

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

In the Matter of)
Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for) MD Docket No. 20-105
Fiscal Year 2020)
Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for) MD Docket No. 19-105
Fiscal Year 2019)

REPORT AND ORDER AND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we follow through on our proposal in the *FY 2019 Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*¹ to level the playing field between domestic and foreign licensed space stations by assessing a regulatory fee on commercial space stations licensed by other administrations (non-U.S. licensed space stations) with United States market access, among other things. We also seek comment on the Commission's proposed regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2020. Specifically, we propose to collect \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2020,² pursuant to sections 9 and 9A of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Act or Communications Act), and the Commission's FY 2020 Appropriation.³

II. BACKGROUND

2. 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.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.⁵ Regulatory fees also cover the costs incurred in regulating entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (e.g., governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations)⁶ and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.⁷

3. 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."⁸ Since 2012, the Commission has assessed the allocation of full-time equivalents (FTE)⁹ 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

¹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8199 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*).

² Fiscal year 2020 started on October 1, 2019.

³ 47 U.S.C. § 159. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Public Law 116-93 (appropriating \$339,000,000.00 to the FCC for salaries and expenses and directing the FCC to assess and collect the same amount in offsetting collections) (FY 2020 Appropriation). Congress supplemented the FY 2020 salaries and expenses appropriation in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136 (March 27, 2020), Division B, entitled "Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations," Title V. Congress, however, did not direct the Commission to include the CARES supplemental funding in the offsetting collection of regulatory fees.

⁴ 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).

⁵ *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*).

⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e).

⁷ 47 CFR § 1.1166.

⁸ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁹ 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.

Bureau, and International Bureau) and then attributing all other FTEs to payor categories based on these core FTE allocations.¹⁰

4. As part of its annual regulatory fee rulemaking process, the Commission seeks comment to improve the regulatory fee methodology and has adopted significant regulatory fee reforms. Since 2013, the Commission has made numerous reforms to the regulatory fee schedule.¹¹ Last year we adopted several amendments to our rules¹² to conform them to the RAY BAUM'S Act of 2018.¹³ We also concluded that because the new section 9 closely aligns to how the Commission assessed and collected regulatory fees under the prior section 9, we would hew closely to our prior methodology in assessing regulatory fees under the RAY BAUM'S Act.¹⁴

5. In the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, we sought comment on proposals to amend our schedule of regulatory fees by adopting regulatory fees for non-U.S. licensed space stations with United States market access;¹⁵ revising the intra-bureau allocations in the International Bureau;¹⁶ and adjusting regulatory fees paid by certain broadcasters.¹⁷

III. REPORT AND ORDER

6. In this Report and Order, we level the playing field among space stations by assessing a regulatory fee on non-U.S. licensed space stations with United States market access and including those non-U.S. licensed space stations in the current regulatory fee categories for geostationary (GSO) and non-geostationary (NGSO) space stations. We impose this fee regardless of whether the non-U.S. licensed space station operator obtains the market access through a declaratory ruling or through an earth station applicant as a point of communication. We also take the related action of adding four FTEs into the satellite regulatory fee category to account for the work that benefits these new fee payors. We further adjust the FTE allocation for the international bearer circuit (IBC) category from 6.9 FTEs to eight FTEs to reflect direct FTE work in the International Bureau that benefits the fee payors in the IBC regulatory fee category. Finally, we decline to categorically lower regulatory fees for VHF stations to account for signal limitations.

¹⁰ *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*).

¹¹ For a summary of some of the Commission's regulatory fee reforms, see *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8191, para. 4 (2019).

¹² *Id.* at 8209-12, paras. 56-60.

¹³ The Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services Act of 2018, or the RAY BAUM'S Act of 2018, amended sections 8 and 9 and added section 9A to the Communications Act, effective October 1, 2018. See Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084, Division P – RAY BAUM'S Act of 2018, Title I, § 103 (2018); 47 U.S.C. §§ 159, 159A.

¹⁴ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 7.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 8212-14, paras. 63-66.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 8214, para. 67.

¹⁷ *Id.* at 8214-15, para. 68. In addition, the Commission sought comment on exempting licensees in the incubator program from regulatory fees for the term of the license. However, after the *FY 2019 Report and Order* was released, the Commission's order adopting the incubator program was vacated and remanded by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. *Prometheus Radio Project v. FCC*, 939 F.3d 567 (3d Cir. 2019), *petition for rehearing en banc denied*, 3d Cir. Nov. 20, 2019, *petition for cert. filed* Apr. 17, 2020. For that reason, we do not consider the issue of whether incubator program licensees should be exempt from regulatory fees at this time.

A. Assessing Regulatory Fees on Non-U.S. Licensed Space Stations with U.S. Market Access

7. The Commission currently assesses regulatory fees on GSO and NGSO space stations licensed by the Commission but does not assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations that have been granted market access to the United States.¹⁸ The issue of assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access has been raised several times previously. In the *FY 1999 Report and Order*, the Commission declined to adopt such a fee.¹⁹ In 2013 and again in 2014, the Commission sought comment on assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access,²⁰ but the Commission declined to adopt such a fee at the time because it might “raise[] significant issues regarding our authority to assess such a fee as well as the policy implications if other countries decided to follow our example.”²¹ The following year, the Commission observed that excluding non-U.S. licensed satellite operators from fees amounted to a subsidy of such operators by U.S. licensed satellite operators.²² The Commission thus concluded that the four FTEs working on market access petitions or other matters involving non-U.S. licensed space stations should be removed from the regulatory fee assessments for U.S. licensed space stations and considered indirect for regulatory fee purposes.²³

8. The issue of assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access has been raised several times since Congress originally adopted the statutory schedule of regulatory fees originally in 1993.²⁴ In exercising our Congressional mandate to collect regulatory fees each fiscal year, we proceed with careful consideration and make changes in our process only after fully developing the record. This may mean, as it did here, that the Commission considers the adoption of a new fee category or a change in categories multiple times and only proceeds with making a change when it develops sufficient basis for making the change. This meticulous approach to making changes

¹⁸ Under the Commission’s rules, a satellite licensed by an administration other than the United States may seek to communicate with satellite earth stations in the United States through a process called market access. 47 CFR § 25.137. Market access is either requested by the space station operator through a petition for declaratory ruling from the Commission that market access by the non-U.S. licensed space station is in the public interest, or through an application by a U.S. licensed earth station to communicate with the non-U.S. licensed space station. 47 CFR § 25.137(a). In either case, the Commission does not license the space station, but 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(b).

¹⁹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 1999*, Report and Order, 14 FCC Rcd 9868, 9883, para. 39 (1999) (*FY 1999 Report and Order*).

²⁰ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 6417, 6433-34, paras. 47-50 (2014) (*FY 2014 NPRM*); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 28 FCC Rcd 7790, 7809-810, paras. 47-49 (2013) (*FY 2013 NPRM*).

²¹ *Assessment and Collection for Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10781, para. 34 (*FY 2014 Report and Order*).

²² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24 (2015) (*FY 2015 Report and Order*).

²³ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24.

²⁴ Section 6002(a) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (hereinafter, “1993 Budget Act”). See Pub.L. No. 103–66, Title VI, § 6002(a), 107 Stat. 397 (approved August 10, 1993). Congress made subsequent minor amendments to the schedule.

moreover serves the goal of ensuring that our actions in assessing regulatory fees are fair, administrable, and sustainable.²⁵

9. In the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, the Commission again sought comment on assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access, noting that the International Bureau's policy, regulatory, international, user information, and enforcement activities all benefit non-U.S. licensed space stations that access the U.S. market.²⁶ Non-U.S. licensed space stations are monitored to ensure that their operators satisfy all conditions placed on their grant of U.S. market access, including space station implementation milestones and operational requirements, and are subject to enforcement action if the conditions are not met.²⁷ The Commission specifically sought comment on whether "we should or must assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations serving the United States under section 9, given that non-U.S. licensed space stations appear to benefit from the Commission's regulatory activities in much the same manner as U.S. licensed space stations."²⁸ The Commission noted that its initial decision in 1999 was premised on the Commission's understanding at the time that its authority reached only space station "licensees," i.e., those licensed under Title III. We observed that section 9 of Communications Act, as amended by the RAY BAUM'S Act, does not mention "licensees" but only the "number of units" in each payor category—and that the "unit" used for assessing satellite space station regulatory fees is "per operational station in geostationary orbit" or "per operational system in non-geostationary orbit," units that do not distinguish between the government issuing the license.²⁹ The Commission also sought comment on reallocating four International Bureau indirect FTEs as direct, if regulatory fees are adopted for non-U.S. licensed space stations.³⁰

10. We conclude that we can and should adopt regulatory fees for non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access. On the question of whether we may assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access, we start with the statutory text. 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."³¹ The Act specifically contemplates the subset of regulatees that must be exempted from regulatory fees in a section entitled "Parties to which fees are not applicable."³² Notably,

²⁵ See *FY 2012 NPRM* 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.

²⁶ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8212, para. 63.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.* at 8213, para. 64.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.* at 8214, para. 66.

³¹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

³² The statute exempts governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations are exempt from regulatory fees under section 9(e)(1). 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(1); 47 CFR § 1.1162. Moreover, we note that the exemption for noncommercial radio and television stations, which Congress added to the statute in the RAY BAUM'S Act, was a codification of an exemption that the Commission had previously established in its rules. See 47 CFR § 1.1162(e) (1994); also compare current section 9(e) with the now-deleted section 9(h). The Commission adopted the exemption based on its interpretation of the legislative history and Congressional direction. See *Implementation of Section 9 of the Communications Act*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 9 FCC Rcd 6957 at paras. 18-22 (explaining noncommercial broadcast exemption based on legislative history and wording of the statute) (1994); *Implementation of Section 9 of the Communications Act*, Report and Order, 9 FCC Rcd. 533 at paras 13, 20-21 (1994). In addition, Congress also codified in the RAY BAUM'S Act the Commission's *de minimis* rule through the adoption of new section 9(e)(2). See *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8206-07, paras. 46-47.

Congress did not include operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access in that list, and thus did not require the Commission to exempt them from an assessment of regulatory fees. Moreover, the Commission’s authority to waive regulatory fees is limited to specific instances and the Commission has consistently rejected consideration of waiving the regulatory fee for classes of regulatees.³³ Given the framework where the Commission has a mandate to collect fees from its regulatees, coupled with a limited list of exempt entities and narrow waiver authority, nothing in the text of the statute supports maintaining a blanket exception from regulatory fees for non-U.S. licensed space stations granted market access.

11. U.S. licensed operators agree, arguing that we have the authority to impose regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space station operators with market access because section 9 provides that the purpose of regulatory fees is to recover the costs of the Commission’s activities taking “into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”³⁴ Commenters contend that the use of the term “number of units” in the amended section 9(c)(1)(A), instead of “licensee,” broadens the language of the statute so that it appears to be applicable to both U.S. licensed and non-U.S. licensed space stations.³⁵ SpaceX contends that the Commission “must consider increases and decreases only in the ‘number of units’ of operational GSO satellites and NGSO systems regardless of licensing administration.”³⁶ Based on the plain language of statute—and the absence of any express limitation that we impose regulatory fees only on “licensees” or that we exempt non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access, we conclude that there is no statutory bar to adopting a new regulatory fee for non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access.

12. We dismiss the arguments of some commenters that focus on whether Congress intended to expand our authority by removing the word “licensees” in the amended section 9.³⁷ Telesat argues that “[t]he number of ‘units’ says nothing about which entities are subject to the Commission’s regulatory fee authority in the first instance.”³⁸ Inmarsat contends that “the plain language of RAY BAUM’S Act is not directed to the entities from which the Commission may collect fees, but the manner in which the Commission may adjust fees.”³⁹ Such arguments, however, are a double-edged sword because the word “licensees” in that sentence was the only textual hook (under prior law) that such advocates had for arguing that the Commission’s authority was limited to assessing fees on licensees. And so, although we tend to agree that this change *does not imply* a change in who could be assessed, we also find that the use of the word “licensee” *did not imply* that only licensees could be assessed. In other words, whether Congress intended to expand the reach of regulatory fees with this language is irrelevant. The question instead remains whether Congress precluded us from imposing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations that clearly benefit from market access to the United States and the activities of the Commission—and nothing in the language of the Act suggests Congress intended to preclude such regulatees from the ambit of regulatory fees.

³³ 47 CFR § 1.1166.

³⁴ U.S. Satellite Licensees Comments at 8 (quoting 47 U.S.C. § 159(d)). These joint commenters are EchoStar Satellite Services, LLC (EchoStar), Hughes Network Systems, LLC (Hughes), Intelsat License LLC (Intelsat), and Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (SpaceX).

³⁵ U.S. Satellite Licensees Comments at 8-9; SpaceX Comments at 4-7; SpaceX Reply Comments at 6.

³⁶ SpaceX Comments at 5.

³⁷ OneWeb Comments at 4-7; Telesat Canada (Telesat) Comments at 3-4 & Reply Comments at 9-10; Myriota Comments at 5-6; Eutelsat Comments at 5; Kepler Communications (Kepler) Reply Comments at 2-3; Inmarsat Reply Comments at 2-3.

³⁸ Telesat Comments at 10.

³⁹ Inmarsat Reply Comments at 3.

13. Absent any textual hook, commenters turn to the legislative history of section 9⁴⁰ and argue that the Commission has taken this position previously.⁴¹ Indeed, in the *FY 1999 Report and Order*, the Commission based its conclusion on legislative history from 1991.⁴² We find that it is appropriate to re-evaluate this conclusion at this time.

14. The legislative history referred to in the *FY 1999 Report and Order* and the *FY 1995 Report and Order* 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.”⁴³

15. To understand these committee reports, it is helpful to recognize that in 1991 there was a very different marketplace and regulatory environment than now exists in 2020. In 1991, U.S. licensed space stations operated as either domestic satellites (domsats)⁴⁴ or international systems (separate satellite systems).⁴⁵ Satellite services in the United States, however, were mainly provided by INTELSAT and INMARSAT, which were treaty-based international governmental organizations. Both were the product of a unique set of initiatives undertaken by the United States and other countries to develop the global communications satellite systems. As a result, they both benefited from a framework of protections based in statute,⁴⁶ treaty, and Commission policy that protected and preserved the status of each international governmental organization.

⁴⁰ Telesat Comments at 2; Eutelsat Comments at 4-5; Inmarsat Reply Comments at 2-3.

⁴¹ *FY 1999 Report and Order*, 14 FCC Rcd at 9883, para. 39; *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 1995*, Report and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 13512, 13550, para. 110 (1995) (*FY 1995 Report and Order*).

⁴² *FY 1999 Report and Order*, 14 FCC Rcd at 9883, para. 39; *FY 1995 Report and Order*, 10 FCC Rcd at 13550, para. 110.

⁴³ 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); see also *FY 1995 Report and Order* at 13550. 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). The Conference Report accompanying the 1993 Budget Reconciliation Act did not provide any statement on space station regulatory fees beyond incorporating by reference the language from 1991.

⁴⁴ *Domestic Communications Satellite Facilities*, 22 FCC 2d 86 (1970). The Commission’s Transborder Policy did permit the use of domsats for certain international services based on criteria set forth in a letter dated July 23, 1981 from then Under Secretary of State James L. Buckley to then FCC Chairman Mark Fowler (Buckley Letter). The Buckley Letter stated that domsats could be used for public international telecommunications with nearby countries where: (1) INTELSAT could not provide the service; or (2) it would be clearly uneconomical or impractical to provide the planned service over the INTELSAT system. See *Transborder Satellite Video Services*, 88 FCC2d 258 (1981); *Satellite Business Systems*, 88 FCC2d 195 (1981).

