Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2026	)	MD Docket No. 26-94
	)	
	)	

REPORT AND ORDER

Adopted: August 26, 2026 **Released: August 27, 2026**

By the Commission:

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Heading Paragraph #

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Today, pursuant to our statutory obligation in section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (Act or Communications Act)[1] and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026, we adopt a regulatory fee schedule for fiscal year (FY) 2026 to assess and collect $416,112,000, which is an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission's FY 2026 salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation.[2] By statute, the Commission must collect these regulatory fees by the end of September.[3]

2. In April, the Commission proposed a regulatory fee schedule for FY 2026.[4] Consistent with the Commission's longstanding regulatory fee methodology and the record gathered, we adopt most of the proposals in the *FY 2026 NPRM* to increase the number of full time equivalents (FTEs)[5] allocated directly to the core licensing bureaus for FY 2026. In particular, we adopt the proposals to reallocate 61 FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to the Commission's core licensing bureaus because the work of those FTEs is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the burden of that work should be considered in applying our regulatory fee methodology. But, after careful review, we decline to adopt the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposal to subtract two FTEs from the Media Bureau's direct allocation and also conclude it is appropriate to reallocate one additional FTE from the Office of General Counsel as direct to the Media Bureau. We will, however, continue to treat all FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology, Enforcement Bureau, and Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau as indirect. We also adopt the Commission's proposal for the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees, as adjusted, and where appropriate, adjust our appendices in response to company- and industry-specific facts put forward by certain commenters. We implement these determinations and adopt a schedule of regulatory fees, as set forth in Appendices A and B.

3. Finally, we decline to adopt any of the commenters' various proposals to depart from our well-established assessment methodology to lessen fees for regulatees in certain industry sectors, which would unfairly shift the burden of regulatory fees to other fee payors, or to implement new fee categories that were largely considered and rejected by the Commission as recently as last year, particularly since commenters have provided no basis to change the Commission's prior determinations. Nor do we alter the data source used for assessing regulatory fees on Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers, and we also decline to change the de minimis threshold of $1,000.

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[1] 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).

[2] *Title V — Independent Agencies, Federal Communications Commission, Salaries and Expenses Division of Division E — Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026, of H.R. 7148 - Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026*, Pub. L. No. 119-75 (Feb. 3, 2026) (FY 2026 Consolidated Appropriations Act).

[3] 47 U.S.C. § 159.

[4] *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2026*, MD Docket No. 26-94, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-25 (rel. Apr. 28, 2026) (*FY 2026 NPRM*). Appendix I contains a list of commenters that addressed the *FY 2026 NPRM*.

[5] 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 work week 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 2025). See section 85.5(c) for a detailed explanation of how FTEs are calculated. Thus, in this proceeding, if we state 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 Report and Order, when we discuss FTEs and any change in allocation, it is solely for regulatory fee purposes and does not reflect the change of personnel in the various organizational work units.

II. BACKGROUND

4. Pursuant to Section 9 of the Act and the Commission's FY 2026 S&E appropriation, we are required to collect $416,112,000, in regulatory fees.[6] Regulatory fees cover the Commission's non-auctions direct,[7] indirect,[8] and support[9] costs.[10] Since regulatory fees must recover the total amount of the Commission's S&E appropriation for the fiscal year, they also must cover the costs incurred in oversight and regulation of: (1) entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees;[11] (2) entities whose total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold;[12] and (3) entities whose regulatory fees are waived.[13] The Commission has no discretion regarding the amount of fees to be collected in any given fiscal year.

[6] FY 2026 started on October 1, 2025, and ends on September 30, 2026. 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. FY 2026 Consolidated Appropriations Act (appropriating "[f]or necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, … $416,112,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That $416,112,000, of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses and shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2026 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2026 appropriation estimated at $0").

[7] Direct costs are those such as salaries and expenses. *See, e.g.*, *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees; Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket Nos. 24-85 and 24-86, Second Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd 10140, 10143-44, para. 5 (2024) (*FY 2024 Second Report and Order*).

[8] Indirect costs are those such as overhead functions as well as those covering statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular fee payor but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole. *Id*.

[9] Support costs include those such as rent, utilities, and equipment. *Id.*

[10] *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*).

[11] Entities that are exempt from paying regulatory fees include governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(1); 47 CFR § 1.1162. The Commission has previously observed that it is consistent with the Act to include those costs that are attributable to the fee paying and exempt regulatees in the revenue requirement because all of the regulatees in that fee category, whether they pay regulatory fees or not, benefit from the oversight and regulation of that bureau. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8196-97, para. 19 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*).

[12] 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2). Section 9(e)(2) of the Act provides: "If, in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party, the Commission may exempt such party from paying such fee." *Id*. The Commission set the annual de minimis threshold to $1,000 in 2017. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, MD Docket No. 17-134, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7057, 7073, para. 40 (2017) (*FY 2017 Report and Order*). In the *FY 2022 Report and Order*, the Commission reviewed the de minimis threshold, calculated the average cost of collecting regulatory fees, and determined that the average cost of collection has not increased above the previously established $1,000 de minimis threshold. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022, Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, MD Docket Nos. 22-223 and 22-301, Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry, 37 FCC Rcd 10845, 10876-78, paras. 61-65 (2022) (*FY 2022 Report and Order*).

[13] 47 U.S.C. § 159(d); 47 CFR § 1.1166. We take into consideration the relatively small number of waivers, exemptions, and non-payors in our calculations each year so that we can recover the full amount of our S&E appropriation.

5. Congress has prescribed a method for the Commission to collect the full S&E appropriation by keying our regulatory fee assessment to our FTE burden.[14] The 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."[15] Thus, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category by the relevant core bureaus[16] (i.e., the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, most of the Wireline Competition Bureau,[17] part of the Office of International Affairs, and most of the Space Bureau[18]).

[14] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

[15] *Id*.

[16] The phrase "core bureaus" was first used in 2012 by the Commission to explain that, under (prior) section 9(b)(1)(A) of the Communications Act, the Commission was instructed to calculate 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, Common Carrier Bureau, and other offices of the Commission. *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, MD Docket Nos. 12-201 and 08-65, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 8458, 8460, para. 5 & n.5 (2012) (*FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*). While the functions of oversight and regulation remain the same, the names of the core bureaus have changed with time.

[17] Since 2017, the Commission concluded that allocating the work of FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau devoted to non-high-cost Universal Service Fund programs as indirect is consistent with how FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers and the American public are treated elsewhere in the Commission. *See FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7061-64, paras. 10-15; *see also Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023, Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, MD Docket Nos. 23-159 and 23-301, Report and Order, 38 FCC Rcd 8071, 8090, para. 50 (2023) (*FY 2023 Report and Order*). Moreover, in the non-high-cost universal service fund programs, the E-Rate, Lifeline, and Rural Health Care programs tie funding eligibility based on the beneficiary, i.e., a school, a library, a low-income individual or family, or a rural healthcare provider and not to Commission regulatory fee payors. *See id.* at 8090, para. 50. Thus, the burden of FTE time devoted to non-high-cost Universal Service Fund programs is properly categorized as indirect. *See id.* at 8092, para. 55. In 2022, the Commission further determined to exclude broadcasters from the fee burden associated with these indirect FTEs because broadcasters do not directly participate in the universal service programs. *Id.* at 8090-92, paras. 50-55 (explaining that beginning in the *FY 2022 Report and Order*, "Media Services" licensees were excluded from recovery of the funds associated with the indirect FTEs who work on non-high-cost Universal Service Fund issues). In its annual analysis of FTE time, after deducting the burden of this indirect FTE work from the calculation of the direct FTEs allocated to the Wireline Competition Bureau, staff apportions these FTEs as indirect among all fee payors except broadcasters. *Id*. at 8091, para. 51.

[18] In the *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, the Commission analyzed the reorganization of the International Bureau into the new Space Bureau and the new Office of International Affairs (OIA) to determine whether any of their FTEs should be attributed directly to a particular category of regulatory fee payor. *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd 10154-65, paras. 19-45. Historically, all but 28 of the FTEs of the International Bureau were considered indirect. *See, e.g.*, *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, MD Docket Nos. 13-140, 12-201, and 08-65, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12355-56, para. 14 (2013) (*FY 2013 Report and Order*). In 2024, the Commission concluded that given the nature of their work, 48 of the 54 FTEs in the Space Bureau should be categorized as direct and six as indirect. *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10154, para. 20. The Commission further explained that, as was the case prior to reorganization, most of the work of OIA, including the work of the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division, does not benefit a specific fee payor, but rather the government as whole, and is therefore appropriately categorized as indirect. *Id.* at 10164, para. 43. However, the Commission continued to categorize as direct the FTE work of OIA concerning international bearer circuit issues, including the services provided over submarine cables, determining that there were eight FTEs within OIA whose work was direct on that basis. *Id.* at 10165, para. 45. In 2025, before reallocations, 49 FTEs in the Space Bureau were categorized as direct, as well as eight FTEs within OIA. *See Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025*, MD Docket No. 25-190, Report and Order, 40 FCC Rcd 7557, 7570, para. 35 (2025) (*FY 2025 Report and Order*).

6. The total amount of the offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year. Therefore, the regulatory fees due from fee payors also typically change as a mathematical consequence of the total amount that needs to be collected, the number of FTEs, and the projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category.[19] Insofar as the Communication Act's explicit language requires that fees must reflect FTEs, the Commission has consistently concluded that FTE counts are the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations,[20] and our regulatory fees are based on the direct FTEs in core bureaus.[21] Thus, when considering changes, additions, or deletions to the regulatory fee schedule, we focus on the direct FTE cost burden related to the regulatory fee category at issue within each of the core licensing bureaus.[22]

7. FTEs are not assigned 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."[23] We apportion regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payors' benefits.[24] Any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatory fee payors necessitates an increase in fees paid by other categories of regulatory fee payors, which means the collection of the Commission's regulatory fees is a zero-sum exercise.[25]

8. The Commission allocates FTEs according to the nature of the work performed by its different organizational units. If FTE work directly relates to the oversight and regulation of a regulatory

[19] 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 increase, the amount due per unit may decrease, depending on other factors. 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) of the Communications Act. 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).

[20] *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8193, para. 8 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*).

[21] *Id.* at 8192-93, paras. 7-9. 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 regulatory fee category, and the allocation of fees within a regulatory fee category based on the unit measure adopted.

[22] *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).

[23] *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry, 37 FCC Rcd 10845, 10847, para. 3 & n. 18 (2022) (*FY 2022 Report and Order*) (citing *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007*, MD Docket No. 07-81, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 22 FCC Rcd 15712, 15719, para. 19 (2007) ("Section 9 is clear, however, that regulatory fee assessments are based on the burden imposed on the Commission, not benefits realized by regulatees.")).

[24] *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 9.

[25] *Id*. at 8195, para. 16.

fee category in one of the five core licensing bureaus then it is considered to be direct.[26] Work that cannot be allocated to one of those regulatory fee categories is counted as indirect FTE time.[27]

9. Indirect FTE time covers a wide range of issues that include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one specific category of regulatory fee payors.[28] Many Commission attorneys, economists, engineers, analysts, and other staff perform work during a single fiscal year, which generally benefits the telecommunications industry and the public as opposed to matters that are specific to any regulatory fee category.[29] The Commission has categorized FTE work conducted in the Enforcement, Consumer and Governmental Affairs, and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureaus along with some of the work in the Wireline Competition Bureau,[30] the Space Bureau, and the Office of International Affairs[31] as well as the work of those in the Office of the Chair and the Commissioners' Offices and in the Offices of the Managing Director, General Counsel, Inspector General, Communications Business Opportunities, Engineering and Technology, Legislative Affairs, Workplace Diversity, Media Relations, Economics and Analytics, and Administrative Law Judges as indirect for regulatory fee purposes.[32]

10. The Commission assesses the allocation of FTEs to regulatory fee payors by first determining the number of direct non-auctions FTEs in each of the Commission's core bureaus.[33] Following this framework, early in each fiscal year, the Human Resources Management office identifies FTEs at the core bureau level. We then validate that data through consultation with the bureaus and offices to determine the number of direct FTEs allocated to each of the five core bureaus. Those numbers

[26] *Id*. 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.'") (internal citation omitted); *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).

[27] *See, e.g.*, *FY 2025 Report and Order,* 40 FCC Rcd at 7567, para. 25*; see also FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8076, para. 7.

[28] *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, MD Docket No. 15-121, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd 10268, 10275-76, paras. 16-17 (2015) (*FY 2015 Report and Order*).

[29] *See FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13001, para. 22.

[30] *See supra* note 17.

[31] The Commission reallocated all the authorities and functions of the (former) International Bureau to the new Space Bureau and a new Office of International Affairs (OIA). The Commission previously reallocated some of the FTEs in the former International Bureau and the Wireline Competition Bureau from direct to indirect for regulatory fee purposes due to the nature of their work assignments. *See, e.g.*, *FY 2017 Report and Order* , 32 FCC Rcd at 7061-64, paras. 10-15; *see also Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Rees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4991, para. 33 (2020) (*FY 2020 NPRM*), *aff'd*, *Telesat Canada, et al. v. FCC*, 999 F.3d 707 (D.C. Cir. 2021) (*Telesat*).

[32] *See, e.g.*, *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 12994, para. 8; *see also FY 2025 Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7560, para. 6.

[33] *See FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, paras. 8-9; *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 12991-92, para. 3. Other factors the Commission takes into consideration include the annual S&E appropriation and the projected unit estimates.

are then used to calculate the corresponding percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected for a given fiscal year from the fee payors of each core bureau.[34]

11. This means fees are 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 are 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."[35] Specifically, we allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau.[36] Those proportions are then subdivided and apportioned within each core bureau into fee categories among those served based on the time spent on each fee category.[37] Finally, within each regulatory fee category, the amount to be collected is divided by a unit count that allocates the regulatory fee payor's proportionate share based on an objective measure.

12. 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

[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 in the Commission.

[35] *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8195, para. 14.

[36] As a general matter, there is no additional calculation to attribute indirect costs. Instead, the proportional allocation of the whole S&E appropriation based on the number of direct FTEs effectively attributes all indirect costs among the core bureaus so that the Commission can recover its entire appropriation each year.

[37] Notably, 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 v. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm'n*, 601 F.2d 223, 232 (5th Cir. 1979); *National Cable Television Ass'n v. FCC*, 554 F.2d 1094, 1105 (D.C. Cir. 1976). *See also FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10159, para. 31. To the extent that changes in FTE direct or indirect allocations impact the Commission's determinations of regulatory fee calculations with reasonable certainty for the fiscal year, it will explain its actions in a Report and Order with respect to any organizational or FTE reallocations. For example, the Commission reassigned staff to the Office of Economics and Analytics, 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). 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 as reflected in the regulatory fee proceeding that year. *See Transfer of EEO Audit and Enforcement Responsibilities to Enforcement Bureau*, Public Notice, 34 FCC Rcd 1370 (EB 2019); *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8194, para. 11. The organizational changes in the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs became effective in the second half of FY 2023 on April 13, 2023, with the increase in direct FTEs in the Space Bureau first reflected in the FY 2024 regulatory fees for space and earth stations. *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10142-43, 10151-52, paras. 2, 16 (implementing for regulatory fee purposes the reallocation of FTEs from the former International Bureau to the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs, effective for FY 2024).

regulatory fees.[38] Thus, the Commission's methodology excludes all spectrum auction-related FTEs and their overhead from the regulatory fee calculations.[39]

13. In order to collect regulatory fees in the amount required by our annual S&E appropriation, the Commission conducts a rulemaking proceeding each year to consider any necessary increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees and to reflect any adjustments needed to the prior year's fees schedule.[40] As necessary, the Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule "if it determines that changes are necessary for the 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."[41] Pursuant to the Act, the Commission must notify Congress immediately upon adoption of any adjustment.[42] The Act also requires the Commission to notify Congress at least 90 days prior to making effective any amendments to the regulatory fee schedule.[43]

14. The Commission considers the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in an existing regulatory fee category only when it develops a sufficient basis for making the change, ensuring that our assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable.[44] The Commission will adopt new regulatory fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when

[38] 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 2026 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Sec. 504, at 77-78 ("That, notwithstanding 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(B), proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed $132,681,000 for fiscal year 2026"). We are referring to spectrum auctions FTEs when we use the terms "auctions FTEs" and "non-auctions FTEs."

[39] *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3276-77, para. 10. To the extent that FTEs within the core bureaus spend a portion of their time on auctions issues and a portion of their time on other issues, their time is split and only the non-auctions portion of their time is reflected in the relevant core bureau's direct FTE count. *See FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 12999-13000, para. 20.

[40] 47 U.S.C. § 159(c). For example, if the number of units within a regulatory fee category increase, 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. Such changes are rarely the subject of dispute and are usually addressed in the more ministerial changes to the fee schedule.

[41] *Id*. § 159(d).

[42] *Id*. § 159A(b)(1).

[43] *Id*. § 159A(b)(2).

[44] Since 2012, the Commission has had the overarching goals that its regulatory fees be "fair, administrable, and sustainable." *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 8458, 8464-65, paras. 14-16 (2012) (first proposing the goals and providing explanations for the meaning of "fairness," "administrability," and "sustainability"); *see also 2020 Application Fee Report and Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 15089-90, 15091-92, paras. 1, 6 & n.11. 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. Application of our overarching program goals must comport with the language of the statute, and in adopting our fee schedule, we are 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). While IOAA no longer applies to the Commission, we remain cognizant of broader legal issues raised by user fee and/or regulatory fee precedent. *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).

there is a sufficient basis for doing so based on the record, and under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent.[45]

III. DISCUSSION

15. We received 12 comments and four reply comments in response to the Commission's *FY 2026 NPRM*.[46] As generally supported by the record, and as explained below, we adopt the Commission's proposals in the *FY 2026 NPRM* to reallocate 61 FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to the Commission's core licensing bureaus. We base these reallocations on our determination with reasonable certainty for the fiscal year 2026 that the work of those FTEs is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the burden of that work should be considered in applying our regulatory fee methodology.[47] After further review, and based on those same determinations, we also decline to adopt the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposal to reallocate two direct FTEs from Media Bureau as indirect and conclude it is appropriate to reallocate one additional FTE from the Office of General Counsel as direct to the Media Bureau.

16. Additionally, we adopt our proposal to continue to calculate television broadcaster regulatory fees using the Commission's methodology of population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fees. Furthermore, we will continue using Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) assigned number data as the basis for assessing regulatory fees on Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers. We also adjust our appendices in response to company- and industry-specific facts put forward by certain commenters. Finally, we will continue to utilize a $1,000 de minimis threshold because we conclude our average cost of collections does not exceed that amount.

17. Consistent with the Commission's past practice, however, we decline to reallocate other FTE work performed in the non-core bureaus, and we conclude such work is appropriately considered to

[45] For 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; *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. In the *FY 2021 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. *See FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13004-05, para. 28. In 2020, the Commission included non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants in the existing "Space Stations" fee category. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4979-91, paras. 7-34. 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. *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 compliance with this carefully coordinated system" for all U.S. market participants. *Telesat*, 999 F.3d at 711. 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." *Id.* at 710-12.

[46] *See* Appendix I.

[47] *See FY 2026 NPRM* at paras. 19-26.

be indirect.[48] Moreover, commenters have presented no new arguments for our consideration to support their suggestions to adopt new fee categories, and we therefore reaffirm the Commission's repeated conclusion that additional proposed fee categories are not workable or logistically feasible at this time.[49] We will also continue the Commission's current approach to assessing space and earth station regulatory fees until the newly adopted Part 100 rules become effective and replace the existing rules governing satellite communications contained in Part 25, and until we have had an opportunity to seek comment on how those rules should be considered in applying our regulatory fee methodology.[50]

18. Accordingly, using the Commission's historical methodology for allocating FTEs, we adopt a regulatory fee schedule for FY 2026 as set forth in Appendices A and B to assess and collect $416,112,000, which is an amount that reasonably can be expected to total our annual S&E FY 2026 appropriation.[51]

A. Assessment of Regulatory Fees

1. Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees

19. 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."[52] As a general matter, our methodology to establish our regulatory fee schedule is to first identify changes from the prior fiscal year regulatory fee proceeding, e.g., changes in the (i) FY S&E appropriation, (ii) FTE levels, and (iii) relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. After that, we identify the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau for purposes of the regulatory fee calculation.[53] Once we determine the number of direct FTEs for each core bureau, we calculate the percentage of regulatory fees that we will need to collect for the given fiscal year from each regulatory fee category within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all regulatory fee categories.

2. FTE Allocations

20. For FY 2026, we implement the same methodology that the Commission has historically used to allocate FTEs. To conduct our annual review of regulatory fees for FY 2026, we began by evaluating the work being performed by Commission FTEs. According to information provided by our Human Resources Management office, at the start of FY 2026, there were 317.5 direct non-auctions FTEs distributed among the core licensing bureaus. With respect to other bureaus and offices within the Commission, staff next conducted a high-level, yet comprehensive, analysis of the work being performed by non-auctions FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as well as the Office of Engineering and Technology, the Enforcement Bureau, and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (and other bureaus and offices) in order to determine whether with reasonable certainty for the fiscal year 2026 any identifiable time of the FTEs in those organizational units is directly related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors such that it should be considered in applying our fee methodology. In other words, we examined and validated the FTE data through consultation with the bureaus and offices to determine whether in

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[48] *FY 2025 Report and Order,* 40 FCC Rcd at 7567-68, para. 25; *see also Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025*, MD Docket No. 24-86, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 4467, 4479, paras. 26-27 (2025) (*FY 2025 NPRM*).

[49] *See FY 2025 Report and Order,* 40 FCC Rcd at 7558, 7575-84, paras. 4, 44-68.

[50] *Space Modernization for the 21st Century*, SB Docket No. 25-306, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-47 (rel. July 23, 2026).

[51] 47 U.S.C. §§ 156, 159.

[52] 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

[53] The remaining non-auction FTEs are considered indirect and are not part of the regulatory fee calculation.

applying our regulatory fee methodology any FTE time in the non-core bureaus and offices should be considered to be reallocated as direct FTE time to a core bureau.

3. Adjustment of Reallocations of Certain Indirect FTEs as Direct FTEs

21. Although we continue to conclude that much of the work of the FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is appropriately considered indirect, in validating the FTE count for FY 2026, we again find the data support a conclusion that there is measurable FTE time devoted to work that is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that the burden of that work should be allocated as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes.[54] Moreover, commenters generally support our efforts to ensure that regulatory fees reflect the work performed by Commission FTEs that benefits fee payors.[55] Likewise, no commenter objects to our proposed reallocations from Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. We therefore adopt most of our proposals to reallocate 61 FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to core bureaus because the nature of their work has been determined to be primarily related to the oversight and regulation of fee payors.[56] With respect to the Office of General Counsel, however, we conclude that one additional FTE should be allocated as direct. Additionally, we decline to adopt the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposal to reallocate two direct FTEs from Media Bureau as indirect. These reallocations result in an increase of 62 FTEs being reallocated as direct FTEs to core bureaus.

22. In the *FY 2026 NPRM*, we proposed to reallocate two FTEs as indirect from the Media Bureau because such FTE work is devoted to enforcement responsibilities.[57] Our proposal was based on a rationale first articulated in 2023.[58] This rationale, however, acknowledged that the enforcement actions taken by the Media Bureau are associated with the Bureau's administration of the licensing programs for television and radio, rather than from an enforcement investigation.[59] On review, we find that this work directly benefits the Media Bureau fee payors. As a result, reallocation of such FTE time as indirect would not be consistent with the statute[60] nor with our overarching goals that our regulatory framework is fair, administrable, and sustainable. Furthermore, in reviewing our FTE allocations, we were presented with the fact that the Media Bureau has experienced staff reductions that required changes in work priorities which in turn made the measurement of this work to a degree of accuracy extremely difficult. That conclusion coupled with our fresh look at the nature of the work lead to the conclusion that we lack a basis for making the reallocation. Therefore, we decline to adopt our proposal.

23. Additionally, because the amount of work of FTEs in the Office of General Counsel devoted to Media Bureau matters has increased in this fiscal year, we reallocate an additional FTE to the Media Bureau as direct for this fiscal year. We believe that this adjustment is fully consistent with our

[54] *See, e.g.*, *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8081-87, paras. 24-46.

[55] *See, e.g.*, CTIA Comments at 3; NAB Comments 3-4.

[56] *See FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8081-83, paras. 24-30 (discussion of OEA FTEs). The reallocations adopted in this proceeding do not alter the functions of and delegation of authority to OEA. 47 CFR §§ 0.21 (OEA functions); 0.271 (OEA delegation); *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10849, 10856, paras. 6 and 20 (noting the FTE allocation of OGC); *see also FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8083-84, paras. 31-34 (discussion of OGC FTEs). Similarly, these reallocations do not alter the functions of and delegation of authority to OGC. 47 CFR §§ 0.41 (OGC functions); 0.251 (OGC delegation); *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8084-87, paras. 35-46 (discussion of PSHSB FTEs). Nor do the reallocations alter the functions of and delegation of authority to PSHSB. 47 CFR §§ 0.191 (PSHSB functions); 0.392 (PSHSB delegation).

[57] *FY 2026 NPRM* at para 22.

[58] *Id.* (citing *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd. at 8905, para. 70).

[59] *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd. at 8905 n.126.

[60] 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

longstanding methodology, while offering a more precise and thus more equitable assessment of fees. Although we make this adjustment based on staff validation of the data regarding FTE utilization, we note that it is in accordance with the State Broadcasters Associations' "urg[ing] the Commission to conduct even more searching reviews of indirect FTE work going forward."[61]

24. Specifically, for FY 2026, we reallocate 31 FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes as follows: three to the Space Bureau, one to the Office of International Affairs, eight to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 17 to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and two to the Media Bureau.[62] Similarly, as explained above, we reallocate four FTEs from the Office of General Counsel as direct FTEs to a core bureaus as follows: one to the Wireline Competition Bureau, one to the Space Bureau,[63] and two to the Media Bureau.[64] Likewise, we reallocate 27 FTEs in the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct to a core bureau as follows: 13 to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, eight to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and six to the Media Bureau.[65]

25. We base these reallocations on staff's validation of the data and an analysis similar to the last three fiscal years evaluating whether measurable FTE time is primarily being spent on the regulation and oversight of regulatory fee payors such that it should be considered as direct to a core bureau.[66] As the Commission has previously explained, in discussing 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 or employees.[67] In analyzing the work of FTEs, our staff applies conservative estimates so as not to imply a false sense of precision in the reallocations.[68] Specifically, where the amount of work under consideration for reallocation of an indirect FTE is half an FTE or less, we round down, and we only implement reallocations in full FTE increments.[69]

26. As represented below, FTE time associated with these reallocations is added to the direct FTE totals of the relevant core bureau. In other words, these reallocations increase the number of direct FTEs in a core bureau and reduce the total number of indirect FTEs within the Commission. Because our underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees remains unchanged, we conclude that our 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.[70]

[61] State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 12.

[62] *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10152-53, para. 17 & n.72.

[63] In FY 2025, the Commission also found FTE time devoted to space and earth station matters such that one FTE was attributed as a direct FTE attributable to the Space Bureau. *FY 2025 Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7569, para. 30.

[64] *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10152-53, para. 17.

[65] We note that the reallocations the Commission makes in its annual rulemaking are not cumulative but rather reflect changes in the underlying number of FTEs in the non-core bureaus and/or changes in the amount of work performed by the non-core bureaus for this fiscal year.

[66] *See, e.g.*, *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10151, para. 15.

[67] *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023 and Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees*, MD Docket Nos. 23-159 and 22-301, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 38 FCC Rcd 4580, 4591 n.58 (*FY 2023 NPRM*).

[68] *Id*.

[69] *Id*.; *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8081, para. 22.

[70] 47 U.S.C. § 159(d) ("[T]he Commission shall by rule amend the schedule of regulatory fees established under this section if the Commission determines that the schedule requires amendment so that such fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.").

27. The table below shows the percentage of regulatory fees allocated to each core bureau based on the reallocation of a net increase of 62 FTEs as direct to a core bureau. These reallocations result in a 19.53% increase in our overall direct FTE count for the fiscal year. These reallocations are proportionally distributed within the core bureau and are reflected in Appendices A and B, which are based on our existing methodology and incorporate these reallocations.

CORE BUREAU DIRECT FTEs AND PERCENTAGES

FOR FY 2025 AND FY 2026 WITH REALLOCATIONS OF INDIRECT FTEs

Core Bureau/Office	FY 2025 FTE Reallocations	Total # of Direct FY 2025 FTEs With FTE Reallocations	FY 2025 % After Reallocation	Total # of Direct FY 2026 FTEs Without FTE Reallocations	FY 2026 FTE Reallocations	Total # of Direct FY 2026 FTEs With Proposed FTE Reallocations	FY 2026 % After Proposed Reallocations
Office of International Affairs (Submarine Cable and International Bearer Circuits)	0	8	1.80%	8	+1 from OEA +0 from OGC Total additional FTEs +1	9	2.38%
Space Bureau (Space and Earth Stations)	+1 from OEA +1 from OGC Total additional FTEs +2	51	11.50%	44	+3 from OEA +1 from OGC Total additional FTEs +4	48	12.70%
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	+8 from OEA +1 from OGC +14 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	120	27.06%	81	+8 from OEA +0 from OGC +13 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +21	102	26.99%
Wireline Competition Bureau	+13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	132.5	29.88%	81.5	+17 from OEA +1 from OGC +8 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +26	107.5	28.45%
Media Bureau	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +7 from PSHSB -2 from MB Reallocated as Indirect Total additional FTEs +13	134	29.76%	103	+2 from OEA +2 from OGC +6 from PSHSB FTEs +10	113	29.48%
Total	**61**	**445.50**	**100%**	**317.50**	**62**	**379.50**	**100%**

28. As reflected in the table above, based on these reallocations and after adjustments are made to the direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent,[71] we have a total of 379.5 non-auctions direct FTEs for FY 2026. Accordingly, as shown in the table directly below, we will collect

[71] *See, e.g.*, *supra* note 17.

approximately $9.909 million (2.38%) in fees from the Office of International Affairs regulatory fee payors; $52.851 million (12.70%) in fees from the Space Bureau regulatory fee payors; $112.308 million (26.99%) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; $118.363 million (28.45%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and $122.681 million (29.48%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors.

