12,496 | 12,356 | $97 |
| 33752 | KYVE | 301,951 | 259,559 | $2,034 |
| 55762 | KYVV-TV | 67,201 | 67,201 | $527 |
| 25453 | KYW-TV | 11,061,941 | 10,876,511 | $85,239 |
| 69531 | KZJL | 6,037,458 | 6,037,272 | $47,314 |
| 69571 | KZJO | 4,179,154 | 4,124,424 | $32,323 |
| 61062 | KZSD-TV | 41,207 | 35,825 | $281 |
| 33079 | KZTV | 567,635 | 564,464 | $4,424 |
| 57292 | WAAY-TV | 1,498,006 | 1,428,197 | $11,193 |
| 1328 | WABC-TV\* | 20,948,273 | 20,560,001 | $161,129 |
| 43203 | WABG-TV | 393,020 | 392,348 | $3,075 |
| 17005 | WABI-TV | 530,773 | 510,729 | $4,003 |
| 16820 | WABM | 1,703,202 | 1,675,700 | $13,132 |
| 23917 | WABW-TV | 1,097,560 | 1,096,376 | $8,592 |
| 19199 | WACH | 1,317,429 | 1,316,792 | $10,320 |
| 189358 | WACP | 9,415,263 | 9,301,049 | $72,892 |
| 23930 | WACS-TV | 621,686 | 616,443 | $4,831 |
| 60018 | WACX | 3,967,118 | 3,966,535 | $31,086 |
| 361 | WACY-TV | 946,580 | 946,071 | $7,414 |
| 455 | WADL | 4,610,514 | 4,602,962 | $36,073 |
| 589 | WAFB | 1,857,882 | 1,857,418 | $14,557 |
| 591 | WAFF | 1,197,068 | 1,110,122 | $8,700 |
| 70689 | WAGA-TV | 6,000,355 | 5,923,191 | $46,420 |
| 48305 | WAGM-TV | 64,721 | 63,331 | $496 |
| 37809 | WAGV | 1,193,158 | 1,060,935 | $8,315 |
| 706 | WAIQ | 611,733 | 609,794 | $4,779 |
| 701 | WAKA | 799,637 | 793,645 | $6,220 |
| 4143 | WALA-TV | 1,320,419 | 1,318,127 | $10,330 |
| 70713 | WALB | 773,899 | 772,467 | $6,054 |
| 60536 | WAMI-DT | 5,449,193 | 5,449,193 | $42,705 |
| 70852 | WAND | 1,400,271 | 1,398,521 | $10,960 |
| 39270 | WANE-TV | 1,108,844 | 1,108,844 | $8,690 |
| 52280 | WAOE | 613,812 | 613,784 | $4,810 |
| 64546 | WAOW | 636,957 | 629,068 | $4,930 |
| 52073 | WAPA-TV | 3,764,742 | 3,363,102 | $21,902 |
| 49712 | WAPT | 793,621 | 791,620 | $6,204 |
| 67792 | WAQP | 1,992,340 | 1,983,143 | $15,542 |
| 13206 | WATC-DT | 5,637,070 | 5,616,513 | $44,017 |
| 71082 | WATE-TV | 1,874,433 | 1,638,059 | $12,837 |
| 22819 | WATL | 5,882,837 | 5,819,099 | $45,604 |
| 20287 | WATM-TV | 937,438 | 785,510 | $6,156 |
| 11907 | WATN-TV | 1,787,595 | 1,784,560 | $13,986 |
| 13989 | WAVE | 1,846,212 | 1,836,231 | $14,391 |
| 71127 | WAVY-TV | 2,039,358 | 2,039,341 | $15,982 |
| 54938 | WAWD | 553,676 | 553,591 | $4,338 |
| 65247 | WAWV-TV | 705,549 | 699,377 | $5,481 |
| 12793 | WAXN-TV | 2,677,951 | 2,669,224 | $20,919 |
| 65696 | WBAL-TV | 9,596,587 | 9,190,139 | $72,023 |
| 74417 | WBAY-TV | 1,225,928 | 1,225,335 | $9,603 |
| 71085 | WBBH-TV | 2,046,391 | 2,046,391 | $16,038 |
| 65204 | WBBJ-TV | 662,148 | 658,016 | $5,157 |
| 9617 | WBBM-TV\* | 9,914,233 | 9,907,806 | $77,647 |
| 9088 | WBBZ-TV | 1,269,256 | 1,260,686 | $9,880 |
| 70138 | WBDT | 3,660,544 | 3,646,874 | $28,581 |
| 51349 | WBEC-TV | 5,421,355 | 5,421,355 | $42,487 |
| 10758 | WBFF | 8,509,757 | 8,339,882 | $65,360 |
| 12497 | WBFS-TV | 5,349,613 | 5,349,613 | $41,925 |
| 6568 | WBGU-TV | 1,343,816 | 1,343,816 | $10,531 |
| 81594 | WBIF | 309,707 | 309,707 | $2,427 |
| 84802 | WBIH | 736,501 | 724,345 | $5,677 |
| 717 | WBIQ | 1,563,080 | 1,532,266 | $12,008 |
| 46984 | WBIR-TV | 1,978,347 | 1,701,857 | $13,337 |
| 67048 | WBKB-TV | 136,823 | 130,625 | $1,024 |
| 34167 | WBKI | 1,983,992 | 1,968,048 | $15,424 |
| 4692 | WBKO | 963,413 | 862,651 | $6,761 |
| 76001 | WBKP | 55,655 | 55,305 | $433 |
| 68427 | WBMM | 562,284 | 562,123 | $4,405 |
| 73692 | WBNA | 1,699,683 | 1,666,248 | $13,058 |
| 23337 | WBNG-TV\* | 1,442,745 | 1,060,329 | $8,310 |
| 71217 | WBNS-TV | 2,847,721 | 2,784,795 | $21,824 |
| 72958 | WBNX-TV | 3,642,304 | 3,629,347 | $28,443 |
| 71218 | WBOC-TV | 813,888 | 813,888 | $6,378 |
| 71220 | WBOY-TV | 711,302 | 621,367 | $4,870 |
| 60850 | WBPH-TV\* | 10,613,847 | 9,474,797 | $74,254 |
| 7692 | WBPX-TV | 6,833,712 | 6,761,949 | $52,993 |
| 5981 | WBRA-TV | 1,726,408 | 1,677,204 | $13,144 |
| 71221 | WBRC | 1,884,007 | 1,849,135 | $14,492 |
| 71225 | WBRE-TV\* | 2,879,196 | 2,244,735 | $17,592 |
| 38616 | WBRZ-TV | 2,223,336 | 2,222,309 | $17,416 |
| 82627 | WBSF | 1,836,543 | 1,832,446 | $14,361 |
| 30826 | WBTV | 4,433,020 | 4,295,962 | $33,667 |
| 66407 | WBTW | 1,975,457 | 1,959,172 | $15,354 |
| 16363 | WBUI | 981,884 | 981,868 | $7,695 |
| 59281 | WBUP | 126,472 | 112,603 | $882 |
| 60830 | WBUY-TV | 1,569,254 | 1,567,815 | $12,287 |
| 72971 | WBXX-TV | 2,142,759 | 1,984,544 | $15,553 |
| 25456 | WBZ-TV | 7,764,394 | 7,616,633 | $59,692 |
| 63153 | WCAU | 11,269,831 | 11,098,540 | $86,979 |
| 363 | WCAV | 949,729 | 727,455 | $5,701 |
| 46728 | WCAX-TV | 784,748 | 661,547 | $5,185 |
| 39659 | WCBB | 964,079 | 910,222 | $7,133 |
| 10587 | WCBD-TV | 1,149,489 | 1,149,489 | $9,009 |
| 12477 | WCBI-TV | 680,511 | 678,424 | $5,317 |
| 9610 | WCBS-TV | 21,713,751 | 21,187,849 | $166,049 |
| 49157 | WCCB | 3,542,464 | 3,489,260 | $27,345 |
| 9629 | WCCO-TV | 3,837,442 | 3,829,714 | $30,013 |
| 14050 | WCCT-TV | 5,818,471 | 5,307,612 | $41,596 |
| 69544 | WCCU | 395,106 | 395,102 | $3,096 |
| 3001 | WCCV-TV | 3,391,703 | 2,482,544 | $16,168 |
| 23937 | WCES-TV | 1,098,868 | 1,097,706 | $8,603 |
| 65666 | WCET | 3,122,924 | 3,108,328 | $24,360 |
| 46755 | WCFE-TV | 445,131 | 411,198 | $3,223 |
| 71280 | WCHS-TV | 1,352,824 | 1,274,766 | $9,990 |
| 42124 | WCIA | 796,609 | 795,428 | $6,234 |
| 711 | WCIQ\* | 3,181,068 | 3,033,573 | $23,774 |
| 71428 | WCIU-TV | 9,891,328 | 9,888,390 | $77,495 |
| 9015 | WCIV | 1,152,800 | 1,152,800 | $9,034 |
| 42116 | WCIX | 554,002 | 549,682 | $4,308 |
| 16993 | WCJB-TV | 977,492 | 977,492 | $7,661 |
| 11125 | WCLF | 4,097,389 | 4,096,624 | $32,105 |
| 68007 | WCLJ-TV | 2,258,426 | 2,256,937 | $17,688 |
| 50781 | WCMH-TV | 2,756,260 | 2,712,989 | $21,262 |
| 9917 | WCML | 233,439 | 224,255 | $1,757 |
| 9908 | WCMU-TV | 707,702 | 699,551 | $5,482 |
| 9922 | WCMV | 418,707 | 407,222 | $3,191 |
| 9913 | WCMW | 106,975 | 104,859 | $822 |
| 32326 | WCNC-TV | 3,822,849 | 3,747,880 | $29,372 |
| 53734 | WCNY-TV | 1,358,685 | 1,290,632 | $10,115 |
| 73642 | WCOV-TV | 862,899 | 859,333 | $6,735 |
| 40618 | WCPB | 560,426 | 560,426 | $4,392 |
| 59438 | WCPO-TV | 3,328,920 | 3,311,833 | $25,955 |
| 10981 | WCPX-TV | 9,674,477 | 9,673,859 | $75,814 |
| 71297 | WCSC-TV | 1,028,018 | 1,028,018 | $8,057 |
| 39664 | WCSH | 1,682,955 | 1,457,618 | $11,423 |
| 69479 | WCTE | 612,760 | 541,314 | $4,242 |
| 18334 | WCTI-TV | 1,680,664 | 1,678,237 | $13,152 |
| 31590 | WCTV | 1,049,825 | 1,049,779 | $8,227 |
| 33081 | WCTX | 7,844,936 | 7,332,431 | $57,464 |
| 65684 | WCVB-TV | 7,741,540 | 7,606,326 | $59,611 |
| 9987 | WCVE-TV | 1,582,094 | 1,581,725 | $12,396 |
| 83304 | WCVI-TV | 50,601 | 50,495 | $396 |
| 34204 | WCVN-TV | 2,108,475 | 2,100,226 | $16,459 |
| 9989 | WCVW | 1,461,748 | 1,461,643 | $11,455 |
| 73042 | WCWF | 1,040,984 | 1,040,525 | $8,155 |
| 35385 | WCWG | 3,630,551 | 3,299,114 | $25,855 |
| 29712 | WCWJ | 1,582,959 | 1,582,959 | $12,406 |
| 73264 | WCWN | 1,698,469 | 1,512,848 | $11,856 |
| 2455 | WCYB-TV\* | 2,363,002 | 2,057,404 | $16,124 |
| 11291 | WDAF-TV | 2,539,581 | 2,537,411 | $19,886 |
| 21250 | WDAM-TV | 512,594 | 500,343 | $3,921 |
| 22129 | WDAY-TV | 339,239 | 338,856 | $2,656 |
| 22124 | WDAZ-TV | 151,720 | 151,659 | $1,189 |
| 71325 | WDBB | 1,669,214 | 1,646,336 | $12,902 |
| 71326 | WDBD | 940,665 | 939,489 | $7,363 |
| 71329 | WDBJ | 1,606,844 | 1,439,716 | $11,283 |
| 51567 | WDCA | 8,070,491 | 8,015,328 | $62,816 |
| 16530 | WDCQ-TV | 1,269,199 | 1,269,199 | $9,947 |
| 30576 | WDCW | 8,155,998 | 8,114,847 | $63,596 |
| 54385 | WDEF-TV | 1,731,483 | 1,508,250 | $11,820 |
| 32851 | WDFX-TV | 271,499 | 270,942 | $2,123 |
| 43846 | WDHN | 452,377 | 451,978 | $3,542 |
| 71338 | WDIO-DT | 341,506 | 327,469 | $2,566 |
| 714 | WDIQ | 663,062 | 620,124 | $4,860 |
| 53114 | WDIV-TV | 5,425,162 | 5,424,963 | $42,515 |
| 71427 | WDJT-TV | 3,085,540 | 3,081,475 | $24,150 |
| 39561 | WDKA | 621,903 | 620,169 | $4,860 |
| 64017 | WDKY-TV | 1,204,817 | 1,173,579 | $9,197 |
| 67893 | WDLI-TV | 4,147,298 | 4,114,920 | $32,249 |
| 72335 | WDPB | 596,888 | 596,888 | $4,678 |
| 83740 | WDPM-DT | 1,365,977 | 1,364,744 | $10,695 |
| 1283 | WDPN-TV\* | 11,594,463 | 11,467,616 | $89,872 |
| 6476 | WDPX-TV | 6,833,712 | 6,761,949 | $52,993 |
| 28476 | WDRB | 1,987,708 | 1,971,926 | $15,454 |
| 12171 | WDSC-TV | 3,376,247 | 3,376,247 | $26,460 |
| 17726 | WDSE | 330,994 | 316,643 | $2,482 |
| 71353 | WDSI-TV | 1,100,302 | 1,042,191 | $8,168 |
| 71357 | WDSU | 1,613,076 | 1,613,076 | $12,642 |
| 7908 | WDTI | 2,095,312 | 2,094,395 | $16,414 |
| 65690 | WDTN | 3,660,544 | 3,646,874 | $28,581 |
| 70592 | WDTV | 962,532 | 850,394 | $6,665 |
| 25045 | WDVM-TV | 3,074,837 | 2,646,508 | $20,741 |
| 4110 | WDWL | 2,638,361 | 2,379,555 | $15,497 |
| 49421 | WEAO | 3,919,602 | 3,892,146 | $30,503 |
| 71363 | WEAR-TV | 1,524,131 | 1,523,479 | $11,940 |
| 7893 | WEAU | 991,019 | 952,513 | $7,465 |
| 61003 | WEBA-TV | 645,039 | 635,967 | $4,984 |
| 19561 | WECN | 2,886,669 | 2,596,015 | $16,907 |
| 48666 | WECT | 1,134,918 | 1,134,918 | $8,894 |
| 13602 | WEDH | 5,328,800 | 4,724,167 | $37,023 |
| 13607 | WEDN | 3,451,170 | 2,643,344 | $20,716 |
| 69338 | WEDQ | 4,882,446 | 4,881,322 | $38,255 |
| 21808 | WEDU | 5,379,887 | 5,365,612 | $42,050 |
| 13594 | WEDW | 5,996,408 | 5,544,708 | $43,454 |
| 13595 | WEDY | 5,328,800 | 4,724,167 | $37,023 |
| 24801 | WEEK-TV | 698,238 | 698,220 | $5,472 |
| 6744 | WEFS | 3,380,743 | 3,380,743 | $26,495 |
| 24215 | WEHT | 847,299 | 835,128 | $6,545 |
| 721 | WEIQ | 1,046,465 | 1,046,116 | $8,198 |
| 18301 | WEIU-TV | 462,775 | 462,711 | $3,626 |
| 69271 | WEKW-TV | 1,072,240 | 546,881 | $4,286 |
| 60825 | WELF-TV | 1,491,382 | 1,414,528 | $11,086 |
| 26602 | WELU | 2,248,146 | 2,020,075 | $13,156 |
| 40761 | WEMT | 1,726,085 | 1,186,706 | $9,300 |
| 69237 | WENH-TV | 4,500,498 | 4,328,222 | $33,920 |
| 71508 | WENY-TV | 543,162 | 413,668 | $3,242 |
| 83946 | WEPH | 604,105 | 602,833 | $4,724 |
| 81508 | WEPX-TV | 859,535 | 859,535 | $6,736 |
| 25738 | WESH\* | 4,059,180 | 4,048,459 | $31,728 |
| 65670 | WETA-TV | 7,607,834 | 7,576,217 | $59,375 |
| 69944 | WETK | 670,087 | 558,842 | $4,380 |
| 60653 | WETM-TV | 721,800 | 620,074 | $4,860 |
| 18252 | WETP-TV | 2,087,588 | 1,791,130 | $14,037 |
| 2709 | WEUX | 380,569 | 373,680 | $2,929 |
| 72041 | WEVV-TV | 752,417 | 750,555 | $5,882 |
| 59441 | WEWS-TV | 4,112,984 | 4,078,299 | $31,962 |
| 72052 | WEYI-TV | 3,715,686 | 3,652,991 | $28,628 |
| 72054 | WFAA\* | 6,927,782 | 6,918,595 | $54,221 |
| 81669 | WFBD | 814,185 | 813,564 | $6,376 |
| 69532 | WFDC-DT | 8,155,998 | 8,114,847 | $63,596 |
| 10132 | WFFF-TV | 592,012 | 506,744 | $3,971 |
| 25040 | WFFT-TV | 1,088,489 | 1,088,354 | $8,529 |
| 11123 | WFGC | 2,759,457 | 2,759,457 | $21,626 |
| 6554 | WFGX | 1,440,245 | 1,437,744 | $11,268 |
| 13991 | WFIE | 731,856 | 729,985 | $5,721 |
| 715 | WFIQ | 546,563 | 544,258 | $4,265 |
| 64592 | WFLA-TV | 5,450,176 | 5,446,917 | $42,687 |
| 22211 | WFLD | 9,957,301 | 9,954,828 | $78,016 |
| 72060 | WFLI-TV | 1,272,913 | 1,125,349 | $8,819 |
| 39736 | WFLX | 5,740,086 | 5,740,086 | $44,985 |
| 72062 | WFMJ-TV | 3,504,955 | 3,262,270 | $25,566 |
| 72064 | WFMY-TV | 4,772,783 | 4,740,684 | $37,153 |
| 39884 | WFMZ-TV\* | 10,613,847 | 9,474,797 | $74,254 |
| 83943 | WFNA | 1,391,519 | 1,390,447 | $10,897 |
| 47902 | WFOR-TV | 5,398,266 | 5,398,266 | $42,306 |
| 11909 | WFOX-TV | 1,602,888 | 1,602,888 | $12,562 |
| 40626 | WFPT | 5,829,226 | 5,442,352 | $42,652 |
| 21245 | WFPX-TV | 2,637,949 | 2,634,141 | $20,644 |
| 25396 | WFQX-TV | 537,340 | 534,314 | $4,187 |
| 9635 | WFRV-TV | 1,201,204 | 1,200,502 | $9,408 |
| 53115 | WFSB | 4,752,788 | 4,370,519 | $34,252 |
| 6093 | WFSG | 364,961 | 364,796 | $2,859 |
| 21801 | WFSU-TV | 576,105 | 576,093 | $4,515 |
| 11913 | WFTC | 3,787,177 | 3,770,207 | $29,547 |
| 64588 | WFTS-TV | 5,077,970 | 5,077,719 | $39,794 |
| 16788 | WFTT-TV | 4,523,828 | 4,521,879 | $35,438 |
| 72076 | WFTV | 3,849,576 | 3,849,576 | $30,169 |
| 70649 | WFTX-TV | 1,775,097 | 1,775,097 | $13,911 |
| 60553 | WFTY-DT | 5,678,755 | 5,560,460 | $43,577 |
| 25395 | WFUP | 217,655 | 216,861 | $1,700 |
| 60555 | WFUT-DT | 19,992,096 | 19,643,518 | $153,946 |
| 22108 | WFWA | 1,035,114 | 1,034,862 | $8,110 |
| 9054 | WFXB | 1,393,865 | 1,393,510 | $10,921 |
| 3228 | WFXG | 1,070,032 | 1,057,760 | $8,290 |
| 70815 | WFXL | 793,637 | 785,106 | $6,153 |
| 19707 | WFXP | 583,315 | 562,500 | $4,408 |
| 24813 | WFXR | 1,426,061 | 1,286,450 | $10,082 |
| 6463 | WFXT | 7,494,070 | 7,400,830 | $58,000 |
| 22245 | WFXU | 211,721 | 211,721 | $1,659 |
| 43424 | WFXV | 633,597 | 558,968 | $4,381 |
| 25236 | WFXW | 274,078 | 270,967 | $2,124 |
| 41397 | WFYI | 2,389,627 | 2,388,970 | $18,722 |
| 53930 | WGAL\* | 6,287,688 | 5,610,833 | $43,972 |
| 2708 | WGBA-TV | 1,170,375 | 1,170,127 | $9,170 |
| 24314 | WGBC | 249,415 | 249,235 | $1,953 |
| 72099 | WGBH-TV\* | 7,711,842 | 7,601,732 | $59,575 |
| 12498 | WGBO-DT | 9,771,815 | 9,769,552 | $76,564 |
| 72098 | WGBX-TV | 7,476,751 | 7,378,958 | $57,829 |
| 72096 | WGBY-TV | 4,470,009 | 3,739,675 | $29,308 |
| 72120 | WGCL-TV | 6,027,276 | 5,961,471 | $46,720 |
| 62388 | WGCU | 1,403,602 | 1,403,602 | $11,000 |
| 54275 | WGEM-TV\* | 361,598 | 356,682 | $2,795 |
| 27387 | WGEN-TV | 43,037 | 43,037 | $337 |
| 7727 | WGFL | 759,234 | 759,234 | $5,950 |
| 25682 | WGGB-TV | 3,443,447 | 3,005,875 | $23,557 |
| 11027 | WGGN-TV | 1,991,462 | 1,969,331 | $15,434 |
| 9064 | WGGS-TV | 2,759,326 | 2,705,067 | $21,200 |
| 72106 | WGHP | 3,774,522 | 3,734,200 | $29,265 |
| 710 | WGIQ | 363,849 | 363,806 | $2,851 |
| 12520 | WGMB-TV | 1,739,804 | 1,739,640 | $13,634 |
| 25683 | WGME-TV | 1,495,724 | 1,325,465 | $10,388 |
| 24618 | WGNM | 742,533 | 741,501 | $5,811 |
| 72119 | WGNO | 1,641,765 | 1,641,765 | $12,867 |
| 9762 | WGNT | 1,875,612 | 1,875,578 | $14,699 |
| 72115 | WGN-TV | 9,942,959 | 9,941,552 | $77,912 |
| 40619 | WGPT | 578,294 | 344,300 | $2,698 |
| 65074 | WGPX-TV | 2,765,350 | 2,754,743 | $21,589 |
| 64547 | WGRZ | 1,878,725 | 1,812,309 | $14,203 |
| 63329 | WGTA | 1,061,654 | 1,030,538 | $8,076 |
| 66285 | WGTE-TV | 2,210,496 | 2,208,927 | $17,311 |
| 59279 | WGTQ | 95,618 | 92,019 | $721 |
| 59280 | WGTU | 358,543 | 353,477 | $2,770 |
| 23948 | WGTV | 5,880,594 | 5,832,714 | $45,711 |
| 7623 | WGTW-TV | 807,797 | 807,797 | $6,331 |
| 24783 | WGVK | 2,439,225 | 2,437,526 | $19,103 |
| 24784 | WGVU-TV\* | 1,825,744 | 1,784,264 | $13,983 |
| 21536 | WGWG | 986,963 | 986,963 | $7,735 |
| 56642 | WGWW | 1,677,166 | 1,647,976 | $12,915 |
| 58262 | WGXA | 779,955 | 779,087 | $6,106 |
| 73371 | WHAM-TV | 1,323,785 | 1,275,674 | $9,997 |
| 32327 | WHAS-TV\* | 1,955,983 | 1,925,901 | $15,093 |
| 6096 | WHA-TV | 1,636,473 | 1,629,171 | $12,768 |
| 13950 | WHBF-TV\* | 1,712,339 | 1,704,072 | $13,355 |
| 12521 | WHBQ-TV | 1,736,335 | 1,708,345 | $13,388 |
| 10894 | WHBR | 1,302,764 | 1,302,041 | $10,204 |
| 65128 | WHDF | 1,553,469 | 1,502,852 | $11,778 |
| 72145 | WHDH | 7,319,659 | 7,236,210 | $56,710 |
| 83929 | WHDT | 5,640,324 | 5,640,324 | $44,203 |
| 70041 | WHEC-TV | 1,322,243 | 1,279,606 | $10,028 |
| 67971 | WHFT-TV | 5,417,409 | 5,417,409 | $42,456 |
| 41458 | WHIO-TV | 3,896,757 | 3,879,363 | $30,403 |
| 713 | WHIQ | 1,278,174 | 1,225,940 | $9,608 |
| 61216 | WHIZ-TV | 910,864 | 831,894 | $6,520 |
| 65919 | WHKY-TV | 3,038,732 | 2,974,919 | $23,314 |
| 18780 | WHLA-TV | 467,264 | 443,002 | $3,472 |
| 48668 | WHLT | 484,432 | 483,532 | $3,789 |
| 24582 | WHLV-TV | 3,825,468 | 3,825,468 | $29,980 |
| 37102 | WHMB-TV | 2,847,719 | 2,828,250 | $22,165 |
| 61004 | WHMC | 943,543 | 942,807 | $7,389 |
| 36117 | WHME-TV | 1,271,796 | 1,271,715 | $9,966 |
| 37106 | WHNO | 1,499,653 | 1,499,653 | $11,753 |
| 72300 | WHNS | 2,549,397 | 2,266,911 | $17,766 |
| 48693 | WHNT-TV | 1,569,885 | 1,487,578 | $11,658 |
| 66221 | WHO-DT\* | 1,120,480 | 1,099,818 | $8,619 |
| 6866 | WHOI | 679,446 | 679,434 | $5,325 |
| 72313 | WHP-TV | 4,030,693 | 3,538,096 | $27,728 |
| 51980 | WHPX-TV | 5,579,464 | 5,114,336 | $40,081 |
| 73036 | WHRM-TV | 495,398 | 495,174 | $3,881 |
| 25932 | WHRO-TV | 2,149,481 | 2,149,410 | $16,845 |
| 68058 | WHSG-TV | 5,870,314 | 5,808,605 | $45,522 |
| 4688 | WHSV-TV | 845,013 | 711,912 | $5,579 |
| 9990 | WHTJ | 723,698 | 490,045 | $3,840 |