⁴⁵ *Establishment of Satellite Systems Providing International Communications*, 101 FCC2d 1046 (1985), recon. grtd, 61 R.R. 2d 649 (1986), further recon. grtd 1 FCC Rcd 439 (1986). The term “separate satellite system” refers to U.S. licensed international systems that are owned and operated separately from the INTELSAT global satellite system.

⁴⁶ The Communications Satellite Act of 1962 declared it U.S. policy to join with other countries to create a commercial, global communications satellite system. Pub. L. No. 87-624, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. (Aug. 31, 1962), 76 Stat. 419. Similarly, the International Maritime Satellite Telecommunications Act of 1978 declared it U.S. policy to provide for U.S. participation in INMARSAT in order to develop a global maritime satellite system that will meet the maritime commercial and safety needs of the United States and foreign countries. Pub. L. No. 95-564, 92 Stat.

(continued....)

16. In this context, the phrase “space stations operated by international organizations subject to the International Organizations Immunities Act, 22 U.S.C. Section 288 et seq.” used in the 1991 legislative history referred to INTELSAT and INMARSAT, which at that time were international governmental organizations formed as a result of international treaties and with explicit support by the United States through statutory and regulatory mechanisms.⁴⁷ This conclusion is borne out by the focus in the same legislative history on licenses issued directly by the FCC (as opposed to indirect regulation of provision of INTELSAT and INMARSAT services through licenses issued to COMSAT) and on the International Organization Immunities Act, which provides certain exemptions, immunities, and privileges to international organizations and their employees, such as exemption from custom duties and internal-revenue taxes,⁴⁸ and which applied to both INTELSAT and INMARSAT as international governmental organizations. Further, it was not until 1997 that the Commission adopted a formal process for granting market access to non-U.S. licensed space stations.⁴⁹

17. Today, there are many commercial non-U.S. licensed satellite companies offering service in the United States. The two International Government Organizations operating satellites at that time—INTELSAT and INMARSAT—are no longer International Governmental Organizations but instead are commercial enterprises. INTELSAT became a private company in 2001, Intelsat, Ltd., after 37 years as an International Governmental Organization.⁵⁰ Intelsat’s corporate headquarters are in Luxembourg and the United States, and it currently has a fleet of more than 50 satellites.⁵¹ INMARSAT, now Inmarsat, Inc., is headquartered in London, England, has offices in over 40 countries, and owns and operates 13 satellites.⁵² Other commercial non-U.S. licensed satellite companies include Eutelsat Communications

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2392 (1978). The statutes provided that COMSAT would be the U.S. signatory to both INTELSAT and INMARSAT. COMSAT, itself, had its own unique status under treaties. All three entities were privatized by 2000/2001 in accordance with the requirements of the ORBIT Act. For a review of the privatization process for these entities, refer to the FCC’s multiple ORBIT Act reports. See, e.g., *FCC Report to Congress as Required by the ORBIT Act*, 15 FCC Rcd 11288 (2000); *FCC Report to Congress as Required by the ORBIT Act*, 16 FCC Rcd 12810 (2001).

⁴⁷ *Communications Satellite Corp. v. FCC*, 836 F.2d 623 (1988) (providing a helpful description of the statutory and treaty-based genesis of INTELSAT, and the complicated regulatory framework whereby it provided international services to the U.S. domestic market); *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). As such, they had the unique circumstance that their global satellite systems were not licensed by any national licensing authority.

⁴⁸ 22 U.S.C. § 288a (Privileges, exemptions, and immunities of international organizations).

⁴⁹ The adoption by the United States in 1997 of the WTO Agreement on Basic Telecommunications Services obligated the United States to open its satellite markets to foreign systems licensed by other WTO member countries. *Fourth Protocol to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)* (April 30, 1996), 36 I.L.M. 336 (1997) (entered into force Jan. 1, 1998). The Commission therefore adopted procedures to give satellite systems licensed by other countries access to the U.S. market. *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*). Prior to the adoption of *DISCO II*, the Commission allowed very limited provision of service in the U.S. through non-U.S. licensed space stations only upon a showing that existing U.S. domestic satellite capacity was inadequate to satisfy specific service requirements. Letter from Bertram Rein, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State, to Kenneth Williamson, Minister of Embassy of Canada (Nov. 7, 1972). See also Letter from Thomas Tycz, Chief, Satellite and Radiocommunication Division, F.C.C. International Bureau, to Teresa Baer, Attorney, Latham & Watkins (Feb. 13, 1996) (confirming verbal grant of special temporary authority for Hughes Communications Galaxy, Inc. to lease capacity from a Brazilian satellite to provide domestic U.S. service).

⁵⁰ See <http://www.intelsat.com/about-us/history/>.

⁵¹ See <http://www.intelsat.com/global-network/satellites/overview/>.

⁵² See <https://www.inmarsat.com/about-us/our-technology/our-satellites/>.

SA, a public corporation, which has 38 satellites, is headquartered in France,⁵³ and has satellites licensed by France and other countries, including the United States;⁵⁴ and Telesat, a private Canadian satellite company, with 16 satellites.⁵⁵ These companies, and others, have U.S. market access and compete with the U.S. licensed satellite companies such as commenters EchoStar Satellite Services (EchoStar) and Space Exploration Technologies (SpaceX). We find that the 1991 legislative history⁵⁶ purportedly limiting regulatory fees to U.S. licensed satellites is no longer relevant because in stating that “[f]ees will not be applied to space stations operated by international organizations” it was not exempting from regulatory fees commercial non-U.S. licensed satellites with general U.S. market access, which did not exist at that time, but two International Governmental Organizations that no longer exist. In other words, we find that the legislative history of the Act poses no bar to assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access. Operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations contend that Congress did in fact contemplate certain circumstances in which non-US licensed space stations could be used to provide service in the United States.⁵⁷ But at that time, Congress could not have been contemplating non-U.S. licensed space stations that provide commercial service in the United States on an ongoing, unrestricted basis under the same regulatory framework as their U.S. licensed counterparts.⁵⁸ The circumstances that the operators cite consisted of very limited provision of service in the U.S. through non-U.S. licensed space stations upon a showing that existing U.S. domestic satellite capacity was inadequate to satisfy specific service requirements.⁵⁹ Such case-by-case approval of use of a non-U.S. licensed satellite on a bilateral, government-to-government basis to provide limited services was much more rare, and of a very different nature, than the regulations that the Commission adopted years later to permit U.S. market access by non-U.S. licensed space stations.⁶⁰

18. Non-U.S. licensed space station operators contend that Congressional silence subsequent to the Commission’s statements regarding the legislative history of section 9 presumes Congress’s approval of the Commission’s prior interpretation and argue that the “acquiescence doctrine” supports their position.⁶¹ While this doctrine recognizes that Congressional silence may have some bearing on the interpretation of a statute, it neither requires that an agency’s interpretation be cemented in stone if not

⁵³ See <https://www.eutelsat.com/en/group/our-history.html>.

⁵⁴ Eutelsat Comments at 1.

⁵⁵ See <https://www.telesat.com/services>.

⁵⁶ SpaceX observes that this legislative history is nearly 30 years old and “extremely dated.” SpaceX Reply Comments at 6-7.

⁵⁷ Letter from Joseph A. Godles, Attorney for Telesat Canada, *et al.*, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC (filed Apr. 22, 2020) (*Godles April 22 Ex Parte*).

⁵⁸ See *DISCO II*, 12 FCC Rcd at 24098, para. 7 (stating that “[a]s required by Title III of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act), we will examine all requests to determine whether grant of authority is consistent with the public interest, convenience and necessity.” See also *DISCO II*, 12 FCC Rcd at 24098, para. 7, n.7 (citing 47 U.S.C. § 301, *et. seq.*).

⁵⁹ See footnote [49], *supra*.

⁶⁰ In 1993, the Commission considered and rejected the adoption of the type of market access provisions that the Commission would adopt several years later. *Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish Rules & Policies Pertaining to A Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile-Satellite Serv.*, Report and Order, 8 FCC Rcd. 8450, 8454 para. 13 (1993) (adopting rules clarifying “the basic tenets that [non-voice, non-geostationary orbit satellite service] transceivers operating in the United States *must communicate with or through U.S. authorized space stations only*, and that *such communications must be authorized as well by the space station licensee or an authorized vendor*” and explicitly rejecting a proposal that the FCC “devise a rule that will allow domestically authorized user transceivers to access foreign-licensed [non-voice, non-geostationary orbit satellite service] space station systems” stating that “[w]e do not believe that this type of arrangement should be dealt with by regulation.”)(emphasis added).

⁶¹ See *Godles April. 22 Ex Parte* at 3.

overtaken by subsequent legislative action, nor forecloses an agency from changing its interpretation of a statute and how the legislative history should inform such interpretation,⁶² no matter how longstanding, particularly when the prior interpretation is based on error.⁶³ Here we acknowledge a change in our interpretation of the legislative history underlying section 9 based on a fuller and more accurate analysis of the context of the legislative history at the time it was adopted.⁶⁴

19. On the policy question of whether we should assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access, we start with the fact that these non-U.S. licensed space stations benefit from the Commission's regulatory activities in much the same manner as U.S. licensees.⁶⁵ Operators of U.S. licensed space stations argue that non-U.S. licensed operators consume, and benefit from, Commission resources just as do U.S. licensees.⁶⁶ They estimate that nearly half of all satellite space station authorizations granted between 2014 and 2018 (30 of 62) were filed by non-U.S. operators⁶⁷ and that non-U.S. operators participate actively in Commission rulemaking proceedings and benefit from Commission monitoring and enforcement activities.⁶⁸

20. Certain non-U.S. licensed space stations argue that they should not contribute regulatory fees because the Commission incurs no costs regulating them and that non-U.S. licensed space stations do not benefit from the FCC's regulatory activities, including international coordination and enforcement activities.⁶⁹ Inmarsat contends that non-U.S. licensed satellites do not benefit from FCC regulatory

⁶² Courts do not uniformly embrace the proposition that Congressional silence denotes acquiescence. See *Chisholm v. FCC*, 538 F.2d 349, 361 (D.C. Cir. 1976) (“We begin by noting that attributing legal significance to Congressional inaction is a dangerous business”), citing *Power Reactor Development Co. v. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO*, 367 U.S. 396, 408-10 (1961). The Supreme Court has said that Congressional failure to repudiate particular decisions “frequently betokens unawareness, preoccupation, or paralysis” rather than conscious choice, *Zuber v. Allen*, 396 U.S. 168, 185-86 n.21 (1969) and “affords the most dubious foundation for drawing positive inferences,” *United States v. Price*, 361 U.S. 304, 310-11 (1960) (Harlan, J.). See also *Jones v. Liberty Glass Co.*, 332 U.S. 524, 533 (1947) (“The doctrine of legislative acquiescence is at best only an auxiliary tool for use in interpreting ambiguous statutory provisions”).

⁶³ *Chisholm v. FCC*, 538 F.2d 349, 364 (D.C. Cir. 1976) (“We note initially that an administrative agency is permitted to change its interpretation of a statute, especially where the prior interpretation is based on error, no matter how longstanding.”) (internal citations omitted). Similarly, an agency may change its policies and standards, so long as it provides a reasoned explanation for change. See, e.g., *FCC vs. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 514-15 (2009); *National Labor Relations Board v. CNN America, Inc.*, 865 F.3d 740, 751 (D.C. Cir. 2017).

⁶⁴ We also note that when Congress recently re-visited section 9 as part of the RAY BAUM'S Act, it did not elect to amend the list of entities exempted from assessment of regulatory fees to include non-U.S. licensed space stations. Although non-U.S. licensed space station operators state that “[n]othing in Ray Baum's Act, or in the associated legislative history, evidences any intent to alter the FCC's understanding that its authority to impose regulatory fees on space stations is limited to those licensed pursuant to Title III,” *Godles April 22 Ex Parte* at 4, it could equally be said that Congress demonstrated no intent to endorse our prior interpretation or reiterate some intent to exempt non-U.S. licensed space stations in the legislative history of the RAY BAUM'S Act.

⁶⁵ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8213, para. 64.

⁶⁶ See, e.g., U.S. Satellite Licensees Comments at 1-2.

⁶⁷ In addition, they note that there are more market access requests than new satellite applications; in 2019 there were nine new market access requests, but only six new U.S. satellite license applications. U.S. Satellite Licensees Reply Comments at 2-3.

⁶⁸ U.S. Satellite Licensees Reply Comments at 2. Furthermore, SpaceX highlights that Eutelsat and Telesat are also involved in a proceeding to repurpose C-band satellite spectrum in which these non-U.S. operators and others have argued that they may not be denied access to portions of the 3700-4200 GHz band in the United States without significant compensation. SpaceX Reply Comments at 2-3.

⁶⁹ Eutelsat Comments at 2-3 (“Foreign-licensed satellite operators do not receive a Commission license or the benefits that come with it.”); Myriota Comments at 3 (“Foreign-licensed satellite system operators do not receive an

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activities because oversight of their operations is accomplished by the country that licenses the satellite, not by the FCC.⁷⁰

21. We find that the Commission devotes significant resources to processing the growing number of market access petitions of non-U.S. licensed satellites and that they 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—whether licensed by the United States or otherwise—provides a fair and safe environment for all participants in the U.S. marketplace. Likewise, 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, whether through U.S. licensed or non-U.S. licensed space stations.⁷¹ The active participation of operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations in these adjudications and rulemakings—either individually or through involvement in industry trade organizations—demonstrates that they recognize benefits from Commission action to their operations within the U.S. market, since they would not participate in such proceedings if they held no possibility of benefit to them.⁷² Thus, the significant benefits to non-U.S. licensed satellites with market access support including them in regulatory fees.

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FCC space station license or the significant benefits associated with it. . . ."); Eutelsat Comments at 3 (“While [compliance] oversight is ongoing, the administrative burden is both minimal and conducted for the benefit of United States space and earth station licensees.”); Myriota Comments at 3 (“Although [compliance] oversight is ongoing, however, the actual administrative cost of such monitoring is minimal and imposing a recurring regulatory fee to recover these *de minimis* costs would not be appropriate.”); Inmarsat Reply Comments at 4 (“[Non-U.S. licensed space stations] do not receive the benefit of United States-led coordination negotiations, relying instead on the country of licensure.”).

⁷⁰ Inmarsat Reply Comments at 4 (“Spacecraft maintenance, end-of-life, and orbital debris mitigation are supervised not by the United States, but by the administration issuing the license.”)

⁷¹ *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).

⁷² 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

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22. In the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, we also sought comment on whether assessing non-U.S. licensed space stations would promote regulatory parity among space station operators.⁷³ U.S. licensees argue that the current fee system is inequitable and encourages companies to simply move overseas to evade fees and oversight.⁷⁴ Non-U.S. licensed satellite operators respond by contending that imposing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed satellites would place those entities at a competitive disadvantage.⁷⁵ Non-U.S. licensed satellite operators are already paying regulatory fees in their own jurisdictions and, they assert, our regulatory fees would be a duplicative fee.⁷⁶ Operators of non-U.S. licensed space stations also contend that imposing regulatory fees will negatively impact U.S. consumers because smaller foreign operators will bypass the U.S. market and the increased costs will be passed on to U.S. consumers.⁷⁷ Imposing such a fee, they argue, would jeopardize the United States' position in the global satellite market and other jurisdictions could also now impose similar charges on U.S. licensed satellites.⁷⁸

23. We agree with the comments of U.S. licensed space station operators—who express more concern about fee inequity in the United States than the prospect of new or increased fees in other markets—that entities receiving U.S. market access, through either a space station or earth station authorization, should be subject to the same satellite regulatory fees as those assessed on U.S. licensed space station systems.⁷⁹ Indeed, we are not convinced by the parade of horrors cited by non-U.S. licensed satellite operators as they offer insufficient evidence to support their claims.