CORE BUREAU FTE PERCENTAGES AND AMOUNTS

FOR FY 2025 AND FY 2026 WITH FTE REALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS

Core Bureau	FY 2025 FTE% With FTE Reallocations	FY 2025 Amount With FTE Reallocations (Millions)	FY 2026 FTE % With Adjusted FTE Reallocations	FY 2026 Amount With FTE Reallocations (Millions)
		FY 2025 Appropriation was $390.192		**FY 2026 Appropriation is $416.112**
Wireline Bureau	29.88%	$116.580	28.45%	$118.363
Media Bureau	29.76%	$116.119	29.48%	$122.681
Media Bureau; subcategory Broadcasters	13.14%	$51.286	13.04%	$54.263
Media Bureau; subcategory Cable	16.62%	$64.833	16.44%	$68.418
Wireless Bureau	27.06%	$105.582	26.99%	$112.308
Office of International Affairs	1.80%	$7.039	2.38%	$9.909
Space Bureau	11.50%	$44.872	12.70%	$52.851

29. We reject requests to adjust our FTE analysis solely to benefit one category of regulatory fee payors and shift the fee burden to the other categories in the absence of reliable data upon which to base such a change. In particular, Kepler and SES express concern about the increase in fees from FY 2025 for regulatees of the Space Bureau and ask the Commission "to place a moratorium on increasing the FY 2026 fees relative to those collected for FY 2025" or to "buffer increases" of the fees.[72] Similarly, SCC and NASCA assert that the fee increase for regulatees of the Office of International Affairs is excessive and propose that the Commission "reduce the proposed submarine cable fees to a level commensurate with economic reality and the statutory boundaries the Commission must abide by" or "cap any increase at no more than 10 percent for FY 2026, with the revenue requirement in excess of the amount represented by the cap treated as the equivalent of indirect FTEs."[73] Furthermore, NAB contends that we should reduce the fee burden for earth stations by capping their fees to no more than $2,500 per earth station license, contending that such a result would be fair because broadcasters pay earth station regulatory fees in addition to the fees assessed for their broadcasting licenses, which unfairly compounds

[72] Kepler Comments at 2; SES Comments at 3; *see also* Kepler Reply at 2-3.

[73] SCC Comments at 4; Letter from Kent Bressie, Counsel to the North American Submarine Cable Association, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 26-94, at 3 (filed June 24, 2026) (NASCA *Ex Parte*).

the financial burden on broadcasters.[74] NAB recommends that we shift the burden to other Space Bureau regulatory fee payors, namely NGSO satellite operators.[75]

30. Although we are mindful of concerns raised by these commenters that our regulatory fees need to be predictable and not prone to excessive fluctuation, requests for special accommodation are not consistent with our statutory obligation to collect the Commission's entire appropriation this fiscal year. Such requests, as we have previously explained, are in essence requests to shift fees from one category of regulatory fee payors to other regulatory fee payors based not on the relative FTE burden, but on policy rationales.[76] In the *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, in the context of rejecting similar requests, the Commission explained and distinguished adjustments undertaken over a decade before that were necessary to address validation flaws identified by GAO.[77] Specifically, in 2012, GAO reported that the Commission used FTE data that was 13 years out of date.[78] In 2013, the Commission implemented a "multi-year program of reform" agency-wide "correcting the extraordinary error on the Commission's part in applying a stale FTE count."[79] Commenters' requests for accommodations in this fiscal year are therefore not analogous to that situation. Instead, here, as we have explained in detail above, the FTE counts are validated annually and the regulatory fee increases for FY 2026 are due to the roughly 6.6% increase in the Commission's overall fiscal year 2026 appropriation, changes in the direct FTEs working on space and earth station matters and submarine cable matters, and/or changes in the units of measure for these fee categories. Thus, the FY 2026 regulatory fee increase is attributable directly to the requirements of following our statutory methodology—which include the benefit of oversight and regulation of our regulatory fee payors as measured by FTE levels.[80] NAB itself recognizes that the increase in fees for

[74] NAB Comments at 5-6; Letter from Sophia Gonzalez, Associate General Counsel, Legal and Regulatory Affairs, National Association of Broadcasters, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MD Docket No. 26-94, at 2 (filed June 16, 2026) (NAB *Ex Parte*).

[75] *Id.*

[76] *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10174-80, paras. 67-77 (providing detailed history of prior regulatory fee reform including the need to correct validation issues identified by GAO in 2012 and why it would not justify a cap or phase in for earth station and satellite fees); *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8195, para. 16 ("[W]e disagree with the Satellite Operators that we should arbitrarily shift these fees onto other regulatees and keep satellite regulatory fees proportional to changes in our appropriations."). As the Commission explained in the *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, in 2013, when the Commission phased in certain regulatory fees, it did so because it was updating its methodology to validate the extent to which the division of fees among industry sectors and fee categories correlated with the current division of FTEs among industry sectors and fee categories. *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10174-80, paras. 67-77. When regulatory fees went from an offsetting collection representing 38% of the Commission's appropriation in 1994 to 100% of the appropriation starting in 2009, the Commission failed to update its FTE analysis. *Id.* at 10176, para. 72. In correcting this "serious flaw in its methodology" that was described in a 2012 GAO Report, and as part of a larger effort of fee reform, the Commission, as an interim measure, did not immediately flash cut to the new FTE allocation. *Id.* Instead, the Commission in 2013 imposed a cap on fee increases from FY 2012 to FY 2013. *Id*.

[77] *Id*. at para. 72 & n.225 (citing and quoting GAO, Federal Communications Commission, "Regulatory Fee Process Needs to be Updated," Aug. 2012, GAO-12-686 at 11 (GAO Report) ("[F]or 13 years, FCC has not validated the extent to which its division of fees among industry sectors and fee categories correlates with its current division of FTEs among industry sectors and fee categories.")); *see also FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12354, para. 8 (citing GAO Report).

[78] *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10176, para. 72.

[79] *Id.* at 10177, para. 73; *see also id.* at 10174-80, paras. 67-77 (denying requests to cap or phase in earth station and satellite fees).

[80] This should come as no surprise. As the Commission expressed in 2024, the creation of the Space Bureau, which was approved by the White House Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Congressional Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and was intended to better support United States leadership in the emerging space economy, would result in increased direct FTE levels for Space Bureau regulatory

(continued….)

earth station fee payors is a function of the Commission's methodology and the fact that the number of earth stations decreased while the percentage of the Commission's appropriation attributable to the Space Bureau increased.[81]

31. As the Commission observed the last time it was asked to implement such measures, "because we must collect the full amount of the appropriation as an offsetting collection, decreasing the fee on any one category must be offset with an increased collection in another category."[82] Section 9 of the Act prescribes a method of collecting an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation by keying the regulatory fee assessment to the Commission's FTE burden. As a result, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category by the relevant core bureaus. Section 9 does not provide any other basis for assessing regulatory fees or any basis for capping fees for a particular fiscal year, or phasing in increases in fees over several fiscal years, for a particular category or categories of fee payors. We therefore decline to implement commenters' suggestions in circumstances such as these where regulatory fees are based on direct FTEs to a core bureau, are consistent with our statutory congressional direction under section 9 of the Communications Act, and no other special extenuating circumstances for consideration exist.[83]

4. Other FTEs of the Non-Core Bureaus and Offices Remain Indirect

32. After analyzing the data for FY 2026 as well as the record in this proceeding, we affirm the Commission's prior conclusion that the majority of FTE work being performed in the non-core bureaus and offices should be categorized as indirect because it benefits the Commission and the entire telecommunications industry generally and does not specifically focus on regulatory fee payors.[84] We reach this conclusion based on both the staff's high level review of the work of FTEs in the non-core bureaus and offices and because no commenter provided any insight into our questions in the *FY 2026 NPRM* whether there had been any significant developments in the communications industry, changes in law, and/or substantial shifts in Commission policy and workload over the past year that demonstrates measurable FTE work is being performed in these organizational units that directly benefits a specific category of fee payors.[85] Notably, no commenter provided any examples of changes in the specific work

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fee payors. *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10180, para. 79 & n.258. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Report 118-61, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, 2024, at 64 (July 13, 2023) (recognizing the Commission for supporting the growing U.S. satellite industry and supporting additional resources to ensure the timely review of license applications and related work of U.S. satellite systems).

[81] NAB Comments at 6 ("NAB understands that the number of earth stations decreased from 4,000 in 2025 to 3,250 in 2026, and, because the revenue requirement apportioned to earth stations went up nearly 19 percent (approximately $1.5 million), the pro-rated fee for earth station licensees must inevitably rise.").

[82] *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10174, para. 67.

[83] To the extent individual regulatees do not have an ability to pay regulatory fees, we remind them of existing processes to seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of regulatory fees to mitigate the impact of regulatory fees when paying such fees would cause a hardship. Section 9A(d) permits the Commission to waive, reduce, or defer payment of a regulatory fee and associated interest charges and penalties for good cause. 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d); 47 CFR § 1.1166. *See FY 2019 Report and Order* 34 FCC Rcd at 7577-78, paras. 49-53 (providing a detailed discussion of the statutory requirement and the information that should be submitted with the request). However, as the Commission has repeatedly noted, it interprets this provision narrowly to permit only those waivers "unambiguously articulating 'extraordinary circumstances' outweighing the public interest in recouping the cost of the Commission's regulatory services for a particular regulatee." *Id.* (citing *Implementation of Section 9 of the Communications Act, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for the 1994 Fiscal Year*, Report and Order, 9 FCC Rcd 5333, 5344, para. 29 (1994)).

[84] *See, e.g.*, *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8092-99, paras. 57-76; *see also FY 2025 Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7567-68, para. 25.

[85] *FY 2026 NPRM* at para. 30.

performed by Commission staff that would necessitate a reevaluation of the Commission's repeated determination that the work being performed by these FTEs is indirect. Instead, commenters advocating for additional reallocations of FTEs from the non-core bureaus and offices simply repeat the same reasons that the Commission has previously rejected.[86]

33. NAB's contention that the Commission should reallocate FTEs in non-core bureaus as direct even when those FTEs work on matters that also pertain to non-fee payors fails to consider the Commission's repeated explanation that it takes a conservative approach to analyzing the workload of its FTEs and only reallocates an FTE as direct where the amount of work under consideration is more than half of an FTE.[87] NAB's conclusory statements without any analysis do not warrant further examination by the Commission.[88] In sum, NAB offers no reasons why the Commission should expand its methodology to include FTEs that work primarily on matters that pertain to non-fee payors and provides no solutions regarding how to do so.

34. NAB also renews its criticism of the Commission's well-established decision to treat FTEs working on non-high cost universal service fund issues,[89] but fails to dispute the Commission's long-held conclusion that such treatment is consistent with how it treats FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers and the American public elsewhere in the Commission.[90] Likewise, NAB's repetition of its 2022 comments arguing that the Commission should not include broadcasters in the allocation of FTEs associated with the Commission's broadband data mapping work under the Broadband DATA Act[91] offers no new reasoning other than NAB's continued disagreement with the Commission's decision that the unique change in its methodology in 2021 to exclude Media Services licensees from their share in such costs was based on the one-time nature of a congressional earmark and had nothing to do with the Commission making a finding that "any group of regulatees do not benefit from broadband-related activities."[92]

35. Finally, we disagree with NAB's more general complaint that our FTE allocations are "opaque."[93] While NAB applauds the Commission's continued efforts to modernize its regulatory fee methodology, it nonetheless maintains that commenters are unable to participate in the Commission's reallocation decisions.[94] Contrary to NAB's criticism, however, the Commission has made clear how commenters can contribute to the Commission's assessment of annual regulatory fees and the basis for why the Commission may reallocate an FTE as direct to a core bureau.[95] In particular, the Commission specifically invites commenters, as we did again this year, "to offer any new or current reasons why the Commission should reexamine the nature of the work being performed by FTEs in its non-core bureaus and offices" and seeks specific input in the record regarding whether there have been "any significant developments in the communications industry, changes in law, and/or substantial shifts in Commission policy and workload over the past year" that reflect measurable FTE work being performed in the non-core bureaus and offices that may not have been considered.

[86] *See, e.g.*, *FY 2025 Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7575-84, paras. 44-68.

[87] *Id.*; *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8081, para. 22.

[88] NAB Comments at 4.

[89] *Id.*

[90] *See supra* note 17.

[91] NAB Comments at 4.

[92] *See FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10872-73, para. 52.

[93] NAB Comments at 5.

[94] *Id.*

[95] *See FY 2026 NPRM* at para. 30.

36. Moreover, the claim that without more transparency, commenters cannot offer contributions that will impact the regulatory fee assessment process does not withstand scrutiny. Indeed, the State Broadcasters Associations' assertion "that the Commission imposes conditions upon commenters that cannot be met" is belied by its own reference to past instances where its comments affected the Commission's allocations of FTEs.[96] At the same time the State Broadcasters Associations complain that the Commission "demands that outside commenters bring evidence to it that they simply do not possess and will not possess unless it is provided to them by the Commission,"[97] they trumpet their success in 2021 convincing the Commission to adjust its proposed FTE allocations due to the congressional earmark for the Broadband Data Act.[98]

37. As previously noted, the Commission strives to make the regulatory fee process, including the reallocations of FTEs in our methodology, fair, sustainable, and administrable. The delegated authority of the Commission's bureau and offices is well understood and documented,[99] the regulatory work of these organizational units is both public and easily reviewed, and the Commission includes significant information about its performance, budgets, and policy objectives in the information it releases to satisfy numerous reporting requirements.[100] Thus, commenters have access to both resources and data to challenge the Commission's FTE allocations. Rather than stepping into the Commission's shoes to evaluate the Commission's analysis of its own FTE data, commenters can contribute to the process by offering responses to the questions posed in the NPRM and evaluating issues the Commission should factor into its reallocation considerations. In this regard, we find it notable that no commenter offered any insight into new or current reasons to reevaluate our *FY 2026 NPRM* FTE reallocation proposals.[101] Nevertheless, as a routine part of our proceeding, we make any necessary adjustments to our proposals to ensure that the final fiscal year FTE reallocations reflect, as accurately as possible, the work being done for the benefit of fee payors.[102]

38. In sum, we conclude that NAB's and the State Broadcasters Associations' general requests to have more information from the Commission regarding our FTE data seek to impose a level of precision on the Commission's reallocation process that does not align with our methodology.[103] Each year in proposing FTE reallocations from indirect to direct, the Commission has provided notice of what

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[96] *Compare* State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 9-10 *with id*. at 13.

[97] *Id*. at 13.

[98] *Id.* at 9-10.

[99] *See* 47 CFR §§ 0.201–0.392.

[100] *See, e.g.*, *2024 Communications Marketplace Report*, GN Docket No. 24-119, 39 FCC Rcd 14116 (2024).

[101] For the same reasons, we dismiss the State Broadcasters Associations' characterization that our reallocations are merely "baseline" because they have not undergone dramatic shifts over the last several years, as well as their suggestion that further scrutiny by commenters could reveal that additional reallocations should be made. State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 3, 11. To the contrary, we conclude from the fact that our FTE reallocations are not prone to large fluctuations that the Commission's methodology is serving its intended purpose. As the Commission has explained, "fluctuations in the expectations associated with assessing regulatory fees would be difficult for both fee payors as well as the Commission." *See, e.g.*, *FY 2025 Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7572, para. 38.

[102] *See supra* para. 23.

[103] *See supra* note 37. Instead, we continue to find that consistent with section 9 of the Act, our annual review of the work of FTEs is not a proceeding-by-proceeding examination of the Commission's fluctuating workloads or based on a precise allocation of specific employees that have fluctuating work assignments throughout the year, but rather on a "higher-level approach" to determine whether there is measurable work that can be attributed to a specific category of existing fee payors. *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8078, para. 14 (citing *FY 2022 Report and Order* 37 FCC Rcd at 10853, para. 15).

organizational unit the FTE burden is being reallocated to and from.[104] Moreover, commenters have historical and detailed insight into the type of measurable FTE work the Commission has found warranted the reallocation of FTEs as direct to a core bureau.[105] We therefore conclude, as the Commission has in the past, that amending our methodology to include "added granularity" to our process like NAB and the State Broadcasters Associations request would not "change the overall result, or improve our regulatory fee methodology, but would simply consume more staff resources and increase the indirect FTE time devoted to regulatory fee administration."[106] Instead, our analysis is "most accurate when we look at the work of a larger group such as a division, office, or bureau, consistent with the language of section 9 of the Act to ensure that 'fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission.'"[107]

39. We also reject the claims of commenters that the Commission must find ways to reduce the burden of indirect FTEs on fee payors that are based on arguments that the Commission has previously, and thoroughly, rejected.[108] In particular, SES argues that the Commission should create new fee categories for "experimental licenses, unlicensed use, and automated frequency coordination systems" and even goes so far as to suggest the Commission should designate the Office of Engineering and Technology as a new core bureau—all without offering a single new reason for the Commission to consider doing so.[109] As we explicitly explained in the *FY 2026 NPRM*, commenters were asked to provide "detailed evidence of materially changed circumstances, rather than reiterate[d] arguments that the Commission has historically declined to adopt."[110] Instead, SES along with its supporting reply commenters—i.e., the State Broadcasters Associations[111] and One Ministries[112]—either repeat or slightly recast old arguments and fail to provide any material changed circumstances in support of their arguments.

40. For example, the State Broadcasters Associations suggest that we should adopt a new fee category for equipment certification labs because they contend such a category would be "remarkably similar to the 'holds an FCC-issued authorization' criterion that has served as the basis for charging

[104] Notably, even the reallocation, by itself, provides insight into the type of measurable work being done on behalf of fee payors. Commenters could therefore reasonably identify anomalies if, for example, a large number of FTEs were being reallocated to a core bureau that had been notably less active during the fiscal year. *See, e.g.*, *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8080-81, para. 21; *FY 2024 Second Report and Order*, 39 FCC Rcd at 10151-52, paras. 14-16.

[105] *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8080-81, para. 21.

[106] *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10854, para. 17

[107] *Id*. (quoting 47 U.S.C. § 159(d)).

[108] *See, e.g*., SES Comments at 2.

[109] *Id*. We note that even this is not a new argument. In the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, the Commission rejected commenters' proposals to add new fee categories for unlicensed spectrum users and/or equipment manufacturers thereby declining under its existing methodology "to effectively transform OET into a "core bureau" and transform OET FTEs into direct FTEs." *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13000, para. 21. Specifically, 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. The Commission 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 manufacturers. *Id*.

[110] *FY 2026 NPRM* at para. 36.

[111] State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 13.

[112] *See* One Ministries Reply at 1 (suggesting that the Commission should "consider virtual MVPD (vMVPD) providers as equivalent to cable television providers that would be subject to the same regulatory fees"); State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 13-14 (seeking a new category for equipment certification labs).

regulatory fees to broadcasters and other legacy fee payors for the past several decades."[113] But, in making this argument, the State Broadcasters Associations notably avoid the more apt comparison to equipment authorizations—a category that the Commission has repeatedly declined to adopt. It seems that having failed to convince the Commission that equipment authorizations should be added to the regulatory fees categories, the State Broadcasters Associations now try to convince us that a regulatory fee should apply to the test labs that provide equipment certifications to those seeking such authorizations from the Commission. This would essentially backdoor the addition of equipment authorizations to the regulatory fee categories as testing labs would presumably pass those fees onto the manufacturers of the equipment they certify.[114] The State Broadcasters Associations provide no explanation for why the Commission's reasoning in declining to adopt a fee category for equipment authorizations is not equally applicable to laboratories that perform measurements of equipment subject to an equipment authorization (i.e., the State Broadcasters Associations' "equipment certification labs"). Although laboratories involved in the testing of equipment for Certification under the equipment authorization rules are subject to accreditation, recognition, and periodic reassessment, there is no correlation between these steps and how many devices a testing laboratory actually tests or, once those devices are certified by a Telecommunications Certification Body, how many units are actually produced. Moreover, the State Broadcasters Associations provide no cognizable rationale why only testing laboratories and not the other entities involved in the equipment authorization process (e.g., the laboratory accreditation bodies that accredit a laboratory with a scope covering the measurements required for the types of equipment that it will test, and the Telecommunications Certification Bodies that are authorized to issue Certifications) would be subject to a fee payor classification, if such a classification were warranted for equipment authorization-related activities. Thus, in neither instance would we be able to credit FTE resources to such issues.

41. Moreover, the State Broadcasters Associations do not address the very minimal nature of the Commission's FTE work related to the recognition process for laboratories that perform measurements of equipment subject to an equipment authorization. Although we acknowledge that in establishing certain rules related to these labs, some FTE time is devoted to adopting regulations that allow such labs to perform their functions for certain Commission licensees as well as other permittees, these efforts are limited and do not result in the work of FTEs being sufficient to subsequently assess fees year after year based on such a limited FTE burden. Furthermore, such work represents only a subcomponent of the larger equipment authorization workstream. For example, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and not the Commission manages the process of test lab accrediting and designating Telecommunications Certification Bodies in the U.S., whereas, the designation of third-party certification bodies located outside the U.S. are a matter of bi-lateral or multi-lateral international agreements,[115] which would make requiring such entities to pay regulatory fees an international policy concern (were we to find a basis to subject equipment authorization activities to regulatory fees). The Commission adopts a new regulatory fee category only when there is a sufficient legal and factual basis to conclude that significant FTE time is used in the oversight and regulation of a regulatee such that adoption of a fee category and designation of fee would satisfy the requirements of section 9 of the Communications Act and our overarching goals that our regulatory framework is fair, administrable, and

[113] State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 13-14.

[114] *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8102, para. 87 (In 2023, the Commission fully explained that a fee category for equipment authorizations is not administrable because it "applies to the functionality of a particular device, not the production of each unit (i.e., an entity needs to complete the equipment authorization process only once for a device regardless of how many units of such devices are produced). Thus, unlike licenses, equipment authorizations are obtained once and are not subject to validity for a defined time period.").

[115] *See* 47 CFR § 2.960(c), (d); *see also 1998 Biennial Regulatory Review – Amendment of Parts 2, 25 and 68 of the Commission's Rules to Further Streamline the Equipment Authorization Process for Radio Frequency Equipment, Modify the Equipment Authorization Process for Telephone Terminal Equipment, Implement Mutual Recognition Agreements and Begin Implementation of the Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite (GMPCS) Arrangements*, GEN Docket No. 98-68, Report and Order, 13 FCC Rcd 24687, 24698, para. 25 (1998).

sustainable.[116] Because the State Broadcasters Associations have not offered a framework by which we could assess laboratories involved in the testing of equipment for Certification with regulatory fees consistent with our methodology and policy goals, we decline to do so.

42. One Ministries, which argues in a single sentence that we should consider virtual MVPD providers as equivalent to cable service providers and assess them with the same regulatory fees, likewise offers no support or basis for how to do so. Specifically, this suggestion is provided without a factual or legal justification for how the agency could do so within our statutory authority and prior decision-making.[117]

43. Additionally, because the Commission fully considered and rejected the suggestion to convene "stake holder roundtables" in 2023, for the same reasons the Commission previously articulated,[118] we will not revisit the State Broadcasters Associations' suggestion to do so in FY 2026.[119] Although we recognize the incentives for some commenters to continue to seek to expand the pool of entities subject to the Commission's regulatory fee process, repeatedly offering the same suggestions, without more factual or legal support for doing so, does not improve the Commission's regulatory fee process or satisfy the Commission's obligation to collect its full appropriation as dictated by section 9 of the Act.[120] On the other hand, we are encouraged by CTIA's agreement with our assessment that the work of FTEs in the non-core bureaus and offices should remain indirect as well as CTIA's observation that we propose reallocations only "after performing considerable analysis and finding the clearest case for reassignment."[121]

44. As the Commission has explained for many years, the work of FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology,[122] the Enforcement Bureau,[123] and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau[124] benefits the agency as a whole and the American public, and not one particular group of regulatory fee payors. In light of CTIA's support and in the absence of evidence to depart from the Commission's previously articulated reasons for treating its FTEs in the non-core bureau and offices, and

[116] *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4979-80, para. 8 (2020). For instance, the Commission added a new fee category to the regulatory fee schedule in 2020 when the Commission added non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants to the regulatory fee schedule. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4979-91, paras. 7-34. Prior to that, in 2017, the Commission added non-common carrier terrestrial international bearer circuits (IBCs) to the regulatory fee schedule, in order to include both common carrier and non-common carrier terrestrial IBCs in the schedule. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7071-72, paras. 34-35. In 2015, the Commission added a new fee category for DBS as a subcategory of the cable television and IPTV fee category, 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. Subsequently, 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 13004-05, para. 28. In 2014, the Commission adopted a new regulatory fee category for toll-free numbers because FTEs, primarily in the Wireline Competition Bureau, are devoted to toll-free number oversight and regulation. *FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10778, paras. 26-27. In 2013, the Commission broadened the cable television category to include IPTV providers. *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12362-63, paras. 32-33.

[117] One Ministries Reply at 1; *see, e.g.*, *FY 2025 Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7575-84, paras. 44-68.

[118] *FY 2025 Report and Order*, 40 FCC Rcd at 7576, para. 46.

[119] State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 15.

[120] *See generally* 47 U.S.C. § 159.

[121] CTIA Comments at 3-4.

[122] *See FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8092-93, paras. 58-60.

[123] *Id*. at 8093-96, paras. 61-69.

[124] *Id*. at 8096, para. 71.

more specifically, the FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology, Enforcement Bureau, and Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, as indirect, we affirm the Commission's past conclusion that it is not equitable for any one regulatory fee group of payors to shoulder the FTE burden of such indirect work.[125]

45. As part of the Commission's ongoing efforts to modernize the assessment of regulatory fees, we will continue our annual evaluation of whether any FTEs in the non-core bureaus and offices should be reallocated for regulatory fee purposes and exercise our discretion regarding where to focus the Commission's analytical efforts each year to best respond to changes in the Commission's substantive work and organization and changes in the telecommunications industry itself.[126] In so doing, we will look for additional ways in which we can ensure that the Commission conducts its annual review and analysis of the FTE data in a manner that is fair, administrable, and sustainable.

B. Broadcast Television Stations

46. We adopt our proposal, which was supported by NAB in the record,[127] 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 as the Commission has since 2020.[128] The population-based methodology conforms with the service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. We will also continue the Commission's use of 2020 U.S. Census data to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations, as we traditionally have over the last few years.[129] The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software and the Licensing and Management System (LMS) database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour.[130] However, consistent with the Commission's decision in FY 2024, we base assessments on limiting the population count of full-power television stations that rely on satellite television stations to reach terrain-limited areas in Puerto Rico.[131] We adopt a factor of $.007090 per population served for the FY 2026

[125] *See, e.g.*, *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8092-99, paras. 57-76.

[126] *Id.* at 8080, para. 19; *see also Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees; Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 39 FCC Rcd 7173, 7181-82, para. 15 (*FY 2024 NPRM*).

[127] NAB Comments at 2.

[128] *FY 2026 NPRM* at para. 31. *See also FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 1738, para. 19. 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). 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. *See Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, MD Docket No. 18-175, Report and Order and Order, 33 FCC Rcd 8497, 8501-02, para. 14 (2018) (*FY 2018 Report and Order*).

[129] *See FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 1738-39, paras. 20-21 (adjusting the fees for Puerto Rico broadcasters).

[130] 47 CFR § 73.622. TVStudy software is released by the Commission's Office of Engineering and Technology. TVStudy uses 2020 U.S. Census data and interfaces with data contained in the LMS to perform coverage and interference analyses of full service digital and Class A television stations. *See generally* https://www.fcc.gov/oet/tvstudy#:~:text=Engineering%20%26%20Technology,-TVStudy%20FAQ&text=The%20FCC's%20Office%20of%20Engineering,and%20Class%20A%20television%20stations.

[131] As previously implemented, the Commission based assessments on a full-power television station and its satellite facility on a maximum of 3.1 million population. Hence, the maximum fee amount that will be paid by a full-power TV station and its associated satellite facility together is 3.1 million times $.007090 (the fee rate) = $21,979. *See FY*

(continued….)

full-power broadcast television station fee.[132] The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by $.007090 for each full-power broadcast television station)[133] are listed in Appendix F.

C. CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments

47. We conclude that we will continue to assess regulatory fees for providers of CMRS and Mobile Services using a unit measure methodology based on the count of "assigned numbers"[134] reported in providers' biannual Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) filings.[135]

48. CTIA was the only commenter to address the questions we posed in the *FY 2026 NPRM* regarding whether using a different unit measure to apportion regulatory fees for CMRS providers would better reflect the FTE burden of oversight of such fee payors. CTIA correctly points out that the Commission has utilized NRUF data since FY 2004 and cautions us to take more time to fully evaluate any options before amending the Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees for the CMRS fee category.[136] CTIA further advises that until the Commission determines whether and how it may change NRUF reporting, "it is unclear how NRUF data will compare to other data sources for purposes of allocating regulatory fees among CMRS providers."[137]

49. We agree with CTIA that we should not make any changes at this time. Given the lack of record support to change our existing methodology, we conclude that NRUF assigned numbers data, which serve as a proxy for a provider's subscriber count, remain a reliable reflection of the FTE burden of the Commission's oversight of CMRS and mobile service providers and continue to meet our goals that the regulatory fee methodology is fair, sustainable, and administrable.

2020 Report and Order, 36 FCC Rcd at 1738-39, paras. 20-21; *FY 2024 Second Report and* Order, 39 FCC Rcd at 10155-56, para. 24.