| 72326 | WHTM-TV | 2,829,585 | 2,367,000 | $18,550 |
| 11117 | WHTN | 1,872,713 | 1,856,716 | $14,551 |
| 27772 | WHUT-TV | 7,649,763 | 7,617,337 | $59,697 |
| 18793 | WHWC-TV | 994,710 | 946,335 | $7,416 |
| 72338 | WHYY-TV | 10,379,045 | 9,982,651 | $78,234 |
| 5360 | WIAT | 1,837,072 | 1,802,810 | $14,129 |
| 63160 | WIBW-TV | 1,089,708 | 1,050,918 | $8,236 |
| 25684 | WICD | 1,238,332 | 1,237,046 | $9,695 |
| 25686 | WICS | 1,011,833 | 1,007,132 | $7,893 |
| 24970 | WICU-TV | 740,115 | 683,435 | $5,356 |
| 62210 | WICZ-TV | 976,771 | 780,174 | $6,114 |
| 18410 | WIDP | 2,559,306 | 2,286,123 | $14,888 |
| 26025 | WIFS | 1,400,358 | 1,397,144 | $10,949 |
| 720 | WIIQ | 353,241 | 347,685 | $2,725 |
| 68939 | WILL-TV | 1,178,545 | 1,158,147 | $9,076 |
| 6863 | WILX-TV | 3,378,644 | 3,218,221 | $25,221 |
| 22093 | WINK-TV | 1,851,105 | 1,851,105 | $14,507 |
| 67787 | WINM | 1,001,485 | 971,031 | $7,610 |
| 41314 | WINP-TV | 2,804,646 | 2,748,454 | $21,540 |
| 3646 | WIPB | 1,962,078 | 1,961,899 | $15,375 |
| 48408 | WIPL | 850,656 | 799,165 | $6,263 |
| 53863 | WIPM-TV | 2,196,157 | 1,870,057 | $2,269 |
| 53859 | WIPR-TV | 3,596,802 | 3,382,849 | $22,031 |
| 10253 | WIPX-TV | 2,258,426 | 2,256,937 | $17,688 |
| 39887 | WIRS | 1,153,382 | 916,310 | $4,706 |
| 71336 | WIRT-DT | 127,001 | 126,300 | $990 |
| 13990 | WIS | 2,644,715 | 2,600,887 | $20,383 |
| 65143 | WISC-TV | 1,830,642 | 1,811,579 | $14,197 |
| 13960 | WISE-TV | 1,070,155 | 1,070,155 | $8,387 |
| 39269 | WISH-TV | 2,912,963 | 2,855,253 | $22,377 |
| 65680 | WISN-TV | 2,938,180 | 2,926,133 | $22,932 |
| 73083 | WITF-TV | 2,412,561 | 2,191,501 | $17,175 |
| 73107 | WITI | 3,117,342 | 3,107,791 | $24,356 |
| 594 | WITN-TV | 1,768,040 | 1,754,388 | $13,749 |
| 61005 | WITV | 1,081,393 | 1,081,393 | $8,475 |
| 7780 | WIVB-TV | 1,538,108 | 1,502,969 | $11,779 |
| 11260 | WIVT | 856,453 | 607,256 | $4,759 |
| 60571 | WIWN\* | 3,338,845 | 3,323,941 | $26,050 |
| 62207 | WIYC | 526,556 | 525,826 | $4,121 |
| 73120 | WJAC-TV | 2,219,529 | 1,897,986 | $14,875 |
| 10259 | WJAL\* | 8,750,706 | 8,446,074 | $66,192 |
| 50780 | WJAR | 6,537,858 | 6,428,263 | $50,378 |
| 35576 | WJAX-TV | 1,630,782 | 1,630,782 | $12,780 |
| 27140 | WJBF | 1,601,531 | 1,585,550 | $12,426 |
| 73123 | WJBK | 5,748,623 | 5,711,224 | $44,759 |
| 37174 | WJCL | 938,086 | 938,086 | $7,352 |
| 73130 | WJCT | 1,624,624 | 1,624,033 | $12,728 |
| 29719 | WJEB-TV | 1,607,510 | 1,607,510 | $12,598 |
| 65749 | WJET-TV | 747,431 | 717,721 | $5,625 |
| 7651 | WJFB | 1,744,291 | 1,736,932 | $13,612 |
| 49699 | WJFW-TV | 277,530 | 268,295 | $2,103 |
| 73136 | WJHG-TV | 864,121 | 859,823 | $6,738 |
| 57826 | WJHL-TV\* | 2,037,793 | 1,428,213 | $11,193 |
| 68519 | WJKT | 654,460 | 653,378 | $5,121 |
| 1051 | WJLA-TV\* | 8,750,706 | 8,447,643 | $66,204 |
| 86537 | WJLP | 21,384,863 | 21,119,366 | $165,512 |
| 9630 | WJMN-TV | 160,991 | 154,424 | $1,210 |
| 61008 | WJPM-TV | 623,965 | 623,813 | $4,889 |
| 58340 | WJPX | 3,254,481 | 3,008,658 | $19,594 |
| 21735 | WJRT-TV | 2,788,684 | 2,543,446 | $19,933 |
| 23918 | WJSP-TV | 4,225,860 | 4,188,428 | $32,825 |
| 41210 | WJTC | 1,347,474 | 1,346,205 | $10,550 |
| 48667 | WJTV | 987,206 | 980,717 | $7,686 |
| 73150 | WJW | 3,977,148 | 3,905,325 | $30,606 |
| 61007 | WJWJ-TV | 1,008,890 | 1,008,890 | $7,907 |
| 58342 | WJWN-TV | 1,962,885 | 1,690,961 | $4,706 |
| 53116 | WJXT | 1,608,682 | 1,608,682 | $12,607 |
| 11893 | WJXX | 1,618,191 | 1,617,272 | $12,675 |
| 32334 | WJYS | 9,647,321 | 9,647,299 | $75,606 |
| 25455 | WJZ-TV\* | 9,253,891 | 8,902,229 | $69,767 |
| 73152 | WJZY | 4,432,745 | 4,301,117 | $33,708 |
| 64983 | WKAQ-TV | 3,697,088 | 3,287,110 | $21,407 |
| 6104 | WKAR-TV | 1,693,373 | 1,689,830 | $13,243 |
| 34171 | WKAS | 503,790 | 476,158 | $3,732 |
| 51570 | WKBD-TV | 5,065,617 | 5,065,350 | $39,697 |
| 73153 | WKBN-TV | 4,898,622 | 4,535,576 | $35,545 |
| 13929 | WKBS-TV | 831,411 | 682,182 | $5,346 |
| 74424 | WKBT-DT | 866,325 | 824,795 | $6,464 |
| 54176 | WKBW-TV | 2,033,929 | 1,942,743 | $15,225 |
| 53465 | WKCF | 4,032,154 | 4,031,823 | $31,597 |
| 73155 | WKEF | 3,623,762 | 3,619,081 | $28,363 |
| 34177 | WKGB-TV | 384,474 | 382,825 | $3,000 |
| 34196 | WKHA | 511,281 | 400,721 | $3,140 |
| 34207 | WKLE | 837,269 | 825,691 | $6,471 |
| 34212 | WKMA-TV | 454,447 | 453,482 | $3,554 |
| 71293 | WKMG-TV | 3,803,492 | 3,803,492 | $29,808 |
| 34195 | WKMJ-TV | 1,426,739 | 1,417,865 | $11,112 |
| 34202 | WKMR | 463,316 | 428,462 | $3,358 |
| 34174 | WKMU | 329,306 | 328,918 | $2,578 |
| 42061 | WKNO | 1,645,867 | 1,642,092 | $12,869 |
| 83931 | WKNX-TV | 1,684,178 | 1,459,493 | $11,438 |
| 34205 | WKOH | 550,854 | 547,801 | $4,293 |
| 67869 | WKOI-TV | 3,660,544 | 3,646,874 | $28,581 |
| 34211 | WKON | 905,003 | 895,953 | $7,022 |
| 18267 | WKOP-TV | 1,555,654 | 1,382,098 | $10,832 |
| 64545 | WKOW | 1,918,224 | 1,899,746 | $14,888 |
| 21432 | WKPC-TV | 1,489,989 | 1,481,948 | $11,614 |
| 65758 | WKPD | 242,844 | 241,796 | $1,895 |
| 34200 | WKPI-TV | 469,081 | 408,968 | $3,205 |
| 27504 | WKPT-TV | 1,131,213 | 887,806 | $6,958 |
| 58341 | WKPV | 1,132,932 | 879,902 | $4,706 |
| 11289 | WKRC-TV | 3,281,914 | 3,229,223 | $25,307 |
| 73187 | WKRG-TV | 1,526,600 | 1,526,075 | $11,960 |
| 73188 | WKRN-TV | 2,410,573 | 2,388,802 | $18,721 |
| 34222 | WKSO-TV | 586,871 | 573,741 | $4,496 |
| 40902 | WKTC | 1,386,422 | 1,385,850 | $10,861 |
| 60654 | WKTV | 1,573,503 | 1,342,387 | $10,520 |
| 73195 | WKYC | 4,154,903 | 4,099,508 | $32,128 |
| 24914 | WKYT-TV | 1,174,615 | 1,156,978 | $9,067 |
| 71861 | WKYU-TV | 411,448 | 409,310 | $3,208 |
| 34181 | WKZT-TV | 957,158 | 927,375 | $7,268 |
| 18819 | WLAE-TV | 1,397,967 | 1,397,967 | $10,956 |
| 36533 | WLAJ | 1,865,669 | 1,858,982 | $14,569 |
| 2710 | WLAX | 513,319 | 488,216 | $3,826 |
| 68542 | WLBT | 948,671 | 947,857 | $7,428 |
| 39644 | WLBZ | 373,129 | 364,346 | $2,855 |
| 69328 | WLED-TV | 338,110 | 159,958 | $1,254 |
| 63046 | WLEF-TV | 192,283 | 191,149 | $1,498 |
| 73203 | WLEX-TV | 969,543 | 964,107 | $7,556 |
| 37806 | WLFB | 808,036 | 680,534 | $5,333 |
| 37808 | WLFG | 1,614,321 | 1,282,063 | $10,048 |
| 73204 | WLFI-TV | 2,243,009 | 2,221,313 | $17,408 |
| 73205 | WLFL | 3,640,360 | 3,636,542 | $28,500 |
| 11113 | WLGA | 950,018 | 943,236 | $7,392 |
| 19777 | WLII-DT | 2,801,102 | 2,591,533 | $16,877 |
| 37503 | WLIO\* | 1,067,232 | 1,050,170 | $8,230 |
| 38336 | WLIW | 14,117,756 | 13,993,724 | $109,669 |
| 27696 | WLJC-TV\* | 1,401,072 | 1,281,256 | $10,041 |
| 71645 | WLJT-DT | 385,493 | 385,380 | $3,020 |
| 53939 | WLKY | 1,854,829 | 1,847,195 | $14,476 |
| 11033 | WLLA | 2,041,934 | 2,041,852 | $16,002 |
| 17076 | WLMB | 2,754,484 | 2,747,490 | $21,532 |
| 68518 | WLMT | 1,736,552 | 1,733,496 | $13,585 |
| 22591 | WLNE-TV | 5,705,441 | 5,630,394 | $44,125 |
| 74420 | WLNS-TV | 1,865,669 | 1,858,982 | $14,569 |
| 73206 | WLNY-TV | 7,501,199 | 7,415,578 | $58,116 |
| 84253 | WLOO | 913,960 | 912,674 | $7,153 |
| 56537 | WLOS\* | 3,086,751 | 2,544,360 | $19,940 |
| 37732 | WLOV-TV | 609,526 | 607,780 | $4,763 |
| 13995 | WLOX | 1,182,149 | 1,170,659 | $9,174 |
| 38586 | WLPB-TV | 1,219,624 | 1,219,407 | $9,556 |
| 73189 | WLPX-TV | 1,021,171 | 921,974 | $7,226 |
| 66358 | WLRN-TV | 5,447,399 | 5,447,399 | $42,691 |
| 73226 | WLS-TV | 10,174,464 | 10,170,757 | $79,708 |
| 73230 | WLTV-DT | 5,427,398 | 5,427,398 | $42,535 |
| 37176 | WLTX | 1,580,677 | 1,578,645 | $12,372 |
| 37179 | WLTZ | 689,521 | 685,358 | $5,371 |
| 21259 | WLUC-TV | 92,246 | 85,393 | $669 |
| 4150 | WLUK-TV | 1,251,563 | 1,247,463 | $9,776 |
| 73238 | WLVI | 7,319,659 | 7,236,210 | $56,710 |
| 36989 | WLVT-TV\* | 10,613,847 | 9,474,797 | $74,254 |
| 3978 | WLWC | 3,281,532 | 3,150,875 | $24,693 |
| 46979 | WLWT | 3,319,556 | 3,302,292 | $25,880 |
| 54452 | WLXI | 4,021,948 | 4,004,902 | $31,386 |
| 55350 | WLYH | 2,829,585 | 2,367,000 | $18,550 |
| 43192 | WMAB-TV | 407,794 | 401,487 | $3,146 |
| 43170 | WMAE-TV | 653,542 | 625,084 | $4,899 |
| 43197 | WMAH-TV | 1,257,393 | 1,256,995 | $9,851 |
| 43176 | WMAO-TV | 369,696 | 369,343 | $2,895 |
| 47905 | WMAQ-TV | 9,914,395 | 9,913,272 | $77,690 |
| 59442 | WMAR-TV | 9,203,498 | 9,065,260 | $71,044 |
| 43184 | WMAU-TV | 642,328 | 636,504 | $4,988 |
| 43193 | WMAV-TV | 1,008,339 | 1,008,208 | $7,901 |
| 43169 | WMAW-TV | 732,079 | 718,446 | $5,630 |
| 46991 | WMAZ-TV | 1,185,678 | 1,136,616 | $8,908 |
| 66398 | WMBB | 935,027 | 914,607 | $7,168 |
| 43952 | WMBC-TV | 18,706,132 | 18,458,331 | $144,658 |
| 42121 | WMBD-TV | 733,039 | 732,987 | $5,744 |
| 83969 | WMBF-TV | 445,363 | 445,363 | $3,490 |
| 60829 | WMCF-TV | 593,205 | 589,513 | $4,620 |
| 9739 | WMCN-TV | 10,379,045 | 9,982,651 | $78,234 |
| 19184 | WMC-TV | 2,047,403 | 2,043,125 | $16,012 |
| 189357 | WMDE | 6,384,827 | 6,257,910 | $49,043 |
| 73255 | WMDN | 278,227 | 278,018 | $2,179 |
| 16455 | WMDT | 731,931 | 731,931 | $5,736 |
| 39656 | WMEA-TV | 774,785 | 746,033 | $5,847 |
| 39648 | WMEB-TV | 511,761 | 494,574 | $3,876 |
| 70537 | WMEC | 217,940 | 217,671 | $1,706 |
| 39649 | WMED-TV | 30,488 | 29,577 | $232 |
| 39662 | WMEM-TV | 71,700 | 69,981 | $548 |
| 41893 | WMFD-TV | 1,561,367 | 1,324,244 | $10,378 |
| 41436 | WMFP | 5,792,048 | 5,564,295 | $43,607 |
| 61111 | WMGM-TV | 807,797 | 807,797 | $6,331 |
| 43847 | WMGT-TV | 601,894 | 601,309 | $4,712 |
| 73263 | WMHT | 1,622,458 | 1,472,559 | $11,540 |
| 68545 | WMLW-TV | 1,822,297 | 1,822,217 | $14,281 |
| 53819 | WMOR-TV | 5,386,517 | 5,386,358 | $42,213 |
| 81503 | WMOW | 121,150 | 106,115 | $832 |
| 65944 | WMPB | 6,489,215 | 6,375,063 | $49,961 |
| 43168 | WMPN-TV | 856,237 | 854,089 | $6,693 |
| 65942 | WMPT | 7,945,122 | 7,905,666 | $61,957 |
| 60827 | WMPV-TV | 1,395,611 | 1,395,036 | $10,933 |
| 10221 | WMSN-TV | 1,579,847 | 1,567,031 | $12,281 |
| 2174 | WMTJ | 3,143,148 | 2,846,339 | $18,537 |
| 6870 | WMTV | 1,548,616 | 1,545,459 | $12,112 |
| 73288 | WMTW | 1,940,292 | 1,658,816 | $13,000 |
| 23935 | WMUM-TV | 862,740 | 859,204 | $6,734 |
| 73292 | WMUR-TV | 5,192,179 | 5,003,980 | $39,216 |
| 42663 | WMVS\* | 3,172,534 | 3,112,231 | $24,391 |
| 42665 | WMVT\* | 3,172,534 | 3,112,231 | $24,391 |
| 81946 | WMWC-TV | 946,858 | 916,989 | $7,186 |
| 56548 | WMYA-TV | 1,577,439 | 1,516,026 | $11,881 |
| 74211 | WMYD | 5,750,989 | 5,750,873 | $45,070 |
| 20624 | WMYT-TV | 4,432,745 | 4,301,117 | $33,708 |
| 25544 | WMYV | 3,808,852 | 3,786,057 | $29,671 |
| 73310 | WNAB | 2,072,197 | 2,059,474 | $16,140 |
| 73311 | WNAC-TV | 7,310,183 | 6,959,064 | $54,538 |
| 47535 | WNBC | 20,072,714 | 19,699,252 | $154,383 |
| 83965 | WNBW-DT | 633,243 | 631,197 | $4,947 |
| 72307 | WNCF | 667,683 | 665,950 | $5,219 |
| 50782 | WNCN\* | 3,795,494 | 3,783,131 | $29,648 |
| 57838 | WNCT-TV | 1,933,527 | 1,879,655 | $14,731 |
| 41674 | WNDU-TV | 1,807,909 | 1,783,617 | $13,978 |
| 28462 | WNDY-TV | 2,912,963 | 2,855,253 | $22,377 |
| 71928 | WNED-TV | 1,364,333 | 1,349,085 | $10,573 |
| 60931 | WNEH | 1,261,482 | 1,255,218 | $9,837 |
| 41221 | WNEM-TV | 1,617,082 | 1,612,561 | $12,638 |
| 49439 | WNEO | 3,151,964 | 3,105,545 | $24,338 |
| 73318 | WNEP-TV | 3,131,848 | 2,484,949 | $19,475 |
| 18795 | WNET | 20,826,756 | 20,387,649 | $159,778 |
| 51864 | WNEU | 3,471,700 | 3,354,177 | $26,287 |
| 23942 | WNGH-TV | 3,715,479 | 3,482,438 | $27,292 |
| 67802 | WNIN | 883,322 | 865,128 | $6,780 |
| 41671 | WNIT | 1,298,159 | 1,298,159 | $10,174 |
| 48457 | WNJB\* | 20,787,272 | 20,036,393 | $157,025 |
| 48477 | WNJN\* | 20,787,272 | 20,036,393 | $157,025 |
| 48481 | WNJS | 7,211,292 | 7,176,711 | $56,244 |
| 48465 | WNJT | 7,211,292 | 7,176,711 | $56,244 |
| 73333 | WNJU | 21,952,082 | 21,399,204 | $167,706 |
| 73336 | WNJX-TV | 1,585,248 | 1,383,235 | $1,199 |
| 61217 | WNKY | 385,619 | 383,911 | $3,009 |
| 71905 | WNLO | 1,538,108 | 1,502,969 | $11,779 |
| 4318 | WNMU | 181,730 | 177,763 | $1,393 |
| 73344 | WNNE | 792,551 | 676,539 | $5,302 |
| 54280 | WNOL-TV | 1,632,389 | 1,632,389 | $12,793 |
| 71676 | WNPB-TV | 1,578,317 | 1,446,630 | $11,337 |
| 62137 | WNPI-DT | 167,931 | 161,748 | $1,268 |
| 41398 | WNPT | 2,260,463 | 2,227,570 | $17,457 |
| 28468 | WNPX-TV | 2,216,131 | 2,209,662 | $17,317 |
| 61009 | WNSC-TV | 2,072,821 | 2,067,933 | $16,206 |
| 61010 | WNTV | 2,419,841 | 2,211,019 | $17,328 |
| 16539 | WNTZ-TV | 344,704 | 343,849 | $2,695 |
| 7933 | WNUV | 9,098,694 | 8,906,508 | $69,800 |
| 9999 | WNVC | 723,698 | 490,045 | $3,840 |
| 10019 | WNVT | 1,582,094 | 1,581,725 | $12,396 |
| 73354 | WNWO-TV | 2,232,660 | 2,232,660 | $17,497 |
| 136751 | WNYA | 1,540,430 | 1,406,032 | $11,019 |
| 30303 | WNYB\* | 1,785,269 | 1,756,096 | $13,763 |
| 6048 | WNYE-TV | 19,185,983 | 19,015,910 | $149,028 |
| 34329 | WNYI | 1,627,542 | 1,338,811 | $10,492 |
| 67784 | WNYO-TV | 1,539,525 | 1,499,591 | $11,752 |
| 58725 | WNYS-TV | 1,690,696 | 1,445,505 | $11,328 |
| 73363 | WNYT\* | 1,679,494 | 1,516,775 | $11,887 |
| 22206 | WNYW | 20,075,874 | 19,753,060 | $154,805 |
| 69618 | WOAI-TV | 2,525,811 | 2,513,887 | $19,701 |
| 66804 | WOAY-TV | 569,330 | 416,995 | $3,268 |
| 41225 | WOFL | 3,941,895 | 3,938,046 | $30,862 |
| 70651 | WOGX | 1,112,408 | 1,112,408 | $8,718 |
| 8661 | WOI-DT\* | 1,173,757 | 1,170,432 | $9,173 |
| 39746 | WOIO | 3,821,233 | 3,745,335 | $29,352 |
| 71725 | WOLE-DT\*1 | 2,503,603 | 947,174 | $7,423 |
| 73375 | WOLF-TV | 3,006,606 | 2,425,396 | $19,008 |
| 60963 | WOLO-TV | 2,635,115 | 2,590,158 | $20,299 |
| 36838 | WOOD-TV | 2,507,053 | 2,501,084 | $19,601 |
| 67602 | WOPX-TV | 3,826,498 | 3,826,259 | $29,986 |
| 64865 | WORA-TV | 2,733,629 | 2,586,149 | $2,893 |
| 73901 | WORO-DT\* | 3,243,301 | 3,022,553 | **$20,711** |
| 60357 | WOST | 1,193,381 | 1,027,391 | $6,691 |
| 66185 | WOSU-TV | 2,649,515 | 2,617,817 | $20,516 |
| 131 | WOTF-TV | 3,288,537 | 3,288,535 | $25,772 |
| 10212 | WOTV | 2,277,566 | 2,277,258 | $17,847 |
| 50147 | WOUB-TV | 756,762 | 734,988 | $5,760 |
| 50141 | WOUC-TV | 1,713,515 | 1,649,853 | $12,930 |
| 23342 | WOWK-TV\* | 1,159,175 | 1,082,354 | $8,482 |
| 65528 | WOWT | 1,380,979 | 1,377,287 | $10,794 |
| 31570 | WPAN | 637,347 | 637,347 | $4,995 |
| 4190 | WPBA | 5,217,180 | 5,200,958 | $40,760 |
| 51988 | WPBF | 3,190,307 | 3,186,405 | $24,972 |
| 21253 | WPBN-TV | 411,213 | 394,778 | $3,094 |
| 62136 | WPBS-DT | 338,448 | 301,692 | $2,364 |
| 13456 | WPBT | 5,416,604 | 5,416,604 | $42,450 |
| 13924 | WPCB-TV | 2,934,614 | 2,800,516 | $21,948 |
| 64033 | WPCH-TV | 5,948,778 | 5,874,163 | $46,036 |
| 4354 | WPCT | 195,270 | 194,869 | $1,527 |
| 69880 | WPCW | 3,393,365 | 3,188,441 | $24,988 |
| 17012 | WPDE-TV | 1,764,645 | 1,762,758 | $13,815 |
| 52527 | WPEC | 5,788,448 | 5,788,448 | $45,364 |
| 84088 | WPFO | 1,329,690 | 1,209,873 | $9,482 |
| 54728 | WPGA-TV | 559,495 | 559,004 | $4,381 |
| 60820 | WPGD-TV | 2,355,629 | 2,343,715 | $18,368 |
| 73875 | WPGH-TV | 3,132,507 | 3,007,511 | $23,570 |
| 2942 | WPGX | 425,098 | 422,872 | $3,314 |
| 73879 | WPHL-TV | 10,421,216 | 10,246,856 | $80,305 |
| 73881 | WPIX | 20,638,932 | 20,213,158 | $158,411 |
| 53113 | WPLG | 5,587,129 | 5,587,129 | $43,786 |
| 11906 | WPMI-TV | 1,467,869 | 1,467,462 | $11,500 |
| 10213 | WPMT | 2,412,561 | 2,191,501 | $17,175 |
| 18798 | WPNE-TV | 1,132,868 | 1,132,699 | $8,877 |
| 73907 | WPNT | 3,130,920 | 3,010,828 | $23,596 |
| 28480 | WPPT\* | 10,613,847 | 9,474,797 | $74,254 |
| 51984 | WPPX-TV | 8,206,117 | 7,995,941 | $62,664 |
| 47404 | WPRI-TV | 7,254,721 | 6,990,606 | $54,785 |
| 51991 | WPSD-TV | 883,812 | 878,287 | $6,883 |
| 12499 | WPSG | 10,232,988 | 9,925,334 | $77,785 |
| 66219 | WPSU-TV | 1,055,133 | 868,013 | $6,803 |
| 73905 | WPTA | 1,099,180 | 1,099,180 | $8,614 |
| 25067 | WPTD | 3,423,417 | 3,415,232 | $26,765 |
| 25065 | WPTO | 2,912,159 | 2,893,581 | $22,677 |
| 59443 | WPTV-TV | 5,840,102 | 5,840,102 | $45,769 |
| 57476 | WPTZ | 792,551 | 676,539 | $5,302 |
| 8616 | WPVI-TV\* | 11,491,587 | 11,302,701 | $88,579 |
| 48772 | WPWR-TV | 9,957,301 | 9,954,828 | $78,016 |
| 51969 | WPXA-TV | 6,587,205 | 6,458,510 | $50,615 |
| 71236 | WPXC-TV | 1,561,014 | 1,561,014 | $12,234 |
| 5800 | WPXD-TV | 5,133,364 | 5,133,257 | $40,229 |
| 37104 | WPXE-TV | 3,163,550 | 3,160,601 | $24,770 |
