

**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 2024)	MD Docket No. 24-86
)	
Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024)	MD Docket No. 24-85
)	
)	
)	

SECOND REPORT AND ORDER

Adopted: September 6, 2024

Released: September 6, 2024

By the Commission: Commissioner Carr approving in part, dissenting in part and issuing a statement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Each year, the Commission must adopt a schedule of regulatory fees to be collected by the end of September. For fiscal year (FY) 2024,¹ the Commission is required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Act or Communications Act)² and the Commission’s FY 2024 Further Consolidation Appropriations Act.³ In this Report and Order, we adopt the regulatory fee schedule to assess and collect \$390,192,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for FY 2024. The regulatory fee schedule we adopt for FY 2024

¹ FY 2024 started on October 1, 2023, and ends on September 30, 2024.

² 47 U.S.C. § 159. Section 9(a) provides that “[t]he Commission shall assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out the activities described in section 156(a) of this title only to the extent, and in the total amounts, provided for in Appropriations Acts.” 47 U.S.C. § 159(a).

³ The regulatory fee collection is guided by both the statutory authority in sections 6 and 9 of the Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 156, 159, and the explicit language of each fiscal year’s salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation directing the amount to be collected as an offsetting collection. *See* Further Consolidation Appropriations Act, 2024, Pub. L. No. 118-47, Division B—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024 (FY 2024 Consolidated Appropriations Act) (“For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, . . . \$390,192,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That \$390,192,000, 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 expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2024 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2024 appropriation estimated at \$0.”). The FY 2024 appropriation is the same amount as the FY 2023 appropriation. *Compare* FY 2024 Consolidated Appropriations Act *with* Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Pub. L. No. 117-328, Division E—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act).

was proposed in the Commission’s annual regulatory fee Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,⁴ as modified herein, and as set forth in Appendices B and C.⁵

2. This Second Report and Order revises the allocation of Space Bureau FTE burdens⁶ between Geostationary Orbit (GSO) and Non-Geostationary Orbit (NGSO) space station fee categories using the existing methodology for calculating their proportional share of regulatory fees;⁷ and keeps in place the existing allocation of Space Bureau FTE burdens between NGSO “less complex” and NGSO “other” space stations.⁸ It also adopts the proposals in our *FY 2024 NPRM*, with some modifications. Similar to the reallocation process conducted in FY 2023, we also reallocate approximately 61 indirect FTEs⁹ as direct FTEs to one of the Commission’s core licensing bureaus.¹⁰ Such reallocations reflect our

⁴ *Review of the Commission’s Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket No. 24-86, Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 24-68, 2024 WL 3042685 (June 13, 2024) (*FY 2024 NPRM*). The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in MD Docket No. 24-86 focused on issues pertaining to regulatory fees paid by entities overseen by the Space Bureau, i.e., space and earth station regulatory fees. *Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Regulatory 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, 24-86; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 24-31, 2024 WL 1137996 (Mar. 13, 2024) (*Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*). In June of 2024, we adopted some of the proposals from the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory 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, 24-86, Report and Order, FCC 24-70, 2024 WL 3042688 (June 13, 2024) (*Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*).

⁵ Appendix A contains the list of commenters filing in MD Docket Nos. 24-85 and 24-86. In order to differentiate the two sets of comments and to make it easier for an interested party to find comments in the Commission’s electronic comment filing system (ECFS), the cites to comments to the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* include the date the comment was filed; cites to comments filed to the *FY 2024 NPRM* do not have the date included in the cite. All comments are listed in Appendix A, with the filing date.

⁶ This Report and Order utilizes the small satellite regulatory fee methodology adopted in the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*. In the *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. *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* at *3, paras. 9-16. This rule was published in the Federal Register, 89 FR 60572 (July 26, 2024). The new rule will be effective on Sept. 13, 2024 (90 days from date of release and notification to Congress of the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*).

⁷ This reallocation was proposed in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *6, paras. 16-22.

⁸ Maintaining the existing allocation was proposed in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*. *Id.* at *8, paras. 23-26.

⁹ One FTE, a “Full Time Equivalent” or “Full Time Employee,” is a unit of measure equal to the work performed annually by a full-time person (working a 40-hour workweek for a full year) assigned to the particular job, and subject to agency personnel staffing limitations established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. See generally Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Circular No. A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget (Aug. 2022), https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/a11_web_toc.pdf. See section 85.5(c) for a detailed explanation of how FTEs are calculated. When we state that 1.5 FTEs work on a particular subject matter, that might mean three individuals spend 50% of their time on that area. Moreover, any change in FTE allocation described here is solely for regulatory fee purposes and does not reflect any change of personnel in the various organizational work units.

¹⁰ The phrase “core bureaus” was first used in the *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM* where the Commission explained that, under (prior) section 9(b)(1)(A) of the Act, the Commission was instructed to calculate the regulatory fees by determining the FTEs performing the activities enumerated in section 9(a)(1) within the Private Radio Bureau, Mass Media Bureau, Common Carrier Bureau, and other offices of the Commission (subsequently renamed

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conclusion that we can determine, with reasonable accuracy for this fiscal year, that certain FTE work in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that the FTE burden of that work should be allocated as direct to that core bureau for regulatory fee purposes. The direct FTE allocations used in calculating regulatory fees in this Report and Order also reflect the fact 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). Consistent with our long-standing regulatory fee methodology, we implement these reallocations, for regulatory fee purposes, for FY 2024.¹¹

3. Additionally, in this Report and Order, we adopt our proposal in the *FY 2024 NPRM* for the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees, using our traditional methodology of population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fees; and adopt our proposal to discontinue the presumption that broadcast stations that are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial hardship sufficient to justify waiver of their regulatory fees. The end of the dark station presumption will apply for FY 2025 regulatory fees. For FY 2024 regulatory fees, section 1.1910 of the Commission's rules will apply in full. In addition, pursuant to section 1.1166 of the Commission's rules, regulatory fee payors filing requests for waiver, reduction, deferral, and/or installment payment of regulatory fees must provide all financial documentation to support the request at the time of filing the request. Finally, to assist with a significant increase from the FY 2023 fees, particularly for earth station and NGSO space station fee payors, we direct the Office of Managing Director to provide the lowest interest rate permitted by statute and forgo its customary down payment requirement when FY 2024 regulatory fee debt is paid under an installment payment plan.

4. We will seek further comment on the remaining proposals made in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* that were not adopted in the recent *Space Stations Regulatory Fees Order* and the suggestions made by commenters in connection with these proposals. Those proposals include assessing regulatory fees on authorized, but not operational, space and earth stations; using an alternative methodology for assessing space station regulatory fees; establishing tiers within existing NGSO space station fee categories based on the number of space stations in the system; and creating new categories of earth station regulatory fees. We expect to take action on these remaining proposals in time for them to be effective for FY 2025.

II. BACKGROUND

5. Pursuant to sections 9 and 9A of the Act and the Commission's FY 2024 appropriations, we are required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2024.¹² Regulatory fees recover all of

the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, Wireline Competition Bureau, and a new International Bureau). *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2012*, MD Docket No. 12-20, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 27 FCC Rcd 8458, 8460, para. 5 & n.5 (2012) (*FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*). The Commission explained that “[f]or simplicity and ease of reference, in this Notice we will refer to these four bureaus as the ‘core’ bureaus or the ‘core licensing’ bureaus.” *Id.* See also *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8193, paras. 9-10 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*). Effective Apr. 10, 2023, the Commission reorganized the International Bureau into the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs. *Establishment of the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs and Reorganization of the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau and the Office of the Managing Director*, MD Docket No. 23-12, Order, 38 FCC Rcd 608 (2023) (*Space Bureau Order*). As a result, the term core bureau now also includes the Office of International Affairs and the Space Bureau.

¹¹ 47 U.S.C. §§ 156, 159.

¹² 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); 47 U.S.C. § 159A (various provisions

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the Commission's non-auctions costs,¹³ including direct costs, such as salaries and expenses; indirect costs, such as overhead functions; statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular regulatory fee payor but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole; and support costs, such as rent, utilities, and equipment.¹⁴ Regulatory fees must recover the total amount of the annual appropriation; i.e., they must also recover the Commission's costs incurred in oversight and regulation of entities that do not pay regulatory fees, including those that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations),¹⁵ entities that are exempt from payment of regulatory fees because their total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold,¹⁶ and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.¹⁷

applicable to application and regulatory fees, e.g., notice to Congress and waiver provisions). The Commission has no discretion regarding the total amount to be collected in any given fiscal year.

¹³ The FTE time devoted to developing and implementing the Commission's spectrum auctions is not included in the calculation of regulatory fees and is not offset by the collection of regulatory fees. Instead, such FTE time is offset by the auction proceeds that the Commission is permitted to retain pursuant to section 309(j)(8)(B) of the Act and the Commission's annual appropriation. 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."). To the extent that FTEs within core bureaus spend a portion of their time on auctions issues and a portion of their time on appropriated issues, their time is split and only the non-auctions portion of their time is reflected in the relevant core bureau's FTE count. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 12990, 12999-13000, para. 20 (2021) (*FY 2021 Report and Order*).

¹⁴ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2004*, MD Docket No. 04-73, Report and Order, 19 FCC Rcd 11662, 11666-667, para. 11 (2004) (*FY 2004 Report and Order*).

¹⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(1). 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. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8196-97, para. 19.

¹⁶ 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 increased 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 \$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, 22-301, Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry, 37 FCC Rcd 10845, 10876-78, paras. 61-65 (2022) (*FY 2022 Report and Order*).

¹⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d); 47 CFR § 1.1166. We disagree with Myriota's contention that section 9 does not specifically require the Commission to recoup exempted fees from other parties in order to recover the full amount of the Commission's appropriation. Myriota Comments at 3-4. Myriota contends that the Commission has the discretion to not collect certain fees and not compensate for the resulting shortfall in collection by increasing the fee for other licensees and recovering exempted, waived, or reduced fees from other parties would not be feasible so late in the annual regulatory fees process. Myriota Comments at 3-4. Myriota fails to understand that we take into consideration the relatively small amount of waivers, exemptions, and non-payors in our calculations each year so that we can recover the full amount of our appropriation. As the Commission explained in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, "we find 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. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8197, para. 19.

A. Regulatory Fees Calculation Methodology

6. Congress prescribed a method of collecting an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation by keying the regulatory fee assessment to our FTE burden.¹⁸ Specifically, 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.”¹⁹ Given the Act’s explicit language that fees must reflect FTEs, we have long concluded that FTE counts are the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations.²⁰ The Commission hews closely to the statutory command to start with FTE counts and then potentially adjust fees to reflect other factors related to the benefit of Commission regulation and oversight. We also note that regulatory fees are a zero-sum game, because the Commission must collect the full amount of its appropriation each fiscal year. Thus, 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.²¹ Therefore, the amount assigned to be recovered from each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of those fee payors by the relevant core bureaus.²² The Commission assigns direct FTEs within a bureau to specific fee categories in a manner that reflects the time spent by FTEs on oversight and regulation of a particular set of fee payors, which is the “benefit” to such payors in each fee category.²³ Thus, 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 payor’s benefits.²⁴ We allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau; this is subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees served by the core bureau; and then divided by a unit that allocates the regulatory fee payor’s proportionate share based on an objective measure.²⁵ If work performed by a group is directly related to our oversight and

¹⁸ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). In 2018, as part of the RAY BAUM’S Act, Congress revised section 9 of the Act and added new section 9A. See Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat. 1084, Division P – RAY BAUM’S Act of 2018, Title I, § 103 (2018) (RAY BAUM’S Act). Although the Commission adopted several rule amendments to reflect those changes, it concluded that the methodology for implementing regulatory fee authority essentially remained unchanged by the RAY BAUM’S Act and “because the new section 9 of the Act closely aligns to how the Commission assessed and collected fees under the prior section 9 of the Act, we will hew closely to our prior methodology in assessing FY 2019 regulatory fees.” *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8192-93, paras. 7-8.

¹⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). The reliance on language of section 9(d) as the starting point in our analysis flows from the fact that a starting regulatory fee schedule always exists since the inception of the program. In that Congress imposed an initial schedule in 1993 and thus subsequent changes were keyed to it or in the ensuing decades the prior year’s fee schedule. Thus, in each subsequent year, the Commission must always amend the schedule to reflect changes either in gross amount to be collected, unit measures, or a change to FTE burden. This remained true after adoption of the RAY BAUM’S Act as it also provided that the regulatory fees established under section 9 of the Communications Act “shall remain in effect ... until such time as the Commission adjusts or amends such fee under subsection (c) or (d) ...”. Pub. L. 115-141, Division P, Title I, § 102(d)(2), 132 Stat. 1086 (2018).

²⁰ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 8.

²¹ *Id.*, at 8195, para. 16.

²² *Id.* at 8192-93, paras. 7-8; *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, MD Docket No. 19-105, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 3272, 3275-77, paras. 6-10 (2019) (*FY 2019 NPRM*).

²³ The Commission has stated that “Section 9 is clear, however, that regulatory fee assessments are based on the burden imposed on the Commission, not benefits realized by regulatees.” *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 22 FCC Rcd 15712, 15719-720, para. 19 (2007).

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

²⁵ *Id.*

regulation of a regulatory fee category in one of the core licensing bureaus, then such FTEs are direct FTEs.²⁶

7. For the annual regulatory fee calculations, the Commission first determines the number of direct FTEs, i.e., non-auctions FTEs that work in each of the Commission's core bureaus (i.e., the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Office of International Affairs, and the Space Bureau).²⁷ Regulatory fees are initially apportioned across the regulatory fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau whose time is focused on a particular industry segment and then is adjusted "to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities."²⁸ The Commission receives FTE data from its Human Resources Management office and identifies FTEs at the core bureau level (i.e., direct FTEs) to determine the FTE allocations for the core bureaus.²⁹ The Commission also consults with the bureaus and offices to ascertain if FTEs previously deemed direct for a bureau or office should continue for the next fiscal year and this FTE data is then apportioned to the various fee categories within each core bureau based on FTE time spent on each fee category and is used to calculate the percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected for a given fiscal year from each core bureau.³⁰ Those proportions are then subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees served by the core bureau. Finally, within each regulatory fee category the amount to be collected (fee category proportional percentage multiplied by the revenue target goal) is divided by a unit that allocates the regulatory fee payor's share based on an objective measure.

8. Regulatory fees must cover the Commission's entire appropriation, and this includes Commission work on issues for which we do not have regulatory fee categories. We therefore continue to find that, consistent with section 9 of the Act, regulatory fees are not based on a precise allocation of specific employees with certain work assignments each year and instead are based on a higher-level

²⁶ See, e.g., *Id.* at 8194-95, para. 14; *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8461, para. 8; *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, MD Docket No. 14-92, Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 10767, 10768-69, para. 2 (2014) (*FY 2014 Report and Order*).

²⁷ *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; *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8460, para. 5 & n.5; *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2012*, MD Docket No. 12-116, Report and Order, 27 FCC Rcd 8390, 8392, paras. 4-5 (2012) (*FY 2012 Report and Order*). Other factors the Commission takes into consideration include the annual appropriation and projected unit estimates.

²⁸ See, e.g., *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8195, para. 14; *2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8461, para. 8; *FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10768-69, para. 2.

²⁹ The non-auctions FTEs that are not direct FTEs, i.e., they are considered indirect, are in the Enforcement Bureau (188), Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (107), Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (118), Chairwoman's and Commissioners' offices (22), Office of the Managing Director (164), Office of General Counsel (71), Office of the Inspector General (48), Office of Communications Business Opportunities (8), Office of Engineering and Technology (71), Office of Legislative Affairs (8), Office of Workplace Diversity (6), Office of Media Relations (14), Office of Economics and Analytics (90), and Office of Administrative Law Judges (3), along with some indirect FTEs in core bureaus. As we discuss below, we are reassigning 61 indirect FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes from the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Office of General Counsel, and Office of Economics and Analytics. The indirect FTE counts in this footnote are for the number in each bureau and office *prior* to such reassignments. Please note that there is a leave distribution adjustment of the equivalent of -5 FTEs, and an adjustment of -1 FTE because of rounding.

³⁰ 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. We allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau. As a general matter, the proportional allocation of the S&E appropriation based on direct FTEs attributes all costs among the core bureaus so that the Commission can recover its entire appropriation each year.

approach.³¹ Indirect FTE time covers a wide range of issues that may also include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one specific category of regulatory fee payors.³² Indirect FTE work also includes matters that are not specific to any regulatory fee category, and many Commission attorneys, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues during a single fiscal year. For example, indirect FTEs that devote time to broadband Internet access services³³ or Universal Service Fund issues may also work on a variety of other issues during the fiscal year.³⁴ Further, much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatory fee payors is likely to be interspersed with the work that FTEs do on behalf of many entities that do not pay regulatory fees, e.g., those that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations), entities that are exempt from payment of regulatory fees because their total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold,³⁵ and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.³⁶

9. There must be a very strong rationale for changing the manner of proportionally allocating indirect FTEs to certain fee categories based on direct FTEs because any such changes will impact the fees of other regulatory fee categories. Any decrease to the fees paid by one category of

³¹ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8196, para. 18.

³² *Id.*; *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*).

³³ The State Broadcasters take issue with the fact that FTE time devoted to broadband Internet access service may (to some extent) be considered indirect FTE time. State Broadcasters' Comments at 12. This fails to acknowledge that many entities, including broadcasters, benefit from increased broadband internet access service because, e.g., many radio and television broadcasters offer their services over the internet. Also, NextGen TV provides a combination of online and broadcast television. As NAB explains the service: "Because the new technology combines the best features of broadcast television and broadband, NEXTGEN TV allows local stations to better personalize their broadcasts with information and interactive features so you can get the content and features most relevant to you." NAB, *Unleashing the Next Generation of Broadcast Innovation, What is Next Generation TV?*, <https://www.nab.org/innovation/nextgentv.asp> (last visited July 15, 2024).

³⁴ We disagree with the State Broadcasters' contention that the Commission's methodology results in broadcasters paying a higher portion of the Commission's overhead. State Broadcasters' Comments at 6-9. They contend that they should not be responsible for any regulatory fees associated with FTE work related to universal service fund programs (i.e., FTE oversight of the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC), the administrator of the universal service fund programs), in that such work directly benefits other categories of fee payors, not broadcasters. State Broadcasters' Comments at 6. NAB agrees with the State Broadcasters that such indirect FTEs should instead be considered direct FTEs. NAB Comments at 5-6. As we have explained previously, indirect FTE work may benefit entities that are not regulatory fee payors, as well as various categories of fee payors. Commission oversight of USAC's administration of non-high cost universal service fund programs is an example of such indirect FTE time because the Commission oversees USAC (not a regulatory fee payor) and the benefits of Commission oversight flow to many entities participating in non-high cost universal service programs, including those that are not regulatory fee payors. CTIA agrees with our position and observes that the State Broadcasters and NAB provide no new information or rationale to support reclassifying these indirect FTEs as direct. CTIA Reply at 5. For a more detailed discussion of this issue, see *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8194-96, paras. 14-18.

³⁵ We disagree with Myriota that, in lieu of basing fees on direct FTEs, we should use the de minimis provision to exempt more parties. Myriota Comments at 2-3. The de minimis exemption, in section 9(e) of the Act, is based on the Commission's actual cost of collection. In the *FY 2022 Report and Order*, we discussed section 9(e)(2) of the Act and concluded that the Commission's average cost of collection had not increased above the already established \$1,000 de minimis threshold. *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10877, para. 64. Without a factual predicate, i.e., a verifiable change in the Commission's actual cost of collection, which we do not have here, we have no basis with which to change the de minimis threshold.

³⁶ See, e.g., 47 U.S.C. § 159(e).

regulatory fee payors necessitates an increase in fees for others.³⁷ Thus, we affirm that (other than for the reassignments discussed below) the non-auctions FTE work in certain non-core bureaus and offices within the Commission are properly designated as indirect.³⁸ Last year we were able to determine with reasonable accuracy for the fiscal year that in some cases the indirect FTE work was directly related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that it should be considered as direct to that core bureau for calculating regulatory fees.³⁹ After close analysis, the Commission reallocated 63 indirect 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 core bureaus, for FY 2023.⁴⁰ In addition, the Commission reallocated two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau as indirect FTEs because the nature of their work was sufficiently linked to work that is similar to work performed in the Enforcement Bureau, a non-core bureau.⁴¹ In analyzing the FTE work, we applied conservative estimates and rounded down to the nearest whole FTE for such reallocations.⁴² As we discuss below, we are applying the same analysis this year, with similar reallocations of some indirect FTEs to core bureaus as direct FTEs.⁴³

B. Adjustments and Amendments to the Regulatory Fee Schedule

10. Each year, in the annual regulatory fee proceeding, the Commission proposes adjustments to the fee schedule under section 9(c) of the Act to “(A) reflect unexpected increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees; and (B) result in the collection of the amount required” by the Commission’s annual appropriation.⁴⁴ Pursuant to section 9A(b)(1) of the Act,

³⁷ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8195, para. 16.

³⁸ As the Commission observed in the *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, with respect to the administrability of trying to allocate indirect FTEs to core bureaus, “if in one year the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau handles rulemakings related to broadcasting, but in the following year focuses on wireless services, the resulting shift in FTE allocations could have a substantial impact on the size of regulatory fees, which could then shift significantly again the very next year.” *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8465, para. 15.

³⁹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023*, MD Docket No. 23-159, Report and Order, 38 FCC Rcd 8071, 2023 WL 5197492, at *7, para. 21 (2023) (*FY 2023 Report and Order*).

⁴⁰ *Id.* at *8, paras. 23-47.

⁴¹ *Id.* at *22, para. 70.

⁴² *Id.* at *7, para. 22 (explaining that “we have evaluated whether measurable FTE time for FY 2023 is primarily being spent on the regulation and oversight of regulatory fee payors. Commission staff excluded any FTE time from this analysis if it was not equivalent to the time of at least one FTE, concluding that less than a full-time FTE demonstrates that the work being done is appropriately considered to be indirect and should not be reassigned.” In a particular instance, if an FTE equivalent was very close to one, it was deemed one FTE.).

⁴³ CTIA agrees that we should use the same analysis that we used in FY 2023 to determine whether any indirect FTEs should be considered direct, for regulatory fee purposes. CTIA Reply at 3-5.