[132] The factor is derived by taking the revenue amount required from the full-power broadcast television station fee category and dividing it by the total population count of all "feeable" call signs. The factor sometimes is refined after an NPRM is released based on our unit estimates to reflect more accurate information about exempt stations, and we may adjust the revenue requirement, consistent with historical practice and trends, if necessary to account for non-payors.

[133] 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.

[134] For purposes of the NRUF filing requirement, "[a]ssigned numbers" are defined as "numbers working in the Public Switched Telephone Network under an agreement such as a contract or tariff at the request of specific end users or customers for their use, or numbers not yet working but having a customer service order pending [for five days or fewer]." 47 CFR § 52.15(f)(1)(iii).

[135] *See Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2004*, MD Docket No. 04-73, Report and Order, 19 FCC Rcd 11662, 11675, para. 47 (2004). The NRUF filings are FCC Form 502, which is collected by the North American Numbering Plan Administer (NANPA). *See* FCC, Forms, https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/forms; NANPA, NRUF, Requirements to File, https://www.nanpa.com/nruf/requirements-file (last visited Mar. 18, 2026). Providers need to file FCC Form 502 if they "are a carrier and have received numbers from the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), a Pooling Administrator, or another telecommunications carrier. However, subscriber toll-free numbers are not subject to being reported. Filers include incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs), competitive local exchange carriers (CLECs), 500 service providers, paging companies, wireless telephony carriers, shared tenant service providers, satellite service providers, and resellers of these services." FCC, Common Carrier Filing Requirements—Information for Firms Providing Telecommunications Services, https://www.fcc.gov/reports-research/guides/common-carrier-filing-requirements-information-firms-providing-telecommunications-services (last visited Mar. 18, 2026) (discussing FCC Form 502).

[136] CTIA Comments at 4.

[137] *Id.* at 5.

D. Space Station, Earth Station and Submarine Cable Assessments

50. We also decline to act on the requests of commenters to amend the Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees in this fiscal year[138] based on issues raised in the *Space Modernization* proceeding.[139] While we appreciate that the adoption of licensing decisions reached in the *Space Modernization* proceeding may necessitate the consideration of amendments to the methodology for the Commission's annual assessment of regulatory fees, we conclude that none of the issues raised by commenters in this current regulatory fee rulemaking are ripe for resolution in FY 2026 as those licensing decisions were not reached prior the release of the *FY 2026 NPRM*. As the Commission just explained in denying Kinéis's petition for reconsideration of the *FY 2025 Report and Order*, "[i]n plain terms, whether any of the proposed changes, if adopted, will materially alter FTE resources devoted to the oversight and regulation of space stations sufficient to merit the Commission proposing changes to fee categories or methodologies is premature at this time."[140] Rather, as CSF observed, as the Commission implements licensing changes adopted in the *Space Modernization* proceeding, we will consider how those changes may impact the category of fee payors and the allocation of FTE benefits among fee categories in the assessment of regulatory fees in FY 2027 and in future years.[141]

51. For similar reasons, we also decline the request of NAB to reduce the regulatory fees on Transmit/Receive and Transmit only earth stations and shift such burdens to non-GSO space station fee payors because NAB claims those fee payors "appear to be the focus of the Space Bureau's priorities."[142] While NAB makes an effort to support its proposal for a fee reduction by generally pointing to the Space Bureau's recent work associated with the *Space Modernization* proceeding, it does not provide, nor does the record otherwise contain, sufficient evidence to support a conclusion that we should shift FTEs from earth station payors to NGSO space station payors based on FTE workloads benefitting one fee category over another in FY 2026. As discussed above, we will not implement fee reductions or fee caps to

[138] Astranis Comments at 2 ("If the 'GSO satellite system' definition is adopted, Astranis urges the Commission to adjust its regulatory fee schedule accordingly to reflect the administrative simplifications of this framework."); Kepler Comments at 2 (contending that the Commission should "place a moratorium on increasing the Regulatory Fees relative to those collected for FY 2025 until it issues an order adopting its modernized licensing framework"); CSSMA Comments at 4 ("Adopting an update to the FCC regulatory fee framework (alongside necessary updates to the regulations through the Commission's Space Modernization proceeding) to provide a low-cost, expedited pathway to enable foreign-licensed systems to communicate with U.S. ground infrastructure for TT&C and remote sensing data downlink would be consistent with the Commission's goal to "assure our nation's continued space leadership" and make the United States "the place where the world's space industry builds, operates and licenses."); CSF Comments at 1 ("CSF concurs with other commenters who proposed in the Space Modernization proceeding that the Commission should create a new, low-cost regulatory fee category for U.S. ground station operators providing TT&C and other data services for internal networking such as Earth observation data downlink to foreign spacecraft that do not provide telecommunications or broadband services to the U.S. market."); Planet Labs Comments at 3 ("By treating all foreign-licensed systems as market access licensees, regardless of what operations are actually taking place using U.S. ground infrastructure, the current fee model functions as a steep financial penalty that directly undermines the global competitiveness of American ground station networks and managed service providers."); Sirius XM Reply at 1 ("Sirius XM agrees with Astranis' that technically similar GSO satellites co-located at a single orbital slot should be charged a single regulatory fee."); Kepler Reply at 1 (contending the Part 100 rulemaking process policy goals should not be undermined by the FY 2026 regulatory fees).

[139] *See Space Modernization for the 21st Century*, SB Docket No. 25-306, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-47 (rel. July 23, 2026); *Space Modernization for the 21st Century*, SB Docket No. 25-306, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 40 FCC Rcd 8191 (2025).

[140] *See Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2025,* MD Docket Nos. 25-190 and 24-85, Order on Reconsideration, FCC 26-43, at para. 18 (June 24, 2026).

[141] CSF Comments at 1.

[142] NAB Comments at 5-6.

mitigate fee increases that result from our well-established fee assessment methodology.[143] Additionally, as observed above, changes adopted in the *Space Modernization* proceeding may necessitate a comprehensive look at regulatory fees due to possible re-allocation of FTEs as a result of those change becoming effective and any measurable changes in FTE utilization becomes apparent. NAB would have the opportunity to provide input on this issue as part of that proceeding.

52. We do, however, make the necessary corrections to our *FY 2026 NPRM* proposals where the record supports such actions. In particular, NASCA asks us to revise the payment units for the submarine cable system fee based on actual data reported in the annual circuit capacity filings, rather than the projections we used to formulate our proposals in the *FY 2026 NPRM*.[144] Given the limited time the Commission has to initiate and conclude its annual regulatory fee proceeding, for our NPRM, we must rely on historical data and projected trends to determine the unit count for submarine cables, as well as a number of other fee categories. Following the release of the NPRM, however, any new or updated data that are made available to the Commission by stakeholders in the record or otherwise obtained or updated by the Commission will become part of our analysis of unit counts to be used in the assessment of regulatory fees in the annual report and order. Making such adjustments during this process of the rulemaking proceeding is consistent with our rules and existing methodology, as outlined in Appendix C. In accordance with our standard process and based on our verification of the additional information on circuit capacity data provided by NASCA as well as an updated review of Commission data, we increase the unit count of submarine cables from 79 to 88, thus reducing the per unit fee from what we proposed in the *FY 2026 NPRM* to $106,975.[145]

53. Additionally, after review of the relevant Commission data and consistent with comments from SES, Spire, and Eutelsat, we correct Appendix E of the *FY 2026 NPRM* to more accurately reflect the list of space station satellites that were authorized as of October 1, 2025, and subject to regulatory fees.[146] SES proposed the addition of one Geostationary Orbit U.S.-Licensed Space Station and the removal of three Geostationary Orbit U.S.-Licensed Space Stations and two Geostationary Orbit Non-U.S.-Licensed Space Stations with Market Access Through Earth Stations.[147] Spire proposed the removal of one Non-Geostationary Orbit Small Constellation and the modification of a second Non-Geostationary Orbit Small Constellation.[148] Eutelsat proposed the modification of one Non-Geostationary Large Constellation, which reclassifies the remaining affected call sign to the Non-Geostationary Small Constellation category.[149] Consistent with the Commission's efforts to adjust fee rates to reflect information about actual authorized satellites as of October 1, 2025, which becomes available after the release of a regulatory fee NPRM, we conclude that such modifications are appropriate.

E. De Minimis Threshold

54. Section 9(e)(2) of the Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if "in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party."[150] As explained

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[143] *See supra* paras. 29-31.

[144] *See* North American Submarine Cable Association Ex Parte at 1-3.

[145] *See FY 2026 NPRM* at Appendix A, at 25 (proposing a per unit fee of $120,105).

[146] *See* SES Comments 3-4; Spire Comments 2-3; Eutelsat Comments 2-3.

[147] SES Comments 3-4.

[148] Spire Comments 2-3.

[149] Eutelsat Comments 2-3.

[150] 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2). Similarly, section 9(e)(1) exempts from regulatory fees governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations. 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(1). Section 1.1162 of our rules implements section 9(e)(1) of the Communications Act. 47 CFR § 1.1162.

below, after a careful review of the Commission's costs for the collection of delinquent regulatory fees, we decline NAB's request to increase the de minimis threshold amount to $1,200.[151]

55. By statute, a determination to raise the de minimis threshold for the payment of regulatory fees narrowly rests upon the Commission's cost of collections. At the outset, we note that our Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) implementation, including adoption of the red-light rule, minimizes regulatory fee delinquent debt.[152] In the limited circumstances where we must pursue delinquent regulatory fees, the Commission has explained that its administrative process includes various functions, such as gathering data and validating data from the bureaus and external sources; validating delinquent bills; preparing delinquency bills for transfer to collection agent for processing; and processing payments received from collection (e.g., U.S. Department of the Treasury).[153] Moreover, generally, delinquent debt is transferred to the Department of Treasury within 120 days after the date of delinquency.[154]

56. The Commission calculates its collection costs for purposes of determining the de minimis threshold by estimating the number of FTE hours spent on each collection task multiplied by the value of FTE time expended on the task, to arrive at the estimated total cost of each task.[155] The totals for each task are then added together to determine the total estimated cost of collection. The total estimated cost of collection divided by the estimated number of delinquent regulatory fee debts for that fiscal year yields the average cost of collecting an unpaid regulatory fee. Our review of the estimated amount of FTE time devoted to collecting delinquent regulatory fees as well as the hourly rate of a Commission FTE assigned to such tasks reveals that the Commission's costs have not increased above the existing de minimis threshold.

57. Accordingly, NAB's and the State Broadcasters Associations' inferences to the contrary both fail to validate a different result. In particular, NAB reasons that since the Commission's staff salaries have increased since 2022, the Commission's cost of collections has "likely increased."[156] The State Broadcasters Associations support NAB's request and further maintain that since some fee payors' regulatory fees have now increased above the $1,000 de minimis threshold, it must follow that the Commission's cost of collections "have similarly climbed."[157] But an increase in the regulatory fees of certain regulatees to levels above the $1,000 de minimis threshold does not cause—or even directly correlate to—an increase in the Commission's cost of collection of delinquent regulatory fees. In other

[151] NAB Comments 8-9; *see also* State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 16. The Commission increased the annual de minimis threshold to $1,000 in 2017. *FY 2017 Report and Order,* 32 FCC Rcd at 7073, para. 40. In the *FY 2022 Report and Order,* at the request of NAB, the Commission reviewed the de minimis threshold, calculated the average cost of collecting regulatory fees, and determined that the average cost of collection had not increased above the $1,000 de minimis threshold. *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10876-78, paras. 61-65.

[152] Delinquent debt owed to the Commission triggers the "red light rule," which places a hold on the processing of pending applications, fee offsets, and pending disbursement payments. 47 CFR §§ 1.1910, 1.1911, 1.1912. In 2004, the Commission adopted rules implementing the requirements of the DCIA. *See Amendment of Parts 0 and 1 of the Commission's Rules*, MD Docket No. 02-339, Report and Order, 19 FCC Rcd 6540 (2004); 47 CFR Part 1, Subpart O, Collection of Claims Owed the United States. The DCIA and the Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS), promulgated by the Department of Treasury and the Department of Justice to implement the DCIA, require the Commission to aggressively collect all debt owed to it. 31 U.S.C. § 3711(a); 31 CFR § 901.1(a).

[153] *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd 3272, 3283-84, paras. 26-30 (explaining the history of the de minimis exception and the activities for collection of delinquent debt) *cited by FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8206-07, paras. 46-48 (establishing the statutory exemption). *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10876, para. 61.

[154] *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7076, para. 53 (citing 31 U.S.C. § 3711(g); 31 CFR § 285.12; 47 CFR § 1.1917).

[155] These activities follow the release of the relevant order. *Id*.

[156] NAB Comments at 8.

[157] State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 16.

words, because the methodologies for calculating regulatory fees and the cost of collections expenses differ, a rise in regulatory fees does not necessarily reflect or result in an increased cost of collections. And, while FTE salaries are one input into the Commission's cost of collection of delinquent debt, higher salaries without a significant increase in FTE time devoted to collections does not alone justify a 20% increase in the threshold.

58. Unlike the variable amount of regulatory fees that must be collected on an annual basis, the cost of the Commission's collections is less prone to fluctuations. It is merely one small aspect in the agency implementation of a vigorous debt collection process.[158] Thus, it is not surprising that the cost has remained below the existing threshold.

59. Additionally, because regulatory fees are a zero-sum game, a higher de minimis threshold means that in order to collect our entire appropriation, regulatees with fee obligations above the threshold must cover the shortfall of regulatory fees that fall below it. Consequently, raising the de minimis threshold to benefit some regulatory fee payors over others, in the absence of an increase in costs of collection, is not supported by our statutory authority and is contrary to the goals of a fair, sustainable, and administrable regulatory framework. And, while NAB is correct that the Commission does not provide its internal collection calculations for review by commenters,[159] the results would be no different if we did. The Commission has no reason to artificially deflate the de minimis threshold as the calculus dictated by the statute requires us to use our predictive judgment to determine whether the cost of collections outweighs the Commission's efforts in what will be collected.

60. Moreover, due to the limited nature of the fee exemptions expressly provided by statute, we cannot implement NAB's suggestion to cap the regulatory fee assessment for classes of stations that fell below the de minimis threshold last year.[160] Establishing the de minimis threshold on such a basis would result in exempting classes or categories of fee payors, which would necessarily result in another set of entities shouldering the fee burden. As the Commission explained the last time it entertained NAB's request to raise the threshold amount, although the de minimis threshold "has the collateral effect of providing financial relief to some regulatees" that does not mean that a regulatee's de minimis status provides it with a permanent exemption from regulatory fees.[161] Furthermore, as the Commission has previously explained, pursuant to the wording of section 9(e)(2) of the Act, "providing relief for financially strapped regulatees is not a factor for Commission consideration in setting this threshold."[162] Nothing in the text of the statute supports using policy factors outside the cost of collection in establishing the de minimis threshold, and any regulatee with a financial hardship may seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of its regulatory fees through our well-established process.[163] Accordingly, after an internal

[158] *See supra* note 152.

[159] NAB Comments at 9.

[160] *Id.* at 9. The Commission's authority to waive regulatory fees is limited to specific instances and the Commission has consistently rejected consideration of waiving the regulatory fee for classes of regulatees. Given the framework where the Commission has a mandate to collect fees from its regulatees, coupled with a limited list of exempt entities and narrow waiver authority, nothing in the text of the statute supports creating or maintaining new blanket exemptions. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*; *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4980-4981 para. 10 (2020), *petition for review denied b*y *Telesat Canada v. FCC*, 999 F.3d 707 (D.C. Cir. 2021) (suggesting that the limited nature of the statute's fee exemptions constrain the Commission's authority to issue blanket exemptions to classes of fee payors); *Panamsat Corp. v. FCC*, 370 F.3d 1168 (D.C. Cir. 2004).

[161] *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10877, para. 64.

[162] *Id*.

[163] *See supra* note 83; *see also, e.g.*, *Procedures for Filing Requests for Waiver, Reduction, Deferral and Installment Payment of Fiscal Year 2025 Regulatory Fees*, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 6956 (OMD/OEA 2025) (citing 47 CFR § 1.1166).

evaluation of the Commission's costs, we again conclude that the cost of collecting regulatory fees does not justify an increase to the existing $1,000 de minimis threshold.

IV. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

61. 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.

62. *Commission's Registration System*. To increase efficiency, the Commission is using an all-electronic payment system for regulatory fees, which is contained within the Commission's Registration System (CORES). Before using CORES for the first time, you must obtain an FCC Username through the FCC User Registration System, and subsequently use it to access CORES and either register an FCC Registration Number (FRN) or associate an existing FRN to your Username. If you are unable to register electronically, you may fax your application for a Registration Number (FCC Form 160) to the CORES Helpdesk at (202) 418-7869 for filing procedures.

63. *Credit Card Transaction Levels*. In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7065.20a—*Credit Card Collections*, the total daily credit card transactions processed from a single entity can be no more than $24,999.99 (hereinafter the "Maximum Daily Limit") and the total monthly transactions processed from a single customer (based on a rolling 30-day period) can be no more than $100,000.00 (hereinafter the "Maximum Monthly Limit").[164] Transactions greater than the Maximum Limits will be rejected. If an entity initiates multiple transactions on the same day with the same credit card, those transactions causing the total charge to exceed the Maximum Limits will also be rejected. This 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. Entities who wish to pay an amount greater than $24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as 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 the Commission's Registration System (CORES). Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2026 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, https://www.fcc.gov/regfees.

64. *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 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.

65. *De Minimis Regulatory Fees, Section 9(e)(2) Exemption*. Under the de minimis rule, and pursuant to our analysis under section 9(e)(2) of the Act, a regulatee is exempt from paying regulatory

[164] *See* Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Treasury Financial Manual, https://tfx.treasury.gov/tfm (Treasury Financial Manual) (last visited Jul. 10, 2026). 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 Maximum Daily Limit, $24,999.99, may not be split into two or more payment transactions in the same day by using one or multiple cards.

fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is $1,000 or less for the fiscal year.[165] The de minimis threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees, not regulatory fees paid through multi-year filings, and it is not a permanent exemption. Each regulatee will need to reevaluate the total annual fee liability each fiscal year to determine whether it meets the de minimis exemption.

66. *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, 2025 for AM/FM radio stations, full-power 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, 2025.[166]

- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2025. In instances where an authorization is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the authorization as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category.[167] 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.[168] The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2025.

- *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, 2025. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2025 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, 2025, 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."[169] 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 2026.

- *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor (MVPD) Services (cable television operators, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) licensees, DBS, and IPTV)*: Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2025.[170] Regulatory fees

[165] *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8206-07, paras. 46-48; 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

[166] If a station had both an initial construction permit and a license granted on or before October 1, 2025, the station needs to pay only the regulatory fee for the broadcast facility license.

[167] Audio bridging services are toll teleconferencing services.

[168] 47 CFR § 52.103.

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

[170] 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

(continued….)

also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2025. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, 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, 2025. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *Space Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2025. Regulatory fees must also be paid for geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories "Small Constellations " and "Large Constellations," that were authorized or granted U.S. market access on or before October 1, 2025. Licensees of small satellites and RPO, OOS, and OTV space stations that were authorized or granted U.S. market access on or before October 1, 2025 must also pay regulatory fees.[171] In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the authorization 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, 2025. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2025, 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, 2025. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits.[172] In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2025, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

67. *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").[173] We have included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Appendix A and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Appendix B. CMRS provider

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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 2025, rather than on a count as of December 31, 2025.

[171] In the *FY 2024 Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*, the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing regulatory fees for small satellites and spacecraft licensed under sections 25.122 and 25.123 of the Commission's rules and included space stations that are principally used for Rendezvous and Proximity Operations or On-Orbit Servicing, including Orbit Transfer Vehicles, in the existing fee category for small satellites on an interim basis. *Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*; *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket Nos. 24-85 and 24-86, Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd 7321, 7325-29, paras. 9-16 (2024) (*FY 2024 Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*). This rule was published in the Federal Register and became effective on September 13, 2024. *See* 89 FR 60572 (July 26, 2024).

[172] We encourage terrestrial and satellite service providers to seek guidance from the Office of International Affairs Telecommunications and Analysis Division to verify their particular IBC reporting processes to ensure that their calculation methods comply with our rules.

[173] *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*).

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 CORES along with the carrier's Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

68. 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.[174] 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, 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.

69. 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, 2025), 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. If the Commission determines that a carrier paid CMRS or mobile services regulatory fees based on an incorrect number of telephone numbers, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.[175]

70. *Effective Date*. Providing a 30-day period after Federal Register publication before this Report and Order becomes effective as normally required by 5 U.S.C. § 553(d) will not allow sufficient time to collect the FY 2026 fees before FY 2026 ends on September 30, 2026. For this reason, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 553(d)(3), we find there is good cause to waive the requirements of section 553(d), and this Report and Order will become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. Because payments of the regulatory fees will not actually be due until late September, persons affected by the Report and Order will still have a reasonable period in which to make their payments and thereby comply with the rules established herein.

71. *Regulatory Flexibility Act.* The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),[176] 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."[177] Accordingly, we have prepared a final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) concerning the potential impact of rule and policy changes contained in this Report and Order. The FRFA is set forth in Appendix H.

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[174] 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.

[175] There would be a 25% penalty plus interest for an incorrect payment per 47 U.S.C. § 159A(c)(2). The penalty is automatic and immediate. Interest accrues according to 31 U.S.C. § 3717. FCC's implementing regulations are sections 1.1164(c) and 1.1940(b).

[176] 5 U.S.C. §§ 601 *et seq*., as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, 110 Stat. 847 (1996).

[177] 5 U.S.C. § 605(b).

72. *Congressional Review Act*. The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, concurs that this rule is non-major under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Report and Order to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

73. *Paperwork Reduction Act.* This document does not contain any proposed new or substantively modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, see 44 U.S.C. § 3506(c)(4).

74. *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).

V. ORDERING CLAUSES

75. Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that, pursuant to sections 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 **IS HEREBY ADOPTED**.[178]

76. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the FY 2026 section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements **ARE ADOPTED** as specified herein.

77. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Commission's Office of the Secretary SHALL SEND a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary

[178] Pursuant to Executive Order 14215, 90 Fed. Reg. 10447 (Feb. 20, 2025), this regulatory action has been determined to be not significant under Executive Order 12866, 58 Fed. Reg. 68708 (Dec. 28, 1993).

APPENDIX A

Calculation of FY 2026 Revenue Requirements and Pro-Rata Fees

Regulatory fees for the first seven categories, identified with an *, 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 2026 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2025 Revenue Estimate ($)	FY 2026 Revenue Require-ment ($)	Computed FY 2026 Regulatory Fee ($)	Rounded FY 2026 Regulatory Fee ($)	Expected FY 2026 Revenue ($)
*PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,400	10	320,000	350,000	25	25	350,000
*PLMRS (Shared use)	23,000	10	2,600,000	2,300,000	10	10	2,300,000
*Microwave	11,000	10	2,600,000	2,750,000	25	25	2,750,000
*Marine (Ship)	7,400	10	1,080,000	1,110,000	15	15	1,110,000
*Aviation (Aircraft)	6,000	10	590,000	600,000	10	10	600,000
*Marine (Coast)	330	10	144,000	132,000	40	40	132,000
*Aviation (Ground)	400	10	76,000	80,000	20	20	80,000
AM Class A[1]	60	1	266,220	281,748	4,696	4,695	281,700
AM Class B[1]	1,330	1	3,316,680	3,508,878	2,638	2,640	3,511,200
AM Class C[1]	780	1	1,184,400	1,253,782	1,607	1,605	1,251,900
AM Class D[1]	1,375	1	3,921,960	4,152,783	3,020	3,020	4,152,500
FM Classes A, B1 & C3[1]	3,105	1	8,273,900	8,748,274	2,817	2,815	8,740,575
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2[1]	3,125	1	10,128,640	10,716,357	3,429	3,430	10,718,750
AM Construction Permits[2]	1	1	570	585	585	585	585
FM Construction Permits[2]	15	1	15,000	15,375	1,025	1,025	15,375
Digital Television[5] (including Satellite TV)	3.498 billion population	1	23,412,392	24,801,183	0.007090	0.007090	24,800,820
Digital TV Construction Permits[2]	1	1	41,600	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	6,300	1	1,512,500	1,606,598	255	255	1,606,500
CARS Stations	105	1	194,500	205,336	1,956	1,955	205,275
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	42,600,000	1	64,680,000	68,212,762	1.6012	1.60	68,160,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	$20,800,000,000	1	112,750,000	114,431,448	0.005502	0.005500	114,400,000
Toll Free Numbers	40,000,000	1	3,900,000	3,931,916	0.098298	0.10	4,000,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	637,500,000	1	98,352,000	103,662,178	0.1626	0.163	103,912,500
CMRS Messaging Services	580,000	1	44,800	46,400	0.08	0.08	46,400
BRS/[3]	1,230	1	919,600	978,625	796	800	984,000
LMDS	375	1	281,200	298,361	796	800	300,000

Fee Category	FY 2026 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2025 Revenue Estimate ($)	FY 2026 Revenue Require-ment ($)	Computed FY 2026 Regulatory Fee ($)	Rounded FY 2026 Regulatory Fee ($)	Expected FY 2026 Revenue ($)
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common)	36,000	1	364,000	495,475	13.76	14	504,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix B)[4]	88	1	6,686,863	9,414,016	106,977	106,975	9,413,800
Earth Stations	3,270	1	8,240,000	9,708,659	2,969	2,970	9,711,900
Space Stations (Geostationary)	141	1	21,977,450	25,886,233	183,590	183,590	25,886,190
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Constellation)	23	1	8,628,220	10,153,028	441,436	441,435	10,153,005
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Large Constellation)	2	1	5,752,170	6,768,685	3,384,343	3,384,345	6,768,690
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Satellite)	23	1	271,260	334,014	14,522	14,520	333,960
******** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected**			**391,734,169**	**416,940,000**			**417,186,925**
******** Total Revenue Requirement**			**390,192,000**	**416,112,000**			**416,112,000**
Difference			**1,542,258**	**828,000**			**1,074,925**

Notes on Appendix A

[1] The fee amounts listed in the column entitled "Rounded FY 2026 Reg. Fee" are the result of dividing the revenue requirement by the payment units of each radio class category. The actual FY 2026 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Appendix B.

[2] The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the full-power (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 full-power (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues, and in the AM and FM Construction Permit revenues, were offset by increases in the revenue totals for full-power 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 and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 19 FCC Rcd 14165, 14169, para. 6 (2004).

[4] The chart at the end of Appendix B 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 A is a weighted average of the various fee payers in the chart at the end of Appendix B.

[5] The actual full-power television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in Appendix F.

APPENDIX B

FY 2026 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

Regulatory fees for the first eight categories listed, identified with an *, 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 ($)
*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)	0.163
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	0.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	800
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	800
AM Radio Construction Permits	585
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,025
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor See Appendix F for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees	0.007090
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,300
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	255
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,955
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.60

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee ($)
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	0.0055
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	0.10
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	2,970
Space Stations (per authorized station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	183,590
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) – Small Constellation (fewer than 1000 authorized space stations)	441,435
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) – Large Constellation (1000 or more authorized space stations)	3,384,345
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	14,520
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	14
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2026 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	$560	$405	$350	$385	$615	$700
10,001 - 25,000	$935	$675	$585	$645	$1,025	$1,170
25,001 – 75,000	$1,405	$1,015	$880	$970	$1,540	$1,755
75,001 – 150,000	$2,105	$1,520	$1,315	$1,450	$2,305	$2,635
150,001 – 500,000	$3,160	$2,280	$1,975	$2,180	$3,465	$3,955
500,001 – 1,200,000	$4,730	$3,415	$2,960	$3,265	$5,185	$5,920
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	$7,105	$5,130	$4,445	$4,900	$7,790	$8,890
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	$10,650	$7,690	$6,665	$7,345	$11,675	$13,325
>6,000,000	$15,980	$11,535	$10,000	$11,025	$17,515	$19,995

FY 2026 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems		
Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2025)	**Fee Ratio**	**FY 2026 Regulatory Fees**
Less than 50 Gbps	0.0625 Units	$6,685
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	0.125 Units	$13,370
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	0.25 Units	$26,745
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	0.5 Units	$53,490
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	$106,975
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	$213,955

APPENDIX C

Sources Of Payment Unit Estimates For FY 2026

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2026, we adjusted FY 2025 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2026 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee databases, actual prior year payment records, and industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Communications Filing System (ICFS), 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 are received after the *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, 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 2026 estimates with actual FY 2025 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 2026 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates over time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2026 payment units are based on FY 2025 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2026 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2025. We have either rounded the FY 2026 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 2025 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2025 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2025 payment units.

FEE CATEGORY	SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES
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 2025 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS) LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2025 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau's COALS database, and actual FY 2025 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 2025 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2026, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on Space Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on Space Bureau data reports and actual FY 2025 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the Office of International Affairs, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2025 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on Office of International Affairs license information, and actual FY 2025 payment units.