| 48406 | WPXG-TV | 2,577,848 | 2,512,150 | $19,688 |
| 73312 | WPXH-TV | 1,495,968 | 1,423,805 | $11,158 |
| 73910 | WPXI | 3,300,896 | 3,197,864 | $25,062 |
| 2325 | WPXJ-TV | 2,358,750 | 2,294,833 | $17,985 |
| 52628 | WPXK-TV | 1,801,997 | 1,577,806 | $12,365 |
| 21729 | WPXL-TV | 1,566,829 | 1,566,829 | $12,279 |
| 48608 | WPXM-TV | 5,153,621 | 5,153,621 | $40,389 |
| 73356 | WPXN-TV | 20,465,198 | 20,092,448 | $157,465 |
| 27290 | WPXP-TV | 5,565,072 | 5,565,072 | $43,613 |
| 50063 | WPXQ-TV | 3,281,532 | 3,150,875 | $24,693 |
| 70251 | WPXR-TV | 1,375,640 | 1,200,331 | $9,407 |
| 40861 | WPXS | 1,152,104 | 1,145,695 | $8,979 |
| 53065 | WPXT | 760,491 | 735,051 | $5,761 |
| 37971 | WPXU-TV | 690,613 | 690,613 | $5,412 |
| 67077 | WPXV-TV | 1,905,128 | 1,905,128 | $14,930 |
| 74091 | WPXW-TV | 8,091,469 | 8,044,165 | $63,042 |
| 21726 | WPXX-TV | 1,562,675 | 1,560,834 | $12,232 |
| 73319 | WQAD-TV | 1,079,594 | 1,066,743 | $8,360 |
| 65130 | WQCW | 1,319,392 | 1,249,533 | $9,793 |
| 71561 | WQEC | 183,969 | 183,690 | $1,440 |
| 41315 | WQED | 3,529,305 | 3,426,684 | $26,855 |
| 3255 | WQHA | 1,052,107 | 879,558 | $5,728 |
| 60556 | WQHS-DT | 3,996,567 | 3,952,672 | $30,977 |
| 53716 | WQLN | 602,212 | 571,790 | $4,481 |
| 52075 | WQMY | 410,269 | 254,586 | $1,995 |
| 64550 | WQOW | 369,066 | 358,576 | $2,810 |
| 5468 | WQPT-TV | 595,685 | 595,437 | $4,666 |
| 64690 | WQPX-TV | 1,644,283 | 1,212,587 | $9,503 |
| 52408 | WQRF-TV | 1,326,695 | 1,305,762 | $10,233 |
| 2175 | WQTO | 2,864,201 | 1,923,424 | $12,526 |
| 8688 | WRAL-TV | 3,643,511 | 3,639,448 | $28,522 |
| 10133 | WRAY-TV | 4,021,948 | 4,004,902 | $31,386 |
| 64611 | WRAZ | 3,605,228 | 3,601,029 | $28,221 |
| 136749 | WRBJ-TV | 1,030,831 | 1,028,010 | $8,057 |
| 3359 | WRBL | 1,493,140 | 1,461,459 | $11,453 |
| 57221 | WRBU | 2,737,188 | 2,734,806 | $21,433 |
| 54940 | WRBW | 4,025,123 | 4,023,804 | $31,535 |
| 59137 | WRCB | 1,587,742 | 1,363,582 | $10,686 |
| 47904 | WRC-TV | 8,188,601 | 8,146,696 | $63,846 |
| 54963 | WRDC | 3,624,288 | 3,620,526 | $28,374 |
| 55454 | WRDQ | 3,931,023 | 3,931,023 | $30,807 |
| 73937 | WRDW-TV | 1,564,584 | 1,533,682 | $12,019 |
| 66174 | WREG-TV | 1,642,307 | 1,638,585 | $12,842 |
| 61011 | WRET-TV | 2,419,841 | 2,211,019 | $17,328 |
| 73940 | WREX | 2,303,027 | 2,047,951 | $16,050 |
| 54443 | WRFB | 2,674,527 | 2,377,106 | $15,481 |
| 73942 | WRGB\* | 1,757,575 | 1,645,483 | $12,896 |
| 411 | WRGT-TV | 3,252,046 | 3,219,309 | $25,230 |
| 74416 | WRIC-TV | 1,996,265 | 1,939,664 | $15,201 |
| 61012 | WRJA-TV | 1,127,088 | 1,119,936 | $8,777 |
| 412 | WRLH-TV | 2,017,508 | 1,959,111 | $15,354 |
| 61013 | WRLK-TV | 1,229,094 | 1,228,616 | $9,629 |
| 43870 | WRLM | 3,919,602 | 3,892,146 | $30,503 |
| 74156 | WRNN-TV | 19,853,836 | 19,615,370 | $153,726 |
| 73964 | WROC-TV | 1,203,412 | 1,185,203 | $9,288 |
| 159007 | WRPT | 110,009 | 109,937 | $862 |
| 20590 | WRPX-TV | 2,637,949 | 2,634,141 | $20,644 |
| 62009 | WRSP-TV | 904,190 | 902,682 | $7,074 |
| 40877 | WRTV | 2,919,683 | 2,895,164 | $22,689 |
| 15320 | WRUA | 2,905,193 | 2,552,782 | $16,625 |
| 71580 | WRXY-TV | 1,633,655 | 1,633,655 | $12,803 |
| 48662 | WSAV-TV | 1,000,315 | 1,000,309 | $7,839 |
| 6867 | WSAW-TV | 652,442 | 646,386 | $5,066 |
| 36912 | WSAZ-TV | 1,184,629 | 1,119,859 | $8,776 |
| 56092 | WSBE-TV | 4,627,829 | 4,531,067 | $35,510 |
| 73982 | WSBK-TV | 7,161,406 | 7,095,363 | $55,606 |
| 72053 | WSBS-TV | 42,952 | 42,952 | $337 |
| 73983 | WSBT-TV | 1,691,194 | 1,682,136 | $13,183 |
| 23960 | WSB-TV | 5,893,810 | 5,818,626 | $45,601 |
| 69446 | WSCG | 867,516 | 867,490 | $6,799 |
| 64971 | WSCV | 5,465,435 | 5,465,435 | $42,833 |
| 70536 | WSEC | 522,349 | 521,730 | $4,089 |
| 49711 | WSEE-TV | 613,176 | 595,476 | $4,667 |
| 21258 | WSES | 1,548,117 | 1,513,982 | $11,865 |
| 73988 | WSET-TV | 1,569,722 | 1,323,180 | $10,370 |
| 13993 | WSFA | 1,168,636 | 1,133,724 | $8,885 |
| 11118 | WSFJ-TV | 1,675,987 | 1,667,150 | $13,065 |
| 10203 | WSFL-TV | 5,344,129 | 5,344,129 | $41,882 |
| 72871 | WSFX-TV | 928,247 | 928,247 | $7,275 |
| 73999 | WSIL-TV | 672,560 | 669,176 | $5,244 |
| 4297 | WSIU-TV\* | 1,019,939 | 937,070 | $7,344 |
| 74007 | WSJV | 1,522,499 | 1,522,499 | $11,932 |
| 78908 | WSKA | 546,588 | 431,354 | $3,381 |
| 74034 | WSKG-TV | 892,439 | 624,282 | $4,892 |
| 76324 | WSKY-TV | 1,934,585 | 1,934,519 | $15,161 |
| 57840 | WSLS-TV | 1,447,286 | 1,277,753 | $10,014 |
| 21737 | WSMH | 2,339,224 | 2,327,660 | $18,242 |
| 41232 | WSMV-TV | 2,447,769 | 2,404,766 | $18,846 |
| 70119 | WSNS-TV | 9,914,395 | 9,913,272 | $77,690 |
| 74070 | WSOC-TV | 3,706,808 | 3,638,832 | $28,518 |
| 66391 | WSPA-TV | 3,393,072 | 3,237,713 | $25,374 |
| 64352 | WSPX-TV | 1,298,295 | 1,174,763 | $9,207 |
| 17611 | WSRE | 1,355,168 | 1,354,307 | $10,614 |
| 63867 | WSST-TV | 331,907 | 331,601 | $2,599 |
| 60341 | WSTE-DT | 3,723,967 | 3,631,985 | $23,653 |
| 21252 | WSTM-TV | 1,458,931 | 1,382,417 | $10,834 |
| 11204 | WSTR-TV | 3,252,460 | 3,243,267 | $25,417 |
| 19776 | WSUR-DT\*2 | 3,714,790 | 947,174 | $7,423 |
| 2370 | WSVI | 50,601 | 50,601 | $397 |
| 63840 | WSVN | 5,588,748 | 5,588,748 | $43,799 |
| 73374 | WSWB | 1,530,002 | 1,102,316 | $8,639 |
| 28155 | WSWG | 381,004 | 380,910 | $2,985 |
| 71680 | WSWP-TV | 858,726 | 659,416 | $5,168 |
| 74094 | WSYM-TV | 1,516,677 | 1,516,390 | $11,884 |
| 73113 | WSYR-TV | 1,329,933 | 1,243,035 | $9,742 |
| 40758 | WSYT | 1,878,638 | 1,640,666 | $12,858 |
| 56549 | WSYX | 2,635,937 | 2,584,043 | $20,251 |
| 65681 | WTAE-TV | 2,995,755 | 2,860,979 | $22,421 |
| 23341 | WTAJ-TV | 1,187,718 | 948,598 | $7,434 |
| 4685 | WTAP-TV | 472,761 | 451,414 | $3,538 |
| 416 | WTAT-TV | 1,153,279 | 1,153,279 | $9,038 |
| 67993 | WTBY-TV | 15,858,470 | 15,766,438 | $123,562 |
| 29715 | WTCE-TV | 2,620,599 | 2,620,599 | $20,538 |
| 65667 | WTCI | 1,204,613 | 1,099,395 | $8,616 |
| 67786 | WTCT | 584,661 | 584,006 | $4,577 |
| 28954 | WTCV | 3,254,481 | 3,008,658 | $19,594 |
| 74422 | WTEN | 1,902,431 | 1,613,747 | $12,647 |
| 9881 | WTGL | 3,772,425 | 3,772,425 | $29,564 |
| 27245 | WTGS | 967,792 | 967,630 | $7,583 |
| 70655 | WTHI-TV | 928,934 | 886,846 | $6,950 |
| 70162 | WTHR\* | 2,949,339 | 2,901,633 | $22,740 |
| 147 | WTIC-TV | 5,318,753 | 4,707,697 | $36,894 |
| 26681 | WTIN-TV | 3,714,547 | 3,487,634 | $1,199 |
| 66536 | WTIU | 1,131,685 | 1,131,161 | $8,865 |
| 1002 | WTJP-TV | 1,947,743 | 1,907,300 | $14,948 |
| 4593 | WTJR | 334,527 | 334,221 | $2,619 |
| 70287 | WTJX-TV | 135,017 | 121,498 | $952 |
| 47401 | WTKR | 2,142,272 | 2,142,084 | $16,788 |
| 82735 | WTLF | 349,696 | 349,691 | $2,741 |
| 23486 | WTLH | 1,038,086 | 1,038,086 | $8,135 |
| 67781 | WTLJ | 1,622,365 | 1,621,227 | $12,706 |
| 65046 | WTLV | 1,757,600 | 1,739,021 | $13,629 |
| 1222 | WTLW | 1,646,714 | 1,644,206 | $12,886 |
| 74098 | WTMJ-TV | 3,010,678 | 2,995,959 | $23,479 |
| 74109 | WTNH | 7,845,782 | 7,332,431 | $57,464 |
| 19200 | WTNZ | 1,699,427 | 1,513,754 | $11,863 |
| 590 | WTOC-TV | 993,098 | 992,658 | $7,779 |
| 74112 | WTOG | 4,796,964 | 4,796,188 | $37,588 |
| 4686 | WTOK-TV | 410,134 | 404,555 | $3,170 |
| 13992 | WTOL | 4,184,020 | 4,174,198 | $32,713 |
| 21254 | WTOM-TV | 83,379 | 81,092 | $636 |
| 74122 | WTOV-TV | 3,892,886 | 3,619,899 | $28,369 |
| 82574 | WTPC-TV\* | 2,049,246 | 2,042,851 | $16,010 |
| 86496 | WTPX-TV | 255,972 | 255,791 | $2,005 |
| 6869 | WTRF-TV | 2,941,511 | 2,565,375 | $20,105 |
| 67798 | WTSF | 593,934 | 552,040 | $4,326 |
| 11290 | WTSP\* | 5,511,840 | 5,494,925 | $43,064 |
| 4108 | WTTA | 5,450,070 | 5,446,811 | $42,687 |
| 74137 | WTTE | 2,636,341 | 2,591,715 | $20,311 |
| 22207 | WTTG | 8,070,491 | 8,015,328 | $62,816 |
| 56526 | WTTK | 2,817,698 | 2,794,018 | $21,897 |
| 74138 | WTTO | 1,817,151 | 1,786,516 | $14,001 |
| 56523 | WTTV | 2,362,145 | 2,359,408 | $18,491 |
| 10802 | WTTW | 9,729,982 | 9,729,634 | $76,251 |
| 74148 | WTVA | 717,035 | 709,726 | $5,562 |
| 22590 | WTVC | 1,579,628 | 1,366,976 | $10,713 |
| 8617 | WTVD\* | 3,793,909 | 3,778,802 | $29,614 |
| 55305 | WTVE | 5,156,905 | 5,152,997 | $40,384 |
| 36504 | WTVF | 2,416,110 | 2,397,634 | $18,790 |
| 74150 | WTVG | 4,274,274 | 4,263,894 | $33,416 |
| 74151 | WTVH | 1,350,223 | 1,275,171 | $9,994 |
| 10645 | WTVI | 2,853,540 | 2,824,869 | $22,138 |
| 63154 | WTVJ | 5,458,451 | 5,458,451 | $42,778 |
| 595 | WTVM | 1,498,667 | 1,405,957 | $11,018 |
| 72945 | WTVO | 1,409,708 | 1,398,825 | $10,963 |
| 28311 | WTVP | 679,017 | 678,672 | $5,319 |
| 51597 | WTVQ-DT | 989,180 | 982,298 | $7,698 |
| 57832 | WTVR-TV | 1,808,516 | 1,802,164 | $14,124 |
| 16817 | WTVS | 5,511,639 | 5,511,255 | $43,192 |
| 68569 | WTVT | 5,475,385 | 5,462,416 | $42,809 |
| 3661 | WTVW | 791,430 | 789,720 | $6,189 |
| 35575 | WTVX | 3,157,609 | 3,157,609 | $24,746 |
| 4152 | WTVY | 974,532 | 971,173 | $7,611 |
| 40759 | WTVZ-TV | 2,156,534 | 2,156,346 | $16,899 |
| 66908 | WTWC-TV | 1,032,942 | 1,032,942 | $8,095 |
| 20426 | WTWO | 737,757 | 731,769 | $5,735 |
| 81692 | WTWV | 1,527,511 | 1,526,625 | $11,964 |
| 51568 | WTXF-TV | 10,784,256 | 10,492,549 | $82,230 |
| 41065 | WTXL-TV | 1,054,514 | 1,054,322 | $8,263 |
| 8532 | WUAB | 3,821,233 | 3,745,335 | $29,352 |
| 12855 | WUCF-TV | 3,772,425 | 3,772,425 | $29,564 |
| 36395 | WUCW | 3,664,480 | 3,657,236 | $28,662 |
| 69440 | WUFT | 1,372,142 | 1,372,142 | $10,753 |
| 413 | WUHF | 1,152,580 | 1,147,972 | $8,997 |
| 8156 | WUJA | 2,638,361 | 2,379,555 | $15,497 |
| 69080 | WUNC-TV | 4,021,948 | 4,004,902 | $31,386 |
| 69292 | WUND-TV | 1,506,640 | 1,506,640 | $11,808 |
| 69114 | WUNE-TV | 1,931,274 | 1,527,025 | $11,967 |
| 69300 | WUNF-TV | 2,447,306 | 2,066,422 | $16,195 |
| 69124 | WUNG-TV | 3,267,425 | 3,253,352 | $25,497 |
| 60551 | WUNI | 7,209,571 | 7,084,349 | $55,520 |
| 69332 | WUNJ-TV | 1,081,274 | 1,081,274 | $8,474 |
| 69149 | WUNK-TV | 2,018,916 | 2,013,516 | $15,780 |
| 69360 | WUNL-TV | 2,614,031 | 2,545,330 | $19,948 |
| 69444 | WUNM-TV | 1,029,109 | 1,029,109 | $8,065 |
| 69397 | WUNP-TV | 1,018,414 | 1,009,833 | $7,914 |
| 69416 | WUNU | 1,120,792 | 1,117,140 | $8,755 |
| 83822 | WUNW | 1,109,237 | 570,072 | $4,468 |
| 6900 | WUPA | 5,946,477 | 5,865,122 | $45,965 |
| 13938 | WUPL | 1,632,100 | 1,632,100 | $12,791 |
| 10897 | WUPV | 1,933,664 | 1,914,643 | $15,005 |
| 19190 | WUPW | 2,074,890 | 2,073,548 | $16,250 |
| 23128 | WUPX-TV | 1,102,435 | 1,089,118 | $8,535 |
| 65593 | WUSA\* | 8,750,706 | 8,446,074 | $66,192 |
| 4301 | WUSI-TV | 304,747 | 304,747 | $2,388 |
| 60552 | WUTB | 8,509,757 | 8,339,882 | $65,360 |
| 30577 | WUTF-TV | 8,557,497 | 8,242,833 | $64,599 |
| 57837 | WUTR | 526,114 | 481,957 | $3,777 |
| 415 | WUTV | 1,405,230 | 1,380,902 | $10,822 |
| 16517 | WUVC-DT | 3,768,817 | 3,748,841 | $29,380 |
| 48813 | WUVG-DT | 6,029,495 | 5,965,975 | $46,755 |
| 3072 | WUVN | 1,233,568 | 1,157,140 | $9,069 |
| 60560 | WUVP-DT | 10,421,216 | 10,246,856 | $80,305 |
| 9971 | WUXP-TV | 2,316,872 | 2,305,293 | $18,067 |
| 417 | WVAH-TV | 1,373,707 | 1,300,402 | $10,191 |
| 23947 | WVAN-TV | 979,764 | 978,920 | $7,672 |
| 65387 | WVBT | 1,848,277 | 1,848,277 | $14,485 |
| 72342 | WVCY-TV | 2,543,642 | 2,542,235 | $19,923 |
| 60559 | WVEA-TV | 4,283,915 | 4,283,854 | $33,573 |
| 74167 | WVEC\* | 2,096,709 | 2,090,875 | $16,386 |
| 5802 | WVEN-TV | 3,607,540 | 3,607,540 | $28,272 |
| 61573 | WVEO | 1,153,382 | 916,310 | $2,353 |
| 69946 | WVER | 760,072 | 579,703 | $4,543 |
| 10976 | WVFX | 731,193 | 609,763 | $4,779 |
| 47929 | WVIA-TV | 3,131,848 | 2,484,949 | $19,475 |
| 3667 | WVII-TV | 368,022 | 346,874 | $2,718 |
| 70309 | WVIR-TV | 1,944,353 | 1,801,429 | $14,118 |
| 74170 | WVIT | 5,846,093 | 5,357,639 | $41,988 |
| 18753 | WVIZ | 3,695,223 | 3,689,173 | $28,912 |
| 70021 | WVLA-TV | 1,897,179 | 1,897,007 | $14,867 |
| 81750 | WVLR | 1,412,728 | 1,292,471 | $10,129 |
| 35908 | WVLT-TV | 1,888,607 | 1,633,633 | $12,803 |
| 74169 | WVNS-TV | 911,630 | 606,820 | $4,756 |
| 11259 | WVNY | 721,176 | 620,257 | $4,861 |
| 29000 | WVOZ-TV | 1,132,932 | 879,902 | $2,353 |
| 71657 | WVPB-TV | 780,268 | 752,747 | $5,899 |
| 60111 | WVPT\* | 756,714 | 632,580 | $4,958 |
| 70491 | WVPX-TV | 4,147,298 | 4,114,920 | $32,249 |
| 66378 | WVPY\* | 756,202 | 632,155 | $4,954 |
| 67190 | WVSN | 2,948,832 | 2,572,001 | $16,750 |
| 69943 | WVTA | 760,072 | 579,703 | $4,543 |
| 69940 | WVTB | 454,244 | 258,422 | $2,025 |
| 74173 | WVTM-TV | 1,876,825 | 1,790,198 | $14,030 |
| 74174 | WVTV | 2,999,694 | 2,990,991 | $23,440 |
| 77496 | WVUA | 2,209,921 | 2,160,101 | $16,929 |
| 4149 | WVUE-DT | 1,658,125 | 1,658,125 | $12,995 |
| 4329 | WVUT | 273,293 | 273,219 | $2,141 |
| 74176 | WVVA | 1,035,752 | 693,707 | $5,437 |
| 3113 | WVXF | 85,191 | 78,556 | $616 |
| 12033 | WWAY | 1,206,281 | 1,206,281 | $9,454 |
| 30833 | WWBT | 1,911,854 | 1,872,305 | $14,673 |
| 20295 | WWCP-TV | 2,811,278 | 2,548,691 | $19,974 |
| 24812 | WWCW | 1,390,985 | 1,212,308 | $9,501 |
| 23671 | WWDP | 5,792,048 | 5,564,295 | $43,607 |
| 21158 | WWHO | 2,879,726 | 2,805,564 | $21,987 |
| 14682 | WWJE-DT | 7,209,571 | 7,084,349 | $55,520 |
| 72123 | WWJ-TV | 5,374,064 | 5,373,712 | $42,114 |
| 166512 | WWJX | 518,866 | 518,846 | $4,066 |
| 6868 | WWLP | 3,838,272 | 3,077,800 | $24,121 |
| 74192 | WWL-TV | 1,756,442 | 1,756,442 | $13,765 |
| 3133 | WWMB | 1,460,406 | 1,458,374 | $11,429 |
| 74195 | WWMT | 2,460,942 | 2,455,432 | $19,243 |
| 68851 | WWNY-TV | 365,677 | 341,029 | $2,673 |
| 74197 | WWOR-TV | 19,853,836 | 19,615,370 | $153,726 |
| 65943 | WWPB | 2,015,352 | 1,691,003 | $13,252 |
| 23264 | WWPX-TV | 3,892,904 | 3,196,922 | $25,054 |
| 68547 | WWRS-TV | 2,235,958 | 2,212,123 | $17,336 |
| 61251 | WWSB | 3,340,133 | 3,340,133 | $26,177 |
| 23142 | WWSI | 11,269,831 | 11,098,540 | $86,979 |
| 16747 | WWTI | 196,531 | 190,097 | $1,490 |
| 998 | WWTO-TV | 5,541,816 | 5,541,816 | $43,431 |
| 26994 | WWTV | 1,034,174 | 1,022,322 | $8,012 |
| 84214 | WWTW | 1,527,511 | 1,526,625 | $11,964 |
| 26993 | WWUP-TV | 116,638 | 110,592 | $867 |
| 23338 | WXBU | 4,030,693 | 3,538,096 | $27,728 |
| 61504 | WXCW | 1,749,847 | 1,749,847 | $13,714 |
| 61084 | WXEL-TV | 5,416,604 | 5,416,604 | $42,450 |
| 60539 | WXFT-DT | 10,174,464 | 10,170,757 | $79,708 |
| 23929 | WXGA-TV | 608,494 | 606,801 | $4,755 |
| 51163 | WXIA-TV | 6,179,680 | 6,035,828 | $47,303 |
| 53921 | WXII-TV | 3,630,551 | 3,299,114 | $25,855 |
| 146 | WXIN | 2,721,639 | 2,699,366 | $21,155 |
| 39738 | WXIX-TV | 2,825,570 | 2,797,385 | $21,923 |
| 414 | WXLV-TV | 4,362,761 | 4,333,737 | $33,963 |
| 68433 | WXMI | 1,988,970 | 1,988,589 | $15,585 |
| 64549 | WXOW | 425,378 | 413,264 | $3,239 |
| 6601 | WXPX-TV | 4,566,037 | 4,564,088 | $35,769 |
| 74215 | WXTV-DT | 19,992,096 | 19,643,518 | $153,946 |
| 12472 | WXTX | 699,095 | 694,837 | $5,445 |
| 11970 | WXXA-TV\* | 1,680,670 | 1,546,103 | $12,117 |
| 57274 | WXXI-TV | 1,178,402 | 1,163,073 | $9,115 |
| 53517 | WXXV-TV | 1,201,440 | 1,199,901 | $9,404 |
| 10267 | WXYZ-TV | 5,591,434 | 5,590,748 | $43,815 |
| 12279 | WYCC | 9,729,982 | 9,729,634 | $76,251 |
| 77515 | WYCI | 35,873 | 26,508 | $208 |
| 70149 | WYCW | 3,393,072 | 3,237,713 | $25,374 |
| 62219 | WYDC | 393,843 | 262,013 | $2,053 |
| 18783 | WYDN | 2,577,848 | 2,512,150 | $19,688 |
| 35582 | WYDO | 1,097,745 | 1,097,745 | $8,603 |
| 25090 | WYES-TV | 1,872,245 | 1,872,059 | $14,671 |
| 53905 | WYFF | 2,626,363 | 2,416,551 | $18,939 |
| 49803 | WYIN | 6,956,141 | 6,956,141 | $54,515 |
| 24915 | WYMT-TV | 1,180,276 | 863,881 | $6,770 |
| 17010 | WYOU\* | 2,879,196 | 2,221,179 | $17,407 |
| 77789 | WYOW | 91,233 | 90,799 | $712 |
| 13933 | WYPX-TV | 1,529,500 | 1,413,583 | $11,078 |
| 4693 | WYTV | 4,898,622 | 4,535,576 | $35,545 |
| 5875 | WYZZ-TV | 1,042,140 | 1,036,721 | $8,125 |
| 15507 | WZBJ | 1,606,844 | 1,439,716 | $11,283 |
| 28119 | WZDX | 1,557,490 | 1,452,851 | $11,386 |
| 70493 | WZME | 5,996,408 | 5,544,708 | $43,454 |
| 81448 | WZMQ | 73,423 | 72,945 | $572 |
| 71871 | WZPX-TV | 2,094,029 | 2,093,653 | $16,408 |
| 136750 | WZRB | 952,279 | 951,693 | $7,458 |
| 418 | WZTV | 2,311,143 | 2,299,730 | $18,023 |
| 83270 | WZVI | 76,992 | 75,863 | $595 |
| 19183 | WZVN-TV | 1,916,098 | 1,916,098 | $15,016 |
| 49713 | WZZM | 1,574,546 | 1,548,835 | $12,138 |