24. Non-U.S. licensed satellite operators also argue that an assessment of fees conflicts with international trade agreements under the WTO Agreement on Basic Telecommunications Services.⁸⁰ Eutelsat and Telesat contend that under the Commission's *DISCO II* decision, the Commission rejected the idea of issuing a separate license for non-U.S. licensed space stations.⁸¹ In response, SpaceX asserts that spreading the regulatory costs evenly across U.S. and non-U.S. licensed space station operators instead of imposing the entire cost on U.S. space station licensees is fully consistent with the *DISCO II* decision.⁸² We find that our actions are consistent with the *DISCO II* decision because we are treating

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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).

⁷³ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8212-13, para. 63

⁷⁴ U.S. Satellite Licensees Comments at 2.

⁷⁵ WorldVu Satellites Limited d/b/a OneWeb (OneWeb) Comments at 1-4; Kepler Reply Comments at 4.

⁷⁶ Eutelsat Comments at 2, 7; Telesat Reply Comments at 3-4.

⁷⁷ OneWeb Comments at 7-8 & Reply Comments at 6; Myriota Comments at 3-4; Kepler Reply Comments at 4-5; Telesat Reply Comments at 4;

⁷⁸ OneWeb Comments at 7-8 & Reply Comments at 4-5; Myriota Comments at 3-4; Eutelsat Comments at 6-8; Telesat Reply Comments at 5; Inmarsat Reply Comments at 4; Kepler Reply Comments at 4.

⁷⁹ U.S. Satellite Licensees Comments at 6-7. SpaceX proposes that earth station operators that received U.S. market access prior to August 27, 2019, the release date of the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, would be exempt from such regulatory fees under this proposal. SpaceX Comments at 2-3.

⁸⁰ Telesat Comments at 12 & Reply Comments at 5; Kepler Reply Comments at 3; Inmarsat Reply Comments at 4-5. AT&T disagrees that this assessment of fees would be precluded by international agreements. AT&T Reply Comments at 5-6; OneWeb Reply Comments at 7-8.

⁸¹ Eutelsat Comments at 2, 7, citing *DISCO II* at 24174, para. 188; Telesat Reply Comments at 6. OneWeb also argues that our proposal would violate *DISCO II* because it would put non-U.S. licensed satellite operators at a disadvantage. OneWeb Comments at 2. We disagree, as discussed above, because the U.S. licensed satellite operators competing against non-U.S. licensed operators, are disadvantaged due to the imposition of regulatory fees on the U.S. licensed operators.

⁸² SpaceX Reply Comments at 8-9.

non-U.S. licensed space station operators the same as U.S. licensed space station operators in assessing regulatory fees.

25. Non-U.S. licensed space station operators argue that it would be unfair now to assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations accessing the U.S. market because they have relied on a prior finding that regulatory fees for space stations were to be assessed on only those stations licensed by the United States and that they have made business plans based on this long-standing prior finding.⁸³ Licensees have no vested right to an unchanged regulatory framework.⁸⁴ This is as true for market access grantees as it is for licensees, since both are subject to the Commission's regulatory framework while providing service in the United States. Moreover, each year the Commission engages in a proceeding seeking comment on its proposed fees for the year and frequently makes adjustments to the regulatory scheme to reflect changes in fact and law. For the reasons stated herein, we have concluded that non-U.S. licensed space stations accessing the U.S. market should be subject to assessment of regulatory fees under section 9.⁸⁵

26. Including non-U.S. licensed space stations in the Commission's assessment of regulatory fees is important to fulfilling Congress's mandate that the Commission recover the costs associated with its activities, since market access by non-U.S. licensed space stations has become a significant portion of the satellite services regulated by the Commission and exemption of non-U.S. licensed space stations places the burden of regulatory fees—which are designed to defray the costs of Commission regulatory activities (which we undertake to serve the overall interests of the public, including all parties engaged in the communications marketplace)—solely on the shoulders of U.S. licensees, either directly or indirectly.⁸⁶ We find that this is not sustainable, since the ability to gain the same benefits of Commission activities without being assessed regulatory fees presents an incentive for space station operators, even U.S.-based companies, to elect to be licensed by a foreign administration in order to still have access to the U.S. market, but without being assessed regulatory fees. In summary, we conclude that assessing the same regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with market access 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. Moreover, it will promote regulatory parity and fairness among space station operators by evenly distributing the regulatory cost recovery.

27. In the interest of equity and to eliminate regulatory arbitrage, we further conclude that regulatory fees for non-U.S. licensed space stations should be contributed regardless of the method by which the space station obtains U.S. market access. In addition to receiving U.S. market access directly through a petition for declaratory ruling, a non-U.S. licensed space station operator may also receive market access by being added as a point of communication in an earth station license application. In either case, the Commission's review of the space station market access request is the same. The earth

⁸³ *Godles April 22 Ex Parte* at 3.

⁸⁴ *Improving Public Safety Communications in the 800 Mhz Band*, 21 FCC Rcd 678, 682 (2006); *Motient Communications Inc.*, 19 FCC Rcd 13086, 13093 (2004), citing *Amendment of Part 1 of Commission's Rules - Competitive Bidding Procedures*, Order on Reconsideration of the Third Report and Order, Fifth Report and Order, and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 15 FCC Rcd 15293, 15306 para. 22 (2000).

⁸⁵ Congress mandates that the Commission recover as an offsetting collection its fiscal year appropriation and prescribes the mechanism to do so. Congress has prescribed that regulatees bear the FTE burden associated with the Commission's work in respect to a given set of regulatees.

⁸⁶ The Commission's prior solution in 2015 of recategorizing four International Bureau FTEs as indirect to avoid assessing U.S. licensed space stations for work that directly benefited non-U.S. licensed space stations that did not pay regulatory fees still required U.S. licensees to bear the costs of the non-U.S. licensed space station operators participation in the regulatory environment; it simply broadened the base of U.S. licensees bearing those costs, since the costs were labeled as indirect, and therefore borne by all FCC entities that were assessed regulatory fees. *See FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para.24.

station application may be filed by the non-U.S. licensed operator, one of its subsidiaries, or an independent third party. Currently, neither the earth station licensee nor the non-U.S. satellite operator with market access through that earth station pays a regulatory fee despite the benefits it receives and the additional Commission resources consumed by such market access. We find that it serves the public interest to assess regulatory fees in the same manner against all non-U.S. licensed satellite operators with U.S. market access, regardless of how that access is obtained.

28. We next address the mechanisms of assessment when non-U.S. satellite operators gain market access through earth stations. As of October 1, 2019, there are approximately 25 non-U.S. licensed space stations serving the U.S. market through earth station licensees. SpaceX proposes creating a new regulatory fee category for earth station authorizations that include a first-time market access grant for a satellite system to “apply the same regulatory fee applicable to non-U.S. licensed systems granted market access at the space station level.”⁸⁷ SpaceX asserts that doing so “would eliminate an opportunity for regulatory arbitrage while ensuring that the Commission’s regulatory fee structure equitably covers satellite systems granted access to the U.S. market regardless of the mechanism used to achieve that end.”⁸⁸ We agree with SpaceX that assessing a regulatory fee to cover non-U.S. licensed space stations that gain market access through an earth station serves the public interest, although we assess the space station benefiting from the market access rather than the earth station operator(s). Doing so will place the responsibility with the space station operator directly benefiting from market access rather than one or multiple earth stations that may be communicating with many other satellites as well.

29. We will therefore require non-U.S. licensed space stations that enter into the U.S. market through earth station authorizations to be subject to regulatory fees similar to those space stations receiving U.S. market access directly through a petition for declaratory ruling.⁸⁹ Failure to pay a regulatory fee will subject the operator of the non-U.S. licensed space station to statutory penalties and the Commission’s rules governing nonpayment.⁹⁰ In addition to other penalties, non-payment may result in removal of the delinquent non-U.S. space station as a point of communication for any associated earth station authorizations. Non-payment may also prevent such space station to obtain future U.S. market access or other regulatory benefits until such matters are resolved.⁹¹ This action eliminates any regulatory arbitrage or gaming opportunity by eliminating any regulatory fee differences between receiving U.S. market access directly through a petition for declaratory ruling or indirectly, through an earth station license application.

⁸⁷ SpaceX Comments at 8. Kepler argues that it would be inequitable to assess the same regulatory fee on a foreign satellite operator with a single earth station. Kepler Reply Comments at 5. We note the same argument can be made regardless of whether the foreign operator communicating with only one earth station does so through a petition for declaratory ruling and an earth station license or solely through an earth station license.

⁸⁸ SpaceX Comments at 8.

⁸⁹ As a general matter, a single NGSO constellation that includes both U.S. and foreign-licensed satellites will be treated the same as any wholly U.S. or foreign-licensed constellation for regulatory fee purposes.

⁹⁰ Under sections 9A(c)(1) & (2) of the Act, the Commission is required to impose a late payment penalty of 25 percent of the unpaid regulatory fee debt and to assess interest on the unpaid regulatory fee (including the 25 percent penalty) until the debt is paid in full. The Commission is also required to pursue collection of all past due regulatory fees (including penalty and interest) using all collection remedies available to it under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. 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. 31 U.S.C. §§ 3701 *et seq.*; 31 CFR §§ 901 *et seq.*; 47 CFR §§ 1.1901 *et seq.* The failure to timely pay regulatory fees also subjects regulatees to the Commission’s “red light” rule and revocation of authorizations. 47 CFR §§ 1.1910 and 1.1164(f).

⁹¹ See 47 U.S.C. § 159A(c)(3) (dismissal of applications or filings); *id.* at § 159A(c)(4) (revocations); 47 CFR § 1.1164(f) (same).

30. In some cases, non-U.S. licensed space stations that do not access earth stations aboard aircraft (ESAA) terminals in the United States or its territorial waters have been identified as a point of communication for U.S. licensed ESAA terminals.⁹² To the extent such 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, the non-U.S. licensed space station does not fall within the category of a non-U.S. licensed space station with access to the U.S. market for regulatory fee purposes. In addition, a non-U.S. licensed space station that communicates with a U.S. licensed earth station solely for tracking, telemetry and command (TT&C) purposes will not fall within the category of a non-U.S. licensed space station with access to the U.S. market for regulatory fee purposes.⁹³ The relevant earth station license, however, must clearly limit the non-U.S. licensed space station's access to TT&C communications only. If it does not include such a limitation, the relevant non-U.S. licensed space station will be subject to regulatory fees. Accordingly, non-U.S. licensed space station operators may notify the Commission by July 15, 2020, as discussed below, to certify that their access is solely for TT&C and identify the relevant earth station licenses for any needed express condition that the relevant non-U.S. licensed space station is identified a point of communication for TT&C purposes only.⁹⁴ Otherwise, they will be assessed regulatory fees.

31. We understand that non-U.S. licensed satellite operators have not always been conscientious in the past about advising the Commission when they have ceased to provide service to the U.S. from a particular satellite. To provide a clear deadline for operators to correct the record and afford the International Bureau and the Office of Managing Director an opportunity to create a definitive list of market access grants from which to develop the final fee amounts, non-U.S. licensed space station operators with U.S. market access may notify the Commission by July 15, 2020 whether they want to relinquish that market access.⁹⁵ Operators that relinquish their U.S. market access will not be assessed regulatory fees this year. Accordingly, for FY 2020 we will require regulatory fees to be paid by those non-U.S. licensed space stations that have U.S. market access after July 15, 2020.⁹⁶ We instruct the International Bureau, when it receives a notice of surrender of market access by the operator of a non-U.S. licensed space station, to remove the space station as a point of communication in all earth station licenses, regardless of whether the earth station licensee itself requests removal of the non-U.S. licensed space station as a point of communication.⁹⁷ We do this so that a non-U.S. licensed space station operator would not be prejudiced by non-action of a third-party earth station licensee.

⁹² See Letter from Karis Hastings, Counsel to SES, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, at 2 (May 5, 2020).

⁹³ See Letter from Pamela L. Meredith, Counsel to Kongsberg Satellite Services AS, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, at 1-2 (May 5, 2020).

⁹⁴ We note that an earth station authorization allowing any other kind of data acquisition by a non-U.S. licensed space station will be considered to have access to the U.S. market and will be subject to the regulatory fees.

⁹⁵ Such a voluntary surrender of market access can be made through existing procedures for surrender of grants of market access or removal of a non-U.S. licensed space station as a point of communications in an earth station license.

⁹⁶ We note that after FY 2020 it is the responsibility of a non-U.S. licensed space station with U.S. market access to inform the Commission (International Bureau) by September 30th before the new fiscal year begins that it is relinquishing its U.S. market access; failing timely notification, the non-U.S. licensed station will be assessed regulatory fees for the ensuing fiscal year. For example, in FY 2021, a non-U.S. licensed space station with U.S. market access must inform the Commission (International Bureau) by September 30, 2020 that it wishes to relinquish its market access or it will be charged the FY 2021 regulatory fee in September 2021.

⁹⁷ The International Bureau will include notice of such surrenders in its routine weekly Public Notices of Actions Taken for satellite space and earth stations.

32. Accordingly, we will issue an invoice for the annual space station regulatory fee to the non-U.S. licensed space station operator of record listed on the Schedule S filed in connection with a grant of a petition for declaratory ruling to access the U.S. market, or with an earth station application to add the non-U.S. licensed space station as a point of communication, as of July 16, 2020.⁹⁸ To facilitate administration of regulatory fees, we require that all non-U.S. licensed space station operators with such market access to obtain an FCC Registration Number by August 1, 2020.⁹⁹ Further, we remind non-U.S. licensed space station operators who do not pay the regulatory fees in a timely fashion that they will be in violation of our regulatory fee rules and, while being subject to other regulatory fee enforcement consequences, may be unable to obtain future U.S. market access until such matters are resolved.¹⁰⁰ To reiterate, this fee will be assessed on any non-U.S. licensed space station that has been granted market access through existing earth stations licensees as of July 16, 2020.¹⁰¹

33. We also conclude that we should reallocate four International Bureau indirect FTEs as direct to account for our decision to assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations. The Commission previously recategorized four International Bureau FTEs as indirect to avoid assessing U.S. licensed space stations for work that directly involved non-U.S. licensed space stations that did not pay regulatory fees.¹⁰² We find that it is appropriate to make this adjustment to account for our decision to assess regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations and the section 9 requirement that the Commission set regulatory fees to “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.”¹⁰³ We accordingly add four FTEs to the satellite regulatory fee category as direct FTEs to account for the work that was allocated as indirect previously. We note, however, that we add back these four FTEs only to correct the total number of direct FTEs in the International Bureau for regulatory fee purposes. The apportionment of fees among International Bureau regulatees is calculated based on the factors reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payors of the fee, as discussed below.

34. Finally, we find that subjecting non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access to the space station regulatory fees is an amendment as defined in section 9(d) of the Act.¹⁰⁴ Such an amendment must be submitted to Congress at least 90 days before it becomes effective pursuant to section 9A(b)(2).¹⁰⁵

B. Apportionment of Fees among International Bureau Regulatees

35. The Commission has previously determined over the course of several orders that a significant number of FTEs in the International Bureau do work that should be considered indirect for

⁹⁸ In some cases, a single GSO satellite with access to the U.S. market may be operated by more than one entity, as reflected in the terms of the license or market access grant. In such cases, the satellite operators should notify OMD which operator/FRN is the contact for the space station regulatory fee purposes and that operator/FRN will be billed. If no notification is received, OMD will assign one party as the FRN contact for billing purposes.

⁹⁹ <https://apps.fcc.gov/coresWeb/publicHome.do>.

¹⁰⁰ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(a).

¹⁰¹ For FY 2021 and subsequent years, the date of assessment will be October 1, which is the standard date of assessment for space and earth stations.

¹⁰² *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para.24. At the time, the Commission stated that the number of market access requests by these entities can vary; however, four FTEs was appropriate to be reallocated as indirect in calculating benefit to International Bureau fee payors at the time. See *id.* para. 24, and n. 94.