APPENDIX D

Factors, Measurements, And Calculations That Determine 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 2020 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 2020 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 E

Space Station Satellite Charts For FY 2026 Regulatory Fees

Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit): U.S.-Licensed Space Stations

	LICENSEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
1.	Astranis Projects USA LLC	S3092	ARCTURUS	GSO
2.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV D8	GSO
3.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV D11	GSO
4.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV D10	GSO
5.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV D9S	GSO
6.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV D5	GSO
7.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV D12	GSO
8.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2869	DIRECTV D14	GSO
9.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV D15	GSO
10.	DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV D16	GSO
11.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2694	ECHOSTAR 10	GSO
12.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO
13.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2790	ECHOSTAR 14	GSO
14.	DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2931	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO
15.	EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	ECHOSTAR 15	GSO
16.	EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	ECHOSTAR 16	GSO
17.	EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C.	S2179	ECHOSTAR 9	GSO
18.	EchoStar BSS Corp	S3093	ECHOSTAR 23	GSO
19.	ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO
20.	ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO
21.	Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS-3e	GSO
22.	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	ECHOSTAR XVII	GSO
23.	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	ECHOSTAR 19	GSO

	LICENSEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
24.	Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S3017	ECHOSTAR 24 (JUPITER 3)	GSO
25.	Intelsat License LLC/Viasat, Inc.	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO
26.	Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
27.	Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO
28.	Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13 / Horizons 1	GSO
29.	Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
30.	Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO
31.	Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INTELSAT 905	GSO
32.	Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
33.	Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO
34.	Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
35.	Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
36.	Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
37.	Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO
38.	Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
39.	Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO
40.	Intelsat License LLC	S2751	INTELSAT 28	GSO
41.	Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO
42.	Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO
43.	Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO
44.	Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO
45.	Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
46.	Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
47.	Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
48.	Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO
49.	Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
50.	Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO

	LICENSEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
51.	Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
52.	Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO
53.	Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
54.	Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
55.	Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO
56.	Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO
57.	Intelsat License LLC	S3015	GALAXY 33	GSO
58.	Intelsat License LLC	S3016	GALAXY 30	GSO
59.	Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
60.	Intelsat License LLC	S3066	INTELSAT 40e	GSO
61.	Intelsat License LLC	S3076	GALAXY 31	GSO
62.	Intelsat License LLC	S3078	GALAXY 32	GSO
63.	Intelsat License LLC	S3083	GALAXY 34	GSO
64.	Intelsat License LLC	S3143	GALAXY 35	GSO
65.	Intelsat License LLC	S3148	GALAXY 36	GSO
66.	Intelsat License LLC	S3164	GALAXY 37	GSO
67.	Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO
68.	Novavision Group, Inc.	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO
69.	Open Plaza Corp./DIRECTV Latin America, LLC	S2922	SKY-B1	GSO
70.	Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO
71.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2162	AMC-3	GSO
72.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2180	AMC-15	GSO
73.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2347	AMC-6	GSO
74.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2415	NSS-10	GSO
75.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2826	SES-2	GSO
76.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2807	SES-1	GSO
77.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2892	SES-3	GSO

	LICENSEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
78.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3097	SES-19	GSO
79.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3138	SES-22	GSO
80.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3096	SES-18	GSO
81.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3098	SES-20	GSO
82.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3099	SES-21	GSO
83.	Silkwave Africa, LLC	S3074	AsiaStar	GSO
84.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S2710	FM-5	GSO
85.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3033	SXM-7	GSO
86.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3034	SXM-8	GSO
87.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3166	SXM-9	GSO
88.	Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3167	SXM-10	GSO
89.	Skynet Satellite Corp.	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
90.	Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
91.	Telesat Canada	S2433	ANIK F4 (AMC-11)	GSO
92.	Viasat, Inc.	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO
93.	Viasat, Inc.	S2917	VIASAT-3	GSO
94.	Viasat, Inc.	S3050	VIASAT-89US	GSO
95.	XM Radio LLC	S2786	XM-5	GSO

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

	GRANTEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
96.	Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd.	S3130	HYLAS-4	GSO
97.	DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
98.	Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S3142	Star One D2	GSO
99.	Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A	S3192	Star One C4	GSO
100.	Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO

	GRANTEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
101.	Embratel Tvsat Telecommunicacoes S.A.	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
102.	Embratel Tvsat Telecommunicacoes S.A.	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
103.	Eutelsat do Brasil Ltda.	S3226	EUTELSAT 65 West A	GSO
104.	Eutelsat S.A.	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO
105.	Eutelsat S. A.	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
106.	Gamma Acquisition L.L.C.	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
107.	Hispamar Satélites, S.A.	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO
108.	Hispamar Satélites, S.A.	S3086	AMAZONAS NEXUS	GSO
109.	Hispasat, S.A.	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO
110.	Horizons-4 Satellite LLC	S3180	Horizon-4	GSO
111.	Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO
112.	Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO
113.	Inmarsat PLC	S3205	Inmarsat 4-F2	GSO
114.	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2756	NSS-9	GSO
115.	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2828	SES-4	GSO
116.	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2870	SES-6	GSO
117.	New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2950	SES-10	GSO
118.	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO
119.	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO
120.	Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO
121.	SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
122.	SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2951	SES-15	GSO
123.	SES Americom, Inc.	S2964	SES-11	GSO
124.	SES Americom, Inc.	S3037	NSS-11	GSO
125.	SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES-14	GSO
126.	SES-17 S.a.r.l.	S3043	SES-17	GSO

	GRANTEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
127.	Spacing Guild UK Limited	S3150	NuView Bravo	GSO
128.	Spacing Guild UK Limited	S3151	NuView Alpha	GSO
129.	Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
130.	Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
131.	Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
132.	Telesat Canada	S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
133.	Telesat International Ltd.	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
134.	Viasat, Inc.	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO

Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit): Non-U.S.-Licensed Space Stations – Market Access Through Earth Station Licenses

	ITU or Operator Name (if available)	CALL SIGN	COMMON NAME	TYPE
135.	AUSSAT B 152E	M221170	OPTUS D2	GSO
136.	Ciel Satellite Group	E050029	Ciel-2	GSO
137.	Ciel Satellite Group	E140100	Ciel-6i	GSO
138.	QuetzSat, S.de R.L. de C.V.	E090020	Quetzsat-1	GSO
139.	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	Eutelsat 65 West A	GSO
140.	INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	INMARSAT 5F2	GSO
141.	INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	INMARSAT 5F3	GSO
142.	JCSAT-2B	M174163	JCSAT-2B	GSO
143.	NIMIQ 5	E080107	NIMIQ 5	GSO
144.	WILDBLUE-1	E040213	WILDBLUE-1	GSO
145.	APT Satellite Holdings	M161190	APSTAR 6C	GSO
146.	APT Satellite Holdings	M246190	APSTAR 6D	GSO

Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (Small Satellite)

	LICENSEE/GRANTEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE NAME	TYPE
1.	Aethero Space Inc.	S3189	Deimos	Small Satellite
2.	Capella Space Corp.	S3162	Acadia-1&2	Small Satellite
3.	ICEYE US, Inc.	S3082	ICEYE	Small Satellite
4.	ICEYE US, Inc.	S3165	ICEYE Second Tranche	Small Satellite
5.	ICEYE US, Inc.	S3224	ICEYE Third Tranche	Small Satellite
6.	Impulse Space	S3194	Impulse-2	Small Satellite
7.	Impulse Space	S3228	Impulse-3	Small Satellite
8.	Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	S3072	YAM-3	Small Satellite
9.	Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	S3147	YAM-5	Small Satellite
10.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc.	S3170	YAM-6	Small Satellite
11.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc.	S3184	YAM-7	Small Satellite
12.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc.	S3199	YAM-8	Small Satellite
13.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc.	S3227	YAM-9	Small Satellite
14.	Lynk Global, Inc.	S3087	Lynk Towers	Small Satellite
15.	Space Logistics, LLC	S2990	Mission Extension Vehicle-1	RPO/OOS
16.	Space Logistics, LLC	S3059	Mission Extension Vehicle-2	RPO/OOS
17.	Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3153	GNOMES-4	Small Satellite
18.	Space Sciences & Engineering LLC	S3185	GNOMES-5	Small Satellite
19.	Turion Space Corp.	S3146	DROID.001	Small Satellite
20.	Turion Space Corp.	S3198	DROID .002	Small Satellite
21.	Umbra Lab Inc.	S3095	Umbra SAR	Small Satellite
22.	Umbra Lab Inc.	S3168	Umbra Block Two SAR Constellation	Small Satellite
23.	Umbra Lab Inc.	S3186	Umbra Block 2.1 SAR Constellation	Small Satellite
24.	Xona Space Systems, Inc.	S3215	IOV	Small Satellite
25.	XPLORE, Inc.	S3193	XCUBE-1	Small Satellite

Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Small Constellations

	LICENSEE/GRANTEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE/ SYSTEM NAME	AUTHORIZED STATIONS
1.	Albedo Space Inc.	S3208	Clarity-1	1
2.	AST & Science, LLC	S3065	Bluebird Block 1	5
3.	BlackSky Global, LLC	S3032	Global	16
4.	Capella Space Corp.	S3178	Acadia-3, Acadia-4, Acadia-5, Acadia-6	4
5.	Globalstar License LLC	S2115	GLOBALSTAR	96
6.	Hawkeye 360	S3042	HE360	174
7.	Iridium Constellation LLC	S2110	IRIDIUM	99
8.	Kepler Communications, Inc.	S2981	KEPLER	140
9.	Kineis	S3054	KINEIS	25
10.	Loft Orbital Solutions, Inc.	S3181	YAC-1	10
11.	Maxar License, Inc. DG Consents Sub, Inc.	S2129 / S2348	WorldView 1,2 & 3, GeoEye-1 Worldview Legion	15
12.	Muon Space, Inc.	S3173	MuSat-2, MuSat-3	2
13.	Myriota Pty. Ltd.	S3047	MYRIOTA	26
14.	O3b Limited	S2935	O3b	42
15.	ORBCOMM License Corp	S2103	ORBCOMM	72
16.	Orbital Sidekick, Inc.	S3139	GHOSt	6
17.	Planet Labs PBC	S2912 / S3152	Flock/Skysats/Tanager 1/Tanager 2	578
18.	Pixxel Space Technologies, Inc.	S3200	FLYY	3
19.	Sidus Space, Inc.	S3175	LizzieSat-2, LizzieSat-3, LizzieSat-4, LizzieSat-5	4
20.	Sierra Nevada Company, LLC	S3214	Vindler Constellation	3
21.	Space Norway AS	S2978	ARCTIC SATELLITE BROADBAND MISSION	2

	LICENSEE/GRANTEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE/ SYSTEM NAME	AUTHORIZED STATIONS
22.	Spire Global, Inc.	S3213 / S3045 / S3182	LEMUR-4 & MINAS & HUBBLE	175
23.	Telesat LEO Inc.	S2976	TELESAT Ku/Ka-Band	117
24.	The Tomorrow Companies, Inc.	S3156	Tomorrow.io Weather Constellation	4
25.	WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	S2963	ONEWEB Ku-/Ka-/V-BAND	716

Space Stations (Non-Geostationary) – Large Constellations

	LICENSEE/GRANTEE	CALL SIGN	SATELLITE/ SYSTEM NAME	AUTHORIZED STATIONS
1	Kuiper Systems LLC	S3051	KUIPER	3,232
2	Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	S2983 / S3018 / S2992 / S3069 / S3041	SPACEX/Ku-/Ka-/V-band/Gen 2/Swarm	19.408

APPENDIX F

FY 2026 Full-Service Broadcast Television Stations By Call Sign

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
3246	KAAH-TV	1,018,897	939,246	$ 6,659
18285	KAAL	605,222	580,564	$ 4,116
11912	KAAS-TV	243,984	243,947	$ 1,730
56528	KABB	3,017,860	3,000,477	$ 21,273
282	KABC-TV	18,303,336	17,670,502	$ 125,284
1236	KACV-TV	383,228	383,071	$ 2,716
33261	KADN-TV	889,583	889,583	$ 6,307
8263	KAEF-TV	139,510	124,133	$ 880
2728	KAET	4,867,739	4,836,434	$ 34,290
2767	KAFT	1,294,492	1,218,670	$ 8,640
62442	KAID	864,547	857,276	$ 6,078
4145	KAII-TV	203,698	179,435	$ 1,272
67494	KAIL	2,091,288	2,061,175	$ 14,614
13988	KAIT	594,090	583,749	$ 4,139
40517	KAJB	393,654	393,355	$ 2,789
65522	KAKE	821,488	816,811	$ 5,791
804	KAKM	397,237	395,241	$ 2,802
148	KAKW-DT	3,350,876	3,242,159	$ 22,987
51598	KALB-TV	933,915	932,500	$ 6,611
51241	KALO	1,018,088	971,631	$ 6,889
40820	KAMC	411,973	411,949	$ 2,921
8523	KAMR-TV	377,485	377,410	$ 2,676
65301	KAMU-TV	395,784	392,044	$ 2,780
2506	KAPP	337,194	298,159	$ 2,114
3658	KARD	680,743	678,724	$ 4,812
23079	KARE	4,243,145	4,234,439	$ 30,022
33440	KARK-TV	1,243,813	1,230,366	$ 8,723
37005	KARZ-TV	1,153,588	1,134,221	$ 8,042
32311	KASA-TV	1,198,361	1,159,350	$ 8,220
41212	KASN	1,200,705	1,185,725	$ 8,407
7143	KASW	4,828,272	4,813,078	$ 34,125
55049	KASY-TV	1,182,887	1,143,258	$ 8,106
33471	KATC	1,376,057	1,376,057	$ 9,756
13813	KATN	95,520	95,197	$ 675
21649	KATU	3,400,708	3,238,560	$ 22,961
33543	KATV	1,285,451	1,265,986	$ 8,976
50182	KAUT-TV	1,826,857	1,825,132	$ 12,940
21488	KAUU	398,876	396,486	$ 2,811
6864	KAUZ-TV	366,943	365,162	$ 2,589
73101	KAVU-TV	323,202	322,961	$ 2,290
49579	KAWB	193,767	193,705	$ 1,373
49578	KAWE	139,854	137,788	$ 977

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
58684	KAYU-TV	925,282	861,276	$ 6,106
29234	KAZA-TV	15,481,136	14,233,993	$ 100,919
17433	KAZD	8,087,952	8,085,339	$ 57,325
776273	KAZF	253,785	188,057	$ 1,333
1151	KAZQ	1,137,703	1,126,947	$ 7,990
776268	KAZS	396,796	390,474	$ 2,768
35811	KAZT-TV	495,353	409,112	$ 2,901
4148	KBAK-TV	1,626,532	1,363,867	$ 9,670
16940	KBCA	465,218	465,157	$ 3,298
53586	KBCB	1,510,168	1,478,647	$ 10,484
22685	KBDI-TV	4,731,715	4,335,180	$ 30,736
65395	KBFD-DT	1,016,508	887,671	$ 6,294
169030	KBGS-TV	176,271	173,911	$ 1,233
61068	KBHE-TV	153,390	144,914	$ 1,027
48556	KBIM-TV	226,233	226,194	$ 1,604
29108	KBIN-TV	1,014,918	1,013,041	$ 7,182
33658	KBJR-TV	278,564	274,572	$ 1,947
83306	KBLN-TV	322,286	145,745	$ 1,033
63768	KBLR	2,280,730	2,220,879	$ 15,746
53324	KBME-TV	146,149	146,082	$ 1,036
10150	KBMT	799,217	798,262	$ 5,660
22121	KBMY	142,682	142,622	$ 1,011
49760	KBOI-TV	872,030	863,497	$ 6,122
55370	KBRR	154,408	154,405	$ 1,095
66414	KBSD-DT	151,986	151,901	$ 1,077
66415	KBSH-DT	97,884	95,916	$ 680
19593	KBSI	730,259	728,325	$ 5,164
66416	KBSL-DT	47,462	46,328	$ 328
4939	KBSV	1,535,281	1,424,913	$ 10,103
62469	KBTC-TV	4,319,699	4,228,861	$ 29,983
61214	KBTV-TV	771,692	771,692	$ 5,471
6669	KBTX-TV	5,354,551	5,351,089	$ 37,939
35909	KBVO	1,911,833	1,684,206	$ 11,941
58618	KBVU	136,908	121,846	$ 864
776229	KBWT	2,672	2,667	$ 19
6823	KBYU-TV	2,838,181	2,620,447	$ 18,579
33756	KBZK	153,764	141,054	$ 1,000
21422	KCAL-TV	18,258,912	17,586,821	$ 124,691
11265	KCAU-TV	769,096	754,352	$ 5,348
14867	KCBA	3,334,176	2,557,080	$ 18,130
27507	KCBD	426,315	426,302	$ 3,022
9628	KCBS-TV	18,628,137	17,359,665	$ 123,080
776213	KCBU	28,971	23,368	$ 166
49750	KCBY-TV	92,825	77,624	$ 550
33710	KCCI	1,216,146	1,209,219	$ 8,573
9640	KCCW-TV	294,831	287,246	$ 2,037

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
63158	KCDO-TV	3,305,368	3,160,730	$ 22,410
62424	KCDT	807,726	762,258	$ 5,404
83913	KCEB	446,377	445,850	$ 3,161
57219	KCEC	4,497,531	4,237,580	$ 30,044
10245	KCEN-TV	2,224,490	2,174,193	$ 15,415
13058	KCET	17,868,933	16,310,676	$ 115,643
18079	KCFW-TV	196,292	157,001	$ 1,113
132606	KCGE	129,876	129,876	$ 921
60793	KCHF	1,175,596	1,148,137	$ 8,140
33722	KCIT	392,243	391,646	$ 2,777
62468	KCKA	1,082,723	906,771	$ 6,429
41969	KCLO-TV	150,949	145,392	$ 1,031
47903	KCNC-TV	4,460,509	4,175,114	$ 29,602
71586	KCNS	9,007,762	8,012,556	$ 56,809
33742	KCOP-TV	18,134,022	17,318,605	$ 122,789
19117	KCOS	1,092,982	1,092,792	$ 7,748
63165	KCOY-TV	700,154	478,768	$ 3,394
33894	KCPQ	5,131,164	4,985,829	$ 35,350
53843	KCPT	2,690,171	2,688,808	$ 19,064
33875	KCRA-TV	11,608,107	7,153,845	$ 50,721
9719	KCRG-TV	1,143,055	1,130,704	$ 8,017
60728	KCSD-TV	323,237	323,093	$ 2,291
59494	KCSG	229,899	220,818	$ 1,566
33749	KCTS-TV	4,848,434	4,778,758	$ 33,881
41230	KCTV	2,732,197	2,730,443	$ 19,359
58605	KCVU	700,745	689,702	$ 4,890
10036	KCWC-DT	42,872	38,501	$ 273
64444	KCWE	2,642,880	2,641,432	$ 18,728
51502	KCWI-TV	1,152,163	1,151,070	$ 8,161
42008	KCWO-TV	55,411	55,383	$ 393
166511	KCWV	210,633	210,626	$ 1,493
24316	KCWX	4,897,780	4,890,042	$ 34,670
68713	KCWY-DT	85,085	84,715	$ 601
22201	KDAF	7,951,276	7,949,040	$ 56,359
33764	KDBC-TV	1,101,513	1,097,028	$ 7,778
79258	KDCK	43,010	42,993	$ 305
166332	KDCU-DT	773,823	773,808	$ 5,486
38375	KDEN-TV	3,973,266	3,942,210	$ 27,950
17037	KDFI	7,990,955	7,989,287	$ 56,644
33770	KDFW	7,962,141	7,959,855	$ 56,435
29102	KDIN-TV	1,193,740	1,189,191	$ 8,431
25454	KDKA-TV	3,569,162	3,428,192	$ 24,306
60740	KDKF	73,619	66,137	$ 469
4691	KDLH	267,326	264,686	$ 1,877
41975	KDLO-TV	214,001	213,796	$ 1,516
55379	KDLT-TV	700,230	689,305	$ 4,887

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
55375	KDLV-TV	98,101	97,673	$ 693
25221	KDMD	394,250	391,278	$ 2,774
78915	KDMI	1,248,443	1,247,337	$ 8,844
56524	KDNL-TV	3,013,924	3,009,244	$ 21,336
24518	KDOC-TV	18,264,021	17,379,123	$ 123,218
1005	KDOR-TV	1,180,603	1,177,894	$ 8,351
60736	KDRV	551,809	469,537	$ 3,329
61064	KDSD-TV	65,355	60,171	$ 427
53329	KDSE	52,777	51,188	$ 363
56527	KDSM-TV	1,202,702	1,201,866	$ 8,521
49326	KDTN	7,901,133	7,898,922	$ 56,003
83491	KDTP	25,965	23,729	$ 168
33778	KDTV-DT	8,697,794	7,750,134	$ 54,948
67910	KDTX-TV	7,985,188	7,983,676	$ 56,604
126	KDVR	4,301,541	4,144,268	$ 29,383
18084	KECI-TV	228,161	210,560	$ 1,493
51208	KECY-TV	407,175	403,848	$ 2,863
791767	KEDB	105,050	97,963	$ 695
791702	KEDS	2,594,159	2,593,835	$ 18,390
58408	KEDT	527,343	527,343	$ 3,739
55435	KEET	181,333	161,389	$ 1,144
41983	KELO-TV	767,130	715,437	$ 5,072
34440	KEMO-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	$ 56,809
776162	KEMS	55,920	54,847	$ 389
2777	KEMV	634,060	576,758	$ 4,089
26304	KENS	3,091,086	3,077,749	$ 21,821
63845	KENV-DT	52,294	45,932	$ 326
18338	KENW	85,762	85,762	$ 608
50591	KEPB-TV	680,317	618,277	$ 4,384
56029	KEPR-TV	529,602	519,486	$ 3,683
49324	KERA-TV	7,984,381	7,981,440	$ 56,588
40878	KERO-TV	1,387,245	1,257,683	$ 8,917
61067	KESD-TV	172,302	165,214	$ 1,171
25577	KESQ-TV	1,487,393	615,803	$ 4,366
50205	KETA-TV	1,874,445	1,860,161	$ 13,189
62182	KETC	2,945,200	2,942,622	$ 20,863
37101	KETD	3,918,776	3,879,692	$ 27,507
2768	KETG	421,357	403,179	$ 2,859
12895	KETH-TV	7,293,196	7,293,115	$ 51,708
55643	KETK-TV	1,072,485	1,071,097	$ 7,594
2770	KETS	1,209,518	1,191,713	$ 8,449
53903	KETV	1,491,674	1,486,408	$ 10,539
92872	KETZ	505,102	502,310	$ 3,561
68853	KEYC-TV	553,554	539,853	$ 3,828
33691	KEYE-TV	3,533,479	3,444,549	$ 24,422
60637	KEYT-TV	1,466,777	1,275,243	$ 9,041

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
83715	KEYU	366,142	366,071	$ 2,595
34406	KEZI	1,221,893	1,166,907	$ 8,273
73701	KFAA-TV	7,987,157	7,983,918	$ 56,606
34412	KFBB-TV	96,782	95,488	$ 677
125	KFCT	967,548	960,099	$ 6,807
51466	KFDA-TV	394,744	393,695	$ 2,791
22589	KFDM	770,621	770,609	$ 5,464
48521	KFDR	672,350	657,307	$ 4,660
65370	KFDX-TV	367,320	366,583	$ 2,599
49264	KFFV	4,674,758	4,634,964	$ 32,862
12729	KFFX-TV	467,787	463,006	$ 3,283
83992	KFJX	709,125	679,797	$ 4,820
42122	KFMB-TV	4,239,135	3,914,207	$ 27,752
53321	KFME	442,176	441,664	$ 3,131
74256	KFNB	84,543	83,990	$ 595
21613	KFNE	53,059	52,392	$ 371
21612	KFNR	9,724	9,457	$ 67
66222	KFOR-TV	1,813,323	1,811,723	$ 12,845
33716	KFOX-TV	1,107,424	1,097,251	$ 7,780
41517	KFPH-DT	385,474	313,720	$ 2,224
81509	KFPX-TV	1,072,290	1,072,222	$ 7,602
31597	KFQX	197,918	173,495	$ 1,230
59013	KFRE-TV	1,850,426	1,835,478	$ 13,014
51429	KFSF-DT	7,986,866	7,039,241	$ 49,908
66469	KFSM-TV	1,005,574	981,351	$ 6,958
8620	KFSN-TV	1,973,837	1,957,017	$ 13,875
29560	KFTA-TV	907,937	894,593	$ 6,343
83714	KFTC	64,284	64,250	$ 456
60537	KFTH-DT	7,287,908	7,287,530	$ 51,669
60549	KFTR-DT	18,326,526	16,971,273	$ 120,326
61335	KFTS	77,847	66,866	$ 474
81441	KFTU-DT	109,271	105,476	$ 748
34439	KFTV-DT	1,930,415	1,914,464	$ 13,574
664	KFVE	91,164	81,417	$ 577
592	KFVS-TV	867,085	843,470	$ 5,980
29015	KFWD	7,970,373	7,964,229	$ 56,466
35336	KFXA	914,357	912,893	$ 6,472
17625	KFXB-TV	377,548	370,365	$ 2,626
70917	KFXK-TV	969,012	966,868	$ 6,855
84453	KFXL-TV	977,327	976,428	$ 6,923
56079	KFXV	1,335,643	1,335,643	$ 9,470
41427	KFYR-TV	153,218	150,858	$ 1,070
25685	KGAN	1,122,060	1,109,804	$ 7,869
34457	KGBT-TV	1,350,104	1,350,004	$ 9,572
7841	KGCW	938,174	935,835	$ 6,635
24485	KGEB	1,257,918	1,224,797	$ 8,684

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
34459	KGET-TV	982,744	940,071	$ 6,665
53320	KGFE	120,164	120,164	$ 852
7894	KGIN	235,875	233,749	$ 1,657
83945	KGLA-DT	1,754,806	1,754,806	$ 12,442
34445	KGMB	1,017,227	907,842	$ 6,437
58608	KGMC	2,076,523	2,052,808	$ 14,554
36914	KGMD-TV	101,247	100,762	$ 714
36920	KGMV	209,577	175,904	$ 1,247
10061	KGNS-TV	283,777	274,877	$ 1,949
34470	KGO-TV	9,406,080	8,630,291	$ 61,189
56034	KGPE	1,829,902	1,812,936	$ 12,854
81694	KGPX-TV	792,059	724,592	$ 5,137
25511	KGTF	155,729	154,491	$ 1,095
40876	KGTV	4,257,568	3,912,037	$ 27,736
36918	KGUN-TV	1,479,221	1,292,183	$ 9,162
34874	KGW	3,397,112	3,239,730	$ 22,970
63177	KGWC-TV	84,597	84,117	$ 596
63162	KGWL-TV	37,314	37,199	$ 264
63166	KGWN-TV	558,685	528,237	$ 3,745
63170	KGWR-TV	49,435	49,242	$ 349
4146	KHAW-TV	102,381	101,946	$ 723
60353	KHBS	610,455	588,263	$ 4,171
27300	KHCE-TV	2,848,289	2,842,696	$ 20,155
26431	KHET	1,022,459	1,009,772	$ 7,159
21160	KHGI-TV	245,331	244,515	$ 1,734
36917	KHII-TV	1,017,217	907,842	$ 6,437
29085	KHIN	1,137,059	1,135,866	$ 8,053
17688	KHME	196,002	194,233	$ 1,377
47670	KHMT	193,159	188,714	$ 1,338
47987	KHNE-TV	205,833	204,923	$ 1,453
34867	KHNL	1,017,191	907,816	$ 6,436
60354	KHOG-TV	862,177	797,810	$ 5,656
4144	KHON-TV	1,016,508	944,271	$ 6,695
34529	KHOU	7,289,635	7,287,991	$ 51,672
4690	KHQA-TV	308,541	308,333	$ 2,186
34537	KHQ-TV	938,773	887,184	$ 6,290
30601	KHRR	1,298,625	1,241,818	$ 8,804
34348	KHSD-TV	203,077	199,032	$ 1,411
24508	KHSL-TV	634,956	615,388	$ 4,363
69677	KHSV	2,384,812	2,343,597	$ 16,616
64544	KHVO	101,138	99,980	$ 709
23394	KIAH	7,307,171	7,306,816	$ 51,805
34564	KICU-TV	8,992,796	7,837,235	$ 55,566
56028	KIDK	351,335	348,794	$ 2,473
58560	KIDY	126,096	126,079	$ 894
53382	KIEM-TV	177,885	166,501	$ 1,180

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
66258	KIFI-TV	360,684	357,711	$ 2,536
16950	KIFR	2,356,175	2,330,021	$ 16,520
10188	KIII	580,363	577,602	$ 4,095
29095	KIIN	1,405,103	1,375,871	$ 9,755
34527	KIKU	1,017,227	920,837	$ 6,529
63865	KILM	18,009,859	16,478,550	$ 116,833
56033	KIMA-TV	325,241	275,599	$ 1,954
66402	KIMT	671,281	662,859	$ 4,700
67089	KINC	2,320,873	2,230,933	$ 15,817
34847	KING-TV	4,735,386	4,686,752	$ 33,229
51708	KINT-TV	1,093,579	1,093,227	$ 7,751
26249	KION-TV	2,814,543	1,002,679	$ 7,109
62427	KIPT	190,856	189,839	$ 1,346
66781	KIRO-TV	4,715,994	4,685,383	$ 33,219
62430	KISU-TV	358,145	353,319	$ 2,505
12896	KITU-TV	749,934	749,934	$ 5,317
64548	KITV	1,016,508	890,101	$ 6,311
59255	KIVI-TV	864,257	856,996	$ 6,076
47285	KIXE-TV	484,629	444,405	$ 3,151
13792	KJJC-TV	85,813	84,995	$ 603
14000	KJLA	18,944,109	17,650,447	$ 125,142
20015	KJNP-TV	96,266	96,001	$ 681
53315	KJRE	15,414	15,394	$ 109
59439	KJRH-TV	1,475,194	1,458,401	$ 10,340
55364	KJRR	45,707	44,148	$ 313
7675	KJTL	365,659	365,242	$ 2,590
55031	KJTV-TV	433,372	432,694	$ 3,068
13814	KJUD	32,087	31,083	$ 220
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,837,622	2,620,561	$ 18,580
776244	KKAB	935,198	933,568	$ 6,619
776230	KKAC	128,739	128,719	$ 913
776239	KKAD	55,004	54,083	$ 383
83180	KKAI	1,016,756	995,859	$ 7,061
58267	KKAP	1,002,980	967,770	$ 6,861
24766	KKCO	252,558	223,619	$ 1,585
776228	KKEL	8,625	8,430	$ 60
35097	KKJB	780,452	775,264	$ 5,497
22644	KKPX-TV	8,265,775	7,324,470	$ 51,930
35037	KKTV	3,340,505	2,899,502	$ 20,557
35042	KLAS-TV	2,421,827	2,256,225	$ 15,997
52907	KLAX-TV	350,490	350,144	$ 2,483
3660	KLBK-TV	409,551	409,512	$ 2,903
65523	KLBY	29,875	29,852	$ 212
38430	KLCS	17,868,933	16,310,676	$ 115,643
77719	KLCW-TV	404,384	404,369	$ 2,867
51479	KLDO-TV	267,717	267,717	$ 1,898