⁴⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(1). For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increases, the amount due per unit may decrease. This would also include proportionate increases in a given fee category to reflect an overall increase in the annual FY appropriation. We disagree with Intelsat’s assertion that section 9(c)(1)(A) of the Act authorizes the Commission to adjust regulatory fees to reflect “unexpected increases or decreases,” Intelsat June 11 *ex parte* at 1, n.2. Our analysis corresponds with the original congressional intent in adopting a regulatory fee scheme. Congress provided a mechanism to ensure that “the revenue each of the FCC bureaus receives from the users it regulates with the costs each of that bureau’s budget for performing its regulatory functions. As a result, the fees collected will correspond closely to the costs incurred by the FCC in operating the bureau that regulates the entity paying the fee.” H.R. Rep. 102–207 (1991). Intelsat also points to increase or decreases in units, but Congress noted that such language when originally adopted “ensures that the fees will continue to be tied to the regulatory activities of the agency, and that an industry or class of users will not pay more than their fair share of costs because of industrial growth or success.” H.R. Rep. 102–207 (1991). The full text of section 9(c)(1)(A)

(continued....)

the Commission must notify Congress immediately upon adoption of any adjustment.⁴⁵ Annual regulatory fees typically change each fiscal year as a consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected, the number of Commission direct FTEs, and the unit estimates for each regulatory fee category.⁴⁶ In addition, in considering other additions or deletions to the regulatory fee schedule, the Commission's focus is on direct FTE cost burdens related to the regulatory fee category at issue.⁴⁷

11. The Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule under section 9(d) of the Act "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."⁴⁸ Pursuant to section 9A(b)(2) of the Act, the Commission must notify Congress at least 90 days prior to making effective any amendments to the regulatory fee schedule.⁴⁹ The Commission considers a section 9(d) amendment, such as the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in methodology for an existing regulatory fee category only after developing a sufficient basis for making the change, and works to ensure that all changes ensure that our assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable.⁵⁰

12. The Commission has adopted new regulatory fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when there is a sufficient basis for doing so under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent, and based on the record.⁵¹ In 2020, for example, the Commission included

makes clear that this adjustment applies only to increases or decreases "in the number of units subject to the payment of [regulatory] fees," not to adjustment of whole categories of regulatory fee payors unrelated to the number of units in each fee category. 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(1)(A) (requiring the Commission to "by rule adjust the schedule of regulatory fees established under this section" to "reflect unexpected increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees. . . .").

⁴⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(A)(b)(1).

⁴⁶ Section 9(c)(1)(B) of the 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). Such changes under section 9(c) of the Act fall under the section 9A(b)(1) Congressional notification requirements. 47 U.S.C. §§ 159A(b)(1), 159(c).

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

⁴⁸ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁴⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(A)(b)(2).

⁵⁰ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, MD Docket No. 13-140, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 28 FCC Rcd 7790, 7798-7807, paras. 17-40 (2013); *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8464-65, paras. 14-16. The concept of administrability includes the difficulty in collecting regulatory fees under a system that could have unpredictable dramatic shifts in assessed fees in certain categories from year to year. In adopting our fee schedule, we are also mindful of other general limits of fee authority. See *National Cable Television Ass'n v. United States*, 415 U.S. 336, 340-41 (1974) (construing Independent Offices Appropriations Act) (IOAA)); see also *National Cable Television Ass'n v. FCC*, 554 F.2d 1094, 1106 & n.42 (D.C. Cir. 1976). 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).

⁵¹ For example, in 2009, after reviewing the issue and industry proposals for several years, the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing regulatory fees for submarine cable operators based on a consensus proposal made by a large group of submarine cable operators. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009) (*Submarine Cable Order*). As another example, in 2015, after reviewing the issue over several years, the Commission added Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) as a subcategory of the cable television and Internet Protocol television (IPTV) fee category to the regulatory fee schedule, based on the

(continued....)

non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants in the existing “Space Stations” fee category.⁵² 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.⁵³ More recently, the Commission adopted a new methodology for calculating small satellite regulatory fees in the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*,⁵⁴ and we are using that methodology for FY 2024.

III. REPORT AND ORDER

13. In this Report and Order, we adopt a schedule of regulatory fees, as set forth in Appendices B and C, to collect \$390,192,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for FY 2024 by the end of September.⁵⁵ We are implementing the same methodology we have used historically for allocating FTEs and the new methodology adopted in the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* for determining regulatory fees for small satellites.⁵⁶ This Report and Order adopts the proposal from the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* to revise the allocation of the share of Space Bureau regulatory fees among earth and space stations⁵⁷ and the GSO/NGSO regulatory fees allocation, as well as to maintain the current allocation between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space stations fee categories.⁵⁸ We also adopt the proposals, as modified herein, in our *FY 2024 NPRM*, and reallocate 61 indirect FTEs as direct to certain Commission core licensing bureaus.⁵⁹ Additionally, we adopt our proposal for the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees for FY 2024 and, effective for FY 2025, we discontinue the presumption that broadcast stations that are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial hardship sufficient to justify waiver of their regulatory fees. We also provide notice that for FY 2024 we will offer some but not all of the limited remaining temporary relief

oversight and regulation of this industry by Media Bureau FTEs. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10276-77, paras. 19-20 (adding DBS as a regulatory fee category, based on Media Bureau FTEs); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, MD Docket No. 15-121, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Report and Order, and Order, 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. *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13004-13005, para. 28.

⁵² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, MD Docket No. 20-105, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4979-91, paras. 7-34 (2020) (*FY 2020 NPRM*).

⁵³ *Id.* at 4980-4991, paras. 10-33. On appeal, the D.C. Circuit upheld the Commission’s decision in *Telesat*, noting that “[i]t is undeniable that foreign satellites and their operators do benefit from the Commission’s regulation in much the same way as their U.S.-licensed counterparts” and the Commission “reviews petitions for market access by foreign-licensed satellites to ensure legal and compliance with this carefully coordinated system” for all U.S. market participants. In particular, the D.C. Circuit noted that the Commission “devotes significant resources” to processing petitions from non-U.S. licensed space stations to access the U.S. market; that non-U.S. licensed space stations “benefit from the Commission’s oversight and regulation in the same manner” as U.S. licensed space stations; and that processing a petition from a non-U.S. licensed space station operator “requires evaluation of the same legal and technical information as required of U.S. licensed applicants.” *Telesat*, 999 F.3d at 710-712.

⁵⁴ *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* at *3, paras. 8-15.

⁵⁵ 47 U.S.C. §§ 156, 159.

⁵⁶ *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* at *3, paras. 8-15.

⁵⁷ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *27, paras. 71-72

⁵⁸ *Id.* at *6, paras. 16-22 and 23-26.

⁵⁹ Based on our analysis, 63 indirect FTEs are reassigned as direct FTEs for regulatory fee purposes. In addition, two direct FTEs are identified as working on tasks involving the Enforcement Bureau, and are reassigned as indirect. The indirect FTEs reassigned as direct are from OEA (29), OGC (4), and PSHSB (30).

previously offered in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; that is, the Office of Managing Director will continue assessing the lowest interest rate permitted by statute and forgo the customary down payment for fee payors who are eligible for installment payment relief.

A. Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees and Reallocating FTEs

14. The three main factors in determining regulatory fees are the amount of the FY appropriation, direct FTE levels in core bureaus, and relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. Section 9 of the 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.”⁶⁰ With respect to determining the number of direct FTEs, we first take into consideration any adjustments necessitated by changes in these factors from the prior fiscal year. Second, we look to the core bureaus within the Commission in order to identify the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau for purposes of the regulatory fee calculation.⁶¹ After we calculate the number of direct FTEs for each core bureau, we can determine the percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected from each regulatory fee category within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all regulatory fee categories.

15. In FY 2023, in addition to looking at the current allocation of direct FTEs within the core bureaus, the Commission analyzed the work of indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices and, where the Commission could determine with reasonable accuracy that such work was spent on the regulation and oversight of a regulatory fee category, the Commission reallocated the burden of that work as direct to a core bureau, for regulatory fee purposes.⁶² As a result of such analysis for FY 2023, 63 indirect FTEs from the Office of General Counsel (OGC), the Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA), and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) were reallocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau, for regulatory fee purposes, based on the Commission’s evaluation of the burden of their work.⁶³ For FY 2024, we are adopting the same analysis of indirect FTEs.

16. In our *FY 2023 Report and Order*, we explained that FY 2024 would be the first year where we incorporate the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs into our analysis, even though the organizational changes became effective on April 13, 2013.⁶⁴ Below we explain how changes in the FTE allocations impact our analysis. For FY 2024, we analyzed the work of PSHSB, OGC, and OEA FTEs to determine whether any of their indirect FTE work should be allocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes, as we had done in FY 2023.⁶⁵ As described in more detail below,

⁶⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁶¹ The remaining non-auction FTEs and other Commission costs are considered indirect and are not part of the regulatory fee calculation.

⁶² *FY 2023 Report and Order* at *5, paras. 15-47. For FY 2023, the 63 indirect FTEs were from OEA (30), OGC (5), and PSHSB (28). In doing this reallocation we stated that the general methodology for establishing regulatory fees has been, and continues to be, appropriate and consistent with section 9 of the Act. *Id.* at *5, para. 14.

⁶³ *Id.* at *8, paras. 24-47.

⁶⁴ *Id.* at *22, para. 72, n.127 (noting that FY 2023 was the last year in which the Commission would determine FTE allocations for the International Bureau, and that in FY 2024, the Commission would instead determine FTE allocations for the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs.). Thus, the increase in direct FTEs in the Space Bureau in FY 2023 was not reflected in FY 2023 regulatory fees for space and earth stations.

⁶⁵ In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, the Commission recognized that any proposed reallocations for calculating regulatory fees may require the Commission to continue to assess certain indirect FTEs annually, in addition to the annual calculation of direct FTEs in core bureaus. *Review of the Commission’s Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees; Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023*, MD Docket Nos. 22-301, 23-159, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 38 FCC Red 4580, 4593, para. 26 (2023) (*FY 2023 NPRM*).

61 indirect FTEs (after two Media Bureau FTEs are assigned to the Enforcement Bureau because of the tasks that are performed by the two Media Bureau staff) are reallocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes, based on our evaluation of the burden of their work. We find that these proposed reallocations are consistent with section 9 of the Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.⁶⁶

B. Reallocations, for Regulatory Fee Purposes, of Certain Indirect FTEs as Direct FTEs

17. For FY 2024, we reallocate 61 indirect FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau and add those FTEs as direct to the relevant core bureaus, for regulatory fee purposes.⁶⁷ Based upon our evaluation of indirect FTE time in the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, we find that 63 indirect FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs because they devote their time to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors. We will also continue to reallocate two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau as indirect because the nature of their work is sufficiently linked to work that is similar to that performed in the Enforcement Bureau, which has been categorized as indirect.⁶⁸ As we explained in the *FY 2023 NPRM*, when we discuss FTEs, we are not referring to any particular employee at the Commission but rather to an amount of work performed annually by a full time employee or employees.⁶⁹ In analyzing the work, we applied conservative estimates so as not to imply a false sense of precision in the proposed reallocation.⁷⁰ Specifically, where the amount of work under consideration for reallocation of an indirect FTE was half an FTE or less, we rounded down and we only proposed our reallocations in full FTE increments.⁷¹ As we have discussed our analysis for the Office of Economics and Analytics,⁷² the Office of General

⁶⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁶⁷ The number of direct FTEs for each core bureau/office, *including* the reallocations we discuss below, are as follows: Office of International Affairs (8), Space Bureau (49), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (119), Wireline Competition Bureau (151.25), and Media Bureau (138). This includes the reallocation of two Media Bureau FTEs from direct to indirect, for regulatory fee purposes.

⁶⁸ *FY 2023 Report and Order* at *22, para. 70. The Commission determined that certain FTEs in the Policy Division of the Media Bureau devote time to enforcement related matters, rather than oversight and regulation, including investigations of political programming and retransmission consent rule compliance such that, in order to be consistent with the manner that we treat other enforcement efforts in the Commission, the burden of this FTE time should be reallocated as indirect for regulatory fee purposes. *Id.* These two FTEs, reassigned from direct as indirect, result in a net reallocation of FTEs of 61 (63-2=61).

⁶⁹ *FY 2023 NPRM*, 38 FCC Rcd at 4591, note 58.

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² *FY 2023 Report and Order* at *8, paras. 24-30; *FY 2023 NPRM*, 38 FCC Rcd at 4594-96, paras. 27-31. For FY 2024, staff analysis of OEA's work has slightly changed from FY 2023. We find that only one FTE should be reallocated to the Space Bureau based on OEA's work on satellite service related issues. Although in FY 2023 we found that the work of two FTEs from OEA addressing undersea cables, international bearer circuits, and satellite services related issues was done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of International Bureau regulatory fee payors, this year, after careful analysis, we reallocate one indirect FTE as direct to the Space Bureau to address oversight of satellite services. This FTE evaluates mergers, transactions, and acquisitions and benefits and costs associated with orbital debris mitigation and changes in spectrum authorization for different Space Bureau regulatees. We therefore reallocate 29 indirect FTEs from OEA as direct to a core bureau for a regulatory fee purposes for FY 2024 as follows: one to the Space Bureau, eight to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 13 to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and seven to the Media Bureau.

Counsel,⁷³ and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau⁷⁴ reallocations in the *FY 2023 Report and Order* and the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we are not repeating the analysis here.

18. Based on these reallocations, and after adjustments are made to these direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent, we will collect approximately \$6.711 million (1.72%) in fees from the Office of International Affairs regulatory fee payors; \$41.204 million (10.56%) in fees from the Space Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$100.084 million (25.65%) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$127.203 million (32.60%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and \$114.990 million (29.47%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors. The reallocations for regulatory fee purposes will result in increasing the number of direct FTEs in core bureaus and increasing the percentage of FTEs in some of the bureaus. Our underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees remains unchanged; our regulatory fee calculation continues to be consistent with section 9 of the Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.⁷⁵

Core bureau/office	Total FY 2024 direct FTEs <i>without</i> reallocations	FY 2024 reallocations	Total FY 2024 direct FTEs <i>with</i> reallocations	FY 2024 percent of direct FTEs, after reallocation
Office of International Affairs	8	0	8	1.72%
Space Bureau	48	+1 (1 from OEA)	49	10.56%
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	95	+24 (8 from OEA, 2 from OGC, and 14 from PSHSB)	119	25.65%
Wireline Competition Bureau	128.25	+23 (13 from OEA, 1 from OGC, and 9 from PSHSB)	151.25	32.60%
Media Bureau	125	+13 (7 from OEA, 1 from	138	29.47%

⁷³ *FY 2023 Report and Order* at *9, paras. 31-34; *FY 2023 NPRM*, 38 FCC Rcd at 4596-97, paras. 32-35. For FY 2024, we find that the evidence does not support reallocating an OGC FTE to the Space Bureau or the Office of International Affairs because such FTE time devoted to former International Bureau issues is focused on Office of International Affairs matters that are indirect, rather than issues pertaining to regulatory fee payors and, as we did for FY 2023, we are not reallocating as a direct FTE if the indirect FTE time at issue is less than a full FTE. As we did in FY 2023, we are reallocating one FTE as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau; two FTEs as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau; and one FTE as direct to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the Media Bureau fee categories.

⁷⁴ *FY 2023 Report and Order* at *11, paras. 35-46; *FY 2023 NPRM*, 38 FCC Rcd at 4597-4600, paras. 36-59. For FY 2024, we allocate a total of 30 PSHSB FTEs as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes for FY 2024 as follows: 14 to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, nine to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and seven to the Media Bureau. In the *FY 2024 NPRM*, we proposed reallocating two FTEs to the Space Bureau, but upon further analysis of the record, we conclude that those FTEs are appropriately considered indirect FTEs for regulatory fee purposes.

⁷⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

		OGC, 7 from PSHSB, and -2 from EB)		
Total	404.25	61	465.25	100%

C. Space Bureau and Office of International Affairs

19. Among its responsibilities regarding satellite and space-based communications and activities, the Space Bureau leads complex policy analysis and rulemakings; authorizes satellite and earth station systems used for space-based services; streamlines regulatory processes; and fosters the efficient use of spectrum and orbital resources. The Space Bureau also serves as the Commission's focal point for coordination with other U.S. government agencies on matters of space policy and governance and collaborates with the Office of International Affairs for consultations with other countries, international and multi-lateral organizations, and foreign government officials that involve satellite and space policy matters.

20. The Space Bureau has three divisions that have the functions previously handled by the International Bureau's Satellite Division:⁷⁶ the Satellite Licensing Division,⁷⁷ the Satellite Programs and Policy Division,⁷⁸ and the Earth Station Licensing Division.⁷⁹ Pursuant to the procedure discussed in paragraph six, above, our Human Resources Management office has identified 54 FTEs in the Space Bureau for FY 2024; of these, 48 are categorized as direct FTEs and six are devoted to matters that do not provide oversight and regulation of any category of regulatory fee payors, and thus are indirect FTEs.

21. The indirect Space Bureau FTEs coordinate with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA),⁸⁰ Federal Aviation Administration (FAA),⁸¹ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),⁸² and the State Department⁸³ on space sustainability, planetary protections, and on space innovation. They assist the Office of Engineering and Technology in reviewing applications for experimental licenses for space-based activities. The Space Bureau works closely with the Office of International Affairs to help cover certain ITU World Radiocommunications Conference (WRC) agenda

⁷⁶ *Space Bureau Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 609, para. 7.

⁷⁷ The Satellite Licensing Division is responsible for the engineering review of satellite systems applications, and for registering FCC-licensed satellite systems with the ITU. *See* FCC, Satellite Licensing Division Page, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/satellite-licensing-division-page> (last visited June 7, 2024).

⁷⁸ The Satellite Programs and Policy Division develops and administers rules, regulations, and policies to support a competitive and innovative space-based global telecommunications marketplace. *See* FCC, Satellite Programs and Policy, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/satellite-programs-and-policy-division> (last visited June 7, 2024).

⁷⁹ The Earth Station Licensing Division is responsible for the technical analysis, review, and licensing of applications and special temporary requests for satellite earth stations. *See* FCC, Earth Station Licensing Division, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/earth-station-licensing-division> (last visited June 7, 2024).

⁸⁰ NASA is an independent agency of the U.S. federal government responsible for the civil space program, aeronautics research, and space research. *See* NASA, *About NASA*, available at <https://www.nasa.gov/about/index.html> (last visited July 22, 2024).

⁸¹ The FAA, part of the U.S. Department of Transportation, regulates civil aviation. *See* Federal Aviation Administration, available at <https://www.faa.gov/> (last visited July 22, 2024).

⁸² NOAA, part of U.S. Department of Commerce, holds key leadership roles in shaping international ocean, fisheries, climate, space and weather policies. *See* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, available at <https://www.noaa.gov/> (last visited July 22, 2024).

⁸³ U.S. Department of State, available at <https://www.state.gov/> (last visited July 22, 2024).

items.⁸⁴ We conclude that six Space Bureau FTEs are appropriately considered indirect as such work does not focus on the oversight and regulation of a specific category of regulatory fee payors, but instead benefits the Commission, the telecommunications industry, or the public as a whole, or in the case of work done on experimental licenses, is in furtherance of licenses that are not currently subject to a regulatory fee.⁸⁵

22. We reject Kinéis' argument that we should consider more of the Space Bureau direct FTEs as indirect for regulatory fee purposes in order to reduce the regulatory fees for space stations.⁸⁶ We recognize that previously the International Bureau had only 28 direct FTEs (of which 20 worked on space and earth stations). As explained above, we obtained FTE data from our Human Resources Management office and determined that for FY 2024, there are a total of 54 FTEs within the Space Bureau. After consultation with the Space Bureau and careful analysis, we have determined with reasonable accuracy for this fiscal year that 48 FTEs are direct FTEs and six are indirect FTEs, (and one indirect FTEs is designated as direct), for a total of 49 direct FTEs in the Space Bureau. Of these 49 direct FTEs, nine are devoted to oversight and regulation of earth stations and 40 to space stations. This FTEs work directly relates to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that it should be considered as direct. As such, it would not be consistent with our implementation of section 9 to reassign them as indirect in order to reduce the regulatory fees of the space and earth station regulatory fee payors.

23. Thus, for FY 2024, we have a total of 54 FTEs within the Space Bureau, 48 direct FTEs, six indirect FTEs, and one indirect FTE from OEA designated as direct, for a total of 49 direct FTEs, an increase from the 20 FTEs from FY 2023 working on Space and Earth Stations.⁸⁷

1. Space Stations and Earth Stations

24. There are two main categories of Space Bureau regulatory fee payors: earth and space stations. There is a single category of earth station payors – Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only.⁸⁸ Space stations consist of those in geostationary satellite orbit (GSO) and those in non-geostationary satellite orbit (NGSO).⁸⁹ There are four categories of space station regulatory fee payors: Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit); Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex; Space

⁸⁴ See ITU, Committed to Connecting the World, World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC), available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/Conferences/WRC/Pages/default.aspx> (last visited July 22, 2024). WRCs are held every three to four years. It is the job of WRC to review, and, if necessary, revise the Radio Regulations, the international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits. The Radio Regulations facilitate equitable access to and rational use of the natural resources of the radio-frequency spectrum and geostationary satellite orbits. They also ensure the availability of the frequencies provided for distress and safety purposes and assist in the prevention and resolution of cases of harmful interference between the radio services of different administrations. Further, the regulations facilitate the efficient and effective operation of all radiocommunication services and, where necessary, regulate new applications of radiocommunication technology. See ITU, the UN Agency for Digital Technologies, Radio Regulations 2020, available at <https://www.itu.int/hub/publication/r-reg-rr-2020/> (last visited July 22, 2024).

⁸⁵ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10882-84, paras. 76-80.

⁸⁶ Kinéis Comments at 4.

⁸⁷ Previously, we adjusted the FTE allocation for the international bearer circuit category to eight FTEs, and the FTEs for the satellite category to 20; the total number of direct FTEs for the International Bureau at that time was 28. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4992, para. 36.

⁸⁸ 47 CFR § 1.1156.

⁸⁹ A GSO space station is defined as “[a] geosynchronous satellite whose circular and direct orbit lies in the plane of the Earth's equator and which thus remains fixed relative to the Earth; by extension, a geosynchronous satellite which remains approximately fixed relative to the Earth.” 47 CFR § 25.103. A NGSO space station is a space station that is not in geostationary orbit.

Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other; and Space Station (Small Satellites). “Less Complex” NGSO systems are defined as NGSO satellite systems planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations that are primarily used for Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and/or Automatic Identification System (AIS).⁹⁰ “Small Satellites” are space stations licensed pursuant to the streamlined small satellite process contained in section 25.122 of the Commission’s rules.⁹¹ Since our fiscal year 2020 proceeding, non-U.S. licensed space stations granted market access to the United States through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling or through earth station licenses are subject to regulatory fees.⁹²

25. The units of assessment for GSO and NGSO space station regulatory fee categories differ in that the fee for GSO space stations is assessed per satellite in geostationary orbit, whereas the fee assessed for NGSO systems, either “less complex” or “other,” is per system of satellites, with no limit on the number of satellites per system. Fees for small satellites are assessed per license/call sign, which can include up to 10 satellites or spacecraft. The unit of regulatory fees for GSO space stations is a single satellite, whereas the unit of regulatory fees for NGSO space stations can include many satellites. Thus, although the single highest regulatory fee for space stations is for Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Other, this fee reflects the regulatory burden associated with the licensing and oversight of numerous space stations in the system, usually subject to processing rounds, complex spectrum sharing arrangements, and providing global coverage.⁹³ By contrast, the per unit fee for Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit) is lower, but an operator providing global coverage may be paying regulatory fees on multiple GSO space stations, which could result in annual regulatory fee payments by a single fee payor in aggregate far greater than the regulatory fee for Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Other providing similar services and coverage.⁹⁴

a. Small Satellites and RPO, OOS, and OTV Regulatory Fees

26. In 2019, the Commission adopted a new, optional licensing process for small satellites and spacecraft and a small satellite regulatory fee category for licensed and operational space stations

⁹⁰ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 8580, 8583-84, para. 7 (2021) (*FY 2021 NPRM*). EESS is defined under the Commission rules as “a radiocommunication service between earth stations and one or more space stations... in which... information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena, including data relating to the state of the environment, is obtained from active sensors or passive sensors on Earth satellites... .” 47 CFR § 2.1(c).

⁹¹ 47 CFR § 25.122.

