

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

In the Matter of
Review of the Commission's Assessment and
Collection of Regulatory Fees
Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for
Fiscal Year 2023
MD Docket No. 22-301
MD Docket No. 23-159

REPORT AND ORDER AND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The proposals that we announce in this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) today seek to ensure that our assessment and collection of our annual regulatory fees is more closely aligned with the burden of the work being performed by Commission employees for each regulatory fee category. To address longstanding concerns of some stakeholders, we have undertaken a high-level, yet comprehensive, staff analysis of the work being performed by Commission employees to determine if identifiable full time equivalent (FTE)¹ time is related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors such that it should be taken into consideration in applying our fee methodology. Based on this review, we are proposing to increase the number of Commission employees that are allocated as direct FTEs to the licensing bureaus by almost nineteen percent. We make these proposals in our annual regulatory fee NPRM consistent with our long standing regulatory fee methodology and we tentatively conclude that our determinations are reasonably accurate for fiscal year 2023. Our proposals today should better reflect the burdens that certain segments of the telecommunications industry impose on the Commission and our workforce and at the same time better allow us to assess and collect regulatory fees to cover the costs of meeting those obligations.

2. For fiscal year (FY) 2023, the Commission is required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees, pursuant to sections 9 and 9A of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act),² and the Commission's FY 2023 Appropriations Act.³ In this annual NPRM, we seek comment on the Commission's proposed methodology and regulatory fees for FY 2023, as set forth in Appendices B and C.⁴ Based on the record received in response to the Notice of Inquiry

¹ 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. See generally Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Circular No. A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget (August 2022), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/a11.pdf>. See section 85.5(c) for a detailed explanation of how FTEs are calculated. Thus, in the fee proceeding when we state the 1.5 FTEs work on a particular subject matter, that might mean three individuals spend 50% of their time on that area. Moreover, in this NPRM when we discuss FTEs and any change in allocation, it is solely for regulatory fee purposes and does not reflect proposals of the change of personnel in the various organizational work units.

² 47 U.S.C. § 159 (requiring the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out its activities in the total amounts provided for in Appropriations Acts).

³ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Pub. L. No. 117-328, Division E—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act). The total offsetting collection for FY 2023 has increased by \$8,242,000, or 2.16%, from the FY 2022 appropriated level.

⁴ FY 2023 started on October 1, 2022, and ends on September 30, 2023. The proposed regulatory fee schedule for FY 2023 is set forth in Appendices B and C. For comparison purposes, the FY 2022 regulatory fee schedule is provided in Appendix H.

(NOI) in MD Docket No. 22-301,⁵ and after a review of the work being conducted by Commission employees, we seek comment on a proposal to treat certain FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau that have previously been considered indirect FTEs as direct FTEs for the purpose of calculating regulatory fees. Specifically, where we are able to determine that time is being spent on work that is directly related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau⁶ and that such determination is reasonably accurate for the fiscal year, we propose to reallocate the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant core bureau(s).

3. We also seek comment on several additional regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the calculation of television and radio broadcaster regulatory fees, including the modification of the existing grid by adding a new tier for AM and FM radio stations; (ii) defining the category of operations for on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO) for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary, and how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO spacecraft specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc, including the two licensed OOS and RPO spacecraft that remain operational in FY 2023; (iii) evaluating how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; (iv) considering whether to continue in FY 2023 several of the temporary measures we implemented in FYs 2020 through 2022;⁷ and (v) whether to permit regulatory fee payors to prepay their regulatory fees in installments. In the attached Report and Order, we codify several of the temporary measures implemented in prior fiscal years to simplify the filing process for fee payors seeking regulatory fee relief.

⁵ The Commission's NOI was attached to the *FY 2022 Report and Order, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for FY 2022*, MD Docket Nos. 22-223, 22-301, Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry, 2022 WL 4079045 (2022) [add FCC Rcd cite if published prior to release] (*FY 2022 Report and Order*). Three parties filed comments and six parties filed replies. The list of commenters to the NOI is attached in Appendix A.

⁶ The phrase "core bureaus" was first adopted in the *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM* where the Commission explained that, under (prior) section 9(b)(1)(A) of the Communications Act, the Commission was instructed to calculate the regulatory fees by determining the FTEs performing the activities enumerated in section 9(a)(1) of the Communications Act within the Private Radio Bureau, Mass Media Bureau, and Common Carrier Bureau, and other offices of the Commission; those bureaus subsequently were renamed as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, and Wireline Competition Bureau, and a new International Bureau had been formed. See *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2012*, MD Docket No. 12-20, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 8460, para. 5 & n.5 (2012) (*FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*). 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.* See also *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8193-94, paras. 9-10 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*). Effective April 10, 2023, we have a new Space Bureau and an Office of International Affairs replacing the International Bureau. See *Establishment of the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs and Reorganization of the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau and the Office of the Managing Director*, MD Docket No. 23-12, Order, FCC 23-1 (rel. Jan. 9, 2023) (*Space Bureau Order*). As the International Bureau existed for most of FY 2023, we are using that term in this proceeding, instead of Space Bureau and/or Office of International Affairs.

⁷ A National Emergency concerning COVID-19 was originally declared on March 13, 2020, by Presidential Proclamation No. 9994, Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak, 85 FR 15337 (2020). It has been extended on multiple occasions, most recently on February 10, 2023. Continuation of the National Emergency Concerning the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic, 88 FR 9385 (2023). A resolution terminating the national emergency based on the powers granted in the National Emergencies Act was signed by President Biden on April 10, 2023. See H.J. Res. 7, 118th Congress (2023-2024) [Public Law No: 118-3](https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-joint-resolution/7), (Apr. 10, 2023) available at <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-joint-resolution/7>.

II. BACKGROUND

4. Congress requires the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation.⁸ Thus, the Commission has no discretion regarding the total amount to be collected in any given fiscal year. Regulatory fees cover direct costs, such as salaries and expenses; indirect costs, such as overhead functions, including functions required by federal agencies in general and not specifically related to the Communications Act; statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular regulatee, but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole; and support costs such as rent, utilities, and equipment.⁹ Regulatory fees also cover the costs incurred in oversight and regulation of entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (i.e., governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations),¹⁰ entities that are exempt from payment of regulatory fees because their total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold,¹¹ and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.¹² Pursuant to section 9(d) of the Communications Act, 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."¹³ For FY 2023, the Commission must recover \$390,192,000 as set forth in the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act.¹⁴

5. In section 9 of the Communications Act, Congress prescribed a method of collecting an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation by keying the regulatory fee assessment to FTE burden.¹⁵ As a result, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with their oversight and regulation by the relevant core bureaus.¹⁶ Because the total amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, payors' regulatory fees will also typically change each fiscal year as a mathematical consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected,¹⁷ the number of Commission FTEs, and projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category.¹⁸ Beyond those changed collection requirements, in considering changes, additions, or deletions

⁸ 47 U.S.C. § 159(a), (b). The regulatory fee collection is guided by both the statutory authority in sections 6 and 9 of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 156, 159, and the explicit language of each fiscal year's S&E appropriation directing the amount to be collected as an offsetting collection.

⁹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, MD Docket No. 21-190, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 12900, 12991, para. 2 (2021) (*FY 2021 Report and Order*).

¹⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(1); 47 CFR § 1.1162.

¹¹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

¹² 47 U.S.C. § 159(d); 47 CFR § 1.1166.

¹³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

¹⁴ See FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act; 47 U.S.C. § 159.

¹⁵ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

¹⁶ *Id.* See also *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, MD Docket No. 19-105, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 3272, 3275-77, paras. 6-10 (2019) (*FY 2019 NPRM*).

¹⁷ As indicated above, the offsetting collection for FY 2023 has increased by \$8,242,000, or 2.16%, from the FY 2022 appropriated level.

¹⁸ Section 9(c)(1)(B) of the Communications Act contemplates such changes to the fee schedule necessary to result in the collection of the amount required by subsection 159(b). 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(1)(B). For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increases, the amount due per unit may decrease, depending on other factors. Such changes under section 9(c) of the Communications Act fall under the section 9A(b)(1) Congressional notification requirements. 47 U.S.C. §§ 159A(b)(1), 159(c).

to the regulatory fee schedule the Commission focuses on direct FTE cost burden related to the regulatory fee category at issue within each core bureau.¹⁹

6. In accordance with the statute, each year, in an annual fee proceeding, the Commission proposes adjustments to the prior fee schedule under section 9(c) to “(A) reflect unexpected increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees; and (B) result in the collection of the amount required” by the Commission’s annual appropriation.²⁰ Such changes are rarely the subject of dispute and are usually addressed in the more ministerial changes to the fee schedule. The Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule under section 9(d) “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.²¹ Challenges to the Commission’s allocation of FTEs are not uncommon.

7. The Commission has explained²² that, consistent with its statutory directive, it bases regulatory fees on the direct FTEs in core bureaus.²³ The Commission has stated that, given the Communication Act’s explicit language that fees must reflect FTEs, the FTE counts are by far the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations.²⁴ The Commission does not assign direct FTEs within a bureau to specific fee categories by rote or at random, but rather in a manner that reflects the time spent by FTEs on a regulatory fee category, which is in itself a reflection of “benefit” to the fee category.²⁵ Thus, the Commission has explained it continues to apportion regulatory fees across fee

¹⁹ See *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 12999, para. 17. Changes under section 9(d) of the Communications Act fall under the section 9A(b)(2) 90-day notification to Congress. 47 U.S.C. §§ 159A(b)(2), 159(d).

²⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159(c). For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increases, the amount due per unit may decrease. This would also include proportionate increases in a given fee category to reflect an overall increase in the annual FY appropriation. It is rare, however, for the Commission to solely propose adjustments under section 9(c).

²¹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

²² Most recently, the Commission explained that the methodology for implementing the regulatory fee authority essentially remains unchanged by the RAY BAUM’S Act. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084, Division P – RAY BAUM’S Act of 2018, Title I, § 103 (2018) (RAY BAUM’S Act). In our FY 2019 regulatory fee proceeding, we analyzed the changes to our statutory regulatory fee authority, sought comment on the changes and determined that “the fee assessment structure dictated by the statute fundamentally remains unchanged. Or, in other words, because the new section 9 of the Communications Act closely aligns to how the Commission assessed and collected fees under the prior section 9 of the Communications Act, we will hew closely to our prior methodology in assessing FY 2019 regulatory fees.” *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8192-93, paras. 7-8; *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3275-77, paras. 6-10.

²³ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 8. As such, our prior decisions to add to, delete from, or amend the regulatory fee schedule are instructive of the detailed analysis that generally accompanies a change to the FTE allocation as direct or indirect, the attribution of FTEs to a fee category, and the allocation of fees within a category based on the unit measure adopted.

²⁴ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 8.

²⁵ The Commission has stated that “Section 9 is clear, however, that regulatory fee assessments are based on the burden imposed on the Commission, not benefits realized by regulatees.” *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 22 FCC Rcd 15712, 15719, para. 19 (2007).

categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau and the proportionate number of indirect FTEs and to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payor's benefits.²⁶

8. *Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Allocation and Fee Calculation.* The Commission allocates FTEs according to the nature of the work performed by its different organizational units. If the work performed by a group or office is directly related to our oversight and regulation of a regulatory fee category or categories in one of the four core licensing bureaus, then such FTEs are counted as a direct FTE.²⁷ If the work cannot be allocated to one of the bureau's designated fee categories, the work performed is counted as an indirect FTE.²⁸ Under this framework, the Commission, therefore, has historically assessed the allocation of FTEs by first determining the number of direct FTEs, those non-auctions FTEs that work in each of the Commission's core bureaus (i.e., the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, part of the Wireline Competition Bureau, and part of the International Bureau), and then attributing all other non-auction FTEs outside the core bureaus and other Commission costs as indirect.²⁹ Regulatory fees are initially apportioned across the regulatory fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau whose time is focused on a particular industry segment and then is 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."³⁰

²⁶ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 9. What this means in practice is that we allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau (with indirect FTEs allocated in proportion to the direct FTEs). Those proportions are then subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees served by the core bureau. Finally, within each regulatory fee category, the amount to be collected is divided by a unit that allocates the regulatory fee payor's proportionate share based on an objective measure. *Id.*

²⁷ *See, e.g., FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8195, para. 14 ("we have long relied on direct FTE allocations because the Commission has found those allocations best reflect the 'benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities' — in the case of broadcast licensees, the work the Media Bureau does to grant licenses and oversee and regulate their operations."); *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8461, para. 8; *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, MD Docket No. 14-92, Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 10767, 10768, para. 2 (2014) (*FY 2014 Report and Order*) (explaining the reliance on direct FTEs for purposes of determining regulatory fee calculations).

²⁸ *See FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 30001, para. 22.

²⁹ *See FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, paras. 8-9 (finding that, given "the Act's requirement that fees must 'reflect' FTEs before adjusting fees to take into account other factors"... "FTE counts [are] by far the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations" and indicating that the first step in apportioning regulatory fees is to allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau (with indirect FTEs allocated in proportion to the direct FTEs)); *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 12991-92, para 3; *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8460, para. 5 & n.5; *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2012*, Report and Order, 27 FCC Rcd 8390, 8392, paras. 4-5 (2012) (*FY 2012 Report and Order*). Other factors the Commission takes into consideration include the annual appropriation and the projected unit estimates.

³⁰ *See, e.g., FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8195, para. 14 ("we have long relied on direct FTE allocations because the Commission has found those allocations best reflect the 'benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities'—in the case of broadcast licensees, the work the Media Bureau does to grant licenses and oversee and regulate their operations."); *2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8461, para. 8 ("The Commission allocates FTEs according to the nature of the employees' work. If the work performed by an employee can be assigned to a regulatory fee category in one of the four core licensing bureaus—Wireless Telecommunications, Media, Wireline Competition, and International—that employee's time is counted as a direct FTE. If the work cannot be assigned to one of the bureau's designated fee categories, the employee's time is counted as an indirect FTE."); *FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10768, para. 2 (explaining the reliance on direct FTEs for purposes of determining regulatory fee calculations).

9. The FTE time devoted to developing and implementing the Commission's spectrum auctions is not included in the calculation of regulatory fees and is not offset by the collection of regulatory fees. Instead, such FTE time is offset by the auction proceeds that the Commission is permitted to retain pursuant to section 309(j)(8)(B) of the Communications Act and the Commission's annual appropriation.³¹ Thus, spectrum auctions FTEs are not included in the calculation of regulatory fees and the Commission's methodology excludes all spectrum auction-related FTEs and their overhead from the regulatory fee calculations.³² To the extent that FTEs within core bureaus spend a portion of their time on auctions issues and a portion of their time on appropriated issues, their time is split and only the non-auctions portion of their time is reflected in the relevant core bureau's FTE count.³³

10. Early in each fiscal year, the Commission receives FTE data from its Human Resources Management office and identifies FTEs at the core bureau level (i.e., direct FTEs), which is then used to determine the FTE allocations for the four core bureaus. This FTE data is then validated through consultation with the bureaus and offices and apportioned to the various fee categories within each core bureau based on FTE time spent on each fee category. After the number of direct FTEs is determined for each core bureau of the Commission, the direct FTE numbers are used to calculate the percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected for a given fiscal year.³⁴ We allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau, with indirect FTEs allocated in proportion to the direct FTEs within each core bureau. Those proportions are then subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees served by the core bureau. Finally, within each regulatory fee category the amount to be collected is divided by a unit that allocates the regulatee's proportionate share based on an objective measure.

11. In prior regulatory fee proceedings, the Commission has categorized the FTEs in the Enforcement Bureau, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Chairwoman's and Commissioners' Offices, Office of the Managing Director, Office of General Counsel, Office of Inspector General, Office of Communications Business Opportunities, Office of Engineering and Technology, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Workplace Diversity, Office of Media Relations, Office of Economics and Analytics, and Office of Administrative Law Judges, along with some FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau and the International Bureau as indirect for regulatory fee purposes.³⁵ Unlike the work of direct FTEs, the work of indirect FTEs in the non-core

³¹ 47 U.S.C. § 309(j)(8)(B) (providing that "the salaries and expenses account of the Commission shall retain as an offsetting collection such sums as may be necessary from such proceeds for the costs of developing and implementing the program required by this subsection."). Each year, Congress provides a cap on such offsetting collection. FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act (providing a cap of \$132,231,000 for FY 2023). We are referring to spectrum auctions FTEs when we use the terms "auctions FTEs" and "non-auctions FTEs."

³² *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3276-77, para. 10.

³³ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 12999-13000, para. 20.

³⁴ The percentage for each core bureau is the number of direct non-auction FTEs within the core bureau divided by the total number of direct non-auction FTEs.

³⁵ The Commission has previously reallocated FTEs in the International Bureau and the Wireline Competition Bureau from direct to indirect for regulatory fee purposes, due to the nature of their work assignments. For example, in 2013, the Commission allocated as indirect all but 28 International Bureau FTEs. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12355-356, para. 14 (2013) (*FY 2013 Report and Order*). Subsequently, in the *FY 2015 Report and Order*, the Commission reallocated, for regulatory fee purposes, four International Bureau FTEs working on market access requests for non-U.S. licensed space stations as indirect. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd 10268, 10278, para. 24 (2015) (*FY 2015 Report and Order*). Those four indirect FTEs have since been reallocated as direct. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4991, para. 33 (2020) (*FY 2020 NPRM*), affirmed, *Telesat Canada, et al. v. FCC*, 999 F.3d 707 (D.C. Cir. 2021) (*Telesat*). In 2017, the Commission reallocated as indirect, for regulatory fee purposes, 38 FTEs in the Wireline

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bureaus and offices is not focused on the oversight and regulation of a specific category of regulatory fee payors, but instead benefits the Commission, the telecommunications industry, and the public as a whole.³⁶ The Commission's high percentage of indirect FTEs demonstrates that many of our activities and costs are not limited to a particular fee category.³⁷

12. *Adjustments and Amendments to Regulatory Fee Schedule.* Each year the Commission issues a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to seek comment on its methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the proposed regulatory fees for the fiscal year. Pursuant to section 9A(b)(1) of the Act, the Commission must notify Congress immediately upon adoption of any adjustment.³⁸

13. In addition to annual regulatory fee adjustments discussed above, pursuant to section 9(d) of the Act, the Commission considers the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in an existing regulatory fee category only when it develops sufficient basis for making the change, and works to ensure that all changes serve the goal of ensuring that the Commission's assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable.³⁹ Pursuant to section 9A(b)(2) of the Act, the Commission must notify Congress at least 90 days prior to making effective any amendments to the regulatory fee schedule.⁴⁰

14. The Commission has adopted new regulatory fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when there is a sufficient basis for doing so under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent, and based on the record.⁴¹ Most recently, in 2020, the Commission included

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Competition Bureau who work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7057, 7061-64, paras. 10-15 (2017) (*FY 2017 Report and Order*).

³⁶ See *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 30001, para 22.

³⁷ *Id.* at 12991-92, para 8; *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12357, para. 17.

³⁸ 47 U.S.C. § 159(A)(b)(1).

³⁹ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 28 FCC Rcd 7790, 7798-7807, paras. 17-40 (2013) (*FY 2013 NPRM*); *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8464-65, paras. 14-16. The concept of administrability includes the difficulty in collecting regulatory fees under a system that could have unpredictable dramatic shifts in assessed fees in certain categories from year to year. In adopting our fee schedule, we are also mindful of other general limits of fee authority. See *National Cable Television Ass'n v. United States*, 415 U.S. 336, 340-41 (1974) (construing Independent Offices Appropriations Act) (IOAA)); see also *National Cable Television Ass'n v. FCC*, 554 F.2d 1094, 1106 & n.42 (D.C. Cir. 1976). We are mindful that IOAA no longer applies to the Commission. See House of Representatives Report No. 99-453 (1985) at page 433 (noting the significance of *National Cable* and explaining that IOAA no longer applies to the Commission with the passage of other specific fee authority, application fees, in COBRA-85). We, nevertheless, are cognizant of broader legal issues raised by user fee and/or regulatory fee precedent.

⁴⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159(A)(b)(2).

⁴¹ For example, in 2009, after reviewing the issue and industry proposals for several years, the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing submarine cable regulatory fees based on a consensus proposal made by a large group of submarine cable operators. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009) (*Submarine Cable Order*). As another example, in 2015, after reviewing the issue over several years, the Commission added Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) as a subcategory of the cable television and Internet Protocol television (IPTV) fee category to the regulatory fee schedule, based on the oversight and regulation of this industry by Media Bureau FTEs. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10276-77, paras. 19-20 (adding DBS as a regulatory fee category, based on Media Bureau FTEs); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, MD Docket No. 15-121, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd 5354, 5358, para. 9 (2015) (*FY 2015 NPRM*); *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7810-11, paras. 50-52 (seeking comment on whether to adopt a new fee category for DBS, based on Media Bureau FTEs). In the *FY 2021*

(continued...)

non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants in the existing “Space Stations” fee category.⁴² The Commission concluded that assessing the same regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access as assessed on U.S. licensed space stations would better reflect the benefits received by these operators, i.e., the adjudicatory, enforcement, regulatory, and international coordination activities by the Commission’s FTEs in the International Bureau.⁴³

15. In this NPRM, we are not proposing adjustments to our regulatory fee categories or methodologies such that our actions require 90 days’ notice to Congress. Instead, in response to concerns expressed in the NOI record, we have undertaken a fresh, high level evaluation of the work of indirect FTEs. As more fully explained below, where we can determine that the work of a historically indirect FTE is directly related to our oversight and regulation of a regulatory fee payor, and we are confident that such determination is reasonably accurate for the fiscal year, we propose to consider the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant core bureau(s), and accordingly reallocate such indirect FTEs as direct, solely for the purposes of calculating regulatory fees.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Report And Order

16. Today, we codify several of the temporary measures the Commission implemented in the last three fiscal years to permanently simplify and streamline the process for filing waiver, deferral, reduction and installment payment requests for regulatory fees. Specifically, we revise sections 1.1166 and 1.1914⁴⁴ of the Commission’s regulations as follows: (i) parties seeking multiple forms of regulatory fee relief, including installment payment of their regulatory fees, may file a single pleading in which all requested relief is included; (ii) parties must submit their requests electronically to regfeerelief@fcc.gov; and (iii) parties seeking only installment payment relief to pay debt owed to the Commission, including regulatory fee debt, must submit such requests in writing, electronically to regfeerelief@fcc.gov.⁴⁵

17. The Commission received many more requests for waiver, reduction, deferral, and installment payment relief in FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022 than it had received in previous years. As in other years, many of the requests were submitted by regulatory fee payors without the assistance of

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Report and Order, the Commission placed all DBS, cable television, and IPTV providers in the same fee category at the same per subscriber regulatory fee. *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13004-13005, para. 28.

⁴² *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4979-91, paras. 7-34.

⁴³ *Id.* at 4980-81, paras. 10-11. On appeal, the D.C. Circuit upheld the Commission’s decision in *Telesat*, noting that “[i]t is undeniable that foreign satellites and their operators do benefit from the Commission’s regulation in much the same way as their U.S.-licensed counterparts” and the Commission “reviews petitions for market access by foreign-licensed satellites to ensure legal and compliance with this carefully coordinated system” for all U.S. market participants. In particular, the D.C. Circuit noted that the Commission “devotes significant resources” to processing petitions from non-U.S. licensed space stations to access the U.S. market; that non-U.S. licensed space stations “benefit from the Commission’s oversight and regulation in the same manner” as U.S. licensed space stations; and that processing a petition from a non-U.S. licensed space station operator “requires evaluation of the same legal and technical information as required of U.S. licensed applicants.” *Telesat*, 999 F.3d at 710-712.

⁴⁴ 47 CFR §§ 1.1166 and 1.1914.

⁴⁵ Both rules, as revised, may require Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), and will not become effective until any such review is complete. We anticipate that OMB may complete review of revised section 1.1166 pursuant to its non-substantive change process within a short period after release of the Report and Order. We anticipate that any OMB review of revised section 1.1914 may not be completed in time for parties seeking installment payment relief pursuant to section 1.1914 in the upcoming regulatory fee season to rely on the revised rule’s streamlined filing instruction. Therefore, in paragraph 90 of the NPRM, we propose to continue the streamlined filing instructions for installment payment requests as a temporary measure until the revisions to section 1.1914 of our regulations become effective.

counsel. We have found that the procedural flexibility used during this time has eased the Commission’s administrative burden and thereby reduced administrative expenses of collection. The Commission’s procedures for processing paper filings involve numerous steps before the pleadings reach the Office of Managing Director (OMD) for consideration. Electronic submission of consolidated pleadings to a single, dedicated email address managed by OMD greatly simplified the intake process for both fee payors and Commission staff, ensuring more rapid disposition of requests. Accordingly, the Commission has determined to codify the above-described filing requirement modifications adopted as temporary measures in FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022⁴⁶ by amending sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 of its rules as provided in Appendix K. These rules relate to the form and number of pleadings filed to support a request for fee relief and the mechanics of filing a request for relief. We make these changes without notice and comment because they are rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice exempt from the general notice-and-comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).⁴⁷

B. Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

18. In this NPRM, we propose and seek comment on regulatory fees for FY 2023 as set forth in Appendices B and C.⁴⁸ In particular, and as fully discussed below, we seek comment on our proposal to reallocate a limited number of indirect FTEs within the Office of Economics and Analysis (OEA), the Office of General Counsel (OGC), and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) as direct FTEs and to incorporate them into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau, solely for the purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2023.

19. We also seek comment on several additional regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the calculation of television and radio broadcaster regulatory fees, including the modification of the existing grid by adding a new tier for AM and FM radio stations; (ii) defining the category of operations for OOS and RPO for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary, and how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO spacecraft specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc, including the two licensed OOS and RPO spacecraft that remain operational in FY 2023; (iii) evaluating how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; (iv) considering whether to continue in FY 2023 several of the temporary measures we implemented in FYs 2020 through 2022; and (v) whether to permit regulatory fee payors to prepay their regulatory fees in installments.

1. Assessment of Regulatory Fees

a. Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees

20. Congress has required us to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2023.⁴⁹ Section 9 of the Communications Act requires us 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.”⁵⁰ Our first step in establishing our regulatory fee schedule is to take into consideration the adjustments necessitated by the more discernable changes from the prior year regulatory fee proceeding, e.g., changes in the (i) FY appropriation, (ii) FTE levels, and (iii) relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. Such adjustments are often considered ministerial. Our second step is a more

⁴⁶ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 1731, 1760-61, paras. 80-81 (2020) (*FY 2020 Report and Order*); *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd 13024-25, para. 70; *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL 4079045, para. 105.

⁴⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(A).

⁴⁸ See Appendices B and C.

⁴⁹ FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

⁵⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

substantive review where we look to the core bureaus within the Commission in order to identify the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau.⁵¹ Once the direct FTEs are identified, we then allocate fees to specific fee categories within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all fee categories.

21. For FY 2023, in response to the comments we received to our NOI, we propose to employ the same methodology, but, in addition to looking at the current allocation of direct FTEs within the core bureaus, we propose to rely on and include a high level analysis of the work of our indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices and, where we can determine with reasonable accuracy for the fiscal year that such work is being spent on the regulation and oversight of a regulatory fee payor, we propose to reallocate the burden of that work as direct to a core bureau, solely for regulatory fee purposes.⁵² As described in more detail below, we propose that approximately 63 indirect FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau, for regulatory fee purposes, based on our evaluation of the burden of their work. Some of the reallocations we are proposing are of FTE time that had previously been reassigned from direct to indirect as the result of a Commission reorganization. As a result of taking this fresh, high level evaluation of the work of our indirect FTEs we found that even though the physical location of certain FTEs moved from a core bureau to an indirect bureau or office, the burden of their FTE work remained focused directly on the oversight and regulation of specific regulatory fee payors in a core bureau(s). Insofar as we are confident this determination is reasonably accurate for the fiscal year, we find that reallocating certain indirect FTEs for regulatory fee purposes in the manner that we are proposing is consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.⁵³ We seek comment on this proposal and on the schedule of FY 2023 regulatory fees as set forth in Appendices B and C.⁵⁴ Any proposals or comments requesting a change or modification to our proposed methodology and regulatory fees for FY 2023 should include a thorough analysis showing a sufficient basis for making the change and provide alternative options for the Commission to meet its statutory obligation to collect the full amount of the appropriation by the end of the fiscal year. Commenters should also indicate how such proposed alternative options are fair, administrable, and sustainable.

b. Reallocation, for Regulatory Fee Purposes, of Certain Indirect FTEs as Direct FTEs

22. Broadcasters and satellite operators commenting in response to our NOI have argued that the methodology used to proportionally assign indirect FTEs is inequitable.⁵⁵ We disagree. Non-core bureaus and offices handle a variety of issues and generally most indirect FTE time is devoted to many matters including services that are not specifically correlated with one of the core bureaus or one category of regulatory fee payors.⁵⁶ Further, because Commission attorneys, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues during a single fiscal year, a snapshot of indirect FTE assignments in a

⁵¹ The remaining non-auction FTEs and other Commission costs are considered indirect and are not part of the fee calculation.

⁵² This effort was aided by employing economists and other specialists from our Office of Economics and Analytics.

⁵³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁵⁴ See Appendices B and C.

⁵⁵ See, e.g., NAB NOI Comments at 3 (MD Docket No. 22-301) (arguing that the Commission should reform its methodology to ensure that the fees broadcasters pay bear a meaningful relationship to the work performed by Commission FTEs to benefit or regulate the broadcast industry); SIA NOI Comments at 2 (MD Docket No. 22-301) (contending that satellite companies pay millions of dollars per year for indirect costs that may not properly reflect the benefits provided to satellite regulatees).

⁵⁶ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8196, para. 18 (citing *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10275, para. 17).

division in any bureau or office, for example, may misrepresent the work being done a short time later, and, if allocated as direct FTEs, could result in an inaccurate FTE count and fee calculation for a core bureau.⁵⁷ In light of the issues raised by the commenters to the NOI, however, and as noted above, we have undertaken a high level evaluation of the work performed by the Commission's indirect FTEs.⁵⁸ As a result, we now propose to reallocate certain indirect FTEs as direct FTEs and incorporate them into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau solely for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2023. This proposal would result in changes in the percentages of direct FTEs in the core bureaus. We seek comment on this proposal.

23. According to information provided by our Human Resources Management office, there currently are 339.25 direct non-auctions FTEs for FY 2023 that are distributed among the core bureaus. Today we propose to reallocate 63 indirect FTEs from OEA, OGC, and PSHSB and add those FTEs as direct to a relevant core bureau solely for the purposes of collecting regulatory fees, which would result in a revised total of 402.25 direct non-auctions FTEs. Our calculations of direct FTEs under our proposal, which are more fully detailed below, would be as follows: International Bureau (31), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (98), Wireline Competition Bureau (143.25), and Media Bureau (130). Based on these proposed reallocations and after adjustments are made to these direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent, we would collect approximately \$30.16 million (7.73%) in fees from the International Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$95.36 million (24.44%) in fees from the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$139.42 million (35.73%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and \$125.25 million (32.10%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors.

⁵⁷ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8196, para. 18.

⁵⁸ We reiterate that when we discuss FTEs, we are not referring to any particular employee at the Commission but rather an amount of work performed annually by a full time employee. In undertaking this exercise, because we were reviewing the amount of work performed by various groups within bureaus and offices, we applied conservative estimates to our proposed reallocations so as not to imply a false sense of precision in the proposed reallocation. Specifically, where the amount of work under consideration equaled .5 FTE or less, we rounded down to the nearest whole FTE and only proposed our reallocations in one full FTE increments.

CORE BUREAU FTE PERCENTAGES WITH AND WITHOUT PROPOSED INDIRECT FTE REALLOCATIONS

Core Bureau	2022 FTE%	2022 Amount (Millions)	2023 FTE % Without Indirect FTE Reallocations	2023 Amount Without Indirect FTE Reallocations (Millions)	2023 Proposed FTE % With Certain Indirect FTE Reallocations	2023 Proposed Amount With Certain Indirect FTE Reallocations (Millions)
		FY 2022 Appropriation was \$381.95		FY 2023 Appropriation is \$390.192		FY 2023 Appropriation is \$390.192
Wireline Bureau	33.94%	\$129.62	35.57%	\$138.79	35.73%	\$139.42
Media Bureau		\$137.89	33.96	\$132.52	32.10	\$125.25
Media Bureau subcategory Broadcasters	16.25%	\$62.07	15.28%	\$59.65	14.27%	\$55.68
Media Bureau subcategory Cable	19.85%	\$75.82	18.68%	\$72.87	17.83%	\$69.57
Wireless Bureau	21.4%	\$81.74	22.19%	\$86.56	24.44%	\$95.36
International Bureau	8.56%	\$32.70	8.28%	\$32.32	7.73%	\$30.16

24. After our analysis of the work performed in our non-core bureaus and offices, we reaffirm that, in general, the vast majority of the FTE burden of work is properly considered indirect. In evaluating indirect FTE time, we are mindful that any changes we adopt must serve the goal of ensuring that the Commission’s assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable.⁵⁹ We also recognize that allocating regulatory fees is not and cannot be an exact science.⁶⁰ We continue to conclude the Commission’s indirect FTE time is devoted to a variety of issues, including matters that are either not directly allocable or not associated with a regulatory fee payor, and therefore should continue to be considered indirect and allocated in a proportional manner across all fee categories.⁶¹ As the Commission

⁵⁹ *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7798-7807, paras. 17-40 (); *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8464-65, paras. 14-16. The concept of administrability includes the difficulty in collecting regulatory fees under a system that could have unpredictable dramatic shifts in assessed fees in certain categories from year to year.

⁶⁰ See *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7064, para. 14. The agency is not required to calculate its costs with “scientific precision.” *Central & Southern Motor Freight Tariff Ass’n v. United States*, 777 F.2d 722, 736 (D.C. Cir. 1985). Reasonable approximations will suffice. *Id.*; *Mississippi Power & Light*, 601 F.2d at 232; *National Cable Television Ass’n v. FCC*, 554 F.2d 1094, 1105 (D.C. Cir. 1976); 36 Comp. Gen. 75 (1956).

⁶¹ For example, the Consumer Inquiries and Complaints Division in the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau processes informal consumer inquiries and complaints. The division receives, reviews and analyzes informal consumer complaints and responses to informal consumer complaints; maintains a system of records for the tracking and maintenance of informal consumer complaints; and coordinates with other bureaus and offices to

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explained in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, by analyzing indirect FTE time in order to try to associate it with a core bureau in one given period of time, and ignoring the understanding of management regarding ongoing and future work, we risk proffering FTE allocations that are not accurate for the entire year.⁶² We are also aware that in the non-core bureaus and offices much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatory fee payors is likely to be interspersed with the work that Commission staff does on behalf of many entities that do not pay regulatory fees, e.g., governmental entities, non-profit organizations, work that does not equate with any specific regulatory fee category,⁶³ and regulatees that have an exemption.⁶⁴

25. Nevertheless, the Commission has previously evaluated whether certain FTEs should be reallocated, for regulatory fee purposes, from direct to indirect,⁶⁵ from indirect to direct,⁶⁶ or from one core bureau to another⁶⁷ based on the nature of the work. Insofar as the regulatory fees are based on FTE time associated with the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors, we only propose to reallocate indirect FTEs to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes where we have determined that such FTE work is primarily in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of that industry and is reasonably accurate for the fiscal year. After taking a closer look at FTE time in several non-core bureaus and offices, we now conclude that we can reasonably identify instances within OEA, OGC, and PSHSB, where it is appropriate to consider the FTE burden of such work as directly devoted to the oversight and regulation of certain industries such that the FTE time should be reallocated as direct for the relevant core bureau(s).

26. After our review of the work within the Commission's bureaus and offices, we recognize that experts in the non-core bureaus and offices engage in measurable work associated with the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors. We will continue to be mindful of these findings in coming years while also relying upon the expertise of the bureau or office management to evaluate the overall nature of the work of each organizational unit, the FTE levels committed to the different types of work, and the level of FTE support, if any, primarily associated with the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors. In gathering this high level data for this proposal, we directed non-core bureaus and offices to

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ensure that consumers are provided with accurate, up-to-date information. The division shares informal consumer complaint data internally to inform policy and potential enforcement and externally to inform the public can relate to all the industries regulated by the Commission. See FCC, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, <https://www.fcc.gov/general/consumer-and-governmental-affairs-bureau> (last visited Dec. 27, 2022). Based on our analysis, the FTE time in that division is devoted to consumer complaints covering many industries, as well as analysis and coordination, and those FTEs are appropriately considered indirect. Even if this could be considered the oversight and regulation of a regulated industry, any attempt to categorize those FTEs based on the particular complaints filed in a snapshot of time would be unlikely to be accurate a short time later.

⁶² *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8196, para. 18.

⁶³ For example, for many reasons, we do not have a regulatory fee category for the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis.

⁶⁴ *Id.* (citing 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)).

⁶⁵ See, e.g., *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7061-64, paras. 10-15 (reallocating, for regulatory fee purposes, direct FTEs devoted to non-high cost universal service fund issues as indirect); *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd 10268, 10278, para. 24 (reallocating, for regulatory fee purposes, four International Bureau FTEs working on market access requests for non-U.S. licensed space stations as indirect).