Note: The list of call signs above include all feeable and exempt entities. It is the responsibility of licensees to inform the Commission of any status changes. As stated in the *FY 2020* *Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, the fee of full-power television stations in Puerto Rico have been adjusted to reflect losses in population on the island since the 2010 U.S. Census.

\* The call signs with an (\*) denote VHF stations licensed with a power level that exceeds the maximum based on the maximum power level specified for channels 2-6 in 73.622(f)(6) and for channels 7-13 in 73.622(f)(7). The population counts have been adjusted accordingly.

1 Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $24,300.

2 Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $24,300.

3 Call signs WTCV, WVOZ-TV, and WVEO-TV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $24,300.

4 Call signs WAPA-TV, WTIN-TV, and WNJX-TV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $24,300.

**APPENDIX H**

**FY 2019 Regulatory Fees**

Regulatory fees for the categories shaded in gray are collected by the Commission in advance to cover the term of the license and are submitted at the time the application is filed.

| **Fee Category** | **Annual Regulatory Fee**  **(U.S. $s)** |
| --- | --- |
| PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90) | 25 |
| Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101) | 25 |
| Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80) | 15 |
| Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80) | 40 |
| Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category) | 10 |
| PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90) | 10 |
| Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87) | 10 |
| Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87) | 20 |
| CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) | .19 |
| CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90) | .08 |
| Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)  Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101) | 690  690 |
| AM Radio Construction Permits | 595 |
| FM Radio Construction Permits | 1,000 |
| AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees | See Table Below |
| Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor | $.007224  See Appendix. J for fee amounts due, also available at  https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees |
| Construction Permits | 4,450 |
| Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & Boosters (47 CFR part 74) | 345 |
| CARS (47 CFR part 78) | 1,225 |
| Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV | .86 |
| Direct Broadcast Service (DBS) (per subscriber) (as defined by section 602(13) of the Act) | .60 |
| Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar) | .00317 |
| Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules) | .12 |
| Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25) | 425 |
| Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100) | 159,625 |
| Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) | 154,875 |
| International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit) | 121 |
| Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system) | See Table Below |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FY 2019 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES** | | | | | | |
| **Population**  **Served** | **AM Class A** | **AM Class B** | **AM Class C** | **AM Class D** | **FM Classes**  **A, B1 & C3** | **FM Classes**  **B, C, C0, C1 & C2** |
| **<=25,000** | $950 | $685 | $595 | $655 | $1,000 | $1,200 |
| **25,001 – 75,000** | $1,425 | $1,000 | $895 | $985 | $1,575 | $1,800 |
| **75,001 – 150,000** | $2,150 | $1,550 | $1,350 | $1,475 | $2,375 | $2,700 |
| **150,001 – 500,000** | $3,200 | $2,325 | $2,000 | $2,225 | $3,550 | $4,050 |
| **500,001 – 1,200,000** | $4,800 | $3,475 | $3,000 | $3,325 | $5,325 | $6,075 |
| **1,200,001 – 3,000,000** | $7,225 | $5,200 | $4,525 | $4,975 | $7,975 | $9,125 |
| **3,000,001 – 6,000,000** | $10,825 | $7,800 | $6,775 | $7,450 | $11,950 | $13,675 |
| **>6,000,000** | $16,225 | $11,700 | $10,175 | $11,200 | $17,950 | $20,500 |

**FY 2019 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Submarine Cable Systems**  **(capacity as of December 31, 2018)** | **FY 2019 Regulatory Fees** |
| Less than 50 Gbps | $12,575 |
| 50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps | $25,150 |
| 250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,000 Gbps | $50,300 |
| 1,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 4,000 Gbps | $100,600 |
| 4,000 Gbps or greater | $201,225 |

**APPENDIX I**

**Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),[[282]](#footnote-284) an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was included in the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (*Notice*).[[283]](#footnote-285)The Commission sought written public comment on these proposals including comment on the IRFA. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the IRFA.[[284]](#footnote-286)

## A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order

1. In this Report and Order we adopt our proposal in the *Notice* on collecting $339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2020, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act).[[285]](#footnote-287) These regulatory fees will be due in September 2020. Under section 9 of the Communications Act, regulatory fees are mandated by Congress and collected to recover the regulatory costs associated with the Commission’s enforcement, policy and rulemaking, user information, and international activities in an amount that can be reasonably expected to equal the amount of the Commission’s annual appropriation.[[286]](#footnote-288) This Report and Order adopts the regulatory fees proposed in the *Notice*, with some minor changes.