¹⁰³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

¹⁰⁴ *Id.*

¹⁰⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(b)(2).

regulatory fee purposes and set the number of direct FTEs at 24.¹⁰⁶ The International Bureau fees are divided into a satellite category (with subcategories of GSO space stations, NGSO space stations, and earth stations) and an international bearer circuits category (consisting of submarine cable systems in one subcategory and terrestrial and satellite international facilities in another). In the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, the Commission explained that we currently allocate 17.1 of the 24 International Bureau FTEs to the satellite category and 6.9 to the international bearer circuits category.¹⁰⁷ Including the 4 FTEs that were previously considered indirect because of their work with non-U.S. licensed space stations as discussed above brings those totals to 21.1 FTEs assigned to the satellite category and 6.9 to the international bearer circuit category.

36. In the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, we sought comment on whether we should adjust the apportionment among fee categories within the International Bureau.¹⁰⁸ In response, the International Bureau undertook a review of its work, staffing, and distribution of responsibilities benefiting its fee payers, division by division and between the Telecommunications and Analysis Division and the Satellite Division. Based on this review, we find that adjusting the FTE allocation for the international bearer circuit category to 8 FTEs rather than 6.9 FTEs would better reflect the direct FTE work in the International Bureau that benefits the fee payors in the international bearer circuit category. This action brings the FTEs for the satellite category to 20 and the total number of direct FTEs for the International Bureau to 28.

37. We are not persuaded by the Submarine Cable Coalition's assertion that two FTEs from the Telecommunications and Analysis Division are sufficient for international bearer circuit regulation.¹⁰⁹ As we explained in the *FY 2015 Report and Order*, two FTEs do not take into account all the work provided for this industry by the International Bureau.¹¹⁰ Currently, almost all of the work of the Telecommunications and Analysis Division, as well as some of the work by the Office of the Bureau Chief, benefits international telecommunications service providers including submarine cable operators.¹¹¹

38. The Submarine Cable Coalition also argues that the number of FTEs in the International Bureau was not appropriately reduced when the Office of Economics and Analytics was created and the reassignment of staff led to decreases in the direct FTEs in the Media, Wireline Competition, and

¹⁰⁶ In FY 2013, the Commission proposed that all Satellite Division FTEs working on issues involving regulatees, 25 FTEs, be considered direct FTEs for determining the regulatory fees for space stations and earth stations. *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7800, paras. 22-23. The Commission further proposed that two FTEs from the Telecommunications and Analysis Division be allocated as direct FTEs for regulatory fee purposes. *Id.* at 7802, para. 27. The Commission also proposed that the Global Strategy and Negotiation Division would be considered indirect because their activities benefit the Commission as a whole and are not specifically focused on International Bureau regulatees. *Id.* at 7802-803, para. 28. The Commission adopted the proposal, but revised the number of direct International Bureau FTEs to 28. *Assessment and Collection of FY 2013 Regulatory Fees*, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12355-56, para. 14 (*FY 2013 Report and Order*). Then, in 2015, the Commission further reduced the number of direct FTEs in the International Bureau to 24 due to the number of International Bureau FTEs in the Satellite Division working on non-U.S. licensed space station market access requests. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24.

¹⁰⁷ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8197, para. 20.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* at 8214, para. 67.

¹⁰⁹ Submarine Cable Coalition Comments at 3-4. The Commission initially indicated the number of FTEs was two in 2013. *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7802, para. 27.

¹¹⁰ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd 10273, para. 12.

¹¹¹ 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.

Wireless Telecommunication Bureaus.¹¹² None of the 24 FTEs from the International Bureau identified as direct for regulatory fee purposes, however, were moved to the Office of Economics and Analytics. Therefore, the number of direct FTEs in the International Bureau was not reduced due to the creation of the Office of Economics and Analytics. Accordingly, we reject these arguments. In the *FY 2019 Report and Order* we recognized that the increase to fees for International Bureau regulatees was not trivial when we rejected similar arguments and explained that such an increase was consistent with previous FTE shifts we have made as well as the statute.¹¹³

39. *GSO and NGSO Space Stations Apportionment.*—In the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, we sought comment on adjustments to the allocation of FTEs among GSO and NGSO space and earth station operators.¹¹⁴ The FY 2019 annual regulatory fee per unit for Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit) is \$159,625, and the comparable fee per unit for Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) is \$154,875.¹¹⁵

40. In response, SES Americom, Intelsat, EchoStar, and Hughes (collectively, the GSO Satellite Operators), request that the Commission rebalance the cost allocations between GSO and NGSO space stations to address perceived unfairness in the current balance and because the current balance purportedly does not align with underlying costs.¹¹⁶ The GSO Satellite Operators observe that, for FY 2019, the expected regulatory fee revenue from GSO satellite operators was \$15,643,250, which is more than 14 times the expected \$1,084,125 regulatory fee revenue for NGSO satellite operators.¹¹⁷ This imbalance in regulatory fee revenue results from the large disparity in number of units between GSO space stations (98) and NGSO space stations (7),¹¹⁸ even though under a single NGSO license hundreds, or thousands, of satellites can be operated while counting as a single unit for regulatory fee purposes, whereas only one satellite can be operated per GSO space station regulatory fee unit.¹¹⁹

41. We agree with the GSO Satellite Operators that the significantly larger amount of regulatory fee payments by GSO operators cannot be attributed to them benefiting more from the Commission's regulatory activities. We instead allocate 80% of space station fees to Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit) and 20% to Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit). We consider three factors that reflect the benefits of Commission oversight to GSO and NGSO operators: the number of applications processed (that is, the benefits of adjudication), the number of changes made to the Commission's rules (that is, the benefit of rulemaking), and the number of FTEs working on oversight for each category of operators.

¹¹² Submarine Cable Coalition Comments at 4-5.

¹¹³ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8195, paras. 15-18.

¹¹⁴ *Id.* at 8214, para. 67 (citing Letter from Jennifer A. Manner, Senior Vice President, EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation and Hughes Network Systems, LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, Attachment at 1 (filed Aug. 8, 2019) (EchoStar August 8 *Ex Parte* Letter)).

¹¹⁵ 47 CFR § 1.1156(a).

¹¹⁶ GSO Satellite Operators Comments at 1-2.

¹¹⁷ *Id.* at 2 (citing *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8223-24, Appendix B).

¹¹⁸ It may also arise from the fact that the Commission does not assess regulatory fees on licenses that do not have operational satellites associated with them. Thus, even though there may be an increase in NGSO licensing in recent years, there would not be an increase in regulatory fees if those licensed systems had not yet launched and operated satellites.

¹¹⁹ See, e.g., *Space Exploration Holdings, LLC, Application for Approval for Orbital Deployment and Operating Authority for the SpaceX NGSO Satellite System*, IBFS File Nos. SAT-LOA-20161115-00118, SAT-LOA-20170726-00110, 33 FCC Rcd 3391 (2018).

42. *First*, using the data compiled from the International Bureau Filing System, we looked at the applications received and processed by the International Bureau for each of the most recent three years (that is, 2017-2019).¹²⁰ The breakdown shows that GSO applications accounted for 79% (108/136) of applications disposed in 2019 and 79% (124/157) of applications received in 2019. For 2018, the GSO share is 75% (88/117) disposed and 84% (77/92) received. For 2017, the GSO share is 84% (122/146) disposed and 77% (128/167) received. Thus, the total number of applications received and disposed of in this three-year period continues to support a significantly greater allocation of adjudication benefits to GSO than NGSO systems in the range of 75% to 84%.

43. *Second*, using compiled data for the last three years on the number of Commission-level items originating from the Satellite Division of the International Bureau, we considered each item's relative precedential value to GSO and NGSO operators.¹²¹ The list consists of 6 items during 2017-2019,¹²² of which 3 held more benefit for GSOs and 3 held more benefit for NGSOs.¹²³ Accordingly, the data presented suggests that there was approximately the same rulemaking benefit to GSO operators as to NGSO operators. We note, however, that, quantifying only the most recent rulemaking activities does not take into account any continued benefits derived from older rulemakings. Some of those continued benefits are received through the efforts of adjudication and administration of the rules adopted in those rulemakings. Accordingly, we find that attributing a value to rulemaking activities directly is a somewhat subjective exercise and lacks precision.

44. *Third*, we considered whether we could examine FTE activities directly, but there has been no change in the number of FTEs attributable to satellite regulatory activities in the International Bureau from previous years and the International Bureau does not separate FTEs by work done on GSO versus NGSO matters.¹²⁴ Indeed, a single FTE may work on authorizations and rulemakings that benefit both categories of satellite operations. Because we are unable to assess benefits based on a clearly identifiable division of work by assigned FTEs, we must estimate the relative percentage of FTEs that are attributable to benefitting either GSO or NGSO systems based on the factors above.

¹²⁰ The application counts include applications from U.S. and non-U.S. space station operators for new systems, requests for modification or amendment, and requests for special temporary authority. By reporting the data as part of this proceeding, we address the request of the Satellite Industry Association to provide additional factual detail on fee decisions. Satellite Industry Association Comments at 17.

¹²¹ We limited our review to Commission-level items because of their greater precedential value and because they include rulemaking proceedings that affect the industry as a whole, rather than a particular entity.

¹²² Notices of Proposed Rulemakings that resulted in the adoption of an Order within the same three-year period were not included since inclusion could result in double-counting of an eventual benefit.

¹²³ The following proceedings primarily benefit GSO systems: (1) *Amendment of the Commission's Policies and Rules for Processing Applications in the Direct Broadcast Satellite Service*, Second Report & Order, IB Docket No. 06-160 (rel. Sep. 27, 2019); (2) *Further Streamlining Part 25 Rules Governing Satellite Services*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11502 (2018); and (3) *Facilitating the Communications of Earth Stations in Motion with Non-Geostationary Orbit Space Stations*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 9327 (2018). The following rulemaking proceedings primarily benefit NGSO systems: (1) *Mitigation of Orbital Debris in the New Space Age*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11352 (2019); (2) *Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites*, Report and Order, 34 FCC Rcd 13077 (2019); (3) *Facilitating the Communications of Earth Stations in Motion with Non-Geostationary Orbit Space Stations*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11416 (2018). One of the six items, *Mitigation of Orbital Debris in the New Space Age*, could be seen as benefitting both GSOs and NGSOs, but since the item largely addresses mitigation of debris resulting from new space operations in NGSOs, it was counted as benefitting NGSO more.

¹²⁴ Similarly, the International Bureau also does not separate FTEs by work done on U.S licensed versus non-U.S. licensed space stations. Most regulatory activities benefit all space stations, whether U.S licensed or not.

45. We recognize the considerable challenge of assigning a precise number to the apportionment of regulatory fees between GSO and NGSO space stations. Taking all of the foregoing factors and data into consideration we conclude, however, that the GSO/NGSO ratio should be adjusted to reflect that GSO space stations derived roughly 75-84% of the benefit from the Commission's adjudicatory efforts. Given that our consideration of FTE activities did not yield a clearly identifiable division between GSO and NGSO, and because it is difficult to be precise in quantifying benefits of rulemaking activities, we believe a number in the middle of the 75-84% range is appropriate. We are also mindful that the number of NGSO units for which regulatory fees are assessed is small, so selection of a number at the bottom end of the 75-84% range would result in a much greater change in the regulatory fee assessed. We find that selecting a number in the middle of the 75-84% range best reflects the other factors considered in our re-balancing and imposes a balanced burden in that range on all space station operators, including the smaller number of NGSO system operators. Accordingly, for FY 2020, GSO and NGSO space stations will be allocated 80% and 20% of the space station fees, respectively.

46. *Earth Station and Space Station Apportionment.*—Although the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order* did not propose adjusting the allocation within the satellite category for earth station regulatory fees, certain satellite operators asked that we review such apportionment¹²⁵ and suggested that we implement different earth station subcategories for regulatory fee purposes.¹²⁶

47. We decline to adopt any changes at this time. We find that there is insufficient evidence in the record to increase the apportionment of fees paid by earth station licensees. GSO Satellite Operators state that earth station licensees collectively are responsible for \$1,402,500 in total regulatory fees, which is less than one-eleventh of the regulatory fees paid by GSO space station licensees.¹²⁷ Although the GSO Satellite Operators claim that this proportion is out of synch with actual relative costs,¹²⁸ they do not provide any data to support this claim, or propose an appropriate apportionment of fees between earth and space stations. In support of their claim, GSO Satellite Operators point solely to a pair of proceedings focused on Earth Stations in Motion (ESIMs).¹²⁹ Although earth station licensees do benefit from these proceedings, we also find that the proceedings are of equal, if not more, benefit to space station licensees, which would gain access to additional frequency bands in which to sell transponder capacity for mobility services and increased streamlining of their regulatory environment. Accordingly, the record does not support an increase of the apportionment of fees paid by earth station licensees at this time.

48. We also find that the record does not support implementing different classes of earth stations for regulatory fee purposes or increasing earth station regulatory fees. GSO Satellite Operators suggest that blanket-licensed earth station licensees involving multiple antennas under a single authorization should pay higher fees than other earth station licensees because blanket-licensed earth station licensees require more regulatory oversight.¹³⁰ The GSO Satellite Operators, however, provide no factual support for the proposition other than a conclusory statement. GSO Satellite Operators instead

¹²⁵ GSO Satellite Operators Comments, at 4; SIA Comments at 9.

¹²⁶ GSO Satellite Operators Comments at 4.

¹²⁷ *Id.*

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ *Id.* (citing *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*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 4239 (2017); *Facilitating the Communications of Earth Stations in Motion with Non-Geostationary Orbit Space Stations*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 11416 (2018)).

¹³⁰ GSO Satellite Operators Comments at 4.

observe that the fee schedule originally adopted by Congress differentiated between blanket-licensed earth stations and stand-alone antennas.¹³¹ But the prior statutory differentiation pertained to application fees, not regulatory fees—i.e., it was not tied to the statutory factors that bind us in setting regulatory fees.¹³² Accordingly, we find no basis in the record to support an increase in regulatory fees for earth station licenses or to support the creation of a separate, higher regulatory fee for blanket-licensed earth stations.

C. Regulatory Fees Paid by VHF Broadcasters

49. In the *FY 2018 Report and Order*, we adopted a new methodology for assessment of broadcast television regulatory fees, finding that the service contour-based population method more accurately reflects the actual market served by full-power television stations for purposes of assessing regulatory fees than the DMA-based methodology we previously employed.¹³³ We also said that we would phase in implementation of the new methodology in two years, using a transitional fee structure for FY 2019 fees and the new methodology for assessment of FY 2020 fees.¹³⁴

50. In the *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, we sought comment on whether we should adjust population counts for the new methodology to address a signal limitation issue raised by commenters to the *FY 2019 NPRM*.¹³⁵ Specifically, those commenters argued that VHF channels should have lower regulatory fees because the predicted contour distance does not adequately account for all of the possible effects on the VHF station signal, such as environmental noise issues, the result of which may limit the signal and the population reached. Thus, they argued, the population count is overstated for VHF stations and should be adjusted downward accordingly.¹³⁶

51. Commenters reiterate and amplify the signal limitation concern. NAB explains that following the digital transition, some VHF channels encountered environmental noise that affected the reliability of those broadcasters' signals.¹³⁷ As a compensatory measure, some VHF stations have increased their power levels, resulting in an increase in the theoretical, but not the actual, population served and higher regulatory fees under the new methodology.¹³⁸ PMCM TV argues that we should assess VHF stations, and especially low band VHF stations, a significantly lower regulatory fee.¹³⁹ Maranatha Broadcasting proposes that we average the fee amounts assessed to the commercial full power UHF stations in a given market and apply the average UHF fee as the fee to be assessed VHF stations in

¹³¹ *Id.* at 4-5.