⁶⁶ Subsequently in 2020, the Commission reallocated, for regulatory fee purposes, four International Bureau FTEs working on market access requests for non-U.S. licensed space stations back to direct from indirect. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4991, para. 33

⁶⁷ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7057, 7064-65, paras. 16-17 (2017) (*FY 2017 Report and Order*) (reallocating, for regulatory fee purposes, FTEs devoted to numbering issues from the Wireline Competition Bureau to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau).

evaluate if measurable FTE time for fiscal year 2023 is primarily spent on the regulation and oversight of an industry subject to regulatory fees.⁶⁸ Our objective was to rigorously address the concerns that certain fee payors have expressed regarding the number of indirect FTEs. We have satisfied our goal and seek comment on our tentative conclusion and the factors we employed in reaching these proposed reallocations for regulatory fee purposes. We further recognize that these proposed reallocations for calculating regulatory fees may require the Commission to continue to assess certain indirect FTEs annually, in addition to the annual calculation of direct FTEs in core bureaus.

27. *Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA)*. During an agency reorganization, the Commission reassigned staff from several bureaus and offices to the new OEA, effective December 11, 2018.⁶⁹ After the reorganization, the Commission concluded that it was appropriate for the non-auctions FTEs in OEA to be considered indirect FTEs because the work of its FTEs would benefit the Commission and the telecommunications industry and would not specifically focused on the regulatory fee payors.⁷⁰ In creating OEA, the Commission reassigned 95 FTEs (of which 64 were not auctions-funded) as OEA FTEs.⁷¹

28. OEA is responsible for expanding and strengthening the use of economic analysis in Commission policy making, for enhancing the development and use of auctions,⁷² and for implementing consistent and effective agency-wide data practices and policies.⁷³ Specifically, OEA (a) provides economic analysis, including cost-benefit analysis, for rulemakings, transactions, adjudications, and other Commission actions; (b) manages Commission auctions in support of and in coordination with other bureaus and offices; (c) develops policies and strategies to help manage Commission data resources and establish best practices for data use throughout the Commission in coordination with other bureaus and offices; and (d) conducts long-term research on ways to improve the Commission's policies and processes in each of these areas. Notably, OEA collaborates with and advises other bureaus and offices in the areas of economic and data analysis and with respect to the analysis of benefits, costs, and regulatory impacts of Commission policies, rules, and proposals. As part of this collaboration, OEA reviews all rulemakings prepared by those bureaus and offices, all other Commission-level items that contain economic or data analysis, and similar items that the bureaus or offices release on delegated authority.

⁶⁸ In determining whether to accept the recommendations of division management to reallocate an indirect FTE as direct to a core bureau, Commission staff excluded any FTE time from a working group that was not the equivalent of at least one full FTE, concluding that by definition less than a full FTE demonstrated that the work being done was appropriately considered indirect and not primarily related to a regulatory fee category.

⁶⁹ The Commission reassigned staff to the OEA, effective December 11, 2018, resulting in the reassignment of 95 FTEs (of which 64 were not auctions-funded) as indirect FTEs. *See Establishment of the Office of Economics and Analytics*, Order, 33 FCC Rcd 1539 (2018); FCC Opens Office of Economics And Analytics, Federal Communications Commission News Release, Dec. 11, 2018, <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-opens-office-economics-and-analytics>. This reassignment resulted in a reduction in direct FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and Media Bureau. That same year, the Commission reassigned Equal Employment Opportunity enforcement staff from the Media Bureau to the Enforcement Bureau, effective March 15, 2019, resulting in a reduction of seven direct FTEs in the Media Bureau. *See Transfer of EEO Audit and Enforcement Responsibilities to Enforcement Bureau*, Public Notice, 34 FCC Rcd 1370 (EB 2019).

⁷⁰ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8194, para. 11 & n.41.

⁷¹ At the time of the reorganization creating the OEA, of the non-auctions FTEs, 8.5 were from the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 22.2 from the Wireline Competition Bureau, and 8.9 from the Media Bureau. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8194, para. 11.

⁷² We do not include auctions-funded OEA FTEs for regulatory fee purposes.

⁷³ 47 CFR §§ 0.271 (OEA delegated) 0.21 (OES function).

29. NAB contends that we should consider treating the FTEs that were reorganized to OEA from direct bureaus as direct FTEs.⁷⁴ We disagree that all such FTEs should be reallocated to direct. However, based on our experience over the approximately four years that OEA has been in existence, we have observed that certain bureaus tend to generate more numerous and more complex economic and data issues for OEA to analyze as well as more documents for release that require OEA review and expertise. As a result, OEA has necessarily devoted more time to and developed greater expertise in certain areas under the purview of a specific bureau. In light of that understanding, for FY 2023, we find that there is measurable work done by OEA that is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments. We recognize that we previously rejected suggestions related to reallocating OEA FTEs.⁷⁵ Our proposals, however, are based on a current, deeper analysis of FTE work. Based on this analysis, we propose to reallocate a certain number of OEA's FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes, and include those FTEs in the count of a core bureau. We seek comment on this general proposal.

30. Specifically, we propose to allocate a certain number of OEA FTEs as direct to reflect the work by OEA on wireline matters related to universal service fund issues in high-cost areas; competition and interconnection; the setting of rates for calls from incarcerated persons; the establishment of a national suicide hotline; and efforts to protect privacy. Based on our review, because this FTE work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors, we propose that the burden of the work of 13 OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation. Similarly, our analysis shows that OEA non-auctions FTE's work with the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau addresses various wireless and spectrum issues, such as mergers, transactions, and acquisitions, spectrum licensing, mobile spectrum holdings policies, and deployment in rural areas and on tribal lands. Because this work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors, we propose that the burden of the work of eight OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation. OEA FTEs' work with the Media Bureau relates to broadcast and cable issues, including ownership regulation, next generation standards,⁷⁶ content source disclosures, program carriage and retransmission, and rates and billing practices. We find that after analysis, because their work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Media Bureau regulatory fee payors, the burden of the work of seven OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the Media Bureau regulatory fee categories, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation. OEA's work with the International Bureau addresses national security, mergers and acquisitions, undersea cables, and satellite issues and we find that, because their work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of International Bureau regulatory fee payors, the burden of the work of two OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the International Bureau, proportionally among the International Bureau regulatory fee categories, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation.

31. Notably, our analysis reveals that after the Commission's creation of OEA, given the amount of economic analysis and data issues being generated by the core bureaus, the work and expertise of certain of OEA's FTEs remained focused on the oversight and regulation of certain regulatory fee payors in a manner that was consistent with the work they were doing in their previous core bureau, which further supports our proposal to reallocate the burden of the work of certain of OEA's FTEs as

⁷⁴ NAB NOI Comments at 10-11 (MD Docket No. 22-301).

⁷⁵ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, at para 74.

⁷⁶ TV broadcasters' NEXTGEN TV, also known as ATSC 3.0, NEXTGEN TV is based on Internet Protocol (IP), such as online video or streaming services, and uses web languages for interactivity. See NAB, *Unleashing the Next Generation of Broadcast Innovation, What is Next Generation TV?*, <https://www.nab.org/innovation/nextGenTV.asp> (last visited Jan. 20, 2023).

direct for regulatory fee purposes. We seek comment on our proposal to reallocate a total of 30 OEA FTEs as direct FTEs to the core bureaus as follows: 13 FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau, eight FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, seven FTEs to the Media Bureau, and two FTEs to the International Bureau, for regulatory fee purposes.

32. *Office of General Counsel (OGC)*. In the context of the Commission's annual regulatory fee proceeding, the work of the OGC, as represented by FTE allocations, has been considered to be indirect.⁷⁷ As we explain below, on review, we believe that certain aspects of OGC's work are sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of individual regulatory fee categories that the associated FTEs could properly be considered direct FTEs for such regulatory fee categories.

33. OGC serves as the chief legal advisor to the Commission and its various bureaus and offices.⁷⁸ In that capacity OGC's responsibilities are generally described as interpreting new and existing statutes and executive orders as they pertain to the Commission's exercise of its Communications Act authority and other authorities, as well as performing such functions involving implementation of such statutes and executive orders as may be assigned to it by the Commission. OGC advises the Commission in the preparation and revision of our rules, recommends decisions in adjudicatory matters before the Commission, assists the Commission in its decision-making capacity and performs a variety of legal functions regarding internal and other administrative matters. OGC also advises and represents the Commission in matters of litigation. These roles are divided between the Administrative Law Division and the Litigation Division and are overseen by the General Counsel (GC) and the GC's Front Office.

34. The Administrative Law Division provides legal advice to the Commission concerning a wide array of substantive areas of the law necessary to the functioning of any federal agency.⁷⁹ Such work benefits the work of the Commission as a whole and is not specific to any particular regulatory fee category. As such, the FTE burden associated with such work properly remains allocated as indirect. In contrast, it is possible to allocate some of the work of the Administrative Law Division in reviewing Commission rules, proposed rules, and adjudicatory orders, as well as providing extensive advice on the Commission's authority under the Communications Act, including the exercise of delegated authority by the bureaus and offices, to the core bureaus and offices that develop the underlying orders and seek the advice of OGC. Where this work is directly related to our oversight and regulation of specific regulatory fee payor categories, we propose allocating the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant bureau(s). Thus, we propose as follows for FY 2023: one OGC FTE would be reallocated as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau;⁸⁰ two OGC FTEs would be reallocated as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau; one OGC FTE would be reallocated as direct to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the Media Bureau fee categories; and one OGC FTE would be reallocated as direct to the International Bureau, proportionally among the International Bureau fee categories. We seek comment on this proposal.

35. The Litigation Division represents the Commission in a wide variety of court cases⁸¹ covering actions that most federal agencies are subject to (e.g., personnel, Federal Tort Claims Act,

⁷⁷ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, para 6 and 20 (noting the FTE allocation of OGC).

⁷⁸ 47 CFR § 0.41 (OGC FUNCTIONS); § 0.251 (OGC DELEGATION).

⁷⁹ Such areas of the law include the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Government in the Sunshine Act, the Congressional Review Act of 1996, and the statutes and rules governing ethics, personnel, procurement, and fiscal law.

⁸⁰ Below, we seek comment on allocating as indirect certain Wireline Competition Bureau FTE time on the non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs, the Affordable Connectivity Program, the Emergency Connectivity Fund, the COVID-19 Telehealth Program, and the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Programs. Consistent with this proposal, we do not propose to reallocate OGC FTE time on these programs as direct.

⁸¹ OGC represents the Commission in Federal courts of appeals when parties challenge Commission actions, and, in conjunction with the United States Department of Justice and United States Attorney's offices, represents the

(continued....)

Freedom of Information Act, False Claims Act, and contract actions and disputes) in addition to challenges regarding the Commission's exercise of our Communications Act authority. As we explain below, after careful consideration, we do not propose any FTE changes for the Litigation Division. The level of effort to support litigation that is unrelated to our Communications Act authority is generally not tied to oversight and regulation of any regulatory fee category. Thus, the FTE burden remains appropriately considered as indirect. The FTE burden associated with litigation that directly touches on our Communications Act authority should also remain as indirect. We make this determination for a variety of reasons. Primarily, it is not possible to determine with any level of consistency year to year whether the FTE work in support of litigation matters benefits a particular regulatory fee category.⁸² This is particularly true because the essential issue in dispute when a matter moves to litigation may touch on issues of broader concern than any one regulatory fee group, or conversely be so procedural as to be effectively generic to all federal agency action.⁸³ Moreover, at its core, the FTE work defending the Commission's expert authority in implementing the Communications Act is the epitome of work that benefits the agency as a whole and we do not believe it would be fair for any one regulatory fee group to shoulder the FTE burden of such work.

36. *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB)*. PSHSB advises and coordinates within the Commission on all matters pertaining to public safety, homeland security, national security, cybersecurity, emergency management and preparedness, disaster management, and related matters.⁸⁴ The bureau leads initiatives that strengthen public safety and emergency response capabilities enabling the Commission to assist the public, first responders, law enforcement, hospitals, the communications industry and all levels of government in times of emergency.

37. PSHSB is organized into three divisions: the Policy and Licensing Division, the Operations and Emergency Management Division, and the Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division. After assessing the work performed in these three divisions, in instances where we are able to determine that the work being performed is directly related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau, we are proposing to consider the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant core bureau(s). We seek comment on this proposal for each PSHSB division below.

38. The Policy and Licensing Division develops and administers rules, regulations, and policies to support public safety entities, including law enforcement, fire and emergency medical first responders, Public Safety Answering Points, and emergency operations organizations. The division handles licensing of public safety frequencies, including modifications, renewals and adjudications, in frequencies below 470 MHz, and in 470-512 MHz, 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 4.9 GHz and 5.9 GHz under part 90 of the Commission's rules, and the microwave bands under part 101; 911/Enhanced 911/Next Generation 911; Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act; the Emergency Alert System; operability and interoperability for public safety communications and the First Responder Network Authority; and intra- and interagency coordination on spectrum management.

39. After analyzing at a high level data regarding the FTE work in the Policy and Licensing Division, we find that, because the burden of the work of 14 of the FTEs in this division is directly in

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Commission in litigation in Federal district courts. In addition, Litigation Division attorneys work with the Office of the Solicitor General of the United States in representing the Commission in actions in the United States Supreme Court.

⁸² Because most litigation is defensive it is inherently more difficult to predict the level of effort and fee categories that might be implicated each year. This would make predictive analysis more time consuming and subjective and also make such direct FTE allocations potentially less administrable.

⁸³ For example, litigation can frequently turn on procedural issues such as the timeliness of when an argument was raised, or an exception to the Administrative Procedure Act.

⁸⁴ 47 CFR § 0.191 (PSHSB functions); 0.392 (PSHSB delegation).

furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of a core bureau, we propose that it is appropriate to consider such work as direct to the relevant bureau, for regulatory fee purposes. Specifically, of the 14 FTEs we have identified, there are two FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau, eight FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and four FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Media Bureau.

40. With regard to the two FTEs we propose to consider as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and the eight FTEs that we propose to consider as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, we propose these reallocations for regulatory fee purposes because the burden of the work performed on 911 policy, covering issues such as 911 location accuracy, and the transition to Next Generation 911,⁸⁵ as well as clarifying provider obligations and acting on waiver and other provider-specific requests, directly furthers the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of the Wireline Competition Bureau and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. Similarly, with regard to the four FTEs we propose to consider as direct to the Media Bureau, we propose these reallocations for regulatory fee purposes, proportionally among the fee categories in the Media Bureau, because the FTE burden of the work on the Emergency Alert System, developing and maintaining the operational rules that apply to EAS participants, facilitating interactions between EAS participants and alert originators, reviewing State EAS Plans, and acting on waiver and similar requests directly furthers the oversight and regulation of the regulatory payors of the Media Bureau. We seek comment on this proposal.

41. The Operations and Emergency Management Division (OEMD) ensures the readiness of the Federal Communications Commission to respond to threats and emergencies; conducts and coordinates risk and incident management activities; and supports public safety and events of national security significance. Division staff recommend, develop, and implement emergency plans, policies, and preparedness programs covering reporting and situational awareness of communications status during times of emergency; Commission functions during emergency conditions; and the provision of service by communications service providers during emergency conditions.

42. The division staff provide legal guidance and perform technical operations in support of interagency Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) government national security and public safety risk and incident management efforts. In addition, the division provides situational awareness to FCC and federal government leadership regarding national security risks and makes recommendations to help manage those risks; manages the FCC Continuity Programs to ensure the Commission's ability to perform the functions vital to an enduring government and the availability of nationwide and international communications under all conditions; and assesses and evaluates the status of communications services and infrastructure through Over-The-Air observations and analysis by its Spectrum Monitoring and Analysis Response Team. The division also coordinates with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on critical national security and emergency preparedness priority communications programs, such as Telecommunication Service Priority Program, Government Emergency Telecommunications Service, and Wireless Priority Service.

43. After analyzing at a high level data regarding the FTE work in OEMD, we find that the work of five of the FTEs in this division is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of a core bureau. We propose to consider the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant bureau for regulatory fee purposes. Specifically, of the five FTEs we have identified there are two FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau, two FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and one FTE that could

⁸⁵ Next Generation 911 enhances emergency number services and allows digital information (e.g., voice, photos, videos, text messages) to flow from the public, through the 911 network, and to first responders. It will also enable 911 call centers to transfer 911 calls to other call centers. See U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, *Next Generation 911*, <https://ntia.gov/category/next-generation-911> (last visited Feb. 3, 2023).

be reallocated as a direct FTE to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the fee categories in the Media Bureau.

44. With regard to the two FTEs we propose to consider as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau, we propose these reallocations for regulatory fee purposes because the burden of the work performed is directly related to the oversight and regulation of wireline regulatory fee payors. This division, in performance of its risk assessment responsibilities, surveys the status of wireline service and infrastructure following major disasters, emergencies, or events of a national security or law enforcement nature and facilitates restoration through coordination with other federal and SLTT entities and private sector companies. In addition, the division administers legal oversight and review of the Commission's Local Number Portability Act (LNPA) activities. Similarly, we propose allocating two FTEs as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, for regulatory fee purpose, because the burden of the work performed is directly related to the oversight and regulation of wireless regulatory fee payors based on the same functions described above, with respect to wireline regulatory fee payors.

45. In addition, the work done by one FTE in OEMD directly supports the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of the Media Bureau by conducting site surveys of media broadcast transmitters to determine potential issues of interference, and by deploying personnel to disaster areas to perform spectrum scans before and after disasters to ascertain the operational status of broadcast stations and assist those that are not operational. Deploying personnel to disaster areas primarily supports the oversight and regulation of the regulatory fee payors of all three bureaus by, among other things, providing direct assistance to providers in disaster areas with issues such as obtaining access to facility sites and procurement of fuel for generators. Based on this analysis, we propose to reallocate, for regulatory fee purposes, one FTEs as a direct FTEs to be included in the count of the Media Bureau, proportionally among the fee categories in that bureau. We seek comment on this proposal.

46. The Communications and Crisis Management Center (FCC Operations Center), which is part of OEMD, maintains a 24/7 staff at FCC Headquarters. Its responsibilities include: monitoring the status of communications and engaging in real-time with emergency operations centers and PSAPs in the event of outages or disasters; resolving consumer complaints; supporting the Commission's enforcement activities; granting special temporary authority to Commission licensees after hours; and maintaining the Commission's primary classified environment and the required support systems.

47. The Operations Center is available 24/7 to field requests from all regulatees for assistance and to grant special temporary authority outside of normal business hours. Operations Center staff routinely field calls regarding consumer complaints of communications outages and interference or requests for information on the provision of wireless and wireline communications services in specific regions of the Nation. In response to these communications, Operations Center staff will coordinate solutions across Commission Bureaus and Offices, SLTT stakeholder entities, and private sector companies. After analyzing at a high level data regarding the FTE work performed in the Operations Center, we find that, the work of three of the FTEs of the Operations Center is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of a core bureau. We propose to consider such work as direct to the relevant bureau for regulatory fee purposes. Specifically, we propose that one FTE could be reallocated for regulatory fee purposes as a direct FTE of the Wireline Competition Bureau, one FTE could be reallocated for regulatory fee purposes as a direct FTE to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and one FTE could be reallocated for regulatory fee purposes as direct to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the fee categories in that bureau. We seek comment on this proposal.

48. The Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division helps ensure that the nation's communications networks are reliable and secure so that the public can communicate, especially during emergencies. This division identifies and promotes network improvements through analysis and investigation of significant communications outages, providing situational awareness of the status of communications infrastructure during times of emergency, administering the Commission's primary advisory committee on communications security and reliability, and rulemakings. Focus areas include emergency communications, such as 911 and wireless emergency alerting, network performance during

disasters, and major network outages and threats. This division monitors and analyzes communications network outages to identify trends, assess actions the FCC can take to help prevent and mitigate outages, and where necessary, assist response and recovery activities.

49. The division provides oversight and regulation of the regulatory payors by, among other things, providing situational awareness of the status of communications infrastructure and coordinating requests for assistance during times of emergency. We find, after analyzing the burden of the work done in this division, there are four FTEs that could be reallocated, for regulatory fee purposes, as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau because the work being done on wireline network outage reporting, in routine and disaster environments, as well as outages and notifications impacting the 911 and 933 systems, is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of wireline regulatory fee payors. We also find that two FTEs can be reallocated, for regulatory fee purposes, to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau because the work of FTEs being done to administer the Mandatory Disaster Response Initiative to ensure providers of commercial mobile services engage in mutual aid activities during times of emergency, the work of its Federal Advisory Committee on standards and best practices related to 5G deployment, and the work to develop and implement performance standards and accuracy for wireless emergency alerting is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of wireless regulatory fee payors. Finally, the division supports the security of services provided across platforms, in the Commission's Alerting Security docket, and Federal Advisory Committee work on 911 standards and alerting standards, as well as network and supply chain security.

50. In sum, because we are able to determine that some of the work being performed by certain FTEs in PSHSB is directly related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau, we propose to consider the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant bureau(s). Specifically, we propose to reassign a total of nine FTEs as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau, 13 FTEs as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and six FTEs as direct FTEs to the Media Bureau. The reassignment, for regulatory fee purposes, to the Media Bureau would be proportional among the fee categories in the bureau. This is a total of 28 Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau FTEs reallocated, as direct FTEs, for regulatory fee purposes, in the core bureaus.

51. *Conclusion of the Proposal to Reallocate Certain Indirect FTEs from OEA, OGC, and PSHSB as Direct FTEs to a Relevant Core Bureau.* As represented above, FTE time associated with the proposed reallocations for regulatory fee purposes would be added to the relevant core bureau. Such a reallocation for regulatory fee purposes would result in increasing the number of direct FTEs in a core bureau and reducing the total number of indirect FTEs within the Commission. Because our underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees does not change, we conclude that our fee regulatory fee calculation continues to be consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.⁸⁶ We seek comment on this conclusion.

52. We are mindful that our treatment of FTEs as direct or indirect can change over time based on our evaluation of the FTE burden associated with the Commission's work assignments and the ebbs and flows within industry segments and needs of specific regulatory fee payors. We also emphasize that our proposals to reallocate certain FTEs from indirect to direct proposes a modest change to the percentages of direct FTEs allocated to the core bureaus. This analysis assures us that the Commission's general methodology for establishing regulatory fees has been appropriate. Based on our careful consideration of the record, we seek comment on whether we should, based on a high level evaluation of data gathered by Commission staff as described above, calculate regulatory fees for FY 2023 based on the proposed reallocations, and whether doing so is appropriate and consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act. The table below shows the proposed reallocations of a total of 63 FTEs to each of

⁸⁶ *Id.*

the core bureaus, as discussed above. Such reallocations, for regulatory fee purposes, would be proportionally distributed within the core bureau. We seek comment on these reallocations.

Core Bureau	# of Direct FTEs Without Indirect FTE Reassignments	Percentage	# of Direct FTEs With Indirect FTE Reassignments⁸⁷	Percentage
International Bureau	28	8.28%	+2 from OEA + 1 from OGC Total additional FTEs, +3	7.73%
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	75	22.19%	+8 from OEA +2 from OGC +13 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	24.44%
Wireline Competition Bureau	120.25	35.57%	+13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	35.73%
Media Bureau	116	33.96%	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +6 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +14	32.10%

53. As reflected in the table above, our proposals to reallocate 63 indirect FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes will result in a nearly 19% increase in our overall direct FTE count. We make these proposals consistent with our long standing regulatory fee methodology and conclude that our determinations are reasonably accurate for fiscal year 2023. In sum, based on our staff analysis of the activities of the Commission, we tentatively conclude that our proposals for FTE reallocation better reflect the burdens that certain segments of the telecommunications industry impose on the Commission and our workforce, and will allow us to continue to assess and collect regulatory fees to cover the costs of meeting those obligations. We seek comment on our proposals and this tentative conclusion.

54. Our proposals today to reallocate, for regulatory fee purposes, certain indirect FTEs to direct FTEs in a core bureau recognizes and responds to commenters concerns that some work being done

⁸⁷ See *supra* fn. 67.

in non-core bureaus and offices is done in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of specific regulatory fee payors. We are nonetheless mindful of the fact that FTEs' work in OEA, OGC, and PSHSB can change from year to year and we want to avoid any unplanned shifts in regulatory fees on an annual basis that would undermine the goals of having a fair, administrable, and sustainable program. In evaluating our proposals, we therefore ask commenters to speak to whether the potentially fluctuating nature of this information on an annual basis will negatively impact their ability to predict what their regulatory fee obligations will be each year. Specifically, we seek comment on depth of analysis we should engage in and the frequency of such analysis when making FTE allocation proposals.

2. Treatment of Non-High Cost Universal Service Fund FTEs as Indirect

55. In 2017, the Commission decided to assign as indirect, for regulatory fee purposes, 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who worked on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund.⁸⁸ This reallocation was based on the Commission's conclusion that due to changes over time in the universal service fund regulatory landscape, it was no longer appropriate to consider all FTE time spent working on non-high cost universal service issues as Wireline Competition Bureau direct FTEs.⁸⁹ In the non-high cost programs, funding eligibility is based on the beneficiary, i.e., a school, a library, a low-income individual or family, or a healthcare provider.⁹⁰ While initial programs were focused on wireline services, as the Commission's non-high cost programs have evolved, other providers, like wireless carriers and broadband providers, are also participating in the programs. Additionally, satellite operators, Wi-Fi network installers, and fiber builders may all receive universal service funding through the Commission's non-high cost programs.⁹¹ As Interstate Telecommunications Service Providers (ITSPs) are no longer the sole contributors or beneficiaries of the non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs, the Commission concluded that reallocating the Wireline Competition Bureau FTEs devoted to non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs as indirect FTEs was more consistent with how FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers and the American public are treated elsewhere in the Commission.⁹²

56. The Commission explained that such FTE time should be considered indirect because it is not focused specifically on regulatory fee payors of any core bureau. Instead it covers all program participants. In reaching this conclusion, the Commission reasoned that the FTE time devoted to the non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues is not oversight and regulation of a particular category of fee payors as is the case for ITSPs and CMRS providers, but instead is the oversight of several programs with a wide array of beneficiaries and participants. The Commission determined that FTE time spent on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues is indirect because it would be "impossible to determine the precise costs attributable to FTEs and the precise benefits flowing from Commission regulation to any one regulatee, let alone a particular cross-section of regulatees or even an entire industry – not to mention the complications associated with regulatees statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (such as governmental licensees) and with beneficiaries (such as schools and libraries) that are not regulatees, all of whom nonetheless create costs that must be covered."⁹³

⁸⁸ *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7061-64, paras. 10-15.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ *FY 2017 NPRM*, 32 FCC Rcd at 4530, para. 10.

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² *Id.*

⁹³ *Id.* at 4531, para. 14.

57. In FY 2022, broadcasters raised concerns about the inclusion of payment for these indirect FTEs in their regulatory fees.⁹⁴ The Commission took a closer look at the FTE burden associated with these non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues and determined that broadcasters should be excluded from the costs associated with these indirect FTEs.⁹⁵ Based on this determination, the costs associated with these indirect FTEs in FY 2022 was apportioned among all other regulatory fee payors. Broadcasters have argued that these indirect FTEs should be treated as direct and allocated across other fee payors but have not identified a methodology for reallocating the FTE burden associated with these programs to the core bureau.⁹⁶ For FY 2023, we tentatively conclude that the Commission's FY 2022 reasoning remains sound and the indirect FTE burden associated with these non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs should not be apportioned to broadcasters.⁹⁷ We seek comment on this tentative conclusion. We ask any commenters asserting that these indirect FTEs should be reassigned as direct FTEs to a core bureau to provide an explanation of how these FTEs provide a direct benefit to other fee payors.

58. Additionally, our analysis of the FTE burden associated with these non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs reveals that we need to adjust downward the number of indirect FTEs working on the non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs from 38 FTEs in FY 2022 to 23.75 indirect FTEs for FY 2023, a decrease of 14.25 indirect FTEs. We seek comment on allocating, for regulatory fee purposes, these 23.75 Wireline Competition Bureau FTEs as indirect for FY 2023.

3. Other FTE Allocations

59. In conducting our high-level review of FTE time within the various bureaus and offices within the Commission in response to commenters' concerns, we tentatively conclude that FTE time within the International Bureau, the Office of Engineering and Technology, the Enforcement Bureau, and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, is appropriately designated as either indirect or direct. We seek comment on these tentative conclusions and our allocation analysis, as discussed below, for each bureau and office.

60. *International Bureau.*⁹⁸ The International Bureau had 81 FTEs as of October 1, 2022, and similar to last year, we propose the same allocation of those 81 FTEs to be 28 direct FTEs and 53 indirect FTEs for purposes of regulatory fees (prior to adding three FTEs that we are proposing to reallocate for regulatory fee purposes).⁹⁹ In 2013, the Commission concluded that the number of direct

⁹⁴ See Comments of the National Association of Broadcasters, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022, MD Docket No. 22-223, at 11-13 (filed July 5, 2022); Reply Comments of the National Association of Broadcasters, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022, MD Docket No. 22-223, at 7-10 (filed July 18, 2022); Letter from the National Association of Broadcasters to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 22-223 (filed July 27, 2022).

⁹⁵ Specifically, in the *FY 2022 Report and Order* we excluded "Media Services" licensees from recovery of the funds associated with the 38 indirect FTEs who work on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues. *FY 2022 Report and Order*, __ FCC Rcd at __, para. 71.

⁹⁶ See *supra* n.102.

⁹⁷ NAB contends that Commission FTEs time devoted to Universal Service Fund issues should be considered direct FTEs and we should distribute such FTEs as direct FTEs for regulatory fee purposes among those fee categories that benefit from the Commission's USF activities. NAB NOI Comments at 15-22 (MD Docket No. 22-301).

⁹⁸ This discussion of International Bureau FTEs refers to FTEs located in the bureau formerly known as the International Bureau (now, Space Bureau and Office of International Affairs) and does not address the FTEs we are proposing to reallocate proportionally from OEA, OGC, and PSHSB.

⁹⁹ See *FY 2022 Report and Order*, paras. 20-21 (IB allocated 28 direct FTEs and 52 indirect FTEs for FY 2022).

FTEs engaged in the regulation and oversight of International Bureau licensees should be 28.¹⁰⁰ The Commission reviewed the number of FTEs in the International Bureau each year as part of the annual regulatory fee process, including last year, and found that that number still accurately reflects the number of direct FTEs engaged in the regulation and oversight of International Bureau licensees. Between the Telecommunications and Analysis Division (TAD) and the Satellite Division there are 27 FTEs, and one FTE in the Office of the Bureau Chief (IBFO), that are allocated as direct FTEs. All FTEs in the Global Strategy and Negotiation Division (GSN) are considered indirect FTEs.

61. We have taken a closer look at the indirect FTE time in the International Bureau, which is primarily in GSN.¹⁰¹ GSN staff represent the Commission in international conferences, meetings, and negotiations, draft written contributions including proposed USA and regional positions, and coordinate Commission preparation for such conferences, meetings, and negotiations with other Bureaus and Offices, and government agencies, as appropriate. In addition, GSN manages Commission participation in the fellowship telecommunication training program for foreign officials offered through the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI)¹⁰² as well as the Commission's International Visitors Program.¹⁰³ Under the leadership of the Department of State, staff participate in various international and regional organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),¹⁰⁴ the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aeronautics Organization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission. The ITU has three sectors, radiocommunications (ITU-R), telecommunications standardization (ITU-T), and telecommunications development (ITU-D). GSN staff cover all three sectors, with ITU-R work focused on spectrum allocations and related international regulations governing spectrum use, ITU-T work focused on international standards setting issues, numbering, and related policy issues, and ITU-D work focused on capacity building and digital inclusion. GSN also coordinates cross-border issues with Mexico and Canada that involve a wide range of services, such as maritime, aeronautical, mobile and fixed satellite, broadcasting, mobile, and terrestrial wireless services. In addition, GSN's functions include international broadcasting station licensing and

¹⁰⁰ In 2012, a report on the Commission's regulatory fee program issued by the Government Accountability Office provided support for a fundamental reevaluation of how to align regulatory fees more closely with regulatory costs. GAO, Federal Communications Commission, "Regulatory Fee Process Needs to be Updated," Aug. 2012, GAO-12-686. Subsequently, the Commission allocated as indirect all but 28 International Bureau FTEs. *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12355-56, paras. 13-14. In the *FY 2015 Report and Order*, the Commission reassigned, for regulatory fee purposes, four International Bureau direct FTEs working on market access requests for non-U.S. licensed space stations as indirect. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24. Those four FTEs have since been reclassified as direct. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4991, para. 33 (2020) (*FY 2020 NPRM*), *affirmed*, *Telesat Canada, et al. v. FCC*, 999 F.3d 707 (D.C. Cir. 2021) (*Telsat*).

¹⁰¹ The Global Strategy and Negotiation Division has three branches (1) Cross Border Negotiations & Treaty Compliance Branch; (2) International Radiocommunications Branch; and (3) Multilateral & Regional Affairs Branch.

¹⁰² See United States Telecommunications Training Institute, *Global Growth Through Communications Sharing*, available at <https://ustti.org/> (last visited Feb. 15, 2023).

¹⁰³ The International Visitors Program enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues. FCC, International, *International Visitors Program*, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/international-visitors-program> (last visited Feb. 15, 2023).

¹⁰⁴ The ITU is an agency of the United Nations responsible for matters related to information and communication technologies. See International Telecommunication Union, About ITU, <https://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx> (last visited Dec. 27, 2022)

coordination of frequencies for International Broadcast licenses at the ITU.¹⁰⁵ GSN's multilateral and bilateral international work ultimately benefits all fee payors by maintaining and advancing the United States' global leadership and interests, which encompasses, among others, U.S. trade, foreign policy, and national security interests. Insofar as the work of GSN does not benefit a specific fee payor, but rather the government as whole, we continue to conclude the work of its FTEs is appropriately categorized as indirect.

62. In the IBFO and in the IB divisions, a number of FTEs support the various bureau functions involving management and administrative support, such as IT issues, international travels, and other administrative activities. In the IBFO, approximately one FTE can be attributed to overseeing the Satellite Division's activities that directly benefit space and earth stations. Some work in the IBFO and TAD involve coordinating with Executive Branch agencies on issues involving foreign ownership, national security, law enforcement, and cyber security. Most FTE work in the IBFO supports all regulatory fee payors and also supports GSN work. For that reason, we conclude that they should continue to be considered indirect. In addition, not all the Satellite Division work can be attributed directly to a particular category of regulatory fee payor. For example, a number of space related activities indirectly benefit the existing fee categories, including space stations, commercial mobile services, and earth stations. For example, the Satellite Division coordinates with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA),¹⁰⁶ Federal Aviation Administration (FAA),¹⁰⁷ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),¹⁰⁸ State Department¹⁰⁹ on space sustainability, planetary protections, and on leading space innovation. Lastly, the Satellite Division works closely with GSN staff, to help cover certain ITU World Radiocommunications Conference (WRC) agenda items.¹¹⁰ Based on our review of the FTEs in the International Bureau, we find that the allocation of direct and indirect FTEs should remain

¹⁰⁵ In FY 2009, the Commission eliminated two International Bureau fee categories: International Public Fixed Radio and International High Frequency (HF) Broadcast Stations. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2009, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, MD Docket Nos. 08-65, 09-65, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order, 24 FCC 5966, 5967, paras. 2-4 (2009) (*FY 2009 NPRM*). The Commission observed that there was only one licensee in the International Public Fixed Radio category, it did not expect any additional licensees or applications, and eliminating the fee category would reduce the Commission's administrative burden. *FY 2009 NPRM*, 24 FCC Rcd at 5967, para. 3. In the International High Frequency Broadcast Stations category there were only 25 licensed stations of which most were tax-exempt, and only two entities made payments, totaling \$1,720. *FY 2009 NPRM*, 24 FCC Rcd at 5967, para. 4. The Commission eliminated this category from the schedule of regulatory fees in order to reduce the administrative burden on the Commission in assessing this fee category. *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ NASA is an independent agency of the U.S. federal government responsible for the civil space program, aeronautics research, and space research. See NASA, *About NASA*, <https://www.nasa.gov/about/index.html> (last visited Dec. 27, 2022).

¹⁰⁷ The FAA, part of the U.S. Department of Transportation, regulates civil aviation. See Federal Aviation Administration, <https://www.faa.gov/> (last visited Dec. 27, 2022).

¹⁰⁸ NOAA, part of U.S. Department of Commerce, holds key leadership roles in shaping international ocean, fisheries, climate, space and weather policies. <https://www.noaa.gov/> (last visited Dec. 27, 2022).

¹⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, <https://www.state.gov/> (last visited Dec. 27, 2022).

¹¹⁰ See <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/Conferences/WRC/Pages/default.aspx> (last visited May 9, 2023). WRCs are held every three to four years. It is the job of WRC to review, and, if necessary, revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits. The Radio Regulations facilitate equitable access to and rational use of the natural resources of the radio-frequency spectrum and geostationary satellite orbits. They also ensure the availability of the frequencies provided for distress and safety purposes and assist in the prevention and resolution of cases of harmful interference between the radio services of different administrations. Further, the regulations facilitate the efficient and effective operation of all radiocommunication services and, where necessary, regulate new applications of radiocommunication technology. <https://www.itu.int/hub/publication/r-reg-rr-2020/>.

the same for FY 2023, i.e., 28 direct and 53 indirect FTEs.¹¹¹ We seek comment on this tentative conclusion.

63. Further, we note that, on January 9, 2023, the Commission adopted the *Space Bureau Order*, which among other things, reorganized the International Bureau by establishing a new Space Bureau and a new Office of International Affairs.¹¹² This reorganization became effective on April 10, 2023.¹¹³ At this time, however, we are not proposing to reallocate any FTEs on the basis of this reorganization. Other than the reallocations we have proposed herein for regulatory fee purposes, the number of direct FTEs working on oversight and regulation of the International Bureau regulatory fee payors therefore remains unchanged for FY 2023. We will revisit the FTE allocations for the Space Bureau, as we do for all the Commission's bureaus and offices, in FY 2024.