## B. Summary of the Significant Issues Raised by the Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

1. None.

## C. Response to Comments by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration

1. No comments were filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

## D. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply:

1. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules and policies, if adopted.[[287]](#footnote-289) The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”[[288]](#footnote-290) In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.[[289]](#footnote-291) A “small business concern” is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.[[290]](#footnote-292) Nationwide, there are a total of approximately 27.9 million small businesses, according to the SBA.[[291]](#footnote-293)
2. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers*. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as “establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.”[[292]](#footnote-294) The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.[[293]](#footnote-295) Census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[294]](#footnote-296) Thus, under this size standard, most firms in this industry can be considered small.
3. *Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. The closest applicable NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[295]](#footnote-297) According to Commission data, census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[296]](#footnote-298) The Commission therefore estimates that most providers of local exchange carrier service are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.
4. *Incumbent LECs*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange services. The closest applicable NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[297]](#footnote-299) According to Commission data, 3,117 firms operated in that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[298]](#footnote-300) Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of incumbent local exchange service are small businesses that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted*.* Three hundred and seven (307) Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers reported that they were incumbent local exchange service providers.[[299]](#footnote-301) Of this total, an estimated 1,006 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[300]](#footnote-302)
5. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (Competitive LECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs), Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for these service providers. The appropriate NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers, as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[301]](#footnote-303) U.S. Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 firms operated during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[302]](#footnote-304) Based on this data, the Commission concludes that most Competitive LECS, CAPs, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers, are small entities. According to Commission data, 1,442 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of either competitive local exchange services or competitive access provider services.[[303]](#footnote-305) Of these 1,442 carriers, an estimated 1,256 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[304]](#footnote-306) In addition, 17 carriers have reported that they are Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and all 17 are estimated to have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[305]](#footnote-307) Also, 72 carriers have reported that they are Other Local Service Providers.[[306]](#footnote-308) Of this total, 70 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[307]](#footnote-309) Consequently, based on internally researched FCC data, the Commission estimates that most providers of competitive local exchange service, competitive access providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers are small entities.
6. *Interexchange Carriers (IXCs****)***. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for Interexchange Carriers. The closest NAICS code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. The applicable size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[308]](#footnote-310) U.S. Census data for 2012 indicates that 3,117 firms operated during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[309]](#footnote-311) According to internally developed Commission data, 359 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of interexchange services.[[310]](#footnote-312) Of this total, an estimated 317 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[311]](#footnote-313) Consequently, the Commission estimates that most interexchange service providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.
7. *Prepaid Calling Card Providers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business definition specifically for prepaid calling card providers. The most appropriate NAICS code-based category for defining prepaid calling card providers is Telecommunications Resellers. This industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual networks operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.[[312]](#footnote-314) Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[313]](#footnote-315) U.S. Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year. Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[314]](#footnote-316) Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these prepaid calling card providers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 193 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of prepaid calling cards.[[315]](#footnote-317) All 193 carriers have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[316]](#footnote-318) Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of prepaid calling card providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.
8. *Local Resellers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. The SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[317]](#footnote-319) Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year. Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[318]](#footnote-320) Under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these local resellers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 213 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of local resale services.[[319]](#footnote-321) Of this total, an estimated 211 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[320]](#footnote-322) Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of local resellers are small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted.
9. *Toll Resellers*. The Commission has not developed a definition for Toll Resellers. The closest NAICS code Category is Telecommunications Resellers, and the SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers.[[321]](#footnote-323) Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[322]](#footnote-324) Census data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year. Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[323]](#footnote-325) Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, the majority of these resellers can be considered small entities. According to Commission data, 881 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of toll resale services.[[324]](#footnote-326) Of this total, an estimated 857 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[325]](#footnote-327) Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of toll resellers are small entities.
10. *Other Toll Carriers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. The closest applicable NAICS code category is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers as defined in paragraph 6 of this FRFA. Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[326]](#footnote-328) Census data for 2012 shows that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[327]](#footnote-329) Thus, under this category and the associated small business size standard, most Other Toll Carriers can be considered small. According to internally developed Commission data, 284 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of other toll carriage.[[328]](#footnote-330) Of these, an estimated 279 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[329]](#footnote-331) Consequently, the Commission estimates that most Other Toll Carriers are small entities.
11. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*. This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.[[330]](#footnote-332) The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. For this industry, Census data for 2012 show that there were 967 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 955 firms had fewer than 1,000 employees. Thus, under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) are small entities. Similarly, according to internally developed Commission data, 413 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of wireless telephony, including cellular service, Personal Communications Service (PCS), and Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) services.[[331]](#footnote-333) Of this total, an estimated 261 have 1,500 or fewer employees.[[332]](#footnote-334) Thus, using available data, we estimate that the majority of wireless firms can be considered small.
12. *Television Broadcasting*. This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound. These establishments operate television broadcasting studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.”[[333]](#footnote-335) These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA has created the following small business size standard for Television Broadcasting firms: those having $41.5 million or less in annual receipts.[[334]](#footnote-336) The 2012 Economic Census reports that 751 television broadcasting firms operated during that year. Of that number, 656 had annual receipts of less than $25 million per year. Based on that Census data we conclude that most firms that operate television stations are small. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial television stations to be 1,387.[[335]](#footnote-337) In addition, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Advisory Services, LLC’s Media Access Pro Television Database, on March 28, 2012, about 950 of an estimated 1,300 commercial television stations (or approximately 73%) had revenues of $14 million or less.[[336]](#footnote-338) We therefore estimate that the majority of commercial television broadcasters are small entities.
13. In assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above definition, business (control) affiliations[[337]](#footnote-339) must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, an element of the definition of “small business” is that the entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which rules may apply does not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and is therefore possibly over-inclusive to that extent.
14. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed noncommercial educational television stations to be 396.[[338]](#footnote-340) These stations are non-profit, and therefore considered to be small entities.[[339]](#footnote-341) There are also 2,528 low power television stations, including Class A stations (LPTV).[[340]](#footnote-342) Given the nature of these services, we will presume that all LPTV licensees qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.
15. *Radio Broadcasting*.This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.”[[341]](#footnote-343) The SBA has established a small business size standard for this category, which is: such firms having $41.5 million or less in annual receipts.[[342]](#footnote-344) Census data for 2012 show that 2,849 radio station firms operated during that year. Of that number, 2,806 operated with annual receipts of less than $25 million per year. [[343]](#footnote-345) According to Commission staff review of BIA Advisory Services, LLC’s Media Access Pro Radio Database, on March 28, 2012, about 10,759 (97%) of 11,102 commercial radio stations had revenues of $38.5 million or less. Therefore, most such entities are small entities.
16. In assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above size standard, business affiliations must be included.[[344]](#footnote-346) In addition, to be determined to be a “small business,” the entity may not be dominant in its field of operation.[[345]](#footnote-347) We note that it is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities, and our estimate of small businesses may therefore be over-inclusive.
17. *Cable Television and Other Subscription Programming*. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating studios and facilities for the broadcasting of programs on a subscription or fee basis. The broadcast programming is typically narrowcast in nature (e.g., limited format, such as news, sports, education, or youth-oriented). These establishments produce programming in their own facilities or acquire programming from external sources. The programming material is usually delivered to a third party, such as cable systems or direct-to-home satellite systems, for transmission to viewers.[[346]](#footnote-348) The SBA has established a size standard for this industry of $41.5 million or less. Census data for 2012 shows that there were 367 firms that operated that year. Of this total, 319 operated with annual receipts of less than $25 million.[[347]](#footnote-349) Thus under this size standard, most firms offering cable and other program distribution services can be considered small and may be affected by rules adopted.
18. *Cable Companies and Systems*. The Commission has developed its own small business size standards for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a “small cable company” is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide.[[348]](#footnote-350) The Commission’s industry data indicate that there are currently 4,160 active cable systems in the United States.[[349]](#footnote-351) Of this total, all but ten cable operators nationwide are small under the 400,000-subscriber size standard.[[350]](#footnote-352) In addition, under the Commission's rate regulation rules, a “small system” is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers.[[351]](#footnote-353) Current Commission records show 4,160 cable systems nationwide.[[352]](#footnote-354) Thus, under this standard as well, we estimate that most cable systems are small entities.
19. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act also contains a size standard for small cable system operators, which is “a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1% of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed $250,000,000.”[[353]](#footnote-355) There are approximately 53 million cable video subscribers in the United States today.[[354]](#footnote-356) Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 524,037 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all its affiliates, do not exceed $250 million in the aggregate.[[355]](#footnote-357) Based on available data, we find that all but nine incumbent cable operators are small entities under this size standard.[[356]](#footnote-358) We note that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed $250 million.[[357]](#footnote-359) Although it seems certain that some of these cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed $250 million, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.
20. *Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service*. DBS Service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic dish antenna at the subscriber’s location. DBS is now included in SBA’s economic census category “Wired Telecommunications Carriers.” The Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.[[358]](#footnote-360) The SBA determines that a wireline business is small if it has fewer than 1500 employees.[[359]](#footnote-361) Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 wireline companies were operational during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.[[360]](#footnote-362) Based on that data, we conclude that most wireline firms are small under the applicable standard. However, currently only two entities provide DBS service, AT&T and DISH Network. AT&T and DISH Network each report annual revenues that are in excess of the threshold for a small business. Accordingly, we conclude that DBS service is provided only by large firms.
21. *All Other Telecommunications*. **“**All Other Telecommunications” is defined as follows: This U.S. industry is comprised of establishments that are primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems. Establishments providing Internet services or voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) services via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.[[361]](#footnote-363) The SBA has developed a small business size standard for “All Other Telecommunications,” which consists of all such firms with gross annual receipts of $35 million or less.[[362]](#footnote-364) For this category, census data for 2012 show that there were 1,442 firms that operated for the entire year. Of these firms, a total of 1,400 had gross annual receipts of less than $25 million.[[363]](#footnote-365) Thus, most “All Other Telecommunications” firms potentially affected by the rules adopted can be considered small.
22. *RespOrgs*.RespOrgs, i.e., Responsible Organizations, are entities chosen by toll-free subscribers to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll-free Service Management System for the toll-free subscriber.[[364]](#footnote-366) Although RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, they can also include non-carrier entities. Therefore, in the definition herein of RespOrgs, two categories are presented, i.e., Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.
23. *Carrier RespOrgs*. Neither the Commission, the U.S. Census, nor the SBA have developed a definition for Carrier RespOrgs. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the closest NAICS code-based definitional categories for Carrier RespOrgs are Wired Telecommunications Carriers[[365]](#footnote-367) and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except satellite).[[366]](#footnote-368)
24. The U.S. Census Bureau defines *Wired Telecommunications Carriers* as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.[[367]](#footnote-369) The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.[[368]](#footnote-370) Census data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 Wired Telecommunications Carrier firms that operated for that entire year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with less than 1,000 employees.[[369]](#footnote-371) Based on that data, we conclude that most Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.
25. The U.S. Census Bureau defines *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except satellite)* as establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.[[370]](#footnote-372) The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.[[371]](#footnote-373) Census data for 2012 show that 967 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers operated in that year. Of that number, 955 operated with less than 1,000 employees.[[372]](#footnote-374) Based on that data, we conclude that most Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.
26. *Non-Carrier RespOrgs*. Neither the Commission, the Census, nor the SBA have developed a definition of Non-Carrier RespOrgs. Accordingly, the Commission believes that the closest NAICS code-based definitional categories for Non-Carrier RespOrgs are “Other Services Related To Advertising”[[373]](#footnote-375) and “Other Management Consulting Services.”[[374]](#footnote-376)
27. The U.S. Census defines *Other Services Related to Advertising*as comprising establishments primarily engaged in providing advertising services (except advertising agency services, public relations agency services, media buying agency services, media representative services, display advertising services, direct mail advertising services, advertising material distribution services, and marketing consulting services.[[375]](#footnote-377) The SBA has established a size standard for this industry as annual receipts of $15 million dollars or less.[[376]](#footnote-378) Census data for 2012 show that 5,804 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 5,249 operated with annual receipts of less than $10 million.[[377]](#footnote-379) Based on that data we conclude that most Non-Carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related advertising services are small.
28. The U.S. Census defines *Other Management Consulting Services*as establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and logistics consulting). Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry.[[378]](#footnote-380) The SBA has established a size standard for this industry of $15 million dollars or less.[[379]](#footnote-381) Census data for 2012 show that 3,683 firms operated in this industry for that entire year. Of that number, 3,632 operated with less than $10 million in annual receipts. [[380]](#footnote-382) Based on this data, we conclude that most non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.[[381]](#footnote-383)
29. In addition to the data contained in the four (see above) U.S. Census NAICS code categories that provide definitions of what services and functions the Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs provide, Somos, the trade association that monitors RespOrg activities, compiled data showing that as of July 1, 2016, there were 23 RespOrgs operational in Canada and 436 RespOrgs operational in the United States, for a total of 459 RespOrgs currently registered with Somos.[[382]](#footnote-384)

## E. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements

1. This Report and Order does not adopt any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements.

## F. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Significant Alternatives Considered

1. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives, among others: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.[[383]](#footnote-385)
2. This Report and Order adopts the proposals in the *Notice* to collect $339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2020, as detailed in the fee schedules in Appendix C, including the following: (i) An increase in the DBS fee rate to 72 cents per subscriber, per year, based on the Media Bureau FTEs devoted to issues that include DBS. The two DBS providers, AT&T and DISH are not small entities. (ii) The implementation of the new methodology for calculating the full power broadcast television regulatory fees based on the actual population, which the Commission initially adopted in FY 2018 and was transitioning in over two years. Basing the fee on actual population should offer relief to smaller broadcasters, which may include small entities. (iii) An exemption from regulatory fees for non-U.S. licensed space stations that are listed as a point of communication on earth stations onboard vessels (ESV) licenses if the ESV license clearly limits U.S. licensed ESV terminals’ access to these non-U.S. licensed space stations to situations in which these terminals are in foreign territories and/or international waters and the license does not otherwise allow the non-U.S. licensed space station access to the U.S. market. This exemption could benefit non-U.S. licensed space stations that are small entities. (iv) The revision of the allocation of IBC fees between submarine cable and terrestrial and satellite IBCs from 87.6%-12.4% to 95%-5%. Any terrestrial or satellite operator with IBCs will benefit. (v) The Report and Order notes that the Media Bureau has granted waivers to allow VHF stations that demonstrate signal disruptions to exceed the maximum power level specified for channels 2-6 in 73.622(f)(6) and for channels 7-13 in 73.622(f)(7) and, accordingly, will assess the regulatory fees for those VHF stations that are licensed with a power level that exceeds the maximum based on the maximum power level specified for channels 2-6 in 73.622(f)(6) and for channels 7-13 in 73.622(f)(7). To the extent that VHF stations in these circumstances are small entities, this could provide regulatory fee relief. (vi) The adopts two targeted measures to provide relief to Puerto Rico broadcasters. *First*, we account for the objectively measurable reduction in population by reducing the population counts used in TVStudy by 16.9%, which reflects the decline between the last census in 2010 and the current population estimate. *Second*, we limit the market served by a primary television stations and commonly owned satellite broadcast stations in Puerto Rico to no more than 3.10 million people, the latest population estimate. Thus, the fee for television broadcasters and commonly owned satellites, using the proposed population fee of $.007837, would not exceed $24,300. (vii) The Order adopts streamlined processes for fee payors that have experienced financial hardship as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic to seek relief and will provide for lowered interest charges on installment payment plans. This could benefit small businesses that experienced financial hardship due to the Covid-190 pandemic.
3. In keeping with the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, we have considered certain alternative means of mitigating the effects of fee increases to a particular industry segment. For example, the de minimis threshold is $1,000, which will impact many small entities that pay regulatory fees. This de minimis threshold will relieve regulatees both financially and administratively. Regulatees may also seek waivers or other relief on the basis of financial hardship. *See* 47 CFR §1.1166.

**APPENDIX J**

**Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),[[384]](#footnote-386) the Commission prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) of the possible significant economic impact on small entities by the policies and rules proposed in the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*Further Notice*). Written comments are requested on this IRFA. Comments must be identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadline for comments on this *Further* *Notice*. The Commission will send a copy of the *Notice*, including the IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA).[[385]](#footnote-387) In addition, the *Further Notice* and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the Federal Register.[[386]](#footnote-388)

## Need for, and Objectives of, the Proposed Rules

1. The *Further* *Notice* seeks comment on a regulatory fee issue raised by commenters for fiscal year (FY) 2021. In the *Further Notice*, the Commission seeks comment on four proposals to differentiate regulatory fees for different types of nongeostationary orbit satellite (NGSO) systems. The Commission seeks comment on a proposed formula to determine NGSO regulatory fees: x (number of operating satellites) multiplied by y (total transmit bandwidth) = index value. The Commission also seeks comment on separating large and small NGSO systems into different categories, based on the number of satellites in each system. In addition, the Commission seeks comment on a proposal to divide NGSO systems into categories: fixed-satellite service (FSS); mobile-satellite service (MSS); and remote sensing, Earth-exploration satellite service (EESS), and other NGSO systems. Finally, the Commission seeks comment on assessing a nominal fee for NGSO systems with five or fewer U.S. licensed earth stations for telemetry, tracking, and command (TT&C) and non-domestic data downlink purposes, on a per earth station basis at the same rate as earth station licenses. The Commission seeks comment on these four proposals for different regulatory fee categories of NGSO systems for FY 2021.

## Legal Basis

1. This action, including publication of proposed rules, is authorized under sections (4)(i) and (j), 159, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.[[387]](#footnote-389)

## Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Proposed Rules Will Apply

1. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules and policies, if adopted.[[388]](#footnote-390) The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”[[389]](#footnote-391) In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.[[390]](#footnote-392) A “small business concern” is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.[[391]](#footnote-393)
2. *Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions*. Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe here, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein.[[392]](#footnote-394) First, while there are industry specific size standards for small businesses that are used in the regulatory flexibility analysis, according to data from the SBA’s Office of Advocacy, in general a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees.[[393]](#footnote-395) These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States which translates to 28.8 million businesses.[[394]](#footnote-396)
3. Next, the type of small entity described as a “small organization” is generally “any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.”[[395]](#footnote-397) Nationwide, as of August 2016, there were approximately 356,494 small organizations based on registration and tax data filed by nonprofits with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).[[396]](#footnote-398)
4. Finally, the small entity described as a “small governmental jurisdiction” is defined generally as “governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.”[[397]](#footnote-399) U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2012 Census of Governments[[398]](#footnote-400) indicate that there were 90,056 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States.[[399]](#footnote-401) Of this number there were 37, 132 General purpose governments (county[[400]](#footnote-402), municipal and town or township[[401]](#footnote-403)) with populations of less than 50,000 and 12,184 Special purpose governments (independent school districts[[402]](#footnote-404) and special districts[[403]](#footnote-405)) with populations of less than 50,000. The 2012 U.S. Census Bureau data for most types of governments in the local government category show that the majority of these governments have populations of less than 50,000.[[404]](#footnote-406) Based on this data we estimate that at least 49,316 local government jurisdictions fall in the category of “small governmental jurisdictions.”[[405]](#footnote-407) Governmental entities are, however, exempt from application fees.[[406]](#footnote-408)
5. *All Other Telecommunications*. **“**All Other Telecommunications” is defined as follows: This U.S. industry is comprised of establishments that are primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems. Establishments providing Internet services or Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) services via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.[[407]](#footnote-409) The SBA has developed a small business size standard for “All Other Telecommunications,” which consists of all such firms with gross annual receipts of $35 million or less.[[408]](#footnote-410) For this category, census data for 2012 show that there were 1,442 firms that operated for the entire year. Of these firms, a total of 1,400 had gross annual receipts of less than $25 million.[[409]](#footnote-411) Thus, a majority of “All Other Telecommunications” firms potentially affected by the proposals in the *Further* *Notice* can be considered small.

## Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities

1. This *Further Notice* does not propose any changes to the Commission’s current information collection, reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements.

## Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

1. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives, among others: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.[[410]](#footnote-412)
2. The *Further* *Notice* seeks comment on four proposals for NGSO regulatory fee categories for FY 2021. The Commission will release a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for all regulatory fees for fiscal year 2021; the Further Notice will give parties an opportunity to file comments on this issue prior to the annual Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. If any of these proposals are adopted, it may reduce the regulatory fee burden on some satellite entities. In addition, the section 9(e)(2) annual regulatory fee exemption of $1,000 will reduce burdens on small entities with annual regulatory fees that total $1,000 or less.

## Federal Rules that May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict with the Proposed Rules

1. None.

**APPENDIX K**

**Rule Changes**

Part 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

**PART 1 – PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE**

The authority citation for part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 155, 157, 160, 201, 225, 227, 303, 309, 332, 1403, 1404, 1451, 1452, and 1455; Sec. 102(c), Div. P, Pub. L. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084, unless otherwise noted.

1. Section 1.1151 of the Commission’s rules is revised to read as follows:

§1.1151 Authority to prescribe and collect regulatory fees.

Authority to impose and collect regulatory fees is contained in section 9 of the Communications Act, as amended by sections 101-103 of title I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Pub. L 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084), 47 U.S.C. 159, which directs the Commission to prescribe and collect annual regulatory fees to recover the cost of carrying out the functions of the Commission.

2. Section 1.1152 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 1.1152 Schedule of annual regulatory fees for wireless radio services.**

**Exclusive use services (per license) Fee Amount**[[411]](#footnote-413)

**1. Land Mobile (Above 470**

**MHz and 220 MHz Local,**

**Base Station & SMRS)**

**(47 CFR part 90)**

a)New, Renew/Mod $25.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

b) New, Renew/Mod $25.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $25.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $25.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

**220 MHz Nationwide** $25.00

a)New, Renew/Mod

(FCC 601 & 159)

b)New, Renew/Mod $25.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $25.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $25.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

**2. Microwave (47 CFR Pt. 101) (Private)**

a)New, Renew/Mod $25.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

b)New, Renew/Mod $25.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $25.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $25.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

**3. Shared Use Services**

**Land Mobile (Frequencies**

**Below 470 MHz – except**

**220 MHz)**

a)New, Renew/Mod $10.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

b) New, Renew/Mod $10.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $10.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $10.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

**Rural Radio (Part 22)**

a)New, Additional Facility, $10.00

Major Renew/Mod

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

b)Renewal, Minor Renew/Mod $10.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

**Marine Coast**

a)New Renewal/Mod $40.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

b)New, Renewal/Mod $40.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $40.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $40.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

**Aviation Ground**

a)New, Renewal/Mod $20.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

b)New, Renewal/Mod $20.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 601 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $20.00

(FCC 601 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $20.00

(Electronic Only)

(FCC 601 & 159)

**Marine Ship**

a)New, Renewal/Mod $15.00

(FCC 605 & 159)

b)New, Renewal/Mod $15.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 605 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $15.00

(FCC 605 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $15.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 605 & 159)

**Aviation Aircraft**

a)New, Renew/Mod $10.00

(FCC 605 & 159)

b)New, Renew/Mod $10.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 605 & 159)

c)Renewal Only $10.00

(FCC 605 & 159)

d)Renewal Only $10.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC 605 & 159)

**4. CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services** $ .17[[412]](#footnote-414)

**(per unit)**

(FCC 159)

**5. CMRS Messaging Services** $ .08[[413]](#footnote-415)

**(per unit)**

(FCC 159)

**6. Broadband Radio Service** $ 560

(formerly MMDS and MDS)

**7. Local Multipoint Distribution Service** $ 560

3. Section 1.1153 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1153 Schedule of annual regulatory fees and filing locations for mass media services.

**Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR part 73) Fee Amount**

1. AM Class A

<=25,000 population $975

25,001-75,000 population $1,475

75,001-150,000 population $2,200

150,001-500,000 population $3,300

500,001-1,200,000 population $4,925

1,200,001-3,000,000 population $7,400

3,000,001-6,000,000 population $11,100

>6,000,000 population $16,675

2. AM Class B

<=25,000 population $700

25,001-75,000 population $1,050

75,001-150,000 population $1,575

150,001-500,000 population $2,375

500,001-1,200,000 population $3,550

1,200,001-3,000,000 population $5,325

3,000,001-6,000,000 population $7,975

>6,000,000 population $11,975

3. AM Class C

<=25,000 population $610

25,001-75,000 population $915

75,001-150,000 population $1,375

150,001-500,000 population $2,050

500,001-1,200,000 population $3,075

1,200,001-3,000,000 population $4,625

3,000,001-6,000,000 population $6,950

>6,000,000 population $10,425

4. AM Class D

<=25,000 population $670

25,001-75,000 population $1,000

75,001-150,000 population $1,500

150,001-500,000 population $2,275

500,001-1,200,000 population $3,400

1,200,001-3,000,000 population $5,100

3,000,001-6,000,000 population $7,625

>6,000,000 population $11,450

5. AM Construction Permit $610

6. FM Classes A, B1 and C3

<=25,000 population $1,075

25,001-75,000 population $1,625

75,001-150,000 population $2,425

150,001-500,000 population $3,625

500,001-1,200,000 population $5,450

1,200,001-3,000,000 population $8,175

3,000,001-6,000,000 population $12,250

>6,000,000 population $18,375

7. FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 and C2

<=25,000 population $1,225

25,001-75,000 population $1,850

75,001-150,000 population $2,750

150,001-500,000 population $4,150

500,001-1,200,000 population $6,200

1,200,001-3,000,000 population $9,300

3,000,001-6,000,000 population $13,950

>6,000,000 population $20,925

8. FM Construction Permits $1,075

**TV (47 CFR, part 73)**

**Digital TV (UHF and VHF Commercial Stations)**

1. Digital TV Construction Permits $4,950

**2.** Television Fee Factor $.007837 per population count

**Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM** $ 315

**Translator, & TV/FM Booster**

**(47 CFR part 74)**

4. Section 1.1154 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 1.1154 Schedule of annual regulatory charges for common carrier services.**

**Radio Facilities Fee Amount**

1. Microwave (Domestic Public Fixed) $25.00

(Electronic Filing)

(FCC Form 601 & 159)

**Carriers**

1. Interstate Telephone Service Providers $ .00321

(per interstate and international end-user

revenues (see FCC Form 499-A)

2. Toll Free Number Fee $.12 per Toll Free Number

5. Section 1.1155 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 1.1155 Schedule of regulatory fees for cable television services.**

**Fee Amount**

1. Cable Television Relay Service $1,300

2. Cable TV System, Including IPTV $ .89

(per subscriber)

3. Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)$.72 per subscriber

6. Section 1.1156 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 1.1156 Schedule of regulatory fees for international services.**

a.         The following schedule applies for the listed services:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fee Category | Fee Amount |
| Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit) | $98,125 |
| Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) | $223,500 |
| Earth Stations:  Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization  or registration) | $560 |

b.         *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 of the prior year 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.

The fee amount, per active Gbps circuit will be determined for each fiscal year.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| International Terrestrial and Satellite (capacity as of December 31, 2019) | Fee Amount |
| Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non Common Carrier  Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier | $41 per Gbps circuit |

c.         *Submarine cable:* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems will be paid annually, per cable landing license, for all submarine cable systems operating as of December 31 of the prior year.  The fee amount will be determined by the Commission for each fiscal year.

FY 2020 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Submarine Cable Systems**  **(capacity as of December 31, 2019)** | **Fee Ratio** | **FY 2020 Regulatory Fees** |
| Less than 50 Gbps | .0625 Units | $13,450 |
| 50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps | .125 Units | $26,875 |
| 250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps | .25 Units | $53,750 |
| 1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps | .5 Units | $107,500 |
| 3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps | 1.0 Unit | $215,000 |
| 6,500 Gbps or greater | 2.0 Units | $430,000 |

1. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Pub. L. No. 116-93 (appropriating $339,000,000 to the Commission for salaries and expenses and directing the Commission to assess and collect the same amount in offsetting collections) (FY 2020 Appropriation). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
2. 47 U.S.C. § 159(a), (b); FY 2020 Appropriation. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
3. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2004*, Report and Order, 19 FCC Rcd 11662, 11666, para. 11 (2004) (*FY 2004 Report and Order*). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
4. 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(1). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
5. 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
6. 47 CFR § 1.1166. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
7. 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
8. One FTE, a “Full Time Equivalent” or “Full Time Employee,” is a unit of measure equal to the work performed annually by a full time person (working a 40-hour workweek for a full year) assigned to the particular job, and subject to agency personnel staffing limitations established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
9. *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 8458, 8460, para. 5 & n.5 (2012) (*FY 2012 NPRM*). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
10. For a summary of the regulatory fee reforms, *see Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8191, para. 4 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
11. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Rees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4978-4997, paras. 6-52 (2020) (*2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order* and *FY 2020 NPRM*), pet. for review pending, *Telesat Canada, Eutelsat S.A., Kineis, Hiber, Inc., and Immarsat Group Holdings Ltd. v FCC & USA*, No. 20-1234 (D.C. Cir.) (Telesat Petition for Review) (Petition for Review filed on July 2, 2020). In the Telesat Petition for Review, petitioners challenge the FCC’s decision to assess regulatory fees on operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations granted access to the market in the United States under the space station fee categories. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
12. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4997-5005, paras. 53-76. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
13. *Id.*. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
14. The list of commenters is in Appendix A. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
15. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5015, Appendix C. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
16. *Id.* at 4998, paras. 56-58. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
17. In 2013, the Commission allocated all FTEs except for 28 in the International Bureau as indirect. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12355-356, para. 14 (2013) (*FY 2013 Report and Order*). Subsequently, the Commission allocated an additional four FTEs, working on market access requests for non-U.S. licensed space stations, as indirect, *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd 10268, 10278, para. 24 (2015) (*FY 2015 Report and Order*); however, those have since been reclassified as direct. In 2017, the Commission allocated 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund as indirect. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7057, 7061-64, paras. 10-15 (2017) (*FY 2017 Report and Order*). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
18. The phrase core bureaus was first adopted in the *FY 2012 NPRM* where the Commission explained that under (prior) section 9(b)(1)(A), the Commission was instructed to calculate the regulatory fees by determining the FTEs performing the activities enumerated in section 9(a)(1) within the Private Radio Bureau, Mass Media Bureau, and Common Carrier Bureau, and other offices of the Commission, and those bureaus had subsequently been renamed as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, and Wireline Competition Bureau, and a new International Bureau had been formed. *FY 2012 NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8460, para. 5 & n.5. The Commission explained that “[f]or simplicity and ease of reference, in this Notice we will refer to these four bureaus as the ‘core’ bureaus or the ‘core licensing’ bureaus.” *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
19. The Commission observed in the *FY 2013 Report and Order* that “the high percentage of the indirect FTEs is indicative of the fact that many Commission activities and costs are not limited to a particular fee category and instead benefit the Commission as a whole.” *See FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12357, para. 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
20. NAB Comments at 4-6 and Reply at 2-5; Letter from Rick Kaplan, General Counsel and Executive Vice President, Legal and Regulatory Affairs, National Association of Broadcasters, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 14, 2020) (NAB Ex Parte) at 2-3; State Broadcaster Comments at 6-18. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
21. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 3272, 3275-79, paras. 6-15 (2019) (*FY 2019 NPRM*). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
22. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8192-93, para. 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
23. *Id*. at 8193, para. 8. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
24. *Id*. at 8194-95, para. 14. NAB suggests that all indirect FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology should be excluded from the calculation of the radio industry’s allocation percentage claiming that the industry “receives no benefits whatsoever from OET.” NAB Ex Parte at 3-4. NAB’s contention misses the mark, given that the Commission has engaged in numerous proceedings in FY 2020 involving the radio industry, which involve a large number of employees generally in the indirect FTE categories, including employees in the Office of General Counsel, Office of Economics and Analytics, Office of Communications Business Opportunities, and Office of the Secretary. *See, e.g., Amendment of Section 73.3556 of the Commission’s Rules Regarding Duplication of Programming on Commonly Owned Radio Stations*, MB Docket No. 19-310, Report and Order, FCC 20-109, Statement of Chairman Pai; *see also generally* MB Docket No. 17-105 (Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative). The Enforcement Bureau’s portfolio also includes a substantial amount of work on broadcaster issues. Furthermore, it is undisputed that Media Bureau regulatees as a whole benefit from the work of the Office of Engineering and Technology. NAB’s attempt to cherry-pick the work of a particular office only demonstrates the wisdom of our prior conclusion that the current methodology provides the most objective, administrative method of allocating indirect FTE costs. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
25. *FY 2015* *Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10274-76, paras. 15-17. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
26. *FY 2019 Report and Order,* 34 FCC Rcd at 8196, para. 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
27. *See, e.g*., *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7061-7064, paras. 9-15 (the Commission reallocated as indirect 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau assigned to work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund); *id.* at 7064-65, paras. 16-17 (the Commission reallocated for regulatory fee purposes four FTEs assigned to work on numbering issues from the Wireline Competition Bureau to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
28. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8205, para 43 (“[t]he Commission has long assessed regulatory fees—larger licensees receive greater benefits from the license and hence should (and are able to) pay a larger proportion of the costs. That is as true in the context of submarine cables as it is where wireless providers, ITSPs, and broadcasters are concerned.”). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
29. NAB Ex Parte at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
30. MVPD is defined in section 602(13) of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 522(13). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
31. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10276-77, paras. 19-20. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
32. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7066, para. 19. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
33. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018,* Report and Order and Order*,* 33 FCC Rcd 8497, 8500, para. 10 (2018) (*FY 2018 Report and Order*); *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7067, para. 20; *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2016*, Report and Order, 31 FCC Rcd 10339, 10350, para. 30 (2016) (*FY 2016 Report and Order*). [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
34. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8198, para. 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
35. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5004, para. 72. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
36. AT&T and DISH Comments at 1-2. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
37. *Id.* at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
38. *Id.* at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
39. *FY 2015 NPRM*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5364-68, paras. 28-31. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
40. NCTA and ACA Comments at 3; ACA and NCTA Reply at 3-6. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
41. NCTA and ACA Comments at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
42. NCTA and ACA Comments at 4 (citing *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 7057, para. 8); ACA and NCTA Reply at 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
43. NCTA and ACA Comments at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
44. *Id.* at 5-6. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
45. *Id.* at 6-7. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
46. AT&T and DISH Comments at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
47. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 5091, 5102, para. 28 (2018) (*FY 2018 NPRM*). [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
48. *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at para.14. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
49. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5002, paras. 66-67. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
50. The factor of .78 of one cent ($.007837) was derived by taking the revenue amount required from all television fee categories and dividing it by the total population count of all feeable call signs. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
51. 47 CFR § 73.622(e). [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
52. NJBA Comments at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
53. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5003, para. 69. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
54. *Id.* at 5003, para. 70; *see* United States Census, Quick Facts, Puerto Rico, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/PR> (last visited Aug. 5, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
55. ACV Comments at 3-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
56. Joint Puerto Rico Comments at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
57. NJBA Comments at 3-4. NJBA also contends that UHF stations can offer a variety of ATSC 3.0 services in the future that traditional VHF stations cannot offer. *Id.* Whatever the merits of that contention, such an argument does not go to the present benefits that VHF stations enjoy vis-à-vis UHF stations. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
58. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4997, para. 52. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
59. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
60. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
61. PMCM TV Comments at 3-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
62. *Id.* at 7-8. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
63. 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
64. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4497-87, paras. 53-58. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
65. *Id.* at 4498, para. 56. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
66. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
67. *Id.* at 4998, para. 57. The categories and calculations used in assessing regulatory fees were also provided. *Id*. at Appendices B, D, and E. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
68. *FY 2016 Report and Order*, 31 FCC Rcd at 10351, para. 33. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
69. *See FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5015-17, Appendix C. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
70. NAB states that radio broadcasters’ proposed regulatory fees would increase by an average of 4 percent for FY 2020. NAB Comments at 4 (further stating that, under the Commission’s proposal, regulatory fees for AM Class A stations with the smallest reach would increase 5.3 percent, and some FM stations in the largest markets would increase 4.3 percent increase.”). [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
71. NAB Comments at 1-2, 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
72. Colorado Broadcasters Comments at 3-6; NAB Comments at 4-6. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
73. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4998, para. 58; *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8194, para. 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
74. As discussed in paragraphs 9-10 above, we reject arguments that the Commission should change its longstanding methodology for allocating indirect FTEs in proportion to the allocation of direct FTEs, which provides an objective, administrable standard for implementing the statutory directive that regulatory fees reflect the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities. 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
75. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8223, Appendix B; *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5012, Appendix B. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
76. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at Appendix C. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
77. Toll free numbers are telephone numbers for which the toll charges for completed calls are paid by the toll free subscriber. *See* 47 CFR § 52.101(f). These are 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, and 844 numbers. SMS/800 (or the 800 Service Management System) is a centralized system that performs toll free number management. For a list of RespOrgs on the SMS/800, Inc. website, *see* <http://www.sms800.com/Controls/NAC/Serviceprovider.aspx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
78. 47 U.S.C. §§ 52.101 (e), (f). [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
79. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, MD Docket No. 14-92, 29 FCC Rcd 10767, 10777-79, paras. 25-28 (2014) (*FY 2014 Report and Order*). [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
80. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5362-64, paras. 23-27. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
81. A Responsible Organization (RespOrg) is a company that manages toll free telephone numbers for subscribers. RespOrgs use the SMS/800 data base to verify the availability of specific numbers and to reserve the numbers for subscribers. *See* 47 CFR § 52.101(b). [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
82. Prior to the *FY 2014 Report and Order*, the Commission did not assess regulatory fees on toll free numbers based on the assumption that the entities controlling the numbers—wireline and wireless common carriers—were paying regulatory fees based on either revenues or subscribers. *See FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10777, para. 25, note 74 (citing *Universal Service Contribution Methodology*, Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 5357, 5463-64, para. 306 (2012)). In the *FY 2014 NPRM*,the *Commission* observed this was no longer the case because many toll free numbers were controlled or managed by RespOrgs that were not common carriers. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Order, MD Docket Nos. 14-92, 13-140, and 12-201, 29 FCC Rcd 6417, 6435, para 51 (2014) (*FY 2014 NPRM*). [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
83. *FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10776, para. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
84. Although it is outside the scope of this proceeding, we provide the following answers in response to ATL’s questions. Regarding identification and shared use of Canadian numbers, the Commission clarified in the *FY 2014 Report and Order* that the regulatory fee, assessed on RespOrgs for toll free numbers is limited to toll free numbers that are accessible within the United States. *See FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10778, para. 27. Further, the *FY 2015 Report and Order* notes that the regulatory fee assessed on RespOrgs for toll free numbers managed by a RespOrg, is payable for all toll free numbers unless calls from only other countries can be completed using those toll free numbers.  *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5364, para. 24. Regarding ATL’s questions about tracking numbers for exemptions and determining control and ownership, as discussed in the *FY15 Report and Order*, the basis for identifying the toll free number count upon which the regulatory fee is assessed is derived from data available as of or around December 31st of each year that is provided by SMS/800, Inc, the entity which provides administration and routing for all toll free numbers in North America. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5364, para. 26. Regarding ATL’s question about failure to pay for assessed fees, the Commission held in the *FY 2015 Report and Order* that a RespOrg that fails to pay the regulatory fee assessed by the FCC will be subject to penalties. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5363, para. 24. We also note that the *FY 2015 Report and Order* required the Managing Director to coordinate with the Toll Free Numbering Administrator to ensure that all RespOrgs owing regulatory fees had sufficient information about the regulatory fee process and opportunity to pay the regulatory fee before the RespOrg is placed in red light status and enforcement procedures are initiated. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5364, para. 25. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
85. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4979-91, paras. 7-34. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
86. The Commission adopted this new fee category in *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4979-91, paras. 7-34; the proposed fees were listed in Appendix C. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
87. *See, e.g*., Telesat Comments at 1-2; Kineis Comments at 2-3. Kineis, who did not participate in the proceeding below, but is participating in the Petition for Review of the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order* pending in the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, generally repeats arguments previously made by commenters to the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order*. *See* Kineis Comments at 2-3 (arguing that the FCC lacks authority to include market access grants in space station regulatory fees and also arguing that the benefits afforded market grants are different from those afforded U.S. licensees for purposes of regulatory fee assessments). *Compare 2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4982, para. 13 (commenters argued that based on legislative history, the Commission does not have the authority to impose such a fee, citing to Telesat Comments at 2; Eutelsat Comments at 4-5; Inmarsat Reply at 2-3).  [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
88. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order,* 35 FCC Rcd at 4979-4991, paras. 7-34. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
89. *Id.* at 4980-4981, para. 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
90. *Id.* (explaining 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
91. *Id.* at 4980-4981, paras. 10-11. Our conclusions are in line with prior review of the statute in *PanAmSat Corp. v. F.C.C*., 198 F.3d 890, 895 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (explaining if Congress intended an exemption for an entity one might find it in the section of the statute devoted to exemptions). [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
92. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order,* 35 FCC Rcd at 4982-4985, paras. 14-18. The legislative history is found in the House and Senate Reports, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 102 H. Rpt. 207, September 17, 1991, in which the Committee stated: “The Committee intends that fees in this category be assessed on operators of U.S. facilities, consistent with FCC jurisdiction. Therefore, these fees will apply only to space stations directly licensed by the Commission under Title III of the Communications Act. Fees will not be applied to space stations operated by international organizations subject to the International Organizations Immunities Act, 22 U.S.C. Section 288 et seq.” House and Senate Reports, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 102 H. Rpt. 207, at 33 (Sept. 17, 1991). The language of the 1991 House and Senate Report was incorporated by reference in the Conference Report accompanying the 1993 Budget Reconciliation Act, which included the regulatory fee program. See Conference Report H. Rept. No. 213, 103d Cong., 1st Sess. 499 (1993). The 1991 language related to a comparable bill that passed the House in 1991 but was not passed into law. *See* PanAmSat Corp. v. FCC, 198 F.3d 890, 895 (D.C. Cir. 1999). [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
93. INTELSAT and INMARSAT, however, were fully privatized and now operate as commercial enterprises INTELSAT became a private company in 2001, Intelsat, Ltd., after 37 years as an International Governmental Organization, it has corporate headquarters are in Luxembourg and the United States, and a fleet of more than 50 satellites.  *See Application of Intelsat LLC for Authority to Operate, and to Further Construct, Launch, and Operate C-band and Ku-band Satellites that Form a Global Communications System in Geostationary Orbit,* Memorandum Opinion, Order and Authorization, 15 FCC Rcd 15460, *recon. denied*, 15 FCC Rcd 25234 (2000), *further proceedings*, 16 FCC Rcd 12280 (2001). INMARSAT, now Inmarsat, Inc., is headquartered in London, England, has offices in over 40 countries, and owns and operates 13 satellites. *See Comsat Corporation et al.*, Memorandum Opinion, Order and Authorization, 16 FCC Rcd 21661 (2001); *Inmarsat Group Holdings Limited Petition for Declaratory Ruling Pursuant to Section 621(5)(F) of the ORBIT Act*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 20 FCC Rcd 11366 (2005). [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
94. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4983, para. 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
95. *Id*. at 4982-4983, paras. 14-16 (explaining the history of surrounding the Commission’s adoption in 1997 of a framework under which to consider requests for access by non-U.S. licensed satellites into the United States known as *DISCO II* with many granular details described in note 46, 47, and 49). Under the *DISCO II* process, requests for market access include all the same information as operators seeking a Commission license and also information addressing whether operators are licensed by WTO member nations, with respect to covered services, and if not sufficient information to determine whether the ECO-SAT analysis is satisfied. *Amendment of the Commission's Regulatory Policies to Allow Non–U.S. Licensed Space Stations to Provide Domestic and International Satellite Service in the United States*, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 24094 (1997) (*DISCO II*). [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
96. Kineis Comments at 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
97. *See, e.g.,* 47 CFR 1.429(b) (requirement to explain why arguments on reconsideration could not have been raised previously). We also note that Kineis has joined with other parties in filing a petition for judicial review of the *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
98. Kineis Comments at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
99. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4977-4978, paras. 2-3; 47 U.S.C. §§ 159(a) (“shall assess and collect regulatory fees”), 159(b) (“Commission shall assess and collect regulatory fees at such rates as the Commission shall establish in a schedule of regulatory fees that will result in the collection, in each fiscal year, of an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amounts described in subsection (a) with respect to such fiscal year.”); *see also* 47 U.S.C. § 156(b). [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
100. 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
101. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4983-4986, paras 17, 19, 20, & 21. Space X Comments at 2-3 (noting that in other proceedings, the non-U.S. operators stress the similarities between grants of market access and Commission space-station licenses). We also address this point below wherein we discuss the rationale for assessing the same fee on market access grants as space station licenses. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
102. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4988, para. 26. In discussion of the benefit conferred on regulatory fee payors, it is important to note that the benefit in this context is measured in FTE time, the burden imposed on the FCC in order to exercising its statutory responsibilities. *FY 2007 Report and Order*, 22 FCC Rcd at 15719-15720, para. 19. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
103. 47 U.S.C. §§ 156 (a) (b) (authorizes appropriations to carry out the functions of the Commission to be derived from fees authorized by section 159); 159(a)(“Commission shall assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out the activities described in section 156(a) of this title only to the extent, and in the total amounts, provided for in Appropriations Acts.”); 159(b) (“The Commission shall assess and collect regulatory fees at such rates as the Commission shall establish in a schedule of regulatory fees that will result in the collection, in each fiscal year, of an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amounts described in subsection (a) with respect to such fiscal year.”); FY 2020 Appropriation (providing a salaries and expenses appropriation and further providing “…, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at $0:”). [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
104. Kineis Comments at 3 (citing *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12352-53, para. 6 & n.10 (2013)). [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
105. The request for U.S. market access requires the submission and review of the same legal and technical information for the non-U.S. licensed space station as would be required in a license application for that space station. 47 CFR § 25.137; *DISCO II*. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
106. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4982-4985, at paras. 14-18. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
107. Eutelsat Comments at 7; Myriota Comments at 8; Kineis Reply at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
108. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4985, para. 19 & note 67. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
109. *Id.* at 4986, para. 21. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
110. *Id.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
111. Eutelsat Comments at 7; Myriota Comments at 8; Kineis Reply at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
112. Eutelsat Comments at 11; Myriota Reply at 6-7. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
113. Eutelsat Comments at 11-12; Myriota Reply at 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
114. Eutelsat Comments at 10; Myriota Comments at 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
115. SpaceX Reply at 2-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
116. *Id.* at 2-3 (citing the C-Band Alliance Comments in GN Docket No. 18-122, filed July 3, 2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
117. *Id.* at 3-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
118. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8212-13, para. 63 (citing *Mitigation of Orbital Debris in the New Space Age*, IB Docket No. 18-313, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order on Reconsideration, 33 FCC Rcd 11352 (2018) (*Orbital Debris NPRM*); *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Non-Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed-Satellite Service*, IB Docket No. 18-315, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11416 (2018) (*ESIM NPRM*); *Amendment of the Commission’s Policies and Rules for Processing Applications in the Direct Broadcast Satellite Service*, IB Docket No. 06-160, Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11303 (2018); *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service*, IB Docket No 17-95, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 9327 (2018); *Further Streamlining Part 25 Rules Governing Satellite Services*, IB Docket No. 18-314, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11502 (2018) (*Part 25 Further Streamlining NPRM*); *Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites*, IB Docket No. 18-86, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking 33 FCC Rcd 4152 (2018); *Update to Parts 2 and 25 Concerning Non-Geostationary, Fixed-Satellite Service Systems and Related Matters*, IB Docket No. 16-408, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7809 (2017); *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed-Satellite Service*, IB Docket No. 17-95, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 4239 (2017). [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
119. Market access recipients filed comments in nearly all of the Commission’s recent satellite rulemaking proceedings. *See, e.g*., Comments of WorldVu Satellites Limited d/b/a OneWeb, SES Americom and Eutelsat in *Orbital Debris NPRM*, (filings made Apr. 5, 2019); *ESIM NPRM* (filings made Feb. 11, 2019) and *Part 25 Further Streamlining NPRM* (filings made Mar. 18, 2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
120. Kineis Comments at 3-5; Eutelsat Comments at 9-10. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
121. *See generally* 47 CFR §§ 25.117, 25.137. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
122. Kineis Comments at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
123. Eutelsat Comments at 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
124. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4990, para. 30. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
125. *See* AWS Comments at 3; Astranis Reply at 6-7. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
126. Astranis Reply at 6-7. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
127. *Id.* at 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
128. AWS Comments at 3. Alternatively, AWS suggests that we assess a nominal fee for NGSO systems with five or fewer U.S. licensed earth stations for TT&C and non-domestic data downlink purposes. AWS Comments at 6. We are seeking comment on this proposal in the attached Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
129. Astranis Reply at 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
130. SES Comments at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
131. *Id*. at 2-3. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
132. Astranis Reply at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
133. *Id.* at 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
134. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
135. Telesat Replys at 2-3. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
136. *Id.* at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
137. *2020 Regulatory Fee Reform Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4993-4995, paras. 40-45. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
138. Kineis Comments at 5-10; Myriota Comments at 4-7 & Reply at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
139. Planet Comments at 2; SpaceX Reply at 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
140. Eutelsat Comments at 16; SES Comments at 4; SpaceX Reply at 7-8. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
141. Kineis Comments at 5-10; Myriota Comments at 4-7 & Reply at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
142. Myriota Reply at 7-9. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
143. *Id.* at 4, 8. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
144. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7068, para. 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
145. ITSP, regulated by the Wireline Competition Bureau, includes interexchange carriers (IXCs), incumbent local exchange carriers (LECs), toll resellers, Voice over Internet Providers (VoIP), and other service providers, all of which involve different degrees of regulatory oversight. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
146. *See Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 22 FCC Rcd 15712, 15719, para. 19 (2007) (*FY 2007 Report and Order*). [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
147. *FY 2013 Report and* Order, 28 FCC Rcd at 12362, para. 32. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
148. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2016*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 31 FCC Rcd 5757, para. 9 & n.41 (2016) (*FY 2016 NPRM*); *FY 2015 NPRM*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5369, para. 33. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
149. Kineis Comments at 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
150. SpaceX Reply at 6-7. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
151. Planet Comments at 2; SpaceX Reply at 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
152. SpaceX Reply at 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
153. 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
154. *See, e.g*., *Mitigation of Orbital Debris in the New Space Age*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4156 (2020); *Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate the Use of Earth Stations in Motion Communicating with Geostationary Orbit Space Stations in Frequency Bands Allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service and Facilitating the Communications of Earth Stations in Motion with Non-Geostationary Orbit Space Stations*, Second Report and Order, Report and Order, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 5137 (2020); *Kuiper Systems, LLC Application for Authority to Deploy and Operate a Ka-Band Non-Geostationary Satellite Orbit System*, Order and Authorization, FCC 20-102, 2020 WL 4436490 (July 30, 2020); *ViaSat, Inc. Petition for Declaratory Ruling Granting Access for a Non-U.S.-Licensed Non-Geostationary Orbit Satellite Network*, Order and Declaratory Ruling, 35 FCC Rcd 4324 (2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
155. 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
156. Eutelsat Comments at 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
157. SES Comments at 4; SpaceX Reply at 7-8. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
158. Telesat Reply at 3-4. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
159. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4998-5002, paras. 59-65. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
160. *Id.* at 4992, para. 36. Previously, we had determined that 6.9 FTEs were allocated to IBCs. The total number of direct FTEs in the International Bureau is 28. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
161. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31 of the previous year in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. Active circuits include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
162. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208, 4214-17, paras. 13-22 (2009) (*Submarine Cable Order*). The Commission did not change the methodology of assessing regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite facilities on a per bearer circuit basis and did not change the 87.6/12.4 apportionment. *Id.* at 4223, para. 20. [↑](#footnote-ref-164)
163. *Submarine Cable Order,* 24 FCC Rcd at 4212-13, paras. 8-9. [↑](#footnote-ref-165)
164. Initially, this fee category was for common carrier IBCs. The Commission added non-common carrier satellite IBCs to this regulatory fee category in 1997. *See FY 1997 Report and Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 17189, para. 71. More recently, the Commission added non-common carrier terrestrial IBCs to this regulatory fee category in 2017. *See FY 2017*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7071-72, paras. 34-35. [↑](#footnote-ref-166)
165. *See FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8203-04, paras. 37, 40. [↑](#footnote-ref-167)
166. *See, e.g., FY 2015 Report and Order,* 30 RCC Rcd 10268, 10273, para. 12 (“The International Bureau’s regulatory activity concerning submarine cable includes licensing, reviewing the Circuit Capacity Reports and filed quarterly reports. In addition, all International Bureau services provided to common carriers using the submarine cable circuits, such as benchmarks enforcement, protection from anticompetitive actions by foreign carriers, foreign ownership rulings (Petitions for Declaratory Rulings, or PDRs), section 214 authorizations, and bilateral and multilateral negotiations and representation of U.S. interests at international organizations, are all provided by the International Bureau on behalf of the common carriers using submarine cable circuits.”) (Footnotes omitted). [↑](#footnote-ref-168)
167. Section 6002(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. *See* Pub. L. No. 103–66, Title VI, § 6002(a), 107 Stat. 397 (approved Aug. 10, 1993). [↑](#footnote-ref-169)
168. *Submarine Cable Order¸* 24 FCC Rcd 4208. The Commission established five tiers for the assessment of fees on submarine cable systems. *Id.* at 4214-15, para. 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-170)
169. *FY 2018 Report and Order,* 33 FCC Rcd 8501, para. 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-171)
170. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4992, para. 36. [↑](#footnote-ref-172)
171. *Id*. at 4992, 4999, paras. 37, 61. One exception is the work in the Telecommunications and Analysis Division on foreign ownership issues under section 310 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. § 310, which benefits domestic common carrier wireless providers by facilitating foreign investment in wireless carriers. The work of those FTEs is not included in the eight FTEs allocated to IBCs. [↑](#footnote-ref-173)
172. *Id.* at 4999-5000, para. 61. [↑](#footnote-ref-174)
173. CenturyLink Reply at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-175)
174. PC Landing Comments at 2,4; NASCA Comments at 6; Submarine Cable Coalition Comments at 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-176)
175. Submarine Cable Coalition Comments at 3-8 & Reply at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-177)
176. *See FY 2020 NPRM,* 35 FCC Rcd at 5000, para. 61 (citing FY *2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8205, para. 43). [↑](#footnote-ref-178)
177. CenturyLink Reply at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-179)
178. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-180)
179. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4992, para. 37. [↑](#footnote-ref-181)
180. NASCA Comments at 8-9 (citing *FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd 10767, 10772, para. 11, stating that only two FTEs in the International Bureau work on submarine cable issues). [↑](#footnote-ref-182)
181. *FY 2015 Report and Order,* 30 FCC Rcd at 10273, para. 12 (“Upon this further analysis, we conclude that our previous estimate of two FTEs working on IBC issues, discussed in *FY 2014 Report and Order*, did not take these issues into account” of all of the services provided to international carriers using submarine cables.). [↑](#footnote-ref-183)
182. NASCA Comments at 8. [↑](#footnote-ref-184)
183. Submarine Cable Coalition Comments at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-185)
184. CenturyLink Reply at 4. CenturyLink notes that other measures of benefits may also be reasonable. *Id.* at 3-4. [↑](#footnote-ref-186)
185. *Id.* at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-187)
186. NASCA Comments at 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-188)
187. *Submarine Cable Order*, 24 FCC Rcd at 4212, para. 6. The Commission found the Consensus Proposal to be competitively neutral because it treats common carrier and non-common carrier submarine cables identically. *Id.* at 4213, para. 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-189)
188. The Commission added non-common carrier satellite IBCs to this regulatory fee category in 1997. *See FY 1997 Report and Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 17189, para. 71. In 2017, the Commission added non-common carrier terrestrial IBCs. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7071-72, paras. 34-35. [↑](#footnote-ref-190)
189. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5000, para. 62. [↑](#footnote-ref-191)
190. *Submarine Cable Order*, 24 FCC Rcd at 4212, para 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-192)
191. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5000, para. 62. [↑](#footnote-ref-193)
192. CenturyLink Comments at 1-2; CenturyLink Reply at 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-194)
193. SIA Comments at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-195)
194. *FY 2020 NPRM*,35 FCC Rcd at 5000-5001, para. 63. [↑](#footnote-ref-196)
195. CenturyLink Comments at 8-10; SES Comments at 5; SIA Comments at 4-5; AT&T Reply at 1-3. [↑](#footnote-ref-197)
196. SES Comments at 5; SIA Comments at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-198)
197. AT&T Reply at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-199)
198. SES Comments at 5; SIA Comments at 2-4. [↑](#footnote-ref-200)
199. SES Comments at 5; SIA Comments at 4-5. [↑](#footnote-ref-201)
200. SIA Comments at 5-6. [↑](#footnote-ref-202)
201. CenturyLink Comments at 8-10. [↑](#footnote-ref-203)
202. CenturyLink Comments at 8; CenturyLink Reply at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-204)
203. CenturyLink Reply at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-205)
204. *FY 2020 NPRM,* 35 FCC Rcd at 5001, para. 63 (“As an alternative, we seek comment on maintaining the current fee structure for international bearer circuits and having the fees for submarine cable based on the proposed tier structure and assessing fees for terrestrial and satellite capacity at $41 per Gbps circuits.”). [↑](#footnote-ref-206)
205. NASCA Comments at 6-7. [↑](#footnote-ref-207)
206. *FY 2019 Report and Order,* 34 FCC Rcd at 8205-06, para. 44. [↑](#footnote-ref-208)
207. *Submarine Cable Order,* 24 FCC Rcd at 4215, para. 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-209)
208. *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8516, Appendix C. [↑](#footnote-ref-210)
209. CenturyLink Comments at 3-6; CenturyLink Reply at 2. CenturyLink also states that the top tier for submarine cable should be 10 Tbps, not 6.5 Tbps, with revised lower tiers. CenturyLink Comments at 7. Letter from Joseph C. Cavender, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, Federal Regulatory Affairs, CenturyLink, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (July 24, 2020) (CenturyLink and NASCA Ex Parte). [↑](#footnote-ref-211)
210. NASCA Comments at 3-4. We note that the number of submarine cables subject to FY 2020 fees is 52 as of October 1, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-212)
211. NASCA Comments at 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-213)
212. *Id.* at 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-214)
213. *See* CenturyLink and NASCA Ex Parte; Letter from Andrew D. Lipman, Ulises R. Pin, and Joshua M. Bobeck, counsel for the Submarine Cable Coalition, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (July 23, 2020) (Submarine Cable Coalition Ex Parte). [↑](#footnote-ref-215)
214. Submarine Cable Coalition Reply at 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-216)
215. *Id.* at 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-217)
216. 47 U.S.C.§ 159(a),(b),(d); FY 2020 Appropriation. [↑](#footnote-ref-218)
217. NASCA Comments at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-219)
218. *Id.*. [↑](#footnote-ref-220)
219. *Id.*; Submarine Cable Coalition Comments at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-221)
220. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 5000, paras. 62-63. We note that the description of the fee calculation for submarine cable systems stated that “[r]egulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2019.” *Id.* at 5007, para. 80. We regret any confusion caused by the inadvertent use of “active or lit capacity” in the *FY 2020 NPRM*. [↑](#footnote-ref-222)
221. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8204-05, para. 41. [↑](#footnote-ref-223)
222. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-224)
223. The submarine cable industry also uses the term “lit capacity” for measuring the capacity available for use on submarine cables. *See* [*https://www2.telegeography.com/submarine-cable-faqs-frequently-asked-questions*](https://www2.telegeography.com/submarine-cable-faqs-frequently-asked-questions)(statingthat there are two principal ways of measuring a cable’s capacity: (1) Potential capacity; and (2) Lit capacity). [↑](#footnote-ref-225)
224. *See* SBA Comments, NAB Comments, Redrock Comments, Mentor Comments, NJBA Comments, Morton Comments, CBA, et al. Comments, Dish and AT& T Comments, Myriota Comments, and OneWeb Comments. [↑](#footnote-ref-226)
225. SBA Comments at 3, 6; NBA Comments at 3; Redrock Comments at 2; Mentor Comments at 2; NJBA Comments at 2, 5; Morton Comments at 1-2; CBA Comments at 1-2. [↑](#footnote-ref-227)
226. Morton Comments at 2; CBA Comments at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-228)
227. Mentor Comments at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-229)
228. CBA Comments at 2 (suggesting that the Commission “relax and/or expand” the standards for broadcasters to obtain financial hardship waivers of their regulatory fee obligations”); Morton Comments at 2 (relax or expand the standards applied for stations seeking a waiver or deferral of the fees incurred.”); SBA Comments at 5 (“[T]he FCC should grant waivers of the fees due for any month(s) a broadcaster was off the air, in recognition of the fact that a silent station cannot earn the advertising revenues with which to pay its regulatory fees.”). [↑](#footnote-ref-230)
229. Mentor Comments at 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-231)
230. SBA Comments at 19. [↑](#footnote-ref-232)
231. CBA Comments at 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-233)
232. Myriota Comments at 10; OneWeb Comments at 2 (encouraging the Commission to consider different extended payment terms, including a six-month deferral for lump sum payment, and nominal interest rates.); NAB Comments at 9 (“[T]he Commission should liberally exercise its authority to provide broadcasters extended payment terms . . . [of] at least six to nine months. and additional time . . . [for] stations demonstrating more severe hardship.”); CBA Comments at 6 (arguing that the required financial documentation, down payment and administrative costs are unreasonable). [↑](#footnote-ref-234)
233. With this temporary waiver, parties seeking alternative or multiple requests for relief may do so in the form of one consolidated filing, or may instead file separate pleadings in accordance with section 1.1166(a) of our rules. [↑](#footnote-ref-235)
234. 31 U.S.C. § 3717(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-236)
235. 47 CFR §1.1910. [↑](#footnote-ref-237)
236. 47 U.S.C. §§ 159(e). [↑](#footnote-ref-238)
237. 47 U.S.C. §§ 159(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-239)
238. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-240)
239. 47 U.S.C. § 159(b) (“The Commission shall assess and collect regulatory fees at such rates as the Commission shall establish in a schedule of regulatory fees that will result in the collection, in each fiscal year, of an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amounts described in subsection (a) with respect to such fiscal year.”) [↑](#footnote-ref-241)
240. 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d). [↑](#footnote-ref-242)
241. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, para. 50. [↑](#footnote-ref-243)
242. 47 CFR § 1.1914. This standard by its own terms is an easier one to meet than the waiver standard. In 2019, the Commission explained that the application of our waiver authority remained unchanged since 1994 and is an essential aspect of the Commission’s satisfaction of its statutory duty. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, paras. 49-50. [↑](#footnote-ref-244)
243. Kineis Comments at 8. Kineis also observes that in 1999 the Commission stated that establishing distinct fees for different types of NGSO networks “may warrant consideration.” Kineis Reply at 3 (quoting *FY 1999 Report and Order*, 14 FCC Rcd at 9885, para. 46); Myriota Reply Comments at 2 (same). Kineis contends that the issue of using multiple fee categories for different types of NGSO networks is ripe for renewed consideration now that the Commission has adopted the small satellite class of NGSO satellite networks. Kineis Reply at 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-245)
244. Kineis Comments at 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-246)
245. *Id.* at 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-247)
246. Eutelsat Comments at 12-13. [↑](#footnote-ref-248)
247. *Id.* at 13-14. [↑](#footnote-ref-249)
248. *Id.*at 14. [↑](#footnote-ref-250)
249. Myriota Comments at 5 & Reply at 5-6. [↑](#footnote-ref-251)
250. Myriota Comments at 5 & Reply at 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-252)
251. Myriota Comments at 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-253)
252. *Id.*. [↑](#footnote-ref-254)
253. *Id.*at 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-255)
254. AWS Comments at 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-256)
255. *Id.*. [↑](#footnote-ref-257)
256. *See FY 2012 NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8464-65, paras. 14-16. The concept of administrability includes the difficulty in collecting regulatory fees under a system that could have unpredictable dramatic shifts in assessed fees in certain categories from year to year. [↑](#footnote-ref-258)
257. *See, e.g.*, *Spire Global Application for an NGSO EESS license*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20151123-00078 (filed Nov. 23, 2015), granted in part and deferred in part Mar. 18, 2016, granted in part and deferred in part June 16, 2016, granted in part and deferred in part Oct. 14, 2016, amended Nov. 14, 2016, granted in part and deferred in part Apr. 7, 2017, granted in part and deferred in part May 18, 2017, amended Jan. 2, 2018, granted in part and deferred in part July 13, 2018, granted in part and deferred in part Nov. 29, 2018, modification application pending in IBFS File No. SAT-MOD-20200603-00065. [↑](#footnote-ref-259)
258. 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 Fiscal Service rules. An amount owed that exceeds the Fiscal Service maximum dollar amount, $24,999.99, 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 Fiscal Service maximum dollar amount may not be split into two or more transactions over multiple days by using one or more cards. [↑](#footnote-ref-260)
259. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-10-06, Open Government Directive, Dec. 8, 2009; *see also* <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/06/13/executive-order-13576-delivering-efficient-effective-and-accountable-gov>. [↑](#footnote-ref-261)
260. *See* U.S. Department of the Treasury, Open Government Plan 2.1, Sept. 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-262)
261. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10282-83, para. 35. *See* 47 CFR § 1.1158. [↑](#footnote-ref-263)
262. In accordance with U.S. Treasury Financial Manual, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7045—Limitations on Card Collection Transactions., the amount that may be charged on a credit card for transactions with federal agencies has been reduced to $24,999.99. [↑](#footnote-ref-264)
263. In accordance with U.S. Treasury Financial Manual Announcement No. A-2012-02, the maximum dollar-value limit for debit card transactions is eliminated. Only Visa and MasterCard branded debit cards are accepted by Pay.gov. For a list of acceptable credit cards, debit cards, and digital wallets, *see* https://www.pay.gov/WebHelp/HTML/payments\_what.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-265)
264. Audio bridging services are toll teleconferencing services. [↑](#footnote-ref-266)
265. 47 CFR § 52.103. [↑](#footnote-ref-267)
266. Cable television system operators should compute their number of basic subscribers as follows: Number of single family dwellings + number of individual households in multiple dwelling unit (apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks, etc.) paying at the basic subscriber rate + bulk rate customers + courtesy and free service. Note: Bulk-Rate Customers = Total annual bulk-rate charge divided by basic annual subscription rate for individual households. Operators may base their count on “a typical day in the last full week” of December 2019, rather than on a count as of December 31, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-268)
267. We encourage terrestrial and satellite service providers to seek guidance from the International Bureau’s Telecommunications and Analysis Division to verify their particular IBC reporting processes to ensure that their calculation methods comply with our rules. [↑](#footnote-ref-269)
268. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2005*, Report and Order, 20 FCC Rcd 12259, 12264, paras. 38-44 (2005). [↑](#footnote-ref-270)
269. In the supporting documentation, the provider will need to state a reason for the change, such as a purchase or sale of a subsidiary, the date of the transaction, and any other pertinent information that will help to justify a reason for the change. [↑](#footnote-ref-271)
270. 47 U.S.C. § 159A(c)(1). [↑](#footnote-ref-272)
271. Section 9A(c)(2) provides that “section 3717 shall not otherwise apply to such a fee or penalty.” [↑](#footnote-ref-273)
272. *See FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8502-8503, paras. 16-17 (adopting this amendment to section 1.1940 of our rules to conform to the RAY BAUM’S Act). [↑](#footnote-ref-274)
273. 31 U.S.C. §§ 3701 *et seq.*; 31 CFR §§ 901 *et seq.*; 47 CFR §§ 1.1901 *et seq*. [↑](#footnote-ref-275)
274. *See* 47 CFR § 1.1910. [↑](#footnote-ref-276)
275. 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(3); 47 CFR § 1.1164(f). [↑](#footnote-ref-277)
276. 47 CFR § 1.1164(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-278)
277. *See, e.g.*, *Cortaro Broadcasting Corp.,* Order to Pay or Show Cause*,* 32 FCC Rcd 9336 (MB 2017). [↑](#footnote-ref-279)
278. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, *see* 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996). The SBREFA was enacted as Title II of the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 (CWAAA). [↑](#footnote-ref-280)
279. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, *see* 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996). The SBREFA was enacted as Title II of the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 (CWAAA). [↑](#footnote-ref-281)
280. *See* *Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings*, 63 FR 24121 (1998). [↑](#footnote-ref-282)
281. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FCC has closed its current hand-delivery filing location at FCC Headquarters.  We encourage outside parties to take full advantage of the Commission’s electronic filing system.  Any party that is unable to meet the filing deadline due to the building closure may request a waiver of the comment or reply comment deadline, to the extent permitted by law.*FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Filing*,Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 2788 (MD 2020), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-hand-delivery-policy>.  [↑](#footnote-ref-283)
282. 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612 has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996). [↑](#footnote-ref-284)
283. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976 (2020) (*Notice*). [↑](#footnote-ref-285)
284. 5 U.S.C. § 604. [↑](#footnote-ref-286)
285. 47 U.S.C. § 159. [↑](#footnote-ref-287)
286. 47 U.S.C. § 159(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-288)
287. 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3). [↑](#footnote-ref-289)
288. 5 U.S.C. § 601(6). [↑](#footnote-ref-290)
289. 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small-business concern” in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register.” [↑](#footnote-ref-291)
290. 15 U.S.C. § 632. [↑](#footnote-ref-292)
291. *See* SBA, Office of Advocacy, “Frequently Asked Questions,” <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/SB-FAQ-2016_WEB.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-293)
292. <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>. [↑](#footnote-ref-294)
293. *See* 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 517110. [↑](#footnote-ref-295)
294. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-296)
295. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110. [↑](#footnote-ref-297)
296. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-298)
297. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110. [↑](#footnote-ref-299)
298. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-300)
299. *See Trends in Telephone Service*, Federal Communications Commission, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division at Table 5.3 (Sept. 2010) (*Trends in Telephone Service*). [↑](#footnote-ref-301)
300. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-302)
301. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110. [↑](#footnote-ref-303)
302. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-304)
303. *See Trends in Telephone Service,* at tbl. 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-305)
304. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-306)
305. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-307)
306. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-308)
307. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-309)
308. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110. [↑](#footnote-ref-310)
309. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-311)
310. *See Trends in Telephone Service,* at tbl. 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-312)
311. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-313)
312. <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssd/naics/naicsrch>. [↑](#footnote-ref-314)
313. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911. [↑](#footnote-ref-315)
314. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-316)
315. *See Trends in Telephone Service,* at tbl. 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-317)
316. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-318)
317. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911. [↑](#footnote-ref-319)
318. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-320)
319. *See Trends in Telephone Service,* at tbl. 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-321)
320. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-322)
321. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911. [↑](#footnote-ref-323)
322. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-324)
323. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-325)
324. *Trends in Telephone Service* at tbl. 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-326)
325. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-327)
326. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110. [↑](#footnote-ref-328)
327. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-329)
328. *Trends in Telephone Service* at tbl. 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-330)
329. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-331)
330. NAICS code 517210. *See* <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssd/naics/naiscsrch>. [↑](#footnote-ref-332)
331. *Trends in Telephone Service* at tbl. 5.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-333)
332. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-334)
333. U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS code Economic Census Definitions, <http://www.census.gov.cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>. [↑](#footnote-ref-335)
334. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 515120. [↑](#footnote-ref-336)
335. *See* *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of March 31, 2017,” April 11, 2017; <https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-344256A1.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-337)
336. We recognize that BIA’s estimate differs slightly from the FCC total. [↑](#footnote-ref-338)
337. “[Business concerns] are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.” 13 CFR § 21.103(a)(1). [↑](#footnote-ref-339)
338. *See* *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of March 31, 2017,” April 11, 2017; <https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-344256A1.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-340)
339. *See generally* 5 U.S.C. §§ 601(4), (6). [↑](#footnote-ref-341)
340. *See* *FCC News Release*, “Broadcast Station Totals as of March 31, 2017,” April 11, 2017; <https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-344256A1.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-342)
341. https://www.census.gov.cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch. [↑](#footnote-ref-343)
342. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 515112. [↑](#footnote-ref-344)
343. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ5&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ5&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-345)
344. “Concerns and entities are affiliates of each other when one controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. It does not matter whether control is exercised, so long as the power to control exists.” 13 CFR § 121.103(a)(1) (an SBA regulation). [↑](#footnote-ref-346)
345. 13 CFR § 121.102(b) (an SBA regulation). [↑](#footnote-ref-347)
346. https://www.census.gov.cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch. [↑](#footnote-ref-348)
347. <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US-51SSSZ5&prodType=Table>. [↑](#footnote-ref-349)
348. 47 CFR § 76.901(e). [↑](#footnote-ref-350)
349. As of July 5, 2018, there were 4,160 active cable systems in the Commission’s Cable Operations and Licensing Systems (COALS) database. [↑](#footnote-ref-351)
350. *See* <https://www.snl.com/web/client?auth=inherit#industry/topCableMSOs> (last visited July 18, 2017). [↑](#footnote-ref-352)
351. 47 CFR § 76.901(c) [↑](#footnote-ref-353)
352. *See* footnote 2, *supra*. [↑](#footnote-ref-354)
353. 47 CFR § 76.901 (f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-355)
354. *See* NCTA Industry Data, Cable’s Customer Base, available at <https://www.ncta.com/industry-data> (last visited July 6, 2017). [↑](#footnote-ref-356)
355. 47 CFR § 76.901(f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-357)
356. *See* <https://www.snl.com/web/client?auth=inherit#industry/topCableMSOs> (last visited July 18, 2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-358)
357. The Commission does receive such information on a case-by-case basis if a cable operator appeals a local franchise authority's finding that the operator does not qualify as a small cable operator pursuant to section 76.901(f) of the Commission’s rules. *See* 47 CFR § 76.901(f). [↑](#footnote-ref-359)
358. <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>. [↑](#footnote-ref-360)
359. NAICS code 517110; 13 CFR § 121.201. [↑](#footnote-ref-361)
360. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jasf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jasf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid+ECN_2012_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table)