¹³² The GSO Satellite Operators cite section 159(g) of Title 47 of the United States Code in support, which was repealed in 2018. GSO Satellite Operators Comments at 5 n.12. Section 159(g) was entitled "Application of Application Fees" and addressed the separate issue of FCC filing fees, not regulatory fees.

¹³³ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Report and Order and Order, 33 FCC Rcd 8497, 8501-8502, paras. 13-15 (2018) (*FY 2018 Report and Order*).

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8214-15, para. 68.

¹³⁶ *Id.*

¹³⁷ NAB Comments at 2.

¹³⁸ NAB Comments at 3-4; NAB suggests a station's original DTV contour is a more accurate reflection of a VHF station's actual coverage and population reach. *See also* Maranatha Broadcasting Comments at 1-4.

¹³⁹ PMCM Comments at 4. PMCM TV and Maranatha Broadcasting observe that the advertising revenues for TV are based on the DMA where the station is located, because that is where most of the audience is, and not on the population outside the DMA that may also be able to reach the station. PMCM TV Comments at 4; Maranatha Broadcasting Comments at 5.

the same market.¹⁴⁰ Maranatha Broadcasting argues that the population methodology does not properly account for “the inherent technical inferiority of the VHF signal in the digital broadcast world,” and that VHF stations should not be charged more than UHF stations in the same market.¹⁴¹

52. We decline to categorically lower regulatory fees for VHF stations to account for signal limitations. Inconsistencies in the reports of low-VHF reception issues have led the Media Bureau to conclude 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. And although we agree that environmental noise blockages affecting signal strength and reception exist, they do not exist across the board. The impact of signal disruptions, to the extent they exist, varies widely from service area to service area and does not lend itself to an across-the-board rule. However, we do agree with NAB and propose to take into account the licensed power increases that go beyond the maximum allowed for VHF stations. Therefore, we will assess the 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).

IV. NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

53. Congress has required us to collect \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2020. Section 9 of the Act directs the Commission to set regulatory fees to “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.”¹⁴² We implement this directive by looking first to identify the bureaus that conduct work that directly benefits fee payors and their FTEs, in order to establish “direct” FTEs. The remaining FTEs and other Commission costs we categorize as indirect. In doing this calculation, we separate out the FTEs and other expenses associated with our auctions program, which are separately funded.¹⁴³ Once we have identified the direct FTEs by operating bureau, we look within each bureau to allocate fees to specific fee categories. We use these proportional calculations to allocate all Commission non-auction costs, direct and indirect, across all fee categories. To establish specific fees, we identify “units” that corollate to the benefit provided; for example, broadcast licensee fees will vary by population served¹⁴⁴ and wireless licensees will pay fees based on their number of subscribers.¹⁴⁵

54. We implement this framework by first proposing to allocate direct FTEs within the Commission. We then consider the very specific proposals by industry segment of how to allocate within each regulatory fee category. We seek comment on these proposals.

55. For the majority of the Commission’s regulatory fees, the allocation within fee category by unit is well established. Such proposed fees are based on the established methodology being applied to the result of the FTE allocation being applied to the Commission’s appropriation amount. For those fees, we propose and seek comment on the schedule of FY 2020 regulatory fees as set forth in Appendices B and C and seek comment on those fees.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁰ Maranatha Broadcasting Comments at 6-7. *See also* Letter from Barry Fisher, President, Maranatha Broadcasting Company, Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 19-105, (filed May 1, 2020).

¹⁴¹ Maranatha Broadcasting Comments at 7.

¹⁴² 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

¹⁴³ Regulatory fees under section 9 of the Act recover the total amount provided for in the Commission’s appropriation. 47 U.S.C. § 159(a), (b). Auctions expenses are not included in the appropriation.

¹⁴⁴ *See* Appendix G.

¹⁴⁵ *See* Appendix D.

¹⁴⁶ *See* Appendix C.

A. Allocating FTEs for FY 2020

56. The first step in our annual regulatory fee rulemaking is to identify the FTEs doing work directly benefitting our regulatees. The Commission identifies the number of FTEs within each of the four core bureaus (i.e., Wireline Competition Bureau, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, International Bureau, and Media Bureau) and then further subdivides within each core bureau to account for its regulatory fee categories.¹⁴⁷ 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. Consistent with past practices, we propose that for FY 2020 the allocation of fees to fee categories will be based on the Commission's calculation of FTEs in each regulatory fee category. 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.¹⁴⁸ We thus propose that, consistent with past practices, the total FTEs for each fee category include the direct FTEs associated with that category plus a proportional allocation of indirect FTEs.¹⁴⁹

57. Applying the section 9 requirements to calculate regulatory fees, we propose to allocate the total collection target across all regulatory fee categories. 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).¹⁵⁰ These calculations are illustrated in Appendix B. The sources for the unit estimates that are used in these calculations are listed in Appendix D.

58. We project approximately \$30.52 million (9.00% of the total FTE allocation, 28 direct FTEs) in fees from International Bureau regulatees; \$79.57 million (23.47% of the total FTE allocation, 73 direct FTEs) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees; \$102.46 million (30.23% of the total FTE allocation, 94 direct FTEs) from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees; and \$126.45 million (37.30% of the total FTE allocation, 116 direct FTEs) from Media Bureau regulatees. We seek comment on our calculation for the FY 2020 FTEs (311 direct FTEs).

B. International Bearer Circuits

59. The regulatory fees associated with IBCs 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. International telecommunications service is provided over terrestrial, satellite, and submarine cable facilities.

¹⁴⁷ 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.*

¹⁴⁸ The indirect FTEs are the non-auctions-funded employees from the following bureaus and offices: Enforcement Bureau, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, part of the International Bureau, part of the Wireline Competition 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.

¹⁴⁹ 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. The new Office of Economics and Analytics consists of indirect FTEs.

¹⁵⁰ See *FY 2012 NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8461-62, paras. 8-11.

60. IBC fees are currently broken into two components: (1) terrestrial and satellite circuits,¹⁵¹ and (2) submarine cable systems. Prior to 2009, IBC fees were collected based on 64 kbps circuits for each of the three types of facilities used to provide international service. In 2009, at the request of a large number of submarine cable operators, the Commission changed the methodology for assessing IBC fees and began to assess fees on a per cable landing license basis, with higher fees for larger submarine cable systems and lower fees for smaller submarine cable systems.¹⁵² The Commission concluded that this methodology served the public interest and was competitively neutral because it included both common carriers and non-common carriers.¹⁵³ Through FY 2019, the Commission continued to assess fees for international service provided over terrestrial and satellite facilities based on a per 64 kbps basis. Under this bifurcated approach, based on the 2009 Consensus Proposal from the submarine cable operators, 87.6% of IBC fees are assessed to submarine cable systems and 12.4% to terrestrial and satellite facilities based on relative active or lit capacity at the time.¹⁵⁴ The Commission adopted a five-tier structure for assessing fees on submarine cables systems, with larger systems paying more based on active capacity, and a per gigabits per second (Gbps) assessment for terrestrial and satellite facilities that similarly maintained an active capacity basis.¹⁵⁵

61. The *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* attached to the *FY 2019 Report and Order* sought comment on appropriate allocation within the IBC fee category in response to assertions regarding the relative benefits received by the different IBC components.¹⁵⁶ Based on our review of the record, we find the International Bureau provides many services that benefit international telecommunications service providers no matter whether they use terrestrial facilities, satellites, or submarine cables to transport their international services. These services include maintaining the licensing database,¹⁵⁷ enforcing benchmarks,¹⁵⁸ coordination with other U.S. government agencies,¹⁵⁹ protecting U.S. customers

¹⁵¹ 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.

¹⁵² *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. *Id.* at 4223, para. 20.

¹⁵³ *Id.* at 4212-13, paras. 8-9.

¹⁵⁴ 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 Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7057, 7071-72, paras. 34-35 (2017) (*FY 2017 Report and Order*).

¹⁵⁵ *See FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8203-04, paras. 37, 40.

¹⁵⁶ *Id.* at 8214, para. 67.

¹⁵⁷ The International Bureau reviews, processes, analyzes, and grants applications for international section 214 authorizations and submarine cable landing licenses, as well as applications for modifications, transfers, and assignments. The International Bureau also coordinates processing of the applications with the relevant Executive Branch agencies.

¹⁵⁸ *See, e.g., International Settlement Rates*, IB Docket No. 96-261, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 19806 (1997) (*Benchmarks Order*); Report and Order on Reconsideration and Order Lifting Stay, 14 FCC Rcd 9256 (1999) (*Benchmarks Reconsideration Order*); *aff'd sub nom. Cable & Wireless*, 166 F.3d 1224.

¹⁵⁹ For example, the International Bureau coordinates with the Executive Branch agencies regarding national security, law enforcement, foreign policy and trade policy issues related to international services. *See Rules and Policies on Foreign Participation in the U.S. Telecommunications Market; Market Entry and Regulation of*

(continued....)

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.¹⁶⁰ A fundamental premise of how the Commission assesses regulatory fees is that licensees with larger facilities benefit more from the Commission's work and thus should pay a larger proportion of the Commission's costs.¹⁶¹

62. We find it appropriate to consider adjusting the allocation of IBC fees given the significant changes in submarine cable system active or lit capacity and usage since 2009. Commenters representing the terrestrial and satellite facility owners argue that the 87.6%-12.4% split is out of date and that submarine cable operators should pay a larger proportion of the IBC fees. For example, SIA argues that the 87.6%-12.4% split between submarine cable and satellite and terrestrial IBCs should be revised to reflect current relative capacity, to 98.3%-1.7%.¹⁶² CenturyLink contends that, based on current capacity, the split should be 1.2% for satellite and terrestrial IBCs and 98.8% for submarine cable.¹⁶³ If we use 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), we calculate that the ratio is at least 90.8% submarine cable and 9.8% terrestrial and satellite circuits. However, we believe that this approach of assuming lit capacity at the minimum capacity in the tier substantially undercounts actual lit capacity and that an upward adjustment of 5% more closely approximates actual lit capacity numbers. We therefore propose a ratio attributing 95% to submarine cables and 5% to terrestrial and satellite circuits. We seek comment on this allocation.

63. Because the benefits from the work of the International Bureau accrue to international service providers regardless of which facilities are used, we propose to simplify the assessment by combining the two categories and assess IBC fees based on a unified fee structure. Under this approach, terrestrial and satellite facility owners will pay regulatory fees based on the number of active international circuits using the rates set out in the tiers. Submarine cable operators would continue to pay regulatory fees for each international submarine cable system based on the active (or lit) capacity of the cable system using the same tiers.

(Continued from previous page) _____
Foreign-Affiliated Entities, IB Docket Nos. 97-142 and 95-22, Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, 12 FCC Rcd 23891 (1997) (*Foreign Participation Order*), recon. denied, 15 FCC Rcd 18158 (2000).

¹⁶⁰ *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7070-71, para. 31.

¹⁶¹ See *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8205, para. 43.

¹⁶² SIA Comments at 4.

¹⁶³ CenturyLink Comments at 6-8 & Reply Comments at 3-4.

FY 2020 International Bearer Circuits

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2019)	FY 2020 Regulatory Fees
Less than 30 Gbps	\$1,000
30 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	\$18,450
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,000 Gbps	\$36,875
1,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 2,000 Gbps	\$73,750
2,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	\$147,500
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	\$295,000
6,500 Gbps or greater	\$590,000

We seek comment on the use of a unified tiered structure for IBCs and these proposed fees, which are based on a ratio attributing 95% to submarine cables and 5% to terrestrial and satellite international bearer circuits. As an alternative, we seek comment on maintaining the current fee structure for international bearer circuits and having the fees for submarine cables based on the proposed tier structure and assessing fees for terrestrial and satellite capacity at \$41 per Gbps circuits.

64. We are not persuaded that we should artificially reduce rates paid by submarine cable operators compared to terrestrial and satellite IBC operators because of “limited oversight” of submarine cables beyond the licensing process.¹⁶⁴ In addition to the work that the International Bureau provides that benefits all international telecommunications service providers, it provides services that specifically benefit submarine cable operators and the international services that are carried on the submarine cables. For example, the International Bureau is in close coordination with other government agencies to facilitate the deployment of submarine cables and protect them once they are laid and in service.¹⁶⁵ Further, as SIA clearly states, we find that the “Commission’s efforts in these areas lay the groundwork for robust competition necessary to support the operations of international telecommunications providers

¹⁶⁴ NASCA argues that almost all of the Commission’s activities involving submarine cables arise from “sporadic and comparatively infrequent licensing and transaction reviews.” NASCA Comments at 6-8. Further, the Submarine Cable Coalition argues that the allocation of two FTEs to submarine cables “is consistent with the general lack of oversight required for submarine cables as a whole, beyond the initial licensing process.” Submarine Cable Coalition Comments at 4.

¹⁶⁵ See *Improving Outage Reporting for Submarine Cables and Enhanced Submarine Cable Outage Data*, GN Docket No. 15-206, Report and Order, 31 FCC Rcd 7947, 7976 (2016) (“[T]he International Bureau, in coordination with the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, will continue to lead interagency coordination efforts to help increase transparency and information sharing among the government agencies, cable licensees, and other stakeholders and promote improved interagency coordination processes to mitigate threats to undersea cables and facilitate new projects to improve geographic diversity.”)

that use submarine cable capacity. Thus, submarine cable operators that provide capacity to these carriers unquestionably reap the rewards of International Bureau activities that foster competition.”¹⁶⁶

65. We disagree with satellite operators’ assertions that they should bear a smaller portion of IBC fees because they also pay satellite regulatory fees. Space station and earth station regulatory fees are based on the work done by the Satellite Division for those facilities. The international bearer circuit fees paid by satellite operators are for the work done by the International Bureau for the international services carried on the satellites. To the extent that satellites carry a smaller amount of international traffic than terrestrial facilities or submarine cables, they will then pay a smaller amount in fees. As we noted in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, regulatees with larger capacities reap more benefits from the Commission’s work and thus pay a larger fee.¹⁶⁷

C. Television Broadcaster Issues

66. This year we propose to complete the transition to a population-based full-power broadcast television regulatory fee. 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.¹⁶⁸ In the *FY 2018 Report and Order*, we adopted the new methodology. We determined that we would fully transition to the 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.¹⁶⁹

67. Accordingly, we now propose FY 2020 fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-power broadcast television station’s contour. We also propose adopting a factor of .78 of one cent (\$.007837) [per person served] for FY 2020 full-power broadcast television station fees.¹⁷⁰ The population data for broadcasters’ service areas are extracted from the TVStudy database, based on a station’s projected noise-limited service contour.¹⁷¹ 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. We seek comment on these proposed fees.¹⁷²

68. *Puerto Rico Broadcasters.*—The Puerto Rico Broadcasters contend that the population-based methodology overstates the population served by Puerto Rico stations for two reasons. These

¹⁶⁶ SIA Reply Comments at 6; *see also* AT&T Reply Comments at 6-7. We disagree however with SIA’s contention that satellite operators should not be assessed IBC fees or that IBC fees should be substantially reduced to reflect current data on capacity used for international telecommunications. SIA Comments at 2-3 & Reply Comments at 2-5. We also disagree with SIA’s contention that the industry already pays regulatory fees for space stations and earth stations and that satellite IBCs are a very small portion of the IBCs. SIA Comments at 3-4.

¹⁶⁷ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 88205, para. 43.

¹⁶⁸ *FY 2018 NPRM*, 33 FCC Rcd at 5102, para. 28.

¹⁶⁹ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at para.14.

¹⁷⁰ 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.

¹⁷¹ 47 CFR § 73.622(e).

¹⁷² *See* 47 U.S.C. § 159(d) (“the Commission shall by rule amend the schedule of regulatory fees established under this section if the Commission determines that the schedule requires amendment so that such fees 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.”).

commenters contend that Puerto Rico's mountainous terrain conditions drive engineering decisions that result in the TVStudy overstating the population served.¹⁷³ They additionally argue that significant and measurable drops in Puerto Rico's population resulting from an exodus caused in part by Hurricane Maria evidence that the population counts underlying the TVStudy overstate the population served by Puerto Rico television broadcasters.