⁹² *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, MD Docket 20-105, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 1731, 1743-1750, paras. 30-47 (2020) (*FY 2020 Report and Order*).

⁹³ In the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, the Commission sought comment on adopting tiers for NGSO-Other systems, based on the size of the systems. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *10, paras. 28-36. Several commenters discussed this proposal. See, e.g., Capella Comments at 4-5; BlackSky Comments at 1-4; Eutelsat Group Comments at 3-4; Tomorrow Comments at 2. We are not, however, adopting this new methodology in this Report and Order for FY 2025, but will seek further comment in order to fully develop the record on this issue. If we adopt such a change, we expect it would be effective for FY 2025. Because such a change in methodology requires a 90-day notice to Congress, we would be unable to adopt it here for FY 2024. The Commission also sought comment on assessing regulatory fees on space stations that are licensed but not yet operational. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at paras. 57-65. Several commenters disagree with this proposal. See, e.g., Kinéis Comments at 2-3. Other commenters support the proposal. See, e.g., Iridium Comments at 5-7. At this time, we are not adopting the proposal to assess regulatory fees on licensed but not operational space stations. Instead, we plan to seek further comment on this issue to further develop the record. We intend to resolve this issue during FY 2025.

⁹⁴ For example, one regulatory fee payor in FY 2023 was assessed fees for 48 GSO space stations, for a total of \$5,643,840.

authorized under the process adopted in that proceeding.⁹⁵ This process enabled qualified applicants to choose a streamlined licensing procedure resulting in an easier application process, a lower application fee, and a shorter timeline for review.⁹⁶

27. In our recent *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*, the Commission adopted the proposal to set the regulatory fee for small satellites for FY 2024 at the level set for FY 2023, i.e., \$12,215, with future annual adjustments to reflect the percentage change in the Commission’s annual appropriation, unit count, and FTE allocation percentage from the previous fiscal year.⁹⁷ The Commission stated that changes to the methodology for assessing fees for small satellites would be implemented as part of the order adopting FCC-wide regulatory fees for FY 2024.⁹⁸ Accordingly, we are assessing the small satellite fee for FY 2024 at \$12,215.

28. The *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* also adopted the proposal to assess regulatory fees, effective for FY 2024, on spacecraft primarily performing Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO) and On-Orbit Servicing (OOS) by including them in the existing regulatory fee category “Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (Small Satellites),” on an interim basis, regardless of the orbit in which they are designed to operate.⁹⁹ It also concluded that it is appropriate to assess regulatory fees on Orbital Transfer Vehicles (OTV) on an interim basis in the same manner,¹⁰⁰ and stated that the changes to the methodology for assessing fees for RPO, OOS, and OTV space stations would be implemented as part of the order adopting FCC-wide regulatory fees for FY 2024.¹⁰¹ Accordingly, we will assess regulatory fees on RPO, OOS, and OTV space stations for FY 2024 using the regulatory fee category for small satellites, if such stations are required to pay regulatory fees for FY 2024.¹⁰²

b. GSO and NGSO Space Stations Allocation

29. Under an allocation adopted in 2020, 80% of space station regulatory fees are allocated to GSO space station fee payors and 20% of the space station regulatory fees to NGSO space station fee

⁹⁵ *Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites*, IB Docket No. 18-86, Report and Order, 34 FCC Rcd 13077, 13080, 13082, 13118-119, paras. 10, 16, 99 (2019) (*Small Satellite Report and Order*). Small spacecraft are NGSO space stations designed to operate beyond Earth’s orbit, and which conform to a set of criteria similar in many respects to those of “small satellites.” See 47 CFR §§ 25.103, 25.123.

⁹⁶ *Small Satellite Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 13118-19, para. 105.

⁹⁷ *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* at *3, para. 10. For FY 2024, we will continue to multiply the per unit regulatory fee for small satellites by the number of small satellite units for the fiscal year and deduct this amount from the NGSO share of space station regulatory fees. *Id.* at *4, para. 11,

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ *Id.* at *4, para. 12. RPO and OOS missions can include satellite refueling, inspecting and repairing in-orbit spacecraft, capturing and removing debris, and transforming materials through manufacturing while in space. *Id.*

¹⁰⁰ *Id.* (adopting the tentative conclusion that the existing small satellite regulatory fee category is the most appropriate category to apply until such time as the Commission determines that separate fee categories for RPO, OOS, and OTV space stations are appropriate.)

¹⁰¹ *Id.* at *5, para. 15.

¹⁰² The *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* declined to address the proposal that RPO or OOS space stations that are attached to another space station as part of servicing or mission extension operations be assessed regulatory fees separate from, and in addition to, any regulatory fees assessed on the space station that is being serviced or that is having its mission extended. *Id.* at *6, para. 17. Accordingly, adoption of the proposal to assess regulatory fees on RPO, OOS, and OTV space stations using the existing small satellite fee category does not change the Commission’s interim determination that RPO and OOS space stations joined to GSO space stations during servicing or mission extension operations should not be assessed separate regulatory fees.

payors respectively.¹⁰³ We now adopt the proposal in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* to change the allocation of space station regulatory fees from 80% of space station regulatory fees being allocated to GSO space station fee payors and 20% of the space station regulatory fees being allocated to NGSO space station fee payors to 60% of space station regulatory fees being allocated to GSO space station payors and 40% to NGSO space station payors (that is, changing from an “80/20 GSO/NGSO split” to a “60/40 GSO/NGSO split”).¹⁰⁴ The new allocation is supported by many comments, particularly from GSO space station fee payors.¹⁰⁵ We recognize that this will result in increases to fees for NGSO systems; however, we conclude that this is consistent with section 9 of the Act because this change more accurately reflects the apportionment of current FTE work between these two categories of regulatory fee payors since the Commission last assessed the allocation in 2020.

30. As explained the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, this change in the FTE allocation between GSO and NGSO fee categories is not based on a new methodology, but rather application of the existing methodology analyzing data from the previous three fiscal years.¹⁰⁶ Specifically, the proposal focused on three factors that the Commission’s previously had found to be reflective of licensing and regulatory oversight of GSO and NGSO operators: the number of applications processed,¹⁰⁷ the number of changes made to the Commission’s rules,¹⁰⁸ and FTEs devoted to oversight of

¹⁰³ See *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4993, para. 41.

¹⁰⁴ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *7, paras. 18-22.

¹⁰⁵ Several commenters support the 60/40 GSO/NGSO allocation proposal. See, e.g., Intelsat Comments at 10-11; Eutelsat Group Comments at 2-3 (observing that while a single GSO application may not take as much time as a single NGSO application, the large volume of GSO applications justifies a 60/40 split). Commenters to the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* also supported this proposal. See, e.g., Intelsat Comments at 8 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); SES Comments at 5 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); EchoStar/DirecTV Reply at 1, 2 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); Eutelsat Group Reply at 2-3 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); Sirius XM May 22 *ex parte* at 1-4 (the data shows that more of the Commission’s substantive proceedings in recent years involved NGSO, rather than GSO, and that NGSO applications were 30% of total submissions). Kinéis suggests that we wait until FY 2025 to adopt any change in the GSO/NGSO allocation. Kinéis Comments at 4. Iridium contends that adopting the 60/40 split for FY 2024 would impose a burden on smaller NGSO systems. Iridium Reply at 3-4. We are not convinced that we should delay this allocation, in that it more accurately represents the FY 2024 FTE burden within the Space Bureau.

¹⁰⁶ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *7, paras. 18-22.

¹⁰⁷ As discussed in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, 526 distinct applications for space stations were filed during this three year time period, FY 2021-FY 2023, of which 322 applications were filed for GSO space stations (61%) and 204 applications for NGSO space stations (39%). The number of applications received during this three-year period supports a larger allocation of FTE time to GSO fee payors than to NGSO fee payors. *Id.* at *7, para. 18. Unlike the methodology used in 2020, we do not look at disposition of applications, only applications filed because the evaluation in 2020 did not reveal significant disparity in the number of applications received and disposed of. *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4994, para. 42.

¹⁰⁸ We identified 16 docketed proceedings during FY 2021-2023, of which eight substantively involved GSO space stations (50%) and 12 substantively involved NGSO space stations (75%). Accordingly, the data indicated that there were more rulemakings substantively involving NGSO space stations than GSO space stations. We did not count docketed proceedings for transfer of control or assignment applications or other docketed proceedings that did not make changes to the Commission’s rules. We included a docketed proceeding to modify the conditions relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization placed on the licenses of a GSO space station operator, (Request By Intelsat License LLC, As Debtor In Possession, For Modification Of License Conditions Relating To The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, IB Docket No. 20-417), even though it was not a rulemaking proceeding, because it involved changes to the conditions on a large number of space station licenses that required significant FTE resources to process. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *7, paras. 19-20.

each category of operators.¹⁰⁹ Analyzing this data, the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* tentatively concluded that a greater allocation of regulatory fees to NGSO space stations than was adopted by the Commission in 2020 more accurately reflects the benefits of the Commission's oversight and regulatory efforts for GSO and NGSO space stations for FY 2024.¹¹⁰ After reviewing the proposal and the record in response to the proposal, we find no significant error in the input data or the conclusions drawn from the data. Accordingly, we adopt the proposed updated allocation of 60% of space station regulatory fees being assessed to GSO space stations and 40% to NGSO space stations.¹¹¹

31. We disagree with the NGSO space station operators that dispute the accuracy of the input data or the conclusions drawn from the data.¹¹² Specifically, SpaceX argues that the increased FTE burdens associated with NGSO space station regulation result from the opposition of GSO space stations to applications for NGSO space stations, and that the methodology does not take into account purportedly smaller amount of FTE resources needed to process amendments to NGSO space station applications or modifications of NGSO space station authorizations that do not increase interference or orbital debris risk.¹¹³ Other commenters argue that the Commission should not base its regulatory fee allocations on historical events, i.e., proceedings during the past three fiscal years, particularly transitory activities that have been completed¹¹⁴ and that the Commission's methodology focuses too much on licensing and regulation costs but does not sufficiently consider the benefits received as a result of the Commission's activities.¹¹⁵ We find, however, that these concerns do not undermine an adoption of an updated allocation between GSO and NGSO categories because these commenters fail to consider that the methodology we use here represents our analysis of the FTE time split on these categories and is the same methodology as was used in 2020 to establish the existing 80/20 allocation that they support.¹¹⁶ Furthermore, as the Commission has repeatedly acknowledged, attributing a value to proceedings is not an exercise in scientific precision, but rather an exercise in reasonable analysis.¹¹⁷

32. We are also unconvinced that amendments to NGSO space station applications or modifications of NGSO space station authorizations do not raise interference or orbital debris risks, and

¹⁰⁹ While there are issues of fact, law, engineering, and the physics of electromagnetic propagation that may be unique to GSO or NGSO space stations, many issues that Space Bureau staff work on cannot be apportioned between GSO and NGSO regulatory fee categories. *See Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *8, para. 21.

¹¹⁰ *Id.* at *8, para. 22.

¹¹¹ *Id.*

¹¹² Kinéis Comments at 4-6 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); SpaceX Comments at 11-12 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); Telesat Canada Comments at 8-9 (filed Apr. 12, 2024).

¹¹³ SpaceX Comments at 11-12 (filed Apr. 12, 2024). *See also* Telesat Canada Reply Comments at 6 (filed Apr. 29, 2024) (arguing that much of the work of NGSO proceedings has been generated by disputes between GSO and NGSO interests that should also be attributed to the GSO share of space station regulatory fees).

¹¹⁴ Telesat Canada Comments at 8-9 (filed Apr. 12, 2024) (asserting that NGSO regulatory activity is declining because of the adoption of service and technical rules for larger NGSO systems and completed proceeding rounds for NGSO systems in most frequency bands); Telesat Canada Reply at 6 (filed Apr. 29, 2024).

¹¹⁵ Kinéis Comments at 2 (filed Apr. 12, 2024). Kinéis, however, also states that its NGSO system is not yet operational. Kinéis Comments at 2-3.

¹¹⁶ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *7, para. 17 (“In proposing this change in allocation, we employ the same methodology that was used by the Commission in 2020 in adopting the ‘80/20’ split between GSO and NGSO space station fee payors.”) It is inconsistent to challenge the methodology used to support the proposed 60/40 GSO/NGSO split in FY 2024 in order to preserve the 80/20 GSO/NGSO split that was adopted in 2020 using the same methodology.

¹¹⁷ *Id.* at *7, para. 20, citing *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4994, para. 43.

therefore require less FTE burdens to authorize. Moreover, we reject the concept that comments or oppositions filed by GSO space station operators in response to NGSO space station filings support attributing those NGSO space station filings to the GSO share of space station regulatory fees. The underlying application is for an NGSO system. Parsing comments filed, or for that matter, issues raised by Commission staff in the Space Bureau or other core bureaus to determine if they might be attributed to other regulatory fee payors is not practicable or advisable in this context. The filing of comments or oppositions is a direct consequence of the filing and review of NGSO space station applications. Thus it is reasonably attributable to the NGSO share of the space station regulatory fees. We conclude, that all of these factors validates that the GSO/NGSO ratio should be adjusted to reflect that GSO space stations derive roughly 60% of the benefit from the Commission's regulatory efforts and NGSO space stations derive roughly 40%. Finally, we observe that the Commission has repeatedly stated that "Section 9 is clear . . . that regulatory fee assessments are based on the burden imposed on the Commission, not benefits realized by regulatees."¹¹⁸ We affirm that it is appropriate under section 9 of the Act for the methodology used to determine the allocation of space station regulatory fees between GSO and NGSO space station fee categories to focus exclusively on the FTE burdens associated with each category.

33. We therefore adopt this changed allocation of space station regulatory fees between GSO and NGSO space stations to become effective for FY 2024. Because the change in FTE burdens is not the result of new fee categories or a different methodology, it is not an amendment that requires 90-day notice to Congress under section 9A(b)(2) of the Act before becoming effective.¹¹⁹ Given that the change is a result of our current evaluation of the FTE burdens between the two categories of space stations, we find it is appropriate to adopt the change now rather than to adopt it to be effective in a future fiscal year. Accordingly, this change is effective for FY 2024.

c. Allocation between NGSO – Other and NGSO – Less Complex

34. We adopt the proposal in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* to maintain the existing allocation of the regulatory fee burden between "Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Less Complex" and "Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Other" for FY 2024.¹²⁰ That is, we maintain the existing allocation of allocating 20% of NGSO space station regulatory fees to "Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Less Complex" and 80% to "Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit) – Other" fee payors.¹²¹ The record supports our tentative conclusion in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* that there have not been any significant changes to the amount of FTE burdens allocated between these two fee categories since the "20/80" split of regulatory fees between NGSO "less complex" and NGSO "other" subcategories was adopted in 2021.¹²²

35. In reaching the tentative conclusion, we utilized the same methodology that was used in

¹¹⁸ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007*, MD 07-81, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 22 FCC Rcd 15712, 15719, para. 19 (2007).

¹¹⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(b)(2).

¹²⁰ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *8, para. 23.

¹²¹ The Commission has defined "less complex" NGSO systems as NGSO satellite systems planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations that are primarily used for Earth-Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and/or Automatic Identification System (AIS). *See FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC Rcd at 8583-84, para. 7. EESS is defined under the Commission rules as "a radiocommunication service between earth stations and one or more space stations... in which... information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena, including data relating to the state of the environment, is obtained from active sensors or passive sensors on Earth satellites..." 47 CFR § 2.1(c)

¹²² *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *8, para. 23, citing *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 13018-19, para. 58.

2021 to adopt the existing 20/80 split between Less Complex and Other NGSO space station payors.¹²³ Specifically, we considered the number of applications processed, the number of changes made to the Commission's rules, and the number of FTEs working on oversight for each category of operators.¹²⁴ This methodology is the same as used for determining the allocation of regulatory fees among GSO and NGSO space station fee payors. In evaluating the FTE time devoted to the "less complex" and "other" subcategories, we considered the adjudicatory role of the Commission in connection with different types of NGSO systems, which is typically more intensive for those systems authorized as part of processing rounds.¹²⁵ We also considered the number of rulemakings over the last three fiscal years, as well as current rulemakings, and which types of NGSO systems are implicated in those rulemaking activities.¹²⁶ Applying this methodology, we tentatively concluded that that more FTE time is spent on the NGSO "other" subcategory than on the NGSO "less complex" subcategory, and that the relative regulatory burden of "less complex" space station remains consistent with the existing 20% allocation.¹²⁷

36. The only party to comment on the tentative conclusion to preserve the 20/80 split supports its adoption.¹²⁸ We see no errors in our tentative conclusion and affirm the findings that support maintaining the existing allocation of allocating 20% of NGSO space station regulatory fees to "less complex" and 80% to "Other" fee payors and, therefore, adopt the allocation for FY 2024. Maintaining the 20/80 allocation utilizes the same methodology that was used to establish it in 2021 and is not an amendment that requires 90-day notice to Congress under section 9A(b)(2) of the Act before becoming effective. Accordingly, our decision to maintain the existing 20/80 split between less complex and other NGSO space station fee payors is effective for FY 2024.

d. Earth Station Regulatory Fees

37. Earth station regulatory fees are assessed "per license or registration," and each license or registration may include a single earth station, or multiple earth stations. The starting point for calculation of regulatory fees for space and earth stations is the number of direct FTEs in the Space Bureau. For FY 2024, we have a total of 54 FTEs within the Space Bureau, 48 direct FTEs, six indirect FTEs, and one indirect FTEs designated as direct, for a total of 49 direct FTEs. Of these 49 direct FTEs, nine are devoted to oversight and regulation of earth stations and 40 are focused on space stations. As a result, the percentage of FTEs working on earth station tasks is nine out of 49, or 18.37% (\$7,569,225). We adopt our tentative conclusion to apportion regulatory fees between earth and space station payors based on the percentage of direct FTEs involved in the licensing and regulation of each category.¹²⁹ With a projected unit count of 2,900, the FY 2024 earth station fee is calculated to be \$2,610 per earth station license or authorization. Although this is a significant increase from the FY 2023, most comments support the increase as being reflective of the actual allocation of FTE resources between space and earth

¹²³ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *9, para. 24.

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ *Id.*

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ *Id.* at *9, para. 26.

¹²⁸ Iridium Reply at 4 (filed Apr. 29, 2024). To the extent comments address "less complex" and "other" NGSO space stations at all, it is in the context of creating tiers within those subcategories, rather than the allocation of space station regulatory fees between those subcategories. *See, e.g.,* CSSMA Comments at 3-4 (asking Commission to consider amount of NGSO regulatory activities associated with "mega constellations" versus small "other" and "less complex" systems when deciding appropriate tiers among "other" NGSO space stations and the fee split between "other" and "less complex" NGSO space stations); Maxar Reply at 3 (proposing to split the "less complex" subcategory into two tiers for larger and smaller constellations).

¹²⁹ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *27, para. 71.

station categories in the Space Bureau.¹³⁰ We decline to adopt the proposal of commenters to allocate an even greater share of FTE resources to earth stations, up to 30%.¹³¹ Our analysis above of the direct FTE resources attributable to licensing and regulation of earth stations supports an allocation of 18.37%.

38. We also decline to adopt additional regulatory fee categories for earth stations at this time. The *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* asked whether the Commission should revisit the question of whether to create subcategories of earth station regulatory fee payors, in addition to the existing single category of “Transmit/Receive & Transmit Only (per authorization or registration).”¹³² Comments in response express doubt that the creation of subcategories of earth stations with differing fee amounts is feasible,¹³³ and urge that the record be further developed before creating subcategories of earth station regulatory fees.¹³⁴ Other commenters argue that transmit/receive earth stations, particularly those used by broadcasters, should be subject to significantly lower regulatory fees than other types of earth stations, such mobile-satellite earth stations.¹³⁵ We conclude that the record is not sufficiently developed at this time to adopt additional regulatory fee categories for earth stations. Instead, we will seek additional comment regarding the creation of additional earth station regulatory fee categories, as part of a future further notice of proposed rulemaking.

e. Changing the Title of Section 1.1156

39. We adopt the proposal in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* to change the title of section 1.1156 in part 1, subpart G, of our rules¹³⁶ to make it clear that it contains space and earth station regulatory fees in addition to regulatory fees for international services.¹³⁷ Currently, space and earth station regulatory fees are contained in section 1.1156, which is titled, “Schedule of regulatory fees for international services.” We adopt the proposal to rename this section as “Schedule of regulatory fees for space and international services” to reflect more accurately that the section contains the regulatory fees for space and earth stations, as well as the fees for international bearer circuits and submarine cables regulated by the Office of International Affairs. No party in the proceeding commented on or opposed the proposal.

40. We make this change because, after the reorganization of the International Bureau into the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs in 2023, the current title can cause confusion by suggesting that only the fees for regulatory fee payors of the Office of International Affairs are contained

¹³⁰ See, e.g., CSSMA Comments at 2 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); Intelsat Comments at 8-9 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); Planet Labs Comments at 5-6 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); EchoStar/DIRECTV Reply at 3 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); Kuiper Reply at 4-5 (filed Apr. 29, 2024). One commenter sought clarification of the methodology currently used to calculate earth station regulatory fees in order to better comment on any potential changes. NAB Comments at 6-8. As we explain above, this regulatory fee is based on the percentage of direct FTEs involved in the licensing and regulation of each fee category.

¹³¹ SES Comments at 11 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); Telesat Canada Comments at 7 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); Eutelsat Group Comments at 5 (filed Apr. 12, 2024).

¹³² *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *28, para. 73. As examples, the Commission asked if the former distinct fee categories for Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT), Mobile-Satellite Earth Stations, and Fixed Earth Stations should be reinstated. *Id.*

¹³³ See Anuvu Comments at 2-3 (filed Apr. 12, 2024) (stating that resurrecting subcategories for earth station regulatory fees would be exceedingly difficult to administer fairly or efficiently).

¹³⁴ EchoStar/DIRECTV Reply at 3 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); Intelsat Comments at 10 (filed Apr. 12, 2024) (encouraging the Commission to undertake an internal review of the work done by the relevant FTEs on earth station matters and to seek further comment on this proposal when the relevant information is available.)

¹³⁵ NCTA Comments at 4-5 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); State Broadcasters Comments at 10-11.

¹³⁶ 47 CFR § 1.1156.

¹³⁷ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *32, para. 92.

within section 1.1156. We also conclude that it is easier to change the title of section 1.1156 than to create a new section in part 1, subpart G, containing space and earth station regulatory fees.¹³⁸

f. Other Proposals

41. At this time, we take no action on other proposals made in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* that have not already been adopted, either herein or in the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*.¹³⁹ We conclude that action on these issues may benefit from further consideration. We will seek further comment on these remaining proposals in the near future in a further notice of proposed rulemaking. We expect to act on the remaining proposals in time to be effective for FY 2025.

42. In addition, in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, we sought comment on how the Commission's open proceeding on advancing opportunities for innovation in the new space age by taking measures to expedite the application processes for space stations and earth stations and Transparency Initiative might inform our consideration of the regulatory fee issues raised therein.¹⁴⁰ In response, SpaceX observes that initial reforms over the last year were an important step in the right direction that ultimately will reduce FTE burden and associated fees for regulatees.¹⁴¹ It adds that "additional pending reforms—such as more flexible modification rules, overall shot clocks, and database assisted light-licensing to facilitate inter-service sharing—will dramatically reduce the number of applications that staff must process in the first place and promote more efficient review of applications that require staff attention."¹⁴² We will consider these observations in the context of our continued efforts to streamline the application processes for space and earth stations in order to allow greater efficiencies in FTE resources utilized to license and regulate space and earth stations.