64. *Office of Engineering and Technology*. The Office of Engineering and Technology provides engineering and technical expertise to the agency and supports each of the agency's four core bureaus. Part of that office's role is to participate in matters "not within the jurisdiction of any single bureau" or "affecting more than one bureau."¹¹⁴ More specifically, the Office of Engineering and Technology manages the spectrum and maintains the U.S. Table of Frequency Allocations, manages the experimental licensing and equipment authorization programs, regulates the operation of devices on an unlicensed basis, and conducts engineering and technical studies. Each of these functions is broadly applicable and benefits multiple industry sectors, including the broadcasting industry. For example, work in overseeing the equipment authorization program benefits multiple industry sectors partly because many devices that require authorization, including some broadcast receiving equipment (e.g., smart TVs), operate on several spectrum bands under rules for both licensed services and unlicensed operations.

65. NAB contends that broadcasters' regulatory fees should not include the indirect FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology because that office is focused on the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, evaluating new radio frequency (RF) devices, and managing the equipment authorization program.¹¹⁵ According to NAB, these issues have very little to do with broadcasters.¹¹⁶ In the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we rejected commenters' proposals that would effectively treat the Office and Engineering and Technology as a core bureau making FTEs who work in that office direct FTEs.¹¹⁷

¹¹¹ See para. 8, *supra*.

¹¹² *Space Bureau Order*, FCC 23-1 (rel. Jan. 9, 2023).

¹¹³ *Establishment of the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs and Reorganization of the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau and the Office of the Managing Director*, 88 Fed. Reg. 21424 (Apr. 10, 2023).

¹¹⁴ 47 CFR § 0.31(g). Section 0.31 of the Commission's rules provides the functions of the Office of Engineering and Technology and section 0.241 provides the delegated authority. 47 CFR §§ 0.31 and 241.

¹¹⁵ NAB NOI Comments at 10 (MD Docket No. 22-301).

¹¹⁶ NAB NOI Comments at 10 (MD Docket No. 22-301). As we explained in the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, much of OET's work benefits not only Media Bureau regulatory fee payors, but broadcasters in particular. *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13001, para. 23 & n.65. For example, OET's work to make spectrum available on an unlicensed basis for new and emerging technologies and that such unlicensed use does not cause harmful interference benefits multiple industry sectors, including the broadcasting industry. *Id.* OET's work in overseeing the equipment authorization program benefits multiple industry sectors; there is no separate process for devices capable of operating wholly or partly under the Commission's device rule, as many devices, including some broadcast receiving equipment (e.g., smart TVs) operate on several spectrum bands under rules for both licensed services and unlicensed operations. *Id.*

¹¹⁷ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13000, para. 21. NAB contended that the Commission should require users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis and/or equipment manufacturers to pay regulatory fees to support the Office of Engineering and Technology's work on the management of spectrum for use on an unlicensed basis and authorization of equipment. *Id.* We disagreed and declined to adopt NAB's proposal to create one or more new regulatory fee payor categories consisting of users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis and/or equipment

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At that time, we found that the Office of Engineering and Technology provides engineering and technical expertise to the agency as a whole and supports each of the agency's four core bureaus and for that reason the FTEs were appropriately assigned as indirect.

66. We have taken a closer look at the FTE time in this office and we again conclude that the FTEs in Office of Engineering and Technology are appropriately considered indirect. Our analysis shows that a significant amount of FTE time is devoted to equipment authorization. FTE work in equipment authorization involves not only RF testing of various equipment that uses spectrum on both a licensed and unlicensed basis,¹¹⁸ but also such functions as management of the equipment authorization system, coordination with Telecommunications Certification Bodies, and rulemaking activities such as updating testing and laboratory certification standards. FTE time to manage the U.S. Table of Frequency Allocations includes activities such as rulemaking and coordination with other federal and international entities, which impacts virtually all spectrum use, including both licensed and experimental use. The work of OET FTEs therefore benefit the work of the Commission as a whole and is not specific to any particular regulatory fee category. As such, the FTE burden associated with such work properly remains allocated as indirect. Other FTE time in OET is spread out among multiple core bureaus within the Commission and its regulatees.¹¹⁹ For example, users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis includes virtually every American consumer and business, and management of the U.S. Table of Frequency Allocations has the potential to impact every spectrum user, either directly with regard to primary or secondary use, or indirectly such as with regard to emissions from adjacent spectrum bands. Accordingly, we seek comment on our tentative conclusion to continue to assign all of the FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology as indirect and to apportion them across the core bureaus.

67. *Enforcement Bureau.* NAB contends that the Enforcement Bureau's Fraud Division, Market Disputes Resolution Division, and Telecommunications Consumers Division¹²⁰ all perform work that benefit broadband service providers,¹²¹ cable operators, and telecommunications carriers and

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manufacturers, which under our current methodology would effectively transform the office into a "core bureau" and reassign the FTEs into direct FTEs. *Id.*

¹¹⁸ In addition, some devices that use spectrum on a licensed basis, such as cell phones, also use spectrum on an unlicensed basis.

¹¹⁹ *FY 2022 Report and Order* at para. 80.

¹²⁰ The Telecommunications Consumers Division focuses on protecting consumers from fraudulent, misleading, and other harmful practices involving telecommunications, including (1) high-volume robocalls, by investigating and penalizing robocallers, working with industry partners to stop the calls, and working with federal and local authorities to share information about robocallers to aid in enforcement efforts; (2) investigating the practices of companies engaged in various telecommunications-related activities, including common carriers, manufacturers of telecommunications equipment, telemarketers, and other companies utilizing telecommunications equipment for unsolicited advertisements; (3) resolving formal complaints brought by consumers, including those involving the accessibility of telecommunications services and equipment to persons with disabilities; and (4) consulting with internal and external organizations to ensure that Commission rules provide the maximum protection for consumers. FCC, Enforcement, Enforcement Overview, https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/public_enforcement_overview.pdf (last visited May 9, 2023).

¹²¹ We do not have a regulatory fee category for broadband service providers. Although NAB contends that broadcasters do not benefit from broadband services, NAB NOI Comments at 9 (MD Docket No. 22-301), we note that TV broadcasters' NEXTGEN TV, also known as ATSC 3.0, is based on Internet Protocol (IP), like online video or streaming services, and uses web languages for interactivity. See NAB, Unleashing the Next Generation of Broadcast Innovation, *What is Next Generation TV?*, <https://www.nab.org/innovation/nextGenTV.asp> (last visited Jan. 20, 2023). At least one large broadcaster has announced that it provides broadband services. Sinclair Broadcast Group's One Media 3.0 and its D.C. station WIAV-CD deliver EduCast, a broadcast Internet product for K-12 and college learners without broadband Internet services at home. Jon Lafayette, Broadcasting and Cable, "NextGen TV Being Used To Deliver Remote Learning in Washington, D.C.," (Aug. 16, 2021), <https://www.nexttv.com/news/nextgen-tv-being-used-to-deliver-remote-learning-in-washington-dc> (explaining that a
(continued....)

broadcasters should not be responsible for these indirect FTEs and they should instead be characterized as direct to certain core bureaus.¹²² We have closely analyzed the FTE time in the Enforcement Bureau, not just the divisions NAB selected, and we tentatively conclude that this bureau should continue to be treated as indirect because, as we discuss below, the Enforcement Bureau FTEs enforce the Communications Act and the Commission's rules. The FTE oversight function is focused on the integrity of Commission's rules and ensuring the implementation of the Commission's Act. FTE time devoted to enforcement of the Commission's rules is the epitome of work that benefits the agency as a whole and the American public and we do not believe it would be fair for any one regulatory fee group of payors to shoulder the FTE burden of such work.

68. We disagree with NAB's argument that the FTEs in the Fraud Division should be direct FTEs. This division has primary responsibility for investigating and enforcing the violations of the Communications Act and the Commission's rules and investigates alleged fraudulent receipt of federal funds from the Commission's federal financial aid programs. The division also coordinates with other offices and bureaus within the Commission and with the Office of Inspector General, and other federal and state agencies to maximize enforcement efforts.¹²³ These issues handled by the Fraud Division are not tied to the oversight and regulation of particular regulatory fee categories. Investigations of fraud may involve voice service providers, but may also focus on entities that are not regulatory fee payors. We seek comment on our tentative conclusion to keep these FTEs as indirect.

69. We disagree with NAB's argument that the FTEs in the Telecommunications Consumers Division should be reassigned as direct. The FTE time devoted to protecting consumers from robocalls is not solely focused on Commission regulatory fee payors, but includes the entities initiating the robocalls and coordination with other agencies. The wireline and wireless voice service providers (regulatory fee payors) are generally not the bad actors targeted in these investigations; although we have recently adopted rules regarding voice service providers that carry illegal robocall traffic.¹²⁴ This division conducts investigations of a variety of entities including regulatory fee payors and non-payors. Further, this division investigates manufacturers of equipment as well as telemarketers for practices that harm consumers. Thus, despite NAB's assertion, FTE time in this division is not only focused on regulatory fee payors of the core bureaus but includes non-payors. We seek comment on keeping these FTEs as indirect.

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receiver connects to a TV antenna that receives the broadcast signal digital content it carries and establishes a Wi-Fi hotspot in the home that students connect to with their tablet, laptop, or smartphone). Broadband Internet access services are offered through various technical means and by widely differing entities and to distinct user groups, e.g., wireless service providers, wireline service providers (including VoIP), cable operators, and satellite operators, to consumers and businesses, on both a retail and a wholesale basis. This service is not only offered by different types of providers, but is also delivered to end users in different ways.

¹²² NAB NOI Comments at 9 (MD Docket No. 22-301).

¹²³ See FCC, Enforcement, Enforcement Overview, https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/public_enforcement_overview.pdf (last visited May 9, 2023).

¹²⁴ See, e.g., *Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Illegal Robocalls*, CG Docket No. 17-59, WC Docket No. 17-97, Sixth Report and Order in CG Docket No. 19-59, Fifth Report and Order in WC Docket No. 17-97, Order, Seventh Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CG Docket No. 17-59 & Fifth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in WC Docket No. 17-97, FCC 22-37 (rel. May 20, 2022) (among other things, requiring gateway providers to develop and submit traffic mitigation plans to the Robocall Mitigation Database; requiring gateway providers to apply STIR/SHAKEN caller ID authentication to all unauthenticated foreign-originated Session Initiation Protocol calls with U.S. North American Numbering Plan numbers; and requiring gateway providers to respond to traceback requests in 24 hours, block calls where it is clear they are conduits for illegal traffic, and implement "know your upstream provider" obligations).

70. In addition to the divisions listed by NAB, we have closely looked at the remaining Enforcement Bureau divisions and we also find that the FTEs are properly assigned as indirect. The Market Disputes Resolution Division handles all formal complaints against common carriers and pole attachment complaints, and this includes entities that use poles that are not regulatory fee payors, such as utilities. The Market Disputes Resolution Division provides an avenue for such parties, not limited to regulatory fee payors, to resolve complaints. We seek comment on maintaining these FTEs as indirect.

71. The Spectrum Enforcement Division conducts investigations and takes enforcement actions against complaints primarily involving wireless equipment matters, such as electronic devices that are advertised, sold, or operated without proper authorization under the Commission's technical rules, e.g., unauthorized drone accessories that could interfere with aviation frequencies. Other investigations involve entities that operate unauthorized wireless services, such as unauthorized satellite transmissions or unlicensed wireless data networks, which could jeopardize government operations and authorized commercial wireless operations. This division also focuses on public safety and technical issues such as jamming devices that threaten cellular networks and GPS, 911 system failures, and other equipment requirements, including labeling requirements and user manual disclosures for radiofrequency devices. The Spectrum Enforcement Division also investigates licensees that fail to comply with the terms of their licenses and widespread interference matters. In addition, this division provides engineering and technical support to the Enforcement Bureau. FTE time in this division is not solely focused on regulatory fee payors of the core bureaus. For all of these reasons, we find that these FTEs should remain indirect. We seek comment on maintaining these FTEs as indirect.

72. Similarly, we find that the Investigations and Hearings Division FTEs should remain indirect. This division conducts investigations and takes appropriate enforcement action against broadcast licensees, cable operators, DBS operators, wireless licensees, and telecommunications carriers for violations of the Communications Act and Commission rules; oversees the Equal Employment Opportunity compliance of television and radio broadcast licensees, as well as multichannel video programming distributors (MPVDs), such as cable and DBS operators, and satellite radio; investigates and takes appropriate enforcement action for violations of various Commission transparency rules concerning broadband services, cable television, and other communications offerings. This FTE time is spread among all core bureaus as well as entities that are not Commission regulatory fee payors. For this reason, we find that the FTEs in this division should remain indirect.

73. FTE time in the Enforcement Bureau Field Offices is devoted to investigating unauthorized radio stations, among other things.¹²⁵ Parties found operating radio stations without FCC authorization will be subject to a variety of enforcement actions including seizure of equipment, imposition of monetary forfeitures, ineligibility to hold any FCC license, and criminal penalties.¹²⁶ Such unauthorized radio stations interfere with licensed radio stations and prevent the American public from enjoying the radio station that is unable to broadcast due to such interference. Field offices have other functions, such as on-scene investigations, inspections, and audits; responding to safety of life matters; investigating and resolving individual interference complaints; investigating violations in all licensees and/or operator services; coordinating with local and state public safety entities; and carrying out special priorities of the Commission.

74. After analyzing the FTE time in this bureau, we find that the Enforcement Bureau is appropriately considered an indirect bureau. Accordingly, we tentatively conclude that none of the FTEs in the Enforcement Bureau should be considered for reallocation. We seek comment on this tentative

¹²⁵ Unauthorized or "pirate" radio stations generally involve an individual operating an over-the-air radio station in the AM or FM frequency band without an FCC license that exceeds the unlicensed radiated emission limits found in part 15 of the Commission's rules. See FCC, Enforcement Bureau, General Enforcement Areas, Pirate Radio, <https://www.fcc.gov/enforcement/areas/pirate-radio> (last visited May 9, 2023).

¹²⁶ *Id.*

conclusion. As a general matter, investigations are undertaken by Enforcement Bureau staff in the Field offices, and the Fraud, Telecommunications Consumers, Investigations and Hearings, and Spectrum Enforcement Divisions based on complaints and the Commission's decisions on how to allocate investigation resources among various disputes, including those concerning bad actors. Attempting to discern whether the FTE work conducted in general dispute resolution benefits a particular regulatory fee payor would be difficult, time consuming and impractical to administer. Moreover, where the work of the Enforcement Bureau concerns bad actors, it would be particularly unfair to consider the work of resolving such matters as direct to a category of regulatory fee payors. The direct FTE time on which we calculate regulatory fees should not be based on these types of considerations. For example, a decision by the Commission to have the Field offices investigate complaints about unauthorized radio operators should not result in an increase in the AM and FM broadcasters' regulatory fees based on the FTE time in such investigations. An investigation of a fraudulent robocaller should not result in an increase in the wireline or wireless carriers' regulatory fees, due to the fact that the robocalls were made to consumers' phones. This bureau addresses all violations of Commission rules; some of those could be considered fraud or bad actors and others are rule violations or disagreements between parties. As a policy matter, our regulatory fees should not be based on our investigations of generalized disputes or the actions of parties that have violated the Commission's rules. Our regulatory fee calculations are based on the FTEs devoted to oversight and regulation of the regulatory fee payors, and should not be inflated or skewed due to the Commission's focus on investigations and its enforcement of our rules that are related to the telecommunications industry generally or to bad actors within it. We therefore seek comment on our tentative conclusion to maintain all of the Enforcement Bureau FTEs as indirect FTEs.

75. *Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau.* Similarly, we propose to continue considering the FTEs in Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau as indirect because the work of the FTEs in this bureau, and the oversight and regulation by these FTEs, is primarily devoted to outreach and consumer matters and enforcing the Act and the Commission's rules. FTE time devoted to regulatory fee payors is often either spent on complaints or petitions for declaratory rulings or on oversight more generally of the industry, e.g., establishing and oversight of the Reassigned Numbers Database. As we explained with respect to Enforcement Bureau FTEs, our regulatory fees should not be based on the volume of complaints or petitions for declaratory rulemakings and the Commission's discretion in allocating resources to handling such matters. Thus, we tentatively conclude that none of the FTEs in the Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau should be considered for reallocation as direct FTEs. We therefore seek comment on our tentative conclusion to maintain the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau FTEs as indirect.

4. Broadcast Regulatory Fees

a. Broadcast Television Stations

76. In the *FY 2020 Report and Order*,¹²⁷ we completed the transition to a population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fee.¹²⁸ The population-based methodology conforms with the service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. For FY 2023, we propose to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour. We seek comment on our mechanism, described below, for how we will calculate the regulatory fee based on the previously decided population-based methodology.¹²⁹ We propose adopting a factor of .7799 of one cent (\$.007799) per population served for

¹²⁷ *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Red at 1738, para 19.

¹²⁸ Previously, from approximately 1995 through 2018, 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).

¹²⁹ In the *FY 2018 NPRM*, we sought comment on whether using the actual population covered by the station's contours instead of Designated Market Areas (DMAs) would more accurately reflect the market served by a full-

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FY 2023 full-power broadcast television station fees.¹³⁰ The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software and the LMS database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour.¹³¹ The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by \$.007799) for each full-power broadcast television station¹³² is listed in Appendix G. We seek comment on these proposed fees.

b. Broadcast Radio Stations

77. For the last several years, broadcaster groups have consistently filed comments in the Commission's annual regulatory fee proceedings about the impact of increasing regulatory fees on small independent broadcasters' ability to continue to provide service to their local communities. Among other factors, they cite competition from satellite radio and music streaming services, a shrinking advertising base and their inability to pass regulatory fee increases on to a subscriber base.¹³³ We share the broadcasters' concern that market pressures are significant and, as currently structured, we risk that our fee schedule results in those that are least able to pay regulatory fees overpaying their share of fees, to the benefit of broadcasters with a larger population base. We have reviewed the existing tiered fee structure on which we base our calculation of annual regulatory fees for radio broadcasters and have concluded that creating an additional tier within the lowest population tier is necessary to ensure that broadcaster fees are more equitably distributed among all radio broadcasters¹³⁴ and that the regulatory fees assessed to the smaller broadcasters are "reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities" as required by section 9(d) of the Act.¹³⁵ To that end, we propose a revised radio station regulatory fee table that would include a lower population tier for AM and FM broadcasters. Specifically, we propose to separate the previous years' tier of $\leq 25,000$ population into two tiers: 1) $\leq 10,000$, and 2) 10,001 - 25,000. Under our proposal, the remaining population tier thresholds would stay the same as prior years. We seek comment on the table below.

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power broadcast television station for purposes of assessing regulatory fees. *See Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 5091, 5102, para. 28 (2018) (*FY 2018 NPRM*). In the *FY 2018 Report and Order*, the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing regulatory fees for full-service broadcast stations. The Commission determined that it would fully transition to assessing regulatory fees for full-service television broadcast stations based on the population covered by the station's contour by FY 2020 and, in the interim, for FY 2019, adopted a blended fee based partly on the historical DMA methodology and partly on the new population-based methodology. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Report and Order and Order, 33 FCC Rcd 8497, 8501-502, para. 14 (2018) (*FY 2018 Report and Order*).

¹³⁰ The factor of 7799 of one cent (\$.007799) 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.

¹³¹ 47 CFR § 73.622(e).

¹³² For those VHF stations whose power had to be increased to obtain a clearer signal, the Commission will continue to use a population count based on that station's lower VHF power level rather than at the increased power level.

¹³³ Letter from Lauren Lynch Flick, Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 22-301 (Dec. 12, 2022) (*Flick ex parte*); Comments of New Jersey Broadcasters Association, MD Docket 22-223, at 2-3 (July 5, 2022); Reply Comments of Joint Broadcasters, MD Docket No. 22-223, at 1 (July 18, 2022); Comments of National Association of Broadcasters, MD Docket No. 22-223, at 29 (July 5, 2022); Reply Comments of National Association of Religious Broadcasters, MD Docket No. 22-223, at 1 (July 13, 2022).

¹³⁴ *See FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8204, para. 40 (in which the Commission noted that it had updated its framework for assessing submarine cable system regulatory fees, increasing the number of fee tiers "to provide a more equitable distribution of fees so that a small submarine cable system does not pay the same regulatory fee as a very large submarine cable system that is capable of providing substantially more services.")

¹³⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

FY 2023 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
<=10,000	\$595	\$430	\$370	\$410	\$650	\$745
10,001 - 25,000	\$990	\$715	\$620	\$680	\$1,085	\$1,240
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,485	\$1,075	\$930	\$1,020	\$1,630	\$1,860
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,230	\$1,610	\$1,395	\$1,530	\$2,440	\$2,790
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,345	\$2,415	\$2,095	\$2,300	\$3,665	\$4,190
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$5,010	\$3,620	\$3,135	\$3,440	\$5,490	\$6,275
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,525	\$5,435	\$4,710	\$5,170	\$8,245	\$9,425
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$11,275	\$8,145	\$7,060	\$7,745	\$12,360	\$14,125
>6,000,000	\$16,920	\$12,220	\$10,595	\$11,620	\$18,545	\$21,190

5. Space Station Regulatory Fees

78. We seek comment on the proposed regulatory fees for space stations as provided in Appendix B. In 2020, the Commission adjusted the allocation of FTEs among geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO) operators.¹³⁶ To ensure that regulatory fees more closely reflected the FTE oversight and regulation for each space station category, the Commission allocated 80% of space station regulatory fees to GSOs and 20% of the space station regulatory fees to NGSOs.¹³⁷ We also seek comment on defining the category of operations for on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO) for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary. In addition, we seek comment on how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO spacecraft specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc.

79. In 2021, the Commission adopted two new fee subcategories: “less complex” NGSO systems and all other NGSO systems identified as “other” NGSO systems, both under the broader category of “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit).”¹³⁸ “Less complex” NGSO systems are defined as NGSO satellite systems planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations that are primarily used for Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and/or Automatic Identification System (AIS).¹³⁹ “Less complex” NGSO fees and “other” NGSO fees were split within the broader NGSO fee

¹³⁶ *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4993-95, paras. 39-45.

¹³⁷ *Id.* at 4993, para. 41.

¹³⁸ *FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC Rcd at 8583, para. 6.

¹³⁹ *Id.* at 8583-84, para. 7. EESS is defined under the Commission rules as “a radiocommunication service between earth stations and one or more space stations... in which... information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena, including data relating to the state of the environment, is obtained from active sensors or passive sensors on Earth satellites...” 47 CFR § 2.1(c).

category on a 20/80 basis.¹⁴⁰ For FY 2023, we calculate the fees using the allocation of 80% of space station regulatory fees to GSOs and 20% of the space station regulatory fees to NGSOs. We also use the 20/80 allocation between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space station fees, respectively, within the NGSO fee category. Such allocations still accurately reflect the amount of work involved in regulating NGSO systems and the number of reasonably related benefits provided to the payors of each fee category.¹⁴¹

80. In the Report and Order attached to the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we adopted a methodology for calculating the regulatory fee for small satellites and small spacecraft (together, small satellites) within the NGSO fee category based on 1/20th (5%) of the average of the non-small satellite NGSO space station¹⁴² regulatory fee rates from the current fiscal year on a per license basis.¹⁴³ This methodology accommodates fluctuations in the number of NGSO space stations fee payors, continues to provide a middle ground and an opportunity to gain more experience in regulating small satellites, and reflects that FTEs spend approximately twenty times more time on regulating one non-small satellite NGSO system compared to the time spent for regulating one small satellite license.¹⁴⁴

81. Accordingly, in Appendices B and C, we have included the proposed fees for NGSO space stations calculated by assessing the fees that small satellites will pay in FY 2023, reducing that amount from the overall NGSO space stations fee category, and allocating the remaining NGSO space station fees 20/80 using the two fee subcategories: “less complex” NGSO space stations and all other NGSO space stations identified as “other” NGSO space stations.¹⁴⁵ In Appendices B and C, we also propose fees for GSO space stations. We seek comment on these proposed fees.

82. *Spacecraft Performing On-Orbit Servicing (OOS) and Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO)*. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on adopting regulatory fee categories for spacecraft performing OOS and RPO.¹⁴⁶ Missions, which can include satellite refueling, inspecting and repairing in-orbit spacecraft, capturing and removing debris, and transforming materials through manufacturing while in space, have the potential to benefit all space stations and improve the sustainability of the outer space environment and the space-based services. Due to the somewhat nascent nature of the OOS and RPO, or more generally “in-space servicing” industries, we currently do not have a regulatory fee category for such spacecraft. We noted in the *FY 2022 NPRM* that there have been a limited number of such operations. We tentatively concluded at that time that it was too early to identify exactly where operations, such as those in low-Earth orbit (LEO), might fit into the regulatory fee structure in the future.¹⁴⁷ We accordingly deferred our determination of whether to create a new fee category for such services to a future fiscal year once the regulatory framework under which space stations performing in-space servicing operations, including OOS, RPO, space situational awareness

¹⁴⁰ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13018-19, para. 58.

¹⁴¹ See *FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC Rcd at 8585-87, paras. 11-13; *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4993, para. 41; see also *FY 2022 Report and Order*, at paras. 25-34 (discussing that our basis for allocating “other” and “less complex” NGSO fees on an 80/20 basis remains fair).

¹⁴² Space stations are divided into two main categories: (1) geostationary satellite orbit (GSO) space stations and (2) non-geostationary satellite orbit (NGSO) systems.

¹⁴³ *FY 2022 NPRM*, at paras. 21-42.

¹⁴⁴ *Id.* at para. 36.

¹⁴⁵ Appendix B.

¹⁴⁶ *FY 2022 NPRM*, at paras. 45-46.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

(SSA), and space domain awareness (SDA) operations, and the scope of those operations, is better understood.¹⁴⁸

83. Since the *FY 2022 NPRM*, neither the scope of in-space servicing operations nor the regulatory framework has developed sufficiently to adopt regulatory fee categories at this time. For example, although we expect that most of these operations are likely to ultimately be in NGSO,¹⁴⁹ there will not be any operational OOS or RPO spacecraft in NGSO for FY 2023.¹⁵⁰ For those spacecraft that may conduct such in-space servicing operations in the future, we seek further comment on defining this emerging category of operations for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary. In response to our *FY 2022 NPRM*, three commenters supported the creation of a new fee category.¹⁵¹ Of those commenters, one suggested that we use the term “in-space servicing” to define services that will fit within the category to correlate the language with the In-Space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (ISAM) National Strategy and define those services as activities in space “by a servicer spacecraft or servicing agent on a client space object which require rendezvous and/or proximity operations.”¹⁵² Another commenter suggested a definition for OOS missions as spacecraft whose “primary function” is to provide OOS, including concepts of operations such as deployment via orbital transfer vehicle (OTV), hosting, or RPO, and another agreed with such a definition and added that SSA and SDA operations should also be included.¹⁵³ We seek comment on these and additional or different definitions for a potential new fee category. Commenters that favor a new fee category or categories should fully explain the basis for their positions, including how the Commission might identify where these operations might fit into the existing regulatory fee structure and why these operations are

¹⁴⁸ *Id.* at para. 45.

¹⁴⁹ *Id.* at para. 46.

¹⁵⁰ Although some commenters in the FY 2022 regulatory fee proceeding suggested that Spaceflight, Inc.’s Sherpa-AC1 spacecraft is an NGSO in-space servicing spacecraft, we do not currently classify it as such but rather as an NGSO spacecraft which deploys other spacecraft. See Comments of Spaceflight, Inc., MD Docket No. 21-190, at 4-6 (filed Jul. 5, 2022); Reply Comments of Astroscale U.S., MD Docket No. 22-223, at 3 (filed Jul. 18, 2022); Reply Comments of Turion Space Corp., MD Docket No. 21-190, at 4 (filed Jul. 18, 2022). In the past, the Satellite Division has noted the similarity of some free-flying spacecraft deployers to the upper stage of a launch vehicle, particularly where the operations of such spacecraft are limited to support for deployment functions. See *Spaceflight, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-STA-20210922-00127, Condition 2 (granted Mar. 2, 2022); *Spaceflight, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-STA-20210812-00098, Condition 2 (granted Dec. 20, 2021); *Spaceflight, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-STA-20210205-00017, Condition 2 (granted May 28, 2021); *Spaceflight, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-STA-20200728-00089, Condition 2 (granted Dec. 10, 2020); *Spaceflight, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-STA-20180523-00042, Condition 2 (granted Oct. 12, 2018); *Spaceflight, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-STA-20150821-00060, Condition 3 (granted Oct. 25, 2016); see also *Orbital Debris Mitigation in the New Space Age*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4156, 4192-92, paras. 78-79 (2020) (distinguishing between free-flying or separated deployment devices and those deployment devices that may be part of or remain attached to the launch vehicle).

¹⁵¹ See Comments of Spaceflight, Inc., MD Docket No. 21-190, at 3, (filed Jul. 5, 2022); Reply Comments of Astroscale U.S., MD Docket No. 22-223, at 1 (filed Jul. 18, 2022); Reply Comments of Turion Space Corp., MD Docket No. 21-190, at 3 n. 6, 4 n. 9 (filed Jul. 18, 2022).

¹⁵² See *FY 2022 NPRM*, at para. 43; Reply Comments of Astroscale U.S., MD Docket No. 22-223, at 2 (filed Jul. 18, 2022); see also Reply Comments of Spaceflight, Inc., MD Docket No. 22-223, at 4-5 (filed Jul. 18, 2022) (“Spaceflight has used the term “OOS” for purposes of consistency, but with expectation that terminology will be aligned going forward using a more appropriate term such as “in-space” services.”).

¹⁵³ See *FY 2022 NPRM*, at para. 43; Comments of Spaceflight, Inc., MD Docket No. 21-190, at 3 (filed Jul. 5, 2022); Reply Comments of Turion Space Corp., MD Docket No. 21-190, at 5 (filed Jul. 18, 2022).

distinct from operations classified under other fee categories.¹⁵⁴

84. Some spacecraft conducting satellite servicing have or plan to operate near the GSO arc. To date, we have licensed two spacecraft under part 25 for communications while conducting these types of operations with GSO satellites.¹⁵⁵ These two spacecraft remain operational in FY 2023.¹⁵⁶ Based on our review and experience regulating OOS and RPO spacecraft in GSO, we tentatively conclude that, despite being assigned their own call signs, which is the unit usually used to assess fees for satellite regulatees operating in GSO, such spacecraft appear to operate as part of existing GSO systems, rather than as separate independent spacecraft. Under this tentative conclusion, there is no independent system for a separate fee assessment for these operations near the GSO arc, and the regulatory burden for such operations are included in the fees collected from the regulatory fee payors paying fees for GSO satellites. We seek comment on this tentative conclusion and whether our experience to date may not apply to future operations of OOS and RPO spacecraft, which may operate more independently of the satellites that they will service. For spacecraft conducting OOS and RPO with GSO satellites, identifying whether such spacecraft operations are part of an existing GSO system appears to be the first step in determining whether we should assess a separate fee. We propose to apply the regulatory fee for “Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)” to OOS and RPO spacecraft operating near the GSO arc, unless we determine that the OOS or RPO spacecraft is operating as part of an existing GSO system and therefore should not be assessed a separate regulatory fee. We seek comment on this approach, as well as on the specific factors that we should consider to determine whether a OOS or RPO spacecraft will operate as part of an existing GSO system for regulatory fee purposes.

6. Digital Equity and Inclusion

85. The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to advance digital equity for all,¹⁵⁷ including people of color, persons with disabilities, persons who live in rural or tribal areas, and others who are or have been historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality, invites comment on any equity-related considerations¹⁵⁸ and benefits (if any) that may be

¹⁵⁴ We also note that the Commission last year adopted a Notice of Inquiry that sought comment on these ISAM missions and their characteristics, and in response to which some commenters have provided input on regulatory fees for these missions. *See generally Space Innovation; Facilitating Capabilities for In-space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing*, IB Docket No. 22-271, IB Docket No. 22-272, Notice of Inquiry, FCC-22-66, (rel. Aug. 8, 2022); *see also* Comments of The Aerospace Corporation, IB Docket No. 22-272, at 60 (filed Oct. 21, 2022); Comments of Astroscale U.S. Inc., IB Docket No. 22-272, at 30 (filed Nov. 1, 2022); Comments of Atomos Nuclear and Space Corporation, IB Docket No. 22-272, at 7 (filed Oct. 31, 2022); Comments of Spaceflight, Inc. IB Docket No. 22-272, at 4 (filed Oct. 31, 2022); Reply Comments of Astroscale U.S. Inc., IB Docket No. 22-272, at 1, 14 (filed Nov. 28, 2022); Reply Comments of Spaceflight, Inc., IB Docket No. 22-272, at 3 (filed Nov. 28, 2022).

¹⁵⁵ *Space Logistics, LLC*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20191210-00144; Call Sign S3059 (granted Mar. 25, 2020) (MEV-2); *Space Logistics, LLC*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20170224-00021; Call Sign S2990 (granted June 20, 2019) (MEV-1).

¹⁵⁶ *See id.*

¹⁵⁷ Section 1 of the Communications Act provides that the FCC “regulat[es] interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make [such service] available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.” 47 U.S.C. § 151.

¹⁵⁸ The term “equity” is used here consistent with Executive Order 13985 as the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons; persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. *See* Exec. Order No. 13985, 86 Fed. Reg. 7009, Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government (Jan. 20, 2021).

associated with the proposals and issues discussed herein. Specifically, we seek comment on how our proposals for collecting regulatory fees for FY 2023 may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well the scope of the Commission's relevant legal authority. We note that diversity and equity considerations, however, do not allow the Commission to shift fees from one party of fee payors to another nor to fees under section 9 of the Act for any purpose other than as an offsetting collection in the amount of our annual S&E appropriation.

7. Continuing Flexibility in FY 2023 for Regulatory Fee Payors

86. In FY 2020, the Commission adopted several temporary measures to assist parties experiencing COVID-19 -related financial hardship in seeking regulatory fee relief.¹⁵⁹ The Commission found good cause to continue the temporary measures in FY 2021 and FY 2022.¹⁶⁰ The measures included: (i) waiver of section 1.1166(a) of the Commission's rules to permit parties seeking regulatory fee waiver, reduction and/or deferral for financial hardship reasons to make a single request for all forms of relief sought, rather than requiring separate filings for each form of relief;¹⁶¹ (ii) waiver of section 1.1166(a) to permit requests to be submitted electronically to a dedicated email address, rather than requiring the requests to be filed in paper form with the Commission's Office of Secretary;¹⁶² and (iii) allowing parties seeking installment payment terms to do so by submitting their requests to the same dedicated email address and to combine their installment payment requests with their waiver, reduction, and/or deferral requests in a single filing.¹⁶³

87. The Commission also reduced the interest rate typically charged on installment payments to a nominal rate and waived the down payment normally required before granting an installment payment request.¹⁶⁴ In addition, the Commission partially waived the requirement that parties seeking relief on financial hardship grounds submit with their requests all financial documentation needed to prove financial hardship.¹⁶⁵ This allowed regulatory fee payors experiencing pandemic-related financial hardship to submit additional financial documentation post-filing if necessary to determine whether relief should be granted. The Commission directed the Managing Director to work with individual regulatory fee payors that filed requests if additional documents were needed to render a decision on the request.¹⁶⁶

88. Finally, the Commission allowed debtors barred from filing requests or applications by the Commission's red-light rule and experiencing pandemic-related financial hardship to nonetheless request relief with respect to their regulatory fees.¹⁶⁷ The Commission authorized the Managing Director to partially waive the red light to permit consideration of those requests while requiring those parties to resolve all delinquent debt to the Commission's satisfaction in the process.¹⁶⁸

¹⁵⁹ *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd 1731, 1760-1761, paras. 80-84.

¹⁶⁰ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13024-25, paras. 69-71; *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL 4079045, para 105.

¹⁶¹ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL4079045, para. 105; 47 CFR §1.1166(a).

¹⁶² *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL4079045, para. 105; 47 CFR §1.1166(a).

¹⁶³ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL4079045, para. 105; 47 CFR §1.1166(a).

¹⁶⁴ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL4079045, para. 105; 47 CFR §1.1166(a).

¹⁶⁵ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL4079045, para. 105; 47 CFR §1.1166(a).

¹⁶⁶ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL4079045, para. 105; 47 CFR §1.1166(a).

¹⁶⁷ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL4079045, para. 105; 47 CFR §1.1166(a). Under the red light rule, the Commission will not act on any application or request for relief if the requesting party has not paid a debt owed to the Commission. 47 CFR §1.1910.

¹⁶⁸ 47 CFR §1.1910.