69. We agree and propose to adjust the fees of such broadcasters in two discrete ways. *First*, Puerto Rico Broadcasters state that an outdated base population for Puerto Rico does not factor in the dramatic decrease in residents due to severe economic recession, and devastation caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.¹⁷⁴ Specifically, Census Bureau data indicate that Puerto Rico's population has decreased from 3.73 million in 2010 to 3.19 million in 2018, which is a 14% decline.¹⁷⁵ More recent data suggest the decline is higher, with an estimated 3.10 million Puerto Rico base population in 2020, a 16.9% decline.¹⁷⁶ We propose to account for the objectively measurable reduction in population by reducing the population counts used in TVStudy by 16.9%, or the decline between the last census in 2010 and the current population estimate.

70. *Second*, Puerto Rico Broadcasters assert that actual signal coverage for broadcast stations is far less than predicted coverage because Puerto Rico is an island with rugged mountainous terrain conditions.¹⁷⁷ In particular, the rugged mountain range that divides the island blocks signals in many locations.¹⁷⁸ For this reason, broadcasters employ a unique network that relies on multiple full power satellite facilities in addition to a primary station.¹⁷⁹ The Puerto Rico Broadcasters contend that under the regulatory fee methodology adopted for television broadcasters, millions of viewers in Puerto Rico are now counted multiple times, once for each predicted noise-limited service contour in which they live.¹⁸⁰ To address this issue, we further propose 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.¹⁸¹ Under this scenario, the fee for television broadcasters and commonly owned satellites, using the proposed population fee of \$.007837, would not exceed \$24,300. We seek comment on these proposals.

D. Direct Broadcast Satellite Regulatory Fees

71. Direct Broadcast Satellite (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. The two DBS providers, AT&T and DISH Network, are MVPDs.¹⁸² The Media Bureau oversees the regulation of MVPDs, i.e., regulated companies that make available for purchase, by subscribers or customers, multiple channels of video programming. The Media Bureau relies on a common pool of FTEs to carry out its oversight of MVPDs and other video distribution providers.¹⁸³ These responsibilities include market modifications, local-into-local, must-carry and retransmission

¹⁷³ Puerto Rico Broadcasters Comments at 5-10.

¹⁷⁴ *Id.* at 10.

¹⁷⁵ See <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/PR>.

¹⁷⁶ See Puerto Rico Broadcasters Ex Parte, Attachment, at 7.

¹⁷⁷ Puerto Rico Broadcasters Comments at 3-13.

¹⁷⁸ *Id.* at 4.

¹⁷⁹ *Id.*

¹⁸⁰ *Id.* at 5-10.

¹⁸¹ See <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/PR>

¹⁸² MVPD is defined in section 602(13) of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 522(13).

¹⁸³ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8944, para. 8.

consent disputes, program carriage and program access complaints, over-the-air reception device declaratory rulings and waivers, media rule modernization, media ownership, and proposed transactions.¹⁸⁴ For Media Bureau activities in FY 2020, the Commission must collect \$69.53 million in regulatory fees from MVPDs, i.e., cable TV systems (including CARS licenses), IPTV providers, and DBS operators.

72. We propose to continue to assess cable TV systems and IPTV providers at the same rate for regulatory fee purposes.¹⁸⁵ The Commission has historically taken a different approach for establishing DBS operator regulatory fees. In FY 2015, the Commission decided to phase in the new Media Bureau-based regulatory fee for DBS, starting at 12 cents per subscriber per year, as a subcategory in the cable television and IPTV category.¹⁸⁶ At the same time, the Commission committed to updating the regulatory fee rate in future years.¹⁸⁷ The Commission has increased the DBS regulatory fee by 12 cents per subscriber per year in each subsequent year.¹⁸⁸ The DBS regulatory fee is based on the significant number of Media Bureau FTEs that work on MVPD issues that include DBS, “not a particular number of FTEs focused solely on DBS” or “specific recent proceedings.”¹⁸⁹ We propose, for FY 2020, to continue to phase in the DBS regulatory fee by increasing it by 12 cents per subscriber, to 72 cents. This will result in a \$ 0.89 fee per subscriber per year for other MVPDs. We seek comment on this proposal.

E. Economic Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic

73. We recognize that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is having an impact on some of our regulatees’ businesses. While many states in this country have begun to permit or are developing plans to permit businesses to re-open, it is not possible to forecast how quickly or to what extent businesses affected by the pandemic will return to normal levels of operation. Some of our regulatees may continue to be affected and may require assistance in meeting their regulatory fee obligations. We seek comment on how to provide assistance to these regulatees in these circumstances.

74. In this regard, we note that the Commission is constrained in three important aspects. First, we are required by statute to collect our FY 2020 appropriation, \$339,000,000, as an offsetting collection from our regulatees by September 30, 2020. Second, the Act requires that we allocate our regulatory fees among regulatees in a proportional manner to fairly reflect the value of FTE work expended to benefit regulatees. Finally, we cannot exempt regulatees that are not expressly exempted under the statute.¹⁹⁰ Thus, we cannot reduce the proposed FY 2020 fees across-the-board; we cannot re-apportion the fees among categories based on, for example, relative ability to pay, and we cannot exempt regulatees based on their financial circumstances.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.* at 8944-8500, para. 8.

¹⁸⁵ When adopting the regulatory fee for IPTV, the Commission determined that IPTV providers should be subject to the same regulatory fees as cable providers. *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12362, para. 32.

¹⁸⁶ *FY 2015 Report and Order* at 10277, para. 20.

¹⁸⁷ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10277, para. 20.

¹⁸⁸ From 2016 to 2019, the Commission increased the regulatory fee for DBS operators to 24 cents (plus a three cent moving fee), 36 cents (plus a two cent moving fee), 48 cents, and then 60 cents, per subscriber per year, with the regulatory fees paid by DBS operators reducing those paid by other MVPDs.

¹⁸⁹ *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8501, para. 11; *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7067-68, paras. 22-23; *see also FY 2015 NPRM*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5369, para. 33 (“We also reject the argument raised by DIRECTV and DISH that section 9 of the Act requires us to ‘show that DBS and cable occupy a comparable number of FTEs.’”).

¹⁹⁰ 47 U.S.C. §159; FY 2020 Appropriations.

75. Within those constraints, we have some flexibility to assist. For example, we have authority to offer extended payment terms at nominal interest rates for regulatory fee payors that demonstrate they face significant financial challenges,¹⁹¹ as we did in 2017 and 2018 for regulatees whose businesses were devastated by Hurricanes Florence Harvey, Irma, Maria and Florence. We seek comment on how to facilitate similar or additional relief here where appropriate.

F. Additional Regulatory Fee Reform

76. We also seek comment on additional regulatory fee reform and ways to further improve our regulatory fee process to make it less burdensome for all entities. In particular, we seek comment on whether our fee setting methodologies could be improved or updated to ensure that our regulatory fees are more equitable or otherwise streamlined to make the fee schedule simpler. As part of this analysis, we seek comment on the costs and benefits of reforming our fee-setting process.

V. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

77. 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 payers and the public about these aspects of the annual regulatory fee collection process.

78. *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 \$24,999.99.¹⁹² 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>.

79. *Payment Methods.* Pursuant to an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directive,¹⁹³ the Commission is moving towards a paperless environment, extending to disbursement and collection of select federal government payments and receipts.¹⁹⁴ 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.¹⁹⁵ During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through Pay.gov,¹⁹⁶ ACH, debit

¹⁹¹ 47 CFR § 1.1914; 31 CFR § 901.8.

¹⁹² 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.

¹⁹³ 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>.

¹⁹⁴ See U.S. Department of the Treasury, Open Government Plan 2.1, Sept. 2012.

¹⁹⁵ *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10282-83, para. 35. See 47 CFR § 1.1158.

¹⁹⁶ In accordance with 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.

card,¹⁹⁷ 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>.

80. *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.¹⁹⁸ 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.¹⁹⁹ 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.

¹⁹⁷ 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.

¹⁹⁸ Audio bridging services are toll teleconferencing services.

¹⁹⁹ 47 CFR § 52.103.

- *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, 2019.²⁰⁰ 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 have 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 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.²⁰¹ 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.

81. *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”).²⁰² This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on

²⁰⁰ 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.

²⁰¹ 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.

²⁰² See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2005*, Report and Order, 20 FCC Rcd 12259, 12264, paras. 38-44 (2005).

the Commission's electronic filing and payment system (Fee Filer) along with the carrier's Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

82. 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.²⁰³ 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.

83. 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.

84. *Congressional Review Act.*— The Commission will submit this draft *Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* to the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, for concurrence as to whether this rule is “major” or “non-major” under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

85. *Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.* An initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) is contained in Appendix J. Comments to the IRFA must be identified as responses to the IRFA and filed by the deadlines for comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. The Commission will send a copy of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

86. *Initial Paperwork Reductions Act of 1995 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).

87. *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 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). *See Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings*, 63 FR 24121 (1998).

²⁰³ 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.

- Electronic Filers: Comments may be filed electronically using the Internet by accessing the ECFS: <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. 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.
 - Effective March 19, 2020, and until further notice, the Commission no longer accepts any hand or messenger delivered filings. This is a temporary measure taken to help protect the health and safety of individuals, and to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19. See *FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Policy*, Public Notice, DA 20-304 (March 19, 2020), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-hand-delivery-policy>.
 - During the time the Commission’s building is closed to the general public and until further notice, if more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of a proceeding, paper filers need not submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number; an original and one copy are sufficient.

88. 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 or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 202-418-0432 (tty).

89. *Ex Parte Information.* This proceeding shall be treated as a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding in accordance with the Commission’s ex parte rules.²⁰⁴ 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 (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the ex parte presentation was made, and (2) 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.

²⁰⁴ 47 CFR §§ 1.1200 *et seq.*

VI. ORDERING CLAUSES

90. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to the authority found in sections 4(i) and (j), 9, 9A, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), 154(j), 159, 159A, and 303(r), this Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking IS HEREBY ADOPTED.

91. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Report and Order SHALL BE EFFECTIVE 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

92. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the amendment adopted in section III A shall be effective 90 days after notice to Congress, pursuant to section 159A(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 159A(b),

93. 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

List of Commenters

Commenter	Abbreviated name
North American Submarine Cable Association	NASCA
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB
Intelsat License LLC	Intelsat
WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	OneWeb
MMTC and NABOB	MMTC & NABOB
EchoStar Satellite Services, LLC; Hughes Network Systems, LLC, Intelsat License LLC, Space Exploration Technologies Corp.	U.S. Satellite Licensees
Eutelsat S.A.	Eutelsat
Satellite Industry Association	SIA
Telesat Canada	Telesat
Space Exploration Technologies Corp.	SpaceX
SES Americom, Inc.; Intelsat License LLC, EchoStar Satellite Services LLC, Hughes Network Systems LLC	Satellite Operators
America-CV Station Group, Inc., Spanish Broadcasting System Holding Company, Inc., Televiscentro of Puerto Rico LLC	Puerto Rico Television Broadcasters
Myriota Pty. Ltd	Myriota
CenturyLink	CenturyLink
PMCM TV LLC	PMCM
Maranatha Broadcasting Company, Inc.	MBC

List of Reply Commenters

Reply Commenter	Abbreviated name
Kepler Communications	Kepler
Inmarsat, Inc.	Inmarsat
Maranatha Broadcasting Company	MBC
EchoStar Satellite Services, LLC; Hughes Network Systems, LLC, Intelsat License LLC, Space Exploration Technologies Corp.	U.S. Satellite Licensees
Century Link	CenturyLink
AT&T Services, Inc.	AT&T
Satellite Industry Association	SIA
Space Exploration Technologies Corp.	SpaceX
Telesat Canada	Telesat
WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	OneWeb
SES Americom, Inc.; Intelsat License, LLC; EchoStar Satellite Services, LLC; Hughes Network Systems, LLC	Satellite Operators

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 Requirement	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 A ¹	62	1	285,200	296,501	4,782	4,775	296,050
AM Class B ¹	1,458	1	3,541,950	3,678,692	2,523	2,525	3,681,450
AM Class C ¹	819	1	1,266,000	1,317,039	1,608	1,600	1,310,400
AM Class D ¹	1,372	1	4,200,800	4,351,447	3,172	3,175	4,356,100
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	2,973	1	8,823,375	9,156,345	3,080	3,075	9,141,975
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	2,952	1	10,833,000	11,216,626	3,800	3,800	11,217,600
AM Construction Permits ²	6	1	1,785	3,720	620.1	620	3,720
FM Construction Permits ²	60	1	67,000	64,500	1,075	1,075	64,500
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.25 billion population	1	24,294,675	25,473,855	.00783665	.007837	25,473,855
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	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

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
BRS ³	1,280	1	869,400	716,800	560	560	716,800
LMDS	340	1	96,600	190,400	560	560	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	31.063	1	6,363,741	8,280,414	266,573	266,575	8,280,486
Earth Stations	3,000	1	1,402,500	1,678,050	559	560	1,680,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	179	1	15,643,250	16,092,194	89,901	89,900	16,092,100
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary)	14	1	1,084,125	4,023,049	287,361	287,350	4,022,900
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			340,929,616	338,686,759			338,911,046
***** Total Revenue Requirement			339,000,000	339,000,000			339,000,000
Difference			1,929,616	(313,241)			(88,954)

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 stations 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)	560
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	560
AM Radio Construction Permits	620
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

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$)
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)	89,900
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	287,350
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	\$1,000	\$715	\$620	\$680	\$1,075	\$1,250
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,500	\$1,000	\$930	\$1,000	\$1,625	\$1,875
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,250	\$1,600	\$1,400	\$1,525	\$2,425	\$2,825
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,375	\$2,425	\$2,100	\$2,300	\$3,625	\$4,225
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$5,050	\$3,625	\$3,125	\$3,450	\$5,450	\$6,325
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,600	\$5,425	\$4,700	\$5,175	\$8,175	\$9,500
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$11,400	\$8,150	\$7,050	\$7,750	\$12,250	\$14,250
>6,000,000	\$17,100	\$12,225	\$10,600	\$11,625	\$18,375	\$21,375

FY 2020 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2019)	FY 2020 Regulatory Fees
Less than 30 Gbps	\$1,000
30 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	\$18,450
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,000 Gbps	\$36,875
1,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 2,000 Gbps	\$73,750
2,000 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	\$147,500
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	\$295,000
6,500 Gbps or greater	\$590,000

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	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2019 payment units.