     [pid+ECN\_2012\_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jasf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid+ECN_2012_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-362)
361. <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssssd/naics/naicsrch>. [↑](#footnote-ref-363)
362. 13 CFR § 121.201; NAICS code 517919. [↑](#footnote-ref-364)
363. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ4&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-365)
364. *See* 47 CFR § 52.101(b) [↑](#footnote-ref-366)
365. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110 [↑](#footnote-ref-367)
366. 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517210. [↑](#footnote-ref-368)
367. http://www.census,gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch. [↑](#footnote-ref-369)
368. 13 CFR § 120,201, NAICS code 517110. [↑](#footnote-ref-370)
369. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ4&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-371)
370. http://www.census,gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch. [↑](#footnote-ref-372)
371. 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 517120. [↑](#footnote-ref-373)
372. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ4&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-374)
373. 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890. [↑](#footnote-ref-375)
374. 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541618. [↑](#footnote-ref-376)
375. http://www.census,gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch. [↑](#footnote-ref-377)
376. 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890. [↑](#footnote-ref-378)
377. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ4&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-379)
378. http://www.census,gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch. [↑](#footnote-ref-380)
379. 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 514618. [↑](#footnote-ref-381)
380. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table)

     [pid=ECN\_2012\_US\_51SSSZ4&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-382)
381. The four NAICS code-based categories selected above to provide definitions for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs. Therefore, all RespOrgs, including those not identified specifically or individually, must comply with the rules adopted in the Regulatory Fees Report and Order associated with this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis. [↑](#footnote-ref-383)
382. Email from Jennifer Blanchard, Somos, July 1, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-384)
383. 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4). [↑](#footnote-ref-385)
384. 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612 has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996). [↑](#footnote-ref-386)
385. 5 U.S.C. § 603(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-387)
386. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-388)
387. 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i) and (j), 159, and 303(r). [↑](#footnote-ref-389)
388. 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3). [↑](#footnote-ref-390)
389. 5 U.S.C. § 601(6). [↑](#footnote-ref-391)
390. 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small-business concern” in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register.” [↑](#footnote-ref-392)
391. 15 U.S.C. § 632. [↑](#footnote-ref-393)
392. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6). [↑](#footnote-ref-394)
393. *See* SBA, Office of Advocacy, “Frequently Asked Questions, Question 1 – What is a small business?” <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/SB-FAQ-2016_WEB.pdf> (June 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-395)
394. *See* SBA, Office of Advocacy, “Frequently Asked Questions, Question 2- How many small businesses are there in the U.S.?” <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/SB-FAQ-2016_WEB.pdf> (June 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-396)
395. 5 U.S.C. § 601(4). [↑](#footnote-ref-397)
396. Data from the Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS) reporting on nonprofit organizations registered with the IRS was used to estimate the number of small organizations. Reports generated using the NCCS online database indicated that as of August 2016 there were 356,494 registered nonprofits with total revenues of less than $100,000. Of this number, 326,897 entities filed tax returns with 65,113 registered nonprofits reporting total revenues of $50,000 or less on the IRS Form 990-N for Small Exempt Organizations and 261,784 nonprofits reporting total revenues of $100,000 or less on some other version of the IRS Form 990 within 24 months of the August 2016 data release date.  *See* [http://nccs.urban.org/sites/all/nccs-archive/html//tablewiz/tw.php](http://nccs.urban.org/sites/all/nccs-archive/html/tablewiz/tw.php) where the report showing this data can be generated by selecting the following data fields: Report: “The Number and Finances of All Registered 501(c) Nonprofits”; Show: “Registered Nonprofits”; By: “Total Revenue Level (years 1995, Aug to 2016, Aug)”; and For: “2016, Aug” then selecting “Show Results.” [↑](#footnote-ref-398)
397. 5 U.S.C. § 601(5). [↑](#footnote-ref-399)
398. *See* 13 U.S.C. § 161. The Census of Government is conducted every five (5) years compiling data for years ending with “2” and “7”. *See also* Program Description Census of Government [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/affhelp/jsf/pages/metadata.xhtml?lang=en&type=program&id=program.en.COG#](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/affhelp/jsf/pages/metadata.xhtml?lang=en&type=program&id=program.en.COG) [↑](#footnote-ref-400)
399. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments, Local Governments by Type and State: 2012 - United States-States, <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG02.US01>. Local governmental jurisdictions are classified in two categories - General purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) and Special purpose governments (special districts and independent school districts). [↑](#footnote-ref-401)
400. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments, County Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2012 **-** United States-States. <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG06.US01>. There were 2,114 county governments with populations less than 50,000. [↑](#footnote-ref-402)
401. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments, Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2012 - United States – States. <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG07.US01>. There were 18,811 municipal and 16,207 town and township governments with populations less than 50,000. [↑](#footnote-ref-403)
402. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments, Elementary and Secondary School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2012 - United States-States. <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG11.US01>. There were 12,184 independent school districts with enrollment populations less than 50,000. [↑](#footnote-ref-404)
403. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments, Special District Governments by Function and State: 2012 - United States-States. <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG09.US01>. The U.S. Census Bureau data did not provide a population breakout for special district governments. [↑](#footnote-ref-405)
404. *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments, **C**ounty Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2012 - United States-States **-** <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG06.US01>; Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2012 - United States–States - <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG07.US01>; and Elementary and Secondary School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2012 - United States-States. <https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/COG/2012/ORG11.US01>. While U.S. Census Bureau data did not provide a population breakout for special district governments, if the population of less than 50,000 for this category of local government is consistent with the other types of local governments the majority of the 38, 266 special district governments have populations of less than 50,000. [↑](#footnote-ref-406)
405. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-407)
406. 47 U.S.C. § 158(d)(1)(A). [↑](#footnote-ref-408)
407. <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssssd/naics/naicsrch>. [↑](#footnote-ref-409)
408. 13 CFR § 121.201; NAICs code 517919. [↑](#footnote-ref-410)
409. [http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jasf/pages/productview.xhtml?](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jasf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid+ECN_2012_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table)

     [pid+ECN\_2012\_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices.jasf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid+ECN_2012_US.51SSSZ4&prodType=table). [↑](#footnote-ref-411)
410. 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4). [↑](#footnote-ref-412)
411. Note that “small fees” are collected in advance for the entire license term. Therefore, the annual fee amount shown in this table that is a small fee (categories 1 through 5) must be multiplied by the 5-or 10-year license term, as appropriate, to arrive at the total amount of regulatory fees owed. Also, application fees may apply as detailed in § 1.1102 of this chapter. [↑](#footnote-ref-413)
412. These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter. [↑](#footnote-ref-414)
413. These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter. [↑](#footnote-ref-415)