¹³⁸ As noted in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, the regulatory fees for our core bureaus are currently set forth in sequential order starting at section 1.1152 (Schedule of annual regulatory fees for wireless radio services) and ending at section 1.1156. Section 1.1151 is currently in use (Authority to prescribe and collect regulatory fees), and sections 1.1157 through section 1.1167 are also all currently in use and unavailable for the creation of a new section for space and earth station fees. Thus, a new section for space and earth station fees would need to be separate from other regulatory fees, which could cause confusion. In addition, space and earth station regulatory fees have been contained in section 1.1156 since 1995, so moving them to a new fee section would break the continuity and make it harder to trace changes in the regulatory fees over time. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *34, para. 92 n.188.

¹³⁹ These remaining proposals consist of the proposal to create tiers of NGSO – Other space station regulatory fees, to assess regulatory fees on authorized, not just operational, stations, and to assess space station regulatory fees using an alternative methodology. See *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *10, *21, *28, paras. 28-44, 57-67, and 76-92.

¹⁴⁰ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *35, para. 94, citing *Expediting Initial Processing of Satellite and Earth Station Applications; Space Innovation*, IB Docket Nos. 22-411 & 22-271, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 23-73 (rel. Sept. 22, 2023) (*Streamlining R&O and FNPRM*). As part of the *Streamlining R&O and FNPRM*, the Commission announced a Transparency Initiative with the goal of providing information and guidance, in a variety of forms, interested parties so they can understand the Commission's procedures and what is needed to obtain authorization for their proposed space station and earth station operations. *Streamlining R&O and FNPRM* at paras. 10-14. The Space Bureau maintains public resources as part of this Transparency Initiative on its website at <https://www.fcc.gov/space/transparency-initiative>.

¹⁴¹ SpaceX Comments at 12.

¹⁴² *Id.* at 12-13.

2. Office of International Affairs

43. The Office of International Affairs is responsible for the Commission's engagement of foreign and international regulatory authorities, including multilateral and regional organizations.¹⁴³ This office also facilitates the Commission's development of policies regarding international telecommunications facilities and services, including submarine cables, and advises and makes recommendations to the Commission on foreign ownership issues.¹⁴⁴ The Office of International Affairs implements Commission policies to facilitate competition and foreign investment in U.S. international telecommunications markets while ensuring, in consultation with relevant federal partners, that national security, law enforcement, foreign policy, and trade policy concerns are addressed.¹⁴⁵ This office is also responsible for intergovernmental leadership, and negotiation and international and inter-agency representational functions. This office oversees and coordinates the Commission's global participation in international and multilateral conferences, regional organizations, cross-border negotiations and international standard setting efforts, and oversees bilateral meetings with other countries and foreign government officials.¹⁴⁶ The Office of International Affairs is composed of the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division and the Telecommunications and Analysis Division.¹⁴⁷ Among other things, the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division staff represent the Commission in international conferences, meetings, and negotiations, and manage Commission participation in the fellowship telecommunication training program for foreign officials offered through the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) as well as the Commission's International Visitors Program.¹⁴⁸ Most of the work of the office, 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.

44. *Telecommunications and Analysis Division.* The Telecommunications and Analysis Division develops international telecommunications policy, authorizes international telecommunications facilities and services under section 214 of the Act, issues submarine cable landing licenses under the Cable Landing License Act of 1921 and Executive Order No. 10530, and provides expertise on foreign ownership issues pursuant to section 310 of the Act. In performing its functions, the division coordinates international applications and petitions involving foreign ownership with the relevant Executive Branch agencies for any national security, law enforcement, foreign policy, or trade policy concerns. The division also provides guidance to and shares its expertise within the Commission and with other U.S. agencies.

45. *Calculating regulatory fees for IBCs.* IBCs consist of terrestrial and satellite circuits and submarine cable systems.¹⁴⁹ In the *FY 2020 NPRM*, we concluded, based on a review by the International

¹⁴³ Federal Communications Commission, International Affairs, <https://www.fcc.gov/international-affairs> (last visited July 22, 2024).

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ *Id.*

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

¹⁴⁸ See United States Telecommunications Training Institute, Global Growth Through Communications Sharing, available at <https://ustti.org/> (last visited July 24, 2024). The International Visitors Program enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues. FCC, International, International Visitors Program, available at <https://www.fcc.gov/general/international-visitors-program> (last visited July 24, 2024).

¹⁴⁹ Initially, this fee category was for common carrier IBCs. The Commission added non-common carrier satellite IBCs to this regulatory fee category in 1997. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 1997*, MD Docket No. 96-186, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 17161, 17189, para. 71 (1997) (*FY 1997 Report and Order*) (explaining that the expansion of services offered by the non-common carrier satellite operators greatly increased the need for Commission oversight of their commercial activities and imposed a greater burden on staff and other

(continued....)

Bureau, that eight FTEs should be allocated to IBCs for regulatory fee purposes, with the remaining 20 direct FTEs in the International Bureau allocated to the satellite category.¹⁵⁰ Currently, in the Office of International Affairs, as stated in the *FY 2024 NPRM*, we find that there are eight FTEs within the Telecommunications and Analysis Division that work on IBC related issues, including the services provided over submarine cables, and their time can be appropriately categorized as direct in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of specific regulatory fee payors.¹⁵¹ Thus, we have the same number of direct FTEs devoted to IBC issues now as in FY 2023, when the Telecommunications and Analysis Division was in the International Bureau. We conclude, for FY 2024, that of the 47 FTEs within the Office of International Affairs, eight are direct FTEs and 39 are indirect FTEs.¹⁵²

D. Broadcast Television Stations

46. In the *FY 2020 Report and Order*,¹⁵³ we completed the transition to a population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fee.¹⁵⁴ For FY 2024, we will continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour and we will use the results of the 2020 U.S. Census. As a result, there will be no need to make any population adjustments to account for reductions in the population since 2010.¹⁵⁵ However, the Commission will continue to 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.¹⁵⁶ We are adopting a factor of \$.006598 per population served for FY 2024 full-power broadcast television station fees.¹⁵⁷ The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software¹⁵⁸ and the LMS database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour.¹⁵⁹ The population

resources). More recently, the Commission added non-common carrier terrestrial IBCs to this regulatory fee category in 2017. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7071-72, paras. 34-35, 43.

¹⁵⁰ *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4992, para. 36. Previously, we had determined that 6.9 FTEs were allocated to IBCs.

¹⁵¹ *FY 2024 NPRM* at *15, para 35.

¹⁵² The Submarine Cable Coalition agrees with our proposed regulatory fees for submarine cable operators, based on OIA direct FTEs. Submarine Cable Coalition Reply at 3-4. They contend that they should not be required to subsidize the regulatory fees for space stations, as requested by Intelsat. Submarine Cable Coalition Reply at 4-6 (citing Intelsat Comments at 9).

¹⁵³ *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 1738, para. 19.

¹⁵⁴ 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).

¹⁵⁵ See *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 1738-39, paras. 20-21 (adjusting the fees for Puerto Rico broadcasters).

¹⁵⁶ 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 the fee rate (3.1 million X \$.006598 = \$20,455).

¹⁵⁷ The factor of \$.006598 was derived by taking the revenue amount required from all television fee categories and dividing it by the total population count of all "feeable" call signs.

¹⁵⁸ See Federal Communications Commission, Engineering and Technology, Electromagnetic Compatibility Division, *TVStudy Interference Analysis Software*, <https://www.fcc.gov/oet/tvstudy> (last visited July 29, 2024).

¹⁵⁹ 47 CFR § 73.619(c).

data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by \$.006598) for each full-power broadcast television station¹⁶⁰ is listed in Appendix G.

E. Proposed New Regulatory Fee Categories

47. The State Broadcasters propose that the Commission adopt new regulatory fee categories for broadband Internet access service providers and manufacturers of equipment that uses spectrum on an unlicensed basis.¹⁶¹ For the reasons set forth below, we are not adopting such new fee categories at this time.

1. Broadband Internet Access Service Providers

48. We are unconvinced by the State Broadcasters' argument that we should create a new regulatory fee category for broadband Internet access service providers at this time.¹⁶² As an initial matter, we note that there is no specific bureau or office in the Commission with oversight of all broadband services, because such activities are spread out among all core bureaus, and broadband issues are a part of many Commission initiatives and proceedings. We are unconvinced that a broadband Internet access service provider regulatory fee category is necessary or that such a category appropriately belongs in any one bureau.¹⁶³ As we have discussed earlier, broadband Internet access services are offered through various technical means and by widely differing entities and to distinct user groups, e.g., wireless service providers, wireline service providers (including VoIP), cable operators, and satellite operators, to consumers and businesses, on both a retail and a wholesale basis.¹⁶⁴ This service is not only offered by different types of providers, but is also delivered to end users in different ways. As we observed in the *FY 2022 Report and Order*, commenters have not shown that a particular group of FTEs within the Commission is providing oversight and regulation for broadband Internet access services and that other parties (besides these broadband Internet access service providers) are responsible for all of the regulatory fees associated with those FTEs. It appears that the contrary is true: broadband Internet access services are involved in many Commission initiatives and proceedings. Such services are in many cases offered by service providers regulated by all the core bureaus and already responsible for regulatory fees.¹⁶⁵ Creating a new regulatory fee category for broadband Internet access services appears to be redundant with existing fee categories in the case of those broadband Internet access service providers that otherwise already were subject to the existing fee categories, and thus a new fee category in this regard is not administrable at this time.

49. The State Broadcasters contend that broadening the base of regulatory fee payors to include broadband Internet access service providers would ensure a more fair and sustainable regulatory fee system.¹⁶⁶ However, they have not established a sufficient basis for the creation of such a category

¹⁶⁰ 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.

¹⁶¹ State Broadcasters Comments at 11-13. NAB agrees that the Commission should "expand the base of fee payors." NAB Comments at 5. CTIA disagrees with this proposal and observes that the costs associated with FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology are appropriately considered indirect. CTIA Reply at 5-6.

¹⁶² State Broadcasters Comments at 11-13 (citing comments filed in earlier regulatory fee proceedings). TechFreedom, however, contends that we cannot assess regulatory fees on entities over which we do not have regulatory authority. TechFreedom Reply at 1-2.

¹⁶³ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10885-10888, paras. 81-86.

¹⁶⁴ *Id.*

¹⁶⁵ *Id.* at 10886-10887, para. 84. However, a provider of broadband internet access service that does not also offer a service regulated by the Commission, (e.g., a wireline, wireless, or cable television service, or a submarine cable operator) would not pay regulatory fees.

¹⁶⁶ State Broadcasters Comments at 11-13.

and that a broadband Internet access service providers regulatory fee category, if adopted, would be fair, administrable, or sustainable for the reasons elaborated above. We also note that because the amount collected from each core bureau is based on the number of non-auctions FTEs in each bureau, adding a new broadband Internet access fee category or categories would be unlikely to change the number of Media Bureau FTEs devoted to broadcast issues. Moreover, as indicated above, broadband Internet access services are a part of many Commission initiatives and proceedings and such services are offered by service providers regulated by all the core bureaus (and these providers often already otherwise pay regulatory fees on their regulated services). For these reasons, particularly due to the lack of information in the record to support the need for adoption of such a new regulatory fee category, we are not adopting a new fee category for broadband Internet access service providers at this time. We find that section 9 of the Act does not require creation of this category and commenters have not shown, on the basis of the record in this proceeding, that such a category would satisfy the factors that the Commission has relied on when it has found a basis to create a new regulatory fee category.¹⁶⁷

2. Manufacturers of Equipment that Operates on Spectrum on an Unlicensed Basis

50. We also decline to adopt the State Broadcasters' proposal to adopt a new regulatory fee category for manufacturers of equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis. The State Broadcasters have not provided a sufficient basis, consistent with section 9 of the Act, for the adoption of such a new regulatory fee category. The Commission has adopted new fee categories based in part on the benefits to the payor, i.e., FTE work in oversight and regulation, on several occasions. In those instances, the Commission determined that significant FTE resources of a core bureau were being spent on oversight and regulatory activities with respect to a specific service necessitating a new regulatory fee category.¹⁶⁸ Those circumstances, for equipment manufacturers, are not present here.

51. The Office of Engineering and Technology is responsible for oversight and regulation of spectrum used on an unlicensed basis, and the FTEs in that office are classified as indirect FTEs because the work in that office benefits the Commission and the industry as a whole and is not specifically focused on the regulatory fee payors and licensees of a core bureau.¹⁶⁹ Even when we consider only OET FTE time working on oversight and regulation of spectrum used on an unlicensed basis and equipment operating wholly or in part on such spectrum, the treatment of such costs as indirect is appropriate. This is true because many devices, including those operating wholly or in part on an unlicensed basis, are

¹⁶⁷ See *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4988, para. 26 (in which the Commission determined that adding a new fee category for and assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants reflected the benefits received by the new fee payors through the Commission's activities, fulfilling the mandate in section 9 of the Communications Act.).

¹⁶⁸ The most recent addition of a new fee category to the regulatory fee schedule was 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 4979-4991, paras. 7-34. Prior to that, in 2017, the Commission added non-common carrier terrestrial 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 13004-13005, 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.

¹⁶⁹ *FY 2022 Report and Order*, 37 FCC Rcd at 10888, para. 87; 47 CFR § 0.31(g) (providing the functions of OET).

exempt from equipment authorization requirements. Moreover, devices that are not exempt are tested by third party labs and, if certification is required, applications are submitted to Telecommunications Certification Bodies.¹⁷⁰ Other devices, generally those considered to have reduced potential to cause RF interference, are authorized pursuant to the Commission's SDoC process which provides for the equipment to be authorized based on the responsible party's self-declaration that the equipment complies with the pertinent Commission requirements.¹⁷¹ As such, the Office of Engineering and Technology oversight requires only a portion of FTE resources, appropriately part of indirect costs, as opposed to segregable direct costs. In addition, the Commission's current regulatory framework does not include an efficient way to identify equipment, specifically that which is exempt from authorization or authorized pursuant to SDoC procedures, that operate on an unlicensed (as opposed to licensed) basis and commenters have not suggested an efficient methodology to obtain this information.¹⁷²

52. On the basis of the record developed here, we find that the proposal for a new regulatory fee category for manufacturers of equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis is not consistent with section 9 of the Communication Act. Equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis is diverse in nature, ubiquitous, and used for many purposes including non-communications purposes.¹⁷³ Thus it would be challenging to define and administer a regulatory fee category or categories of similarly situated entities.¹⁷⁴ Nor does all or the majority of equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis perform a specific service. Thus, focusing on the service provided would not provide a clear and administrable regulatory fee category. Moreover, this is not an area where time will distill down a clear group of users, service providers or manufacturers to form the core of a regulatory fee category. For example, if the Commission were to decide to assess fees on manufacturers of equipment used in the United States, numerous logistical concerns would be presented. The Commission establishes rules for and administers the equipment authorization program to ensure that

¹⁷⁰ These devices either are exempt from equipment authorization requirements because the devices are unlikely to cause interference or authorized via a Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC), a form of self-certification, subject to market surveillance for compliance. Devices in both unlicensed and licensed services may be exempt from equipment authorization requirements. *See, e.g.*, 47 CFR §§ 15.103, 25.129, 90.203. Even with respect to devices that require certification, such certifications are granted by outside third parties (Telecommunications Certification Bodies (TCBs)), under Commission oversight. *See generally* 47 CFR § 2.901 *et seq.* Direct costs of device testing and applicant certifications necessary to demonstrate compliance with our technical and equipment authorization rules are paid directly by manufacturers to FCC-recognized labs and TCBs. Those costs are not borne by the Commission and are not recovered through regulatory fees. 47 CFR § 2.962(f)(3) states that TCBs may establish and assess fees for processing certification applications and other Commission-required tasks. *See Amendment of Parts 0, 1, 2, and 15 of the Commission's Rules regarding Authorization of Radiofrequency Equipment, Amendment of Part 68 regarding Approval of Terminal Equipment by Telecommunications Certification Bodies*, ET Docket No. 13-44, Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 16335 (2014).

¹⁷¹ *See* 47 CFR § 2.906.

¹⁷² We also question how we could obtain information about such exempt equipment and whether the resources used to track this information would be an efficient use of Commission resources. Moreover, given the ubiquitous nature of such equipment, it is at least possible that any regulatory fee assessed on such a category would be below the de minimis threshold.

¹⁷³ Equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis would include healthcare devices, security systems, thermostats, alarm systems, baby monitors, fitness trackers, home appliances, garage door openers, cordless phones, in-vehicle rear seat passenger detection systems, wireless power transfer, law enforcement radars, microwave ovens, Wi-Fi networks, Bluetooth speakers, Internet of Things (IoT) industrial networks, and other devices.

¹⁷⁴ The variety of equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis creates a broad group of potential payors, i.e., all such manufacturers of consumer and industrial equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis, including devices such as baby monitors, garage door openers, field disturbance sensors, medical imaging systems, cordless phones, Wi-Fi networks, Bluetooth speakers, IoT industrial networks, and consumer devices.

RF devices used in the United States operate effectively without causing harmful interference and otherwise comply with the Commission's rules. However, under the current Commission equipment authorization regime, the Commission does not collect information from or communicate with all device manufacturers.¹⁷⁵ As we explained above, many devices only require SDoC authorization or are exempt from authorization because they pose a limited potential of causing harmful interference. Similarly, if users of equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed forms the core of the fee category. The Commission has no reasonable means by which to comprehensively identify each and every individual or entity that operates RF devices on an unlicensed basis.¹⁷⁶ Accordingly, we find that a new regulatory fee category for manufacturers of equipment that operates on spectrum on an unlicensed basis, on the basis of the instant record, is not practicable at this time and we decline to adopt such a regulatory fee category at this time.

F. Digital Equity and Inclusion

53. In the *FY 2024 NPRM*, we sought comment on how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well the scope of the Commission's relevant legal authority.¹⁷⁷ We did not receive any comments on this issue.

G. Temporary Relief Measures Under Sections 1.1910, 1.1166, and 1.1914 of the Commission's Rules

54. In FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Commission implemented temporary relief measures for fee payors experiencing financial hardship caused or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁷⁸ In FY 2023, the Commission permanently codified two of the temporary measures in sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 of the Commission's rules, simplifying and streamlining the process for all fee payors to obtain regulatory fee relief.¹⁷⁹ We also continued the remaining temporary relief measures in FY 2023, recognizing that while the National Emergency had ended,¹⁸⁰ continuing the temporary measures in FY 2023 would assist regulatory fee payors, such as broadcasters, who might still be recovering from the economic impact of the pandemic.¹⁸¹ Specifically, the Commission found good cause to continue to offer a low interest rate and not require the customary down payment for installment payment of regulatory fee debt. Moreover, the Commission directed the Office of Managing Director to continue to exercise its

¹⁷⁵ A manufacturer with equipment authorized pursuant to SDoC is required to retain certain records, which the Commission can ask for as needed. The FCC currently does not collect information for devices authorized in the United States in accordance with our SDoC process. The FTE time needed to manage a modified SDoC process that would include the collection of information necessary to impose regulatory fees on manufacturers would vastly exceed the minimal FTE time now spent on oversight of this area.

¹⁷⁶ Individual operators of RF devices using spectrum on an unlicensed basis include millions of owners of commonly used devices, such as cordless telephones, garage door openers, baby monitors, microwave ovens, wireless headphones, personal medical devices, smart TVs, and even cellphones and smart phones, among other countless examples of consumer devices.

¹⁷⁷ *FY 2024 NPRM* at *18, para. 41.

¹⁷⁸ *FY 2020 Report and Order* at 1760-61, paras. 80-84; *FY 2021 Report and Order* at 13024-25, paras. 69-71; *FY 2022 Report and Order* at 10896-10897, para. 105.

¹⁷⁹ *FY 2023 NPRM* at 4588-4589, paras. 16-17.

¹⁸⁰ A National Emergency concerning COVID-19 was originally declared on March 13, 2020, by Presidential Proclamation No. 9994. 85 FR 15337 (2020). It was extended on multiple occasions. 88 FR 9385 (2023). A resolution terminating the National Emergency concerning COVID-19 based on the powers granted in the National Emergencies Act was signed by President Biden on April 10, 2023. H.J. Res. 7, 118th Congress (2023-2024) Public Law No: 118-3, (Apr. 10, 2023), available at <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-joint-resolution/7>.

¹⁸¹ *FY 2023 Report and Order* at *39, para. 124.

delegated authority to partially waive section 1.1910¹⁸² of the Commission's rules to allow regulatees on "red light" and experiencing financial hardship to nonetheless request waiver, reduction, deferral, and/or installment payment of their FY 2023 regulatory fees, provided that those regulatees resolve all of the delinquent debt they owe to the Commission in advance of the Commission's decision on their requests for relief. We also partially waived section 1.1166 of our rules¹⁸³ to permit fee payors seeking waiver, deferral or reduction of their FY 2023 regulatory fees to submit documentation supporting their requests after their underlying requests were submitted. However, we limited this partial waiver to allow only one post-filing submission by a deadline of January 31, 2023, in anticipation of a return to the normal operation of section 1.1166.¹⁸⁴

55. In the *FY 2024 NPRM*, we stated that we did not plan to implement any of the foregoing temporary relief measures in FY 2024 because the circumstances for which the temporary measures were implemented had changed, to wit, the National Emergency ended and the economy was continuing to rebound.¹⁸⁵ While again recognizing that some regulatory fee payors might continue to experience financial difficulties related to the pandemic, we concluded that the changes we made to sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 to simplify and streamline the process of obtaining regulatory fee relief offered those fee payors "a straightforward path to regulatory fee relief."¹⁸⁶ We asked commenters that disagree with our proposal to explain why continuing the temporary measures is necessary or justified, and if continuation requires waiving a Commission rule, why good cause exists for and the public interest would be served by waiving the Commission rule.¹⁸⁷

56. The State Broadcasters and NAB each object to the Commission's proposal to discontinue the remaining three temporary measures. NAB advocates for codifying each of the temporary measures, citing the public's interest in the Commission continuing to enable "payors and the FCC's staff to craft appropriate relief and avoid costly collection processes and regulatory consequences for distressed payors."¹⁸⁸ The State Broadcasters advocate for the Commission to continue indefinitely the Commission's partial waivers of the red light rule and section 1.1166.¹⁸⁹ The State Broadcasters also propose that the Commission continue partial waivers of the red light and section 1.1166 as temporary measures in FY 2024.¹⁹⁰ The State Broadcasters contend that extending the Commission's partial waiver of the red light to permit fee payors on red light to nonetheless file relief requests is important to ensure that broadcasters in financial distress obtain the relief they seek and continue providing service to the public.¹⁹¹ The State Broadcasters argue that continuing a partial waiver of section 1.1166 to permit fee payors to submit financial documentation after they file their waiver requests is warranted because broadcasters may not understand what documentary proof must be provided to prove financial hardship and permitting supplementation will increase fee payors' likelihood of submitting sufficient documentary proof to prove financial hardship.¹⁹²

¹⁸² 47 CFR § 1.1910.

¹⁸³ 47 CFR § 1.1166.

¹⁸⁴ *FY 2023 Report and Order* at *39, para.125.

¹⁸⁵ *FY 2024 NPRM* at *18, para. 42.

¹⁸⁶ *Id.*

¹⁸⁷ *FY 2024 NPRM* at *19, para. 46.