MDS/MMDS)LMDS	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
Space Station Satellite Charts for FY 2020 Regulatory Fees

GSO vs. NGSO IBFS Applications (Received and Disposed) 2017-2019

RECEIVED	2019	2018	2017
GSO	124	77	128*
NGSO	33	15	39
GSO/NGSO split	79%/21%	84%/16%	77%/23%

DISPOSED	2019	2018	2017
GSO	108	88	122
NGSO	28	29	24
GSO/NGSO Split	79%/21%	75%/25%	84%/16%

* includes 12 withdrawals pending for 3 days or less

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

<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SATELLITE TYPE</u>
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	ICO G1	GSO
Empresa Argentina De Soluciones Satelitales S.A.	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization	S2595	Atlantic Bird 1	GSO
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization	S2596	Atlantic Bird 2	GSO
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization	S2702	Eutelsat II-F2	GSO
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C.	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
Hispasati, S.A.	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO
Hispasati, S.A.	S2476	HISPASAT-1D et al.	GSO
Horizons Satellite LLC	S2475	Galaxy 13	GSO
Horizons-1 Satellite LLC	S2970/S3049	HORIZONS-1	GSO
Horizons-3 License LLC	S2947	Horizons 3e	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	SPACEWAY 4	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	Jupiter 2/EchoStar 1	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2780	I2F1	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2783	Inmarsat 3F4	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2592/S2868	Galaxy 23	GSO
Intelsat North America LLC	S2592	Intelsat Americas 13	GSO

Jansky-Barnet Telecommunications Inc.	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO
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	SATMEX 6	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. DE C.V.	S2926	E117WB	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. DE C.V.	S2938	EUTELSAT WEST 115 B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. DE C.V.	S2873	Satmex 8 et al.	GSO
SES Americom, INC.	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
Skynet Satellite Corp	S2462	Telstar 12	GSO
Space Communications Corp	S2685	Superbird-B2	GSO
Space Communications Corp	S2639	SUPERBIRD-C	GSO
Space Norway AS	S2978	ASBM	NGSO
Spectrum Five LLC	S2777	BSSNET119W	GSO
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	S2597	Anik E2	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2646	ANIK F2	GSO
Telesat International Ltd.	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
Viasat, INC.	S2747	VIASAT-IOM	GSO
Viasat, INC.	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO
Viasat, INC.	S2952	VIASAT-79W	GSO
Viasat, INC.	S2953	VIASAT-109W	GSO
WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	S2963	ONEWEB	NGSO

Non-U.S. Space Stations - Market Access Through Earth Stations

<u>ITU Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>GSO/NGSO</u>
ANIK G1	ANIK G1	M090164	GSO
APSTAR 6C	APSTAR 6C(M161190)	M161190	GSO

APSTAR 6D	APSTAR 6D(M246190)	M246190	GSO
Apstar 7	Apstar 7	M090165	GSO
APSTAR VI	APSTAR 6(M292090)	M292090	GSO
AsiaSat 5	AsiaSat 5	M090163	GSO
AsiaSat 7	AsiaSat 7	M174161	GSO
AsiaSat-9	AsiaSat-9	M161191	GSO
AUSSAT B 152E	OPTUS D2	M221170	GSO
CAN-BSS3 and CAN-BSS	EHOSTAR 23	SM1987	GSO
Chinasat 10	Chinasat 10(M246191)	M246191	GSO
Ciel Satellite Group	Ciel-2	E050029	GSO
EHOSTAR 23	EHOSTAR 23	SM2975	GSO
EHOSTAR 8 (MEX)	EHOSTAR 8	NUS1108	GSO
Eutelsat 10A	Eutelsat 10A (W2A)	M0311	GSO
Eutelsat 65 West A	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	GSO
Eutelsat 70B	Eutelsat 70B	M090167	GSO
exactEarth	exactEarth-7	E160028	NGSO
JCSAT- 5A	JCSAT 5A	M063130	GSO
JCSAT-2B	JCSAT-2B	M174163	GSO
QUETZSAT-1(MEX)	QUETZSAT-1	NUS1101	GSO
Superbird C2	Superbird C2	M334100	GSO
TELSTAR 18	TELSTAR 18	None	GSO
Yamal 300K	Yamal 300K	M174162	GSO
Yamal 401	Yamal 401	M001166	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	KAIL-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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	KPKJ	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

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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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

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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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	KTCL-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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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	WPX-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	WBTW	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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	WHDY	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	WHSB-TV	5,870,314	5,808,605	\$45,522
4688	WHSV-TV	845,013	711,912	\$5,579

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	WKRK-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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	WLTN-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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	\$2,398
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	WNY5-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	WOAL-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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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

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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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	\$2,398
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	WTFX-TV	10,784,256	10,492,549	\$82,230
41065	WTFX-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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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	\$4,706
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain- Ltd. Fee Amount
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	\$4,706
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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

Facility Id. #	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Ltd Population	FY 2020 Terrain-Ltd. Fee Amount
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.

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)	690
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	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	345

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
part 74)	
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),¹ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was included in the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.² The Commission sought written public comment on these proposals including comment on the IRFA. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the IRFA.³

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

2. In this Report and Order, the Commission assesses for the first time a regulatory fee on non-U.S. licensed space stations with United States market access, by including those non-U.S. licensed space stations in the current regulatory fee categories for GSO and NGSO space stations. This fee is assessed regardless of whether the foreign satellite operator obtains the market access through a declaratory ruling or through an earth station applicant as a point of communication. In either case, the Commission's review of the space station market access request is the same. The earth station application may be filed by the foreign operator, one of its subsidiaries, or an independent third party. Currently, the regulatory fee paid by an earth station licensee that has secured market access for a foreign satellite operator is the same as the fee paid by any other earth station licensee in its class, despite the additional Commission resources consumed by such market access requests. For these reasons, and because it is inequitable and anticompetitive for U.S. licensed space stations to pay regulatory fees while non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access do not, the Commission assesses its existing GSO and NGSO regulatory fee categories on non-U.S. licensed space stations that have access to the United States market, either through a petition for market access or through an earth station.

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

3. None.

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

4. Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and to provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments.²⁹ In this section respond specifically to any comment filed by Chief Counsel of SBA. The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in the Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in this proceeding

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

5. 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.⁴ The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction."⁵ In addition, the term "small business" has

¹ 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).

² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189 (2019) (*FY 2019 FNPRM*).

³ 5 U.S.C. § 604.

⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.⁶ 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.⁷ Nationwide, there are a total of approximately 27.9 million small businesses, according to the SBA.⁸

6. **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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States which translates to 28.8 million businesses.¹¹

7. 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.”¹² 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).¹³

8. 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.”¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2012 Census of Governments¹⁵ indicate that there were 90,056 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general

⁶ 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.”

⁷ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

⁸ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, “Frequently Asked Questions,” https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/SB-FAQ-2016_WEB.pdf.

⁹ See 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ 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).

¹² 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹³ 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> 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.”

¹⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

¹⁵ 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#>

purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States.¹⁶ Of this number there were 37,132 General purpose governments (county¹⁷, municipal and town or township¹⁸) with populations of less than 50,000 and 12,184 Special purpose governments (independent school districts¹⁹ and special districts²⁰) 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 50,000.²¹ Based on this data we estimate that at least 49,316 local government jurisdictions fall in the category of “small governmental jurisdictions.”²² Governmental entities are, however, exempt from application fees.²³

9. **All Other Telecommunications.** The “All Other Telecommunications” category is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation.²⁴ 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.²⁵ Establishments providing Internet services or voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) services via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also

¹⁶ 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).

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.](#)

²¹ 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>; 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.](#)

²² *Id.*

²³ 47 U.S.C. § 158(d)(1)(A).

²⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definitions, NAICS Code “517919 All Other Telecommunications”, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?input=517919&search=2017+NAICS+Search&search=2017>.

²⁵ *Id.*

included in this industry.²⁶ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for All Other Telecommunications, which consists of all such firms with annual receipts of \$35 million or less.²⁷ For this category, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 shows that there were 1,442 firms that operated for the entire year.²⁸ Of those firms, a total of 1,400 had annual receipts less than \$25 million and 15 firms had annual receipts of \$25 million to \$49,999,999.²⁹ Thus, the Commission estimates that the majority of “All Other Telecommunications” firms potentially affected by our action can be considered small.

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

10. 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

11. 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.³⁰

12. This Report and Order does not adopt any new reporting requirements. Therefore, no adverse economic impact on small entities will be sustained based on reporting requirements. 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 Commission’s annual de minimis threshold of \$1,000, replaced last year with a new 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. Also, regulatees may also seek waivers or other relief on the basis of financial hardship. *See* 47 CFR §1.1166.

G. Federal Rules that May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict

13. None.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *See* 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517919.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table EC1251SSSZ4, Information: Subject Series - Estab and Firm Size: Receipts Size of Firms for the United States: 2012, NAICS code 517919, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ4//naics~517919.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4).

APPENDIX J

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),¹ 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 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*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 *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).² In addition, the *Notice* and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the Federal Register.³

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Proposed Rules

2. The *Notice* seeks comment on regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2020, as required by section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act).⁴ The *Notice* sets forth the proposed regulatory fees for FY 2020 for regulatees in the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, Wireline Competition Bureau, and International Bureau. The proposed regulatory fees are attached to the *Notice* in Appendices B and C. This regulatory fee *Notice* is needed each year because the Commission is required by Congress to adopt regulatory fees each year “to recover the costs of carrying out the activities described in section 6(a) only to the extent, and in the total amounts, provided for in Appropriation Acts.”⁵ The objective of the *Notice* is to propose regulatory fees for FY 2020 and adopt regulatory fee reform to improve the regulatory fee process. The *Notice* seeks comment on the Commission’s proposed regulatory fees for FY 2020. The *Notice* proposes to collect \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2020, as detailed in the proposed fee schedules in Appendix --, including a proposed increase in the DBS fee rate to 72 cents per subscriber and proposed fees for full-power broadcast televisions using the actual population covered by the station’s contour, as set forth in Appendix --. Historically, under our old methodology, the regulatory fee for full-power broadcast television stations was based on the DMA groupings 1-10, 11-25, 26-50, 51-100, and the remaining markets (101-210), as well as satellite stations that traditionally pay a much lower fee.

B. Legal Basis

3. 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.⁶

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

4. 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.⁷ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,”

¹ 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).

² 5 U.S.C. § 603(a).

³ *Id.*

⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159.

⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(a).

⁶ 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i) and (j), 159, and 303(r).

⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

“small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”⁸ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.⁹ 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.¹⁰

5. **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.¹¹ 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.¹² These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States which translates to 28.8 million businesses.¹³

6. 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.”¹⁴ 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).¹⁵

7. 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.”¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2012 Census of Governments¹⁷ indicate that there were 90,056 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general

⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

⁹ 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.”

¹⁰ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹¹ See 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

¹² 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).

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹⁵ 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> 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.”

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

¹⁷ 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#>

purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States.¹⁸ Of this number there were 37,132 General purpose governments (county¹⁹, municipal and town or township²⁰) with populations of less than 50,000 and 12,184 Special purpose governments (independent school districts²¹ and special districts²²) 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 50,000.²³ Based on this data we estimate that at least 49,316 local government jurisdictions fall in the category of “small governmental jurisdictions.”²⁴ Governmental entities are, however, exempt from application fees.²⁵

8. **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 and IPTV) 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.”²⁶ The SBA has developed a

¹⁸ 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).

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² 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.](#)

²³ 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>; 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.](#)

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 158(d)(1)(A).

²⁶ See 13 CFR § 120.201. The Wired Telecommunications Carrier category formerly used the NAICS code of 517110. As of 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau definition shows the NAICS code as 517311 for Wired

(continued...)

small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year.²⁸ Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.²⁹ Thus, under this size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small.

9. **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.³⁰ Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.³¹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated for the entire year.³² Of that total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.³³ Thus under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of local exchange carriers are small entities.

10. **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.³⁴ Under the applicable SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁵ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 firms operated the entire year.³⁶ Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.³⁷ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of incumbent local exchange service are small businesses that may be affected by our actions. According to Commission data, one thousand three hundred and seven (1,307) Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers reported that they were incumbent local

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Telecommunications Carriers. See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517311&search=2017>.

²⁷ See 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS Code 517311 (previously 517110).

²⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census of the United States, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012 (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201. The Wired Telecommunications Carrier category formerly used the NAICS code of 517110. As of 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau definition shows the NAICS code as 517311 for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. See <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517311&search=2017>.

³¹ *Id.*

³² See U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census of the United States, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012 (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ See 13 CFR § 121.201. The Wired Telecommunications Carrier category formerly used the NAICS code of 517110. As of 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau definition shows the NAICS code as 517311 for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. See, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517311&search=2017>.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census of the United States, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012 (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.

³⁷ *Id.*

exchange service providers.³⁸ Of this total, an estimated 1,006 have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁹ Thus, using the SBA's size standard the majority of incumbent LECs can be considered small entities.

11. **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 and under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁰ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 firms operated during that year.⁴¹ Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁴² Based on these data, the Commission concludes that the majority of 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.⁴³ Of these 1,442 carriers, an estimated 1,256 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵ Also, 72 carriers have reported that they are Other Local Service Providers.⁴⁶ Of this total, 70 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁷ 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.

12. **Interexchange Carriers (IXCs).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. The closest applicable NAICS Code category is Wired Telecommunications Carriers.⁴⁸ The applicable size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 indicate

³⁸ 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*).

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201. The Wired Telecommunications Carrier category formerly used the NAICS code of 517110. As of 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau definition shows the NAICS code as 517311 for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. See, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517311&search=2017>.

⁴¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012* (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.s

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ See Federal Communications Commission, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, *Trends in Telephone Service* at Table 5.3 (Sept. 2010) (*Trends in Telephone Service*), https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-301823A1.pdf.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201. The Wired Telecommunications Carrier category formerly used the NAICS code of 517110. As of 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau definition shows the NAICS code as 517311 for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517311&search=2017>.

⁴⁹ *Id.*

that 3,117 firms operated for the entire year.⁵⁰ Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁵¹ According to internally developed Commission data, 359 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of interexchange services.⁵² Of this total, an estimated 317 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵³ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of interexchange service providers are small entities.

13. **Prepaid Calling Card Providers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. The appropriate NAICS code category for 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 network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁵⁴ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers.⁵⁵ Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year.⁵⁷ Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁵⁸ 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, 193 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of prepaid calling cards.⁵⁹ All 193 carriers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶⁰ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of prepaid calling card providers are small.

14. **Local Resellers.** The SBA has not developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. The SBA category of Telecommunications Resellers is the closest NAICS code category for local resellers. The Telecommunications Resellers 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 network operators (MVNOs) are included in this

⁵⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012* (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² 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*). https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-301823A1.pdf.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, NAICS Code 517911 "Telecommunications Resellers", <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517911&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search>.

⁵⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201 (NAICS code 517911).

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012* NAICS Code 517911, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517911.

⁵⁸ *Id.* Available census data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is for firms with "1000 employees or more."

⁵⁹ See *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

industry.⁶¹ Under the SBA's size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶² U.S. Census Bureau data from 2012 show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year.⁶³ Of that number, all operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁶⁴ 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, 213 carriers have reported that they are engaged in the provision of local resale services.⁶⁵ Of these, an estimated 211 have 1,500 or fewer employees and two have more than 1,500 employees.⁶⁶ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of local resellers are small entities.

15. **Toll Resellers.** The Commission has not developed a definition for Toll Resellers. The closest NAICS Code Category is Telecommunications Resellers. The Telecommunications Resellers 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. MVNOs are included in this industry.⁶⁷ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers.⁶⁸ Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶⁹ 2012 Census Bureau data show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year.⁷⁰ Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁷¹ 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.⁷² Of this total, an estimated 857 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷³ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of toll resellers are small entities. The closest NAICS Code Category is Telecommunications Resellers. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises

⁶¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, 517911 Telecommunications Resellers, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517911&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search>.

⁶² 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

⁶³ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 *Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012* NAICS Code 517911, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517911.

⁶⁴ *Id.* Available census data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is for firms with “1000 employees or more.”

⁶⁵ 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*).

⁶⁶ See *id.*

⁶⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, 517911 Telecommunications Resellers, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517911&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search>.

⁶⁸ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 *Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012* NAICS Code 517911, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517911.

⁷¹ *Id.* Available census data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is for firms with “1000 employees or more.”

⁷² 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*).

⁷³ See *id.*

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. MVNOs are included in this industry.⁷⁴ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for the category of Telecommunications Resellers.⁷⁵ Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷⁶ 2012 Census Bureau data show that 1,341 firms provided resale services during that year.⁷⁷ Of that number, 1,341 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹ Of this total, an estimated 857 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁰ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of toll resellers are small entities.

16. **Other Toll Carriers.** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard 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 IRFA. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸¹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year.⁸² Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.⁸³ Thus, under this size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small. According to Commission data, 284 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of other toll carriage.⁸⁴ Of these, an estimated 279 have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁵ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most Other Toll Carriers are small entities.

17. **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

⁷⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, 517911 Telecommunications Resellers, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517911&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search>.

⁷⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517911.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012 NAICS Code 517911*, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517911.