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37105	KLEI	149,648	122,977	$ 872
56032	KLEW-TV	173,816	158,086	$ 1,121
35059	KLFY-TV	1,380,417	1,379,775	$ 9,783
54011	KLJB	1,003,676	992,763	$ 7,039
11264	KLKN	1,295,353	1,249,913	$ 8,862
52593	KLML	285,490	232,725	$ 1,650
47975	KLNE-TV	124,206	124,134	$ 880
38590	KLPA-TV	395,240	395,079	$ 2,801
38588	KLPB-TV	789,881	789,881	$ 5,600
749	KLRN	2,865,059	2,843,302	$ 20,159
11951	KLRT-TV	1,206,848	1,187,015	$ 8,416
8564	KLRU	3,404,331	3,364,831	$ 23,857
8322	KLSR-TV	617,791	555,511	$ 3,939
31114	KLST	205,611	176,862	$ 1,254
24436	KLTJ	7,239,268	7,239,082	$ 51,325
38587	KLTL-TV	438,847	438,847	$ 3,111
38589	KLTM-TV	670,083	665,283	$ 4,717
38591	KLTS-TV	930,704	927,650	$ 6,577
68540	KLTV	1,125,646	1,108,403	$ 7,859
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,304,523	1,304,523	$ 9,249
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,122,002	1,061,683	$ 7,527
11683	KLVX	2,368,176	2,246,657	$ 15,929
82476	KLWB	1,066,369	1,066,248	$ 7,560
40250	KLWY	652,057	648,301	$ 4,596
64551	KMAU	230,508	205,410	$ 1,456
51499	KMAX-TV	11,771,919	7,828,092	$ 55,501
65686	KMBC-TV	2,690,459	2,688,812	$ 19,064
35183	KMCB	77,018	70,797	$ 502
41237	KMCC	2,384,330	2,325,062	$ 16,485
42636	KMCI-TV	2,611,447	2,610,077	$ 18,505
38584	KMCT-TV	270,862	270,855	$ 1,920
22127	KMCY	80,761	80,722	$ 572
162016	KMDE	34,041	34,035	$ 241
26428	KMEB	239,702	216,916	$ 1,538
24753	KMEE-TV	217,161	202,513	$ 1,436
39665	KMEG	763,806	758,839	$ 5,380
35123	KMEX-DT	18,389,371	16,955,856	$ 120,217
40875	KMGH-TV	4,484,612	4,211,082	$ 29,857
35131	KMID	453,896	453,890	$ 3,218
16749	KMIR-TV	3,014,399	805,795	$ 5,713
63164	KMIZ	573,185	571,442	$ 4,052
53541	KMLM-DT	358,819	358,819	$ 2,544
52046	KMLU	685,717	681,660	$ 4,833
47981	KMNE-TV	44,963	41,160	$ 292
4326	KMOS-TV	823,502	819,698	$ 5,812
41425	KMOT	90,764	88,505	$ 628

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70034	KMOV	3,058,356	3,053,447	$ 21,649
51488	KMPH-TV	1,871,826	1,831,011	$ 12,982
44052	KMSB	1,390,772	1,081,454	$ 7,668
68883	KMSP-TV	4,232,627	4,200,278	$ 29,780
12525	KMSS-TV	1,047,384	1,044,317	$ 7,404
43095	KMTP-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	$ 56,809
35189	KMTR	858,621	737,863	$ 5,231
35190	KMTV-TV	1,482,627	1,481,213	$ 10,502
77063	KMTW	782,241	782,233	$ 5,546
35200	KMVT	203,865	194,642	$ 1,380
32958	KMVU-DT	333,344	255,430	$ 1,811
86534	KMYA-DT	181,750	181,710	$ 1,288
51518	KMYS	2,695,906	2,689,444	$ 19,068
54420	KMYT-TV	1,378,264	1,366,926	$ 9,692
35822	KMYU	174,066	170,667	$ 1,210
993	KNAT-TV	1,194,249	1,164,035	$ 8,253
24749	KNAZ-TV	370,644	251,297	$ 1,782
47906	KNBC	18,007,954	16,466,286	$ 116,746
81464	KNBN	158,327	149,470	$ 1,060
9754	KNCT	2,162,813	2,134,345	$ 15,133
82611	KNDB	140,901	140,846	$ 999
82615	KNDM	81,669	81,636	$ 579
12395	KNDO	326,624	291,816	$ 2,069
12427	KNDU	531,985	514,613	$ 3,649
17683	KNEP	96,311	91,722	$ 650
776145	KNGF	418,755	418,649	$ 2,968
48003	KNHL	282,894	282,649	$ 2,004
125710	KNIC-DT	2,916,877	2,900,176	$ 20,562
59363	KNIN-TV	861,563	857,065	$ 6,077
48525	KNLC	3,009,669	3,007,124	$ 21,321
84215	KNMD-TV	1,175,472	1,147,431	$ 8,135
55528	KNME-TV	1,185,928	1,145,659	$ 8,123
47707	KNMT	3,242,939	3,141,420	$ 22,273
48975	KNOE-TV	744,581	736,357	$ 5,221
49273	KNOP-TV	84,998	83,626	$ 593
10228	KNPB	687,138	528,128	$ 3,744
55362	KNRR	24,339	24,315	$ 172
35277	KNSD	4,176,531	3,908,916	$ 27,714
19191	KNSN-TV	703,800	557,463	$ 3,952
23302	KNSO	1,962,568	1,942,998	$ 13,776
35280	KNTV	9,285,323	8,743,038	$ 61,988
144	KNVA	3,326,171	3,285,676	$ 23,295
33745	KNVN	497,887	470,307	$ 3,334
69692	KNVO	1,359,785	1,359,785	$ 9,641
29557	KNWA-TV	935,156	915,507	$ 6,491
59440	KNXV-TV	4,839,106	4,825,470	$ 34,213

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59014	KOAA-TV	1,865,217	1,422,070	$ 10,082
50588	KOAB-TV	254,424	250,749	$ 1,778
50590	KOAC-TV	2,168,640	1,718,555	$ 12,185
58552	KOAM-TV	822,738	789,385	$ 5,597
53928	KOAT-TV	1,171,605	1,145,416	$ 8,121
35313	KOB	1,189,849	1,152,270	$ 8,170
35321	KOBF	198,225	163,241	$ 1,157
8260	KOBI	595,619	551,251	$ 3,908
62272	KOBR	227,347	226,868	$ 1,608
50170	KOCB	1,803,171	1,802,139	$ 12,777
4328	KOCE-TV	18,212,242	17,141,918	$ 121,536
84225	KOCM	1,615,493	1,614,922	$ 11,450
12508	KOCO-TV	1,890,246	1,881,152	$ 13,337
83181	KOCW	80,292	80,262	$ 569
18283	KODE-TV	789,082	781,251	$ 5,539
66195	KOED-TV	1,555,369	1,523,164	$ 10,799
50198	KOET	657,252	637,057	$ 4,517
51189	KOFY-TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	$ 34,393
34859	KOGG	206,000	173,034	$ 1,227
166534	KOHD	248,737	244,163	$ 1,731
35380	KOIN	3,398,786	3,237,691	$ 22,955
35388	KOKH-TV	1,800,124	1,797,602	$ 12,745
11910	KOKI-TV	1,428,477	1,415,308	$ 10,035
48663	KOLD-TV	1,278,430	932,536	$ 6,612
7890	KOLN	1,565,175	1,465,478	$ 10,390
63331	KOLO-TV	1,045,027	912,343	$ 6,469
28496	KOLR	1,111,540	1,075,340	$ 7,624
21656	KOMO-TV	4,798,742	4,748,599	$ 33,668
65583	KOMU-TV	560,878	559,926	$ 3,970
776087	KONC	1,752,026	1,713,180	$ 12,146
35396	KONG	4,651,055	4,627,490	$ 32,809
60675	KOOD	107,949	107,840	$ 765
50589	KOPB-TV	3,433,002	3,231,453	$ 22,911
2566	KOPX-TV	1,674,969	1,674,820	$ 11,874
64877	KORO	572,684	572,684	$ 4,060
6865	KOSA-TV	412,004	408,993	$ 2,900
34347	KOTA-TV	189,181	166,163	$ 1,178
8284	KOTI	318,713	97,757	$ 693
35434	KOTV-DT	1,476,322	1,464,332	$ 10,382
56550	KOVR	11,787,731	7,857,430	$ 55,709
51101	KOZJ	431,452	429,469	$ 3,045
51102	KOZK	876,101	867,569	$ 6,151
3659	KOZL-TV	1,026,947	999,396	$ 7,086
35455	KPAX-TV	224,598	210,969	$ 1,496
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,842,326	4,829,190	$ 34,239
6124	KPBS	3,878,727	3,740,193	$ 26,518

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50044	KPBT-TV	405,749	405,749	$ 2,877
77452	KPCB-DT	30,087	30,010	$ 213
35460	KPDX	3,335,153	3,195,785	$ 22,658
12524	KPEJ-TV	439,758	439,752	$ 3,118
41223	KPHO-TV	4,847,036	4,823,456	$ 34,198
61551	KPIC	162,187	108,923	$ 772
86205	KPIF	294,133	287,132	$ 2,036
25452	KPIX-TV	8,939,616	8,011,243	$ 56,800
58912	KPJK	8,580,033	7,562,337	$ 53,617
166510	KPJR-TV	3,994,308	3,966,833	$ 28,125
13994	KPLC	1,433,578	1,431,830	$ 10,152
41964	KPLO-TV	55,567	52,690	$ 374
35417	KPLR-TV	3,020,349	3,017,559	$ 21,394
12144	KPMR	1,305,956	1,148,984	$ 8,146
47973	KPNE-TV	89,112	84,360	$ 598
35486	KPNX	4,833,873	4,829,331	$ 34,240
77512	KPNZ	2,843,405	2,620,343	$ 18,578
73998	KPOB-TV	131,017	130,539	$ 926
26655	KPPX-TV	4,839,734	4,825,175	$ 34,210
53117	KPRC-TV	7,306,242	7,305,940	$ 51,799
48660	KPRY-TV	42,882	42,790	$ 303
61071	KPSD-TV	19,034	17,986	$ 128
53544	KPTB-DT	351,156	349,137	$ 2,475
81445	KPTF-DT	83,380	83,378	$ 591
77451	KPTH	709,738	706,066	$ 5,006
51491	KPTM	1,544,022	1,542,684	$ 10,938
33345	KPTS	849,715	845,613	$ 5,995
50633	KPTV	3,367,478	3,193,457	$ 22,642
82575	KPTW	93,904	86,230	$ 611
1270	KPVI-DT	301,761	295,401	$ 2,094
58835	KPXB-TV	7,268,859	7,268,534	$ 51,534
68695	KPXC-TV	3,953,241	3,922,814	$ 27,813
68834	KPXD-TV	7,851,329	7,849,492	$ 55,653
33337	KPXE-TV	2,621,434	2,620,523	$ 18,580
5801	KPXG-TV	3,396,167	3,240,309	$ 22,974
81507	KPXJ	1,114,713	1,111,470	$ 7,880
61173	KPXL-TV	2,675,400	2,663,341	$ 18,883
35907	KPXM-TV	3,872,706	3,871,246	$ 27,447
58978	KPXN-TV	18,009,859	16,478,550	$ 116,833
77483	KPXO-TV	1,016,659	977,430	$ 6,930
21156	KPXR-TV	870,810	864,123	$ 6,127
69619	KPYX	8,951,798	8,033,747	$ 56,959
10242	KQCA	11,066,274	6,905,589	$ 48,961
41430	KQCD-TV	46,118	43,974	$ 312
18287	KQCK	3,914,615	3,869,797	$ 27,437
78322	KQCW-DT	1,198,492	1,192,260	$ 8,453

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35525	KQDS-TV	309,526	305,800	$ 2,168
35500	KQED	8,924,403	7,934,659	$ 56,257
35663	KQEH	8,924,403	7,934,659	$ 56,257
8214	KQET	3,221,916	2,234,120	$ 15,840
5471	KQIN	585,179	585,151	$ 4,149
17686	KQME	203,177	198,383	$ 1,407
61063	KQSD-TV	32,060	31,225	$ 221
8378	KQSL	209,114	145,828	$ 1,034
20427	KQTV	1,587,910	1,493,576	$ 10,589
78921	KQUP	801,534	624,922	$ 4,431
306	KRBC-TV	237,068	236,992	$ 1,680
166319	KRBK	1,018,307	1,001,775	$ 7,103
22161	KRCA	18,303,336	17,670,502	$ 125,284
57945	KRCB	9,553,735	9,246,484	$ 65,558
41110	KRCG	758,918	744,644	$ 5,280
8291	KRCR-TV	523,130	470,701	$ 3,337
10192	KRCW-TV	3,330,638	3,194,693	$ 22,650
49134	KRDK-TV	396,418	396,379	$ 2,810
52579	KRDO-TV	3,041,472	2,649,733	$ 18,787
70578	KREG-TV	159,270	97,419	$ 691
34868	KREM	935,162	865,664	$ 6,138
51493	KREN-TV	890,359	755,865	$ 5,359
70596	KREX-TV	154,968	154,745	$ 1,097
70579	KREY-TV	77,765	69,062	$ 490
48589	KREZ-TV	148,142	101,846	$ 722
43328	KRGV-TV	1,364,680	1,364,370	$ 9,673
82698	KRII	130,753	129,582	$ 919
29114	KRIN	989,720	976,875	$ 6,926
25559	KRIS-TV	576,145	576,104	$ 4,085
22204	KRIV	7,295,333	7,294,571	$ 51,719
14040	KRMA-TV	4,385,284	4,186,932	$ 29,685
14042	KRMJ	184,799	169,573	$ 1,202
20476	KRMT	3,457,214	3,353,993	$ 23,780
84224	KRMU	86,743	70,549	$ 500
20373	KRMZ	37,319	34,727	$ 246
47971	KRNE-TV	45,930	38,258	$ 271
60307	KRNV-DT	1,043,407	879,554	$ 6,236
65526	KRON-TV	9,335,037	8,729,878	$ 61,895
53539	KRPV-DT	65,504	65,504	$ 464
48575	KRQE	1,174,664	1,143,133	$ 8,105
57431	KRSU-TV	1,078,345	1,076,370	$ 7,631
82613	KRTN-TV	86,907	67,161	$ 476
35567	KRTV	95,862	94,385	$ 669
84157	KRWB-TV	118,050	117,368	$ 832
35585	KRWF	82,308	82,308	$ 584
55516	KRWG-TV	929,122	719,343	$ 5,100

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48360	KRXI-TV	802,294	612,918	$ 4,346
307	KSAN-TV	142,667	142,664	$ 1,011
11911	KSAS-TV	773,161	773,144	$ 5,482
53118	KSAT-TV	3,075,254	3,027,321	$ 21,464
35584	KSAX	380,811	380,811	$ 2,700
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,854,767	4,831,287	$ 34,254
38214	KSBI	1,751,439	1,749,811	$ 12,406
19653	KSBW	5,564,606	4,838,506	$ 34,305
19654	KSBY	564,561	526,110	$ 3,730
82910	KSCC	534,707	534,707	$ 3,791
10202	KSCE	1,093,223	1,089,485	$ 7,724
35608	KSCI	18,212,242	17,141,918	$ 121,536
26231	KSCN-TV	18,512,098	18,476,669	$ 131,000
72348	KSCW-DT	927,681	922,979	$ 6,544
46981	KSDK	3,013,779	3,007,368	$ 21,322
35594	KSEE	1,888,344	1,874,494	$ 13,290
29121	KSFL-TV	328,842	328,837	$ 2,331
48658	KSFY-TV	731,978	677,603	$ 4,804
17680	KSGW-TV	63,725	62,410	$ 442
59444	KSHB-TV	2,616,078	2,614,543	$ 18,537
73706	KSHV-TV	927,614	927,074	$ 6,573
29096	KSIN-TV	349,020	347,636	$ 2,465
34846	KSIX-TV	79,019	79,019	$ 560
35606	KSKN	841,494	741,761	$ 5,259
70482	KSLA	998,682	998,217	$ 7,077
6359	KSL-TV	2,839,353	2,616,980	$ 18,554
71558	KSMN	357,081	357,075	$ 2,532
33336	KSMO-TV	2,585,699	2,584,094	$ 18,321
28510	KSMQ-TV	540,217	524,751	$ 3,720
35611	KSMS-TV	1,684,095	922,727	$ 6,542
21161	KSNB-TV	748,097	747,971	$ 5,303
72359	KSNC	166,315	165,997	$ 1,177
67766	KSNF	640,722	637,167	$ 4,518
72361	KSNG	143,267	143,050	$ 1,014
72362	KSNK	46,872	43,725	$ 310
67335	KSNT	657,321	629,824	$ 4,465
10179	KSNV	2,283,885	2,225,135	$ 15,776
72358	KSNW	810,301	809,927	$ 5,742
61956	KSPS-TV	935,711	883,159	$ 6,262
52953	KSPX-TV	7,814,495	5,846,886	$ 41,454
166546	KSQA	391,323	383,112	$ 2,716
53313	KSRE	83,984	83,984	$ 595
35843	KSTC-TV	4,228,163	4,218,565	$ 29,910
63182	KSTF	49,439	49,305	$ 350
28010	KSTP-TV	4,230,921	4,222,032	$ 29,934
60534	KSTR-DT	7,934,842	7,931,770	$ 56,236

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64987	KSTS	9,125,502	7,902,723	$ 56,030
22215	KSTU	2,834,133	2,604,938	$ 18,469
23428	KSTW	4,945,092	4,849,973	$ 34,386
5243	KSVI	192,678	191,712	$ 1,359
58827	KSWB-TV	3,976,536	3,773,857	$ 26,757
60683	KSWK	78,448	78,334	$ 555
35645	KSWO-TV	461,432	437,725	$ 3,103
776219	KSWY	40,578	36,197	$ 257
61350	KSYS	551,328	475,899	$ 3,374
59988	KTAB-TV	281,813	281,579	$ 1,996
999	KTAJ-TV	2,529,426	2,528,757	$ 17,929
35648	KTAL-TV	1,072,280	1,070,439	$ 7,589
12930	KTAS	501,069	491,644	$ 3,486
81458	KTAZ	4,835,851	4,811,877	$ 34,116
35649	KTBC	4,138,493	3,857,454	$ 27,349
67884	KTBN-TV	18,729,484	17,423,297	$ 123,531
67999	KTBO-TV	1,758,274	1,756,813	$ 12,456
35652	KTBS-TV	1,138,628	1,135,638	$ 8,052
28324	KTBU	7,233,338	7,232,807	$ 51,281
67950	KTBW-TV	4,873,117	4,763,879	$ 33,776
35655	KTBY	360,565	358,722	$ 2,543
68594	KTCA-TV	4,022,616	4,008,908	$ 28,423
68597	KTCI-TV	3,912,137	3,908,528	$ 27,711
35187	KTCW	106,581	93,009	$ 659
36916	KTDO	1,093,374	1,089,602	$ 7,725
2769	KTEJ	417,496	415,013	$ 2,942
83707	KTEL-TV	61,338	61,328	$ 435
35666	KTEN	629,981	627,687	$ 4,450
24514	KTFD-TV	3,767,471	3,727,523	$ 26,428
35512	KTFF-DT	2,403,821	2,383,063	$ 16,896
20871	KTFK-DT	7,705,367	5,721,312	$ 40,564
68753	KTFN	1,095,022	1,091,962	$ 7,742
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,188,205	1,154,792	$ 8,187
29232	KTGM	153,836	153,653	$ 1,089
2787	KTHV	1,302,388	1,276,430	$ 9,050
29100	KTIN	275,295	273,715	$ 1,941
66170	KTIV	806,217	800,304	$ 5,674
49397	KTKA-TV	805,221	786,518	$ 5,576
35670	KTLA	18,962,616	17,555,224	$ 124,467
62354	KTLM	1,148,738	1,148,738	$ 8,145
49153	KTLN-TV	5,867,943	5,221,797	$ 37,023
64984	KTMD	7,304,022	7,303,795	$ 51,784
14675	KTMF	203,121	182,458	$ 1,294
10177	KTMW	2,690,440	2,543,730	$ 18,035
21533	KTNC-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	$ 56,809
47996	KTNE-TV	95,310	90,746	$ 643

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60519	KTNL-TV	8,275	8,274	$ 59
74100	KTNV-TV	2,422,112	2,249,532	$ 15,949
71023	KTNW	512,412	493,366	$ 3,498
8651	KTOO-TV	32,198	32,017	$ 227
7078	KTPX-TV	1,138,473	1,136,085	$ 8,055
68541	KTRE	438,137	420,563	$ 2,982
35675	KTRK-TV	7,318,272	7,316,846	$ 51,876
28230	KTRV-TV	869,223	861,267	$ 6,106
69170	KTSC	3,598,645	3,397,164	$ 24,086
61066	KTSD-TV	84,807	83,980	$ 595
37511	KTSF	8,697,794	7,750,134	$ 54,948
67760	KTSM-TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	$ 7,733
35678	KTTC	836,828	748,435	$ 5,306
28501	KTTM	77,930	75,368	$ 534
11908	KTTU-TV	1,393,795	1,109,962	$ 7,870
22208	KTTV	18,130,338	17,373,502	$ 123,178
28521	KTTW	381,013	377,833	$ 2,679
65355	KTTZ-TV	402,714	402,692	$ 2,855
35685	KTUL	1,573,310	1,543,051	$ 10,940
10173	KTUU-TV	397,237	395,237	$ 2,802
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,841,616	1,840,457	$ 13,049
49632	KTVA	354,313	354,089	$ 2,510
34858	KTVB	869,177	862,056	$ 6,112
31437	KTVC	140,329	104,355	$ 740
68581	KTVD	4,468,718	4,179,057	$ 29,630
35692	KTVE	607,145	606,961	$ 4,303
49621	KTVF	96,106	95,973	$ 680
5290	KTVH-DT	241,887	181,640	$ 1,288
35693	KTVI	3,025,572	3,022,219	$ 21,428
40993	KTVK	4,837,443	4,825,882	$ 34,216
22570	KTVL	476,591	388,139	$ 2,752
18066	KTVM-TV	294,105	208,697	$ 1,480
59139	KTVN	1,043,407	885,756	$ 6,280
21251	KTVO	220,732	220,235	$ 1,561
35694	KTVQ	193,122	188,064	$ 1,333
50592	KTVR	153,040	56,934	$ 404
23422	KTVT	8,233,312	8,230,812	$ 58,356
35703	KTVU	9,036,813	8,056,602	$ 57,121
35705	KTVW-DT	4,827,096	4,809,796	$ 34,101
68889	KTVX	2,838,210	2,602,217	$ 18,450
55907	KTVZ	249,013	246,030	$ 1,744
18286	KTWO-TV	84,574	84,044	$ 596
70938	KTWU	1,834,018	1,697,183	$ 12,033
51517	KTXA	8,210,642	8,208,172	$ 58,196
42359	KTXD-TV	8,012,541	8,010,333	$ 56,793
51569	KTXH	7,302,378	7,301,602	$ 51,768

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10205	KTXL	9,145,873	6,451,158	$ 45,739
308	KTXS-TV	269,545	267,328	$ 1,895
69315	KUAC-TV	96,544	96,043	$ 681
51233	KUAM-TV	153,836	153,836	$ 1,091
2722	KUAS-TV	1,060,599	1,041,636	$ 7,385
2731	KUAT-TV	1,596,429	1,361,399	$ 9,652
60520	KUBD	15,387	13,666	$ 97
70492	KUBE-TV	7,297,882	7,297,596	$ 51,740
1136	KUCW	2,837,693	2,601,359	$ 18,444
69396	KUED	2,837,687	2,603,895	$ 18,462
69582	KUEN	2,806,982	2,580,258	$ 18,294
82576	KUES	32,094	26,754	$ 190
82585	KUEW	174,491	162,588	$ 1,153
66611	KUFM-TV	203,395	180,333	$ 1,279
169028	KUGF-TV	89,762	89,455	$ 634
68717	KUHM-TV	166,592	156,454	$ 1,109
69269	KUHT	7,288,782	7,288,082	$ 51,673
62382	KUID-TV	482,761	308,950	$ 2,190
169027	KUKL-TV	140,626	131,415	$ 932
35724	KULR-TV	194,552	186,663	$ 1,323
41429	KUMV-TV	70,878	70,314	$ 499
81447	KUNP	133,781	45,006	$ 319
4624	KUNS-TV	4,682,176	4,668,774	$ 33,102
86532	KUOK	28,807	28,738	$ 204
66589	KUON-TV	1,516,440	1,502,853	$ 10,655
86263	KUPB	386,448	386,448	$ 2,740
65535	KUPK	147,290	146,174	$ 1,036
27431	KUPT	101,334	101,329	$ 718
89714	KUPU	1,019,651	1,010,979	$ 7,168
57884	KUPX-TV	2,824,302	2,598,543	$ 18,424
23074	KUSA	4,470,580	4,195,376	$ 29,745
61072	KUSD-TV	519,419	519,181	$ 3,681
10238	KUSI-TV	3,853,072	3,707,454	$ 26,286
43567	KUSM-TV	155,558	140,071	$ 993
69694	KUTF	1,357,824	1,164,486	$ 8,256
81451	KUTH-DT	2,636,456	2,416,549	$ 17,133
68886	KUTP	4,842,720	4,823,413	$ 34,198
35823	KUTV	2,837,398	2,601,168	$ 18,442
63927	KUVE-DT	1,370,137	1,024,072	$ 7,261
7700	KUVI-DT	1,287,700	1,076,164	$ 7,630
35841	KUVN-DT	7,987,884	7,986,084	$ 56,621
58609	KUVS-DT	4,496,875	4,458,448	$ 31,610
49766	KVAL-TV	1,113,777	992,676	$ 7,038
32621	KVAW	58,052	58,052	$ 412
58795	KVCR-DT	19,073,599	18,308,953	$ 129,810
35846	KVCT	291,432	290,038	$ 2,056

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10195	KVCW	2,283,670	2,224,688	$ 15,773
64969	KVDA	3,114,838	3,092,933	$ 21,929
19783	KVEA	18,300,497	17,059,098	$ 120,949
12523	KVEO-TV	1,357,022	1,356,984	$ 9,621
2495	KVEW	537,519	524,246	$ 3,717
35852	KVHP	773,592	773,545	$ 5,484
49832	KVIA-TV	1,093,416	1,090,743	$ 7,733
35855	KVIE	11,759,390	8,232,137	$ 58,366
40450	KVIH-TV	139,435	119,247	$ 845
40446	KVII-TV	392,629	391,979	$ 2,779
61961	KVLY-TV	409,018	408,931	$ 2,899
16729	KVMD	15,940,782	15,143,297	$ 107,366
83825	KVME-TV	26,212	22,277	$ 158
25735	KVOA	1,386,793	1,069,725	$ 7,584
35862	KVOS-TV	2,566,816	2,493,670	$ 17,680
69733	KVPT	1,854,771	1,828,301	$ 12,963
55372	KVRR	403,075	403,075	$ 2,858
166331	KVSN-DT	3,136,196	2,698,298	$ 19,131
608	KVTH-DT	319,985	318,374	$ 2,257
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,459,963	1,459,552	$ 10,348
607	KVTN-DT	970,045	963,130	$ 6,829
35867	KVUE	3,458,312	3,395,187	$ 24,072
78910	KVUI	286,007	279,513	$ 1,982
35870	KVVU-TV	2,369,125	2,246,682	$ 15,929
36170	KVYE	404,453	401,890	$ 2,849
776246	KWAL	202,934	167,016	$ 1,184
35095	KWBA-TV	1,194,062	1,136,172	$ 8,055
78314	KWBM	694,164	676,716	$ 4,798
27425	KWBN	1,016,508	893,029	$ 6,332
76268	KWBQ	1,186,772	1,147,638	$ 8,137
66413	KWCH-DT	897,522	896,232	$ 6,354
71549	KWCM-TV	253,609	245,441	$ 1,740
35419	KWDK	4,867,196	4,778,196	$ 33,877
42007	KWES-TV	506,963	506,675	$ 3,592
50194	KWET	125,090	109,790	$ 778
35881	KWEX-DT	2,871,330	2,864,298	$ 20,308
35883	KWGN-TV	4,368,605	4,155,087	$ 29,460
37099	KWHB	1,056,520	1,056,118	$ 7,488
36846	KWHE	1,015,533	885,013	$ 6,275
56384	KWHY	18,512,098	18,476,669	$ 131,000
35096	KWKB	1,167,302	1,156,465	$ 8,199
162115	KWKS	38,196	37,876	$ 269
12522	KWKT-TV	1,631,788	1,626,721	$ 11,533
21162	KWNB-TV	87,130	85,538	$ 606
776269	KWNV	18,419	17,701	$ 126
67347	KWOG	634,387	615,024	$ 4,361