89. In the Report and Order above, we amended sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 of the Commission's rules.¹⁶⁹ Here, we seek comment on whether any of the remaining temporary measures, described above, should be extended for FY 2023, and if so, why. Specifically, for FY 2023, should the Commission continue to offer a reduced interest rate and waive the down payment for installment payments of regulatory fees? Should we continue our partial waiver of the red light rule to permit delinquent debtors to seek fee relief, conditioned on the debtor's satisfactory resolution of its delinquent debt? Should the Commission continue our partial waiver of section 1.1166 to permit a regulatee to submit financial documentation after its request is filed if the Managing Director determines that additional documents are needed to render a decision on the request? Finally, , the Commission anticipates that any required OMB review of revised section 1.1914 under the PRA¹⁷⁰ may not conclude in time for parties seeking installment payment relief during the upcoming regulatory fee season to use the streamlined filing process to be codified in the regulation, and we therefore seek comment on whether we should continue the streamlined filing process for installment payment requests as a temporary measure until the revisions to section 1.1914 become effective. Commenters that support extension of any of these temporary measures should explain why extension of any temporary measure is necessary, and in the case of those temporary measures that require a waiver of a Commission rule, why good cause exists for the waiver and why the waiver is in the public interest. We remind commenters that we cannot relax the standard for granting a waiver or deferral of fees, penalties, or other charges for late payment of regulatory fees under section 9A of the Communications Act. Under that statute, the Commission may only waive a regulatory fee, penalty or interest if it finds there is good cause for the waiver and that the waiver is in the public interest.¹⁷¹ The Commission has only granted financial hardship waivers when the requesting party has shown it "lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public."¹⁷² Other statutory limitations include that the Commission must act on waiver requests individually,¹⁷³ and cannot extend the deadline we set for payment of fees beyond September 30.¹⁷⁴

8. Providing Installment Payment Relief to Small Regulatory Fee Payors

90. Several broadcaster groups request that the Commission allow regulatees to prepay their annual regulatory fees in installments, including by prepaying their annual regulatory fees in increments before the annual regulatory fee payment deadline.¹⁷⁵ The broadcasters state that this and other measures would assist in lessening the broadcasters' regulatory fee burden.¹⁷⁶

91. We start by reminding regulatory fee payors that the Commission has had a robust installment payment program in place for many years, and that many fee payors, especially small fee payors, have availed themselves of the relief installment payment plans provide, enabling repayment of the annual regulatory fee in installments after the payment deadline, without incurring a 25% late

¹⁶⁹ *Supra*, paras. 16,17.

¹⁷⁰ Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13.

¹⁷¹ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d).

¹⁷² *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, para. 50.

¹⁷³ Section 9 of the Act does not permit the Commission to exempt any group of regulatees, other than those expressly exempted under the statute. 31 U.S.C. § 159(e). Instead, the statute requires a case-by-case determination to waive regulatory fees or related charges. 31 U.S.C. § 159A(d); *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL 4079045, para. 106.

¹⁷⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159(b). September 30 marks the end of the Commission's fiscal year. The Commission is required to collect the full amount of its appropriation in the offsetting regulatory fee collection for any given fiscal year by the fiscal year end.

¹⁷⁵ *Flick ex parte*.

¹⁷⁶ *Id.*

payment penalty.¹⁷⁷ The Commission's existing installment payment program operates pursuant to the requirements of section 901.8 of the Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS), which permits installment payment of monies owed to the United States after the due date, where a debtor demonstrates that it is financially unable to pay its fees in lump sum by the due date.¹⁷⁸ While the Commission does not have the authority to waive the required showing of financial inability to pay in lump sum, the Commission has discretion in setting the interest rate to be charged under an installment payment agreement¹⁷⁹ and other repayment terms.¹⁸⁰ In response to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, in FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Commission substantially reduced the interest rate it customarily charges on installment payment of regulatory fees to a nominal rate and waived its standard down payment requirement,¹⁸¹ and in this proceeding, is seeking comment on whether to extend those measures in FY 2023.¹⁸² We seek comment on whether the Commission should consider other temporary or permanent modifications to its existing installment payment program, bearing in mind the constraints of section 901.8 of the FCCS.

92. We also seek comment on the broadcasters' proposal that they be permitted to prepay their annual regulatory fees in increments, in advance of the annual regulatory fee date. We note here that the Communications Act has long required the Commission to permit installment payment of large regulatory fees.¹⁸³ The Commission has historically interpreted this requirement to mean that large fee payors should be permitted to pay their fees in installments between the time the annual fee amount is established and the annual deadline for paying the fee, making its implementation impractical.¹⁸⁴ We seek comment on whether we should permit prepayment in increments in advance of the release of the annual report and order establishing the fee amounts, and if so, how would such a program work? For instance, how would the regulatory fee payor determine the amount to be prepaid, given that the regulatory fee will not have been established until most, if not all, of the prepayments are made? How would we structure the prepayment terms, for instance, the frequency and size of each prepayment? Would the prepayment option be available to all regulatory fee payors or only certain payors, and if the latter, what criteria would we use to determine eligibility to prepay?

93. Implementation of such a program, particularly if the eligible pool of regulatory fee payors is a large one, would likely require modifications to our recordkeeping, financial operations and accounting systems, as well as additional personnel to administer the program. What concrete benefits

¹⁷⁷ 31 U.S.C. §159A(c)(1).

¹⁷⁸ 31 CFR § 901.8. The Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS), 31 CFR Parts 901-904, are government-wide rules jointly promulgated by the United States Department of Treasury and the United States Department of Justice governing debt collection procedures pursuant to the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, 31 U.S.C. §§3701, *et seq.* Section 1.1914 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 1.1914, implements the provisions of section 910.8 of the FCCS.

¹⁷⁹ Section 901.9(b) of the FCCS gives agencies discretion to set the interest rate to be charged under an installment agreement. 31 CFR § 901.9(b); 47 CFR § 1.1940.

¹⁸⁰ Section 901.8(b) of the FCCS permits agencies to determine the size and frequency of installment payments and the repayment term, in reasonable relation to the size of the debt and the debtor's ability to pay. 31 CFR § 901.8(b); 47 CFR § 1.1914(b).

¹⁸¹ *FY 2022 Report and Order* at para. 105, *citing FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 1760-61, paras. 80-84; *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13024-25, paras. 69-71.

¹⁸² *Supra* para. 92.

¹⁸³ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(e) (2018); 47 U.S.C. § 159(f)(2) (1994).

¹⁸⁴ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2001*, Report and Order, 16 FCC Rcd 13525, 13535, para. 34 (2001); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2000*, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 14478, 14495, para. 41 (2000).

would the Commission and its participating regulatees derive from such a program? For instance, if we assume that the principal benefit to a regulatee of prepaying its regulatory fees in increments is in the ability to budget and plan the expenditure, would prepayment in installments be significantly more beneficial than a regulatee regularly setting aside an amount equivalent to the prepayment it would make, in order to pay its upcoming regulatory fee obligation when due and if so, how would it be more beneficial? Would the program's benefit to regulatees justify the Commission's cost of implementing and administering a prepayment by installment program and if so, how?

9. Other Forms of Assistance

94. We seek comment on other ways in which the Commission might assist regulatory fee payors, including small entities such as broadcasters, in meeting their annual regulatory fee obligations. We ask that commenters explain the legal bases for any proposals they make and how such proposals fit within the Commission's statutory authorizations and our existing regulatory fee methodology.

10. New Regulatory Fee Categories

95. Finally, we continue to seek additional comment on "whether we should adopt new regulatory fee categories and on ways to improve our regulatory fee process regarding any and all categories of service."¹⁸⁵

IV. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

96. 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.

97. *Credit Card Transaction Levels.* 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 \$24,999.99.¹⁸⁶ 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, Automates Clearing House (ACH) debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in CORES. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2023 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

98. *Payment Methods.* During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through Pay.gov, ACH, debit card, or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission's website at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>. 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

¹⁸⁵ *FY 2022 NPRM*, 2022 WL 4079045, para. 53; *see also FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13026, paras. 73 ("[S]hould the Commission assess regulatory fees on large technology companies based on a different basis, such as any advantages they receive because of the Commission's universal service or other activities?").

¹⁸⁶ *See* Bureau of the Fiscal Service, *Treasury Financial Manual*, <https://tfm.fiscal.treasury.gov/v1/p5/c700.html> (*Treasury Financial Manual*) (last visited Apr, 14, 2023). 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.

rejected. For payments by wire, an FCC 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 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 <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>.

99. *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, 2022 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, 2022.
- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, 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.¹⁸⁷ 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.¹⁸⁸ The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2022.
- *Wireless Services:* Commercial Mobile Radio Service (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, 2022. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2021 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, 2022, 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 (first seven in our Calculation of Fees Appendix) pay "small multi-year wireless regulatory fees."¹⁸⁹ 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 2023.
- *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor (MVPD) Services (cable television operators, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) licensees, DBS, and IPTV):* Regulatory fees must be

¹⁸⁷ Audio bridging services are toll teleconferencing services.

¹⁸⁸ 47 CFR § 52.103.

¹⁸⁹ These multiyear licenses are for PLMRS (exclusive), PLMRS (shared), Microwave, Marine (ship), Aviation (aircraft), Marine (coast), and Aviation (ground).

paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2022.¹⁹⁰ Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, 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, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *International Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2022. Regulatory fees must also be paid for Geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories “Other” and “Less Complex,” that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2022. Licensees of small satellites that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2022 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *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, 2022. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2022, in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. 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, 2022. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits.¹⁹¹ In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

100. *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”).¹⁹² We have included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Appendix B and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Appendix C. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on the Commission’s Registration System (CORES) along with the carrier’s Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

¹⁹⁰ 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 2022, rather than on a count as of December 31, 2022.

¹⁹¹ 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.

¹⁹² See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2005*, Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, 20 FCC Rcd 12259, 12264, paras. 38-44 (2005) (*FY 2005 Report and Order*).

101. A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing CORES and following the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation.¹⁹³ The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting explanation, if any, and either approve or disapprove the submission in CORES. 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 supporting documentation. If the Commission receives no response from the provider, or the Commission does not reverse its initial disapproval of the provider's revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in CORES. Once the timeframe for revision has passed,¹⁹⁴ 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 CORES.

102. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in CORES. 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, 2022), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in CORES 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.

103. *Regulatory Flexibility Act.* The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that “the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” Accordingly, we have prepared a Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (Supplemental FRFA) concerning the possible impact of the rule and/or policy changes contained in the Report and Order accompanying the NPRM on small entities. The Supplemental FRFA is set forth in Appendix J. We have also prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) concerning the potential impact of rule and policy change proposals on small entities in the Report and Order accompanying the NPRM. The IRFA is set forth in Appendix I.

104. *Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis.* This document may contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the PRA, Public Law 104-13, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.* All such new or modified information collection requirements will be submitted to OMB for review under section 3507(d) of the PRA. OMB, the general public, and other federal agencies will be invited to comment on any new or modified information collection requirements contained in this proceeding. Additionally, this document may contain non-substantive modifications to approved information collection(s). Any such modifications will be submitted to OMB for review pursuant to OMB's non-substantive modification process. We find that, to the extent sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 of the Commission's regulations involve information collection, such collection will not present a substantial burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees and that any such burdens would be far outweighed by the benefits of those revisions.

105. *Initial Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis.* This document may contain proposed [new or modified] information collection requirements. The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, invites the general public and OMB to comment on any information

¹⁹³ 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.

¹⁹⁴ The timeframe for revising telephone number counts is set forth in an annual public notice the Commission issues in advance of release of its order establishing regulatory fee amounts for that fiscal year. *See FY 2022 ITSP and CMRS Data is now available for viewing in CORES*, Public Notice (OMD July 20, 2022) (establishing August 17, 2022 as the date by which CMRS providers must submit revisions to their telephone number counts).

collection requirements contained in this document, as required by the PRA. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), we seek specific comment on how we might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

106. *Comment Filing Procedures.* 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).

107. 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-19.¹⁹⁵ In the event that the Commission announces the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, a filing window will be opened at the Commission's office located at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis, MD 20701.¹⁹⁶

108. Pursuant to section 1.49 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 1.49, parties to this proceeding must file any documents in this proceeding using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS): <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.

109. *Materials in Accessible Formats.* 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 and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice).

110. *Availability of Documents.* Comments, reply comments, and *ex parte* submissions will be available via ECFS. Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat. When the FCC Headquarters reopens to the public, these documents will also be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20554.

111. *Ex Parte Information.* The proceeding initiated by this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, in which we seek comment on proposals as described above,¹⁹⁷ shall be treated as a "permit-but-disclose" proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.¹⁹⁸ 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)

¹⁹⁵ *See FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Policy*, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 2788 (OMD 2020), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-hand-delivery-policy>.

¹⁹⁶ *See Amendment of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure*, Order, 35 FCC Rcd 5450 (OMD 2020).

¹⁹⁷ *See supra* para. 1.

¹⁹⁸ 47 CFR §§ 1.1200 *et seq.*

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.

V. ORDERING CLAUSES

112. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to sections 47 U.S.C. §§ 4(i), 4(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.

113. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the amendments to section 1.1166 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 1.1166, in this Report and Order SHALL BE EFFECTIVE 30 days after publication in the Federal Register, which will not occur until after the Office of Management and Budget has completed review of these amendments under the PRA. The amendments to section 1.1914 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR § 1.1914, which may contain new or substantively modified information collection requirements, will not become effective until 30 days after publication of a Public Notice in the Federal Register that the Office of Management and Budget has completed review of any information collection requirements that the Office of Managing Director determines is required under the PRA. The Commission directs the Office of Managing Director to announce the effective date for section 1.1914 by subsequent Public Notice.

114. 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 and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis and the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary

APPENDIX A

**Comments and Reply Comments to the *FY 2022 Notice of Inquiry*
MD Docket No. 22-301**

Comments to NOI

Commenter	Abbreviated Name	Date Filed
ACA Connects—America’s Communications Association	ACA Connects	10/26/22
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	10/26/22
Satellite Industry Association; SIA Executive Members include: Amazon; The Boeing Company; DIRECTV; EchoStar Corporation; HawkEye 360; Intelsat S.A.; Iridium Communications Inc.; Kratos Defense & Security Solutions; Ligado Networks; Lockheed Martin Corporation; Northrop Grumman; OneWeb; Planet; SES Americom, Inc.; Space Exploration Technologies Corp.; Spire Global Inc.; and Viasat Inc. SIA Associate Members include: ABS US Corp.; The Aerospace Corporation; Artel, LLC; AST & Science; Astranis Space Technologies Corp.; Aurora Insight; Blue Origin; Comtech Telecommunications Corp.; Eutelsat America Corp.; ExoAnalytic Solutions; Hughes Defense and Intelligence Systems Division/Government Solutions; Inmarsat; Kymeta Corporation; Leonardo; Lynk; Omnispace, LLC; OneWeb Technologies; Ovzon; Panasonic Avionics Corporation; Telesat; United Launch Alliance; and XTAR, LLC.	SIA	10/26/22

Reply Comments to NOI

Reply Commenter	Abbreviated Name	Date Filed
AGM CALIFORNIA, INC. AGM NEVADA, LLC ALABAMA MEDIA, LLC COXSWAIN MEDIA, LLC DAVIS BROADCASTING, INC. OF COLUMBUS EQUITY COMMUNICATIONS, LP FLORIDA KEYS MEDIA, LLC GALAXY SYRACUSE LICENSEE LLC GALAXY UTICA LICENSEE LLC GOLDEN ISLES BROADCASTING, LLC GOOD KARMA BRANDS MILWAUKEE, LLC GOOD KARMA BROADCASTING, LLC GULF SOUTH RADIO, INC. HANCOCK COMMUNICATIONS, INC. HEH COMMUNICATIONS, LLC HOLLADAY BROADCASTING OF LOUISIANA, LLC INLAND EMPIRE BROADCASTING CORP. JAM COMMUNICATIONS, INC. KLAX LICENSING, INC. KLOS RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC KPWR RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC KRZZ LICENSING, INC. KWHY-22 BROADCASTING, LLC KXOL LICENSING, INC. KXOS RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC L.M. COMMUNICATIONS, INC. L.M. COMMUNICATIONS OF KENTUCKY, LLC L.M. COMMUNICATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, INC. L.M.N.O.C. BROADCASTING LLC MERIDIAN MEDIA GROUP, LLC MERUELO RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC MISSISSIPPI BROADCASTERS, LLC NEW SOUTH RADIO, INC. NORTHWAY BROADCASTING, LLC PARTNERSHIP RADIO, LLC PATHFINDER COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION QBS BROADCASTING, LLC REGIONAL RADIO GROUP, LLC SBR BROADCASTING CORPORATION SERGE MARTIN ENTERPRISES, INC. SPANISH BROADCASTING SYSTEM HOLDING COMPANY, INC. TALKING STICK COMMUNICATIONS, L.L.C.	Joint Commenters	11/23/22

<p>THE CROMWELL GROUP, INC. OF ILLINOIS WCMQ LICENSING, INC. WCYQ, INC. WINTON ROAD BROADCASTING CO., LLC WKLC, INC. WLEY LICENSING, INC. WMEG LICENSING, INC. WPAT LICENSING, INC. WPYO LICENSING, INC. WRMA LICENSING, INC. WRXD LICENSING, INC. WSBS LICENSING, INC. WSKQ LICENSING, INC. WSUN LICENSING, INC. WXDJ LICENSING, INC.</p>		
<p>National Association of Broadcasters</p>	<p>NAB</p>	<p>11/25/22</p>
<p>NCTA–The Internet & Television Association</p>	<p>NCTA</p>	<p>11/25/22</p>
<p>WISPA – <i>Broadband Without Boundaries</i></p>	<p>WISPA</p>	<p>11/25/22</p>
<p>Alabama Broadcasters Association; Alaska Broadcasters Association; Arizona Broadcasters Association; Arkansas Broadcasters Association; California Broadcasters Association; Colorado Broadcasters Association; Connecticut Broadcasters Association; Florida Association of Broadcasters; Georgia Association of Broadcasters; Hawaii Association of Broadcasters; Idaho State Broadcasters Association; Illinois Broadcasters Association; Indiana Broadcasters Association; Iowa Broadcasters Association; Kansas Association of Broadcasters; Kentucky Broadcasters Association; Louisiana Association of Broadcasters; Maine Association of Broadcasters; MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Association; Massachusetts Broadcasters Association; Michigan Association of Broadcasters; Minnesota Broadcasters Association; Mississippi Association of Broadcasters; Missouri Broadcasters Association; Montana Broadcasters Association; Nebraska Broadcasters Association; Nevada Broadcasters Association; New Hampshire Association of Broadcasters; New Jersey Broadcasters Association; New Mexico Broadcasters Association; The New York State Broadcasters Association; Inc., North Carolina Association of Broadcasters; North Dakota Broadcasters Association; Ohio Association of Broadcasters; Oklahoma Association of Broadcasters; Oregon Association of Broadcasters; Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters; Radio Broadcasters Association of Puerto Rico; Rhode Island Broadcasters Association; South Carolina Broadcasters Association; South Dakota</p>	<p>State Associations</p>	<p>11/25/22</p>

Broadcasters Association; Tennessee Association of Broadcasters; Texas Association of Broadcasters; Utah Broadcasters Association; Vermont Association of Broadcasters; Virginia Association of Broadcasters; Washington State Association of Broadcasters; West Virginia Broadcasters Association; Wisconsin Broadcasters Association; and Wyoming Association of Broadcasters		
CTIA	CTIA	11/25/22

APPENDIX B

Calculation of FY 2023 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 2023 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2022 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2023 Revenue Requirement	Computed FY 2023 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2023 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2023 Revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,200	10	187,500	300,000	25.00	25	300,000
PLMRS (Shared use)	19,000	10	1,250,000	1,900,000	10.00	10	1,900,000
Microwave	16,000	10	4,500,000	4,000,000	25.00	25	4,000,000
Marine (Ship)	7,000	10	1,035,000	1,050,000	15.00	15	1,050,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	4,800	10	420,000	480,000	10.00	10	480,000
Marine (Coast)	240	10	84,000	96,000	40.00	40	96,000
Aviation (Ground)	300	10	70,000	60,000	20.00	20	60,000
AM Class A ¹	60	1	326,740	290,040	4,834	4,835	290,100
AM Class B ¹	1,403	1	4,054,050	3,598,533	2,565	2,565	3,598,695
AM Class C ¹	814	1	1,450,360	1,288,345	1,583	1,585	1,290,190
AM Class D ¹	1,373	1	4,793,460	4,256,627	3,100	3,100	4,256,300
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,043	1	10,109,400	8,977,008	2,950	2,950	8,976,850
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,111	1	12,378,460	10,992,387	3,533	3,535	10,997,385
AM Construction Permits ²	5	1	3,450	3,100	620	620	3,100
FM Construction Permits ²	16	1	19,360	17,360	1,085	1,085	17,360
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.265 billion population	1	28,897,591	25,463,155	.00779893	.007799	25,463,387
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	4	1	20,840	20,400	5,100	5,100	20,400
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	6,325	1	1,858,440	1,647,933	261	260	1,644,500
CARS Stations	120	1	230,175	208,818	1,740	1,740	208,800
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	56,000,000	1	76,475,000	69,369,400	1.2387	1.24	69,440,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$26,100,000,000	1	124,597,500	134,784,350	0.005164	0.00516	134,676,000
Toll Free Numbers	34,500,000	1	4,164,000	4,631,251	0.1342	0.13	4,485,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	545,000,000	1	74,900,000	86,287,694	0.1583	0.16	87,200,000
CMRS Messaging Services	1,300,000	1	120,000	104,000	0.0800	0.080	104,000
BRS ³	1,195	1	716,625	836,500	700	700	836,500

Fee Category	FY 2023 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2022 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2023 Revenue Require- ment	Computed FY 2023 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2023 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2023 Revenue
LMDS	360	1	204,750	252,000	700	700	252,000
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non- Common)	17,000	1	468,000	430,862	25.34	25	425,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix C) ⁴	67.00	1	8,822,138	8,186,376	122,185	122,185	8,186,395
Earth Stations	2,900	1	1,783,500	1,658,901	572	570	1,653,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	139	1	17,143,565	15,908,562	117,841	117,840	15,908,400
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Other)	9	1	3,380,200	3,114,764	346,085	346,085	3,114,765
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Less Complex)	6	1	845,040	778,691	129,782	129,780	778,680
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Small Satellite)	5	1	60,725	83,685	11,955	11,955	83,685
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			385,369,869	389,887,198			391,796,260
***** Total Revenue Requirement			381,950,000	390,192,000			390,192,000
Difference			3,419,869	(304,802)			1,604,260

Notes on Appendix B

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled "Rounded New FY 2023 Regulatory Fee" constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2023 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Appendix C.

² The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the Digital (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues were adjusted, respectively, to set the regulatory fee to an amount no higher than the lowest licensed fee for that class of service based on the threshold 10,001 – 25,000, the traditional basis for identifying the lowest licensed fee. 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

FY 2023 Schedule of 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) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	.16
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)	700
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	700
AM Radio Construction Permits	620
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,085
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.007799 See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,100
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR	260

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
part 74)	
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,740
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.24
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00516
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.13
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	570
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	117,840
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	346,085
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	129,780
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	11,955
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$25
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2023 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
<=10,000	\$595	\$430	\$370	\$410	\$650	\$745
10,001 - 25,000	\$990	\$715	\$620	\$680	\$1,085	\$1,240
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,485	\$1,075	\$930	\$1,020	\$1,630	\$1,860
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,230	\$1,610	\$1,395	\$1,530	\$2,440	\$2,790
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,345	\$2,415	\$2,095	\$2,300	\$3,665	\$4,190
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$5,010	\$3,620	\$3,135	\$3,440	\$5,490	\$6,275
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,525	\$5,435	\$4,710	\$5,170	\$8,245	\$9,425
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$11,275	\$8,145	\$7,060	\$7,745	\$12,360	\$14,125
>6,000,000	\$16,920	\$12,220	\$10,595	\$11,620	\$18,545	\$21,190

FY 2023 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2022)	Fee Ratio	FY 2023 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$7,640
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$15,275
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$30,550
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$61,095
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$122,185
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$244,370

APPENDIX D

Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2023

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2023, we adjusted FY 2022 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2023 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, where 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. As more current data is received after the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)* is released, the Commission sometimes adjusts the NPRM fee rates to reflect the new information in the *Report and Order*. This is intended to make sure that the fee rates in the *Report and Order* reflect more recent and accurate information. We realize that by adjusting the unit counts as more accurate information is received may adjust the fee rates for certain regulatory fee categories. Certain entities that collect the fees from customers in advance in order to pay the Commission, such as Cable and DBS companies, ITSP providers, Cell Phone and Toll-Free providers, to name a few, may need to adjust their billings to customers as the Commission adjusts its fee rates. As a result, the Commission understands that these adjustments are necessary so that these regulatees can recover their fee obligations from their customers.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2023 estimates with actual FY 2022 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 2023 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 2023 payment units are based on FY 2022 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2023 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2022. We have either rounded the FY 2023 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) information as well as prior year payment information. Estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2022 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2022 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 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 LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2022 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau's COALS database, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2023, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2022 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2022 payment units.

APPENDIX E**Factors, Measurements, and Calculations that Determine Station Signal Contours and Associated Population Coverages****AM Stations**

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

FM Stations

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

APPENDIX F

Satellite Charts for FY 2023 Regulatory Fees

U.S.-Licensed Space Stations

<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2922	SKY-B1	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV T11	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2711	DIRECTV RB-1	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV T8	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV T9S	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV T10	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV T12	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV T15	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV T5	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2133	SPACEWAY 2	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV T16	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2931	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2694	ECHOSTAR 10	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2740	ECHOSTAR 7	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2790	ECHOSTAR 14	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	ECHOSTAR 15	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	ECHOSTAR 16	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C.	S2179	ECHOSTAR 9	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO
Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS-3e	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2663	SPACEWAY 3	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	ECHOSTAR 19	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	ECHOSTAR XVII	GSO
Intelsat License LLC/ViaSat, Inc.	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2854	NSS-7	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INELSAT 905	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2405	INTELSAT 901	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2237	INTELSAT 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2380	INTELSAT 9	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO

Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2154	GALAXY 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2422	GALAXY 12	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2387	GALAXY 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2751	NEW DAWN	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO
Novavision Group, Inc.	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2415	NSS-10	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2162	AMC-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2347	AMC-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2826	SES-2	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2807	SES-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2892	SES-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2180	AMC-15	GSO

SES Americom, Inc.	S2445	AMC-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2135	AMC-4	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2713	AMC-18	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2433	AMC-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc./Alascom, Inc.	S2379/S3138	AMC-8/SES-22	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S2710	FM-5	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3034/S2617/S2616	XM-8/XM-3/XM-4	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
ViaSat, Inc.	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO
XM Radio LLC	S2786/S3033	XM-5/XM-7	GSO

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

<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SATELLITE TYPE</u>
ABS Global Ltd.	S2987	ABS-3A	GSO
Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd.	S3130	HYLAS-4	GSO
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO
Eutelsat S.A.	S3031	EUTELSAT 133 WEST A	GSO
Eutelsat S. A.	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
Eutelsat S.A.	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C.	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
Hisparmar Satélites, S.A.	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO
Hisparmar Satélites, S.A.	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO
Hispasat, S.A.	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	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.	S2828	SES-4	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2950	SES-10	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S3037	NSS-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2964	SES-11	GSO
SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES-14	GSO

SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2951	SES-15	GSO
SES-17 S.a.r.l.	S3043	SES-17	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda.	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2646/S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
Telesat International Ltd.	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
Viasat, Inc.	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO

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

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>GSO/NGSO</u>
APSTAR VI	APSTAR 6	M292090	GSO
AUSSAT B 152E	OPTUS D2	M221170	GSO
Ciel Satellite Group	Ciel-2	E050029	GSO
Eutelsat 65 West A	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	GSO
INMARSAT 4F1	INMARSAT 4F1	KA25	GSO
INMARSAT 5F2	INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	GSO
INMARSAT 5F3	INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	GSO
JCSAT-2B	JCSAT-2B	M174163	GSO
NIMIQ 5	NIMIQ 5	E080107	GSO
QUETZSAT-1(MEX)	QUETZSAT-1	NUS1101	GSO
Superbird C2	Superbird C2	M334100	GSO
WILDBLUE-1	WILDBLUE-1	E040213	GSO

Non-Geostationary Space Stations (NGSO)

U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>NGSO</u>
ORBCOMM License Corp	ORBCOMM	S2103	Other
Iridium Constellation LLC	IRIDIUM	S2110	Other
Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	SPACEX Ku/Ka-Band	S2983/S3018	Other
Swarm Technologies	SWARM	S3041	Other
Planet Labs	Flock/Skysats	S2912	Less Complex
Maxar License	WorldView 1,2 & 3, GeoEye-1	S2129/S2348	Less Complex
BlackSky Global	Global	S3032	Less Complex

Astro Digital U.S., Inc.	LANDMAPPER	S3014	Less Complex
Hawkeye 360 Spaceflight, Inc.	HE360 Sherpa-AC1	S3042 S3133	Less Complex Less Complex

Non-U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems – Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>NGSO</u>
Telesat Canada	TELESAT Ku/Ka-Band	S2976	Other
Kepler Communications, Inc.	KEPLER	S2981	Other
WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	ONEWEB	S2963	Other
Myriota Pty. Ltd	MYRIOTA	S3047	Other
O3b Ltd.	O3b	S2935	Other

NGSO Systems that Are Partly U.S.-Licensed and Partly Non-U.S.-Licensed with Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>NGSO</u>
Globalstar License LLC	GLOBALSTAR	S2115	Other
Spire Global	LEMUR & MINAS	S2946/S3045	Less Complex

NGSO Systems Licensed Under the Streamlined Small Satellite Rules

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>NGSO</u>
Capella Space Corp.	Capella-2, Capella-3, Capella-4	S3073	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp.	Capella-5, Capella-6	S3080	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp.	Capella -7, Capella-8	S3100	Small Satellite
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	YAM-3	S3072	Small Satellite
R2 Space, Inc.	XR-1	S3067	Small Satellite
ICEYE US, Inc.	ICEYE	S3082	Small Satellite
Umbra Lab Inc.	Umbra SAR	S3095	Small Satellite

APPENDIX G

FY 2023 Full-Service Broadcast Television Stations by Call Sign

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
3246	KAAH-TV	955,391	879,906	\$ 6,862
18285	KAAL	589,502	568,169	\$ 4,431
11912	KAAS-TV	220,262	219,922	\$ 1,715
56528	KABB	2,474,296	2,456,689	\$ 19,160
282	KABC-TV	17,540,791	16,957,292	\$ 132,250
1236	KACV-TV	372,627	372,330	\$ 2,904
33261	KADN-TV	877,965	877,965	\$ 6,847
8263	KAEF-TV	138,085	122,808	\$ 958
2728	KAET	4,217,217	4,184,386	\$ 32,634
2767	KAFT	1,204,376	1,122,928	\$ 8,758
62442	KAID	711,035	702,721	\$ 5,481
4145	KAIH-TV	188,810	165,396	\$ 1,290
67494	KAIL	1,947,635	1,914,765	\$ 14,933
13988	KAIT	605,456	596,232	\$ 4,650
40517	KAJB	383,886	383,195	\$ 2,989
65522	KAKE	803,937	799,254	\$ 6,233
804	KAKM	380,240	379,105	\$ 2,957
148	KAKW-DT	2,615,956	2,531,813	\$ 19,746
51598	KALB-TV	943,307	942,043	\$ 7,347
51241	KALO	954,557	910,409	\$ 7,100
40820	KAMC	390,519	390,487	\$ 3,045
8523	KAMR-TV	366,476	366,335	\$ 2,857
65301	KAMU-TV	346,892	342,455	\$ 2,671
2506	KAPP	319,797	283,944	\$ 2,214
3658	KARD	703,234	700,887	\$ 5,466
23079	KARE	3,868,806	3,861,502	\$ 30,116
33440	KARK-TV	1,212,038	1,196,196	\$ 9,329
37005	KARZ-TV	1,113,486	1,095,224	\$ 8,542

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
32311	KASA-TV	1,161,837	1,119,457	\$ 8,731
41212	KASN	1,175,627	1,159,721	\$ 9,045
7143	KASW	4,174,437	4,160,497	\$ 32,448
55049	KASY-TV	1,145,133	1,100,391	\$ 8,582
33471	KATC	1,348,897	1,348,897	\$ 10,520
13813	KATN	97,466	97,128	\$ 758
21649	KATU	3,030,547	2,881,993	\$ 22,477
33543	KATV	1,257,777	1,234,933	\$ 9,631
50182	KAUT-TV	1,637,333	1,636,330	\$ 12,762
21488	KAUU	381,413	380,355	\$ 2,966
6864	KAUZ-TV	381,671	379,435	\$ 2,959
73101	KAVU-TV	319,618	319,484	\$ 2,492
49579	KAWB	186,919	186,845	\$ 1,457
49578	Kawe	136,033	133,937	\$ 1,045
58684	KAYU-TV	809,464	750,766	\$ 5,855
29234	KAZA-TV	14,973,535	13,810,130	\$ 107,705
17433	KAZD	6,776,778	6,774,172	\$ 52,832
1151	KAZQ	1,097,010	1,084,327	\$ 8,457
35811	KAZT-TV	436,925	359,273	\$ 2,802
4148	KBAK-TV	1,510,400	1,263,910	\$ 9,857
16940	KBCA	479,260	479,219	\$ 3,737
53586	KBCB	1,323,222	1,295,924	\$ 10,107
69619	KBCW	8,227,562	7,375,199	\$ 57,519
22685	KBDI-TV	4,042,177	3,683,394	\$ 28,727
56384	KBEH	17,736,497	17,695,306	\$ 138,006
65395	KBFD-DT	953,207	834,341	\$ 6,507
169030	KBGS-TV	159,269	156,802	\$ 1,223
61068	KBHE-TV	140,860	133,082	\$ 1,038
48556	KBIM-TV	205,701	205,647	\$ 1,604
29108	KBIN-TV	912,921	911,725	\$ 7,111
33658	KBJR-TV	275,585	271,298	\$ 2,116

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
83306	KBLN-TV	297,384	134,927	\$ 1,052
63768	KBLR	1,964,979	1,915,861	\$ 14,942
53324	KBME-TV	123,571	123,485	\$ 963
10150	KBMT	767,572	766,414	\$ 5,977
22121	KBMY	119,993	119,908	\$ 935
49760	KBOI-TV	715,191	708,374	\$ 5,525
55370	KBRR	149,869	149,868	\$ 1,169
66414	KBSD-DT	155,012	154,891	\$ 1,208
66415	KBSH-DT	102,781	100,433	\$ 783
19593	KBSI	756,501	754,722	\$ 5,886
66416	KBSL-DT	49,814	48,483	\$ 378
4939	KBSV	1,352,166	1,262,708	\$ 9,848
62469	KBTC-TV	3,697,981	3,621,965	\$ 28,248
61214	KBTB-TV	734,008	734,008	\$ 5,725
6669	KBTX-TV	4,404,648	4,401,048	\$ 34,324
35909	KBVO	1,498,015	1,312,360	\$ 10,235
58618	KBVU	135,249	120,827	\$ 942
6823	KBYU-TV	2,389,548	2,209,060	\$ 17,228
33756	KBZK	123,523	109,131	\$ 851
21422	KCAL-TV	17,499,483	16,889,157	\$ 131,719
11265	KCAU-TV	714,315	706,224	\$ 5,508
14867	KCBA	3,088,394	2,369,803	\$ 18,482
27507	KCBD	414,804	414,091	\$ 3,229
9628	KCBS-TV	17,853,152	16,656,778	\$ 129,906
49750	KCBY-TV	89,156	73,211	\$ 571
33710	KCCI	1,109,952	1,102,514	\$ 8,599
9640	KCCW-TV	284,280	276,935	\$ 2,160
63158	KCDO-TV	2,798,103	2,650,225	\$ 20,669
62424	KCDT	698,389	657,101	\$ 5,125
83913	KCEB	417,491	417,156	\$ 3,253
57219	KCEC	3,831,192	3,613,287	\$ 28,180

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
10245	KCEN-TV	1,795,767	1,757,018	\$ 13,703
13058	KCET	17,129,650	15,689,832	\$ 122,365
18079	KCFW-TV	177,697	140,192	\$ 1,093
132606	KCGE-DT	123,930	123,930	\$ 967
60793	KCHF	1,118,671	1,085,205	\$ 8,464
33722	KCIT	382,477	381,818	\$ 2,978
62468	KCKA	953,680	804,362	\$ 6,273
41969	KCLO-TV	138,413	132,157	\$ 1,031
47903	KCNC-TV	3,794,400	3,541,089	\$ 27,617
71586	KCNS	8,270,858	7,381,656	\$ 57,570
33742	KCOP-TV	17,386,133	16,647,708	\$ 129,835
19117	KCOS	1,014,396	1,014,205	\$ 7,910
63165	KCOY-TV	664,655	459,468	\$ 3,583
33894	KCPQ	4,439,875	4,312,133	\$ 33,630
53843	KCPT	2,507,879	2,506,224	\$ 19,546
33875	KCRA-TV	10,612,483	6,500,774	\$ 50,700
9719	KCRG-TV	1,136,762	1,107,130	\$ 8,635
60728	KCSD-TV	273,553	273,447	\$ 2,133
59494	KCSG	174,814	164,765	\$ 1,285
33749	KCTS-TV	4,177,824	4,115,603	\$ 32,098
41230	KCTV	2,547,456	2,545,645	\$ 19,853
58605	KCVU	684,900	674,585	\$ 5,261
10036	KCWC-DT	44,216	39,439	\$ 308
64444	KCWE	2,459,924	2,458,302	\$ 19,172
51502	KCWI-TV	1,043,811	1,042,642	\$ 8,132
42008	KCWO-TV	50,707	50,685	\$ 395
166511	KCWV	207,398	207,370	\$ 1,617
24316	KCWX	3,961,268	3,954,787	\$ 30,843
68713	KCWY-DT	80,904	80,479	\$ 628
22201	KDAF	6,648,507	6,645,226	\$ 51,826
33764	KDBC-TV	1,015,564	1,015,162	\$ 7,917