⁷⁸ *Id.* Available census data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is for firms with “1000 employees or more.”

⁷⁹ 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*).

⁸⁰ See *id.*

⁸¹ See 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS Code 517311 (previously 517110).

⁸² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012 (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers)*, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ *Trends in Telephone Service*, at tbl. 5.3.

⁸⁵ *Id.*

services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.⁸⁶ The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁷ For this industry, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 show that there were 967 firms that operated for the entire year.⁸⁸ Of this total, 955 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees and 12 had employment of 1000 employees or more.⁸⁹ Thus under this category and the associated size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite) are small entities.

18. **Television Broadcasting.** This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.”⁹⁰ These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.⁹¹ 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 such businesses: those having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts.⁹² The 2012 Economic Census reports that 751 firms in this category operated in that year.⁹³ Of that number, 656 had annual receipts of \$25,000,000 or less.⁹⁴ Based on this data we therefore estimate that the majority of commercial television broadcasters are small entities under the applicable SBA size standard.

19. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial television stations to be 1,377.⁹⁵ Of this total, 1,258 stations (or about 91 percent) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on November 16, 2017, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed noncommercial educational television stations to be 384.⁹⁶ Notwithstanding, the Commission does not compile and otherwise does not have access to information on the revenue of NCE stations that would permit it to determine how many such stations would qualify as small entities. There are also 2,300 low power television stations,

⁸⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definitions, “517210 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (Except Satellite).” See <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/affhelp/jsf/pages/metadata.xhtml?lang=en&type=ib&id=ib.en/ECN.NAICS2012.517210>.

⁸⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517210.

⁸⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 *Economic Census of the United States*, Table EC1251SSSZ5, Information: Subject Series: Estab and Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2012 NAICS Code 517210. https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517210.

⁸⁹ *Id.* Available census data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is for firms with “1000 employees or more.”

⁹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definitions, “515120 Television Broadcasting,” <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?input=515120&search=2017+NAICS+Search&search=2017>.

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² 13 C.F.R. § 121.201; 2012 NAICS code 515120.

⁹³ U.S. Census Bureau, Table No. EC1251SSSZ4, *Information: Subject Series - Establishment and Firm Size: Receipts Size of Firms for the United States: 2012* (515120 Television Broadcasting). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ4//naics~515120.

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ *Broadcast Station Totals* as of June 30, 2018, Press Release (MB, rel. Jul. 3, 2018) (June 30, 2018 Broadcast Station Totals Press Release), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-352168A1.pdf>.

⁹⁶ *Id.*

including Class A stations (LPTV) and 3,681 TV translator stations.⁹⁷ Given the nature of these services, we will presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

20. We note, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as “small” under the above definition, business (control) affiliations⁹⁸ 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, another element of the definition of “small business” requires that an 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 broadcast 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. Also, as noted above, an additional element of the definition of “small business” is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. The Commission notes that it is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities and its estimates of small businesses to which they apply may be over-inclusive to this extent.

21. **Radio Stations.** 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.”⁹⁹ The SBA has established a small business size standard for this category as firms having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts.¹⁰⁰ Economic Census data for 2012 show that 2,849 radio station firms operated during that year.¹⁰¹ Of that number, 2,806 firms operated with annual receipts of less than \$25 million per year, 17 with annual receipts between \$25 million and \$49,999,999 million and 26 with annual receipts of \$50 million or more.¹⁰² Therefore, based on the SBA’s size standard the majority of such entities are small entities.

22. According to Commission staff review of the BIA/Kelsey, LLC’s Media Access Pro Radio Database as of January 2018, about 11,261 (or about 99.9 percent) of 11,383 commercial radio stations had revenues of \$41.5 million or less and thus qualify as small entities under the SBA definition.¹⁰³ The Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial AM radio stations to be 4,633 stations and the number of commercial FM radio stations to be 6,738, for a total number of 11,371.¹⁰⁴ We note the Commission has also estimated the number of licensed noncommercial (NCE) FM radio stations to be 4,128.¹⁰⁵ Nevertheless, the Commission does not compile and otherwise does not have access to information on the revenue of NCE stations that would permit it to determine how many such stations would qualify as small entities. We also note, that in assessing whether a business entity

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ “[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 C.F.R. § 21.103(a)(1).

⁹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definitions, “515112 Radio Stations,” <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?input=515112&search=2017+NAICS+Search&search=2017>.

¹⁰⁰ 13 CFR § 121.201; NAICS code 515112.

¹⁰¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Table No. EC1251SSSZ4, *Information: Subject Series – Establishment and Firm Size: Receipts Size of Firms for the United States: 2012* NAICS Code 515112, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ4/naics~515112.

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ BIA/Kelsey, MEDIA Access Pro Database (viewed Jan. 26, 2018).

¹⁰⁴ Broadcast Station Totals as of June 30, 2018, Press Release (MB Jul. 3, 2018) (June 30, 2018 Broadcast Station Totals), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-352168A1.pdf>.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

qualifies as small under the above definition, business control affiliations must be included.¹⁰⁶ The Commission's estimate therefore likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by its action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, to be determined a "small business," an entity may not be dominant in its field of operation.¹⁰⁷ We further note, that it is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities, and the estimate of small businesses to which these rules may apply does not exclude any radio station from the definition of a small business on these basis, thus our estimate of small businesses may therefore be over-inclusive. Also, as noted above, an additional element of the definition of "small business" is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. The Commission notes that it is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities and the estimates of small businesses to which they apply may be over-inclusive to this extent.

23. **Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation).** 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.¹⁰⁸ Industry data indicate that there are 4,600 active cable systems in the United States.¹⁰⁹ Of this total, all but seven cable operators nationwide are small under the 400,000-subscriber size standard.¹¹⁰ In addition, under the Commission's rate regulation rules, a "small system" is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers.¹¹¹ Commission records show 4,600 cable systems nationwide.¹¹² Of this total, 3,900 cable systems have fewer than 15,000 subscribers, and 700 systems have 15,000 or more subscribers, based on the same records.¹¹³ Thus, under this standard as well, we estimate that most cable systems are small entities.

24. **Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard).** The Communications Act of 1934, as amended 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 one percent 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."¹¹⁴ As of 2018, there were approximately 50,504,624 cable video subscribers in the United States.¹¹⁵ Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 505,046 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.¹¹⁶ Based on available data, we find that all but six incumbent

¹⁰⁶ "[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 power to control both." 13 C.F.R. § 121.103(a)(1).

¹⁰⁷ 13 C.F.R. § 121.102(b).

¹⁰⁸ 47 CFR § 76.901(e).

¹⁰⁹ The number of active, registered cable systems comes from the Commission's Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS) database on August 15, 2015. See FCC, *Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS)*, www.fcc.gov/coals (last visited Oct. 25, 2016).

¹¹⁰ S&P Global Market Intelligence, Top Cable MSOs as of 12/2016.

¹¹¹ 47 CFR § 76.901(c).

¹¹² See *supra* Note 109.

¹¹³ See FCC, *Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS)*, www.fcc.gov/coals (last visited Oct. 25, 2016).

¹¹⁴ 47 CFR § 76.90(f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3.

¹¹⁵ S&P Global Market Intelligence, U.S. Cable Subscriber Highlights, Basic Subscribers(actual) 2018, U.S. Cable MSO Industry Total.

¹¹⁶ 47 CFR § 76.901(f) and notes ff. 1, 2, and 3.

cable operators are small entities under this size standard.¹¹⁷ 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.¹¹⁸ Therefore 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.

25. **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 included in SBA’s economic census category “Wired Telecommunications Carriers.”¹¹⁹ 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.¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.¹²² The SBA determines that a wireline business is small if it has fewer than 1,500 employees.¹²³ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 indicates that 3,117 wireline companies were operational during that year.¹²⁴ Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹²⁵ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of wireline firms are small under the applicable SBA standard. Currently, however, only two entities provide DBS service, which requires a great deal of capital for operation: DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network.¹²⁶ DIRECTV and DISH Network each report annual revenues that are in excess of the threshold for a small business. Accordingly, we must conclude that internally developed FCC data are persuasive that, in general, DBS service is provided only by large firms.

¹¹⁷ S&P Global Market Intelligence, Top Cable MSOs 12/18Q. [The six cable operators all had more than 505,046 basic cable subscribers.](#)

¹¹⁸ The Commission receives 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).

¹¹⁹ See 13 CFR § 120.201. The Wired Telecommunications Carrier category formerly used the NAICS code of 517110. As of 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau definition shows the NAICS code as 517311 for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. See, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517311&search=2017>.

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ See *id.* Examples of this category are: broadband Internet service providers (e.g., cable, DSL); local telephone carriers (wired); cable television distribution services; long-distance telephone carriers (wired); CCTV services; VoIP service providers, using own operated wired telecommunications infrastructure; DTH services; telecommunications carriers (wired); satellite television distribution systems; and MMDS.

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS CODE 517110.

¹²⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, *Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012* (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.

¹²⁵ *Id.*

¹²⁶ See *Annual Assessment of the Status of Competition in the Market for the Delivery of Video Programming, Eighteenth Report*, Table III.A.5, 32 FCC Rcd 568, 595 (Jan. 17, 2017).

26. **All Other Telecommunications.** The “All Other Telecommunications” category is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation.¹²⁷ 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.¹²⁸ Establishments providing Internet services or voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) services via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.¹²⁹ The SBA has developed a small business size standard for All Other Telecommunications, which consists of all such firms with annual receipts of \$35 million or less.¹³⁰ For this category, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 shows that there were 1,442 firms that operated for the entire year.¹³¹ Of those firms, a total of 1,400 had annual receipts less than \$25 million and 15 firms had annual receipts of \$25 million to \$49, 999,999.¹³² Thus, the Commission estimates that the majority of “All Other Telecommunications” firms potentially affected by our action can be considered small.

27. **RespOrgs.** Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs, 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.¹³³ 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.

28. **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,¹³⁴ and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except satellite).¹³⁵

29. 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.”¹³⁶ The SBA has developed a small

¹²⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definitions, NAICS Code “517919 All Other Telecommunications”, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?input=517919&search=2017+NAICS+Search&search=2017>.

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ *Id.*

¹³⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517919.

¹³¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 Economic Census of the United States*, Table EC1251SSSZ4, Information: Subject Series - Estab and Firm Size: Receipts Size of Firms for the United States: 2012, NAICS code 517919, https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ4/naics~517919.

¹³² *Id.*

¹³³ See 47 CFR § 52.101(b).

¹³⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517110.

¹³⁵ *Id.*

¹³⁶ See 13 CFR § 120.201. The Wired Telecommunications Carrier category formerly used the NAICS code of 517110. As of 2017 the U.S. Census Bureau definition shows the NAICS code as 517311 for Wired

(continued....)

business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.¹³⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2012 show that there were 3,117 firms that operated that year.¹³⁸ Of this total, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees.¹³⁹ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

30. 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.¹⁴⁰ The appropriate size standard under SBA rules is that such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁴¹ 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.¹⁴² Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

31. **Non-Carrier RespOrgs.** Neither the Commission, the U.S. 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”¹⁴³ and “Other Management Consulting Services.”¹⁴⁴

32. 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).¹⁴⁵ The SBA has established a size standard for this industry as annual receipts of \$16.5 million dollars or less.¹⁴⁶ Census data for 2012 show that 5,804 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 5,612 operated with annual receipts of less than \$10

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Telecommunications Carriers. See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=517311&search=2017>.

¹³⁷ See 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS Code 517311 (previously 517110).

¹³⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census of the United States, Table No. EC1251SSSZ5, Information: Subject Series - Estab & Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms: 2012 (517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers). https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517110.

¹³⁹ *Id.*

¹⁴⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definitions, “517210 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (Except Satellite).” See <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/affhelp/jsf/pages/metadata.xhtml?lang=en&type=ib&id=ib.en/ECN.NAICS2012.517210>.

¹⁴¹ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 517120.

¹⁴² U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Economic Census of the United States, Table EC1251SSSZ5, Information: Subject Series: Estab and Firm Size: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2012 NAICS Code 517210. https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/51SSSZ5//naics~517210/pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

¹⁴³ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890.

¹⁴⁴ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541618.

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch>.

¹⁴⁶ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 541890.

million.¹⁴⁷ Based on that data we conclude that the majority of Non-Carrier RespOrgs who provide toll-free number (TFN)-related advertising services are small.

33. 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.¹⁴⁸ The SBA has established a size standard for this industry of \$16.5 million dollars or less.¹⁴⁹ 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.¹⁵⁰ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.¹⁵¹

34. 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.

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

35. This *Notice* does not propose any changes to the Commission's current information collection, reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements. Licensees, including small entities, will be required to pay application fees after such fees are adopted.

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

36. 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.¹⁵²

37. The *Notice* seeks comment on the Commission's proposed regulatory fees for FY 2020. The *Notice* proposes to collect \$339,000,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2020, as detailed in the proposed fee schedules in Appendix --, including an increase in the DBS fee rate to 72 cents per subscriber. DBS providers are not small entities. The *Notice* seeks comment on changing the methodology for assessing regulatory fees for full-power broadcast television stations to use the actual population to determine the regulatory fee. In addition, the *Notice* seeks comment on the schedule of regulatory fees for all Commission regulatees for FY 2020. The Commission's annual de minimis threshold of \$1,000 was

¹⁴⁷ http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics.naicsrch>.

¹⁴⁹ 13 CFR § 120.201, NAICS code 514618.

¹⁵⁰ http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

¹⁵¹ 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.

¹⁵² 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4).

replaced last year with a new section 9(e)(2) annual regulatory fee exemption of \$1,000; this regulatory fee exemption will reduce burdens on small entities with annual regulatory fees that total \$1,000 or less.

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

38. None.

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL O'RIELLY**

Re: *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020, MD Docket No. 20-105; Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019, MD Docket No. 19-105.*

Determining regulatory fees is a somewhat delicate matter, with the need to balance statutory requirements and constraints with the realities of the marketplace, where increasingly higher fees continue to squeeze licensees. At the same time, we need to do our part to meet the requirements set in place by Congress, while being mindful of how federal spending affects our licensees and seeking ways to keep costs down within our own operations.³⁸⁷ This year in particular we are facing truly unprecedented times, and I thank the Chairman for including questions in the FY2020 fee proposal to allow commenters to offer suggestions for mitigating the burden of regulatory fees during the pandemic, as many industries grapple with how to continue providing services while facing dramatically decreased revenue.

To those who have filed comments opposing increased fees, I remain sympathetic. The fee setting exercise is largely a zero-sum game, and absent congressional action, it is difficult to imagine broadening the base of payors. Nonetheless, I am pleased that we were able to include a very small modification sought by certain VHF broadcasters, a welcome adjustment during the pandemic, even if it is not a wholesale reconfiguration.

While I support the overall item, there are two areas related to the satellite industry that give me pause. First, I continue to view our increases for DBS providers to be symptomatic of a broken approach, which is well-documented elsewhere. Further, I have some concerns regarding the effects of shifting the balance of fees within the satellite industry to pull in foreign operators. We note in this item the potential policy implications of other countries feeling compelled to follow our example and raise fees on American operators. This is a real concern for those of us who have worked on satellite policy for many years and have seen firsthand, over and over, the proverbial arms race as countries compete for licensees through regulatory arbitrage. While we do include a slight reform to the draft to avoid capturing within our fee structure certain foreign satellites communicating with U.S. aircrafts only outside the United States and also those that communicate with U.S.-licensed earth stations solely for tracking, telemetry and command (TT&C) purposes, we will need to closely monitor the ultimate effects of today's action on the broader satellite market.

I approve.

³⁸⁷ See Michael O'Rielly, *Further Improving the FCC's Procedures*, FCC.GOV, December 20, 2018, <https://www.fcc.gov/news-events/blog/2018/12/20/further-improving-fccs-procedures>.