¹⁸⁸ NAB Comments at 9, *quoting* State Broadcasters Comments at 18.

¹⁸⁹ State Broadcasters Comments at 15-16.

¹⁹⁰ *Id.* at 15.

¹⁹¹ *Id.* at 14-15.

¹⁹² *Id.* at 16.

57. We disagree that continuing the partial red light waiver in FY 2024 is vital to ensure that broadcasters in financial distress are able to obtain relief and continue operating.¹⁹³ Even if we were to continue the partial waiver in FY 2024, a broadcaster on red light would still be required to pay or otherwise resolve its debt to the Commission before the Commission would issue a decision on the broadcaster's waiver requests. Restoring the normal operation of the red light rule does not prevent a broadcaster from seeking fee relief for FY 2024, it only requires the fee payor to pay or otherwise resolve its delinquent debt before, rather than after, filing a request for fee relief.

58. To the extent the State Broadcasters also argue for a continuation of the Commission's partial waiver of section 1.1166 of our rules, we disagree that, as the State Broadcasters contend, the Commission's standard of proof for establishing financial hardship is unclear and that fee payors should therefore be permitted to supplement their submission of financial documents after submitting their requests until they are certain that they have met their burden of proof.¹⁹⁴ The Commission's standard for establishing financial hardship sufficient to justify regulatory fee relief under section 1.1166 of the Commission's rules is clear, and has not changed since 1995, when the Commission first articulated it.¹⁹⁵ Since then, the Commission has regularly reminded fee payors of the standard and also, listed financial document types that fee payors might submit to prove financial hardship.¹⁹⁶

59. To reiterate here, the standard for waiver, reduction and/or deferral of a regulatory fee in any specific instance under section 9A of the Communications Act and section 1.1166 of the Commission's regulations is for good cause if the waiver, reduction, or deferral (collectively, waiver) would serve the public interest.¹⁹⁷ We interpret this provision narrowly to permit only those waivers "unambiguously articulating 'extraordinary circumstances' outweighing the public interest in recouping

¹⁹³ *Id.* at 14-15.

¹⁹⁴ *Id.* at 16.

¹⁹⁵ *Implementation of Section 9 of the Communications Act, Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for the 1994 Fiscal Year*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 12759, 12761-12762, paras 12-14 (1995) (*FY 1994 MO&O*). In the *FY 1994 Report and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd at 5344, para. 29, we stated that we would waive the regulatory fees "on a case by case basis in extraordinary and compelling circumstances upon a showing that a waiver ... would override the public interest in reimbursing the Commission for its regulatory costs." The *FY 1994 Report and Order* also pointed out that the statutory waiver provision in section 9 was similar to, if not identical with, the application fee waiver provision. *FY 1994 Report and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd at 5344, para. 29. We have consistently applied the same waiver standard to both statutes. As the Commission explained with respect to section 8 of the Communications Act in 1987, interpreting the statutory waiver standard broadly "would constitute a de facto exemption beyond what Congress has legislated." *Establishment of a Fee Collection Program to Implement the Provisions of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985*, Report and Order, 2 FCC Rcd 947 at para. 87 (1987). In adopting the RAY BAUM's Act, Congress consolidated the waiver standard for application fees and regulatory fees into section 9A(d) of the Communications Act retaining the language we base our interpretation upon. Specifically, section 9A of the Act permits the Commission to "waive, reduce, or defer payment of a fee under section 158 or 159 of this title or an interest charge or penalty under this section in any specific instance for good cause shown, where such action would promote the public interest." 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d). Thus, our consistent application of the same waiver standard for regulatory fees and applications fees is rooted in the statute and we should not diverge from that longstanding view in this proceeding.

¹⁹⁶ See, e.g., *Procedures for Filing Requests for Waiver, Reduction, Deferral and Installment Payment of Fiscal Year 2023 Regulatory Fees*, Public Notice, 38 FCC Rcd 7797, DA 23-771, 2023 WL 5603993, at *2 (OMD Aug. 28, 2023); *Procedures for Filing Requests for Waiver, Reduction, Deferral and Installment Payment of Fiscal Year 2022 Regulatory Fees Due to the Coronavirus*, 37 FCC Rcd 10266, 10267-68 (OMD 2022); *Procedures for Filing Requests for Waiver, Reduction, Deferral and Installment Payment of FY 2021 Regulatory Fees Due to the Coronavirus Pandemic*, Public Notice, 36 FCC Rcd 13517, 13518-13519 (OMD 2021).

¹⁹⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d); 47 CFR § 1.1166. One commenter, Myriota, misunderstands the nature of our section 9A authority. See Myriota Comments at 2-3. As explained in this section, it is narrowly construed and applied in individual cases. Thus, Myriota's request to waive fees for whole classes of regulatees is unavailing.

the cost of the Commission’s regulatory services for a particular regulatee.”¹⁹⁸ Within this standard, we recognize that in exceptional circumstances, financial hardship may justify waiving an individual party’s regulatory fees, to wit, when the requesting party has shown it “lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public.”¹⁹⁹ Financial hardship, however, must be conclusively proven in each individual case; mere allegations of financial loss will not support a waiver request. Rather, each party seeking regulatory fee relief must fully document its financial condition to prove financial hardship. We have previously suggested and continue to suggest that documents that may be relevant to prove financial inability include balance sheets and profit and loss statements (audited if available), twelve month cash flow projections (with an explanation of how calculated), a list of officers and highest paid employees other than officers, and each individual’s compensation, or similar information. However, the foregoing list of documents is not exhaustive. In other words, a fee payor seeking fee relief is in the best position to determine, and therefore must be the party responsible for determining, what financial documents demonstrate that the fee payor “lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public.”²⁰⁰

60. We therefore decline to continue the temporary measures in FY 2024, except as noted below. The measures were always intended to be temporary, to address the extraordinary circumstances of a world-wide pandemic. The circumstances for which the temporary measures were put in place in FY 2020 and continued in FYs 2021 through 2023 have changed, even more so since FY 2023. It has now been 18 months year since the National Emergency ended. Moreover, the national economy is very different than it was during the National Emergency.²⁰¹ Commenters have not demonstrated that good cause exists and that it is in the public interest to continue the partial waivers in FY 2024,²⁰² nor have commenters made a convincing case that any lingering financial difficulties related to the COVID-19 pandemic that fee payors may be experiencing justify the Commission continuing to direct the Office of Managing Director to offer the lowest statutory interest rate and not require the customary down payment for installment payment of FY 2024 regulatory fee debt.²⁰³ For those reasons, we also decline to adopt

¹⁹⁸ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, para. 50.

¹⁹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰⁰ *Id.* Below in section J, we explain how parties can seek an installment payment plan under our existing rules.

²⁰¹ See Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Economy Strong as 2023 Ended* (2024),

[https://www.cbpp.org/research/economy/economy-strong-as-2023-ended#:~:text=According%20to%20a%20range%20of,January%202020\)%20projections%20for%202023](https://www.cbpp.org/research/economy/economy-strong-as-2023-ended#:~:text=According%20to%20a%20range%20of,January%202020)%20projections%20for%202023)

(“According to a range of measures the economy ended 2023 on a high note and has continued to be strong in 2024”).

²⁰² 47 CFR § 1.3; *Northeast Cellular Co. v. FCC*, 897 FCC Rcd 1164, 1166 (DC Cir. 1990) citing *Wait Radio v. FCC*, 418 F.2d 1153, 1159 (D.C. Cir. 1969), *aff’d*, 459 F.2d 1203 (1972), *cert. denied*, 490 U.S. 1027 (1973) (The Commission may find good cause to extend a waiver if “special circumstances warrant a deviation from the rule and such deviation will serve the public interest.”)

²⁰³ In this context, the Office of Managing Director charged interest at the Current Value of Fund (CVF) rate established by the United States Department of Treasury, the lowest rate permitted by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA). 31 U.S.C. § 3717(a)(1); see also 47 U.S.C. § 9A(c)(2) (requiring the Commission to charge interest on regulatory fee debt pursuant section 3717 of the DCIA). Section 3717 of the DCIA generally requires agencies to charge interest at a rate that is no lower than the CVF rate. 31 U.S.C. § 3717(a)(1), 31 CFR § 901.9(b)(2), 47 CFR § 1.1914(b)(2). An agency, however, may charge a higher rate of interest if it determines that a higher rate of interest is necessary to protect the rights of the United States. 31 CFR § 901.9(b)(2), 47 CFR § 1.1914(b)(2). That means that in the usual course of events absent other direction from the Commission, the Office of Managing Director has authority to, but is not required to, assess a minimum interest rate on regulatory fee installment debt, and has authority to assess a higher rate of interest if it determines that a higher rate of interest is necessary to protect the interests of the United States. *Id.* See U.S. Department of Treasury, The Bureau of Fiscal Service, *Managing Federal Receivables*, Ch. 6, p. 6-21 (2015) (In which the BFS states that federal

(continued....)

NAB's and the State Broadcaster's proposal to codify or continue indefinitely the temporary measures.

61. Nonetheless, as explained below, we direct the Office of Managing Director to fix the interest rate it assesses on all installment payments of FY 2024 regulatory fee debt at the lowest rate permitted by statute,²⁰⁴ and to not require the customary down payment.²⁰⁵ As we discuss in section J of this Second Report and Order, structural changes to the Commission and the creation of the Space Bureau have resulted in significant increases in the FY 2024 regulatory fees earth and space station regulatory fee payors must pay. We recognize that for FY 2024 some Space Bureau fee payors may have difficulty paying the increased fee in a single payment and that assessing the lowest permissible interest rate and not requiring the customary down payment will assist those payors who qualify for installment payment relief in meeting their FY 2024 regulatory fee obligation. These terms apply to all fee payors who qualify for installment payment of their FY 2024 regulatory fees.

62. With respect to operation of the red light under section 1.1910 of our rules, we will not direct the Office of Managing Director to partially waive section 1.1910 to permit regulatory fee payors on red light and experiencing financial hardship to request waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment relief of their FY 2024 regulatory fees. Instead, the Commission will not act on and will dismiss a request for waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment relief filed by a fee payor if the fee payor is on red light, in accordance with the requirements of section 1.1910.²⁰⁶

63. Finally, we will not direct the Office of Managing Director to waive section 1.1166 of our rules²⁰⁷ to permit parties requesting regulatory fee relief on financial hardship grounds to submit financial documents supporting their request after the waiver request is filed. Thus, parties seeking waiver, reduction and/or deferral of their regulatory fees must submit with their requests the financial documents that demonstrate financial hardship. Documents submitted after a request is filed will not be considered and failure to submit any supporting financial documents with a request will result in dismissal and/or denial of the request.

H. Non-Operating Broadcast Stations

64. In the *FY 2024 NPRM* we sought comment on our proposal to end a rarely used and never codified policy of granting regulatory fee waiver requests of stations that are or were recently silent and stations in their first year of operation recently purchased out of bankruptcy or recently silent, on the presumption that their silent or recently bankrupt status signifies financial hardship sufficient to waive their regulatory fees, without requiring submission of financial documents demonstrating actual financial hardship.²⁰⁸

65. NAB and the State Broadcasters oppose our proposal to end the policy. The State Broadcasters argue that the facts underlying the policy's implementation have not changed, that no matter why a station goes dark, when it goes dark it experiences financial hardship that may cause it to cease operation altogether.²⁰⁹ NAB argues that the policy eliminates a financial burden to silent stations attempting to return to operating status and a barrier to potential investment in stations that were recently

agencies collecting debt through installment payment plans should require the debtor to provide a downpayment.), available at <https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/debtmanagement/resources/managing-federal-receivables.html>.

²⁰⁴ *Id.*

²⁰⁵ *Id.*

²⁰⁶ 47 CFR § 1.1910.

²⁰⁷ 47 CFR § 1.1166.

²⁰⁸ *FY 2024 NPRM* at *20, para. 47.

²⁰⁹ State Broadcasters Comments at 16-17.

dark or bankrupt.²¹⁰ Neither commenter however disputes nor addresses the Commission observation that the presumption underlying the policy is no longer accurate in FY 2024. As we noted in the *FY 2024 NPRM*, in today's marketplace, broadcast licensees often own multiple stations. Because the Commission considers all of a licensee's assets and revenue streams in determining its ability to pay regulatory fees, the silence of one of its stations does not necessarily affect the licensee's ability to pay the regulatory fees it owes, including for the silent station. Similarly, it is not accurate to assume that, across-the-board, newly purchased stations that were previously dark or bankrupt are insufficiently financed to cover the station's first year of operation. The station owner may very well have sufficient funds – other revenue streams or start – up financing to pay the station's regulatory fees in its first year of operation.²¹¹

66. We conclude that the policy's underlying presumption is no longer broadly valid and that the policy should be eliminated. Accordingly, all broadcast licensees, regardless of station status, will be required to submit with their waiver requests sufficient financial documentation to demonstrate financial hardship in accordance with section 1.1166 of our rules. This change will apply to regulatory fees due in FY 2025 in order to provide the affected broadcasters time to comply with this change in policy.

I. Capping or Phasing in Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees

67. As we explained above, because the Commission 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. Thus, by requesting that the Commission cap or phase in the increases in regulatory fees for space and earth stations, the satellite and earth station industry is effectively requesting that the Commission shift fees from Space Bureau regulatory fee payors to other regulatory fee payors.²¹² As we explain below, we decline to do so. We agree with commenters²¹³ opposing the request that shifting fees to other regulatees, in this instance from Space Bureau regulatees, when such fees are properly based on direct FTEs in the Space Bureau, is not consistent with Congressional direction in section 9 of the Communications Act.²¹⁴

68. Several commenters suggest a cap or phased-in approach to implementing substantial fee increases, alleviating the immediate financial burden on satellite and earth station fee payors,²¹⁵ and argue that imposing a cap and phase in of fee increases for FY 2024 and beyond would be consistent with the

²¹⁰ NAB Comments at 9.

²¹¹ *FY 2024 NPRM* at paras. 48-49.

²¹² A cap limiting to 75 percent of FY 2023 fee rates would shift \$4.3 million in regulatory fees to other payors.

²¹³ Submarine Cable Coalition Reply at 5. CTIA Reply at 2, 6-7,

²¹⁴ 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.” 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). In originally adopting this requirement, Congress explained that the statute “aligns the revenue each of the FCC bureaus receives from the users it regulates with the costs each of that bureau's budget for performing its regulatory functions. As a result, the fees collected will correspond closely to the costs incurred by the FCC in operating the bureau that regulates the entity paying the fee.” H.R. Rep. 102–207 (1991). The Conference Report for the 1993 amendments, (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Pub. L. No. 103-66, § 6003, 107 Stat 312, 397 (1993)), which explicitly incorporated by reference, “[t]o the extent applicable, the appropriate provisions of the House Report (H.R. Rep. 102–207).” See Conf. Rep. H. Rep. No. 213, 103d Cong., 1st Sess. 499 (1993).

²¹⁵ Kepler Comments at 3-4 & Reply at 3; CSSMA Comments at 2-4; Intelsat Comments at 9-10; Kinéis Reply at 3 (proposing that we consider some Space Bureau direct FTE costs as indirect for FY 2024); Myriota Comments at 11; Iridium Reply at 4-5; SIA Reply at 4-6; Intelsat Aug. 1 *ex parte* at 1-2; SIA Aug. 13 *ex parte* at 1 (strongly supporting the additional Space Bureau resources, but recommending a phase-in to mitigate fee increases); Iridium Aug. 9 *ex parte* at 3; Telesat Aug. 14 *ex parte* at 1-2.

statutory requirements of section 9 of the Act.²¹⁶ We are not convinced that, based on commenters' argument that the fee increase places a substantial and unforeseen financial burden on satellite operators, we should shift the fee burden to other regulatory fee payors.²¹⁷ As Iridium observes, the entire industry will benefit from the additional resources made available to the new Space Bureau and the overall increases reflect the Commission's goal of advancing the space economy.²¹⁸ Although we are mindful of the significant increase in regulatory fees for most space and earth station regulatory fee payors for FY 2024, these increases reflect a reasonable assessment of the FTE burdens associated with oversight and regulation of the Space Bureau categories of fee payors after the reorganization of the International Bureau into the Space Bureau and Office of International Affairs and the additional direct FTEs added to the Space Bureau.

69. The Submarine Cable Coalition favorably commented on the direct FTE allocations to OIA and the proposed regulatory fee rates for OIA regulatory fee payors that flow such direct FTE allocations.²¹⁹ The Submarine Cable Coalition strongly opposes the request to shift fees as contrary to the statute. The Submarine Cable Coalition stated that it should not be the burden of submarine cable operators, nor any one type of international licensee under OIA, to subsidize holders of other license types.²²⁰

70. The Commission most recently addressed such a request to shift fees in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, and declined a request to freeze or phase in the space station regulatory fee increase.²²¹ The Commission explained there why it hews so closely to the statutory command to start with FTE counts and then potentially adjust fees to reflect other factors related to the payor's benefits.²²² In the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, the Commission noted that because the International Bureau had a relatively small number of direct FTEs, the increase in its percentage of the whole resulted in a non-trivial increase in fees for International Bureau regulates. While the increased fees were unwelcome by the International Bureau regulatees, the Commission found that adoption of the fees without a phase in was consistent with

²¹⁶ Intelsat June 11 *ex parte* at 1 (noting that section 9(c)(1)(A) authorizes the Commission to adjust regulatory fees to reflect "unexpected increases or decreases), citing 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(1)(A); Telesat Aug. 14 *ex parte* at 1-2.

²¹⁷ Kepler Comments at 2; CSSMA Comments at 2; Intelsat Comments at 8-9 (proposing to cap increases for the proportion of indirect FTEs allocated to Space Bureau fee payors at 1% for FY 2024 and 20% for each following year). Commenters to the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* also proposed a cap or phase-in. *See, e.g.*, Intelsat Comments at 6-7 (filed Apr. 12, 2024) (proposing to cap the increase of the proportion of direct FTEs assigned to the Space Bureau year-over-year to 5% for FY 2024, and at 7.5% every year thereafter for five years until parity between the capped and current proportion of direct FTEs assigned to the Space Bureau—10.76%—has been reached in FY 2028); Anuvu Comments at 1-3 (filed Apr. 12, 2024) (proposing a multi-year phase in for earth station fees); CSSMA Comments at 2 & 3 (filed Apr. 12, 2024) (supporting a phase-in, for small satellites); Intelsat Reply at 2-5 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); Planet Comments at 2-4 (filed Apr. 12, 2024); SES Comments at 4-5 (urging the phase in of increase in FTE assessments over multiple years); Iridium Reply at 5-7; Kinéis Reply at 3; NAB Reply at 2; NCTA Reply at 1-2 (filed Apr. 29, 2024); SES Reply at 2-3; Intelsat May 16 *ex parte* at 1-2; Intelsat May 28 *ex parte* at 1-4; Intelsat June 3 *ex parte* at 1; Intelsat Aug. 1 *ex parte* at 1-2. We did not seek comment in the *FY 2024 NPRM* or the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* on adopting a cap on fee increases. The idea was raised by commenters.

²¹⁸ Iridium Comments at 3-4.

²¹⁹ Submarine Cable Coalition Reply at 5.

²²⁰ *Id.* The Submarine Cable Coalition also argues that sticker shock experienced by the satellite industry should not justify shifting fees to other entities. *Id.*

²²¹ *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.")

²²² *Id.*

the results when FTE counts have shifted.²²³

71. Looking further back into our regulatory fee proceedings, commenters have observed that the Commission has previously phased in fee increases and capped annual percentage adjustments to avoid fee shock from large and unpredictable fluctuations.²²⁴ The two previous examples of caps or phase-ins are fundamentally different circumstances, i.e., after the Commission updated FTE data or adopted a new methodology, which we explain below. Here the increases for FY 2024 are due to increased direct FTEs working on satellite and earth station matters. Thus, it is attributable solely to circumstances which were for the benefit of the earth station and satellite operators.

72. In 2012, in a report issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), GAO explained that the FCC continued to rely on the 1998 division of regulatory fees as the basis of its regulatory fee division through fiscal year 2011.²²⁵ The GAO Report explained that for 13 years, FCC had not validated the extent to which its division of fees among industry sectors and fee categories correlated with its current division of FTEs among industry sectors and fee categories.²²⁶ This failure to update the Commission's FTE analysis occurred when regulatory fees went from an offsetting collection representing 38 percent of the Commission's appropriation in 1994 to 100 percent of the appropriation starting in 2009.²²⁷ In correcting this serious flaw in its methodology noted by the 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. Instead, the Commission in 2013 imposed a cap on fee increases from FY 2012 to FY 2013.²²⁸ In the *FY 2013 NPRM*, the Commission proposed to cap increases in regulatory fees in FY 2013 to no more than 7.5%, acknowledging that its existing FTE allocations were outdated and that revising the allocations based on FTEs, without other adjustments, would drastically change the amount of fees paid by various classes of regulatees.²²⁹ The Commission also observed that revision of FTE allocations required a transition period of more than one year, and that the allocations made for FY 2013 could be impacted by regulatory fee reform issues that could be resolved in future years.²³⁰ For this

²²³ *Id.* (observing that in the *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12355-56, para. 14, the Commission concluded that most of the FTEs in the International Bureau should be indirect, with the exception of 27 FTEs in the Policy and Satellite Divisions and one FTE from the Office of the Bureau Chief, a total of 28 direct FTEs).

²²⁴ Kepler Comments at 3; Myriota Comments at 11.

²²⁵ GAO, Federal Communications Commission, "Regulatory Fee Process Needs to be Updated," Aug. 2012, GAO-12-686 at page 11 (GAO Report), available at <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-12-686>, ("[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 the GAO Report.

²²⁶ GAO Report at 11.

²²⁷ *Id.* at 5 & n.10. As the GAO observed, "[i]n recent years, Congress has included language in FCC's annual appropriation act setting specific percentages of the appropriation FCC is to offset with collected regulatory fees. This percentage has risen from 38 percent in 1994, when section 9 first went into effect, to over 99 percent starting in 2004, to 100 percent starting in 2009." *Id.*

²²⁸ *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12358-59, paras. 21-25.

²²⁹ *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7803-04, paras. 30-31 ("The proposals ... will likely reduce the regulatory fee assessment for some regulatory fee categories, such as [Interstate Telecommunications Service Providers] ITSPs and regulatees of the International Bureau, significantly, while increasing the assessment for many other fee categories. In order to provide a reasonable transition to our new allocations and because there are unresolved regulatory fee reform issues that may be adopted in FY 2014 that could further impact these allocations, we propose limiting any rate increases resulting from our reallocations for this fiscal year. Such a limitation of, for example, 7.5 percent, would prevent "unexpected, substantial increases which could severely impact the economic wellbeing of these licensees[regulatees]."). In contrast, we did not make such a proposal here. See note 217 above.