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56852	KWPX-TV	4,985,717	4,873,427	$ 34,553
6885	KWQC-TV	1,082,087	1,072,789	$ 7,606
53318	KWSE	85,141	83,532	$ 592
71024	KWSU-TV	824,342	528,984	$ 3,750
25382	KWTV-DT	1,801,405	1,800,115	$ 12,763
35903	KWTX-TV	2,532,542	2,418,595	$ 17,148
593	KWWL	1,127,596	1,116,266	$ 7,914
84410	KWWT	358,813	358,813	$ 2,544
14674	KWYB	91,657	72,951	$ 517
10032	KWYP-DT	163,309	143,265	$ 1,016
35920	KXAN-TV	3,476,567	3,408,238	$ 24,164
49330	KXAS-TV	8,080,362	8,077,819	$ 57,272
24287	KXGN-TV	14,265	13,906	$ 99
37103	KXHI	105,022	101,614	$ 720
35954	KXII	2,904,223	2,845,456	$ 20,174
55083	KXLA	18,944,109	17,650,447	$ 125,142
35959	KXLF-TV	301,370	256,892	$ 1,821
53847	KXLN-DT	7,293,696	7,293,476	$ 51,711
35906	KXLT-TV	369,632	369,086	$ 2,617
61978	KXLY-TV	884,722	852,475	$ 6,044
55684	KXMA-TV	42,033	41,964	$ 298
55686	KXMB-TV	164,736	160,794	$ 1,140
55685	KXMC-TV	108,096	100,774	$ 714
55683	KXMD-TV	66,215	66,107	$ 469
47995	KXNE-TV	314,798	313,705	$ 2,224
81593	KXNW	707,066	702,866	$ 4,983
35991	KXRM-TV	2,129,262	1,769,815	$ 12,548
1255	KXTF	157,622	157,168	$ 1,114
25048	KXTV	11,761,085	8,212,854	$ 58,229
35994	KXTX-TV	8,029,815	8,026,902	$ 56,911
62293	KXVA	195,284	195,242	$ 1,384
23277	KXVO	1,535,792	1,534,836	$ 10,882
9781	KXXV	2,192,443	2,159,450	$ 15,311
31870	KYAZ	7,295,634	7,295,425	$ 51,725
29086	KYIN	596,722	594,616	$ 4,216
60384	KYLE-TV	367,648	367,562	$ 2,606
33639	KYMA-DT	403,372	400,541	$ 2,840
47974	KYNE-TV	1,089,692	1,089,546	$ 7,725
53820	KYOU-TV	679,167	668,722	$ 4,741
36003	KYTV	1,129,940	1,117,420	$ 7,923
55644	KYTX	956,234	955,262	$ 6,773
13815	KYUR	397,084	395,055	$ 2,801
5237	KYUS-TV	12,525	12,495	$ 89
33752	KYVE	317,640	273,973	$ 1,942
55762	KYVV-TV	51,859	51,856	$ 368
25453	KYW-TV	11,769,848	11,559,783	$ 81,959

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69531	KZJL	7,255,731	7,255,494	$ 51,441
69571	KZJO	4,814,396	4,758,120	$ 33,735
61062	KZSD-TV	40,148	34,607	$ 245
33079	KZTV	578,385	575,560	$ 4,081
57292	WAAY-TV	1,644,869	1,570,146	$ 11,132
1328	WABC-TV	22,259,872	21,880,695	$ 155,134
4190	WABE-TV	6,138,218	6,116,631	$ 43,367
43203	WABG-TV	352,521	352,047	$ 2,496
17005	WABI-TV	532,053	512,796	$ 3,636
16820	WABM	1,857,082	1,825,082	$ 12,940
23917	WABW-TV	1,106,011	1,104,788	$ 7,833
19199	WACH	1,448,991	1,442,358	$ 10,226
189358	WACP	9,884,531	9,777,819	$ 69,325
23930	WACS-TV	785,954	782,957	$ 5,551
60018	WACX	5,173,569	5,164,028	$ 36,613
361	WACY-TV	992,148	991,650	$ 7,031
455	WADL	4,727,529	4,719,528	$ 33,461
589	WAFB	1,928,550	1,927,924	$ 13,669
591	WAFF	1,642,889	1,574,162	$ 11,161
70689	WAGA-TV	6,879,310	6,793,067	$ 48,163
48305	WAGM-TV	60,320	59,087	$ 419
37809	WAGV	1,267,813	1,122,725	$ 7,960
706	WAIQ	624,285	622,198	$ 4,411
701	WAKA	796,039	790,015	$ 5,601
4143	WALA-TV	1,431,666	1,428,457	$ 10,128
70713	WALB	794,686	793,085	$ 5,623
60536	WAMI-DT	6,013,991	6,013,991	$ 42,639
70852	WAND	1,345,860	1,344,596	$ 9,533
39270	WANE-TV	1,182,627	1,182,599	$ 8,385
72120	WANF	6,907,445	6,833,668	$ 48,451
64546	WAOW	642,013	633,108	$ 4,489
52073	WAPA-TV	3,310,492	2,963,089	$ 21,008
49712	WAPT	784,962	783,938	$ 5,558
67792	WAQP	2,125,841	2,121,638	$ 15,042
13206	WATC-DT	6,582,231	6,553,248	$ 46,463
71082	WATE-TV	1,971,491	1,724,804	$ 12,229
22819	WATL	6,759,193	6,686,998	$ 47,411
20287	WATM-TV	868,640	735,080	$ 5,212
11907	WATN-TV	1,792,866	1,789,289	$ 12,686
13989	WAVE	1,998,359	1,989,161	$ 14,103
71127	WAVY-TV	2,171,033	2,171,033	$ 15,393
54938	WAWD	661,368	661,287	$ 4,689
65247	WAWV-TV	684,558	679,421	$ 4,817
12793	WAXN-TV	3,101,362	3,092,322	$ 21,925
65696	WBAL-TV	10,637,240	10,226,692	$ 72,507
74417	WBAY-TV	1,275,960	1,275,160	$ 9,041

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71085	WBBH-TV	2,368,347	2,368,347	$ 16,792
65204	WBBJ-TV	654,842	651,262	$ 4,617
9617	WBBM-TV	10,069,057	10,062,626	$ 71,344
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,293,109	1,281,368	$ 9,085
70138	WBDT	3,996,184	3,976,552	$ 28,194
51349	WBEC-TV	5,979,674	5,979,674	$ 42,396
10758	WBFF	9,293,641	9,148,848	$ 64,865
12497	WBFS-TV	5,895,133	5,895,133	$ 41,796
6568	WBGU-TV	1,325,871	1,325,871	$ 9,400
81594	WBIF	315,981	315,981	$ 2,240
84802	WBIH	734,949	717,111	$ 5,084
717	WBIQ	1,649,738	1,621,834	$ 11,499
46984	WBIR-TV	2,083,590	1,795,576	$ 12,731
67048	WBKB-TV	131,202	123,916	$ 879
34167	WBKI	2,220,753	2,204,001	$ 15,626
4692	WBKO	1,079,438	953,403	$ 6,760
76001	WBKP	54,703	54,532	$ 387
68427	WBMM	595,569	595,314	$ 4,221
73692	WBNA	1,955,499	1,904,525	$ 13,503
23337	WBNG-TV	1,400,072	1,023,266	$ 7,255
71217	WBNS-TV	3,083,491	3,021,775	$ 21,424
72958	WBNX-TV	3,642,087	3,632,499	$ 25,754
71218	WBOC-TV	880,031	880,031	$ 6,239
71220	WBOY-TV	689,705	605,977	$ 4,296
60850	WBPH-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	$ 71,716
7692	WBPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	$ 51,638
5981	WBRA-TV	1,705,750	1,657,188	$ 11,749
71221	WBRC	1,976,420	1,942,307	$ 13,771
71225	WBRE-TV	2,912,468	2,263,626	$ 16,049
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,815,186	2,813,190	$ 19,946
82627	WBSF	1,816,355	1,811,602	$ 12,844
30826	WBTV	4,973,067	4,828,412	$ 34,233
66407	WBTW	2,060,897	2,044,444	$ 14,495
16363	WBUI	964,071	964,061	$ 6,835
59281	WBUP	124,208	111,143	$ 788
60830	WBUY-TV	1,568,306	1,566,684	$ 11,108
72971	WBXX-TV	2,270,940	2,098,066	$ 14,875
25456	WBZ-TV	8,524,410	8,283,402	$ 58,729
63153	WCAU	11,821,594	11,646,436	$ 82,573
363	WCAV	1,122,505	960,525	$ 6,810
46728	WCAX-TV	793,321	675,201	$ 4,787
39659	WCBB	985,125	952,373	$ 6,752
10587	WCBD-TV	1,336,923	1,336,923	$ 9,479
12477	WCBI-TV	675,135	673,011	$ 4,772
9610	WCBS-TV	23,434,126	22,837,346	$ 161,917
49157	WCCB	4,088,954	4,017,224	$ 28,482

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9629	WCCO-TV	4,237,121	4,228,346	$ 29,979
14050	WCCT-TV	5,898,482	5,384,454	$ 38,176
69544	WCCU	673,293	673,293	$ 4,774
3001	WCCV-TV	3,000,204	2,188,016	$ 15,513
23937	WCES-TV	1,138,637	1,137,146	$ 8,062
65666	WCET	3,245,827	3,234,134	$ 22,930
46755	WCFE-TV	468,278	427,164	$ 3,029
71280	WCHS-TV	1,276,867	1,199,053	$ 8,501
42124	WCIA	809,784	809,348	$ 5,738
711	WCIQ	3,433,774	3,244,161	$ 23,001
71428	WCIU-TV	10,205,649	10,199,522	$ 72,315
9015	WCIV	1,341,404	1,341,404	$ 9,511
42116	WCIX	568,778	555,600	$ 3,939
16993	WCJB-TV	1,080,055	1,080,055	$ 7,658
11125	WCLF	5,072,243	5,072,204	$ 35,962
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	$ 17,994
3255	WCLO-TV	3,274,828	3,009,859	$ 21,340
50781	WCMH-TV	2,988,929	2,947,009	$ 20,894
9917	WCML	229,956	221,000	$ 1,567
9908	WCMU-TV	717,859	708,880	$ 5,026
9922	WCMV	435,637	421,372	$ 2,988
9913	WCMW	107,851	105,871	$ 751
32326	WCNC-TV	4,347,601	4,262,460	$ 30,221
53734	WCNY-TV	1,328,626	1,263,336	$ 8,957
73642	WCOV-TV	916,080	911,398	$ 6,462
40618	WCPB	612,947	612,947	$ 4,346
59438	WCPO-TV	3,461,834	3,448,166	$ 24,447
10981	WCPX-TV	9,906,756	9,905,251	$ 70,228
71297	WCSC-TV	1,188,482	1,188,482	$ 8,426
39664	WCSH	1,844,256	1,625,773	$ 11,527
69479	WCTE	645,441	572,887	$ 4,062
18334	WCTI-TV	1,741,252	1,734,851	$ 12,300
31590	WCTV	1,083,799	1,083,709	$ 7,683
33081	WCTX	7,999,974	7,453,383	$ 52,844
65684	WCVB-TV	8,334,723	8,171,970	$ 57,939
9987	WCVE-TV	1,894,231	1,892,374	$ 13,417
83304	WCVI-TV	41,004	40,978	$ 291
34204	WCVN-TV	2,242,264	2,237,912	$ 15,867
9989	WCVW	1,662,141	1,660,801	$ 11,775
73042	WCWF	1,175,186	1,174,365	$ 8,326
35385	WCWG	3,895,811	3,546,156	$ 25,142
29712	WCWJ	1,938,352	1,938,263	$ 13,742
73264	WCWN	1,917,787	1,630,664	$ 11,561
2455	WCYB-TV	2,296,374	1,447,129	$ 10,260
11291	WDAF-TV	2,724,533	2,722,049	$ 19,299
21250	WDAM-TV	507,937	495,331	$ 3,512

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
22129	WDAY-TV	389,109	389,023	$ 2,758
22124	WDAZ-TV	155,202	154,877	$ 1,098
71325	WDBB	1,874,003	1,841,150	$ 13,054
71326	WDBD	924,445	923,304	$ 6,546
71329	WDBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	$ 10,078
51567	WDCA	8,945,253	8,890,093	$ 63,031
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,226,421	1,226,397	$ 8,695
30576	WDCW	9,008,590	8,971,597	$ 63,609
54385	WDEF-TV	1,887,280	1,668,579	$ 11,830
32851	WDFX-TV	343,408	343,096	$ 2,433
43846	WDHN	454,174	453,945	$ 3,218
71338	WDIO-DT	345,803	332,242	$ 2,356
714	WDIQ	674,543	625,633	$ 4,436
53114	WDIV-TV	5,555,564	5,555,436	$ 39,388
71427	WDJT-TV	3,315,464	3,306,632	$ 23,444
39561	WDKA	640,692	640,230	$ 4,539
64017	WDKY-TV	1,280,920	1,245,717	$ 8,832
67893	WDLI-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	$ 29,062
72335	WDPB	652,694	652,694	$ 4,628
83740	WDPM-DT	1,493,282	1,491,552	$ 10,575
1283	WDPN-TV	12,164,952	12,033,746	$ 85,319
6476	WDPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	$ 51,638
28476	WDRB	2,166,593	2,149,625	$ 15,241
12171	WDSC-TV	4,131,441	4,131,441	$ 29,292
17726	WDSE	335,589	320,243	$ 2,271
71353	WDSI-TV	1,155,212	1,094,624	$ 7,761
71357	WDSU	1,746,300	1,746,300	$ 12,381
7908	WDTI	2,314,404	2,313,996	$ 16,406
65690	WDTN	3,998,815	3,979,357	$ 28,214
70592	WDTV	554,217	513,260	$ 3,639
25045	WDVM-TV	7,516,686	5,790,489	$ 41,055
4110	WDWL	2,449,731	2,192,227	$ 15,543
49421	WEAO	3,954,789	3,936,003	$ 27,906
71363	WEAR-TV	1,662,799	1,662,271	$ 11,786
7893	WEAU	1,031,280	993,529	$ 7,044
61003	WEBA-TV	652,051	645,245	$ 4,575
19561	WECN	2,551,597	2,296,482	$ 16,282
48666	WECT	1,284,078	1,284,078	$ 9,104
13602	WEDH	5,419,331	4,792,684	$ 33,980
13607	WEDN	3,520,804	2,654,657	$ 18,822
69338	WEDQ	6,372,341	6,354,538	$ 45,054
21808	WEDU	6,372,341	6,354,538	$ 45,054
13594	WEDW	21,942,405	21,529,106	$ 152,641
13595	WEDY	5,419,331	4,792,684	$ 33,980
24801	WEEK-TV	730,054	729,949	$ 5,175
6744	WEFS	4,115,849	4,115,849	$ 29,181

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24215	WEHT	854,000	838,936	$ 5,948
721	WEIQ	1,138,095	1,137,690	$ 8,066
18301	WEIU-TV	442,120	442,040	$ 3,134
69271	WEKW-TV	1,306,163	800,635	$ 5,677
60825	WELF-TV	1,547,836	1,455,263	$ 10,318
26602	WELU	2,052,918	1,847,568	$ 13,099
40761	WEMT	1,708,704	1,169,182	$ 8,290
69237	WENH-TV	4,865,355	4,679,954	$ 33,181
71508	WENY-TV	636,768	501,692	$ 3,557
83946	WEPH	604,510	602,977	$ 4,275
81508	WEPX-TV	945,425	945,425	$ 6,703
25738	WESH	4,917,201	4,906,261	$ 34,785
65670	WETA-TV	9,177,186	9,112,861	$ 64,610
69944	WETK	681,830	571,729	$ 4,054
60653	WETM-TV	844,248	745,266	$ 5,284
18252	WETP-TV	2,251,212	1,940,383	$ 13,757
2709	WEUX	396,788	387,527	$ 2,748
72041	WEVV-TV	751,428	750,047	$ 5,318
59441	WEWS-TV	4,098,329	4,061,663	$ 28,797
72052	WEYI-TV	3,802,069	3,734,694	$ 26,479
72054	WFAA	8,238,058	8,226,984	$ 58,329
81669	WFBD	919,012	918,335	$ 6,511
69532	WFDC-DT	9,008,590	8,971,597	$ 63,609
10132	WFFF-TV	644,230	566,681	$ 4,018
25040	WFFT-TV	1,133,445	1,133,031	$ 8,033
11123	WFGC	6,357,641	6,357,641	$ 45,076
6554	WFGX	1,631,714	1,631,224	$ 11,565
13991	WFIE	742,941	741,771	$ 5,259
715	WFIQ	550,070	548,067	$ 3,886
64592	WFLA-TV	6,656,303	6,639,930	$ 47,077
22211	WFLD	10,111,733	10,105,397	$ 71,647
72060	WFLI-TV	1,357,801	1,252,063	$ 8,877
39736	WFLX	6,299,680	6,299,680	$ 44,665
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,291,547	3,802,286	$ 26,958
72064	WFMY-TV	5,399,787	5,364,129	$ 38,032
39884	WFMZ-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	$ 71,716
83943	WFNA	1,511,431	1,509,839	$ 10,705
47902	WFOR-TV	5,952,062	5,952,062	$ 42,200
11909	WFOX-TV	1,881,740	1,881,740	$ 13,342
40626	WFPT	6,479,421	6,072,020	$ 43,051
21245	WFPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	$ 21,106
25396	WFQX-TV	537,914	533,910	$ 3,785
9635	WFRV-TV	1,313,825	1,300,885	$ 9,223
53115	WFSB	4,799,110	4,417,573	$ 31,321
6093	WFSG	403,233	403,173	$ 2,858
21801	WFSU-TV	592,693	592,676	$ 4,202

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11913	WFTC	4,159,690	4,144,073	$ 29,381
64588	WFTS-TV	6,213,173	6,213,039	$ 44,050
16788	WFTT-TV	5,291,296	5,291,296	$ 37,515
72076	WFTV	4,707,940	4,707,940	$ 33,379
70649	WFTX-TV	2,076,721	2,076,721	$ 14,724
60553	WFTY-DT	5,838,625	5,724,691	$ 40,588
25395	WFUP	235,473	234,457	$ 1,662
60555	WFUT-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	$ 151,926
22108	WFWA	1,071,881	1,071,733	$ 7,599
9054	WFXB	1,448,018	1,447,713	$ 10,264
3228	WFXG	1,126,109	1,115,208	$ 7,907
70815	WFXL	748,116	748,087	$ 5,304
19707	WFXP	556,627	543,130	$ 3,851
24813	WFXR	1,418,873	1,283,217	$ 9,098
6463	WFXT	8,044,623	7,951,492	$ 56,376
22245	WFXU	225,675	225,675	$ 1,600
43424	WFXV	682,282	587,673	$ 4,167
25236	WFXW	217,631	217,631	$ 1,543
41397	WFYI	2,614,535	2,613,865	$ 18,532
53930	WGAL	6,592,850	5,851,154	$ 41,485
2708	WGBA-TV	1,219,315	1,218,972	$ 8,643
24314	WGBC	233,035	232,798	$ 1,651
72099	WGBH-TV	8,264,395	8,151,180	$ 57,792
12498	WGBO-DT	9,984,682	9,984,501	$ 70,790
72098	WGBX-TV	8,354,289	8,184,570	$ 58,029
72096	WGBY-TV	4,556,980	3,838,887	$ 27,218
62388	WGCU	1,789,951	1,789,951	$ 12,691
54275	WGEM-TV	325,716	325,430	$ 2,307
27387	WGEN-TV	47,451	47,451	$ 336
7727	WGFL	958,665	958,665	$ 6,797
25682	WGGB-TV	3,501,457	3,092,700	$ 21,927
11027	WGGN-TV	4,010,515	3,987,566	$ 28,272
9064	WGGS-TV	2,096,590	1,891,182	$ 13,408
72106	WGHP	4,716,324	4,663,025	$ 33,061
710	WGIQ	367,358	367,140	$ 2,603
12520	WGMB-TV	1,815,089	1,814,919	$ 12,868
25683	WGME-TV	1,562,382	1,391,898	$ 9,869
24618	WGNM	765,295	764,308	$ 5,419
72119	WGNO	1,737,340	1,737,340	$ 12,318
9762	WGNT	2,218,861	2,218,861	$ 15,732
72115	WGN-TV	10,139,791	10,133,994	$ 71,850
40619	WGPT	570,828	347,754	$ 2,466
65074	WGPX-TV	3,063,562	3,053,879	$ 21,652
64547	WGRZ	2,042,983	1,973,423	$ 13,992
63329	WGTA	1,174,842	1,134,460	$ 8,043
66285	WGTE-TV	2,250,689	2,250,689	$ 15,957

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59279	WGTQ	114,517	109,995	$ 780
59280	WGTU	395,169	388,357	$ 2,753
23948	WGTV	6,872,895	6,793,292	$ 48,164
7623	WGTW-TV	830,912	830,818	$ 5,890
24783	WGVK	2,565,756	2,563,031	$ 18,172
24784	WGVU-TV	1,943,807	1,894,218	$ 13,430
21536	WGWG	1,146,502	1,146,502	$ 8,129
56642	WGWW	1,742,591	1,714,951	$ 12,159
58262	WGXA	799,532	798,664	$ 5,663
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,792	1,333,395	$ 9,454
32327	WHAS-TV	2,065,124	2,034,746	$ 14,426
6096	WHA-TV	1,715,866	1,709,075	$ 12,117
13950	WHBF-TV	1,726,081	1,717,606	$ 12,178
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,735,050	1,714,081	$ 12,153
10894	WHBR	1,425,293	1,424,691	$ 10,101
65128	WHDF	1,720,614	1,666,798	$ 11,818
72145	WHDH	7,993,816	7,899,325	$ 56,006
83929	WHDT	6,334,757	6,334,757	$ 44,913
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,761	1,278,323	$ 9,063
67971	WHFT-TV	5,976,793	5,976,793	$ 42,375
41458	WHIO-TV	4,041,602	4,033,560	$ 28,598
713	WHIQ	1,383,801	1,329,761	$ 9,428
61216	WHIZ-TV	962,141	885,771	$ 6,280
18780	WHLA-TV	569,415	530,529	$ 3,761
48668	WHLT	481,036	479,959	$ 3,403
24582	WHLV-TV	4,739,820	4,739,820	$ 33,605
37102	WHMB-TV	3,187,327	3,126,458	$ 22,167
61004	WHMC	838,228	838,228	$ 5,943
36117	WHME-TV	1,490,612	1,490,518	$ 10,568
37106	WHNO	1,561,961	1,561,961	$ 11,074
72300	WHNS	2,753,561	2,462,848	$ 17,462
48693	WHNT-TV	1,687,347	1,607,863	$ 11,400
66221	WHO-DT	1,226,093	1,209,327	$ 8,574
6866	WHOI	716,035	715,956	$ 5,076
11113	WHOT-TV	1,964,065	1,956,753	$ 13,873
72313	WHP-TV	4,219,869	3,695,568	$ 26,202
51980	WHPX-TV	5,666,126	5,176,293	$ 36,700
73036	WHRM-TV	537,971	535,112	$ 3,794
25932	WHRO-TV	2,261,464	2,261,381	$ 16,033
68058	WHSG-TV	6,744,093	6,678,392	$ 47,350
4688	WHSV-TV	894,602	760,620	$ 5,393
9990	WHTJ	867,445	743,025	$ 5,268
72326	WHTM-TV	3,349,178	2,923,354	$ 20,727
11117	WHTN	2,282,597	2,269,471	$ 16,091
27772	WHUT-TV	8,785,956	8,745,663	$ 62,007
18793	WHWC-TV	1,205,932	1,152,576	$ 8,172

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72338	WHYY-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	$ 75,085
5360	WIAT	1,959,076	1,921,566	$ 13,624
63160	WIBW-TV	1,312,372	1,263,123	$ 8,956
25684	WICD	1,220,886	1,219,775	$ 8,648
25686	WICS	1,060,412	1,058,572	$ 7,505
24970	WICU-TV	704,263	654,470	$ 4,640
62210	WICZ-TV	1,208,124	932,840	$ 6,614
18410	WIDP	2,258,204	2,022,801	$ 14,342
26025	WIFS	1,664,757	1,659,814	$ 11,768
720	WIIQ	325,293	321,753	$ 2,281
68939	WILL-TV	1,148,587	1,125,681	$ 7,981
6863	WILX-TV	3,505,808	3,321,258	$ 23,548
22093	WINK-TV	2,135,187	2,135,187	$ 15,138
67787	WINM	1,035,236	1,004,998	$ 7,125
41314	WINP-TV	2,918,791	2,870,939	$ 20,355
3646	WIPB	2,098,072	2,097,589	$ 14,872
48408	WIPL	902,112	849,374	$ 6,022
53863	WIPM-TV	2,018,636	1,743,992	$ 794
53859	WIPR-TV	3,164,369	2,988,035	$ 21,185
10253	WIPX-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	$ 17,994
39887	WIRS	962,531	803,553	$ 3,164
71336	WIRT-DT	125,282	123,221	$ 874
13990	WIS	2,873,204	2,819,721	$ 19,992
65143	WISC-TV	1,816,917	1,779,975	$ 12,620
13960	WISE-TV	1,105,600	1,105,444	$ 7,838
39269	WISH-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	$ 21,935
65680	WISN-TV	3,041,677	3,036,957	$ 21,532
73083	WITF-TV	2,757,178	2,500,545	$ 17,729
73107	WITI	3,149,773	3,140,719	$ 22,268
594	WITN-TV	1,942,458	1,927,751	$ 13,668
61005	WITV	1,002,380	1,002,380	$ 7,107
7780	WIVB-TV	1,911,934	1,834,562	$ 13,007
11260	WIVT	831,941	612,317	$ 4,341
60571	WIWN	3,387,206	3,370,697	$ 23,898
62207	WIYC	673,128	670,480	$ 4,754
73120	WJAC-TV	2,152,162	1,855,359	$ 13,154
10259	WJAL	9,654,785	9,309,845	$ 66,007
50780	WJAR	7,602,846	7,447,435	$ 52,802
35576	WJAX-TV	1,909,321	1,909,321	$ 13,537
27140	WJBF	1,669,785	1,652,861	$ 11,719
73123	WJBK	5,840,177	5,804,131	$ 41,151
37174	WJCL	1,031,857	1,031,857	$ 7,316
73130	WJCT	1,893,148	1,892,490	$ 13,418
29719	WJEB-TV	1,880,192	1,880,192	$ 13,331
65749	WJET-TV	711,412	685,375	$ 4,859
7651	WJFB	2,745,573	2,734,787	$ 19,390

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49699	WJFW-TV	281,148	271,274	$ 1,923
73136	WJHG-TV	912,881	905,531	$ 6,420
57826	WJHL-TV	2,035,505	1,463,539	$ 10,376
68519	WJKT	645,594	645,161	$ 4,574
1051	WJLA-TV	9,654,785	9,314,754	$ 66,042
86537	WJLP	22,694,994	22,426,423	$ 159,003
9630	WJMN-TV	158,494	151,938	$ 1,077
61008	WJPM-TV	587,058	586,836	$ 4,161
58340	WJPX	2,861,004	2,653,740	$ 18,815
21735	WJRT-TV	2,831,612	2,583,368	$ 18,316
23918	WJSP-TV	4,678,958	4,643,904	$ 32,925
41210	WJTC	1,517,180	1,516,056	$ 10,749
48667	WJTV	966,513	958,676	$ 6,797
73150	WJW	3,969,148	3,895,876	$ 27,622
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,180,652	1,180,652	$ 8,371
58342	WJWN-TV	1,830,695	1,568,858	$ 3,164
53116	WJXT	1,899,110	1,899,110	$ 13,465
11893	WJXX	1,888,910	1,888,113	$ 13,387
32334	WJYS	9,820,848	9,820,831	$ 69,630
25455	WJZ-TV	10,637,240	10,228,751	$ 72,522
73152	WJZY	4,965,077	4,831,865	$ 34,258
64983	WKAQ-TV	3,259,225	2,914,322	$ 1,181
6104	WKAR-TV	1,713,640	1,709,038	$ 12,117
34171	WKAS	522,877	496,277	$ 3,519
51570	WKBD-TV	5,180,191	5,179,980	$ 36,726
73153	WKBN-TV	4,870,043	4,522,748	$ 32,066
13929	WKBS-TV	1,054,914	914,205	$ 6,482
74424	WKBT-DT	973,803	920,961	$ 6,530
54176	WKBW-TV	2,261,221	2,175,654	$ 15,425
53465	WKCF	5,109,221	5,107,692	$ 36,214
73155	WKEF	3,860,944	3,850,405	$ 27,299
34177	WKGB-TV	444,266	442,639	$ 3,138
34196	WKHA	475,212	372,027	$ 2,638
34207	WKLE	918,947	911,337	$ 6,461
34212	WKMA-TV	558,464	558,150	$ 3,957
71293	WKMG-TV	4,643,692	4,643,692	$ 32,924
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,572,974	1,565,579	$ 11,100
34202	WKMR	457,241	422,772	$ 2,997
34174	WKMU	339,477	339,064	$ 2,404
42061	WKNO	1,649,295	1,647,327	$ 11,680
83931	WKNX-TV	1,778,483	1,548,751	$ 10,981
776176	WKOF	1,636,277	1,519,722	$ 10,775
34205	WKOH	591,189	584,484	$ 4,144
67869	WKOI-TV	3,996,184	3,976,552	$ 28,194
34211	WKON	1,170,361	1,163,470	$ 8,249
18267	WKOP-TV	1,641,367	1,465,642	$ 10,391