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
79258	KDCK	43,088	43,067	\$ 336
166332	KDCU-DT	753,204	753,190	\$ 5,874
38375	KDEN-TV	3,376,799	3,351,182	\$ 26,136
17037	KDFI	6,684,439	6,682,487	\$ 52,117
33770	KDFW	6,659,312	6,657,023	\$ 51,918
29102	KDIN-TV	1,088,376	1,083,845	\$ 8,453
25454	KDKA-TV	3,611,796	3,450,690	\$ 26,912
60740	KDKF	71,413	64,567	\$ 504
4691	KDLH	263,422	260,394	\$ 2,031
41975	KDLO-TV	208,354	208,118	\$ 1,623
55379	KDLT-TV	639,284	628,281	\$ 4,900
55375	KDLV-TV	96,873	96,620	\$ 754
25221	KDMD	376,906	374,641	\$ 2,922
78915	KDMI	1,141,990	1,140,939	\$ 8,898
56524	KDNL-TV	2,987,219	2,982,311	\$ 23,259
24518	KDOC-TV	17,503,793	16,701,233	\$ 130,253
1005	KDOR-TV	1,112,060	1,108,556	\$ 8,646
60736	KDRV	519,706	440,002	\$ 3,432
61064	KDSD-TV	64,314	59,635	\$ 465
53329	KDSE	42,896	41,432	\$ 323
56527	KDSM-TV	1,096,220	1,095,478	\$ 8,544
49326	KDTN	6,602,327	6,600,186	\$ 51,475
83491	KDTP	26,564	24,469	\$ 191
33778	KDTV-DT	7,959,349	7,129,638	\$ 55,604
67910	KDTX-TV	6,680,738	6,679,424	\$ 52,093
126	KDVR	3,644,912	3,521,884	\$ 27,467
18084	KECI-TV	211,745	193,803	\$ 1,511
51208	KECY-TV	399,372	394,379	\$ 3,076
58408	KEDT	513,683	513,683	\$ 4,006
55435	KEET	177,313	159,960	\$ 1,248
37103	KEKE	97,959	94,560	\$ 737

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
41983	KELO-TV	705,364	646,126	\$ 5,039
34440	KEMO-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	\$ 57,570
2777	KEMV	619,889	559,135	\$ 4,361
26304	KENS	2,544,094	2,529,382	\$ 19,727
63845	KENV-DT	47,220	40,677	\$ 317
18338	KENW	87,017	87,017	\$ 679
50591	KEPB-TV	576,964	523,655	\$ 4,084
56029	KEPR-TV	453,259	433,260	\$ 3,379
49324	KERA-TV	6,681,083	6,677,852	\$ 52,081
40878	KERO-TV	1,285,357	1,164,979	\$ 9,086
61067	KESD-TV	166,018	159,195	\$ 1,242
25577	KESQ-TV	1,334,172	572,057	\$ 4,461
50205	KETA-TV	1,702,441	1,688,227	\$ 13,166
62182	KETC	2,913,924	2,911,313	\$ 22,705
37101	KETD	3,323,570	3,285,231	\$ 25,622
2768	KETG	426,883	409,511	\$ 3,194
12895	KETH-TV	6,088,821	6,088,677	\$ 47,486
55643	KETK-TV	1,031,567	1,030,122	\$ 8,034
2770	KETS	1,185,111	1,166,796	\$ 9,100
53903	KETV	1,355,238	1,350,292	\$ 10,531
92872	KETZ	526,890	523,877	\$ 4,086
68853	KEYC-TV	544,900	531,079	\$ 4,142
33691	KEYE-TV	2,732,257	2,652,529	\$ 20,687
60637	KEYT-TV	1,419,564	1,239,577	\$ 9,667
83715	KEYU	339,348	339,302	\$ 2,646
34406	KEZI	1,113,171	1,065,880	\$ 8,313
34412	KFBB-TV	93,519	91,964	\$ 717
125	KFCT	795,114	788,747	\$ 6,151
51466	KFDA-TV	385,064	383,977	\$ 2,995
22589	KFDM	732,665	732,588	\$ 5,713
65370	KFDX-TV	381,703	381,318	\$ 2,974

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
49264	KFFV	4,020,926	3,987,153	\$ 31,096
12729	KFFX-TV	409,952	403,692	\$ 3,148
83992	KFJX	689,090	663,506	\$ 5,175
42122	KFMB-TV	3,947,735	3,699,981	\$ 28,856
53321	KFME	393,045	392,472	\$ 3,061
74256	KFNB	80,382	79,842	\$ 623
21613	KFNE	54,988	54,420	\$ 424
21612	KFNR	10,988	10,965	\$ 86
66222	KFOR-TV	1,616,459	1,615,614	\$ 12,600
33716	KFOX-TV	1,023,999	1,018,549	\$ 7,944
41517	KFPH-DT	347,579	282,838	\$ 2,206
81509	KFPX-TV	963,969	963,846	\$ 7,517
31597	KFQX	186,473	163,637	\$ 1,276
59013	KFRE-TV	1,721,275	1,705,484	\$ 13,301
51429	KFSF-DT	7,348,828	6,528,430	\$ 50,915
66469	KFSM-TV	906,728	884,919	\$ 6,901
8620	KFSN-TV	1,836,607	1,819,585	\$ 14,191
29560	KFTA-TV	818,859	809,173	\$ 6,311
83714	KFTC	61,990	61,953	\$ 483
60537	KFTH-DT	6,080,688	6,080,373	\$ 47,421
60549	KFTR-DT	17,560,679	16,305,726	\$ 127,168
61335	KFTS	74,936	65,126	\$ 508
81441	KFTU-DT	113,876	109,731	\$ 856
34439	KFTV-DT	1,794,984	1,779,917	\$ 13,882
664	KFVE	82,902	73,553	\$ 574
592	KFVS-TV	895,871	873,777	\$ 6,815
29015	KFWD	6,666,428	6,660,565	\$ 51,946
35336	KFXA	875,538	874,070	\$ 6,817
17625	KFXB-TV	373,280	368,466	\$ 2,874
70917	KFXK-TV	934,043	931,791	\$ 7,267
84453	KFXL-TV	862,531	854,678	\$ 6,666

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
56079	KFXV	1,225,732	1,225,732	\$ 9,559
41427	KFYR-TV	130,881	128,301	\$ 1,001
25685	KGAN	1,083,213	1,057,597	\$ 8,248
34457	KGBT-TV	1,239,001	1,238,870	\$ 9,662
7841	KGCW	949,575	945,476	\$ 7,374
24485	KGEB	1,186,225	1,150,201	\$ 8,970
34459	KGET-TV	917,927	874,332	\$ 6,819
53320	KGFE	114,564	114,564	\$ 893
7894	KGIN	230,535	228,338	\$ 1,781
83945	KGLA-DT	1,636,922	1,636,922	\$ 12,766
34445	KGMB	953,398	851,088	\$ 6,638
58608	KGMC	1,936,675	1,914,168	\$ 14,929
36914	KGMD-TV	94,323	93,879	\$ 732
36920	KGMV	193,564	162,230	\$ 1,265
10061	KGNS-TV	267,236	259,548	\$ 2,024
34470	KGO-TV	8,637,074	7,929,294	\$ 61,841
56034	KGPE	1,699,131	1,682,082	\$ 13,119
81694	KGPX-TV	685,626	624,955	\$ 4,874
25511	KGTF	161,885	160,568	\$ 1,252
40876	KGTV	3,960,667	3,682,219	\$ 28,718
36918	KGUN-TV	1,398,527	1,212,484	\$ 9,456
34874	KGW	3,026,617	2,878,510	\$ 22,449
63177	KGWC-TV	80,475	80,009	\$ 624
63162	KGWL-TV	38,125	38,028	\$ 297
63166	KGWN-TV	469,467	440,388	\$ 3,435
63170	KGWR-TV	51,315	50,957	\$ 397
4146	KHAW-TV	95,204	94,851	\$ 740
60353	KHBS	631,770	608,052	\$ 4,742
27300	KHCE-TV	2,353,883	2,348,391	\$ 18,315
26431	KHET	959,060	944,568	\$ 7,367
21160	KHGI-TV	233,973	229,173	\$ 1,787

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
36917	KHII-TV	953,895	851,585	\$ 6,642
29085	KHIN	1,041,244	1,039,383	\$ 8,106
17688	KHME	181,345	179,706	\$ 1,402
47670	KHMT	175,601	170,957	\$ 1,333
47987	KHNE-TV	203,931	202,944	\$ 1,583
34867	KHNL	953,398	851,088	\$ 6,638
60354	KHOG-TV	765,360	702,984	\$ 5,483
4144	KHON-TV	953,207	886,431	\$ 6,913
34529	KHOU	6,083,315	6,081,936	\$ 47,433
4690	KHQA-TV	318,469	316,134	\$ 2,466
34537	KHQ-TV	822,371	774,821	\$ 6,043
30601	KHRR	1,227,847	1,166,890	\$ 9,101
34348	KHSD-TV	188,735	185,202	\$ 1,444
24508	KHSL-TV	625,904	608,850	\$ 4,748
69677	KHSV	2,059,794	2,020,045	\$ 15,754
64544	KHVO	94,226	93,657	\$ 730
23394	KIAH	6,099,694	6,099,297	\$ 47,568
34564	KICU-TV	8,233,041	7,174,316	\$ 55,952
56028	KIDK	305,509	302,535	\$ 2,359
58560	KIDY	116,614	116,596	\$ 909
53382	KIEM-TV	174,390	160,801	\$ 1,254
66258	KIFI-TV	324,422	320,118	\$ 2,497
16950	KIFR	2,180,045	2,160,460	\$ 16,849
10188	KIII	569,864	566,796	\$ 4,420
29095	KIIN	1,365,215	1,335,707	\$ 10,417
34527	KIKU	953,896	850,963	\$ 6,637
63865	KILM	17,256,205	15,804,489	\$ 123,259
56033	KIMA-TV	308,604	260,593	\$ 2,032
66402	KIMT	654,083	643,384	\$ 5,018
67089	KINC	2,002,066	1,920,903	\$ 14,981
34847	KING-TV	4,074,288	4,036,926	\$ 31,484

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
51708	KINT-TV	1,015,582	1,015,274	\$ 7,918
26249	KION-TV	2,400,317	855,808	\$ 6,674
62427	KIPT	171,405	170,455	\$ 1,329
66781	KIRO-TV	4,058,101	4,030,968	\$ 31,438
62430	KISU-TV	311,827	307,651	\$ 2,399
12896	KITU-TV	712,362	712,362	\$ 5,556
64548	KITV	953,207	839,906	\$ 6,550
59255	KIVI-TV	710,819	702,619	\$ 5,480
47285	KIXE-TV	467,518	428,118	\$ 3,339
13792	KJJC-TV	82,749	81,865	\$ 638
14000	KJLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	\$ 130,983
20015	KJNP-TV	98,403	98,097	\$ 765
53315	KJRE	16,187	16,170	\$ 126
59439	KJRH-TV	1,416,108	1,397,311	\$ 10,898
55364	KJRR	45,515	44,098	\$ 344
7675	KJTL	379,594	379,263	\$ 2,958
55031	KJTV-TV	406,283	406,260	\$ 3,168
13814	KJUD	31,229	30,106	\$ 235
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,388,965	2,209,183	\$ 17,229
83180	KKAI	953,400	919,742	\$ 7,173
58267	KKAP	957,786	923,172	\$ 7,200
24766	KKCO	206,018	172,628	\$ 1,346
35097	KKJB	629,939	624,784	\$ 4,873
22644	KKPX-TV	7,588,288	6,758,490	\$ 52,709
35037	KKTV	2,892,126	2,478,864	\$ 19,333
35042	KLAS-TV	2,094,297	1,940,030	\$ 15,130
52907	KLAX-TV	367,212	366,839	\$ 2,861
3660	KLBK-TV	387,783	387,743	\$ 3,024
65523	KLBY	31,102	31,096	\$ 243
38430	KLCS	17,129,650	15,689,832	\$ 122,365
77719	KLCW-TV	381,889	381,816	\$ 2,978

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
51479	KLDO-TV	250,832	250,832	\$ 1,956
37105	KLEI	175,045	138,087	\$ 1,077
56032	KLEW-TV	164,908	148,256	\$ 1,156
35059	KLFY-TV	1,355,890	1,355,409	\$ 10,571
54011	KLJB	1,027,104	1,012,309	\$ 7,895
11264	KLKN	1,161,979	1,122,111	\$ 8,751
52593	KLML	270,089	218,544	\$ 1,704
47975	KLNE-TV	123,324	123,246	\$ 961
38590	KLPA-TV	414,699	414,447	\$ 3,232
38588	KLPB-TV	749,053	749,053	\$ 5,842
749	KLRN	2,374,472	2,353,440	\$ 18,354
11951	KLRT-TV	1,171,678	1,152,541	\$ 8,989
8564	KLRU	2,614,658	2,575,518	\$ 20,086
8322	KLSR-TV	564,415	508,157	\$ 3,963
31114	KLST	199,067	169,551	\$ 1,322
24436	KLTJ	6,034,131	6,033,867	\$ 47,058
38587	KLTL-TV	423,574	423,574	\$ 3,303
38589	KLTM-TV	694,280	688,915	\$ 5,373
38591	KLTS-TV	947,141	944,257	\$ 7,364
68540	KLTV	1,069,690	1,051,361	\$ 8,200
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,195,751	1,195,751	\$ 9,326
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,079,718	1,019,302	\$ 7,950
11683	KLVX	2,044,150	1,936,083	\$ 15,100
82476	KLWB	1,065,748	1,065,748	\$ 8,312
40250	KLWY	541,043	538,231	\$ 4,198
64551	KMAU	213,060	188,953	\$ 1,474
51499	KMAX-TV	10,767,605	7,132,240	\$ 55,624
65686	KMBC-TV	2,506,035	2,504,622	\$ 19,534
35183	KMCB	69,357	66,203	\$ 516
41237	KMCC	2,064,592	2,010,262	\$ 15,678
42636	KMCI-TV	2,429,392	2,428,626	\$ 18,941

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
38584	KMCT-TV	267,004	266,880	\$ 2,081
22127	KMCY	71,797	71,793	\$ 560
162016	KMDE	35,409	35,401	\$ 276
26428	KMEB	221,810	203,470	\$ 1,587
39665	KMEG	708,748	704,130	\$ 5,492
35123	KMEX-DT	17,628,354	16,318,720	\$ 127,270
40875	KMGH-TV	3,815,224	3,574,344	\$ 27,876
35131	KMID	383,449	383,439	\$ 2,990
16749	KMIR-TV	2,760,914	730,764	\$ 5,699
63164	KMIZ	532,025	530,008	\$ 4,134
53541	KMLM-DT	293,290	293,290	\$ 2,287
52046	KMLU	711,951	708,107	\$ 5,523
47981	KMNE-TV	47,232	44,189	\$ 345
24753	KMOH-TV	199,885	184,283	\$ 1,437
4326	KMOS-TV	804,745	803,129	\$ 6,264
41425	KMOT	81,517	79,504	\$ 620
70034	KMOV	3,035,077	3,029,405	\$ 23,626
51488	KMPH-TV	1,754,037	1,717,555	\$ 13,395
73701	KMPX	6,678,829	6,674,706	\$ 52,056
44052	KMSB	1,321,614	1,039,442	\$ 8,107
68883	KMSP-TV	3,857,891	3,829,859	\$ 29,869
12525	KMSS-TV	1,067,838	1,066,106	\$ 8,315
43095	KMTP-TV	5,242,638	4,441,372	\$ 34,638
35189	KMTR	589,948	520,666	\$ 4,061
35190	KMTV-TV	1,346,549	1,344,796	\$ 10,488
77063	KMTW	761,521	761,516	\$ 5,939
35200	KMVT	184,647	176,351	\$ 1,375
32958	KMVU-DT	308,150	231,506	\$ 1,806
86534	KMYA-DT	200,764	200,725	\$ 1,565
51518	KMYS	2,273,888	2,267,913	\$ 17,687
54420	KMYT-TV	1,314,197	1,302,378	\$ 10,157

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
35822	KMYU	133,563	130,198	\$ 1,015
993	KNAT-TV	1,157,630	1,124,619	\$ 8,771
24749	KNAZ-TV	332,321	227,658	\$ 1,776
47906	KNBC	17,244,237	15,812,389	\$ 123,321
81464	KNBN	145,493	136,995	\$ 1,068
9754	KNCT	1,751,838	1,726,148	\$ 13,462
82611	KNDB	118,154	118,122	\$ 921
82615	KNDM	72,216	72,209	\$ 563
12395	KNDO	314,875	270,892	\$ 2,113
12427	KNDU	475,612	462,556	\$ 3,607
17683	KNEP	101,389	95,890	\$ 748
48003	KNHL	277,777	277,308	\$ 2,163
125710	KNIC-DT	2,398,296	2,383,294	\$ 18,587
59363	KNIN-TV	708,289	703,838	\$ 5,489
48525	KNLC	2,981,508	2,978,979	\$ 23,233
48521	KNLJ	655,000	642,705	\$ 5,012
84215	KNMD-TV	1,135,642	1,108,358	\$ 8,644
55528	KNME-TV	1,148,741	1,105,095	\$ 8,619
47707	KNMT	2,887,142	2,794,995	\$ 21,798
48975	KNOE-TV	733,097	729,703	\$ 5,691
49273	KNOP-TV	87,904	85,423	\$ 666
10228	KNPB	604,614	462,732	\$ 3,609
55362	KNRR	25,957	25,931	\$ 202
35277	KNSD	3,861,660	3,618,321	\$ 28,219
19191	KNSN-TV	611,981	459,485	\$ 3,584
23302	KNSO	1,824,786	1,803,796	\$ 14,068
35280	KNTV	8,525,818	8,027,505	\$ 62,607
144	KNVA	2,550,225	2,529,184	\$ 19,725
33745	KNVN	495,902	470,252	\$ 3,667
69692	KNVO	1,247,014	1,247,014	\$ 9,725
29557	KNWA-TV	822,906	804,682	\$ 6,276

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
59440	KNXV-TV	4,183,943	4,173,022	\$ 32,545
59014	KOAA-TV	1,608,528	1,203,731	\$ 9,388
50588	KOAB-TV	207,070	203,371	\$ 1,586
50590	KOAC-TV	1,957,282	1,543,401	\$ 12,037
58552	KOAM-TV	793,563	767,962	\$ 5,989
53928	KOAT-TV	1,132,372	1,105,116	\$ 8,619
35313	KOB	1,152,841	1,113,162	\$ 8,682
35321	KOBF	201,911	166,177	\$ 1,296
8260	KOBI	562,463	519,063	\$ 4,048
62272	KOBR	211,709	211,551	\$ 1,650
50170	KOCB	1,629,783	1,629,152	\$ 12,706
4328	KOCE-TV	17,446,133	16,461,581	\$ 128,384
84225	KOCM	1,434,325	1,433,605	\$ 11,181
12508	KOCO-TV	1,716,569	1,708,085	\$ 13,321
83181	KOCW	83,807	83,789	\$ 653
18283	KODE-TV	740,156	731,512	\$ 5,705
66195	KOED-TV	1,497,297	1,459,833	\$ 11,385
50198	KOET	658,606	637,640	\$ 4,973
51189	KOFY-TV	5,242,638	4,441,372	\$ 34,638
34859	KOGG	190,829	161,310	\$ 1,258
166534	KOHD	201,310	197,662	\$ 1,542
35380	KOIN	3,028,482	2,881,460	\$ 22,473
35388	KOKH-TV	1,627,116	1,625,246	\$ 12,675
11910	KOKI-TV	1,366,220	1,352,227	\$ 10,546
48663	KOLD-TV	1,216,228	887,754	\$ 6,924
7890	KOLN	1,421,223	1,337,970	\$ 10,435
63331	KOLO-TV	959,178	826,985	\$ 6,450
28496	KOLR	1,076,144	1,038,613	\$ 8,100
21656	KOMO-TV	4,132,260	4,087,435	\$ 31,878
65583	KOMU-TV	551,658	542,544	\$ 4,231
35396	KONG	3,998,831	3,981,688	\$ 31,053

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
60675	KOOD	113,416	113,285	\$ 884
50589	KOPB-TV	3,059,231	2,875,815	\$ 22,428
2566	KOPX-TV	1,501,110	1,500,883	\$ 11,705
64877	KORO	560,983	560,983	\$ 4,375
6865	KOSA-TV	340,978	338,070	\$ 2,637
34347	KOTA-TV	174,876	152,861	\$ 1,192
8284	KOTI	298,175	97,132	\$ 758
35434	KOTV-DT	1,417,753	1,403,838	\$ 10,949
56550	KOVR	10,784,477	7,162,989	\$ 55,864
51101	KOZJ	429,982	427,991	\$ 3,338
51102	KOZK	839,841	834,308	\$ 6,507
3659	KOZL-TV	992,495	963,281	\$ 7,513
35455	KPAX-TV	206,895	193,201	\$ 1,507
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,190,080	4,176,323	\$ 32,571
6124	KPBS	3,584,237	3,463,189	\$ 27,009
50044	KPBT-TV	340,080	340,080	\$ 2,652
77452	KPCB-DT	30,861	30,835	\$ 240
35460	KPDX	2,970,703	2,848,423	\$ 22,215
12524	KPEJ-TV	368,212	368,208	\$ 2,872
41223	KPHO-TV	4,195,073	4,175,139	\$ 32,562
61551	KPIC	156,687	105,807	\$ 825
86205	KPIF	265,080	258,174	\$ 2,013
25452	KPIX-TV	8,226,463	7,360,625	\$ 57,406
58912	KPJK	7,884,411	6,955,179	\$ 54,243
166510	KPJR-TV	3,402,088	3,372,831	\$ 26,305
13994	KPLC	1,406,085	1,403,853	\$ 10,949
41964	KPLO-TV	55,827	52,765	\$ 412
35417	KPLR-TV	2,991,598	2,988,106	\$ 23,304
12144	KPMR	1,731,370	1,473,251	\$ 11,490
47973	KPNE-TV	92,675	89,021	\$ 694
35486	KPNX	4,180,982	4,176,442	\$ 32,572

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
77512	KPNZ	2,394,311	2,208,707	\$ 17,226
73998	KPOB-TV	144,525	143,656	\$ 1,120
26655	KPPX-TV	4,186,998	4,171,450	\$ 32,533
53117	KPRC-TV	6,099,422	6,099,076	\$ 47,567
48660	KPRY-TV	42,521	42,426	\$ 331
61071	KPSD-TV	19,886	18,799	\$ 147
53544	KPTB-DT	322,780	320,646	\$ 2,501
81445	KPTF-DT	84,512	84,512	\$ 659
77451	KPTH	660,556	655,373	\$ 5,111
51491	KPTM	1,405,533	1,404,364	\$ 10,953
33345	KPTS	832,000	827,866	\$ 6,457
50633	KPTV	2,998,460	2,847,263	\$ 22,206
82575	KPTW	89,433	82,522	\$ 644
1270	KPVI-DT	271,379	264,204	\$ 2,061
58835	KPXB-TV	6,062,458	6,062,238	\$ 47,279
68695	KPXC-TV	3,362,518	3,341,951	\$ 26,064
68834	KPXD-TV	6,555,157	6,553,373	\$ 51,110
33337	KPXE-TV	2,437,178	2,436,024	\$ 18,999
5801	KPXG-TV	3,026,219	2,882,598	\$ 22,481
81507	KPXJ	1,138,632	1,135,626	\$ 8,857
61173	KPXL-TV	2,257,007	2,243,520	\$ 17,497
35907	KPXM-TV	3,507,312	3,506,503	\$ 27,347
58978	KPXN-TV	17,256,205	15,804,489	\$ 123,259
77483	KPXO-TV	953,329	913,341	\$ 7,123
21156	KPXR-TV	828,915	821,250	\$ 6,405
10242	KQCA	10,077,891	6,276,197	\$ 48,948
41430	KQCD-TV	35,623	33,415	\$ 261
18287	KQCK	3,216,059	3,185,307	\$ 24,842
78322	KQCW-DT	1,128,198	1,123,324	\$ 8,761
35525	KQDS-TV	304,935	301,439	\$ 2,351
35500	KQED	8,195,398	7,283,828	\$ 56,807

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
35663	KQEH	8,195,398	7,283,828	\$ 56,807
8214	KQET	2,981,040	2,076,157	\$ 16,192
5471	KQIN	596,371	596,277	\$ 4,650
17686	KQME	188,783	184,719	\$ 1,441
61063	KQSD-TV	32,526	31,328	\$ 244
8378	KQSL	199,123	142,419	\$ 1,111
20427	KQTV	1,494,987	1,401,160	\$ 10,928
78921	KQUP	697,016	551,824	\$ 4,304
306	KRBC-TV	229,395	229,277	\$ 1,788
166319	KRBK	983,888	966,187	\$ 7,535
22161	KRCA	17,540,791	16,957,292	\$ 132,250
57945	KRCB	8,783,441	8,503,802	\$ 66,321
41110	KRCG	737,927	722,255	\$ 5,633
8291	KRCR-TV	423,000	402,594	\$ 3,140
10192	KRCW-TV	2,966,912	2,842,523	\$ 22,169
49134	KRDK-TV	349,941	349,929	\$ 2,729
52579	KRDO-TV	2,622,603	2,272,383	\$ 17,722
70578	KREG-TV	149,306	95,141	\$ 742
34868	KREM	817,619	752,113	\$ 5,866
51493	KREN-TV	810,039	681,212	\$ 5,313
70596	KREX-TV	145,700	145,606	\$ 1,136
70579	KREY-TV	74,963	65,700	\$ 512
48589	KREZ-TV	148,079	105,121	\$ 820
43328	KRGV-TV	1,247,057	1,247,029	\$ 9,726
82698	KRII	133,840	132,912	\$ 1,037
29114	KRIN	949,313	923,735	\$ 7,204
25559	KRIS-TV	565,112	565,044	\$ 4,407
22204	KRIV	6,078,936	6,078,846	\$ 47,409
14040	KRMA-TV	3,722,512	3,564,949	\$ 27,803
14042	KRMJ	174,094	159,511	\$ 1,244
20476	KRMT	2,956,144	2,864,236	\$ 22,338

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
84224	KRMU	85,274	72,499	\$ 565
20373	KRMZ	36,293	33,620	\$ 262
47971	KRNE-TV	47,473	38,273	\$ 298
60307	KRNV-DT	955,490	792,543	\$ 6,181
65526	KRON-TV	8,573,167	8,028,256	\$ 62,612
53539	KRPV-DT	65,943	65,943	\$ 514
48575	KRQE	1,135,461	1,105,093	\$ 8,619
57431	KRSU-TV	1,000,289	998,310	\$ 7,786
82613	KRTN-TV	84,231	68,550	\$ 535
35567	KRTV	92,645	90,849	\$ 709
84157	KRWB-TV	111,538	110,979	\$ 866
35585	KRWF	85,596	85,596	\$ 668
55516	KRWG-TV	894,492	661,703	\$ 5,161
48360	KRXI-TV	725,391	548,865	\$ 4,281
307	KSAN-TV	135,063	135,051	\$ 1,053
11911	KSAS-TV	752,513	752,504	\$ 5,869
53118	KSAT-TV	2,539,658	2,502,246	\$ 19,515
35584	KSAX	365,209	365,209	\$ 2,848
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,203,126	4,178,448	\$ 32,588
38214	KSBI	1,577,231	1,575,865	\$ 12,290
19653	KSBW	5,083,461	4,429,165	\$ 34,543
19654	KSBY	535,029	495,562	\$ 3,865
82910	KSCC	517,740	517,740	\$ 4,038
10202	KSCE	1,015,148	1,010,581	\$ 7,882
35608	KSCI	17,446,133	16,461,581	\$ 128,384
72348	KSCW-DT	915,691	910,511	\$ 7,101
46981	KSDK	2,986,776	2,979,047	\$ 23,234
35594	KSEE	1,761,193	1,746,282	\$ 13,619
48658	KSFY-TV	670,536	607,844	\$ 4,741
17680	KSGW-TV	62,178	57,629	\$ 449
59444	KSHB-TV	2,432,205	2,431,273	\$ 18,961

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
73706	KSHV-TV	943,947	942,978	\$ 7,354
29096	KSIN-TV	340,143	338,811	\$ 2,642
34846	KSIX-TV	74,884	74,884	\$ 584
35606	KSKN	731,818	643,590	\$ 5,019
70482	KSLA	1,017,556	1,016,667	\$ 7,929
6359	KSL-TV	2,390,742	2,206,920	\$ 17,212
71558	KSMN	320,813	320,808	\$ 2,502
33336	KSMO-TV	2,401,201	2,398,686	\$ 18,707
28510	KSMQ-TV	524,391	507,983	\$ 3,962
35611	KSMS-TV	1,589,263	882,948	\$ 6,886
21161	KSNB-TV	664,079	662,726	\$ 5,169
72359	KSNC	174,135	173,744	\$ 1,355
67766	KSNF	621,919	617,868	\$ 4,819
72361	KSNG	145,058	144,822	\$ 1,129
72362	KSNK	48,715	45,414	\$ 354
67335	KSNT	622,818	594,604	\$ 4,637
10179	KSNV	1,967,781	1,919,296	\$ 14,969
72358	KSNW	791,403	791,127	\$ 6,170
61956	KSPS-TV	819,101	769,852	\$ 6,004
52953	KSPX-TV	7,078,228	5,275,946	\$ 41,147
166546	KSQA	382,328	374,290	\$ 2,919
53313	KSRE	75,181	75,181	\$ 586
35843	KSTC-TV	3,843,788	3,835,674	\$ 29,914
63182	KSTF	51,317	51,122	\$ 399
28010	KSTP-TV	3,788,898	3,782,053	\$ 29,496
60534	KSTR-DT	6,632,577	6,629,296	\$ 51,702
64987	KSTS	8,363,473	7,264,852	\$ 56,659
22215	KSTU	2,384,996	2,201,716	\$ 17,171
23428	KSTW	4,265,956	4,186,266	\$ 32,649
5243	KSVI	175,390	173,667	\$ 1,354
58827	KSWB-TV	3,677,190	3,488,655	\$ 27,208

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
60683	KSWK	79,012	78,784	\$ 614
35645	KSWO-TV	483,132	458,057	\$ 3,572
61350	KSYS	519,209	443,204	\$ 3,457
59988	KTAB-TV	274,707	274,536	\$ 2,141
999	KTAJ-TV	2,343,843	2,343,227	\$ 18,275
35648	KTAL-TV	1,094,332	1,092,958	\$ 8,524
12930	KTAS	471,882	464,149	\$ 3,620
81458	KTAZ	4,182,503	4,160,481	\$ 32,448
35649	KTBC	3,242,215	2,956,614	\$ 23,059
67884	KTBN-TV	17,929,445	16,750,096	\$ 130,634
67999	KTBO-TV	1,585,293	1,583,553	\$ 12,350
35652	KTBS-TV	1,163,228	1,159,665	\$ 9,044
28324	KTBU	6,035,927	6,035,725	\$ 47,073
67950	KTBW-TV	4,202,104	4,108,031	\$ 32,039
35655	KTBY	348,080	346,562	\$ 2,703
68594	KTCA-TV	3,693,877	3,684,081	\$ 28,732
68597	KTCI-TV	3,606,606	3,597,183	\$ 28,054
35187	KTCW	103,341	89,207	\$ 696
36916	KTDO	1,015,336	1,010,771	\$ 7,883
2769	KTEJ	419,750	417,368	\$ 3,255
83707	KTEL-TV	52,878	52,875	\$ 412
35666	KTEN	602,788	599,778	\$ 4,678
24514	KTFD-TV	3,210,669	3,172,543	\$ 24,743
35512	KTFF-DT	2,225,169	2,203,398	\$ 17,184
20871	KTFK-DT	6,969,307	5,211,719	\$ 40,646
68753	KTFN	1,017,335	1,013,157	\$ 7,902
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,151,433	1,117,061	\$ 8,712
29232	KTGM	159,358	159,091	\$ 1,241
2787	KTHV	1,275,053	1,246,348	\$ 9,720
29100	KTIN	281,096	279,385	\$ 2,179
66170	KTIV	751,089	746,274	\$ 5,820

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
49397	KTKA-TV	759,369	746,370	\$ 5,821
35670	KTLA	18,156,910	16,870,262	\$ 131,571
62354	KTLM	1,044,526	1,044,509	\$ 8,146
49153	KTLN-TV	5,381,955	4,740,894	\$ 36,974
64984	KTMD	6,095,741	6,095,606	\$ 47,540
14675	KTMF	187,251	168,526	\$ 1,314
10177	KTMW	2,261,671	2,144,791	\$ 16,727
21533	KTNC-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	\$ 57,570
47996	KTNE-TV	100,341	95,324	\$ 743
60519	KTNL-TV	8,642	8,642	\$ 67
74100	KTNV-TV	2,094,506	1,936,752	\$ 15,105
71023	KTNW	450,926	432,398	\$ 3,372
8651	KTOO-TV	31,269	31,176	\$ 243
7078	KTPX-TV	1,066,196	1,063,754	\$ 8,296
68541	KTRE	441,879	421,406	\$ 3,287
35675	KTRK-TV	6,114,259	6,112,870	\$ 47,674
28230	KTRV-TV	714,833	707,557	\$ 5,518
69170	KTSC	3,124,536	2,949,795	\$ 23,005
61066	KTSD-TV	83,645	82,828	\$ 646
37511	KTSF	7,959,349	7,129,638	\$ 55,604
67760	KTSM-TV	1,015,348	1,011,264	\$ 7,887
35678	KTTC	815,213	731,919	\$ 5,708
28501	KTTM	76,133	73,664	\$ 575
11908	KTTU	1,324,801	1,060,613	\$ 8,272
22208	KTTV	17,380,551	16,693,085	\$ 130,189
28521	KTTW	329,633	326,405	\$ 2,546
65355	KTTZ-TV	380,240	380,225	\$ 2,965
35685	KTUL	1,416,959	1,388,183	\$ 10,826
10173	KTUU-TV	380,240	379,047	\$ 2,956
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,668,531	1,666,026	\$ 12,993
49632	KTVA	342,517	342,300	\$ 2,670

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
34858	KTVB	714,865	707,882	\$ 5,521
31437	KTVC	137,239	100,204	\$ 781
68581	KTVD	3,800,970	3,547,607	\$ 27,668
35692	KTVE	641,139	640,201	\$ 4,993
49621	KTVF	98,068	97,929	\$ 764
5290	KTVH-DT	228,832	184,264	\$ 1,437
35693	KTVI	2,995,764	2,991,513	\$ 23,331
40993	KTVK	4,184,825	4,173,028	\$ 32,545
22570	KTVL	419,849	369,469	\$ 2,881
18066	KTVM-TV	260,105	217,694	\$ 1,698
59139	KTVN	955,490	800,420	\$ 6,242
21251	KTVO	227,128	226,616	\$ 1,767
35694	KTVQ	179,797	173,271	\$ 1,351
50592	KTVR	147,808	54,480	\$ 425
23422	KTVT	6,912,366	6,908,715	\$ 53,881
35703	KTVU	8,297,634	7,406,751	\$ 57,765
35705	KTVW-DT	4,174,310	4,160,877	\$ 32,451
68889	KTVX	2,389,392	2,200,520	\$ 17,162
55907	KTVZ	201,828	198,558	\$ 1,549
18286	KTWO-TV	80,426	79,905	\$ 623
70938	KTWU	1,703,798	1,562,305	\$ 12,184
51517	KTXA	6,915,461	6,911,822	\$ 53,905
42359	KTXD-TV	6,706,651	6,704,781	\$ 52,291
51569	KTXH	6,092,627	6,092,442	\$ 47,515
10205	KTXL	8,306,449	5,896,320	\$ 45,985
308	KTXS-TV	247,603	246,760	\$ 1,924
69315	KUAC-TV	98,717	98,189	\$ 766
51233	KUAM-TV	159,358	159,358	\$ 1,243
2722	KUAS-TV	994,802	977,391	\$ 7,623
2731	KUAT-TV	1,485,024	1,253,342	\$ 9,775
60520	KUBD	14,817	13,363	\$ 104

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
70492	KUBE-TV	6,090,970	6,090,817	\$ 47,502
1136	KUCW	2,388,889	2,199,787	\$ 17,156
69396	KUED	2,388,995	2,203,093	\$ 17,182
69582	KUEN	2,364,481	2,184,483	\$ 17,037
82576	KUES	30,925	25,978	\$ 203
82585	KUEW	132,168	120,411	\$ 939
66611	KUFM-TV	187,680	166,697	\$ 1,300
169028	KUGF-TV	86,622	85,986	\$ 671
68717	KUHM-TV	154,836	145,241	\$ 1,133
69269	KUHT	6,080,222	6,078,866	\$ 47,409
62382	KUID-TV	432,855	284,023	\$ 2,215
169027	KUKL-TV	124,505	115,844	\$ 903
35724	KULR-TV	177,242	170,142	\$ 1,327
41429	KUMV-TV	41,607	41,224	\$ 322
81447	KUNP	130,559	43,472	\$ 339
4624	KUNS-TV	4,027,849	4,015,626	\$ 31,318
86532	KUOK	28,974	28,945	\$ 226
66589	KUON-TV	1,375,257	1,360,005	\$ 10,607
86263	KUPB	318,914	318,914	\$ 2,487
65535	KUPK	149,642	148,180	\$ 1,156
27431	KUPT	87,602	87,602	\$ 683
89714	KUPU	956,178	948,005	\$ 7,393
57884	KUPX-TV	2,374,672	2,191,229	\$ 17,089
23074	KUSA	3,802,407	3,560,546	\$ 27,769
61072	KUSD-TV	460,480	460,277	\$ 3,590
10238	KUSI-TV	3,572,818	3,435,670	\$ 26,795
43567	KUSM-TV	122,678	109,830	\$ 857
69694	KUTF	1,210,774	1,031,870	\$ 8,048
81451	KUTH-DT	2,219,788	2,027,174	\$ 15,810
68886	KUTP	4,191,015	4,176,014	\$ 32,569
35823	KUTV	2,388,625	2,199,731	\$ 17,156