²³⁰ *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7803-04, paras. 30-31.

reason, the Commission viewed the 7.5% cap as an interim approach as it transitioned to a comprehensive revision of its regulatory fee program.²³¹

73. The current circumstances are significantly different from those presented in 2013. The Commission is not currently moving from a FTE allocation that is thirteen years out of date. The increase in direct FTEs associated with space and earth station fee payors for FY 2024 does not result from a fundamental revision of how direct FTEs are calculated FCC-wide. Rather, the increase results from a greater number of FTEs being associated with the regulation and oversight of such fee payors after the reorganization of the International Bureau, using existing methodology for calculating FTEs.²³² Unlike the situation in 2013, there is no multi-year program of reform of FCC-wide regulatory fees that necessitates a cap as an interim approach for transitioning to a future comprehensive revision of the regulatory fee program.²³³ Consequentially, the factors that supported the imposition of a cap in 2013 are not present today. We believe that correcting the extraordinary error on the Commission's part in applying a stale FTE count is not analogous to the current situation.²³⁴

74. In another instance the Commission limited fee increases through a revenue cap in 1997 in order to avoid unexpected, substantial increases in regulatory fees.²³⁵ This was again during the period of time where Congress raised the offsetting collection of regulatory fees from 38 percent in 1994 to over 75 percent of the annual appropriation in 1997.²³⁶ Further, this cap was also premised as being an interim step in a comprehensive FCC-wide revision of the regulatory fee program as the Commission transitioned to the use of employee time sheet entries to calculate direct and indirect FTEs.²³⁷ This premise is absent under the present circumstances.

75. Commenters also rely on a fee adopted for DBS, initially as a subcategory of the cable television/IPTV fee category.²³⁸ Intelsat states that the Commission has modified its standard regulatory

²³¹ *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12359, para. 23. The Commission observed that “[c]apping fee increases at 7.5 percent is a conservative interim approach to assure that any fee increases resulting from use of the new FTE data will be reasonable as we transition to a revised regulatory fee program in which regulatory fees will more closely reflect the current costs and benefits of Commission regulation.” *Id.*

²³² We note, moreover, that Space Bureau regulatory fee payors did not pay for the increased FTE burden in FY 2023 associated with standing up the Space Bureau because the agency did not include such changes in our FY 2023 regulatory fee assessment. While those changes were only for a portion of the year, and the FTE burden was quickly changing, it was at least theoretically possible to include them in our prior year. Thus, in 20/20 hindsight, it would be fair to stay that the Space Bureau regulatory fee payors have already received some measure of relief because we were not in a position last year to take account of the FTE changes associated with standing up the Space Bureau.

²³³ The Commission assessed regulatory fees for FY 2023 using the existing FTE counts for the International Bureau even though the reorganization was completed by April 2023.

²³⁴ In the GAO Report, the GAO observed that the “FCC has continued to use FTE data compiled in fiscal year 1998 to determine the proportion of the total regulatory fees assigned to each fee category.” GAO Report at 8, note 14. In addition to the different circumstances surrounding the 2013 cap, i.e., the Commission was correcting a significant flaw in methodology that had continued for years due to using outdated FTE data from 1998, rather than updating FTE data due to a recent reorganization.

²³⁵ *FY 1997 Report and Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 17176, para. 37.

²³⁶ The changing percentage of the offsetting collection is pertinent here because any error in our methodology would be compounded by the swift rise in the offsetting collection.

²³⁷ *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12359, para. 23; *FY 1997 Report and Order*, 12 FCC Rcd at 17175, para. 36 (“capping each service’s revenue requirement at no more than a 25 percent increase would enable us to begin the process of realigning fees to account for differences in regulatory costs”).

²³⁸ *FY 2015 NPRM*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5371-72, para. 38. This was adopted in the Report and Order attached to the *FY 2015 NPRM*.

fee methodology to ensure that sudden and large increases, such as the one here, are mitigated in order to avoid harm to fee payors, such as phasing in of a new fee for DBS that was based on Media Bureau FTEs.²³⁹ In that instance, the Commission initially adopted the new fee category in 2015 and subsequently sought comment on the appropriate fee versus other members of the subcategory. Thus, each year, the agency sought and received comment on the issue.²⁴⁰ Furthermore, the only other categories of fee payors negatively affected by the phase in of DBS regulatory fee payments as part of the cable television/IPTV fee category were other cable and IPTV fee payors.²⁴¹ No parties (other than DBS operators, because this was a new fee category) sustained a fee increase.²⁴² The issue was where to set the regulatory fee rate for a new category within the Media Bureau between two sets of fee payors that benefited from the same pool of Media Bureau direct FTEs. Thus, the agency took a measured approach to discerning whether DBS should pay at the same rate as other members of the fee category, asking and seeking comment on the issue each year.²⁴³ This presents a different situation from the present circumstances. Moreover, in our *FY 2024 NPRM*, we did not propose a fee schedule that included a proportionate shifting of fees from the Space Bureau into one or several categories of fee payors. Thus we are concerned that the full monetary impact of this proposal, to cap or phase in satellite regulatory fees, was not factored into our specific proposed fees and affected parties might not be in a position to understand how the proposal would increase their fees. Accordingly, we conclude that assessing fees in a manner that does not fully collect the S&E appropriation for the fiscal year, or that is not keyed to the FTE burden found to be associated with each category of fee payors, would be inconsistent with the plain language of section 9 of the Act.

76. Several commenters urge the Commission to cap or phase-in the increases in regulatory fees assessed for space and earth station fee payors for FY 2024, even if these increases result from a reasonable reassessment of the FY 2024 FTE burdens associated with oversight and regulation of space and earth station payors.²⁴⁴ Intelsat proposes that the Commission phase in this increase over time by applying a cap to the increase in indirect FTEs proportionally assigned to the Space Bureau at 1% for FY 2024 and 20% every year after until the Space Bureau's allocation has reached parity with the calculation under the Commission's current methodology (which would be approximately five years).²⁴⁵ According to Intelsat, reducing the share of indirect costs would mitigate harm to the satellite industry from

²³⁹ Intelsat Comments at 7-9.

²⁴⁰ As the Commission explained in the first year, "the rate for DBS providers is merely proposed in the accompanying NPRM, and DISH and DIRECTV, the two DBS providers, may provide comments on the rate for this year and in subsequent years," *FY 2015 NPRM*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5371-72, para. 38. In the FY 2017 proceeding, the Commission explained the history of the new fee category, its commitment to reviewing the category and how and why it proposed to increase the fee. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 4526, 4531-32, para. 16 (2017). The issue of whether the Media FTE burden required parity among members of the same fee category remained highly contested for years. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Report and Order and Order, 33 FCC Rcd 8497, 8500, para 10 (2018).

²⁴¹ The new DBS regulatory fee subcategory reduced the fees for cable and IPTV operators in the cable/IPTV regulatory fee category; therefore, phasing in the fee delayed or slowed the reduction of fees for cable/IPTV.

²⁴² *FY 2015 NPRM*, 30 FCC Rcd at 5372, para. 38 n.140.

²⁴³ In a certain sense this was no different than weighing each year the fee rate between GSO and NGSO system discussed above.

²⁴⁴ See, e.g., Intelsat Comments at 8-9 (proposing a cap of 1% on the increase of indirect FTEs that are proportionally assigned to the Space Bureau regulatory fee payors for FY 2024, thus shifting this amount to all other regulatory fee payors.); Intelsat Aug. 5 *ex parte* at 1-2; Intelsat Aug. 8 *ex parte* at 1-2.

²⁴⁵ Intelsat Comments at 9-10; Intelsat Aug. 5 *ex parte* at 1-2; Intelsat Aug. 8 *ex parte* at 1-2.

increased regulatory fees.²⁴⁶ We disagree. A cap or phase in of fees, whether characterized as a reduction in indirect costs or otherwise, would impose additional regulatory fees on all other regulatory fee payors, who have not received the benefit of additional Space Bureau direct FTEs devoted to oversight and regulation of space stations. Intelsat has not explained how such a shift in costs from one group of fee payors to another would be consistent with section 9, other than to assert that we have the discretion to allocate indirect costs.²⁴⁷ We conclude, however, that such a cap or phase-in would be inconsistent with our statutory obligation to assess and collect regulatory fees for each fiscal year. Section 9 of the Act obligates the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual S&E appropriation.²⁴⁸ Thus, the Commission has no discretion regarding the total amount to be collected in any given fiscal year. Even assuming this proposal to cap or phase in the fees would help mitigate the large increase assessed to certain Space Bureau regulatory fee payors, it would create a disconnect between other fee payors' fees assessed using calculated FTE burden shares and those assessed using the proposed cap and phase in proposal. This disconnect is exacerbated by the fact that we did not propose to cap or phase in increases for space and earth station fee payors (and thus to increase or limit the decrease in fees assessed to other payors of regulatory fees)²⁴⁹ in our Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.²⁵⁰ Further, we find that adopting such a cap or phase in and shifting some of the fee increase to other fee payors would result in the same cross-subsidizing situation that GAO found problematic in 2012.²⁵¹ Among other things, GAO observed that one potential effect of cross subsidization is that, if entities in different fee categories are directly competing for the same customers, cross subsidization could result in competitively disadvantaging entities in one fee category over another.²⁵²

²⁴⁶ Intelsat Comments at 9-10. Intelsat has not offered any explanation of why its share of indirect costs should be reduced (apart from reducing regulatory fees); the Enforcement Bureau is one example of an indirect bureau using FTE time specifically on the oversight of Intelsat. *See, e.g., Intelsat License LLC, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Intelsat S.A., Luxembourg, Licensee of Station S3143*, EB File No.: EB-SED-23-00035921, Order, DA 24-778 (EB Aug. 12, 2024); *Intelsat License LLC, f/k/a Intelsat North America, LLC*, EB File No.: EB-IHD-15-00018207, Order, 30 FCC Rcd 11523 (EB 2015).

²⁴⁷ Intelsat Comments at 10.

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

²⁴⁹ Due to the increase in direct FTEs in the Space Bureau, the percentages of direct FTEs in the other bureaus decreased for FY 2024. In some cases, such as submarine cable, this resulted in a fee decrease from \$122,815 per unit in FY 2023 to \$89,095 per unit in FY 2024. On the other hand, cable television increased from \$1.23 per subscriber in FY 2023 to \$1.27 in FY 2024, due to a decrease in total units, and Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) was \$.16 per subscriber in FY 2023 and FY 2024.

²⁵⁰ Neither the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* nor the *FY 2024 NPRM* proposed to cap or phase in increases in space and earth station regulatory fees for FY 2024 or, as Intelsat requests, to cap an increase of indirect FTEs proportionally assigned to fee payors. Intelsat Comments at 8-9. The *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* sought comment on “a “cap” or “ceiling” on the number of authorized space stations for which regulatory fees would be assessed or having a decreasing fee for each additional space station” for the use of number of space stations as an alternative metric for assessing the regulatory fee burden for each NGSO “other” system. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *13, para. 38.

²⁵¹ GAO Report at 17-20. The GAO Report observed that “any cross subsidization that is occurring not because of a decision to promote a policy goal [e.g., an exemption] but because the FTE analysis on which FCC bases its fees is obsolete, is not consistent with general user fee principles.” *Id.* at 18.

²⁵² GAO Report at 18. In some instances entities other than satellite operators compete with the satellite operators for customers. For example, satellite telephones can allow users to make and receive phone calls and text messages and satellite data modems provide users with connectivity, without accessing terrestrial mobile networks. *See* SIA,

(continued...)

77. 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.²⁵³ 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.²⁵⁴ 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.

J. Installment Payments

78. When the Commission adopted regulatory fees for FY 2023, it noted that it would be the last year for doing so for the International Bureau regulatory fee payors, and that the creation of the Space Bureau and Office of International Affairs could result in changes in the assessment of regulatory fees for future fiscal years.²⁵⁵ In March 2024, in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, the Commission stated its expectation that space and earth station payors would pay significantly more in regulatory fees in FY 2024 than in FY 2023 due to the reorganization of the International Bureau and the creation of the Space Bureau.²⁵⁶ The Commission subsequently in June 2024 proposed estimates of the regulatory fee rates for space and earth stations that reflected significant increases in regulatory fees for space and earth stations compared to FY 2023.²⁵⁷

79. We recognize that the FY 2024 regulatory fees adopted here for earth and space stations represent a significant increase from the FY 2023 fees, particularly for earth station and NGSO space station fee payors, and may, for some payors, be more difficult to pay in a timely manner. The proposed regulatory fee increases are due to a singular and uncommon event, i.e., the creation and capacity-building of the Space Bureau—for which the Commission received approval from the White House Office of Management and Budget and from U.S. Congressional Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate—to better support United States leadership in the emerging space economy.²⁵⁸

80. We, therefore, address concerns raised by commenters. *First*, we direct the Office of Managing Director to facilitate an extended period for payment, as appropriate, for Space Bureau regulatory fee payors who may have difficulty paying the higher FY 2024 fee. Specifically, consistent with the Commission’s policies and rules, the Office of Managing Director will work with any earth or space station fee payor that intends to meet its fee obligation to the greatest extent possible to utilize installment plans for payment of fees that it may find to be exceptionally higher than anticipated, e.g., any amount over 150% of the FY 2023 fee. Space Bureau regulatory fee payors who may have difficulty paying the FY 2024 fee, but not to the extent required to request a waiver, reduction, or deferral, could be eligible to pay their FY 2024 fees in installments if they are able to show that they cannot pay the fee in

“Types of Satellite Mobile Communication Services,” available at <https://sia.org/satellites-services/mobile-communications/> (last visited July 31, 2024).

²⁵³ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d); *FY 2024 NPRM* at para. 4.

²⁵⁴ *FY 2024 NPRM* at para. 4, citing *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3275-77, paras. 6-10.

²⁵⁵ *FY 2023 Report and Order*, 38 FCC Rcd at 8096-97, para. 72.

²⁵⁶ *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* at *6, para. 15.

²⁵⁷ *FY 2024 NPRM* at *7, paras. 17 and Appendices A, B, and E.

²⁵⁸ We note that the Report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, 2024, recognized the Commission for supporting the growing U.S. satellite industry and supported additional resources to ensure the timely review of license applications and related work of U.S. satellite systems. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Report 118-61, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill, 2024, at 64 (July 13, 2023).

lump sum, but can do so with extended payment terms.²⁵⁹ *Second*, we direct the Office of Managing Director to fix the interest rate assessed on installment payments of FY 2024 regulatory fees at the lowest rate permitted by statute, and to not require the customary down payment. Finally, we remind parties seeking installment payment of FY 2024 regulatory fee debt that they may do so by submitting an email request to the following email address: regfeerelief@fcc.gov.

81. Regulatory fee payors may seek a waiver, reduction, or deferral of payment of a regulatory fee for good cause if the waiver, reduction, or deferral would serve the public interest.²⁶⁰ But while we cannot relax the standard we employ for fee waiver, reduction, or deferral based on financial hardship grounds, as we have always done, we can facilitate an approach that allows payors the flexibility to address increases due to singular Commission action.

IV. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

82. 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.

83. *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 password. 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.

84. *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 payor can be no more than \$24,999.99 (hereinafter the “Maximum Daily Limit”) and the total monthly transactions processed from a single payor (based on a rolling 30-day period) can be no more than \$100,000.00 (hereinafter the “Maximum Monthly Limit”).²⁶¹ Transactions greater than the Maximum Daily Limit will be rejected. If a payor initiates multiple transactions on the same day with the same credit card, those transactions causing the total charge to exceed the Maximum Daily Limit will also be rejected. This limit applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit. Payors who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as debit cards, Automates Clearing House (ACH)

²⁵⁹ 47 CFR § 1.1914. In 2019, the Commission explained that the application of our waiver authority remained unchanged since 1994 and is an essential aspect of the Commission’s satisfaction of its statutory duty. *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, paras. 49-50.

²⁶⁰ 47 U.S.C. § 159A(d). We have consistently interpreted this provision 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.” *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, para. 50. Thus, in exceptional circumstances, financial hardship may justify waiving an individual party’s regulatory fees when it has shown it “lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public.” *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, para. 50. Financial hardship must be conclusively proven in each individual case, must be fully documented, and demonstrate that the fee payor “lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public.” *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8207, para. 50. We will review the supporting documents and base our ruling upon the information submitted and if a petitioner presents a compelling case of financial hardship, no payment of the regulatory fee will be due; however, if the supporting materials do not present sufficient evidence of hardship, we will deny the petition.

²⁶¹ See Bureau of the Fiscal Service, *Treasury Financial Manual*, <https://tfx.treasury.gov/tfm/volume1> (*Treasury Financial Manual*) (last visited July 22, 2024).

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 2024 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

85. *Payment Methods.* During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through CORES, 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>.

86. *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 fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is \$1,000 or less for the fiscal year.²⁶² 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.

87. *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:

- 1) *Media Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2023 for AM/FM radio stations, VHF/UHF broadcast television stations, and satellite television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- 2) *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category.²⁶³ 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.²⁶⁴ The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2023.
- 3) *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, 2023. The number of subscribers,

²⁶² *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8206-8207, paras. 46-48; 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

²⁶³ Audio bridging services are toll teleconferencing services.

²⁶⁴ 47 CFR § 52.103.

units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2023 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, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- 4) *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.”²⁶⁵ 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 2024.
- 5) *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, 2023.²⁶⁶ Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, 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, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- 6) *Space Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2023. Regulatory fees must also be paid for Geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories “Other” and “Less Complex,” that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2023. Licensees of small satellites that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2023 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Rendezvous and Proximity Operations, On-Orbit Servicing, and Orbital Transfer Vehicle space station that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2023, must also pay regulatory fees, using the regulatory fee category for small satellites,
- 7) *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, 2023. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2023, 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, 2023. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for

²⁶⁵ These multiyear licenses are for PLMRS (exclusive), PLMRS (shared), Microwave, Marine (ship), Aviation (aircraft), Marine (coast), and Aviation (ground).

²⁶⁶ Cable television system operators should compute their number of basic subscribers as follows: Number of single family dwellings + number of individual households in multiple dwelling unit (apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks, etc.) paying at the basic subscriber rate + bulk rate customers + courtesy and free service. Note: Bulk-Rate Customers = Total annual bulk-rate charge divided by basic annual subscription rate for individual households. Operators may base their count on “a typical day in the last full week” of December 2023, rather than on a count as of December 31, 2023.

purposes of determining that they are active circuits.²⁶⁷ In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

88. *CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments.* The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on “assigned” telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports (“in” and “out”).²⁶⁸ We have included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Appendix B and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Appendix C. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on CORES along with the carrier’s Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

89. 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.²⁶⁹ 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,²⁷⁰ 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.

90. 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, 2023), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in CORES or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. In the event that the Commission determines that the number of telephone numbers that are paid is inaccurate, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

91. *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 2024 fees before FY 2024 ends on September 30, 2024. 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

²⁶⁷ We encourage terrestrial and satellite service providers to seek guidance from the International Bureau’s Telecommunications and Analysis Division to verify their particular IBC reporting processes to ensure that their calculation methods comply with our rules.

²⁶⁸ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2005*, Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, 20 FCC Red 12259, 12264, paras. 38-44 (2005).

²⁶⁹ In the supporting documentation, the provider must 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 to justify a reason for the change.

²⁷⁰ The timeframe for revising telephone number counts is set forth in an annual public notice the Commission issues in advance of release of its order establishing regulatory fee amounts for that fiscal year. *See FY 2022 ITSP and CMRS Data is now available for viewing in CORES*, Public Notice (OMD July 20, 2022) (establishing August 17, 2022 as the date by which CMRS providers must submit revisions to their telephone number counts).

will still have a reasonable period in which to make their payments and thereby comply with the rules established herein.

92. *Regulatory Flexibility Act.* The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),²⁷¹ 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.”²⁷² Accordingly, we have prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) concerning the possible impact of the rule changes contained in this Report and Order on small entities. The FRFA is set forth in the Appendix --.

93. *Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis.* This document contains a non-substantive change to information requirements that were previously reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. The change will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review as a non-substantive change. Because this change is non-substantive, there is no 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.

94. *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).

95. *People with Disabilities.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice).

V. ORDERING CLAUSES

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

97. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the FY 2024 section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements ARE ADOPTED as specified herein.

98. 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

²⁷¹ See 5 U.S.C. §§ 601–612. The RFA, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996).

²⁷² See 5 U.S.C. § 605(b).

APPENDIX A

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Commission’s annual FY 2024 Regulatory Fees NPRM, FCC 24-68 (rel. June 13, 2024))	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,	State Broadcasters	July 15, 2024

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, Utah Broadcasters Association, Vermont Association of Broadcasters, Virginia Association of Broadcasters, Washington State Association of Broadcasters, West Virginia Broadcasters Association, Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, Wyoming Association of Broadcasters		
Astroscale U.S., Inc.	Astroscale	July 15, 2024
BlackSky Global LLC	BlackSky	July 15, 2024
Capella Space Corp.	Capella	July 15, 2024
Commercial Smallsat Spectrum Management Association	CSSMA	July 15, 2024
CTIA—The Wireless Association®	CTIA	July 29, 2024
Intelsat License LLC	Intelsat	July 15, 2024
Iridium Communications, Inc.	Iridium	July 15, 2024, July 29, 2024
Kepler Communications, Inc.	Kepler	July 15, 2024, July 29, 2024
Kinéis	Kinéis	July 15, 2024
Myriota Pty. Ltd.	Myriota	July 15, 2024

National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	July 15, 2024
Orbital Sidekick, Inc.	OSK	July 29, 2024
Satellite Industry Association	SIA	July 29, 2024
Submarine Cable Coalition	Coalition	July 29, 2024
TechFreedom	TechFreedom	July 29, 2024
Tomorrow Companies, Inc.	Tomorrow	July 15, 2024
WorldVu Satellites Limited and Eutelsat S.A.	Eutelsat Group	July 15, 2024

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM, FCC 24-31 (rel. Mar. 13, 2024))	Abbreviated Name	Date Filed
Anuvu Licensing Holdings, LLC	Anuvu	April, 12, 2024
AstroDigital U.S., Inc.	AstroDigital	April 12, 2024
Astroscale U.S., Inc.	Astroscale	April 12, 2024
Blue Origin, LLC	Blue Origin	April 12, 2024
Commercial Smallsat Spectrum Management Association	CSSMA	April 12, 2024
The Consortium for Execution of Rendezvous and Servicing Operations	CONFERS	April 29, 2024
EchoStar Corporation and DIRECTV, LLC	EchoStar and DIRECTV	April 29, 2024
Intelsat License LLC	Intelsat	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
Iridium Communications, Inc.	Iridium	April 29, 2024
Kepler Communications, Inc.	Kepler	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
Kinéis	Kinéis	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
Kuiper Systems, LLC	Kuiper	April 29, 2024
Maxar Technologies, Inc.	Maxar	April 29, 2024
Myriota Pty. Ltd.	Myriota	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	April 29, 2024

NCTA—The Internet and Television Association	NCTA	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
Planet Labs PBC	Planet	April 12, 2024
SES Americom, Inc. and O3b Limited	SES	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
Space Explorations Holdings, LLC	SpaceX	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
Telesat Canada	Telesat	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024
Varda Space Industries, Inc.	Varda	April 12, 2024
Vast Space, LLC	Vast	April 29, 2024
Viasat, Inc.	Viasat	April 29, 2024
WorldVu Satellites Limited and Eutelsat S.A.	Eutelsat Group	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024

<i>Ex parte</i> filings for FCC 24-31 and FCC 24-68	Date filed
Letter from Jameson Dempsey, Director, Satellite Policy, Space Exploration Technologies Corp., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 9, 2024) (SpaceX May 9 <i>ex parte</i>)	May 9, 2024
Letter from W. Ray Rutngamiug, Associate General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 16, 2024) (Intelsat May 16 <i>ex parte</i>)	May 16, 2024
Letter from Jarett S. Taubman, VP and Deputy Chief Governmental Affairs and Regulatory Officer, Viasat, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 16, 2024) (Viasat May 16 <i>ex parte</i>)	May 16, 2024
Letter from James S. Blitz, Senior Vice President, Regulatory Counsel, Sirius XM Radio, Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 22, 2024) (Sirius XM May 22 <i>ex parte</i>)	May 22, 2024
Letter from Jameson Dempsey, Director, Satellite Policy, Space Exploration Technologies Corp., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 23, 2024) (SpaceX May 23 <i>ex parte</i>)	May 23, 2024
Letter from Will Lewis, counsel to Myriota Pty. Ltd., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal	May 28, 2024