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64545	WKOW	1,999,166	1,978,160	$ 14,025
21432	WKPC-TV	1,620,977	1,613,304	$ 11,438
65758	WKPD	277,245	276,367	$ 1,959
34200	WKPI-TV	552,999	432,287	$ 3,065
27504	WKPT-TV	1,107,992	876,999	$ 6,218
58341	WKPV	981,832	762,182	$ 3,164
11289	WKRC-TV	3,412,677	3,359,970	$ 23,822
73187	WKRG-TV	1,661,088	1,660,222	$ 11,771
73188	WKRN-TV	2,843,550	2,823,383	$ 20,018
34222	WKSO-TV	675,800	663,810	$ 4,706
40902	WKTC	1,422,142	1,421,788	$ 10,080
60654	WKTV	1,566,267	1,340,030	$ 9,501
73195	WKYC	4,162,460	4,109,739	$ 29,138
24914	WKYT-TV	1,263,314	1,247,201	$ 8,843
71861	WKYU-TV	447,402	444,471	$ 3,151
34181	WKZT-TV	1,092,295	1,075,603	$ 7,626
18819	WLAE-TV	1,489,518	1,489,518	$ 10,561
36533	WLAJ	4,230,811	4,195,529	$ 29,746
2710	WLAX	480,917	455,361	$ 3,229
68542	WLBT	930,984	929,897	$ 6,593
39644	WLBZ	374,046	364,463	$ 2,584
69328	WLED-TV	333,929	175,095	$ 1,241
63046	WLEF-TV	201,828	200,259	$ 1,420
73203	WLEX-TV	1,083,858	1,075,334	$ 7,624
37806	WLFB	756,510	656,110	$ 4,652
37808	WLFG	1,555,609	1,240,816	$ 8,797
73204	WLFI-TV	2,422,930	2,397,991	$ 17,002
73205	WLFL	4,154,373	4,151,842	$ 29,437
19777	WLII-DT	2,661,917	2,391,018	$ 16,952
37503	WLIO	1,076,204	1,052,712	$ 7,464
38336	WLIW	21,331,793	21,007,396	$ 148,942
27696	WLJC-TV	1,433,034	1,317,702	$ 9,343
71645	WLJT	382,232	381,417	$ 2,704
53939	WLKY	2,035,700	2,028,397	$ 14,381
11033	WLLA	2,204,047	2,203,715	$ 15,624
1222	WLMA	1,681,703	1,678,515	$ 11,901
17076	WLMB	1,598,305	1,597,151	$ 11,324
68518	WLMT	1,764,760	1,762,079	$ 12,493
22591	WLNE-TV	6,880,185	6,815,475	$ 48,322
74420	WLNS-TV	4,230,811	4,195,529	$ 29,746
73206	WLNY-TV	7,829,527	7,738,668	$ 54,867
84253	WLOO	897,764	896,755	$ 6,358
56537	WLOS	3,337,211	2,748,224	$ 19,485
37732	WLOV-TV	608,778	606,994	$ 4,304
13995	WLOX	1,236,798	1,224,809	$ 8,684
38586	WLPB-TV	1,409,300	1,409,216	$ 9,991

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount	
73189	WLPX-TV	1,012,910	963,892	$	6,834
66358	WLRN-TV	6,010,422	6,010,422	$	42,614
73226	WLS-TV	10,428,632	10,421,900	$	73,891
73230	WLTV-DT	5,988,029	5,988,029	$	42,455
37176	WLTX	1,614,789	1,611,719	$	11,427
37179	WLTZ	738,023	734,057	$	5,204
21259	WLUC-TV	103,185	95,367	$	676
4150	WLUK-TV	1,237,211	1,236,394	$	8,766
73238	WLVI	7,993,816	7,899,325	$	56,006
36989	WLVT-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	$	71,716
3978	WLWC	3,398,164	3,257,998	$	23,099
46979	WLWT	3,499,610	3,489,652	$	24,742
54452	WLXI	3,243,843	3,015,382	$	21,379
55350	WLYH	3,349,178	2,923,354	$	20,727
43192	WMAB-TV	389,089	384,767	$	2,728
43170	WMAE-TV	692,999	663,737	$	4,706
43197	WMAH-TV	1,302,245	1,301,790	$	9,230
43176	WMAO-TV	333,490	333,321	$	2,363
47905	WMAQ-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	$	71,383
59442	WMAR-TV	10,025,750	9,879,744	$	70,047
43184	WMAU-TV	637,434	631,358	$	4,476
43193	WMAV-TV	1,018,601	1,018,556	$	7,222
43169	WMAW-TV	731,384	716,614	$	5,081
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,238,176	1,180,117	$	8,367
66398	WMBB	990,632	964,744	$	6,840
43952	WMBC-TV	22,446,503	21,778,765	$	154,411
42121	WMBD-TV	720,722	720,669	$	5,110
83969	WMBF-TV	526,232	526,232	$	3,731
60829	WMCF-TV	644,916	641,833	$	4,551
9739	WMCN-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	$	75,085
19184	WMC-TV	1,559,675	1,557,573	$	11,043
189357	WMDE	6,933,795	6,802,466	$	48,229
73255	WMDN	259,822	259,616	$	1,841
16455	WMDT	790,315	790,315	$	5,603
39656	WMEA-TV	965,365	911,355	$	6,462
39648	WMEB-TV	411,335	396,677	$	2,812
70537	WMEC	199,187	198,698	$	1,409
39649	WMED-TV	28,850	27,884	$	198
776266	WMEI	910,872	910,788	$	6,457
39662	WMEM-TV	61,231	60,308	$	428
41893	WMFD-TV	2,011,673	1,686,812	$	11,959
41436	WMFP	6,230,964	5,959,061	$	42,250
61111	WMGM-TV	830,912	830,818	$	5,890
43847	WMGT-TV	614,625	614,040	$	4,354
73263	WMHT	1,729,302	1,559,066	$	11,054
68545	WMLW-TV	1,863,951	1,863,679	$	13,213

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53819	WMOR-TV	6,400,456	6,400,333	$ 45,378
81503	WMOW	122,110	106,904	$ 758
65944	WMPB	8,059,368	7,940,127	$ 56,296
43168	WMPN-TV	843,756	841,772	$ 5,968
65942	WMPT	9,500,117	9,442,413	$ 66,947
60827	WMPV-TV	1,565,537	1,564,599	$ 11,093
10221	WMSN-TV	2,030,916	2,010,636	$ 14,255
2174	WMTJ	2,764,573	2,492,464	$ 17,672
6870	WMTV	1,628,641	1,625,206	$ 11,523
73288	WMTW	2,041,342	1,737,673	$ 12,320
23935	WMUM-TV	926,604	921,419	$ 6,533
73292	WMUR-TV	5,652,739	5,453,759	$ 38,667
42663	WMVS	3,216,887	3,155,770	$ 22,374
42665	WMVT	3,216,887	3,155,770	$ 22,374
81946	WMWC-TV	935,338	912,437	$ 6,469
56548	WMYA-TV	1,808,659	1,723,755	$ 12,221
74211	WMYD	5,840,155	5,839,880	$ 41,405
20624	WMYT-TV	4,965,077	4,831,865	$ 34,258
25544	WMYV	4,406,813	4,379,408	$ 31,050
73310	WNAB	2,600,886	2,591,235	$ 18,372
73311	WNAC-TV	7,817,084	7,459,610	$ 52,889
47535	WNBC	23,283,577	22,722,761	$ 161,104
83965	WNBW-DT	1,557,530	1,550,637	$ 10,994
72307	WNCF	665,079	658,994	$ 4,672
50782	WNCN	4,201,973	4,186,944	$ 29,685
57838	WNCT-TV	2,034,787	1,975,930	$ 14,009
41674	WNDU-TV	1,901,588	1,870,311	$ 13,261
28462	WNDY-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	$ 21,935
71928	WNED-TV	1,408,141	1,390,745	$ 9,860
60931	WNEH	1,389,794	1,383,193	$ 9,807
41221	WNEM-TV	1,437,726	1,434,104	$ 10,168
49439	WNEO	3,343,598	3,265,373	$ 23,151
73318	WNEP-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	$ 20,419
18795	WNET	22,428,695	21,915,470	$ 155,381
51864	WNEU	7,676,529	7,606,661	$ 53,931
23942	WNGH-TV	6,461,522	6,281,764	$ 44,538
67802	WNIN	907,713	891,200	$ 6,319
41671	WNIT	1,335,767	1,335,767	$ 9,471
48457	WNJB	22,145,547	21,374,668	$ 151,546
48477	WNJN	22,145,547	21,374,668	$ 151,546
48481	WNJS	7,729,626	7,710,589	$ 54,668
48465	WNJT	7,729,626	7,710,589	$ 54,668
73333	WNJU	23,283,577	22,722,761	$ 161,104
73336	WNJX-TV	1,446,990	1,265,826	$ 971
61217	WNKY	414,184	412,652	$ 2,926
71905	WNLO	1,911,934	1,834,562	$ 13,007

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4318	WNMU	178,504	177,692	$ 1,260
73344	WNNE	801,186	684,501	$ 4,853
54280	WNOL-TV	1,730,074	1,730,074	$ 12,266
71676	WNPB-TV	2,094,971	1,923,306	$ 13,636
62137	WNPI-DT	159,208	154,143	$ 1,093
41398	WNPT	2,692,492	2,657,273	$ 18,840
28468	WNPX-TV	2,494,581	2,470,662	$ 17,517
61009	WNSC-TV	2,860,897	2,853,300	$ 20,230
61010	WNTV	2,775,252	2,572,161	$ 18,237
16539	WNTZ-TV	328,336	327,661	$ 2,323
7933	WNUV	9,944,268	9,731,571	$ 68,997
9999	WNVC	867,445	743,025	$ 5,268
10019	WNVT	1,894,231	1,892,374	$ 13,417
776263	WNWE	16,156	16,156	$ 115
73354	WNWO-TV	2,915,507	2,915,507	$ 20,671
136751	WNYA	1,932,105	1,656,014	$ 11,741
30303	WNYB	1,784,805	1,758,025	$ 12,464
6048	WNYE-TV	20,693,079	20,445,674	$ 144,960
34329	WNYI	1,609,642	1,329,569	$ 9,427
67784	WNYO-TV	1,449,480	1,428,169	$ 10,126
73363	WNYT	1,975,605	1,653,904	$ 11,726
22206	WNYW	21,377,740	21,043,915	$ 149,201
69618	WOAI-TV	3,063,753	3,050,610	$ 21,629
66804	WOAY-TV	536,548	414,046	$ 2,936
41225	WOFL	4,897,034	4,891,577	$ 34,681
70651	WOGX	1,262,333	1,262,333	$ 8,950
8661	WOI-DT	1,278,698	1,277,340	$ 9,056
39746	WOIO	4,198,546	4,095,152	$ 29,035
71725	WOLE-DT	1,581,955	1,411,809	$ 5,027
73375	WOLF-TV	3,025,477	2,531,097	$ 17,945
60963	WOLO-TV	2,854,959	2,814,886	$ 19,958
36838	WOOD-TV	2,637,147	2,631,110	$ 18,655
67602	WOPX-TV	4,677,102	4,676,992	$ 33,160
64865	WORA-TV	3,172,055	2,933,387	$ 20,798
73901	WORO-DT	2,847,102	2,661,536	$ 18,870
60357	WOST	1,055,465	918,659	$ 6,513
66185	WOSU-TV	3,073,523	3,013,857	$ 21,368
131	WOTF-TV	4,204,625	4,204,625	$ 29,811
10212	WOTV	2,493,328	2,492,908	$ 17,675
50147	WOUB-TV	739,667	721,384	$ 5,115
50141	WOUC-TV	1,680,457	1,618,502	$ 11,475
23342	WOWK-TV	1,098,995	1,028,502	$ 7,292
65528	WOWT	1,516,978	1,514,052	$ 10,735
31570	WPAN	1,392,393	1,392,261	$ 9,871
51988	WPBF	3,601,603	3,601,603	$ 25,535
21253	WPBN-TV	452,157	440,310	$ 3,122

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62136	WPBS-TV	332,147	296,972	$ 2,106
13456	WPBT	5,976,331	5,976,331	$ 42,372
13924	WPCB-TV	2,920,794	2,802,648	$ 19,871
64033	WPCH-TV	6,826,973	6,747,200	$ 47,838
4354	WPCT	207,688	207,286	$ 1,470
17012	WPDE-TV	1,845,347	1,838,747	$ 13,037
52527	WPEC	6,332,850	6,332,850	$ 44,900
84088	WPFO	1,390,230	1,272,952	$ 9,025
54728	WPGA-TV	575,813	575,578	$ 4,081
60820	WPGD-TV	2,787,190	2,772,517	$ 19,657
73875	WPGH-TV	3,209,933	3,099,658	$ 21,977
2942	WPGX	448,453	445,686	$ 3,160
73879	WPHL-TV	10,944,731	10,756,717	$ 76,265
73881	WPIX	22,259,872	21,818,842	$ 154,696
69880	WPKD-TV	3,366,547	3,181,216	$ 22,555
53113	WPLG	6,165,413	6,165,413	$ 43,713
11906	WPMI-TV	1,609,741	1,609,491	$ 11,411
10213	WPMT	2,757,178	2,500,545	$ 17,729
18798	WPNE-TV	1,210,150	1,209,366	$ 8,574
73907	WPNT	3,148,917	3,050,465	$ 21,628
28480	WPPT	11,348,739	10,115,153	$ 71,716
51984	WPPX-TV	8,429,105	8,212,096	$ 58,224
47404	WPRI-TV	7,754,340	7,480,561	$ 53,037
51991	WPSD-TV	852,232	848,332	$ 6,015
12499	WPSG	11,342,493	11,068,585	$ 78,476
66219	WPSU-TV	1,016,983	842,529	$ 5,974
73905	WPTA	1,136,029	1,135,873	$ 8,053
25067	WPTD	3,535,155	3,522,151	$ 24,972
25065	WPTO	3,080,289	3,066,947	$ 21,745
59443	WPTV-TV	6,414,108	6,414,108	$ 45,476
57476	WPTZ	801,186	684,501	$ 4,853
8616	WPVI-TV	11,997,071	11,834,791	$ 83,909
48772	WPWR-TV	10,111,733	10,105,397	$ 71,647
51969	WPXA-TV	7,486,662	7,341,812	$ 52,053
71236	WPXC-TV	1,812,411	1,812,329	$ 12,849
5800	WPXD-TV	5,357,614	5,357,504	$ 37,985
37104	WPXE-TV	3,105,562	3,094,581	$ 21,941
48406	WPXG-TV	2,760,323	2,697,351	$ 19,124
73312	WPXH-TV	1,558,487	1,543,110	$ 10,941
73910	WPXI	3,270,399	3,179,997	$ 22,546
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,383,753	2,319,308	$ 16,444
52628	WPXK-TV	1,897,932	1,672,850	$ 11,861
21729	WPXL-TV	1,738,354	1,738,354	$ 12,325
48608	WPXM-TV	5,673,283	5,673,283	$ 40,224
73356	WPXN-TV	22,193,311	21,756,322	$ 154,252
27290	WPXP-TV	6,117,297	6,117,297	$ 43,372

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50063	WPXQ-TV	3,398,164	3,257,998	$ 23,099
70251	WPXR-TV	1,361,522	1,199,794	$ 8,507
40861	WPXS	2,313,093	2,228,599	$ 15,801
53065	WPXT	1,058,317	1,005,248	$ 7,127
37971	WPXU-TV	764,835	764,835	$ 5,423
67077	WPXV-TV	1,997,620	1,997,620	$ 14,163
74091	WPXW-TV	8,918,745	8,866,240	$ 62,862
21726	WPXX-TV	1,563,942	1,560,675	$ 11,065
73319	WQAD-TV	1,077,293	1,065,179	$ 7,552
65130	WQCW	1,234,953	1,165,995	$ 8,267
71561	WQEC	177,193	175,191	$ 1,242
41315	WQED	3,491,971	3,385,114	$ 24,000
60556	WQHS-DT	3,982,203	3,936,334	$ 27,909
53716	WQLN	573,688	553,172	$ 3,922
52075	WQMY	403,099	246,363	$ 1,747
64550	WQOW	383,460	372,929	$ 2,644
5468	WQPT-TV	928,221	922,909	$ 6,543
64690	WQPX-TV	1,624,976	1,207,503	$ 8,561
52408	WQRF-TV	1,384,090	1,360,850	$ 9,648
2175	WQTO	2,533,848	1,714,503	$ 4,307
8688	WRAL-TV	4,258,430	4,255,027	$ 30,168
10133	WRAY-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	$ 33,197
64611	WRAZ	4,206,845	4,204,439	$ 29,809
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,029,422	1,026,759	$ 7,280
3359	WRBL	1,573,722	1,534,121	$ 10,877
57221	WRBU	2,964,043	2,960,986	$ 20,993
54940	WRBW	4,929,252	4,926,807	$ 34,931
59137	WRCB	1,674,932	1,436,942	$ 10,188
47904	WRC-TV	9,040,003	8,996,367	$ 63,784
54963	WRDC	4,380,924	4,374,069	$ 31,012
55454	WRDQ	4,765,929	4,765,929	$ 33,790
73937	WRDW-TV	1,630,465	1,580,144	$ 11,203
66174	WREG-TV	1,645,112	1,638,826	$ 11,619
61011	WRET-TV	2,775,252	2,572,161	$ 18,237
73940	WREX	2,777,313	2,554,899	$ 18,114
54443	WRFB	2,361,435	2,105,790	$ 1,181
73942	WRGB	1,773,206	1,559,637	$ 11,058
411	WRGT-TV	3,563,572	3,528,799	$ 25,019
74416	WRIC-TV	2,264,724	2,197,233	$ 15,578
61012	WRJA-TV	1,227,284	1,220,205	$ 8,651
412	WRLH-TV	2,215,949	2,152,568	$ 15,262
61013	WRLK-TV	1,268,677	1,267,713	$ 8,988
43870	WRLM	3,954,789	3,936,003	$ 27,906
74156	WRNN-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	$ 148,213
73964	WROC-TV	1,210,157	1,192,546	$ 8,455
159007	WRPT	108,521	108,009	$ 766

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20590	WRPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	$ 21,106
62009	WRSP-TV	1,062,091	1,060,251	$ 7,517
40877	WRTV	3,148,448	3,125,475	$ 22,160
15320	WRUA	2,624,204	2,339,222	$ 16,585
71580	WRXY-TV	2,114,529	2,114,529	$ 14,992
48662	WSAV-TV	1,094,897	1,094,884	$ 7,763
6867	WSAW-TV	657,843	651,328	$ 4,618
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,173,019	1,103,266	$ 7,822
56092	WSBE-TV	8,044,866	7,776,757	$ 55,137
73982	WSBK-TV	7,834,658	7,766,985	$ 55,068
72053	WSBS-TV	47,386	47,386	$ 336
73983	WSBT-TV	1,790,673	1,780,628	$ 12,625
23960	WSB-TV	6,772,503	6,695,450	$ 47,471
69446	WSCG	961,649	961,649	$ 6,818
64971	WSCV	6,029,382	6,029,382	$ 42,748
70536	WSEC	517,830	517,364	$ 3,668
49711	WSEE-TV	585,062	562,271	$ 3,987
21258	WSES	1,905,067	1,866,312	$ 13,232
73988	WSET-TV	1,587,650	1,345,990	$ 9,543
13993	WSFA	1,206,335	1,168,069	$ 8,282
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,911,871	1,902,328	$ 13,488
10203	WSFL-TV	5,890,244	5,890,244	$ 41,762
72871	WSFX-TV	1,088,964	1,088,964	$ 7,721
73999	WSIL-TV	650,734	647,093	$ 4,588
4297	WSIU-TV	994,418	936,746	$ 6,642
74007	WSJV	1,686,953	1,680,493	$ 11,915
78908	WSKA	530,610	416,302	$ 2,952
74034	WSKG-TV	866,172	616,130	$ 4,368
76324	WSKY-TV	2,003,325	2,002,894	$ 14,201
776220	WSLN	3,269,796	3,020,118	$ 21,413
57840	WSLS-TV	1,436,974	1,276,869	$ 9,053
21737	WSMH	2,350,370	2,335,477	$ 16,559
41232	WSMV-TV	2,883,773	2,837,323	$ 20,117
70119	WSNS-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	$ 71,383
74070	WSOC-TV	4,156,321	4,085,565	$ 28,967
66391	WSPA-TV	3,717,232	3,549,667	$ 25,167
64352	WSPX-TV	1,285,581	1,167,040	$ 8,274
17611	WSRE	1,490,766	1,489,946	$ 10,564
63867	WSST-TV	312,974	312,260	$ 2,214
60341	WSTE-DT	3,284,058	3,220,155	$ 22,831
21252	WSTM-TV	1,437,543	1,367,590	$ 9,696
11204	WSTR-TV	3,424,743	3,411,973	$ 24,191
19776	WSUR-DT	3,276,102	3,182,722	$ 5,027
2370	WSVI	41,004	41,004	$ 291
63840	WSVN	6,165,386	6,165,386	$ 43,713
73374	WSWB	1,516,774	1,088,360	$ 7,716

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28155	WSWG	389,103	389,030	$ 2,758
71680	WSWP-TV	849,038	633,378	$ 4,491
74094	WSYM-TV	1,695,809	1,694,640	$ 12,015
73113	WSYR-TV	1,314,500	1,226,575	$ 8,696
40758	WSYT	1,962,530	1,731,744	$ 12,278
56549	WSYX	2,871,413	2,825,664	$ 20,034
65681	WTAE-TV	2,985,875	2,865,692	$ 20,318
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,158,024	925,907	$ 6,565
4685	WTAP-TV	489,083	469,004	$ 3,325
416	WTAT-TV	1,284,148	1,284,148	$ 9,105
67993	WTBY-TV	16,997,114	16,897,718	$ 119,805
29715	WTCE-TV	2,964,583	2,964,583	$ 21,019
65667	WTCI	1,276,295	1,159,269	$ 8,219
67786	WTCT	590,643	586,819	$ 4,161
28954	WTCV	2,861,004	2,653,740	$ 18,815
74422	WTEN	1,913,356	1,621,808	$ 11,499
9881	WTGL	4,516,827	4,516,827	$ 32,024
27245	WTGS	1,064,292	1,064,066	$ 7,544
70655	WTHI-TV	966,268	914,388	$ 6,483
70162	WTHR	3,175,603	3,122,761	$ 22,140
147	WTIC-TV	5,397,501	4,767,795	$ 33,804
26681	WTIN-TV	3,277,279	3,162,469	$ 971
66536	WTIU	1,690,704	1,689,678	$ 11,980
1002	WTJP-TV	2,037,103	2,002,301	$ 14,196
4593	WTJR	316,974	316,852	$ 2,246
70287	WTJX-TV	112,125	104,561	$ 741
47401	WTKR	2,242,929	2,242,846	$ 15,902
82735	WTLF	883,350	883,326	$ 6,263
23486	WTLH	1,082,589	1,082,542	$ 7,675
67781	WTLJ	1,738,667	1,736,853	$ 12,314
65046	WTLV	2,041,165	2,022,822	$ 14,342
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,139,304	3,123,411	$ 22,145
74109	WTNH	7,999,974	7,453,267	$ 52,844
19200	WTNZ	1,790,817	1,598,570	$ 11,334
590	WTOC-TV	1,061,993	1,061,993	$ 7,530
74112	WTOG	6,239,245	6,236,871	$ 44,219
4686	WTOK-TV	391,847	386,112	$ 2,738
13992	WTOL	4,534,147	4,527,590	$ 32,101
21254	WTOM-TV	120,159	116,524	$ 826
74122	WTOV-TV	3,866,114	3,605,421	$ 25,562
82574	WTPC-TV	2,138,494	2,132,635	$ 15,120
86496	WTPX-TV	258,246	258,154	$ 1,830
6869	WTRF-TV	2,938,363	2,562,114	$ 18,165
67798	WTSF	879,853	811,994	$ 5,757
11290	WTSP	6,538,906	6,515,239	$ 46,193
4108	WTTA	6,656,303	6,639,930	$ 47,077

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
74137	WTTE	2,926,672	2,885,004	$ 20,455
22207	WTTG	8,945,253	8,890,093	$ 63,031
56526	WTTK	3,074,975	3,055,143	$ 21,661
74138	WTTO	1,966,252	1,931,949	$ 13,698
56523	WTTV	2,752,635	2,749,080	$ 19,491
10802	WTTW	9,929,487	9,929,071	$ 70,397
74148	WTVA	807,017	794,561	$ 5,633
22590	WTVC	1,828,040	1,618,274	$ 11,474
8617	WTVD	4,201,042	4,188,018	$ 29,693
55305	WTVE	5,368,807	5,365,301	$ 38,040
36504	WTVF	2,816,921	2,798,755	$ 19,843
74150	WTVG	4,440,934	4,429,742	$ 31,407
74151	WTVH	1,375,016	1,313,054	$ 9,310
10645	WTVI	3,286,073	3,261,428	$ 23,124
63154	WTVJ	6,009,434	6,009,434	$ 42,607
52280	WTVK	7,403,075	7,395,979	$ 52,437
595	WTVM	1,577,223	1,471,502	$ 10,433
72945	WTVO	1,413,778	1,400,377	$ 9,929
28311	WTVP	660,258	660,214	$ 4,681
51597	WTVQ-DT	1,060,102	1,054,409	$ 7,476
57832	WTVR-TV	1,998,729	1,990,377	$ 14,112
16817	WTVS	5,607,125	5,606,929	$ 39,753
68569	WTVT	6,511,462	6,491,829	$ 46,027
3661	WTVW	839,062	833,035	$ 5,906
35575	WTVX	3,558,645	3,556,727	$ 25,217
4152	WTVY	1,032,612	1,029,898	$ 7,302
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,251,663	2,251,580	$ 15,964
66908	WTWC-TV	1,078,213	1,078,166	$ 7,644
20426	WTWO	716,304	710,680	$ 5,039
81692	WTWV	1,529,924	1,528,555	$ 10,837
51568	WTXF-TV	11,330,716	11,023,958	$ 78,160
41065	WTXL-TV	1,071,056	1,070,908	$ 7,593
8532	WUAB	4,198,546	4,095,152	$ 29,035
12855	WUCF-TV	4,516,827	4,516,827	$ 32,024
36395	WUCW	4,213,867	4,205,494	$ 29,817
69440	WUFT	1,524,792	1,524,792	$ 10,811
413	WUHF	1,161,377	1,157,795	$ 8,209
8156	WUJA	2,449,731	2,192,227	$ 15,543
69080	WUNC-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	$ 33,197
69292	WUND-TV	1,526,704	1,526,704	$ 10,824
69114	WUNE-TV	3,449,284	2,886,515	$ 20,465
69300	WUNF-TV	2,825,704	2,517,064	$ 17,846
69124	WUNG-TV	4,065,099	4,049,218	$ 28,709
60551	WUNI	7,755,236	7,627,170	$ 54,077
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,224,449	1,224,449	$ 8,681
69149	WUNK-TV	2,105,575	2,099,533	$ 14,886

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
69360	WUNL-TV	3,243,843	3,015,382	$ 21,379
69444	WUNM-TV	1,370,547	1,370,547	$ 9,717
69397	WUNP-TV	1,488,708	1,474,989	$ 10,458
69416	WUNU	1,212,006	1,210,875	$ 8,585
83822	WUNW	2,012,283	1,476,883	$ 10,471
6900	WUPA	6,845,271	6,764,030	$ 47,957
13938	WUPL	1,833,116	1,833,116	$ 12,997
10897	WUPV	2,142,407	2,122,016	$ 15,045
19190	WUPW	2,136,541	2,135,020	$ 15,137
23128	WUPX-TV	1,182,585	1,166,267	$ 8,269
65593	WUSA	9,654,785	9,309,845	$ 66,007
4301	WUSI-TV	320,658	320,658	$ 2,273
60552	WUTB	9,293,641	9,148,848	$ 64,865
30577	WUTF-TV	8,479,857	8,266,141	$ 58,607
57837	WUTR	511,394	470,311	$ 3,335
415	WUTV	1,611,128	1,579,265	$ 11,197
16517	WUVC-DT	4,224,285	4,208,453	$ 29,838
48813	WUVG-DT	6,908,879	6,834,542	$ 48,457
3072	WUVN	1,236,426	1,156,397	$ 8,199
60560	WUVP-DT	10,944,731	10,756,717	$ 76,265
9971	WUXP-TV	2,749,827	2,737,094	$ 19,406
417	WVAH-TV	1,295,710	1,222,075	$ 8,665
23947	WVAN-TV	1,118,534	1,117,845	$ 7,926
65387	WVBT	1,964,109	1,964,109	$ 13,926
72342	WVCY-TV	3,149,773	3,140,719	$ 22,268
60559	WVEA-TV	5,324,315	5,322,343	$ 37,735
74167	WVEC	2,217,117	2,216,436	$ 15,715
5802	WVEN-TV	4,749,513	4,749,513	$ 33,674
61573	WVEO	962,531	803,553	$ 3,164
69946	WVER	903,858	770,412	$ 5,462
10976	WVFX	688,514	596,278	$ 4,228
47929	WVIA-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	$ 20,419
3667	WVII-TV	368,499	348,813	$ 2,473
70309	WVIR-TV	2,140,100	2,107,081	$ 14,939
74170	WVIT	5,920,252	5,425,459	$ 38,467
18753	WVIZ	3,694,957	3,687,740	$ 26,146
70021	WVLA-TV	1,969,063	1,969,000	$ 13,960
81750	WVLR	1,483,484	1,376,091	$ 9,756
35908	WVLT-TV	1,983,974	1,714,780	$ 12,158
74169	WVNS-TV	889,675	560,472	$ 3,974
11259	WVNY	755,448	673,828	$ 4,777
29000	WVOZ-TV	981,832	762,182	$ 3,164
71657	WVPB-TV	939,383	910,465	$ 6,455
60111	WVPT	995,523	887,449	$ 6,292
70491	WVPX-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	$ 29,062
66378	WVPY	917,535	855,616	$ 6,066

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
67190	WVSN	2,593,148	2,271,512	$ 16,105
69940	WVTB	468,294	246,240	$ 1,746
74173	WVTM-TV	2,101,947	2,026,895	$ 14,371
74174	WVTV	3,130,664	3,122,630	$ 22,139
77496	WVUA	2,305,621	2,250,337	$ 15,955
4149	WVUE-DT	1,781,266	1,781,266	$ 12,629
4329	WVUT	267,531	267,450	$ 1,896
74176	WVVA	997,556	690,651	$ 4,897
3113	WVXF	70,673	66,853	$ 474
12033	WWAY	1,328,366	1,328,366	$ 9,418
30833	WWBT	2,109,206	2,074,930	$ 14,711
20295	WWCP-TV	2,798,717	2,540,105	$ 18,009
24812	WWCW	1,390,908	1,210,482	$ 8,582
23671	WWDP	6,230,964	5,959,061	$ 42,250
21158	WWHO	2,994,400	2,952,760	$ 20,935
14682	WWJE-DT	7,755,236	7,627,170	$ 54,077
65919	WWJS	3,798,882	3,731,768	$ 26,458
72123	WWJ-TV	5,653,566	5,653,219	$ 40,081
166512	WWJX	524,625	524,579	$ 3,719
6868	WWLP	3,866,407	3,097,621	$ 21,962
74192	WWL-TV	1,908,335	1,908,335	$ 13,530
3133	WWMB	1,596,320	1,591,501	$ 11,284
74195	WWMT	2,667,986	2,657,016	$ 18,838
68851	WWNY-TV	368,613	341,101	$ 2,418
74197	WWOR-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	$ 148,213
65943	WWPB	3,531,585	3,086,500	$ 21,883
23264	WWPX-TV	2,612,045	2,544,163	$ 18,038
68547	WWRS-TV	2,376,549	2,354,442	$ 16,693
61251	WWSB	3,830,838	3,830,838	$ 27,161
23142	WWSI	11,821,594	11,646,436	$ 82,573
16747	WWTI	195,127	188,538	$ 1,337
998	WWTO-TV	6,837,732	6,837,732	$ 48,480
26994	WWTV	1,047,227	1,032,448	$ 7,320
84214	WWTW	1,529,924	1,528,555	$ 10,837
26993	WWUP-TV	114,688	108,690	$ 771
23338	WXBU	4,219,869	3,695,568	$ 26,202
61504	WXCW	2,000,927	2,000,927	$ 14,187
61084	WXEL-TV	5,976,331	5,976,331	$ 42,372
60539	WXFT-DT	10,428,632	10,421,900	$ 73,891
23929	WXGA-TV	618,176	616,843	$ 4,373
51163	WXIA-TV	7,067,151	6,920,534	$ 49,067
53921	WXII-TV	3,895,811	3,546,156	$ 25,142
146	WXIN	3,066,589	3,043,020	$ 21,575
39738	WXIX-TV	3,033,449	3,023,049	$ 21,433
414	WXLV-TV	4,920,177	4,882,710	$ 34,618
68433	WXMI	2,110,083	2,109,607	$ 14,957

Facility Id	Call Sign	Service Area Population	Terrain-Limited Population	Terrain-Limited Fee Amount
64549	WXOW	433,343	422,605	$ 2,996
6601	WXPX-TV	5,414,068	5,411,832	$ 38,370
74215	WXTV-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	$ 151,926
12472	WXTX	745,811	742,438	$ 5,264
11970	WXXA-TV	1,691,753	1,553,272	$ 11,013
57274	WXXI-TV	1,192,140	1,176,310	$ 8,340
53517	WXXV-TV	1,235,520	1,233,511	$ 8,746
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,716,967	5,716,632	$ 40,531
77515	WYCI	32,321	21,447	$ 152
70149	WYCW	3,717,232	3,549,667	$ 25,167
62219	WYDC	542,984	435,924	$ 3,091
18783	WYDN	2,760,323	2,697,351	$ 19,124
35582	WYDO	1,340,990	1,340,990	$ 9,508
25090	WYES-TV	1,776,818	1,776,667	$ 12,597
53905	WYFF	2,836,376	2,609,544	$ 18,502
49803	WYIN	7,062,511	7,062,511	$ 50,073
24915	WYMT-TV	1,144,097	819,069	$ 5,807
17010	WYOU	2,912,468	2,246,394	$ 15,927
77789	WYOW	94,927	94,486	$ 670
13933	WYPX-TV	1,547,670	1,434,147	$ 10,168
4693	WYTV	4,870,043	4,522,748	$ 32,066
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,008,995	1,002,743	$ 7,109
15507	WZBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	$ 10,078
28119	WZDX	1,714,034	1,633,019	$ 11,578
70493	WZME	22,102,923	21,652,522	$ 153,516
81448	WZMQ	73,784	73,510	$ 521
71871	WZPX-TV	2,165,413	2,165,333	$ 15,352
136750	WZRB	1,007,172	1,006,731	$ 7,138
418	WZTV	2,743,270	2,733,978	$ 19,384
83270	WZVI	64,187	63,279	$ 449
19183	WZVN-TV	2,331,155	2,331,155	$ 16,528
49713	WZZM	1,678,220	1,652,095	$ 11,713

[1] Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[2] Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[3] Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[4] Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[5] Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[6] Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[7] Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.