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
63927	KUVE-DT	1,294,971	964,396	\$ 7,521
7700	KUVI-DT	1,204,490	1,009,943	\$ 7,877
35841	KUVN-DT	6,680,126	6,678,157	\$ 52,083
58609	KUVS-DT	4,043,413	4,005,657	\$ 31,240
49766	KVAL-TV	1,016,673	866,173	\$ 6,755
32621	KVAW	76,153	76,153	\$ 594
58795	KVCR-DT	18,215,524	17,467,140	\$ 136,226
35846	KVCT	288,221	287,446	\$ 2,242
10195	KVCW	1,967,550	1,918,809	\$ 14,965
64969	KVDA	2,566,563	2,548,720	\$ 19,877
19783	KVEA	17,538,249	16,335,335	\$ 127,399
12523	KVEO-TV	1,244,504	1,244,504	\$ 9,706
2495	KVEW	476,720	464,347	\$ 3,621
35852	KVHP	747,917	747,837	\$ 5,832
49832	KVIA-TV	1,015,350	1,011,266	\$ 7,887
35855	KVIE	10,759,440	7,467,369	\$ 58,238
40450	KVIH-TV	91,912	91,564	\$ 714
40446	KVII-TV	379,042	378,218	\$ 2,950
61961	KVLY-TV	362,850	362,838	\$ 2,830
16729	KVMD	15,274,297	14,512,400	\$ 113,182
83825	KVME-TV	26,711	22,802	\$ 178
25735	KVOA	1,317,956	1,030,404	\$ 8,036
35862	KVOS-TV	2,202,674	2,131,652	\$ 16,625
69733	KVPT	1,744,349	1,719,318	\$ 13,409
55372	KVRR	356,645	356,645	\$ 2,781
166331	KVSN-DT	2,706,244	2,283,409	\$ 17,808
608	KVTH-DT	303,755	299,230	\$ 2,334
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,466,426	1,465,802	\$ 11,432
607	KVTN-DT	936,328	925,884	\$ 7,221
35867	KVUE	2,661,290	2,611,314	\$ 20,366
78910	KVUI	257,964	251,872	\$ 1,964

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
35870	KVVU-TV	2,045,255	1,935,583	\$ 15,096
36170	KVYE	396,495	392,498	\$ 3,061
35095	KWBA-TV	1,129,524	1,073,029	\$ 8,369
78314	KWBM	657,822	639,560	\$ 4,988
27425	KWBN	953,207	840,455	\$ 6,555
76268	KWBQ	1,149,598	1,107,211	\$ 8,635
66413	KWCH-DT	883,647	881,674	\$ 6,876
71549	KWCM-TV	252,284	244,033	\$ 1,903
35419	KWDK	4,194,152	4,117,852	\$ 32,115
42007	KWES-TV	424,854	423,536	\$ 3,303
50194	KWET	127,976	112,750	\$ 879
35881	KWEX-DT	2,376,463	2,370,469	\$ 18,487
35883	KWGN-TV	3,706,455	3,513,537	\$ 27,402
37099	KWHB	979,393	978,719	\$ 7,633
36846	KWHE	952,966	834,341	\$ 6,507
26231	KWHY-TV	17,736,497	17,695,306	\$ 138,006
35096	KWKB	1,121,676	1,111,629	\$ 8,670
162115	KWKS	39,708	39,323	\$ 307
12522	KWKT-TV	1,299,675	1,298,478	\$ 10,127
21162	KWNB-TV	91,093	89,332	\$ 697
67347	KWOG	512,412	505,049	\$ 3,939
56852	KWPX-TV	4,220,008	4,148,577	\$ 32,355
6885	KWQC-TV	1,063,507	1,054,618	\$ 8,225
29121	KWSD	280,675	280,672	\$ 2,189
53318	KWSE	54,471	53,400	\$ 416
71024	KWSU-TV	725,554	468,295	\$ 3,652
25382	KWTV-DT	1,628,106	1,627,198	\$ 12,691
35903	KWTX-TV	2,071,023	1,972,365	\$ 15,382
593	KWWL	1,089,498	1,078,458	\$ 8,411
84410	KWWT	293,291	293,291	\$ 2,287
14674	KWYB	86,495	69,598	\$ 543

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
10032	KWYP-DT	148,473	133,470	\$ 1,041
35920	KXAN-TV	2,678,666	2,624,648	\$ 20,470
49330	KXAS-TV	6,774,295	6,771,827	\$ 52,813
24287	KXGN-TV	14,217	13,883	\$ 108
35954	KXII	2,323,974	2,264,951	\$ 17,664
55083	KXLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	\$ 130,983
35959	KXLF-TV	258,100	217,808	\$ 1,699
53847	KXLN-DT	6,085,891	6,085,712	\$ 47,462
35906	KXLT-TV	348,025	347,296	\$ 2,709
61978	KXLY-TV	772,116	740,960	\$ 5,779
55684	KXMA-TV	32,005	31,909	\$ 249
55686	KXMB-TV	142,755	138,506	\$ 1,080
55685	KXMC-TV	97,569	89,483	\$ 698
55683	KXMD-TV	37,962	37,917	\$ 296
47995	KXNE-TV	305,839	304,682	\$ 2,376
81593	KXNW	602,168	597,747	\$ 4,662
35991	KXRM-TV	1,843,363	1,500,689	\$ 11,704
1255	KXTF	140,746	140,312	\$ 1,094
25048	KXTV	10,759,864	7,477,140	\$ 58,314
35994	KXTX-TV	6,721,578	6,718,616	\$ 52,398
62293	KXVA	185,478	185,276	\$ 1,445
23277	KXVO	1,397,072	1,396,085	\$ 10,888
9781	KXXV	1,771,620	1,748,287	\$ 13,635
31870	KYAZ	6,038,257	6,038,071	\$ 47,091
29086	KYIN	581,748	574,691	\$ 4,482
60384	KYLE-TV	323,330	323,225	\$ 2,521
33639	KYMA-DT	396,278	391,619	\$ 3,054
47974	KYNE-TV	980,094	979,887	\$ 7,642
53820	KYOU-TV	651,334	640,935	\$ 4,999
36003	KYTV	1,095,904	1,083,524	\$ 8,450
55644	KYTX	927,327	925,550	\$ 7,218

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
13815	KYUR	379,943	379,027	\$ 2,956
5237	KYUS-TV	12,496	12,356	\$ 96
33752	KYVE	301,951	259,559	\$ 2,024
55762	KYVV-TV	67,201	67,201	\$ 524
25453	KYW-TV	11,212,189	11,008,413	\$ 85,855
69531	KZJL	6,037,458	6,037,272	\$ 47,085
69571	KZJO	4,147,016	4,097,776	\$ 31,959
61062	KZSD-TV	41,207	35,825	\$ 279
33079	KZTV	567,635	564,464	\$ 4,402
57292	WAAY-TV	1,531,377	1,452,612	\$ 11,329
1328	WABC-TV	20,948,273	20,560,001	\$ 160,347
4190	WABE-TV	5,308,575	5,291,523	\$ 41,269
43203	WABG-TV	393,020	392,348	\$ 3,060
17005	WABI-TV	530,773	510,729	\$ 3,983
16820	WABM	1,772,367	1,742,240	\$ 13,588
23917	WABW-TV	1,097,560	1,096,376	\$ 8,551
19199	WACH	1,403,222	1,400,385	\$ 10,922
189358	WACP	9,415,263	9,301,049	\$ 72,539
23930	WACS-TV	786,536	783,207	\$ 6,108
60018	WACX	4,292,829	4,288,149	\$ 33,443
361	WACY-TV	946,580	946,071	\$ 7,378
455	WADL	4,610,065	4,606,521	\$ 35,926
589	WAFB	1,857,882	1,857,418	\$ 14,486
591	WAFF	1,527,517	1,456,436	\$ 11,359
70689	WAGA-TV	6,000,355	5,923,191	\$ 46,195
48305	WAGM-TV	64,721	63,331	\$ 494
37809	WAGV	1,614,321	1,282,063	\$ 9,999
706	WAIQ	611,733	609,794	\$ 4,756
701	WAKA	799,637	793,645	\$ 6,190
4143	WALA-TV	1,320,419	1,318,127	\$ 10,280
70713	WALB	773,899	772,467	\$ 6,024

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
60536	WAMI-DT	5,449,193	5,449,193	\$ 42,498
70852	WAND	1,388,118	1,386,074	\$ 10,810
39270	WANE-TV	1,146,442	1,146,442	\$ 8,941
72120	WANF	6,027,276	5,961,471	\$ 46,494
52280	WAOE	2,963,253	2,907,224	\$ 22,673
64546	WAOW	636,957	629,068	\$ 4,906
52073	WAPA-TV ^{2,7}	3,759,648	2,784,044	\$ 21,713
49712	WAPT	793,621	791,620	\$ 6,174
67792	WAQP	2,135,670	2,131,399	\$ 16,623
13206	WATC-DT	5,732,204	5,705,819	\$ 44,500
71082	WATE-TV	1,874,433	1,638,059	\$ 12,775
22819	WATL	5,882,837	5,819,099	\$ 45,383
20287	WATM-TV	893,989	749,183	\$ 5,843
11907	WATN-TV	1,787,595	1,784,560	\$ 13,918
13989	WAVE	1,891,797	1,880,563	\$ 14,667
71127	WAVY-TV	2,080,708	2,080,691	\$ 16,227
54938	WAWD	579,079	579,023	\$ 4,516
65247	WAWV-TV	705,790	700,361	\$ 5,462
12793	WAXN-TV	2,677,951	2,669,224	\$ 20,817
65696	WBAL-TV	9,743,335	9,344,875	\$ 72,881
74417	WBAY-TV	1,226,036	1,225,443	\$ 9,557
71085	WBBH-TV	2,017,267	2,017,267	\$ 15,733
65204	WBBJ-TV	662,148	658,839	\$ 5,138
9617	WBBM-TV	9,914,233	9,907,806	\$ 77,271
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,269,256	1,260,686	\$ 9,832
70138	WBDT	3,831,757	3,819,550	\$ 29,789
51349	WBEC-TV	5,421,355	5,421,355	\$ 42,281
10758	WBFF	8,523,983	8,381,042	\$ 65,364
12497	WBFS-TV	5,349,613	5,349,613	\$ 41,722
6568	WBGU-TV	1,343,816	1,343,816	\$ 10,480
81594	WBIF	309,707	309,707	\$ 2,415

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
84802	WBIH	718,439	706,994	\$ 5,514
717	WBIQ	1,563,080	1,532,266	\$ 11,950
46984	WBIR-TV	1,978,347	1,701,857	\$ 13,273
67048	WBKB-TV	136,823	130,625	\$ 1,019
34167	WBKI	2,104,090	2,085,393	\$ 16,264
4692	WBKO	963,413	862,651	\$ 6,728
76001	WBKP	55,655	55,305	\$ 431
68427	WBMM	562,284	562,123	\$ 4,384
73692	WBNA	1,699,683	1,666,248	\$ 12,995
23337	WBNG-TV	1,435,634	1,051,932	\$ 8,204
71217	WBNS-TV	2,847,721	2,784,795	\$ 21,719
72958	WBNX-TV	3,639,256	3,630,531	\$ 28,315
71218	WBOC-TV	813,888	813,888	\$ 6,348
71220	WBOY-TV	711,302	621,367	\$ 4,846
60850	WBPH-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 73,894
7692	WPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	\$ 52,736
5981	WBRA-TV	1,726,408	1,677,204	\$ 13,081
71221	WBRC	1,884,007	1,849,135	\$ 14,421
71225	WBRE-TV	2,879,196	2,244,735	\$ 17,507
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,223,336	2,222,309	\$ 17,332
82627	WBSF	1,836,543	1,832,446	\$ 14,291
30826	WBTW	4,433,795	4,296,893	\$ 33,511
66407	WBTW	1,975,457	1,959,172	\$ 15,280
16363	WBUI	981,884	981,868	\$ 7,658
59281	WBUP	126,472	112,603	\$ 878
60830	WBUY-TV	1,569,254	1,567,815	\$ 12,227
72971	WBXX-TV	2,142,759	1,984,544	\$ 15,477
25456	WBZ-TV	7,960,556	7,730,847	\$ 60,293
63153	WCAU	11,269,831	11,098,540	\$ 86,558
363	WCAV	1,032,270	874,886	\$ 6,823
46728	WCAX-TV	784,748	665,685	\$ 5,192

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
39659	WCBB	964,079	910,222	\$ 7,099
10587	WCBD-TV	1,149,489	1,149,489	\$ 8,965
12477	WCBI-TV	680,511	678,424	\$ 5,291
9610	WCBS-TV	22,087,789	21,511,236	\$ 167,766
49157	WCCB	3,642,232	3,574,928	\$ 27,881
9629	WCCO-TV	3,862,571	3,855,451	\$ 30,069
14050	WCCT-TV	5,818,471	5,307,612	\$ 41,394
69544	WCCU	694,550	693,317	\$ 5,407
3001	WCCV-TV	3,391,703	2,062,994	\$ 16,089
23937	WCES-TV	1,098,868	1,097,706	\$ 8,561
65666	WCET	3,123,290	3,110,519	\$ 24,259
46755	WCFE-TV	459,417	419,756	\$ 3,274
71280	WCHS-TV	1,352,824	1,274,766	\$ 9,942
42124	WCIA	834,084	833,547	\$ 6,501
711	WCIQ	3,186,320	3,016,907	\$ 23,529
71428	WCIU-TV	10,052,136	10,049,244	\$ 78,374
9015	WCIV	1,152,800	1,152,800	\$ 8,991
42116	WCIX	554,002	549,911	\$ 4,289
16993	WCJB-TV	977,492	977,492	\$ 7,623
11125	WCLF	4,097,389	4,096,624	\$ 31,950
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	\$ 17,965
50781	WCMH-TV	2,756,260	2,712,989	\$ 21,159
9917	WCML	233,439	224,255	\$ 1,749
9908	WCMU-TV	707,702	699,551	\$ 5,456
9922	WCMV	425,499	411,288	\$ 3,208
9913	WCMW	106,975	104,859	\$ 818
32326	WCNC-TV	3,883,049	3,809,706	\$ 29,712
53734	WCNY-TV	1,342,821	1,279,429	\$ 9,978
73642	WCOV-TV	889,102	884,417	\$ 6,898
40618	WCPB	567,809	567,809	\$ 4,428
59438	WCPO-TV	3,330,885	3,313,654	\$ 25,843

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
10981	WCPX-TV	9,753,235	9,751,916	\$ 76,055
71297	WCSC-TV	1,028,018	1,028,018	\$ 8,018
39664	WCSH	1,755,325	1,548,824	\$ 12,079
69479	WCTE	612,760	541,314	\$ 4,222
18334	WCTI-TV	1,688,065	1,685,638	\$ 13,146
31590	WCTV	1,065,524	1,065,464	\$ 8,310
33081	WCTX	7,844,936	7,332,431	\$ 57,186
65684	WCVB-TV	7,780,868	7,618,496	\$ 59,417
9987	WCVE-TV	1,721,004	1,712,249	\$ 13,354
83304	WCVI-TV	50,601	50,495	\$ 394
34204	WCVN-TV	2,129,816	2,120,349	\$ 16,537
9989	WCVW	1,505,484	1,505,330	\$ 11,740
73042	WCWF	1,131,390	1,130,818	\$ 8,819
35385	WCWG	3,630,551	3,299,114	\$ 25,730
29712	WCWJ	1,661,270	1,661,132	\$ 12,955
73264	WCWN	1,909,223	1,621,751	\$ 12,648
2455	WCYB-TV	2,363,002	2,057,404	\$ 16,046
11291	WDAF-TV	2,539,581	2,537,411	\$ 19,789
21250	WDAM-TV	512,594	500,343	\$ 3,902
22129	WDAY-TV	339,239	338,856	\$ 2,643
22124	WDAZ-TV	151,720	151,659	\$ 1,183
71325	WDBB	1,792,728	1,762,643	\$ 13,747
71326	WDBD	940,665	939,489	\$ 7,327
71329	WDBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	\$ 11,198
51567	WDCA	8,101,358	8,049,329	\$ 62,777
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,269,199	1,269,199	\$ 9,898
30576	WDCW	8,155,998	8,114,847	\$ 63,288
54385	WDEF-TV	1,730,762	1,530,403	\$ 11,936
32851	WDFX-TV	271,499	270,942	\$ 2,113
43846	WDHN	452,377	451,978	\$ 3,525
71338	WDIO-DT	341,506	327,469	\$ 2,554

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
714	WDIQ	663,062	620,124	\$ 4,836
53114	WDIV-TV	5,450,318	5,450,174	\$ 42,506
71427	WDJT-TV	3,267,652	3,256,507	\$ 25,397
39561	WDKA	658,699	658,277	\$ 5,134
64017	WDKY-TV	1,204,817	1,173,579	\$ 9,153
67893	WDLI-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	\$ 32,092
72335	WDPB	596,888	596,888	\$ 4,655
83740	WDPM-DT	1,365,977	1,364,744	\$ 10,644
1283	WDPN-TV	11,594,463	11,467,616	\$ 89,436
6476	WDPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	\$ 52,736
28476	WDRB	2,054,813	2,037,086	\$ 15,887
12171	WDSC-TV	3,389,559	3,389,559	\$ 26,435
17726	WDSE	330,994	316,643	\$ 2,469
71353	WDSI-TV	1,100,302	1,042,191	\$ 8,128
71357	WDSU	1,649,083	1,649,083	\$ 12,861
7908	WDTI	2,092,242	2,091,941	\$ 16,315
65690	WDTN	3,831,757	3,819,550	\$ 29,789
70592	WDTV	566,592	524,961	\$ 4,094
25045	WDVM-TV	3,074,837	2,646,508	\$ 20,640
4110	WDWL	2,638,361	1,977,410	\$ 15,422
49421	WEAO	3,960,217	3,945,408	\$ 30,770
71363	WEAR-TV	1,520,973	1,520,386	\$ 11,857
7893	WEAU	1,006,393	971,050	\$ 7,573
61003	WEBA-TV	641,354	632,282	\$ 4,931
19561	WECN	2,886,669	2,157,288	\$ 16,825
48666	WECT	1,156,807	1,156,807	\$ 9,022
13602	WEDH	5,328,800	4,724,167	\$ 36,844
13607	WEDN	3,451,170	2,643,344	\$ 20,615
69338	WEDQ	5,379,887	5,365,612	\$ 41,846
21808	WEDU	5,379,887	5,365,612	\$ 41,846
13594	WEDW	5,996,408	5,544,708	\$ 43,243

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
13595	WEDY	5,328,800	4,724,167	\$ 36,844
24801	WEEK-TV	752,596	752,539	\$ 5,869
6744	WEFS	3,380,743	3,380,743	\$ 26,366
24215	WEHT	857,558	844,070	\$ 6,583
721	WEIQ	1,055,632	1,055,193	\$ 8,229
18301	WEIU-TV	458,480	458,416	\$ 3,575
69271	WEKW-TV	1,263,049	773,108	\$ 6,029
60825	WELF-TV	1,477,691	1,387,044	\$ 10,818
26602	WELU	2,315,163	1,721,317	\$ 13,425
40761	WEMT	1,726,085	1,186,706	\$ 9,255
69237	WENH-TV	4,500,498	4,328,222	\$ 33,756
71508	WENY-TV	656,240	517,754	\$ 4,038
83946	WEPH	604,105	602,833	\$ 4,701
81508	WEPX-TV	950,012	950,012	\$ 7,409
25738	WESH	4,063,973	4,053,252	\$ 31,611
65670	WETA-TV	8,315,499	8,258,807	\$ 64,410
69944	WETK	670,087	558,842	\$ 4,358
60653	WETM-TV	870,206	770,731	\$ 6,011
18252	WETP-TV	2,167,383	1,888,574	\$ 14,729
2709	WEUX	380,569	373,680	\$ 2,914
72041	WEVV-TV	752,417	751,094	\$ 5,858
59441	WEWS-TV	4,112,984	4,078,299	\$ 31,807
72052	WEYI-TV	3,715,686	3,652,991	\$ 28,490
72054	WFAA	6,917,502	6,907,616	\$ 53,872
81669	WFBD	817,914	817,389	\$ 6,375
69532	WFDC-DT	8,155,998	8,114,847	\$ 63,288
10132	WFFF-TV	633,649	552,182	\$ 4,306
25040	WFFT-TV	1,095,429	1,095,411	\$ 8,543
11123	WFGC	3,018,351	3,018,351	\$ 23,540
6554	WFGX	1,493,866	1,493,319	\$ 11,646
13991	WFIE	743,079	740,909	\$ 5,778

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
715	WFIQ	546,563	544,258	\$ 4,245
64592	WFLA-TV	5,583,544	5,576,649	\$ 43,492
22211	WFLD	9,957,301	9,954,828	\$ 77,638
72060	WFLI-TV	1,294,209	1,189,897	\$ 9,280
39736	WFLX	5,740,086	5,740,086	\$ 44,767
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,328,477	3,822,691	\$ 29,813
72064	WFMY-TV	4,772,783	4,746,167	\$ 37,015
39884	WFMZ-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 73,894
83943	WFNA	1,391,519	1,390,447	\$ 10,844
47902	WFOR-TV	5,398,266	5,398,266	\$ 42,101
11909	WFOX-TV	1,603,324	1,603,324	\$ 12,504
40626	WFPT	5,829,153	5,442,279	\$ 42,444
21245	WFPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	\$ 20,544
25396	WFQX-TV	537,340	534,314	\$ 4,167
9635	WFRV-TV	1,263,353	1,256,376	\$ 9,798
53115	WFSB	4,752,788	4,370,519	\$ 34,086
6093	WFSG	364,961	364,796	\$ 2,845
21801	WFSU-TV	576,105	576,093	\$ 4,493
11913	WFTC	3,787,177	3,770,207	\$ 29,404
64588	WFTS-TV	5,236,379	5,236,287	\$ 40,838
16788	WFTT-TV	4,523,828	4,521,879	\$ 35,266
72076	WFTV	3,882,888	3,882,888	\$ 30,283
70649	WFTX-TV	1,758,172	1,758,172	\$ 13,712
60553	WFTY-DT	5,678,755	5,560,460	\$ 43,366
25395	WFUP	234,863	234,436	\$ 1,828
60555	WFUT-DT	20,538,272	20,130,459	\$ 156,997
22108	WFWA	1,035,114	1,034,862	\$ 8,071
9054	WFXB	1,393,865	1,393,510	\$ 10,868
3228	WFXG	1,070,032	1,057,760	\$ 8,249
70815	WFXL	793,637	785,106	\$ 6,123
19707	WFXP	583,315	562,500	\$ 4,387

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
24813	WFXR	1,426,061	1,286,450	\$ 10,033
6463	WFXT	7,494,070	7,400,830	\$ 57,719
22245	WFXU	218,273	218,273	\$ 1,702
43424	WFXV	702,682	612,494	\$ 4,777
25236	WFXW	274,078	270,967	\$ 2,113
41397	WFYI	2,389,627	2,388,970	\$ 18,632
53930	WGAL	6,287,688	5,610,833	\$ 43,759
2708	WGBA-TV	1,170,375	1,170,127	\$ 9,126
24314	WGBC	249,415	249,235	\$ 1,944
72099	WGBH-TV	7,711,842	7,601,732	\$ 59,286
12498	WGBO-DT	9,828,737	9,826,530	\$ 76,637
11113	WGBP-TV	1,820,589	1,812,232	\$ 14,134
72098	WGBX-TV	7,803,280	7,636,641	\$ 59,558
72096	WGBY-TV	4,470,009	3,739,675	\$ 29,166
62388	WGCU	1,510,671	1,510,671	\$ 11,782
54275	WGEM-TV	361,598	356,682	\$ 2,782
27387	WGEN-TV	43,037	43,037	\$ 336
7727	WGFL	877,163	877,163	\$ 6,841
25682	WGGB-TV	3,443,386	3,053,436	\$ 23,814
11027	WGGN-TV	4,002,841	3,981,382	\$ 31,051
9064	WGGs-TV	2,759,326	2,705,067	\$ 21,097
72106	WGHP	4,174,964	4,123,106	\$ 32,156
710	WGIQ	363,849	363,806	\$ 2,837
12520	WGMB-TV	1,742,708	1,742,659	\$ 13,591
25683	WGME-TV	1,495,724	1,325,465	\$ 10,337
24618	WGNM	742,458	741,502	\$ 5,783
72119	WGNO	1,641,765	1,641,765	\$ 12,804
9762	WGNT	2,128,079	2,127,891	\$ 16,595
72115	WGN-TV	9,983,395	9,981,137	\$ 77,843
40619	WGPT	578,294	344,300	\$ 2,685
65074	WGPX-TV	2,765,350	2,754,743	\$ 21,484

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
64547	WGRZ	1,878,725	1,812,309	\$ 14,134
63329	WGTA	1,061,654	1,030,538	\$ 8,037
66285	WGTE-TV	2,210,496	2,208,927	\$ 17,227
59279	WGTQ	116,301	112,633	\$ 878
59280	WGTU	358,543	353,477	\$ 2,757
23948	WGTV	5,989,342	5,917,966	\$ 46,154
7623	WGTW-TV	807,797	807,797	\$ 6,300
24783	WGVK	2,439,225	2,437,526	\$ 19,010
24784	WGVU-TV	1,825,744	1,784,264	\$ 13,915
21536	WGWG	986,963	986,963	\$ 7,697
56642	WGWV	1,677,166	1,647,976	\$ 12,853
58262	WGXA	779,955	779,087	\$ 6,076
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,564	1,334,653	\$ 10,409
32327	WHAS-TV	1,955,983	1,925,901	\$ 15,020
6096	WHA-TV	1,635,777	1,628,950	\$ 12,704
13950	WHBF-TV	1,712,339	1,704,072	\$ 13,290
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,736,335	1,708,345	\$ 13,323
10894	WHBR	1,302,764	1,302,041	\$ 10,155
65128	WHDF	1,553,469	1,502,852	\$ 11,721
72145	WHDH	7,441,208	7,343,735	\$ 57,274
83929	WHDT	5,768,239	5,768,239	\$ 44,986
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,243	1,279,606	\$ 9,980
67971	WHFT-TV	5,417,409	5,417,409	\$ 42,250
41458	WHIO-TV	3,877,520	3,868,597	\$ 30,171
713	WHIQ	1,278,174	1,225,940	\$ 9,561
61216	WHIZ-TV	911,245	840,696	\$ 6,557
65919	WHKY-TV	3,358,493	3,294,261	\$ 25,692
18780	WHLA-TV	554,446	515,561	\$ 4,021
48668	WHLT	484,432	483,532	\$ 3,771
24582	WHLV-TV	3,906,201	3,906,201	\$ 30,464
37102	WHMB-TV	2,959,585	2,889,145	\$ 22,532

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
61004	WHMC	774,921	774,921	\$ 6,044
36117	WHME-TV	1,455,358	1,455,110	\$ 11,348
37106	WHNO	1,499,653	1,499,653	\$ 11,696
72300	WHNS	2,549,610	2,270,868	\$ 17,710
48693	WHNT-TV	1,569,885	1,487,578	\$ 11,602
66221	WHO-DT	1,120,480	1,099,818	\$ 8,577
6866	WHOI	736,125	736,047	\$ 5,740
72313	WHP-TV	4,030,693	3,538,096	\$ 27,594
51980	WHPX-TV	5,579,464	5,114,336	\$ 39,887
73036	WHRM-TV	535,778	532,820	\$ 4,155
25932	WHRO-TV	2,169,238	2,169,237	\$ 16,918
68058	WHSB-TV	5,870,314	5,808,605	\$ 45,301
4688	WHSV-TV	845,013	711,912	\$ 5,552
9990	WHTJ	807,960	690,381	\$ 5,384
72326	WHTM-TV	3,211,085	2,799,192	\$ 21,831
11117	WHTN	1,914,755	1,905,733	\$ 14,863
27772	WHUT-TV	7,953,119	7,915,675	\$ 61,734
18793	WHWC-TV	1,123,941	1,091,281	\$ 8,511
72338	WHYY-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	\$ 78,378
5360	WIAT	1,868,854	1,830,924	\$ 14,279
63160	WIBW-TV	1,234,347	1,181,009	\$ 9,211
25684	WICD	1,238,332	1,237,046	\$ 9,648
25686	WICS	1,101,798	1,099,718	\$ 8,577
24970	WICU-TV	740,115	683,435	\$ 5,330
62210	WICZ-TV	1,249,974	965,416	\$ 7,529
18410	WIDP	2,559,306	1,899,768	\$ 14,816
26025	WIFS	1,583,693	1,578,870	\$ 12,314
720	WIIQ	353,241	347,685	\$ 2,712
68939	WILL-TV	1,178,545	1,158,147	\$ 9,032
6863	WILX-TV	3,378,644	3,218,221	\$ 25,099
22093	WINK-TV	1,818,122	1,818,122	\$ 14,180

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
67787	WINM	1,001,485	971,031	\$ 7,573
41314	WINP-TV	2,935,057	2,883,944	\$ 22,492
3646	WIPB	1,965,353	1,965,174	\$ 15,326
48408	WIPL	850,656	799,165	\$ 6,233
53863	WIPM-TV ¹	2,280,935	1,648,150	\$ 2,251
53859	WIPR-TV ¹	3,596,802	2,811,148	\$ 21,924
10253	WIPX-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	\$ 17,965
39887	WIRS ¹²	1,091,825	757,978	\$ 4,676
71336	WIRT-DT	127,001	126,300	\$ 985
13990	WIS	2,644,715	2,600,887	\$ 20,284
65143	WISC-TV	1,734,112	1,697,537	\$ 13,239
13960	WISE-TV	1,070,155	1,070,155	\$ 8,346
39269	WISH-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	\$ 22,268
65680	WISN-TV	3,003,636	2,997,695	\$ 23,379
73083	WITF-TV	2,412,561	2,191,501	\$ 17,092
73107	WITI	3,111,641	3,102,097	\$ 24,193
594	WITN-TV	1,861,458	1,836,905	\$ 14,326
61005	WITV	871,783	871,783	\$ 6,799
7780	WIVB-TV	1,900,503	1,820,106	\$ 14,195
11260	WIVT	855,138	613,934	\$ 4,788
60571	WIWN	3,338,845	3,323,941	\$ 25,923
62207	WIYC	639,641	637,499	\$ 4,972
73120	WJAC-TV	2,219,529	1,897,986	\$ 14,802
10259	WJAL	8,750,706	8,446,074	\$ 65,871
50780	WJAR	7,108,180	6,976,099	\$ 54,407
35576	WJAX-TV	1,630,782	1,630,782	\$ 12,718
27140	WJBF	1,601,088	1,588,444	\$ 12,388
73123	WJBK	5,748,623	5,711,224	\$ 44,542
37174	WJCL	938,086	938,086	\$ 7,316
73130	WJCT	1,618,817	1,617,292	\$ 12,613
29719	WJEB-TV	1,607,603	1,607,603	\$ 12,538

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
65749	WJET-TV	747,431	717,721	\$ 5,598
7651	WJFB	2,310,517	2,302,217	\$ 17,955
49699	WJFW-TV	277,530	268,295	\$ 2,092
73136	WJHG-TV	864,121	859,823	\$ 6,706
57826	WJHL-TV	2,034,663	1,462,129	\$ 11,403
68519	WJKT	655,780	655,373	\$ 5,111
1051	WJLA-TV	8,750,706	8,447,643	\$ 65,883
86537	WJLP	21,384,080	21,119,164	\$ 164,708
9630	WJMN-TV	160,991	154,424	\$ 1,204
61008	WJPM-TV	623,939	623,787	\$ 4,865
58340	WJPX ^{6,10,12}	3,254,481	2,500,195	\$ 19,499
21735	WJRT-TV	2,788,684	2,543,446	\$ 19,836
23918	WJSP-TV	4,225,860	4,188,428	\$ 32,666
41210	WJTC	1,381,529	1,379,283	\$ 10,757
48667	WJTV	987,206	980,717	\$ 7,649
73150	WJW	3,977,148	3,905,325	\$ 30,458
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,034,555	1,034,555	\$ 8,068
58342	WJWN-TV ⁶	2,063,156	1,461,497	\$ 4,676
53116	WJXT	1,622,616	1,622,616	\$ 12,655
11893	WJXX	1,618,191	1,617,272	\$ 12,613
32334	WJYS	9,667,341	9,667,317	\$ 75,395
25455	WJZ-TV	9,743,335	9,350,346	\$ 72,923
73152	WJZY	4,432,745	4,301,117	\$ 33,544
64983	WKAQ-TV ³	3,697,088	2,731,588	\$ 2,628
6104	WKAR-TV	1,693,373	1,689,830	\$ 13,179
34171	WKAS	542,308	512,994	\$ 4,001
51570	WKBD-TV	5,065,617	5,065,350	\$ 39,505
73153	WKBN-TV	4,898,622	4,535,576	\$ 35,373
13929	WKBS-TV	1,082,894	937,847	\$ 7,314
74424	WKBT-DT	866,325	824,795	\$ 6,433
54176	WKBW-TV	2,247,191	2,161,366	\$ 16,856

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
53465	WKCF	4,241,181	4,240,354	\$ 33,071
73155	WKEF	3,730,595	3,716,127	\$ 28,982
34177	WKGB-TV	413,268	411,587	\$ 3,210
34196	WKHA	511,281	400,721	\$ 3,125
34207	WKLE	856,237	846,630	\$ 6,603
34212	WKMA-TV	524,617	524,035	\$ 4,087
71293	WKMG-TV	3,817,673	3,817,673	\$ 29,774
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,477,906	1,470,645	\$ 11,470
34202	WKMR	463,316	428,462	\$ 3,342
34174	WKMU	344,430	344,050	\$ 2,683
42061	WKNO	1,645,867	1,642,092	\$ 12,807
83931	WKNX-TV	1,684,178	1,459,493	\$ 11,383
34205	WKOH	584,645	579,258	\$ 4,518
67869	WKOI-TV	3,831,757	3,819,550	\$ 29,789
34211	WKON	1,080,274	1,072,320	\$ 8,363
18267	WKOP-TV	1,555,654	1,382,098	\$ 10,779
64545	WKOW	1,918,224	1,899,746	\$ 14,816
21432	WKPC-TV	1,525,919	1,517,701	\$ 11,837
65758	WKPD	283,454	282,250	\$ 2,201
34200	WKPI-TV	606,666	481,220	\$ 3,753
27504	WKPT-TV	1,131,213	887,806	\$ 6,924
58341	WKPV ¹⁰	1,132,932	731,199	\$ 4,676
11289	WKRC-TV	3,281,914	3,229,223	\$ 25,185
73187	WKRK-TV	1,526,600	1,526,075	\$ 11,902
73188	WKRN-TV	2,409,767	2,388,588	\$ 18,629
34222	WKSO-TV	658,441	642,090	\$ 5,008
40902	WKTC	1,387,229	1,386,779	\$ 10,815
60654	WKTV	1,573,503	1,342,387	\$ 10,469
73195	WKYC	4,180,327	4,124,135	\$ 32,164
24914	WKYT-TV	1,174,615	1,156,978	\$ 9,023
71861	WKYU-TV	411,448	409,310	\$ 3,192

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
34181	WKZT-TV	1,044,532	1,020,878	\$ 7,962
18819	WLAE-TV	1,397,967	1,397,967	\$ 10,903
36533	WLAJ	4,100,475	4,063,963	\$ 31,695
2710	WLAX	469,017	447,381	\$ 3,489
68542	WLBT	948,671	947,857	\$ 7,392
39644	WLBZ	373,129	364,346	\$ 2,842
69328	WLED-TV	332,718	174,998	\$ 1,365
63046	WLEF-TV	200,517	199,188	\$ 1,553
73203	WLEX-TV	969,481	964,735	\$ 7,524
37806	WLFB	798,916	688,519	\$ 5,370
37808	WLFG	1,614,321	1,282,063	\$ 9,999
73204	WLFI-TV	2,243,009	2,221,313	\$ 17,324
73205	WLFL	3,747,583	3,743,960	\$ 29,199
19777	WLII-DT ^{4,8}	2,801,102	2,153,564	\$ 16,796
37503	WLIO	1,067,232	1,050,170	\$ 8,190
38336	WLIW	20,027,920	19,717,729	\$ 153,779
27696	WLJC-TV	1,401,072	1,281,256	\$ 9,993
71645	WLJT-DT	385,493	385,380	\$ 3,006
53939	WLKY	1,927,997	1,919,810	\$ 14,973
11033	WLLA	2,081,693	2,081,436	\$ 16,233
1222	WLMA	1,646,714	1,644,206	\$ 12,823
17076	WLMB	2,754,484	2,747,490	\$ 21,428
68518	WLMT	1,736,552	1,733,496	\$ 13,520
22591	WLNE-TV	6,429,522	6,381,825	\$ 49,772
74420	WLNS-TV	4,100,475	4,063,963	\$ 31,695
73206	WLNY-TV	7,501,199	7,415,578	\$ 57,834
84253	WLOO	913,960	912,674	\$ 7,118
56537	WLOS	3,086,751	2,544,410	\$ 19,844
37732	WLOV-TV	609,526	607,780	\$ 4,740
13995	WLOX	1,182,149	1,170,659	\$ 9,130
38586	WLPB-TV	1,219,624	1,219,407	\$ 9,510