Communications Commission (May 28, 2024) (Myriota May 28 <i>ex parte</i>)	
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 28, 2024) (Intelsat May 28 <i>ex parte</i>)	May 28, 2024 (erratum filed May 30, 2024)
Letter from Suzanne Malloy, Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, O3b Limited, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 7, 2024) (SES June 7 <i>ex parte</i>)	June 7, 2024
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 11, 2024) (Intelsat June 11 <i>ex parte</i>)	June 11, 2024
Letter from Kara Leibin Azocar, Vice President, Regulatory, Iridium Satellite LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 13, 2024) (Iridium June 13 <i>ex parte</i>)	June 13, 2024
Letter from David S. Keir, Counsel to Kinéis, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 17, 2024) (Kinéis June 17 <i>ex parte</i>)	June 17, 2024
Letter from Kara Leibin Azocar, Vice President, Regulatory, Iridium Satellite LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 20, 2024) (Iridium June 20 <i>ex parte</i>)	June 20, 2024
Letter from Emily A. Gomes, Associate General Counsel, National Association of Broadcasters, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (July 16, 2024) (NAB July 16 <i>ex parte</i>)	July 16, 2024
Letter from Polly Averbs, Senior Regulatory Associate, Kepler Communications, Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (July 18, 2024) (Kepler July 18 <i>ex parte</i>)	July 18, 2024
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 1, 2024) (Intelsat Aug. 1 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 1, 2024
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 5, 2024) (Intelsat Aug. 5 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 5, 2024

Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 8, 2024) (Intelsat Aug. 8 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 8, 2024
Letter from J.G. Harrington, Counsel to Iridium Communications Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 9, 2024) (Iridium Aug. 9 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 9, 2024
Letter from Tom Stroup, President, Satellite Industry Association, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 13, 2024) (SIA Aug. 13 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 13, 2024
Letter from Elisabeth Neasmith, Senior Director ITU and Regulatory, Telesat, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 14, 2024) (Telesat Aug. 14 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 14, 2024
Letter from J.G. Harrington, Counsel to Iridium Communications Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 15, 2024) (Iridium Aug. 15 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 15, 2024
Letter from J.G. Harrington, Counsel to Iridium Communications Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 19, 2024) (Iridium Aug. 19 <i>ex parte</i>)	Aug. 19, 2024

APPENDIX B

Calculation of FY 2024 Revenue Requirements and Pro-Rata Fees

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

Fee Category	FY 2024 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2023 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2024 Revenue Require- ment	Computed FY 2024 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2024 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2024 Revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,150	10	300,000	287,500	25.00	25	287,500
PLMRS (Shared use)	23,300	10	1,900,000	2,330,000	10.00	10	2,330,000
Microwave	16,500	10	4,000,000	4,125,000	25.00	25	4,125,000
Marine (Ship)	7,000	10	1,050,000	1,050,000	15.00	15	1,050,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	5,800	10	480,000	580,000	10.00	10	580,000
Marine (Coast)	280	10	96,000	112,000	40.00	40	112,000
Aviation (Ground)	270	10	60,000	54,000	20.00	20	54,000
AM Class A ¹	58	1	286,800	266,815	4,600	4,600	266,800
AM Class B ¹	1,305	1	3,556,605	3,310,685	2,537	2,535	3,308,175
AM Class C ¹	784	1	1,273,910	1,185,436	1,512	1,510	1,183,840
AM Class D ¹	1,325	1	4,208,245	3,916,079	2,956	2,955	3,915,375
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,021	1	8,885,560	8,257,752	2,733	2,735	8,262,435
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,064	1	10,872,945	10,111,573	3,300	3,300	10,111,200
AM Construction Permits ²	2	1	3,100	1,170	585	585	1,170
FM Construction Permits ²	14	1	17,360	14,350	1,025	1,025	14,350
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.541 billion population	1	25,463,735	23,365,758	.0065978	.006598	23,363,518
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	5	1	20,400	26,000	5,200	5,200	26,000
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	6,215	1	1,644,500	1,515,832	243.9	245	1,522,675
CARS Stations	105	1	206,400	191,414	1,823	1,825	191,625
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	50,000,000	1	68,880,000	63,587,626	1.2718	1.27	63,500,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$22,700,000,000	1	135,540,000	122,977,045	0.005420	0.005420	123,034,000
Toll Free Numbers	35,000,000	1	4,511,000	4,225,547	0.1207	0.12	4,200,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	576,200,000	1	88,480,000	90,358,789	0.1568	0.16	92,192,000
CMRS Messaging Services	600,000	1	104,000	48,000	0.0800	0.080	48,000

Fee Category	FY 2024 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2023 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2024 Revenue Require- ment	Computed FY 2024 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2024 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2024 Revenue
BRS/ ³	1,200	1	836,500	870,000	725	725	870,000
LMDS	370	1	252,000	268,250	725	725	268,250
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non- Common)	20,000	1	442,000	335,565	16.78	17	340,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix B) ⁴	71.56	1	8,228,605	6,375,737	89,096	89,095	6,375,638
Earth Stations	2,900	1	1,667,500	7,569,225	2,610	2,610	7,569,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	140	1	15,990,880	20,181,854	144,156	144,155	20,181,700
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Other)	11	1	3,129,795	10,606,205	964,200	964,200	10,606,200
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Less Complex)	6	1	782,430	2,651,551	441,925	441,925	2,651,550
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Small Satellite)	16	1	85,505	195,440	12,215	12,215	195,440
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			392,991,324	389,914,238			392,795,910
***** Total Revenue Requirement			390,192,000	390,192,000			390,192,000
Difference			2,799,324	(277,762)			2,603,910

Notes on Appendix B

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled “Rounded New FY 2024 Regulatory Fee” constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2024 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Appendix C.

² The AM and FM Construction Permit revenues and the Digital (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues were adjusted, respectively, to set the regulatory fee to an amount no higher than the lowest licensed fee for that class of service based on the threshold 10,001 – 25,000, the traditional basis for identifying the lowest licensed fee. Reductions in the Digital (VHF/UHF) Construction Permit revenues, and in the AM and FM Construction Permit revenues, were offset by increases in the revenue totals for Digital television stations by market size, and in the AM and FM radio stations by class size and population served, respectively.

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

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

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

APPENDIX C

FY 2024 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

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

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	.16
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	725
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	725
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	\$.006598 See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	245
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,825
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.27
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.005420
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	2,610
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	144,155
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	964,200
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	441,925
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$17
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2024 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 2024 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2023)	Fee Ratio	FY 2024 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$5,570
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$11,140
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$22,275
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$44,550
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$89,095
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$178,190

APPENDIX D

Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2024

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2024, we adjusted FY 2023 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2024 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Licensing and Management System (LMS) and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast*. Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term "units" reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the term "units" reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues. As more current data is received after the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)* is released, the Commission sometimes adjusts the NPRM fee rates to reflect the new information in the *Report and Order*. This is intended to make sure that the fee rates in the *Report and Order* reflect more recent and accurate information. We realize that by adjusting the unit counts as more accurate information is received may adjust the fee rates for certain regulatory fee categories. Certain entities that collect the fees from customers in advance in order to pay the Commission, such as Cable and DBS companies, ITSP providers, Cell Phone and Toll-Free providers, to name a few, may need to adjust their billings to customers as the Commission adjusts its fee rates. As a result, the Commission understands that these adjustments are necessary so that these regulatees can recover their fee obligations from their customers.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2024 estimates with actual FY 2023 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 2024 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2024 payment units are based on FY 2023 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2024 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2023. We have either rounded the FY 2024 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 2023 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2023 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Digital TV Stations	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and

(Combined VHF/UHF units)	population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2023 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau’s COALS database, and actual FY 2023 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 2023 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2024, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2023 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2023 payment units.

APPENDIX E

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

AM Stations

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

Satellite Charts for FY 2024 Regulatory Fees

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

<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Astranis Projects USA LLC	S3092	ARCTURUS	GSO
Open Plaza Corp.	S2922	SKY-B1	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV D11	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2869	DIRECTV D14	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV D8	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV D9S	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV D10	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV D12	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV D15	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV D5	GSO
Alascom, Inc.	S2133	SPACEWAY 2	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV D16	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2931	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2694	ECHOSTAR 10	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2790	ECHOSTAR 14	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	ECHOSTAR 15	GSO
EchoStar Satellite	S2844	ECHOSTAR 16	GSO

Operating Corporation			
EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C.	S2179	EHOSTAR 9	GSO
EchoStar BSS Corp	S3093	EHOSTAR 23	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO
Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS-3e	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2663	SPACEWAY 3	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	EHOSTAR 19	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	EHOSTAR XVII	GSO
Intelsat License LLC/Viasat, Inc.	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2854	NSS-7	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INELSAT 905	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2405	INTELSAT 901	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2237	INTELSAT 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2380	INTELSAT 9	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO

Intelsat License LLC	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3083	<i>GALAXY 34</i>	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3015	<i>GALAXY 33</i>	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3016	GALAXY 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3076	GALAXY 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3078	GALAXY 32	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3148	GALAXY 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3164	GALAXY 37	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO

Intelsat License LLC	S2751	INTELSAT 28	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3066	INTELSAT 40e	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO
Novavision Group, Inc.	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2415	NSS-10	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2162	AMC-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2347	AMC-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2826	SES-2	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2807	SES-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2180	AMC-15	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2892	SES-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S3097/S3138	SES-19/SES-22	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S3099	SES-21	GSO
Silkwave Africa, LLC	S3074	AsiaStar	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S2710	FM-5	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3034/S2617/S2616/S3033	SXM-8/XM-3/XM-4/SXM-7	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corp.	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
ViaSat, Inc.	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO
ViaSat, Inc.	S3050/S917	VIASAT-89US/VIASAT-3	GSO
XM Radio LLC	S2786	XM-5	GSO

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

<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
ABS Global Ltd.	S2987	ABS-3A	GSO
Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd.	S3130	HYLAS-4	GSO
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S3142	Star One D2	GSO
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
Eutelsat S. A.	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
Eutelsat S.A.	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C.	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A.	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A.	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A.	S3086	AMAZONAS NEXUS	GSO
Hispasat, S.A.	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2756	NSS-9	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2870	SES-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S3048	NSS-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2828	SES-4	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2950	SES-10	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO

Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2951	SES-15	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S3037	NSS-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2964	SES-11	GSO
SES-17 S.a.r.l.	S3043	SES-17	GSO
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
Telesat International Ltd.	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
Viasat, Inc.	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO

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

<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
APSTAR VI	APSTAR 6	M292090	GSO
AUSSAT B 152E	OPTUS D2	M221170	GSO
Ciel Satellite Group	Ciel-2	E050029	GSO
DISH Operating LLC	Quetzsat-1	E090020	GSO
Eutelsat 65 West A	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	GSO
INMARSAT 4F1	INMARSAT 4F1	KA25	GSO
INMARSAT 5F2	INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	GSO
INMARSAT 5F3	INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	GSO
JCSAT-2B	JCSAT-2B	M174163	GSO

NIMIQ 5	NIMIQ 5	E080107	GSO
WILDBLUE-1	WILDBLUE-1	E040213	GSO

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

<u>ITU NAME (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Capella Space Corp.	Capella-2, Capella-3, Capella-4	S3073	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp.	Capella-5, Capella-6	S3080	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp.	Capella -7, Capella-8	S3100	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp.	Acadia-1	S3162	Small Satellite
Launcher, Inc.	Orbiter SN3	S3161	Small Satellite
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	YAM-3	S3072	Small Satellite
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	YAM-5	S3147	Small Satellite
Turion Space Corp.	DROID.001	S3146	Small Satellite
R2 Space, Inc.	XR-1	S3067	Small Satellite
ICEYE US, Inc.	ICEYE	S3082	Small Satellite
Umbra Lab Inc.	Umbra SAR	S3095	Small Satellite
ICEYE US, Inc.	ICEYE Second Tranche	S3165	Small Satellite
Space Logistics, LLC	Mission Extension Vehicle-1	S2990	RPO/OOS
Space Logistics, LLC	Mission Extension Vehicle-2	S3059	RPO/OOS
Momentum Space, LLC	Vigoride-5	S3144	OTV
Momentum Space, LLC	Vigoride-6	S3154	OTV
Spaceflight, Inc.	Sherpa-AC1	S3133	OTV

Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex

<u>ITU NAME (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Planet Labs	Flock/Skysats	S2912	Less Complex
Maxar License	WorldView 1,2 & 3,	S2129/S2348	Less Complex

	GeoEye-1		
BlackSky Global	Global	S3032	Less Complex
Orbital Sidekick, Inc.	GHOST	S3139	Less Complex
Hawkeye 360	HE360	S3042	Less Complex
Spire Global	LEMUR & MINAS	S2946/S3045	Less Complex

Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other

<u>ITU NAME (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
ORBCOMM License Corp	ORBCOMM	S2103	Other
Iridium Constellation LLC	IRIDIUM	S2110	Other
Telesat Canada	TELESAT Ku/Ka-Band	S2976	Other
Kepler Communications, Inc.	KEPLER	S2981	Other
Myriota Pty. Ltd.	MYRIOTA	S3047	Other
O3b Ltd.	O3b	S2935	Other
Globalstar License LLC	GLOBALSTAR	S2115	Other
Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	SPACEX/Ku/KaBand	S2983/S3018	Other
Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	SPACEX/GEN 2	S3069	Other
Swarm Technologies, Inc.	SWARM	S3041	Other
WorldVu Satellites Ltd.	ONEWEB	S2963	Other

APPENDIX G

FY 2024 Full-Service Broadcast Television Stations by Call Sign

Facility Id.	Call Sign	Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
		Population	Population	Fee Amount
3246	KA AH-TV	1,018,897	939,246	\$ 6,197
18285	KAAL	605,222	580,564	\$ 3,831
11912	KAAS-TV	243,984	243,947	\$ 1,610
56528	KABB	3,017,860	3,000,477	\$ 19,797
282	KABC-TV	18,303,336	17,670,502	\$ 116,590
1236	KACV-TV	383,228	383,071	\$ 2,528
33261	KADN-TV	889,583	889,583	\$ 5,869
8263	KA EF-TV	139,510	124,133	\$ 819
2728	KAET	4,867,739	4,836,434	\$ 31,911
2767	KAFT	1,294,492	1,218,670	\$ 8,041
62442	KAID	864,547	857,276	\$ 5,656
4145	KAII-TV	203,698	179,435	\$ 1,184
67494	KAIL	2,091,288	2,061,175	\$ 13,600
13988	KAIT	594,090	583,749	\$ 3,852
40517	KAJB	393,654	393,355	\$ 2,595
65522	KAKE	821,488	816,811	\$ 5,389
804	KAKM	397,237	395,241	\$ 2,608
148	KAKW-DT	3,350,876	3,242,159	\$ 21,392
51598	KALB-TV	933,915	932,500	\$ 6,153
51241	KALO	1,018,088	971,631	\$ 6,411
40820	KAMC	411,973	411,949	\$ 2,718
8523	KAMR-TV	377,485	377,410	\$ 2,490
65301	KAMU-TV	395,784	392,044	\$ 2,587
2506	KAPP	337,194	298,159	\$ 1,967
3658	KARD	680,743	678,724	\$ 4,478
23079	KARE	4,243,145	4,234,439	\$ 27,939
33440	KARK-TV	1,243,813	1,230,366	\$ 8,118
37005	KARZ-TV	1,153,588	1,134,221	\$ 7,484
32311	KASA-TV	1,198,361	1,159,350	\$ 7,649
41212	KASN	1,200,705	1,185,725	\$ 7,823
7143	KASW	4,828,272	4,813,078	\$ 31,757
55049	KASY-TV	1,182,887	1,143,258	\$ 7,543
33471	KATC	1,376,057	1,376,057	\$ 9,079
13813	KATN	95,520	95,197	\$ 628
21649	KATU	3,400,708	3,238,560	\$ 21,368

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
33543	KATV	1,285,451	1,265,986	\$ 8,353
50182	KAUT-TV	1,810,654	1,809,428	\$ 11,939
21488	KAUU	398,876	396,486	\$ 2,616
6864	KAUZ-TV	366,943	365,162	\$ 2,409
73101	KAVU-TV	323,202	322,961	\$ 2,131
49579	KAWB	193,767	193,705	\$ 1,278
49578	Kawe	139,854	137,788	\$ 909
58684	KAYU-TV	925,282	861,276	\$ 5,683
29234	KAZA-TV	15,481,136	14,233,993	\$ 93,916
17433	KAZD	8,087,952	8,085,339	\$ 53,347
776273	KAZF	253,785	188,057	\$ 1,241
1151	KAZQ	1,137,703	1,126,947	\$ 7,436
35811	KAZT-TV	495,353	409,112	\$ 2,699
4148	KBAK-TV	1,626,532	1,363,867	\$ 8,999
16940	KBCA	465,218	465,157	\$ 3,069
53586	KBCB	1,510,168	1,478,647	\$ 9,756
22685	KBDI-TV	4,731,715	4,335,180	\$ 28,604
56384	KBEH	18,512,098	18,476,669	\$ 121,909
65395	KBFD-DT	1,016,508	887,671	\$ 5,857
169030	KBGS-TV	176,432	173,977	\$ 1,148
61068	KBHE-TV	153,390	144,914	\$ 956
48556	KBIM-TV	226,233	226,194	\$ 1,492
29108	KBIN-TV	1,014,918	1,013,041	\$ 6,684
33658	KBJR-TV	278,564	274,572	\$ 1,812
83306	KBLN-TV	322,286	145,745	\$ 962
63768	KBLR	2,280,730	2,220,879	\$ 14,653
53324	KBME-TV	146,149	146,082	\$ 964
10150	KBMT	799,217	798,262	\$ 5,267
22121	KBMY	142,682	142,622	\$ 941
49760	KBOI-TV	869,688	862,287	\$ 5,689
55370	KBRR	154,408	154,405	\$ 1,019
66414	KBSD-DT	151,986	151,901	\$ 1,002
66415	KBSH-DT	97,884	95,916	\$ 633
19593	KBSI	730,259	728,325	\$ 4,805
66416	KBSL-DT	47,462	46,328	\$ 306
4939	KBSV	1,535,281	1,424,913	\$ 9,402
62469	KBTC-TV	4,319,699	4,228,861	\$ 27,902
61214	KBTV-TV	771,692	771,692	\$ 5,092
6669	KBTX-TV	5,354,551	5,351,089	\$ 35,306

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
35909	KBVO	1,911,833	1,684,206	\$ 11,112
58618	KBVU	136,908	121,846	\$ 804
6823	KBYU-TV	2,838,181	2,620,447	\$ 17,290
33756	KBZK	156,388	139,258	\$ 919
21422	KCAL-TV	18,258,912	17,586,821	\$ 116,038
11265	KCAU-TV	769,096	754,352	\$ 4,977
14867	KCBA	3,334,176	2,557,080	\$ 16,872
27507	KCBD	433,372	432,694	\$ 2,855
9628	KCBS-TV	18,628,137	17,359,665	\$ 114,539
49750	KCBY-TV	92,825	77,624	\$ 512
33710	KCCI	1,216,146	1,209,219	\$ 7,978
9640	KCCW-TV	294,831	287,246	\$ 1,895
63158	KCDO-TV	3,305,368	3,160,730	\$ 20,854
62424	KCDT	807,726	762,258	\$ 5,029
83913	KCEB	446,377	445,850	\$ 2,942
57219	KCEC	4,497,531	4,237,580	\$ 27,960
10245	KCEN-TV	2,224,490	2,174,193	\$ 14,345
13058	KCET	17,868,933	16,310,676	\$ 107,618
18079	KCFW-TV	196,292	157,001	\$ 1,036
132606	KCGE-DT	129,244	129,244	\$ 853
60793	KCHF	1,157,628	1,127,207	\$ 7,437
33722	KCIT	392,243	391,646	\$ 2,584
62468	KCKA	1,082,723	906,771	\$ 5,983
41969	KCLO-TV	150,949	145,392	\$ 959
47903	KCNC-TV	4,460,509	4,175,114	\$ 27,547
71586	KCNS	9,007,762	8,012,556	\$ 52,867
33742	KCOP-TV	18,134,022	17,318,605	\$ 114,268
19117	KCOS	1,092,982	1,092,792	\$ 7,210
63165	KCOY-TV	700,154	478,768	\$ 3,159
33894	KCPQ	5,131,164	4,985,829	\$ 32,896
53843	KCPT	2,690,171	2,688,808	\$ 17,741
33875	KCRA-TV	11,608,107	7,153,845	\$ 47,201
9719	KCRG-TV	1,174,546	1,156,435	\$ 7,630
60728	KCSD-TV	323,237	323,093	\$ 2,132
59494	KCSG	229,899	220,818	\$ 1,457
33749	KCTS-TV	4,848,434	4,778,758	\$ 31,530
41230	KCTV	2,732,197	2,730,443	\$ 18,015
58605	KCVU	700,745	689,702	\$ 4,551
10036	KCWC-DT	42,872	38,501	\$ 254

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
64444	KCWE	2,642,880	2,641,432	\$ 17,428
51502	KCWI-TV	1,152,163	1,151,070	\$ 7,595
42008	KCWO-TV	55,411	55,383	\$ 365
166511	KCWV	210,633	210,626	\$ 1,390
24316	KCWX	4,947,756	4,941,660	\$ 32,605
68713	KCWY-DT	85,085	84,715	\$ 559
22201	KDAF	7,951,276	7,949,040	\$ 52,448
33764	KDBC-TV	1,101,513	1,097,028	\$ 7,238
79258	KDCK	43,010	42,993	\$ 284
166332	KDCU-DT	773,823	773,808	\$ 5,106
38375	KDEN-TV	3,968,060	3,943,641	\$ 26,020
17037	KDFI	7,990,955	7,989,287	\$ 52,713
33770	KDFW	7,962,141	7,959,855	\$ 52,519
29102	KDIN-TV	1,193,740	1,189,191	\$ 7,846
25454	KDKA-TV	3,569,162	3,428,192	\$ 22,619
60740	KDKF	73,619	66,137	\$ 436
4691	KDLH	267,326	264,686	\$ 1,746
41975	KDLO-TV	214,024	213,819	\$ 1,411
55379	KDLT-TV	700,230	689,305	\$ 4,548
55375	KDLV-TV	98,101	97,673	\$ 644
25221	KDMD	394,250	391,278	\$ 2,582
78915	KDMI	1,248,443	1,247,337	\$ 8,230
56524	KDNL-TV	3,013,924	3,009,244	\$ 19,855
24518	KDOC-TV	18,264,021	17,379,123	\$ 114,667
1005	KDOR-TV	1,180,603	1,177,894	\$ 7,772
60736	KDRV	551,809	469,537	\$ 3,098
61064	KDSD-TV	65,355	60,171	\$ 397
53329	KDSE	52,777	51,188	\$ 338
56527	KDSM-TV	1,202,702	1,201,866	\$ 7,930
49326	KDTN	7,901,133	7,898,922	\$ 52,117
83491	KDTP	25,965	23,729	\$ 157
33778	KDTV-DT	8,697,794	7,750,134	\$ 51,135
67910	KDTX-TV	7,985,188	7,983,676	\$ 52,676
126	KDVR	4,301,541	4,144,268	\$ 27,344
18084	KECI-TV	228,161	210,560	\$ 1,389
51208	KECY-TV	407,175	403,848	\$ 2,665
58408	KEDT	527,343	527,343	\$ 3,479
55435	KEET	181,333	161,389	\$ 1,065
37103	KEKE	105,022	101,614	\$ 670