[8] Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[9] Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[10] Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[11] Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[12] Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.
[13] Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of $21,979.

APPENDIX G

FY 2025 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

Regulatory fees for the first eight categories listed, identified with an *, 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 ($)
*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)	0.16
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	0.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27) Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	760 760
AM Radio Construction Permits	570
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,000
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Full Power TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	.006674 See Appendix F of FY 2025 Report and Order for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Full Power TV Construction Permits	5,200

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee ($)
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	275
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,945
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.47
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.005125
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	0.10
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	2,060
Space Stations (per authorized station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	141,790
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) – Small Constellation (fewer than 1000 authorized space stations)	375,140
Space Stations (per authorized system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) – Large Constellation (1000 or more authorized space stations)	1,917,390
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,330
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	14
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2025 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	$545	$395	$340	$375	$600	$685
10,001 - 25,000	$910	$655	$570	$625	$1,000	$1,140
25,001 – 75,000	$1,365	$985	$855	$940	$1,500	$1,710
75,001 – 150,000	$2,050	$1,475	$1,285	$1,405	$2,250	$2,565
150,001 – 500,000	$3,075	$2,215	$1,925	$2,115	$3,380	$3,855
500,001 – 1,200,000	$4,605	$3,315	$2,885	$3,160	$5,060	$5,770
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	$6,915	$4,980	$4,330	$4,750	$7,600	$8,665
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	$10,365	$7,460	$6,490	$7,120	$11,390	$12,985
>6,000,000	$15,550	$11,195	$9,740	$10,680	$17,090	$19,485

FY 2025 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems		
Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2024)	**Fee Ratio**	**FY 2025 Regulatory Fees**
Less than 50 Gbps	0.0625 Units	$5,510
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	0.125 Units	$11,015
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	0.25 Units	$22,030
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	0.5 Units	$44,065
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	$88,130
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	$176,260

APPENDIX H

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),[1] the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) incorporated an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) in the Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2026, *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (*FY 2026 NPRM*), released in April 2026.[2] The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the FY 2026 NPRM, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA; however, comments in the record regarding alternatives to the methodology for assessing regulatory fees are discussed below. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA and it (or summaries thereof) will be published in the Federal Register.[3]

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

2. In the *FY 2026 Report and Order*, the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule to meet its objective of fully complying with its congressionally mandated requirement of collecting regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2026. For FY 2026, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act),[4] and the FY 2026 Consolidation Appropriations Act, the Commission is required to assess and collect $416,112,000, which is an amount that reasonably can be expected to total the Commission's FY 2026 salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation.[5] 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."[6] The total amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, and payors' regulatory fees will also typically change each fiscal year as a mathematical consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected, the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs), and projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category.

3. In the *FY 2026 NPRM*, the Commission sought comment on several regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the proposed regulatory fees and methodology for FY 2026, as set forth in Appendices A and B; (ii) the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees as set forth in Appendix F; and (iii) whether to continue to use Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) assigned number data as the basis for assessing regulatory fees on Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers. In the *FY 2026 Report and Order*, the Commission adopts, with modification, the regulatory fee schedule set forth in Appendices A and B to the *FY 2026 NPRM.* The Commission also continues to use NRUF assigned number data for assessing CMRS regulatory fees.

[1] 5 U.S.C. §§ 601 *et seq*., as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, 110 Stat. 847 (1996).

[2] *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2026*, MD Docket No. 26-94, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 26-25 (rel. Apr. 28, 2026) (*FY 2026 NPRM*).

[3] 5 U.S.C. § 604.

[4] 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).

[5] *Title V — Independent Agencies, Federal Communications Commission, Salaries and Expenses Division of Division E — Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026, of H.R. 7148 - Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026*, Pub. L. No. 119-75 (Feb. 3, 2026) (FY 2026 Consolidated Appropriations Act).

[6] 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

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

4. Although not specifically filed in response to the IRFA, comments were filed suggesting alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees, including but not limited to proposals to adopt new fee categories, proposals to alleviate the impact of fee increases by reducing them or capping them for particular categories of fee payors—thereby effectively shifting the burden to other payors—and proposals to raise the de minimis threshold for exemptions from fees. Various proposals for new categories were supported by the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), State Broadcasters Associations, SES Americom (SES), and One Ministries, Inc., but opposed by others, such as CTIA. Proposals to alleviate fee increases by reducing or capping and shifting regulatory fees for certain fee payors were offered by SES, Kepler, the Submarine Cable Coalition (SCC), the North American Submarine Cable Association (NASCA), and NAB.[7] NAB proposed, and State Broadcasters Associations supported, raising the de minimis threshold. We address these comments in Section F below.

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

5. Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA,[8] the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by Chief Counsel for the Small Business Administration (SBA) Office of Advocacy, and also provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments.[9] The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

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

6. 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 adopted rules.[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] The SBA establishes small business size standards that agencies are required to use when promulgating regulations relating to small businesses; agencies may establish alternative size standards for use in such programs, but must consult and obtain approval from SBA before doing so.[14]

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[7] *See* Kepler Comments at 2; SES Comments at 3; SCC Comments at 4; NAB Comments at 5-6; *see also* Kepler Reply at 2-3; NASCA *Ex Parte* at 3; NAB *Ex Parte* at 2.

[8] Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-240, 124 Stat. 2504 (2010).

[9] 5 U.S.C. § 604 (a)(3).

[10] *Id.* § 604.

[11] *Id*. § 601(6).

[12] *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."

[13] 15 U.S.C. § 632.

[14] 13 CFR § 121.903.

7. Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected by our actions.[15] In general, a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees.[16] These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 34.75 million businesses.[17] Next, "small organizations" are not-for-profit enterprises that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their field.[18] While we do not have data regarding the number of non-profits that meet that criteria, over 99 percent of nonprofits have fewer than 500 employees.[19] Finally, "small governmental jurisdictions" are defined as cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with populations of less than fifty thousand.[20] Based on the 2022 U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,724 out of 90,835 local government jurisdictions have a population of less than 50,000.[21]

8. The rules adopted in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* will apply to small entities in the industries identified in the chart below by their six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)[22] codes and corresponding SBA size standard.[23] Where available, we also provide additional information regarding the number of potentially affected entities in the identified industries below.

[15] 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

[16] *See* SBA, Office of Advocacy, *Frequently Asked Questions About Small Business* (July 23, 2024), https://advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Frequently-Asked-Questions-About-Small-Business_2024-508.pdf.

[17] *Id*.

[18] 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

[19] *See* SBA, Office of Advocacy, *Small Business Facts, Spotlight on Nonprofits* (July 2019), https://advocacy.sba.gov/2019/07/25/small-business-facts-spotlight-on-nonprofits/.

[20] 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

[21] *See* U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Census of Governments –Organization, https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/econ/gus/2022-governments.html, tables 1-11.

[22] The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. See www.census.gov/NAICS for further details regarding the NAICS codes identified in this chart.

[23] The size standards in this chart are set forth in 13 CFR § 121.201, by six digit NAICS code.

Table 1. 2022 U.S. Census Bureau Data by NAICS Code

Regulated Industry (Footnotes specify potentially affected entities within a regulated industry where applicable)	NAICS Code	SBA Size Standard	Total Firms[24]	Total Small Firms[25]	% Small Firms
Radio Broadcasting Stations	516110	$47 million	2,616	2,136	81.65%
Television Broadcasting Stations	516120	$47 million	413	316	76.51%
Wired Telecommunications Carriers[26]	517111	1,500 employees	3,403	3,027	88.95%
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)[27]	517112	1,500 employees	1,184	1,081	91.30%
Telecommunications Resellers[28]	517121	1,500 employees	955	847	88.69%

[24] *U.S. Census Bureau*, "*Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2022*." Economic Census, ECN Core Statistics Economic Census: Establishment and Firm Size Statistics for the U.S., Table EC2200SIZEEMPFIRM, 2025, "*Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2022*." Economic Census, ECN Core Statistics Economic Census: Establishment and Firm Size Statistics for the U.S., Table EC2200SIZEREVFIRM, 2025.

[25] *Id.*

[26] Affected Entities in this industry include Cable Television Distribution Services, Carrier RespOrgs, Competitive Access Providers, Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation), Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard), Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Competitive Local Service Providers, Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), Facilities-Based Carriers (International Telecom Carriers), Home Satellite Dish (HSD) Service, Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs), Interexchange Carriers (IXCs), Local Exchange Carriers (LECs), Open Video Systems, Operators of Common Carrier Non-Common Carrier Undersea Cable Systems, Other Toll Carriers, Providers of International Telecommunications Transmission Facilities, and Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV) Systems aka Private Cable Operators (PCOs).

[27] Affected Entities in this industry include 1.4 GHz Band Licensees, 1670–1675 MHz Services, 2.3 GHz Wireless Communications Services, 218-219 MHz Service, 220 MHz Radio Service – Phase I and Phase II, 3650-3700 MHz Band, 39 GHz Service, 600 MHz Band, 700 MHz Guard Band Licensees, Advanced Wireless Services - AWS Services, Aeronautical en route Services, Aeronautical Fixed Radio Services, Air-Ground Radiotelephone Services, Aviation and Marine Radio Services, Broadband Personal Communications Service, Broadband Radio Service and , Carrier RespOrgs, Cellular Radiotelephone Service, Experimental Radio Service (Other Than Broadcast), Fixed Microwave Services, Future 24 GHz Licensees, Government Transfer Bands, Incumbent 24 GHz Licensees, Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS), Lower 700 MHz Band Licenses, Marine Radio Services, Multichannel Video Distribution and Data Service (MVDDS), Multiple Address Systems, Narrowband Personal Communications Services, Offshore Radiotelephone Service, Paging Services, Personal Radio Services, Private Land Mobile Radio - 900 MHz Band, Private Land Mobile Radio Licensees (PLMR), Rural Radiotelephone Service, Specialized Mobile Radio Licenses, Upper 700 MHz Band Licenses, Wireless Carriers and Service Providers, Wireless Communications Services, Wireless Telephony.

[28] Affected Entities in this industry include 800 and 800-Like Service Subscribers, Carrier RespOrgs, IMTS Resale Carriers, Local Resellers, Payphone Service Providers, Prepaid Calling Card Providers, Toll Resellers, and Wireless Resellers.

Regulated Industry (Footnotes specify potentially affected entities within a regulated industry where applicable)	NAICS Code	SBA Size Standard	Total Firms[24]	Total Small Firms[25]	% Small Firms
Satellite Telecommunications[29]	517410	$44 million	332	195	58.73%
All Other Telecommunications[30]	517810	$40 million	1,673	1,007	60.19%
Other Management Consulting Services	541618	$19 million	10,446	6,383	61.10%
Other Services Related to Advertising	541890	$19 million	7,067	4,850	68.63%

Table 2. Telecommunications Service Provider Data

2025 Universal Service Monitoring Report Telecommunications Service Provider Data [31] (Data as of December 2024)	SBA Size Standard (1500 Employees)		
Affected Entity	**Total # FCC Form 499A Filers**	**Small Firms**	**% Small Entities**
Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)[32]	4,049	3,853	95.16
Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs)	1,175	920	78.30
Interconnected VOIP	2,712	2,643	97.46
Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)	112	92	82.14
Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)[33]	5,224	4,773	91.37
Local Resellers	253	242	95.65
Other Toll Carriers	72	69	95.83
Paging & Messaging	56	56	100.00
Prepaid Card Providers	47	45	95.74
Toll Resellers	402	388	96.52

[29] Affected Entities in this industry include Fixed Satellite Small Transmit/Receive Earth Stations, Fixed Satellite Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Systems, Mobile Satellite Earth Stations.

[30] Affected Entities in this industry include Earth Stations (except Satellite Telecommunications Carriers), Non-Carrier RespOrgs, , Satellite Telemetry Operations, Satellite Tracking Stations, Telemetry and Tracking System Operations and VoIP Service Providers (via Client-Supplied Telecommunications Connections).

[31] Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 25, Table 1.12 (2025), https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-418505A1.pdf.

[32] Affected Entities in this industry include all reporting local competitive service providers.

[33] Affected Entities in this industry include all reporting fixed local service providers (CLECs & ILECs).

2025 Universal Service Monitoring Report Telecommunications Service Provider Data [31] **(Data as of December 2024)**	**SBA Size Standard (1500 Employees)**		
Affected Entity	**Total # FCC Form 499A Filers**	**Small Firms**	**% Small Entities**
Telecommunications Resellers	655	630	96.18
Wired Telecommunications Carriers[34]	4,971	4,531	91.15
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)[35]	608	522	85.86

Table 3. Broadcast Entity Data

Broadcast Station Owners (as of August 8, 2025)[36]	**SBA Size Standard ($47 Million)**		
Affected Entity	**# Commercial Licensed**[37] [38]	**Small Firms**	**% Small Entities**
Radio Stations (AM & FM) Groups	2,881	2,863	99.38
Television Stations	171	142	83.04

[34] Local Resellers fall into another U.S. Census Bureau industry (Telecommunications Resellers) and therefore data for these providers is not included in this industry.

[35] Affected Entities in this industry include all reporting wireless carriers and service providers.

[36] Data as of 2024, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on August 8, 2025.

[37] *Id.*

[38] As of March 31, 2026, there were 4,310 licensed commercial AM radio stations and 6,574 licensed commercial FM radio stations, for a combined total of 10,884 commercial radio stations. There were 4,783 licensed noncommercial (NCE) FM radio stations, 2,007 low power FM (LPFM) stations, and 8,854 FM translators and boosters. Additionally, there were 1,389 licensed commercial television stations, 388 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 398 Class A TV stations, 1,777 LPTV stations, and 3,072 TV translator stations. *Broadcast Station Totals as of March 31, 2026*, Public Notice, DA 26-336 (rel. Apr. 10, 2026) (*March 2026 Broadcast Station Totals PN*), https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-26-336A1.pdf.

Table 4. Cable Entities Data

Cable Entities	Size Standard	Total Firms	Small Firms	% Small Firms in Industry
Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard) Small Cable Operator	Serves fewer than 498,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates[39] [40]	530[41]	524[42]	98.87%

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

9. The RFA directs agencies to describe the economic impact of adopted rules on small entities, as well as projected reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance requirements, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.[43]

10. The *FY 2026 Report and Order* does not adopt any changes to the Commission's reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for collecting regulatory fees from regulatees. 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, based upon the methodology employed by the Commission in FY 2026 to determine the allocation of direct FTEs within the core bureaus, and indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices. Moreover, complying with their annual regulatory assessment should not require small entities to hire professionals to comply, as they are accustomed to paying the annual fees and most should be familiar with both the Commission's current collection process.

11. In addition, small entities facing financial hardship from the regulatory assessments adopted in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* may qualify for fee relief through waivers, reductions, deferrals, or installment payments. Further, small entities may be exempt from regulatory fees if the assessed amount falls below the Commission's established de minimis threshold.[44]

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[39] Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 543(m)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the size standard for a "small cable operator," is a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1% of all U.S. subscribers and has no affiliation with entities with gross annual aggregate revenues exceed $250,000,000.

[40] *FCC Announces Updated Subscriber Threshold for the Definition of Small Cable Operator*, Public Notice, DA 23-906 (MB 2023) (*2023 Subscriber Threshold PN*). In the Public Notice, the Commission determined that there were approximately 49.8 million cable subscribers in the United States at that time using the most reliable source publicly available. This threshold will remain in effect until the Commission issues a superseding Public Notice. *See* 47 CFR § 76.901(e)(1).

[41] Based on Commission staff review of S&P Global Market Intelligence, S&P Capital IQ Pro, U.S., *Broadband & Video Subscribers by Geography Q3-2025(June 2025)* data (last visited Sept. 15, 2025).

[42] *Id.*

[43] 5 U.S.C. § 604(a)(5).

[44] To the extent individual regulatees do not have an ability to pay regulatory fees, we remind them of existing processes to seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of regulatory fees to mitigate the impact of regulatory fees when paying such fees would cause a hardship. Section 9A(d) permits the Commission to waive, reduce, or defer payment of a regulatory fee and associated interest charges and penalties for good cause. 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d); 47 CFR § 1.1166. *See FY 2019 Report and Order* 34 FCC Rcd at 7577-78, paras. 49-53 (providing a detailed discussion of the statutory requirement and the information that should be submitted with the request). However, as

(continued….)

F. Discussion of Steps Taken to Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

12. 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."[45]

13. In response to the *FY 2026 NPRM*, the Commission received comments proposing alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees, to the FY 2026 regulatory fee schedule, as well as to proposals advocating the adoption of new fee categories for the collection of regulatory fees, shifting burdens among payors by, e.g., capping fees for selected categories, and increasing the de minimis threshold for exemptions from fees. After considering those comments and the Commission's precedent, the regulatory fees adopted in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* reflect the Commission's efforts to minimize significant economic impact on small entities when practicable. Below is a discussion of some of the steps the Commission has taken in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* and alternative proposals it considered in reaching its conclusions.

14. *Assessment of Regulatory Fees.* For FY 2026, we employ the same long-standing methodology as the Commission has applied in FY 2023, 2024 and 2025. However, we conclude as the Commission did in FY 2023, 2024, and 2025 that the work of certain FTEs located in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau merits reallocation as direct FTEs to a core bureau. Based on the results of our staff's high-level evaluation of the work conducted within the Commission, we conclude in the *FY 2026 Report and Order* that certain indirect FTEs could be reassigned as direct FTEs, and we incorporate these into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2026.

15. *New Categories of Fee Payors*. In the Report and Order, we considered and rejected the alternatives proposed by commenters, including SES, the State Broadcasters Associations, and One Ministries, Inc., to adopt new categories of regulatory fee payors. SES argues that the Commission should create new fee categories for experimental licenses, unlicensed use, and automated frequency coordination systems.[46] The State Broadcasters Associations suggest that we adopt a new fee category of equipment certification labs.[47] One Ministries argues that we should consider virtual Multichannel Video Programming Distributors (MVPD) providers as equivalent to cable service providers and assess the same fees.[48] SES even goes so far as to suggest the Commission should designate the Office of Engineering and Technology as a new core bureau. As we explicitly explained in the *FY 2026 NPRM*, commenters were asked to provide "detailed evidence of materially changed circumstances, rather than reiterate[d] arguments that the Commission has historically declined to adopt." Instead, commenters and their supporters either repeat or slightly recast old arguments and fail to provide any material changed circumstances in support of their arguments. For these and other reasons detailed in the *FY 2026 Report and Order*, the Commission declined to adopt any of these new fee payor categories which could impose

the Commission has repeatedly noted, it interprets this provision narrowly to permit only those waivers "unambiguously articulating 'extraordinary circumstances' outweighing the public interest in recouping the cost of the Commission's regulatory services for a particular regulatee." *Id*. (citing *Implementation of Section 9 of the Communications Act, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for the 1994 Fiscal Year*, Report and Order, 9 FCC Rcd 5333, 5344, para. 29 (1994)).

[45] 5 U.S.C. § 604(a)(6).

[46] SES Comments at 2.

[47] *FY 2026 NPRM* at para. 36.

[48] *See* One Ministries Reply at 1.

new economic burdens on small entities in these categories.[49]

16. *Shifting Fee Burdens.* Certain commenters request the Commission cap fees for selected categories of fee payors to alleviate the burden of fee increases, but such a shift would inevitably increase burdens on other payors. In particular, Kepler and SES express concern about the increase in fees from FY 2025 for regulatees of the Space Bureau and ask the Commission "to place a moratorium on increasing the FY 2026 fees relative to those collected for FY 2025" or to "buffer increases" of the fees.[50] Similarly, SCC and NASCA assert that the fee increase for regulatees of the Office of International Affairs is excessive and propose that the Commission "reduce the proposed submarine cable fees to a level commensurate with economic reality and the statutory boundaries the Commission must abide by" or "cap any increase at no more than 10 percent for FY 2026, with the revenue requirement in excess of the amount represented by the cap treated as the equivalent of indirect FTEs."[51] NAB proposes that the Commission reduce the regulatory fees on Transmit/Receive and Transmit only earth stations because broadcasters pay earth station regulatory fees in addition to the fees assessed for their broadcasting licenses, which they claim unfairly compounds their financial burden.[52]

17. Although the Commission is mindful of concerns raised by these commenters that our regulatory fees need to be predictable and not prone to excessive fluctuation, it was unable to reconcile these particular requests for special accommodations with its statutory obligation to collect the Commission's entire appropriation this fiscal year. The fee increases for FY 2026 are due to either increased direct FTEs working on satellite and earth station matters and submarine cable matters, changes in the units of measure for these fee categories, and/or the roughly 6.6% increase in the Commission's overall fiscal year appropriation. Thus, the FY 2026 regulatory fee increase is attributable directly to circumstances which were for the benefit of these fee payors under the Commission's methodology. As the Commission has observed, "because we must collect the full amount of the appropriation as an offsetting collection, decreasing the fee on any one category must be offset with an increased collection in another category."[53] The Commission declined to take such inherently unfair actions in circumstances such as these where regulatory fees are based on direct FTEs to a core bureau, are consistent with our statutory congressional direction under section 9 of the Communications Act, and no other special extenuating circumstances for consideration exist.[54] Contrary to suggestions by certain commenters, the Commission declined to adjust its analysis to financially advantage certain categories of regulatees at the expense of others, including small entities.[55]

18. *De Minimis Threshold.* NAB, supported by the State Broadcasters Association, asked the Commission to raise the de minimis threshold from $1,000 to $1,200.[56] Section 9(e)(2) of the Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if "in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party."[57] After a careful review of the Commission's costs for the collection of regulatory fees, the Commission declined NAB's request to increase the de minimis threshold amount

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[49] *See supra FY 2026 Report and Order* at paras. 39-43.

[50] Kepler Comments at 2; SES Comments at 3; *see also* Kepler Reply at 2-3;

[51] SCC Comments at 4; NASCA ex parte at 3.

[52] NAB Comments at 5-6.

[53] *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees; Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket Nos. 24-85, 24-86, Second Report and Order, 39 FCC Rcd at 10174, para. 67 (2024) (*FY 2024 Second Report and Order*).

[54] *See supra FY 2026 Report and Order* at para. 31.

[55] *Id.* at 27-28 and 48.

[56] NAB Comments 8-9; *see also* State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 16.

[57] 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

to $1,200.[58] NAB reasoned that since the Commission's staff salaries have increased since 2022, the Commission's cost of collections has "likely increased."[59] The State Broadcasters Association supported NAB's request and further maintained that since some fee payors' regulatory fees have now increased above the $1,000 de minimis threshold, it must follow that the Commission's cost of collections "have similarly climbed."[60]

19. Yet, by statute, a determination to raise the de minimis threshold for the payment of regulatory fees narrowly rests upon the Commission's cost of collections. The Commission concluded that the calculus dictated by the statute required it to use its predictive judgment to determine whether the cost of collections outweighs the Commission's efforts in what will be collected. Unlike the variable amount of regulatory fees that must be collected on an annual basis, the cost of the Commission's collections is less prone to fluctuations and has remained relatively constant over time. Additionally because regulatory fees are a zero-sum game, a higher de minimis threshold means that in order to collect our entire appropriation, regulatees with fee obligations above the threshold must cover the shortfall of regulatory fees that fall below it. Consequently, raising the de minimis threshold to benefit some regulatory fee payors over others, in the absence of an increase in costs of collection, is not supported by our statutory authority and is contrary to the goal of a fair, sustainable, and administrable regulatory framework. The Commission's review of the cost of collections revealed that the Commission's costs have not increased above the existing de minimis threshold. Accordingly, after an internal evaluation of the costs, the Commission again concluded that the cost of collecting regulatory fees did not justify an increase to the existing $1,000 de minimis threshold. Nonetheless, any regulatee with a financial hardship may seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of its regulatory fees through our well-established process.[61]

20. *Broadcast Regulatory Fees.* In the *FY 2026 Report and Order*, the Commission adopted the *FY 2026 NPRM* proposals for full-power broadcast stations regulatory fee assessments, which was supported by NAB, 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 may reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. The Commission therefore concluded, as it has in the past, that the population-based metric conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people.

G. Report to Congress

21. The Commission will send a copy of the *FY* 2026 *Report and Order*, including this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act.[62] In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *FY* 2026 *Report and Order*, including this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for the SBA Office of Advocacy and will publish a copy of the *FY* 2026 *Report and Order*, and this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (or summaries thereof) in the Federal Register.[63]

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[58] *See supra FY 2026 Report and Order* at paras. 54-60.

[59] NAB Comments at 8.

[60] State Broadcasters Associations Reply at 16.

[61] *See supra FY 2026 Report and Order* at para. 60 and note 163.

[62] *Id.* § 801(a)(1)(A).

[63] *Id.* § 604(b).

APPENDIX I

List of Commenters

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Commission's annual FY 2026 Regulatory Fees NPRM, FCC 26-25 (rel. April 28, 2026))	Abbreviated Name	Date Filed
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 Broadcasters Association, Tennessee Association of Broadcasters, Texas Association of Broadcasters, Vermont Association of Broadcasters, Virginia Association of Broadcasters, Washington State Association of Broadcasters, West Virginia Broadcasters Association, Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, Wyoming Association of Broadcasters	State Broadcasters Associations	June 12, 2026

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Commission's annual FY 2026 Regulatory Fees NPRM, FCC 26-25 (rel. April 28, 2026))	**Abbreviated Name**	**Date Filed**
Astranis Space Technologies Corp.	Astranis	May 28, 2026
Commercial Smallsat Spectrum Management Association	CSSMA	May 28, 2026
Commercial Space Federation	CSF	May 28, 2026
CTIA—The Wireless Association®	CTIA	May 28, 2026
Kepler Communications, Inc.	Kepler	May 28, 2026 June 12, 2026
Kinéis	Kinéis	May 28, 2026
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	May 28, 2026
One Ministries, Inc.	OMI	June 12, 2026
Planet Labs PBC	Planet	May 28, 2026
SES Americom, Inc.	SES	May 28, 2026
Sirius XM Radio LLC	SiriusXM	June 12, 2026
Spire Global, Inc.	Spire	May 28, 2026
Submarine Cable Coalition	SCC	May 28, 2026
WorldVu Satellites Limited, Eutelsat S.A.	Eutelsat	May 28, 2026