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
73189	WLPX-TV	1,066,912	1,022,543	\$ 7,975
66358	WLRN-TV	5,447,399	5,447,399	\$ 42,484
73226	WLS-TV	10,174,464	10,170,757	\$ 79,322
73230	WLTV-DT	5,427,398	5,427,398	\$ 42,328
37176	WLTX	1,580,677	1,578,645	\$ 12,312
37179	WLTZ	689,521	685,358	\$ 5,345
21259	WLUC-TV	92,246	85,393	\$ 666
4150	WLUK-TV	1,187,616	1,186,861	\$ 9,256
73238	WLVI	7,441,208	7,343,735	\$ 57,274
36989	WLVT-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 73,894
3978	WLWC	3,281,532	3,150,875	\$ 24,574
46979	WLWT	3,367,381	3,355,009	\$ 26,166
54452	WLXI	4,184,851	4,166,318	\$ 32,493
55350	WLYH	3,211,085	2,799,192	\$ 21,831
43192	WMAB-TV	405,483	399,560	\$ 3,116
43170	WMAE-TV	686,076	653,173	\$ 5,094
43197	WMAH-TV	1,257,393	1,256,995	\$ 9,803
43176	WMAO-TV	369,696	369,343	\$ 2,881
47905	WMAQ-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	\$ 77,314
59442	WMAR-TV	9,198,495	9,072,076	\$ 70,753
43184	WMAU-TV	642,328	636,504	\$ 4,964
43193	WMAV-TV	1,008,339	1,008,208	\$ 7,863
43169	WMAW-TV	726,173	715,450	\$ 5,580
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,185,678	1,136,616	\$ 8,864
66398	WMBB	935,027	914,607	\$ 7,133
43952	WMBC-TV	18,706,132	18,458,331	\$ 143,957
42121	WMBD-TV	742,729	742,660	\$ 5,792
83969	WMBF-TV	445,363	445,363	\$ 3,473
60829	WMCF-TV	612,942	609,635	\$ 4,755
9739	WMCN-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	\$ 78,378
19184	WMC-TV	2,047,403	2,043,125	\$ 15,934

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
189357	WMDE	6,384,827	6,257,910	\$ 48,805
73255	WMDN	278,227	278,018	\$ 2,168
16455	WMDT	731,868	731,868	\$ 5,708
39656	WMEA-TV	902,755	853,857	\$ 6,659
39648	WMEB-TV	511,761	494,574	\$ 3,857
70537	WMEC	218,027	217,839	\$ 1,699
39649	WMED-TV	30,488	29,577	\$ 231
39662	WMEM-TV	71,700	69,981	\$ 546
41893	WMFD-TV	1,561,367	1,324,244	\$ 10,328
41436	WMFP	5,792,048	5,564,295	\$ 43,396
61111	WMGM-TV	807,797	807,797	\$ 6,300
43847	WMGT-TV	601,894	601,309	\$ 4,690
73263	WMHT	1,719,949	1,550,977	\$ 12,096
68545	WMLW-TV	1,843,933	1,843,663	\$ 14,379
53819	WMOR-TV	5,394,541	5,394,541	\$ 42,072
81503	WMOW	121,150	105,957	\$ 826
65944	WMPB	7,452,728	7,343,061	\$ 57,269
43168	WMPN-TV	856,237	854,089	\$ 6,661
65942	WMPT	8,637,742	8,584,398	\$ 66,950
60827	WMPV-TV	1,423,052	1,422,411	\$ 11,093
10221	WMSN-TV	1,947,942	1,927,158	\$ 15,030
2174	WMTJ ¹¹	3,143,148	2,365,308	\$ 18,447
6870	WMTV	1,548,616	1,545,459	\$ 12,053
73288	WMTW	1,940,292	1,658,816	\$ 12,937
23935	WMUM-TV	925,814	920,835	\$ 7,182
73292	WMUR-TV	5,242,334	5,057,770	\$ 39,446
42663	WMVS	3,172,534	3,112,231	\$ 24,272
42665	WMVT	3,172,534	3,112,231	\$ 24,272
81946	WMWC-TV	946,858	916,989	\$ 7,152
56548	WMYA-TV	1,650,798	1,571,594	\$ 12,257
74211	WMYD	5,750,989	5,750,873	\$ 44,851

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
20624	WMYT-TV	4,432,745	4,301,117	\$ 33,544
25544	WMYV	3,901,915	3,875,210	\$ 30,223
73310	WNAB	2,176,984	2,166,809	\$ 16,899
73311	WNAC-TV	7,310,183	6,959,064	\$ 54,274
47535	WNBC	21,952,082	21,399,204	\$ 166,892
83965	WNBW-DT	1,400,631	1,396,012	\$ 10,887
72307	WNCF	667,683	665,950	\$ 5,194
50782	WNCN	3,795,494	3,783,131	\$ 29,505
57838	WNCT-TV	1,935,414	1,887,929	\$ 14,724
41674	WNDU-TV	1,863,764	1,835,398	\$ 14,314
28462	WNDY-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	\$ 22,268
71928	WNED-TV	1,387,961	1,370,480	\$ 10,688
60931	WNEH	1,261,482	1,255,218	\$ 9,789
41221	WNEM-TV	1,475,094	1,471,908	\$ 11,479
49439	WNEO	3,353,869	3,271,369	\$ 25,513
73318	WNEP-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	\$ 22,134
18795	WNET	21,113,760	20,615,190	\$ 160,778
51864	WNEU	7,135,190	7,067,520	\$ 55,120
23942	WNGH-TV	5,744,856	5,595,366	\$ 43,638
67802	WNIN	908,275	891,946	\$ 6,956
41671	WNIT	1,305,447	1,305,447	\$ 10,181
48457	WNJB	20,787,272	20,036,393	\$ 156,264
48477	WNJN	20,787,272	20,036,393	\$ 156,264
48481	WNJS	7,383,483	7,343,269	\$ 57,270
48465	WNJT	7,383,483	7,343,269	\$ 57,270
73333	WNJU	21,952,082	21,399,204	\$ 166,892
73336	WNJX-TV ²	1,628,732	1,170,083	\$ 2,462
61217	WNKY	379,002	377,357	\$ 2,943
71905	WNLO	1,900,503	1,820,106	\$ 14,195
4318	WNMU	181,736	179,662	\$ 1,401
73344	WNNE	792,551	676,539	\$ 5,276

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
54280	WNOL-TV	1,632,389	1,632,389	\$ 12,731
71676	WNPB-TV	2,130,047	1,941,707	\$ 15,143
62137	WNPI-DT	167,931	161,748	\$ 1,261
41398	WNPT	2,266,543	2,235,316	\$ 17,433
28468	WNPX-TV	2,084,890	2,071,017	\$ 16,152
61009	WNSC-TV	2,431,154	2,425,044	\$ 18,913
61010	WNTV	2,419,841	2,211,019	\$ 17,244
16539	WNTZ-TV	344,704	343,849	\$ 2,682
7933	WNUV	9,098,694	8,906,508	\$ 69,462
9999	WNVC	807,960	690,381	\$ 5,384
10019	WNVT	1,721,004	1,712,249	\$ 13,354
73354	WNWO-TV	2,872,428	2,872,250	\$ 22,401
136751	WNYA	1,923,118	1,651,777	\$ 12,882
30303	WNYB	1,785,269	1,756,096	\$ 13,696
6048	WNYE-TV	19,414,613	19,180,858	\$ 149,592
34329	WNYI	1,627,542	1,338,811	\$ 10,441
67784	WNYO-TV	1,430,491	1,409,756	\$ 10,995
73363	WNYT	1,679,494	1,516,775	\$ 11,829
22206	WNYW	20,075,874	19,753,060	\$ 154,054
69618	WOAI-TV	2,525,811	2,513,887	\$ 19,606
66804	WOAY-TV	581,486	443,210	\$ 3,457
41225	WOFL	4,048,104	4,043,672	\$ 31,537
70651	WOGX	1,112,408	1,112,408	\$ 8,676
8661	WOI-DT	1,173,757	1,170,432	\$ 9,128
39746	WOIO	3,821,233	3,745,335	\$ 29,210
71725	WOLE-DT ⁴	1,784,094	1,312,984	\$ 7,379
73375	WOLF-TV	2,990,646	2,522,858	\$ 19,676
60963	WOLO-TV	2,635,715	2,594,980	\$ 20,238
36838	WOOD-TV	2,507,053	2,501,084	\$ 19,506
67602	WOPX-TV	3,877,863	3,877,805	\$ 30,243
64865	WORA-TV ^{3,13}	3,594,115	2,762,755	\$ 21,547

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
73901	WORO-DT	3,236,498	2,516,588	\$ 19,627
60357	WOST	1,193,381	853,762	\$ 6,658
66185	WOSU-TV	2,843,651	2,776,901	\$ 21,657
131	WOTF-TV	3,451,383	3,451,383	\$ 26,917
10212	WOTV	2,368,797	2,368,397	\$ 18,471
50147	WOUB-TV	756,762	734,988	\$ 5,732
50141	WOUC-TV	1,713,515	1,649,853	\$ 12,867
23342	WOWK-TV	1,159,175	1,083,663	\$ 8,451
65528	WOWT	1,380,979	1,377,287	\$ 10,741
31570	WPAN	1,254,821	1,254,636	\$ 9,785
51988	WPBF	3,190,307	3,186,405	\$ 24,851
21253	WPBN-TV	442,005	430,953	\$ 3,361
62136	WPBS-TV	338,448	301,692	\$ 2,353
13456	WPBT	5,416,604	5,416,604	\$ 42,244
13924	WPCB-TV	2,934,614	2,800,516	\$ 21,841
64033	WPCH-TV	5,948,778	5,874,163	\$ 45,813
4354	WPCT	195,270	194,869	\$ 1,520
69880	WPCW	3,393,365	3,188,441	\$ 24,867
17012	WPDE-TV	1,772,233	1,769,553	\$ 13,801
52527	WPEC	5,764,571	5,764,571	\$ 44,958
84088	WPFO	1,329,690	1,209,873	\$ 9,436
54728	WPGA-TV	559,495	559,025	\$ 4,360
60820	WPGD-TV	2,355,629	2,343,715	\$ 18,279
73875	WPGH-TV	3,236,098	3,121,767	\$ 24,347
2942	WPGX	425,098	422,872	\$ 3,298
73879	WPHL-TV	10,421,216	10,246,856	\$ 79,915
73881	WPIX	20,948,273	20,501,774	\$ 159,893
53113	WPLG	5,588,748	5,588,748	\$ 43,587
11906	WPMI-TV	1,468,001	1,467,594	\$ 11,446
10213	WPMT	2,412,561	2,191,501	\$ 17,092
18798	WPNE-TV	1,161,295	1,160,631	\$ 9,052

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
73907	WPNT	3,172,170	3,064,423	\$ 23,899
28480	WPPT	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 73,894
51984	WPPX-TV	8,044,823	7,839,141	\$ 61,137
47404	WPRI-TV	7,254,721	6,990,606	\$ 54,520
51991	WPSD-TV	883,814	879,213	\$ 6,857
12499	WPSG	10,798,264	10,529,460	\$ 82,119
66219	WPSU-TV	1,055,133	868,013	\$ 6,770
73905	WPTA	1,099,180	1,099,180	\$ 8,573
25067	WPTD	3,423,417	3,411,727	\$ 26,608
25065	WPTO	2,961,254	2,951,883	\$ 23,022
59443	WPTV-TV	5,840,102	5,840,102	\$ 45,547
57476	WPTZ	792,551	676,539	\$ 5,276
8616	WPVI-TV	11,491,587	11,302,701	\$ 88,150
48772	WPWR-TV	9,957,301	9,954,828	\$ 77,638
51969	WPXA-TV	6,587,205	6,458,510	\$ 50,370
71236	WPXC-TV	1,561,014	1,561,014	\$ 12,174
5800	WPXD-TV	5,249,447	5,249,447	\$ 40,940
37104	WPXE-TV	3,067,071	3,057,388	\$ 23,845
48406	WPXG-TV	2,577,848	2,512,150	\$ 19,592
73312	WPXH-TV	1,471,601	1,451,634	\$ 11,321
73910	WPXI	3,300,896	3,197,864	\$ 24,940
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,357,870	2,289,706	\$ 17,857
52628	WPXK-TV	1,801,997	1,577,806	\$ 12,305
21729	WPXL-TV	1,639,180	1,639,180	\$ 12,784
48608	WPXM-TV	5,153,621	5,153,621	\$ 40,193
73356	WPXN-TV	20,878,066	20,454,468	\$ 159,524
27290	WPXP-TV	5,565,072	5,565,072	\$ 43,402
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,281,532	3,150,875	\$ 24,574
70251	WPXR-TV	1,375,640	1,200,331	\$ 9,361
40861	WPXS	2,339,305	2,251,498	\$ 17,559
53065	WPXT	1,002,128	952,535	\$ 7,429

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
37971	WPXU-TV	700,488	700,488	\$ 5,463
67077	WPXV-TV	1,919,794	1,919,794	\$ 14,972
74091	WPXW-TV	8,075,268	8,024,342	\$ 62,582
21726	WPXX-TV	1,562,675	1,560,834	\$ 12,173
73319	WQAD-TV	1,101,012	1,089,523	\$ 8,497
65130	WQCW	1,307,345	1,236,020	\$ 9,640
71561	WQEC	183,969	183,690	\$ 1,433
41315	WQED	3,529,305	3,426,684	\$ 26,725
3255	WQHA	3,322,840	2,368,215	\$ 18,470
60556	WQHS-DT	3,996,567	3,952,672	\$ 30,827
53716	WQLN	602,232	577,633	\$ 4,505
52075	WQMY	410,269	254,586	\$ 1,986
64550	WQOW	369,066	358,576	\$ 2,797
5468	WQPT-TV	941,381	933,107	\$ 7,277
64690	WQPX-TV	1,644,283	1,212,587	\$ 9,457
52408	WQRF-TV	1,375,774	1,354,979	\$ 10,567
2175	WQTO ¹¹	2,864,201	1,598,365	\$ 5,728
8688	WRAL-TV	3,852,675	3,848,801	\$ 30,017
10133	WRAY-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	\$ 32,493
64611	WRAZ	3,800,594	3,797,515	\$ 29,617
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,030,831	1,028,010	\$ 8,017
3359	WRBL	1,493,140	1,461,459	\$ 11,398
57221	WRBU	2,933,497	2,929,776	\$ 22,849
54940	WRBW	4,080,267	4,077,341	\$ 31,799
59137	WRCB	1,587,742	1,363,582	\$ 10,635
47904	WRC-TV	8,188,601	8,146,696	\$ 63,536
54963	WRDC	3,972,477	3,966,864	\$ 30,938
55454	WRDQ	3,930,315	3,930,315	\$ 30,653
73937	WRDW-TV	1,564,584	1,533,682	\$ 11,961
66174	WREG-TV	1,642,307	1,638,585	\$ 12,779
61011	WRET-TV	2,419,841	2,211,019	\$ 17,244

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
73940	WREX	2,303,027	2,047,951	\$ 15,972
54443	WRFB ¹³	2,674,527	1,975,375	\$ 2,628
73942	WRGB	1,759,432	1,550,958	\$ 12,096
411	WRGT-TV	3,451,036	3,416,078	\$ 26,642
74416	WRIC-TV	2,059,152	1,996,075	\$ 15,567
61012	WRJA-TV	1,204,291	1,201,900	\$ 9,374
412	WRLH-TV	2,017,508	1,959,111	\$ 15,279
61013	WRLK-TV	1,229,094	1,228,616	\$ 9,582
43870	WRLM	3,960,217	3,945,408	\$ 30,770
74156	WRNN-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	\$ 152,980
73964	WROC-TV	1,203,412	1,185,203	\$ 9,243
159007	WRPT	110,009	109,937	\$ 857
20590	WRPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	\$ 20,544
62009	WRSP-TV	1,102,162	1,100,077	\$ 8,580
40877	WRTV	2,919,683	2,895,164	\$ 22,579
15320	WRUA	2,985,428	2,224,902	\$ 17,352
71580	WRXY-TV	1,784,000	1,784,000	\$ 13,913
48662	WSAV-TV	1,000,315	1,000,309	\$ 7,801
6867	WSAW-TV	652,442	646,386	\$ 5,041
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,239,187	1,168,954	\$ 9,117
56092	WSBE-TV	7,535,710	7,266,304	\$ 56,670
73982	WSBK-TV	7,290,901	7,225,463	\$ 56,351
72053	WSBS-TV	42,952	42,952	\$ 335
73983	WSBT-TV	1,763,215	1,752,698	\$ 13,669
23960	WSB-TV	5,897,425	5,828,269	\$ 45,455
69446	WSCG	867,516	867,490	\$ 6,766
64971	WSCV	5,465,435	5,465,435	\$ 42,625
70536	WSEC	538,090	536,891	\$ 4,187
49711	WSEE-TV	613,176	595,476	\$ 4,644
21258	WSES	1,829,499	1,796,561	\$ 14,011
73988	WSET-TV	1,575,886	1,340,273	\$ 10,453

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
13993	WSFA	1,166,744	1,132,826	\$ 8,835
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,675,987	1,667,150	\$ 13,002
10203	WSFL-TV	5,344,129	5,344,129	\$ 41,679
72871	WSFX-TV	970,833	970,833	\$ 7,572
73999	WSIL-TV	672,560	669,176	\$ 5,219
4297	WSIU-TV	1,019,939	937,070	\$ 7,308
74007	WSJV	1,651,178	1,644,683	\$ 12,827
78908	WSKA	546,588	431,354	\$ 3,364
74034	WSKG-TV	892,402	633,163	\$ 4,938
76324	WSKY-TV	1,934,585	1,934,519	\$ 15,087
57840	WSLS-TV	1,447,286	1,277,753	\$ 9,965
21737	WSMH	2,339,224	2,327,660	\$ 18,153
41232	WSMV-TV	2,447,769	2,404,766	\$ 18,755
70119	WSNS-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	\$ 77,314
74070	WSOC-TV	3,706,808	3,638,832	\$ 28,379
66391	WSPA-TV	3,388,945	3,227,025	\$ 25,168
64352	WSPX-TV	1,298,295	1,174,763	\$ 9,162
17611	WSRE	1,354,495	1,353,634	\$ 10,557
63867	WSST-TV	331,907	331,601	\$ 2,586
60341	WSTE-DT	3,723,967	3,000,000	\$ 23,397
21252	WSTM-TV	1,455,586	1,379,393	\$ 10,758
11204	WSTR-TV	3,297,280	3,286,795	\$ 25,634
19776	WSUR-DT ⁸	3,714,790	3,000,000	\$ 7,379
2370	WSVI	50,601	50,601	\$ 395
63840	WSVN	5,588,748	5,588,748	\$ 43,587
73374	WSWB	1,530,002	1,102,316	\$ 8,597
28155	WSWG	381,004	380,910	\$ 2,971
71680	WSWP-TV	902,592	694,697	\$ 5,418
74094	WSYM-TV	1,568,403	1,567,920	\$ 12,228
73113	WSYR-TV	1,329,977	1,243,098	\$ 9,695
40758	WSYT	1,970,721	1,739,071	\$ 13,563

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
56549	WSYX	2,635,937	2,592,420	\$ 20,218
65681	WTAE-TV	2,995,755	2,860,979	\$ 22,313
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,187,718	948,598	\$ 7,398
4685	WTAP-TV	512,358	494,914	\$ 3,860
416	WTAT-TV	1,111,476	1,111,476	\$ 8,668
67993	WTBY-TV	15,858,470	15,766,438	\$ 122,962
29715	WTCE-TV	2,620,599	2,620,599	\$ 20,438
65667	WTCI	1,216,209	1,104,698	\$ 8,616
67786	WTCT	608,457	607,620	\$ 4,739
28954	WTCV ^{5,9}	3,254,481	2,500,195	\$ 19,499
74422	WTEN	1,902,431	1,613,747	\$ 12,586
9881	WTGL	3,707,507	3,707,507	\$ 28,915
27245	WTGS	966,519	966,357	\$ 7,537
70655	WTHI-TV	978,126	928,582	\$ 7,242
70162	WTHR	2,949,339	2,901,633	\$ 22,630
147	WTIC-TV	5,318,753	4,707,697	\$ 36,715
26681	WTIN-TV ⁷	3,716,312	2,987,150	\$ 2,462
66536	WTIU	1,570,257	1,569,135	\$ 12,238
1002	WTJP-TV	1,947,743	1,907,300	\$ 14,875
4593	WTJR	334,527	334,221	\$ 2,607
70287	WTJX-TV	135,017	121,498	\$ 948
47401	WTKR	2,149,376	2,149,375	\$ 16,763
82735	WTLF	349,696	349,691	\$ 2,727
23486	WTLH	1,065,127	1,065,105	\$ 8,307
67781	WTLJ	1,622,365	1,621,227	\$ 12,644
65046	WTLV	1,757,600	1,739,021	\$ 13,563
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,096,406	3,085,983	\$ 24,068
74109	WTNH	7,845,782	7,332,431	\$ 57,186
19200	WTNZ	1,699,427	1,513,754	\$ 11,806
590	WTOC-TV	993,098	992,658	\$ 7,742
74112	WTOG	5,268,364	5,267,177	\$ 41,079

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
4686	WTOK-TV	417,919	412,276	\$ 3,215
13992	WTOL	4,487,440	4,479,518	\$ 34,936
21254	WTOM-TV	120,369	117,121	\$ 913
74122	WTOV-TV	3,892,886	3,619,899	\$ 28,232
82574	WTPC-TV	2,049,246	2,042,851	\$ 15,932
86496	WTPX-TV	255,972	255,791	\$ 1,995
6869	WTRF-TV	2,941,511	2,565,375	\$ 20,007
67798	WTSP	922,441	851,465	\$ 6,641
11290	WTSP	5,506,869	5,489,954	\$ 42,816
4108	WTTA	5,583,544	5,576,649	\$ 43,492
74137	WTTE	2,690,341	2,650,354	\$ 20,670
22207	WTTG	8,101,358	8,049,329	\$ 62,777
56526	WTTK	2,844,384	2,825,807	\$ 22,038
74138	WTTO	1,877,570	1,844,214	\$ 14,383
56523	WTTV	2,522,077	2,518,133	\$ 19,639
10802	WTTW	9,776,348	9,776,348	\$ 76,246
74148	WTVA	823,492	810,123	\$ 6,318
22590	WTVC	1,579,628	1,366,976	\$ 10,661
8617	WTVD	3,790,354	3,775,757	\$ 29,447
55305	WTVE	5,156,905	5,152,997	\$ 40,188
36504	WTVF	2,384,622	2,367,601	\$ 18,465
74150	WTVG	4,405,350	4,397,113	\$ 34,293
74151	WTVH	1,390,502	1,327,319	\$ 10,352
10645	WTVI	2,856,703	2,829,960	\$ 22,071
63154	WTVJ	5,458,451	5,458,451	\$ 42,570
595	WTVM	1,498,667	1,405,957	\$ 10,965
72945	WTVO	1,409,708	1,398,825	\$ 10,909
28311	WTVP	678,884	678,539	\$ 5,292
51597	WTVQ-DT	989,786	983,552	\$ 7,671
57832	WTVR-TV	1,816,197	1,809,035	\$ 14,109
16817	WTVS	5,511,091	5,510,837	\$ 42,979

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
68569	WTVT	5,473,148	5,460,179	\$ 42,584
3661	WTVW	839,003	834,187	\$ 6,506
35575	WTVX	3,157,609	3,157,609	\$ 24,626
4152	WTVY	974,532	971,173	\$ 7,574
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,156,534	2,156,346	\$ 16,817
66908	WTWC-TV	1,061,101	1,061,079	\$ 8,275
20426	WTWO	737,341	731,294	\$ 5,703
81692	WTWV	1,527,511	1,526,625	\$ 11,906
51568	WTFX-TV	10,784,256	10,492,549	\$ 81,831
41065	WTVL-TV	1,054,514	1,054,322	\$ 8,223
8532	WUAB	3,821,233	3,745,335	\$ 29,210
12855	WUCF-TV	3,707,507	3,707,507	\$ 28,915
36395	WUCW	3,664,480	3,657,236	\$ 28,523
69440	WUFT	1,372,142	1,372,142	\$ 10,701
413	WUHF	1,152,580	1,147,972	\$ 8,953
8156	WUJA	2,638,361	1,977,410	\$ 15,422
69080	WUNC-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	\$ 32,493
69292	WUND-TV	1,504,532	1,504,532	\$ 11,734
69114	WUNE-TV	3,146,865	2,625,942	\$ 20,480
69300	WUNF-TV	2,625,583	2,331,723	\$ 18,185
69124	WUNG-TV	3,605,143	3,588,220	\$ 27,985
60551	WUNI	7,209,571	7,084,349	\$ 55,251
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,116,458	1,116,458	\$ 8,707
69149	WUNK-TV	1,991,039	1,985,696	\$ 15,486
69360	WUNL-TV	3,055,263	2,834,274	\$ 22,105
69444	WUNM-TV	1,357,346	1,357,346	\$ 10,586
69397	WUNP-TV	1,402,186	1,393,524	\$ 10,868
69416	WUNU	1,202,495	1,201,481	\$ 9,370
83822	WUNW	1,856,918	1,333,273	\$ 10,398
6900	WUPA	5,966,454	5,888,379	\$ 45,923
13938	WUPL	1,721,320	1,721,320	\$ 13,425

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
10897	WUPV	1,933,664	1,914,643	\$ 14,932
19190	WUPW	2,100,914	2,099,572	\$ 16,375
23128	WUPX-TV	1,102,435	1,089,118	\$ 8,494
65593	WUSA	8,750,706	8,446,074	\$ 65,871
4301	WUSI-TV	339,507	339,507	\$ 2,648
60552	WUTB	8,523,983	8,381,042	\$ 65,364
30577	WUTF-TV	7,918,927	7,709,189	\$ 60,124
57837	WUTR	526,114	481,957	\$ 3,759
415	WUTV	1,589,376	1,557,474	\$ 12,147
16517	WUVC-DT	3,768,817	3,748,841	\$ 29,237
48813	WUVG-DT	6,029,495	5,965,975	\$ 46,529
3072	WUVN	1,233,568	1,157,140	\$ 9,025
60560	WUVP-DT	10,421,216	10,246,856	\$ 79,915
9971	WUXP-TV	2,316,872	2,305,293	\$ 17,979
417	WVAH-TV	1,373,555	1,295,383	\$ 10,103
23947	WVAN-TV	1,026,862	1,025,950	\$ 8,001
65387	WVBT	1,885,169	1,885,169	\$ 14,702
72342	WVCY-TV	3,111,641	3,102,097	\$ 24,193
60559	WVEA-TV	4,553,004	4,552,113	\$ 35,502
74167	WVEC	2,098,679	2,092,868	\$ 16,322
5802	WVEN-TV	3,921,016	3,919,361	\$ 30,567
61573	WVEO ⁵	1,091,825	757,978	\$ 4,676
69946	WVER	888,756	758,441	\$ 5,915
10976	WVFX	711,483	618,730	\$ 4,825
47929	WVIA-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	\$ 22,134
3667	WVII-TV	368,022	346,874	\$ 2,705
70309	WVIR-TV	1,945,637	1,908,395	\$ 14,884
74170	WVIT	5,846,093	5,357,639	\$ 41,784
18753	WVIZ	3,695,223	3,689,173	\$ 28,772
70021	WVLA-TV	1,897,179	1,897,007	\$ 14,795
81750	WVLR	1,412,728	1,300,554	\$ 10,143

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
35908	WVLT-TV	1,888,607	1,633,633	\$ 12,741
74169	WVNS-TV	916,451	588,963	\$ 4,593
11259	WVNY	742,579	659,270	\$ 5,142
29000	WVOZ-TV ⁹	1,132,932	731,199	\$ 4,676
71657	WVPB-TV	992,798	959,526	\$ 7,483
60111	WVPT	767,268	642,173	\$ 5,008
70491	WVPX-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	\$ 32,092
66378	WVPY	756,696	632,649	\$ 4,934
67190	WVSN	2,948,832	2,137,333	\$ 16,669
66943	WVTA	760,072	579,703	\$ 4,521
69940	WVTB	455,880	257,445	\$ 2,008
74173	WVTM-TV	2,009,346	1,940,153	\$ 15,131
74174	WVTV	3,091,132	3,083,108	\$ 24,045
77496	WVUA	2,209,921	2,160,101	\$ 16,847
4149	WVUE-DT	1,658,125	1,658,125	\$ 12,932
4329	WVUT	273,293	273,215	\$ 2,131
74176	WVVA	1,037,632	722,666	\$ 5,636
3113	WVXF	85,191	78,556	\$ 613
12033	WWAY	1,208,625	1,208,625	\$ 9,426
30833	WWBT	1,924,502	1,892,842	\$ 14,762
20295	WWCP-TV	2,811,278	2,548,691	\$ 19,877
24812	WWCW	1,390,985	1,212,308	\$ 9,455
23671	WWDP	5,792,048	5,564,295	\$ 43,396
21158	WWHO	2,762,344	2,721,504	\$ 21,225
14682	WWJE-DT	7,209,571	7,084,349	\$ 55,251
72123	WWJ-TV	5,562,031	5,561,777	\$ 43,376
166512	WWJX	518,866	518,846	\$ 4,046
6868	WWLP	3,838,272	3,077,800	\$ 24,004
74192	WWL-TV	1,788,624	1,788,624	\$ 13,949
3133	WWMB	1,547,974	1,544,778	\$ 12,048
74195	WWMT	2,538,485	2,531,309	\$ 19,742

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
68851	WWNY-TV	375,600	346,623	\$ 2,703
74197	WWOR-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	\$ 152,980
65943	WWPB	3,197,858	2,775,966	\$ 21,650
23264	WWPX-TV	2,299,441	2,231,612	\$ 17,404
68547	WWRS-TV	2,324,155	2,321,066	\$ 18,102
61251	WWSB	3,340,133	3,340,133	\$ 26,050
23142	WWSI	11,269,831	11,098,540	\$ 86,558
16747	WWTI	196,531	190,097	\$ 1,483
998	WWTO-TV	6,760,133	6,760,133	\$ 52,722
26994	WWTW	1,034,174	1,022,322	\$ 7,973
84214	WWTW	1,527,511	1,526,625	\$ 11,906
26993	WWUP-TV	116,638	110,592	\$ 863
23338	WXBU	4,030,693	3,538,096	\$ 27,594
61504	WXCW	1,687,947	1,687,947	\$ 13,164
61084	WXEL-TV	5,416,604	5,416,604	\$ 42,244
60539	WXFT-DT	10,174,464	10,170,757	\$ 79,322
23929	WXGA-TV	608,494	606,849	\$ 4,733
51163	WXIA-TV	6,179,680	6,035,625	\$ 47,072
53921	WXII-TV	3,630,551	3,299,114	\$ 25,730
146	WXIN	2,836,532	2,814,815	\$ 21,953
39738	WXIX-TV	2,911,054	2,900,875	\$ 22,624
414	WXLV-TV	4,364,244	4,334,365	\$ 33,804
68433	WXMI	1,988,970	1,988,589	\$ 15,509
64549	WXOW	425,378	413,264	\$ 3,223
6601	WXPX-TV	4,594,588	4,592,639	\$ 35,818
74215	WXTV-DT	20,538,272	20,130,459	\$ 156,997
12472	WXTX	699,095	694,837	\$ 5,419
11970	WXXA-TV	1,680,670	1,537,868	\$ 11,994
57274	WXXI-TV	1,184,860	1,168,696	\$ 9,115
53517	WXXV-TV	1,191,123	1,189,584	\$ 9,278
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,622,543	5,622,140	\$ 43,847

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain Limited Population	Terrain Limited Fee Amount
77515	WYCI	35,873	26,508	\$ 207
70149	WYCW	3,388,945	3,227,025	\$ 25,168
62219	WYDC	560,266	449,486	\$ 3,506
18783	WYDN	2,577,848	2,512,150	\$ 19,592
35582	WYDO	1,330,728	1,330,728	\$ 10,378
25090	WYES-TV	1,872,245	1,872,059	\$ 14,600
53905	WYFF	2,626,363	2,416,551	\$ 18,847
49803	WYIN	6,956,141	6,956,141	\$ 54,251
24915	WYMT-TV	1,180,276	863,881	\$ 6,737
17010	WYOU	2,879,196	2,226,883	\$ 17,367
77789	WYOW	91,839	91,311	\$ 712
13933	WYPX-TV	1,529,500	1,413,583	\$ 11,025
4693	WYTV	4,898,622	4,535,576	\$ 35,373
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,042,140	1,036,721	\$ 8,085
15507	WZBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	\$ 11,198
28119	WZDX	1,596,771	1,514,654	\$ 11,813
70493	WZME	5,996,408	5,544,708	\$ 43,243
81448	WZMQ	73,423	72,945	\$ 569
71871	WZPX-TV	2,039,157	2,039,157	\$ 15,903
136750	WZRB	952,279	951,693	\$ 7,422
418	WZTV	2,312,658	2,301,187	\$ 17,947
83270	WZVI	76,992	75,863	\$ 592
19183	WZVN-TV	1,981,488	1,981,488	\$ 15,454
49713	WZZM	1,574,546	1,548,835	\$ 12,079

¹ Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

² Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

³ Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

⁴ Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

⁵ Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

⁶ Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

⁷ Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

⁸ Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

⁹ Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

¹⁰ Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

¹¹ Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

¹² Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

¹³ Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

APPENDIX H

FY 2022 Schedule of 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. \$)
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) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	.14
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)	590
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	590
AM Radio Construction Permits	655
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,145
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.008430 See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	330
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,715
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.16
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00452
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	620
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	124,060
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	340,005
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	141,670
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$39
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2022 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	\$1,050	\$755	\$655	\$720	\$1,145	\$1,310
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,575	\$1,135	\$985	\$1,080	\$1,720	\$1,965
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,365	\$1,700	\$1,475	\$1,620	\$2,575	\$2,950
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,550	\$2,550	\$2,215	\$2,435	\$3,870	\$4,430
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$5,315	\$3,820	\$3,315	\$3,645	\$5,795	\$6,630
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,980	\$5,740	\$4,980	\$5,470	\$8,700	\$9,955
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$11,960	\$8,600	\$7,460	\$8,200	\$13,040	\$14,920
>6,000,000	\$17,945	\$12,905	\$11,195	\$12,305	\$19,570	\$22,390

FY 2022 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2021)	Fee Ratio	FY 2022 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$8,610
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$17,215
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$34,430
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$68,860
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$137,715
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$275,430

APPENDIX I

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the RFA,¹ the Commission prepared this IRFA of the possible significant economic impact on small entities by the policies and rules proposed in the NPRM. 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 NPRM. The Commission will send a copy of the NPRM, including the IRFA and the Supplemental FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA).² In addition, the NPRM and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the Federal Register.³

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

2. The Commission is required by Congress pursuant to sections 159 of the Communications Act,⁴ and the Commission's FY 2023 Appropriations Act⁵ to assess and collect regulatory fees each year to recover the regulatory costs associated with the Commission's oversight and regulatory activities in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual appropriation.⁶ Accordingly for FY 2023, the Commission must recover \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees.⁷ In the NPRM, we seek comment on the Commission's proposed fee calculation methodology and the regulatory fees for FY 2023 as set forth in Appendices B and C. Based on the record in response to the NOI,⁸ we specifically seek comment on reassigning certain indirect full time equivalents (FTEs) as direct FTEs based on their time spent primarily working on matters related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors without regard to the bureau or office in which they work. We also seek comment on several additional regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the calculation of television and radio broadcaster regulatory fees, including a new grid for the AM and FM radio stations; (ii) defining the category of operations for on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO) for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary, and how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO spacecraft specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc.; (iii) evaluating how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; and (iv) whether to continue in FY 2023 several of the temporary measures implemented in FYs 2020 through 2022 to assist parties experiencing COVID-19 pandemic-related financial hardship in seeking regulatory fee relief.

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 See 47 U.S.C. § 159 (requiring the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out its activities in the total amounts provided for in the Appropriations Act).

⁵ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Pub. L. No. 117-328, Division E—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act).

⁶ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(a), (b).

⁷ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(a), (b).

⁸ The Commission's NOI was attached to the *FY 2022 Report and Order, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for FY 2022*, MD Docket Nos. 22-223, 22-301, Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry, 2022 WL 4079045 (2022) (*FY 2022 Report and Order*).

B. Legal Basis

3. The proposed action is authorized pursuant to sections 154(i), and (j), 159, and 303(r) of the Communications Act.⁹

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, if adopted.¹⁰ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”¹¹ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.¹² 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.¹³

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.¹⁴ First, while there are industry specific size standards for small businesses that are used in the regulatory flexibility analysis, according to data from the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) Office of Advocacy, in general a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees.¹⁵ These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 32.5 million businesses.¹⁶

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.”¹⁷ The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses a revenue benchmark of \$50,000 or less to delineate its annual electronic filing requirements for small exempt organizations.¹⁸ Nationwide, for tax year 2020, there

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

¹⁰ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

¹¹ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

¹² 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.”

¹³ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹⁴ See 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

¹⁵ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, Frequently Asked Questions, “What is a small business?”, <https://advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Small-Business-FAQ-Revised-December-2021.pdf>. (revised Dec. 2021).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹⁸ The IRS benchmark is similar to the population of less than 50,000 benchmark in 5 U.S.C § 601(5) that is used to define a small governmental jurisdiction. Therefore, the IRS benchmark has been used to estimate the number of small organizations in this small entity description. See Annual Electronic Filing Requirement for Small Exempt Organizations — Form 990-N (e-Postcard), “Who must file,” <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/annual-electronic-filing-requirement-for-small-exempt-organizations-form-990-n-e-postcard>, (last visited May 5, 2023). We note that the IRS data does not provide information on whether a small exempt organization is independently owned and operated or dominant in its field.

were approximately 447,689 small exempt organizations in the U.S. reporting revenues of \$50,000 or less according to the registration and tax data for exempt organizations available from the IRS.¹⁹

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.”²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2017 Census of Governments²¹ indicate that there were 90,075 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States.²² Of this number there were 36,931 general purpose governments (county²³, municipal and town or township²⁴) with populations of less than 50,000 and 12,040 special purpose governments - independent school districts²⁵ with enrollment populations of less than 511 governmental jurisdictions.²⁶

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.²⁷ Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network

¹⁹ See Exempt Organizations Business Master File Extract (EO BMF), <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/exempt-organizations-business-master-file-extract-eo-bmf>, (last visited May 5, 2023). The EO BMF Extract provides information on all registered tax-exempt/non-profit organizations. The data utilized for purposes of this description was extracted from the IRS EO BMF data for businesses for the tax year 2020 with revenue less than or equal to \$50,000 for Region 1-Northeast Area (58,577), Region 2-Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes Areas (175,272), and Region 3-Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast Areas (213,840) that includes the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii. This data does not include information for Puerto Rico.

²⁰ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

²¹ See 13 U.S.C. § 161. The Census of Governments survey is conducted every five (5) years compiling data for years ending with “2” and “7”. See also Census of Governments, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cog/about.html>.

²² See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census of Governments – Organization Table 2. Local Governments by Type and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG02], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. Local governmental jurisdictions are made up of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) and special purpose governments (special districts and independent school districts). See also Table 2. CG1700ORG02 Table Notes Local Governments by Type and State_2017.

²³ See *id.* at tbl. 5. County Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG05], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 2,105 county governments with populations less than 50,000. This category does not include subcounty (municipal and township) governments.

²⁴ See *id.* at tbl. 6. Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG06], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 18,729 municipal and 16,097 town and township governments with populations less than 50,000.

²⁵ See *id.* at tbl. 10. Elementary and Secondary School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG10], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 12,040 independent school districts with enrollment populations less than 50,000. See also tbl. 4. Special-Purpose Local Governments by State Census Years 1942 to 2017 [CG1700ORG04], CG1700ORG04 Table Notes Special Purpose Local Governments by State Census Years 1942 to 2017.

²⁶ This total is derived from the sum of the number of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 (36,931) and the number of special purpose governments - independent school districts with enrollment populations of less than 50,000 (12,040), from the 2017 Census of Governments - Organizations tbls. 5, 6, & 10.

²⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

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.²⁸ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.²⁹ Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.³⁰

9. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.³¹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.³² Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.³³ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 5,183 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services.³⁴ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁵ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

10. *Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include both incumbent and competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers³⁶ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.³⁷ Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.³⁸ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.³⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Fixed Local Service Providers include the following types of providers: Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs) and Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Cable/Coax CLECs, Interconnected VOIP Providers, Non-Interconnected VOIP Providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, Audio Bridge Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers. Local Resellers fall into another U.S. Census Bureau industry group and therefore data for these providers is not included in this industry.

³¹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

³² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>.

³³ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

³⁴ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

³⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

³⁸ Fixed Local Exchange Service Providers include the following types of providers: Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs) and Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Cable/Coax CLECs, Interconnected VOIP Providers, Non-Interconnected VOIP Providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, Audio Bridge Service Providers, Local Resellers, and Other Local Service Providers.

³⁹ *Id.*

that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁴⁰ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁴¹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 5,183 providers that reported they were fixed local exchange service providers.⁴² Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴³ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

11. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁴⁴ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁴⁵ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁴⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁴⁷ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁴⁸ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 1,227 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers.⁴⁹ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 929 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁰ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of incumbent local exchange carriers can be considered small entities.

12. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers.⁵¹

⁴⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFI, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁴¹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁴² Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁴⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311(as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFI, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁴⁸ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁴⁹ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ Competitive Local Exchange Service Providers include the following types of providers: Competitive Access Providers (CAPs) and Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Cable/Coax CLECs, Interconnected VOIP Providers, Non-Interconnected VOIP Providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, Audio Bridge Service Providers, Local Resellers, and Other Local Service Providers.

Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁵² is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁵³ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁵⁴ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁵⁵ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 3,956 providers that reported they were competitive local exchange service providers.⁵⁶ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,808 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁷ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

13. *Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁵⁸ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁵⁹ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁶⁰ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁶¹ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁶² Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 151 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 131 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶³ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of providers in this industry can be considered small entities.

14. *Prepaid Calling Card Providers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications

⁵² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁵³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 01/21/22, NAICS Code 517111).

⁵⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

⁵⁵ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁵⁶ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁵⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

⁶² *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁶³ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

Resellers⁶⁴ is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. 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.⁶⁵ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁶⁶ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁶⁸ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁶⁹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 58 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of payphone services.⁷⁰ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 57 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

15. *Local Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁷² 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.⁷³ Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure.⁷⁴ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁷⁵ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁷⁷ Of that number, 1,375

⁶⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517911 Telecommunications Resellers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517121).

⁶⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>.

⁶⁹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁷⁰ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517911 Telecommunications Resellers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517121).

⁷⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517911,

(continued...)

firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁷⁸ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 293 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of local resale services.⁷⁹ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 289 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁰ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

16. *Toll Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Toll Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers⁸¹ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. 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.⁸² Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁸³ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁴ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁸⁵ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁸⁶ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 518 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of toll services.⁸⁷ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 495 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁸ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

17. *Other Toll Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card

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<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePreview=false>.

⁷⁸ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁷⁹ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁸⁰ *Id.*

⁸¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517911 Telecommunications Resellers," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

⁸⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePreview=false>.

⁸⁶ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁸⁷ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁸⁸ *Id.*

providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁸⁹ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁹⁰ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁹¹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁹² Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁹³ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 115 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of other toll services.⁹⁴ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 113 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁵ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

18. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*. This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves.⁹⁶ Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.⁹⁷ The SBA size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁹⁹ Of that number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.¹⁰⁰ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 797 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of wireless services.¹⁰¹ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 715 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁰² Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers

⁸⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁹⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517112).

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePreview=false>.

⁹³ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁹⁴ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁹⁵ *Id.*

⁹⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517312 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517312&year=2017&details=517312>.

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312.

⁹⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517312, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517312&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePreview=false>.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

¹⁰¹ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

¹⁰² *Id.*

can be considered small entities.

19. *Television Broadcasting.* This industry is comprised of “establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.”¹⁰³ These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.¹⁰⁴ 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 small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹⁰⁵ 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹⁰⁶ Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than \$25,000,000.¹⁰⁷ Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

20. As of December 31, 2022, there were 1375 licensed commercial television stations.¹⁰⁸ Of this total, 1282 stations (or 93.2%) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less in 2021, according to Commission staff review of the BIAKelsey Media Access Pro Online Television Database (MAPro) on January 13, 2023,¹⁰⁹ and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2022, there were 383 licensed NCE television stations, 383 Class A TV stations, 1912 LPTV stations and 3122 TV translator stations.¹¹⁰ The Commission however does not compile, and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these television broadcast stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA’s large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

21. *Radio Stations.* This industry is comprised of “establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.”¹¹¹ Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.¹¹² The SBA small business size standard for this

¹⁰³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “515120 Television Broadcasting,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=515120&year=2017&details=515120>.

¹⁰⁴ *Id.*

¹⁰⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 515120 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 516120).

¹⁰⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 515120, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=515120&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹⁰⁸ *Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 2022*, Public Notice, DA 22-721 (rel. Jan. 11, 2022) (*December 2022 Broadcast Station Totals PN*), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/broadcast-station-totals-december-31-2022>.

¹⁰⁹ BIA Advisory Services, BIAKelsey Media Access Pro Online Television Database, <http://www.biakelsey.com/data-platforms/media-access-pro> (last visited on Jan. 13, 2023).

¹¹⁰ *Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 2022*, Public Notice, DA 22-721 (rel. Jan. 11, 2022) (*December 2022 Broadcast Station Totals PN*), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/broadcast-station-totals-december-31-2022>.

¹¹¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “515112 Radio Stations,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=515112&year=2017&details=515112>.

¹¹² *Id.*

industry classifies firms having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹¹³ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 2,963 firms operated in this industry during that year.¹¹⁴ Of this number, 1,879 firms operated with revenue of less than \$25 million per year.¹¹⁵ Based on this data and the SBA's small business size standard, we estimate a majority of such entities are small entities.

22. The Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2022, there were 4,484 licensed commercial AM radio stations and 6,686 licensed commercial FM radio stations for a combined total of 11,170 commercial radio stations.¹¹⁶ Of this total, 11,168 stations (or 99.98%) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less in 2021, according to Commission staff review of the MAPro on January 13, 2023,¹¹⁷ and therefore, these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2022, there were 4207 licensed NCE FM radio stations, 2015 low power FM stations and 8950 FM translators and boosters.¹¹⁸ The Commission however does not compile, and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these radio stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of radio station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

23. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation)*. The Commission has developed its own small business size standard 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.¹¹⁹ Based on industry data, there are about 420 cable companies in the United States.¹²⁰ Of these, only seven have more than 400,000 subscribers.¹²¹ In addition, under the Commission's rules, a "small system" is a cable system

¹¹³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 515112 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 516110).

¹¹⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 515112, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=515112&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>. We note that the US Census Bureau withheld publication of the number of firms that operated for the entire year.

¹¹⁵ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We note that the U.S. Census Bureau withheld publication of the number of firms that operated with sales/value of shipments/revenue in the individual categories for less than \$100,000, and \$100,000 to \$249,999 to avoid disclosing data for individual companies (see Cell Notes for the sales/value of shipments/revenue in these categories). Therefore, the number of firms with revenue that meet the SBA size standard would be higher than noted herein. We also note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹¹⁶ *Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 2022*, Public Notice, DA 22-721 (rel. Jan. 11, 2022) (*December 2022 Broadcast Station Totals PN*), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/broadcast-station-totals-december-31-2022>.

¹¹⁷ BIA Advisory Services, BIAKelsey Media Access Pro Online Radio Database, <http://www.biakelsey.com/data-platforms/media-access-pro> (last visited January 13, 2023).

¹¹⁸ *Broadcast Station Totals as of December 31, 2022*, Public Notice, DA 22-721 (rel. Jan. 11, 2022) (*December 2022 Broadcast Station Totals PN*), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/broadcast-station-totals-december-31-2022>.

¹¹⁹ 47 CFR § 76.901(e). The Commission determined that this size standard equates approximately to a size standard of \$100 million or less in annual revenues. *Implementation of Sections of the 1992 Cable Act: Rate Regulation*, Sixth Report and Order and Eleventh Order on Reconsideration, 10 FCC Rcd 7393, 7408 (1995).

¹²⁰ S&P Global Market Intelligence, S&P Capital IQ Pro, U.S. MediaCensus, *Operator Subscribers by Geography* (last visited May 26, 2022).

¹²¹ S&P Global Market Intelligence, S&P Capital IQ Pro, *Top Cable MSOs 12/21Q* (last visited May 26, 2022); S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Multichannel Video Subscriptions, Top 10* (April 2022).

servicing 15,000 or fewer subscribers.¹²² Based on industry data, there are about 4139 cable systems (headends) in the United States.¹²³ Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable operators are small.

24. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act contains a size standard for a “small cable system operator”, 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,” as small.¹²⁴ For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable systems operation that serves fewer than 677,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator based on the cable subscriber count established in a 2001 Public Notice.¹²⁵ Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 677,000 subscribers.¹²⁶ Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. We note however, that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million.¹²⁷ 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 the Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry which 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.¹²⁸ Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies.¹²⁹ Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired

¹²² 47 CFR §76.901(c).

¹²³ S&P Global Market Intelligence, S&P Capital IQ Pro, U.S. MediaCensus, *Operator Subscribers by Geography* (last visited May 26, 2022).

¹²⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 543(m)(2); *see also* 47 CFR § 76.901(e).

¹²⁵ *FCC Announces New Subscriber Count for the Definition of Small Cable Operator*, Public Notice, 16 FCC Rcd 2225 (CSB 2001) (*2001 Subscriber Count PN*). In this Public Notice, the Commission determined that there were approximately 67.7 million cable subscribers in the United States at that time using the most reliable source publicly available. *Id.* We recognize that the number of cable subscribers changed since then and that the Commission has recently estimated the number of cable subscribers to traditional and telco cable operators to be approximately 58.1 million. *See Communications Marketplace Report*, GN Docket No. 20-60, 2020 Communications Marketplace Report, 36 FCC Rcd 2945, 3049, para. 156 (2020) (*2020 Communications Marketplace Report*). However, because the Commission has not issued a public notice subsequent to the *2001 Subscriber Count PN*, the Commission still relies on the subscriber count threshold established by the *2001 Subscriber Count PN* for purposes of this rule. *See* 47 CFR § 76.901(e)(1).

¹²⁶ S&P Global Market Intelligence, S&P Capital IQ Pro, *Top Cable MSOs 12/21Q*, <https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/solutions/sp-capital-iq-pro> (last visited May 26, 2022); S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Multichannel Video Subscriptions, Top 10* (April 2022).

¹²⁷ The Commission does receive such information on a case-by-case basis if a cable operator appeals a local franchise authority’s finding that the operator does not qualify as a small cable operator pursuant to § 76.901(e) of the Commission’s rules. *See* 47 CFR § 76.910(b).

¹²⁸ *See* U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹²⁹ *Id.*

telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services.¹³⁰ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.¹³¹

26. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.¹³² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹³³ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.¹³⁴ Based on this data, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small under the SBA small business size standard. According to Commission data however, only two entities provide DBS service - DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network, which require a great deal of capital for operation.¹³⁵ DIRECTV and DISH Network both exceed the SBA size standard for classification as a small business. Therefore, we must conclude based on internally developed Commission data, in general DBS service is provided only by large firms.

27. *Satellite Telecommunications.* This industry comprises firms “primarily engaged in providing telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.”¹³⁶ Satellite telecommunications service providers include satellite and earth station operators. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business with \$35 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹³⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹³⁸ Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than \$25 million.¹³⁹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 71 providers that reported they were engaged in the

¹³⁰ See *id.* Included in this industry are: broadband Internet service providers (e.g., cable, DSL); local telephone carriers (wired); cable television distribution services; long-distance telephone carriers (wired); closed-circuit television (CCTV) services; VoIP service providers, using own operated wired telecommunications infrastructure; direct-to-home satellite system (DTH) services; telecommunications carriers (wired); satellite television distribution systems; and multichannel multipoint distribution services (MMDS).

¹³¹ *Id.*

¹³² See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

¹³³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePreview=false>.

¹³⁴ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

¹³⁵ 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).

¹³⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “517410 Satellite Telecommunications,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517410&year=2017&details=517410>.

¹³⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517410.

¹³⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFirm, NAICS Code 517410, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517410&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFirm&hidePreview=false>.

¹³⁹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

provision of satellite telecommunications services.¹⁴⁰ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that approximately 48 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁴¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, a little more than of these providers can be considered small entities.

28. *All Other Telecommunications.* This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation.¹⁴² 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.¹⁴³ Providers of Internet services (e.g. dial-up ISPs) or voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) services, via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.¹⁴⁴ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of \$35 million or less as small.¹⁴⁵ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 1,079 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.¹⁴⁶ Of those firms, 1,039 had revenue of less than \$25 million.¹⁴⁷ Based on this data, the Commission estimates that the majority of "All Other Telecommunications" firms can be considered small.

29. *RespOrgs.* Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs (also referred to as Toll-Free Number (TFN) providers), 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.¹⁴⁸ Based on information on the website of SOMOS, the entity that maintains a registry of Toll-Free Number providers (SMS/800 TFN Registry) for the more than 42 million Toll-Free numbers in North America, and the TSS Registry, a centralized registry for the use of Toll-Free Numbers in text messaging and multimedia services, there were approximately 446 registered RespOrgs/Toll-Free Number providers in July 2021.¹⁴⁹ RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, however they can include non-carrier entities. Accordingly, the description below for RespOrgs include both Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

30. *Carrier RespOrgs.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small

¹⁴⁰ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

¹⁴¹ *Id.*

¹⁴² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517919 All Other Telecommunications," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517919&year=2017&details=517919>.

¹⁴³ *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517919 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517810).

¹⁴⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 517919, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517919&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹⁴⁸ See 47 CFR § 52.101(b).

¹⁴⁹ See www.somos.com, "Find a Toll-Free Service Provider," <https://www.somos.com/find-toll-free-number?searchType=provider&alpha=true&certified=false&services=&serviceName=&keyword=&page=1>, (last visited May 5, 2023). SOMOS serves as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) for more than 800 million local and wireless telephone numbers and as the Reassigned Number Database Administrator. See also 2020 NANPA Annual Report at 97, https://nationalnanpa.com/reports/2020_NANPA_Annual_Report.pdf.

business size standard for Carrier RespOrgs. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers*,¹⁵⁰ and *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*¹⁵¹ are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁵²

31. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers* are 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.¹⁵³ 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.¹⁵⁴ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁵⁵ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated for the entire year.¹⁵⁶ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.¹⁵⁷ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

32. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)* engage in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.¹⁵⁸ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁵⁹ For this industry, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated for the entire year.¹⁶⁰ Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.¹⁶¹ Based on this data,

¹⁵⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹⁵¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517312 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite),” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517312&year=2017&details=517312>.

¹⁵² The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁵³ See *supra* note 156.

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

¹⁵⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePrevious=false>.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

¹⁵⁸ See *supra* note 157.

¹⁵⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517112).

¹⁶⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517312, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517312&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePrevious=false>.

¹⁶¹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

33. *Non-Carrier RespOrgs.* Neither the Commission, nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard Non-Carrier RespOrgs. *Other Services Related to Advertising*¹⁶² and *Other Management Consulting Services*¹⁶³ are the closest industries with an SBA small business size applicable to Non-Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁶⁴

34. The *Other Services Related to Advertising* industry contains 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).¹⁶⁵ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small that has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less.¹⁶⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 5,650 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁶⁷ Of that number, 3,693 firms operated with revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁶⁸ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

35. The *Other Management Consulting Services* industry contains 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).¹⁶⁹ Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry.¹⁷⁰ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less.¹⁷¹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁷² Of that number, 3,700 firms had

¹⁶² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "541890 Other Services Related to Advertising,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541890&year=2017&details=541890>.

¹⁶³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "541618 Other Management Consulting Services,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541618&year=2017&details=541618>.

¹⁶⁴ The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁶⁵ See *infra* note 168.

¹⁶⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541890.

¹⁶⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 541890, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=541890&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We note that the U.S. Census Bureau withheld publication of the number of firms that operated with sales/value of shipments/revenue in the individual categories for less than \$100,000, and \$100,000 to \$249,999, to avoid disclosing data for individual companies (see Cell Notes for the sales/value of shipments/revenue in these categories). Therefore, the number of firms with revenue that meet the SBA size standard would be higher than noted herein. We further note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹⁶⁹ See *supra* note 163163.

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

¹⁷¹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541618.

¹⁷² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 541618,

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revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁷³ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

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

36. The NPRM does not propose any changes to the Commission’s current information collection, reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements for small entities. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their regulatory fee category and should not require small entities to hire professionals to comply. Small entities that qualify can take advantage of the exemption from payment of regulatory fees allowed under the de minimis threshold. Small entities may also be able to reduce their costs of compliance if the Commission maintains the flexibility options for regulatory fee payors that the Commission made available in FYs 2020 through 2022 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

37. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant, specifically business, alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed 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 such 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 such small entities.”¹⁷⁴

38. *Assessment of Regulatory Fees.* In response to the comments to the NOI, for FY 2023 we propose to employ the same methodology to calculate regulatory fees. However, in addition to looking at the current allocation of direct FTEs within the Commission’s core bureaus (i.e., the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, part of the Wireline Competition Bureau, and part of the International Bureau)¹⁷⁵ as discussed in the NPRM, we also evaluated the work of certain indirect FTEs in

(Continued from previous page)

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=541618&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

¹⁷³ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that the U.S. Census Bureau withheld publication of the number of firms that operated with sales/value of shipments/revenue less than \$100,000, to avoid disclosing data for individual companies (see Cell Notes for the sales/value of shipments/revenue for this category). Therefore, the number of firms with revenue that meet the SBA size standard would be higher than noted herein. We further note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹⁷⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1) – (4).

¹⁷⁵ The phrase “core bureaus” was first adopted in the *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM* where the Commission explained that, under (prior) section 9(b)(1)(A) of the Communications Act, the Commission was instructed to calculate the regulatory fees by determining the FTEs performing the activities enumerated in section 9(a)(1) of the Communications Act within the Private Radio Bureau, Mass Media Bureau, and Common Carrier Bureau, and other offices of the Commission; those bureaus subsequently were renamed as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, and Wireline Competition Bureau, and a new International Bureau had been formed. See *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2012*, MD Docket No. 12-20, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 8460, para. 5 & n.5 (2012) (*FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*). 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.* See also *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC

(continued....)

non-core bureaus and offices¹⁷⁶ to determine if, based on the nature of their work spent primarily on regulation and oversight of the industry in a fee category, such indirect FTEs could be considered as direct FTEs in a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes. Based on the results of our evaluation, we propose that certain indirect FTEs could be reassigned as direct FTEs and incorporate these into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2023 which could reduce regulatory fee obligations for some small and other regulatory payees.

39. More specifically, the proposed reassignment of certain indirect FTEs to direct FTEs would result in changes in the percentages of direct FTEs in the core bureaus and a decrease in the regulatory fee assessment amounts and could therefore decrease the regulatory assessment payable by small entities. Using the methodology that does not include the indirect FTE reassignments would result in an increase in the FY 2023 regulatory assessment amounts from FY 2022 for three of the four core bureaus. However, when the indirect FTE reassignments are included in the assessment methodology, half of the core bureaus' FY 2023 regulatory assessment amounts decrease from FY 2022. Our evaluation of the indirect FTE reassignments considered treating the FTEs that were moved to OEA from core bureaus as direct FTEs¹⁷⁷ and determined that some work done by OEA FTEs is work that primarily furthers the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments. Conducting similar analyses of work for all non-core bureaus resulted in the number and indirect FTE percentages we have incorporated in our proposed methodology and regulatory fees for FY 2023.

40. While the Commission's proposed methodology considered assessment calculations with and without indirect FTE reassignments, there could be other alternatives that help minimize the economic impact of the regulatory fees for small entities. Therefore, the NPRM invites alternative proposals or comments suggesting changes to our proposed methodology and regulatory fees for FY 2023. Alternative proposals or modification requests should contain a thorough analysis showing a sufficient basis for making the change, provide alternative options for the Commission to meet its statutory obligation to collect the full amount of the appropriation by the end of the fiscal year, and indicate how any proposed alternative options are fair, administrable, and sustainable.

41. *Broadcast Regulatory Fees.* In the NPRM, we propose to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour which will reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. The population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others. However, we believe the population-based metric better conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people. The Commission recognizes that many small independent radio broadcasters face hardships due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other issues, such as competition from satellite radio and music streaming services. The ability of these independent stations to stay in business and serve their communities is an important public interest consideration.¹⁷⁸ Therefore, in the NPRM, we

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Rcd 8189, 8193-94, paras. 9-10 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*) (continuing to define the "core" bureaus as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, the Wireline Competition Bureau, and the International Bureau).

¹⁷⁶ The Enforcement Bureau, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Chairwoman's and Commissioners' offices, Office of the Managing Director, Office of General Counsel, Office of the Inspector General, Office of Communications Business Opportunities, Office of Engineering and Technology, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Workplace Diversity, Office of Media Relations, Office of Economics and Analytics, and Office of Administrative Law Judges, along with some FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau and the International Bureau that the Commission has previously classified as indirect for regulatory fee purposes.

¹⁷⁷ NAB NOI Comments at 10-11 (MD Docket No. 22-301).

¹⁷⁸ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2016*, Report and Order, 31 FCC Rcd 10339, 10351, para. 33 (2016) (*FY 2016 Report and Order*).

propose splitting the lowest population tier into two separate tiers which should reduce the economic impact for small regulators. In addition, small licensees experiencing financial hardship will continue to have access to fee relief, such as waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of their regulatory fees and may be exempt from paying a regulatory fee if the assessed fee is below the de minimus threshold that the Commission has established.

42. *Space Station Regulatory Fees.* In Appendices B and C of the NPRM, we include the proposed fees for NGSO space stations¹⁷⁹ calculated by assessing the fees small satellites will pay in FY 2023, reducing that amount from the overall NGSO space stations fee category, and allocating the remaining NGSO space station fees 20/80 using two fee subcategories: “less complex” NGSO space stations and “other” NGSO space stations.¹⁸⁰ For small satellites and small spacecraft (together, small satellites) within the NGSO fee category, we determine that FTEs spend approximately twenty time more time on regulating one non-small NGSO space station than the FTE time spent regulating one small satellite licensee.

43. Consistent with FY 2022, in the NPRM, we propose to continue using the methodology for calculating regulatory fees for small satellites within the NGSO fee category based on 1/20th (5%) of the average of the non-small satellite NGSO space station regulatory fee rates from the current fiscal year on a per license basis.¹⁸¹ This proposal will minimize the economic impact of the regulatory fees for small satellites. The methodology reflects the significant difference of FTE time attributable to work on small satellite matters, and more equitably apportions the regulatory fees among small and non-small satellite NGSO space stations within the NGSO fee category. The methodology also accommodates fluctuations in the number of NGSO space station fee payors and continues to provide a middle ground and an opportunity to gain more experience in regulating small satellites.

44. *Continuing Flexibility in FY 2023 for Regulatory Fee Payors.* In FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Commission implemented temporary measures to assist regulatees experiencing financial hardship related to the COVID-19 pandemic in seeking waiver, reduction, deferral and installment payment of their regulatory fees.¹⁸² In the NPRM, we consider and seek comment on whether certain of these measures should be continued in FY 2023, and if so, why. Specifically, we consider and seek comment on whether the Commission should continue (i) to offer a reduced interest and waive the down payment for installment payment of FY 2023 regulatory fees; (ii) its partial waiver of the red light rule to permit delinquent debtors to seek fee relief, conditioned on the debtor’s satisfactory resolution of its delinquent debt; and/or (iii) its partial waiver of section 1.1166 of the Commission’s regulations to permit regulatees seeking to waive, reduce and/or defer their regulatory fees to submit financial documentation after a request is filed.

45. *Providing Installment Payment Relief to Small Regulatory Fee Payors.* The NPRM also considers a regulator fee payment alternative suggested by broadcaster groups to reduce the economic impact of regulatory fee payments for small and other entities. Specifically, the broadcaster groups request that the Commission allow regulatees to prepay their annual regulatory fees in increments, before

¹⁷⁹ Space stations are divided into two main categories: (1) geostationary orbit (GSO) space stations and (2) non-geostationary orbit (NGSO) systems.

¹⁸⁰ Appendix B. The 80% of space station regulatory fees to GSOs and 20% of the space station regulatory fees to NGSOs allocation ensure that regulatory fees more closely reflected the FTE oversight and regulation for each space station category.

¹⁸¹ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL 4079045, para 43.

¹⁸² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 1731, 1760-1761, paras. 80-84 (2020) (*FY 2020 Report and Order*); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 12990, 13024-25, paras. 69-71 (2021) (*FY 2021 Report and Order*); *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 2022 WL 4079045, para. 105.

the annual regulatory fee payment deadline.¹⁸³ The broadcasters state that this measure would assist broadcasters in meeting their annual regulatory fee obligation.¹⁸⁴ We seek comment on the broadcasters' proposal and answers to the questions we raise in the NPRM regarding implementation and operation of such a program, including the costs and benefits of such a program.

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

46. None.

¹⁸³ Letter from Lauren Lynch Flick, Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 22-301 (Dec. 12, 2022).

¹⁸⁴ *Id.* The broadcasters also suggest that establishing the fee amounts earlier in the annual regulatory fee process would help broadcasters to better budget for payment of the fees.

APPENDIX J

Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the RFA,¹ an IRFA was included in the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking released in June 2022 (FY2022 NPRM).² The Commission also prepared IRFAs in the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking released in May 2021 (2021 NPRM), and the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking released in May 2020 (FY 2020 NPRM).³ The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the above proceedings, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA.

2. To reflect actions taken in the Report and Order, this Supplemental FRFA supplements the FRFAs in the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022*, Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry (FY 2022 Report and Order), the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FY 2021 Report and Order), and the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FY 2020 Report and Order).⁴ This Supplemental RFRA conforms to the RFA.⁵

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

3. In the Report and Order, we codify several of the temporary measures the Commission implemented in FY 2020 and continued in FYs 2021 and 2022 to provide relief to regulatees experiencing financial hardship related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commission received many more requests for waiver, reduction, deferral and installment payment relief in FYs 2020, 2021 and 2022 than it had received in previous years. As in other years, many of the requests were submitted by regulatees without the assistance of counsel. In the absence of the temporary measures the Report and Order codifies, the Commission's procedure for processing paper filings involves a number of intake steps before the pleadings reach the Office of Managing Director for consideration. Electronic submission of consolidated pleadings to a single, dedicated email address managed by the Office of Managing Director greatly simplifies the intake process, ensuring more rapid disposition of requests, reducing the likelihood of procedural errors made by regulatees that result in dismissal of their requests, and easing the Commission's administrative burden in processing the requests.

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 2021*, *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022*, MD Docket Nos. 21-190, 22-223, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 22-39, 2022 WL 2045858, Appendix I (June 2, 2022) (FY 2022 NPRM).

³ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 20-64, 2021 WL 1835889, Appendix I (May 4, 2021) (FY 2021 NPRM); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, Appendix J (May 13, 2020) (FY 2020 NPRM).

⁴ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 1731, Appendix I (2020) (FY 2020 Report and Order); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 12990, Appendix J (2021) (FY 2021 Report and Order); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for FY 2022*, MD Docket Nos. 22-223, 22-301, Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry, FCC 22-68, 2022 WL 4079045, Appendix I (2022) (FY 2022 Report and Order).

⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 604.

4. We specifically codify changes to sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 of the Commission's rules⁶ to allow: (i) parties seeking multiple forms of regulatory fee relief, i.e., waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of their regulatory fees, to file a single pleading in which all requested relief is included, and to submit their requests electronically to a dedicated Commission email address, and (ii) parties seeking only installment payment relief to pay debt owed to the Commission, including regulatory fee debt, to submit such requests in writing, transmitted electronically to a dedicated Commission email address.⁷ Codification of these temporary measures will permanently simplify and streamline the process for filing waiver, deferral, reduction and installment payment requests for regulatory fees. We therefore amend sections 1.1166 and 1.1914⁸ of the Commission's rules to provide procedural flexibility for filing these types of request and to ease the Commission's administrative burden in processing these requests.

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

5. None.

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

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

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

7. 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 rules adopted herein.⁹ The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction."¹⁰ In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small-business concern" under the Small Business Act.¹¹ 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.¹²

8. As noted above, regulatory flexibility analyses were incorporated in the FY 2022 NPRM¹³, the FY 2022 Report and Order,¹⁴ the FY 2021 NPRM,¹⁵ the FY 2021 Report and Order,¹⁶ the FY

⁶ 47 CFR §§ 1.1166 and 1.1914

⁷ Section 1.1914 of the Commission's rules governing installment payment of debt owed to the Commission, including regulatory fees, does not address how installment payment requests are to be made. 47 CFR § 1.1914. Parties seeking installment payment relief for debt owed to the Commission, including regulatory fee debt, typically filed paper requests addressed to the Office of Secretary or filed by email directly to an OMD staff member.

⁸ 47 CFR §§ 1.1166 and 1.1914.

⁹ See 5 U.S.C. § 604(a)(4).

¹⁰ See *id.* § 601(6).

¹¹ See *id.* § 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."

¹² See 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹³ *FY 2022 NPRM*, Appendix I.

¹⁴ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, Appendix I.

2020 NPRM¹⁷ and the FY 2020 Report and Order.¹⁸ In these regulatory flexibility analyses, the Commission described in detail the small entities that might be significantly affected. Accordingly, in this Supplemental FRFA, we incorporate by reference the descriptions and estimates of the number of small entities from the regulatory flexibility analyses associated with the temporary measures adopted in those related proceedings that we now codify in the Report and Order.

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

9. The Report and Order does not adopt any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory fee assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their regulatory fee category and should not require small entities to hire professionals to comply. In the Report and Order, the Commission codifies streamlined processes for filing regulatory fee relief requests previously implemented on a temporary basis in FYs 2020, 2021 and 2022, to simplify the process for seeking regulatory fee relief. Small entities can reduce their compliance burdens by availing themselves of these options. Qualifying small entities may also be exempt from payment of regulatory fees under the de minimis threshold established by the Commission. Steps Taken to Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

10. The RFA requires an agency to provide, “a description of the steps the agency has taken to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities...including a statement of the factual, policy, and legal reasons for selecting the alternative adopted in the final rule and why each one of the other significant alternatives to the rule considered by the agency which affect the impact on small entities was rejected.”¹⁹

11. The rule changes codified in the Report and Order streamlining and simplifying the process by which regulatory fee payors may seek regulatory fee relief should significantly reduce the administrative burden small entities experienced with the Commission’s prior filing requirements for regulatory fee relief requests. Electronic submission of consolidated pleadings to a single, dedicated email address managed by the Commission’s Office of Managing Director greatly simplifies the intake process, minimizing filing errors that might otherwise result in dismissal of the relief requests, and ensuring more rapid disposition of requests for relief. Therefore, rather than continuing to allow such submissions on a temporary basis, the Commission determined that the better course of action was to amend the Commission’s rules to permanently require electronic submission of requests for relief.

F. Report to Congress

12. The Commission will send a copy of the Report and Order and NPRM, including this Supplemental FRFA, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act.²⁰ In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the Report and Order and NPRM, including this Supplemental FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the Report and Order and NPRM, and Supplemental FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the *Federal Register*.²¹

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¹⁵ *FY 2021 NPRM*, Appendix I.

¹⁶ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, Appendix J.

¹⁷ *FY 2020 NPRM*, Appendix J.

¹⁸ *FY 2020 Report and Order*, Appendix I.

¹⁹ 5 U.S.C. §604(a)(6).

²⁰ See 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

²¹ See *id.*

APPENDIX K**Final Rules**

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

PART 1 – PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

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

Authority: [TO BE INSERTED PRIOR TO FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION]

1. Amend section 1.1166 to read as follows:

§ 1.1166 Waivers, reductions, deferrals, and installment payment of regulatory fees.

The fees established by §§ 1.1152 through 1.1156 and associated interest charges and penalties may be waived, reduced or deferred in specific instances, on a case-by-case basis, where good cause is shown and where waiver, reduction or deferral of such fees, interest charges and penalties would promote the public interest. Requests to pay the fees established by §§ 1.1152 through 1.1156 and associated interest charges and penalties in installments may be granted in accordance with § 1.1914. Requests for waiver, reduction, deferral or installment payment of regulatory fees, interest charges or penalties for entire categories of payors will not be considered.

- (a) Requests for waiver, reduction, deferral or installment payment of regulatory fees shall be filed electronically, by submission to the following email address: regfeerelief@fcc.gov. All requests for waiver, reduction and deferral shall be acted upon by the Managing Director. All such requests made pursuant to §§ 1.1166 and 1.1914 may be combined in a single pleading.
- (b) Deferrals of fees, interest, or penalties, if granted, will be for a designated period of time not to exceed six months from the date of the filing of the deferral request.
- (c) Petitions for waiver of a regulatory fee, interest, or penalties must be accompanied by the required fee, interest, or penalties and FCC Form 159. Submitted fees, interest, or penalties will be returned if a waiver is granted. Waiver requests that do not include the required fees, interest, or penalties or forms will be dismissed unless a request to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship, is included in the filing.
- (d) Petitions for reduction of a fee, interest, or penalty must be accompanied by the full fee, interest, or penalty payment and FCC Form 159. Petitions for reduction that do not include the required fees, interest, or penalties or forms will be dismissed unless a request to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship, is included in the filing.
- (e) Petitions for waiver of a fee, interest, or penalty based on financial hardship, including bankruptcy, will not be granted, even if otherwise consistent with Commission policy, to the extent that the total regulatory and application fees, interest, or penalties for which waiver is sought exceeds \$500,000 in any fiscal year, including regulatory fees due in any fiscal year, but paid prior to the due date. In computing this amount, the amounts owed by an entity and its subsidiaries and other affiliated entities will be aggregated. In cases where the claim of financial hardship is not based on bankruptcy, waiver, partial waiver, or deferral of fees, interest, or penalties above the \$500,000 cap may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

2. Amend section 1.1914 to read as follows:

§ 1.1914 Collection in installments.

- (a) Subject to the Commission's rules pertaining to the installment loan program (see, e.g., 47 CFR § 1.2110(g)), subpart Q or other agreements among the parties, the terms of which will control, whenever feasible, the Commission shall collect the total amount of a debt in one lump sum. If a debtor is financially unable to pay a debt in one lump sum, the Commission, in its sole discretion, may accept payment in regular installments. Requests for installment payment of debt owed to the Commission, other than for installment payment of regulatory fees, shall be filed electronically, by submission to the following email address: regfeerelief@fcc.gov. Requests for installment payment of regulatory fees shall be made in accordance with § 1.1166(a). The Commission will obtain financial statements from debtors who represent that they are unable to pay their debt to the Commission in one lump sum and which are able to verify independently such representations (see 31 CFR 902.2(g)). The Commission will require and obtain a legally enforceable written agreement from the debtor that specifies all of the terms of the arrangement, including, as appropriate, sureties and other indicia of creditworthiness (see Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, 2 U.S.C. 661, et seq., OMB Circular A-129), and that contains a provision accelerating the debt in the event of default.
- (b) The size and frequency of installment payments should bear a reasonable relation to the size of the debt and the debtor's ability to pay. If possible, the installment payments will be sufficient in size and frequency to liquidate the debt in three years or less.
- (c) Security for deferred payments will be obtained in appropriate cases. The Commission may accept installment payments notwithstanding the refusal of the debtor to execute a written agreement or to give security, at the Commission's option.
- (d) The Commission may deny the extension of credit to any debtor who fails to provide the records requested or fails to show an ability to pay the debt.