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
41983	KELO-TV	767,130	715,437	\$ 4,720
34440	KEMO-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	\$ 52,867
776162	KEMS	55,920	54,847	\$ 362
2777	KEMV	634,060	576,758	\$ 3,805
26304	KENS	3,091,086	3,077,749	\$ 20,307
63845	KENV-DT	52,294	45,932	\$ 303
18338	KENW	85,762	85,762	\$ 566
50591	KEPB-TV	631,758	574,973	\$ 3,794
56029	KEPR-TV	515,354	493,941	\$ 3,259
49324	KERA-TV	7,984,381	7,981,440	\$ 52,662
40878	KERO-TV	1,387,245	1,257,683	\$ 8,298
61067	KESD-TV	172,302	165,214	\$ 1,090
25577	KESQ-TV	1,487,393	615,803	\$ 4,063
50205	KETA-TV	1,874,445	1,860,161	\$ 12,273
62182	KETC	2,945,200	2,942,622	\$ 19,415
37101	KETD	3,918,776	3,879,692	\$ 25,598
2768	KETG	421,357	403,179	\$ 2,660
12895	KETH-TV	7,296,694	7,296,428	\$ 48,142
55643	KETK-TV	1,072,485	1,071,097	\$ 7,067
2770	KETS	1,209,518	1,191,713	\$ 7,863
53903	KETV	1,491,674	1,486,408	\$ 9,807
92872	KETZ	505,102	502,310	\$ 3,314
68853	KEYC-TV	553,554	539,853	\$ 3,562
33691	KEYE-TV	3,533,479	3,444,549	\$ 22,727
60637	KEYT-TV	1,466,777	1,275,243	\$ 8,414
83715	KEYU	351,434	351,403	\$ 2,319
34406	KEZI	1,221,893	1,166,907	\$ 7,699
34412	KFBB-TV	96,782	95,488	\$ 630
125	KFCT	967,548	960,099	\$ 6,335
51466	KFDA-TV	394,744	393,695	\$ 2,598
22589	KFDM	770,621	770,609	\$ 5,084
48521	KFDR	672,350	657,307	\$ 4,337
65370	KFDX-TV	367,320	366,583	\$ 2,419
49264	KFFV	4,674,758	4,634,964	\$ 30,581
12729	KFFX-TV	467,787	463,006	\$ 3,055
83992	KFJX	709,125	679,797	\$ 4,485
42122	KFMB-TV	4,239,135	3,914,207	\$ 25,826
53321	KFME	442,176	441,664	\$ 2,914
74256	KFNB	84,543	83,990	\$ 554

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
21613	KFNE	53,059	52,392	\$ 346
21612	KFNR	9,724	9,457	\$ 62
66222	KFOR-TV	1,789,693	1,789,342	\$ 11,806
33716	KFOX-TV	1,107,424	1,097,251	\$ 7,240
41517	KFPH-DT	385,474	313,720	\$ 2,070
81509	KFPX-TV	1,072,290	1,072,222	\$ 7,075
31597	KFQX	197,918	173,495	\$ 1,145
59013	KFRE-TV	1,850,426	1,835,478	\$ 12,110
51429	KFSF-DT	7,986,866	7,039,241	\$ 46,445
66469	KFSM-TV	1,003,012	978,896	\$ 6,459
8620	KFSN-TV	1,973,852	1,957,279	\$ 12,914
29560	KFTA-TV	907,937	894,593	\$ 5,903
83714	KFTC	64,284	64,250	\$ 424
60537	KFTH-DT	7,287,908	7,287,530	\$ 48,083
60549	KFTR-DT	18,326,526	16,971,273	\$ 111,976
61335	KFTS	77,847	66,866	\$ 441
81441	KFTU-DT	109,271	105,476	\$ 696
34439	KFTV-DT	1,930,415	1,914,464	\$ 12,632
664	KFVE	91,164	81,417	\$ 537
592	KFVS-TV	867,835	847,638	\$ 5,593
29015	KFWD	7,970,373	7,964,229	\$ 52,548
35336	KFXA	914,357	912,893	\$ 6,023
17625	KFXB-TV	377,548	370,365	\$ 2,444
70917	KFXK-TV	969,012	966,868	\$ 6,379
84453	KFXL-TV	977,327	976,428	\$ 6,442
56079	KFXV	1,335,643	1,335,643	\$ 8,813
41427	KFYR-TV	153,218	150,858	\$ 995
25685	KGAN	1,121,266	1,109,006	\$ 7,317
34457	KGBT-TV	1,350,104	1,350,004	\$ 8,907
7841	KGCW	938,174	935,835	\$ 6,175
24485	KGEB	1,257,918	1,224,797	\$ 8,081
34459	KGET-TV	982,744	940,071	\$ 6,203
53320	KGFE	120,237	120,237	\$ 793
7894	KGIN	235,875	233,749	\$ 1,542
83945	KGLA-DT	1,754,806	1,754,806	\$ 11,578
34445	KGMB	1,016,756	907,381	\$ 5,987
58608	KGMC	2,076,523	2,052,808	\$ 13,544
36914	KGMD-TV	101,247	100,762	\$ 665
36920	KGMV	209,577	175,904	\$ 1,161

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
10061	KGNS-TV	283,777	274,877	\$ 1,814
34470	KGO-TV	9,406,080	8,630,291	\$ 56,943
56034	KGPE	1,829,902	1,812,936	\$ 11,962
81694	KGPX-TV	792,059	724,592	\$ 4,781
25511	KGTF	155,729	154,491	\$ 1,019
40876	KGTV	4,257,568	3,912,037	\$ 25,812
36918	KGUN-TV	1,479,221	1,292,183	\$ 8,526
34874	KGW	3,397,112	3,239,730	\$ 21,376
63177	KGWC-TV	84,597	84,117	\$ 555
63162	KGWL-TV	37,314	37,199	\$ 245
63166	KGWN-TV	558,685	528,237	\$ 3,485
63170	KGWR-TV	49,435	49,242	\$ 325
4146	KHAW-TV	102,381	101,946	\$ 673
60353	KHBS	610,455	588,263	\$ 3,881
27300	KHCE-TV	2,848,289	2,842,696	\$ 18,756
26431	KHET	1,022,459	1,009,772	\$ 6,662
21160	KHGI-TV	245,331	244,515	\$ 1,613
36917	KHII-TV	1,017,217	907,842	\$ 5,990
29085	KHIN	1,137,059	1,135,866	\$ 7,494
17688	KHME	196,002	194,233	\$ 1,282
47670	KHMT	193,159	188,714	\$ 1,245
47987	KHNE-TV	205,833	204,923	\$ 1,352
34867	KHNL	1,016,725	907,350	\$ 5,987
60354	KHOG-TV	862,177	797,810	\$ 5,264
4144	KHON-TV	1,016,508	944,271	\$ 6,230
34529	KHOU	7,289,635	7,287,991	\$ 48,086
4690	KHQA-TV	299,409	298,038	\$ 1,966
34537	KHQ-TV	938,773	887,184	\$ 5,854
30601	KHRR	1,298,625	1,241,818	\$ 8,194
34348	KHSD-TV	203,077	199,032	\$ 1,313
24508	KHSL-TV	634,956	615,388	\$ 4,060
69677	KHSV	2,384,812	2,343,597	\$ 15,463
64544	KHVO	101,138	99,980	\$ 660
23394	KIAH	7,307,171	7,306,816	\$ 48,210
34564	KICU-TV	8,992,796	7,837,235	\$ 51,710
56028	KIDK	351,335	348,794	\$ 2,301
58560	KIDY	126,096	126,079	\$ 832
53382	KIEM-TV	177,885	166,501	\$ 1,099
66258	KIFI-TV	370,169	365,995	\$ 2,415

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
16950	KIFR	2,356,175	2,330,021	\$ 15,373
10188	KIII	580,363	577,602	\$ 3,811
29095	KIIN	1,405,103	1,375,871	\$ 9,078
34527	KIKU	1,017,227	920,837	\$ 6,076
63865	KILM	18,009,859	16,478,550	\$ 108,725
56033	KIMA-TV	325,241	275,599	\$ 1,818
66402	KIMT	671,281	662,859	\$ 4,374
67089	KINC	2,320,873	2,230,933	\$ 14,720
34847	KING-TV	4,735,386	4,686,752	\$ 30,923
51708	KINT-TV	1,093,579	1,093,227	\$ 7,213
26249	KION-TV	2,602,418	906,539	\$ 5,981
62427	KIPT	190,856	189,839	\$ 1,253
66781	KIRO-TV	4,715,994	4,685,383	\$ 30,914
62430	KISU-TV	358,145	353,319	\$ 2,331
12896	KITU-TV	749,934	749,934	\$ 4,948
64548	KITV	1,016,508	890,101	\$ 5,873
59255	KIVI-TV	864,257	856,996	\$ 5,654
47285	KIXE-TV	484,629	444,405	\$ 2,932
13792	KJJC-TV	85,813	84,995	\$ 561
14000	KJLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	\$ 115,231
20015	KJNP-TV	96,266	96,001	\$ 633
53315	KJRE	15,414	15,394	\$ 102
59439	KJRH-TV	1,475,194	1,458,401	\$ 9,623
55364	KJRR	45,707	44,148	\$ 291
7675	KJTL	365,659	365,242	\$ 2,410
55031	KJTV-TV	426,315	426,302	\$ 2,813
13814	KJUD	32,087	31,083	\$ 205
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,837,622	2,620,561	\$ 17,290
83180	KKAI	1,016,756	995,859	\$ 6,571
58267	KKAP	1,002,980	967,770	\$ 6,385
24766	KKCO	218,313	183,190	\$ 1,209
776228	KKEL	396,796	390,474	\$ 2,576
35097	KKJB	780,452	775,264	\$ 5,115
22644	KKPX-TV	8,265,775	7,324,470	\$ 48,327
35037	KKTV	3,340,505	2,899,502	\$ 19,131
35042	KLAS-TV	2,421,827	2,256,225	\$ 14,887
52907	KLAX-TV	350,490	350,144	\$ 2,310
3660	KLBK-TV	409,551	409,512	\$ 2,702
65523	KLBY	29,875	29,852	\$ 197

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
38430	KLCS	17,868,933	16,310,676	\$ 107,618
77719	KLCW-TV	404,384	404,369	\$ 2,668
51479	KLDO-TV	267,717	267,717	\$ 1,766
37105	KLEI	149,648	122,977	\$ 811
56032	KLEW-TV	173,816	158,086	\$ 1,043
35059	KLFY-TV	1,380,417	1,379,775	\$ 9,104
54011	KLJB	1,003,676	992,763	\$ 6,550
11264	KLKN	1,295,353	1,249,913	\$ 8,247
52593	KLML	285,490	232,725	\$ 1,536
47975	KLNE-TV	124,206	124,134	\$ 819
38590	KLPA-TV	395,240	395,079	\$ 2,607
38588	KLPB-TV	749,224	749,224	\$ 4,943
749	KLRN	2,865,059	2,843,302	\$ 18,760
11951	KLRT-TV	1,206,848	1,187,015	\$ 7,832
8564	KLRU	3,404,331	3,364,831	\$ 22,201
8322	KLSR-TV	617,791	555,511	\$ 3,665
31114	KLST	205,611	176,862	\$ 1,167
24436	KLTJ	7,239,268	7,239,082	\$ 47,763
38587	KLTL-TV	438,847	438,847	\$ 2,896
38589	KLTM-TV	670,083	665,283	\$ 4,390
38591	KLTS-TV	930,704	927,650	\$ 6,121
68540	KLTV	1,125,646	1,108,403	\$ 7,313
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,304,523	1,304,523	\$ 8,607
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,122,002	1,061,683	\$ 7,005
11683	KLVX	2,368,176	2,246,495	\$ 14,822
82476	KLWB	1,066,369	1,066,248	\$ 7,035
40250	KLWY	652,057	648,301	\$ 4,277
64551	KMAU	230,508	205,410	\$ 1,355
51499	KMAX-TV	11,771,919	7,828,092	\$ 51,650
65686	KMBC-TV	2,690,459	2,688,812	\$ 17,741
35183	KMCB	71,693	69,118	\$ 456
41237	KMCC	2,384,330	2,325,062	\$ 15,341
42636	KMCI-TV	2,611,447	2,610,077	\$ 17,221
38584	KMCT-TV	270,862	270,855	\$ 1,787
22127	KMCY	80,761	80,722	\$ 533
162016	KMDE	34,041	34,035	\$ 225
26428	KMEB	239,702	216,916	\$ 1,431
39665	KMEG	763,806	758,839	\$ 5,007
35123	KMEX-DT	18,389,371	16,955,856	\$ 111,875

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40875	KMGH-TV	4,484,612	4,211,082	\$ 27,785
35131	KMID	453,896	453,890	\$ 2,995
16749	KMIR-TV	3,014,399	805,795	\$ 5,317
63164	KMIZ	552,020	549,962	\$ 3,629
53541	KMLM-DT	358,819	358,819	\$ 2,367
52046	KMLU	685,717	681,660	\$ 4,498
47981	KMNE-TV	44,963	41,160	\$ 272
24753	KMOH-TV	217,161	202,513	\$ 1,336
4326	KMOS-TV	823,502	819,698	\$ 5,408
41425	KMOT	90,764	88,505	\$ 584
70034	KMOV	3,058,356	3,053,447	\$ 20,147
51488	KMPH-TV	1,871,826	1,831,011	\$ 12,081
73701	KMPX	7,985,243	7,981,841	\$ 52,664
44052	KMSB	1,390,772	1,081,454	\$ 7,135
68883	KMSP-TV	4,232,627	4,200,278	\$ 27,713
12525	KMSS-TV	1,047,384	1,044,317	\$ 6,890
43095	KMTP-TV	6,891,529	5,992,187	\$ 39,536
35189	KMTR	858,621	737,863	\$ 4,868
35190	KMTV-TV	1,482,627	1,481,213	\$ 9,773
77063	KMTW	782,241	782,233	\$ 5,161
35200	KMVT	203,865	194,642	\$ 1,284
32958	KMVU-DT	333,344	255,430	\$ 1,685
86534	KMYA-DT	181,750	181,710	\$ 1,199
51518	KMYS	2,695,906	2,689,444	\$ 17,745
54420	KMYT-TV	1,378,264	1,366,926	\$ 9,019
35822	KMYU	174,066	170,667	\$ 1,126
993	KNAT-TV	1,194,249	1,164,035	\$ 7,680
24749	KNAZ-TV	370,644	251,297	\$ 1,658
47906	KNBC	18,007,954	16,466,286	\$ 108,645
81464	KNBN	158,327	149,470	\$ 986
9754	KNCT	2,162,813	2,134,345	\$ 14,082
82611	KNDB	140,899	140,846	\$ 929
82615	KNDM	81,669	81,636	\$ 539
12395	KNDO	326,624	291,816	\$ 1,925
12427	KNDU	531,985	514,613	\$ 3,395
17683	KNEP	96,311	91,722	\$ 605
776145	KNGF	418,755	418,649	\$ 2,762
48003	KNHL	282,894	282,649	\$ 1,865
125710	KNIC-DT	2,916,877	2,900,176	\$ 19,135

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
59363	KNIN-TV	861,563	857,065	\$ 5,655
48525	KNLC	3,009,669	3,007,124	\$ 19,841
84215	KNMD-TV	1,175,472	1,147,431	\$ 7,571
55528	KNME-TV	1,185,928	1,145,659	\$ 7,559
47707	KNMT	3,242,939	3,141,420	\$ 20,727
48975	KNOE-TV	706,833	703,468	\$ 4,641
49273	KNOP-TV	84,998	83,626	\$ 552
10228	KNPB	684,366	522,715	\$ 3,449
55362	KNRR	24,339	24,315	\$ 160
35277	KNSD	4,176,531	3,908,916	\$ 25,791
19191	KNSN-TV	689,549	521,148	\$ 3,439
23302	KNSO	1,962,568	1,942,998	\$ 12,820
35280	KNTV	9,285,323	8,743,038	\$ 57,687
144	KNVA	3,326,171	3,285,676	\$ 21,679
33745	KNVN	497,887	470,307	\$ 3,103
69692	KNVO	1,359,785	1,359,785	\$ 8,972
29557	KNWA-TV	929,628	912,611	\$ 6,021
59440	KNXV-TV	4,836,838	4,826,028	\$ 31,842
59014	KOAA-TV	1,865,217	1,422,070	\$ 9,383
50588	KOAB-TV	254,424	250,749	\$ 1,654
50590	KOAC-TV	2,168,640	1,718,555	\$ 11,339
58552	KOAM-TV	822,738	789,385	\$ 5,208
53928	KOAT-TV	1,171,605	1,145,416	\$ 7,557
35313	KOB	1,189,849	1,152,270	\$ 7,603
35321	KOBF	198,225	163,241	\$ 1,077
8260	KOBI	595,619	551,251	\$ 3,637
62272	KOBR	227,347	226,868	\$ 1,497
50170	KOCB	1,803,171	1,802,139	\$ 11,891
4328	KOCE-TV	18,212,242	17,141,918	\$ 113,102
84225	KOCM	1,615,493	1,614,922	\$ 10,655
12508	KOCO-TV	1,890,246	1,881,152	\$ 12,412
83181	KOCW	80,292	80,262	\$ 530
18283	KODE-TV	789,082	781,251	\$ 5,155
66195	KOED-TV	1,555,369	1,523,164	\$ 10,050
50198	KOET	657,252	637,057	\$ 4,203
51189	KOFY-TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	\$ 32,006
34859	KOGG	206,000	173,034	\$ 1,142
166534	KOHD	248,737	244,163	\$ 1,611
35380	KOIN	3,398,786	3,237,691	\$ 21,362

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
35388	KOKH-TV	1,800,124	1,797,602	\$ 11,861
11910	KOKI-TV	1,428,477	1,415,308	\$ 9,338
48663	KOLD-TV	1,278,430	932,536	\$ 6,153
7890	KOLN	1,565,175	1,465,478	\$ 9,669
63331	KOLO-TV	1,045,027	912,343	\$ 6,020
28496	KOLR	1,111,540	1,075,340	\$ 7,095
21656	KOMO-TV	4,798,742	4,748,599	\$ 31,331
65583	KOMU-TV	560,878	559,926	\$ 3,694
776087	KONC	1,752,026	1,713,180	\$ 11,304
35396	KONG	4,651,055	4,627,490	\$ 30,532
60675	KOOD	107,949	107,840	\$ 712
50589	KOPB-TV	3,433,002	3,231,453	\$ 21,321
2566	KOPX-TV	1,674,969	1,674,820	\$ 11,050
64877	KORO	572,684	572,684	\$ 3,779
6865	KOSA-TV	412,004	408,993	\$ 2,699
34347	KOTA-TV	189,181	166,163	\$ 1,096
8284	KOTI	318,713	97,757	\$ 645
35434	KOTV-DT	1,476,322	1,464,332	\$ 9,662
56550	KOVR	11,787,731	7,857,430	\$ 51,843
51101	KOZJ	431,452	429,469	\$ 2,834
51102	KOZK	876,101	867,569	\$ 5,724
3659	KOZL-TV	1,026,947	999,396	\$ 6,594
35455	KPAX-TV	224,598	210,969	\$ 1,392
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,842,326	4,829,190	\$ 31,863
6124	KPBS	3,878,727	3,740,193	\$ 24,678
50044	KPBT-TV	405,749	405,749	\$ 2,677
77452	KPCB-DT	30,087	30,010	\$ 198
35460	KPDX	3,335,153	3,195,785	\$ 21,086
12524	KPEJ-TV	439,758	439,752	\$ 2,901
41223	KPHO-TV	4,847,036	4,823,456	\$ 31,825
61551	KPIC	162,187	108,923	\$ 719
86205	KPIF	294,133	287,132	\$ 1,894
25452	KPIX-TV	8,939,616	8,011,243	\$ 52,858
58912	KPJK	8,580,033	7,562,337	\$ 49,896
166510	KPJR-TV	3,994,308	3,966,833	\$ 26,173
13994	KPLC	1,433,578	1,431,830	\$ 9,447
41964	KPLO-TV	55,567	52,690	\$ 348
35417	KPLR-TV	3,020,349	3,017,559	\$ 19,910
12144	KPMR	1,795,745	1,521,941	\$ 10,042

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
47973	KPNE-TV	89,112	84,360	\$ 557
35486	KPNX	4,833,873	4,829,331	\$ 31,864
77512	KPNZ	2,843,405	2,620,343	\$ 17,289
73998	KPOB-TV	131,017	130,539	\$ 861
26655	KPPX-TV	4,839,734	4,825,175	\$ 31,837
53117	KPRC-TV	7,306,242	7,305,940	\$ 48,205
48660	KPRY-TV	42,882	42,790	\$ 282
61071	KPSD-TV	19,034	17,986	\$ 119
53544	KPTB-DT	351,156	349,137	\$ 2,304
81445	KPTF-DT	83,380	83,378	\$ 550
77451	KPTH	709,738	706,066	\$ 4,659
51491	KPTM	1,544,022	1,542,684	\$ 10,179
33345	KPTS	849,715	845,613	\$ 5,579
50633	KPTV	3,367,478	3,193,457	\$ 21,070
82575	KPTW	93,904	86,230	\$ 569
1270	KPVI-DT	301,761	295,401	\$ 1,949
58835	KPXB-TV	7,268,859	7,268,534	\$ 47,958
68695	KPXC-TV	3,953,241	3,922,814	\$ 25,883
68834	KPXD-TV	7,851,329	7,849,492	\$ 51,791
33337	KPXE-TV	2,621,434	2,620,523	\$ 17,290
5801	KPXG-TV	3,396,167	3,240,309	\$ 21,380
81507	KPXJ	1,114,713	1,111,470	\$ 7,333
61173	KPXL-TV	2,675,400	2,663,341	\$ 17,573
35907	KPXM-TV	3,872,706	3,871,246	\$ 25,542
58978	KPXN-TV	18,009,859	16,478,550	\$ 108,725
77483	KPXO-TV	1,016,659	977,430	\$ 6,449
21156	KPXR-TV	870,810	864,123	\$ 5,701
69619	KPYX	8,951,798	8,033,747	\$ 53,007
10242	KQCA	11,066,274	6,905,589	\$ 45,563
41430	KQCD-TV	46,118	43,974	\$ 290
18287	KQCK	3,914,615	3,869,797	\$ 25,533
78322	KQCW-DT	1,198,492	1,192,260	\$ 7,867
35525	KQDS-TV	309,526	305,800	\$ 2,018
35500	KQED	8,924,403	7,934,659	\$ 52,353
35663	KQEH	8,924,403	7,934,659	\$ 52,353
8214	KQET	3,221,916	2,234,120	\$ 14,741
5471	KQIN	585,179	585,151	\$ 3,861
17686	KQME	203,177	198,383	\$ 1,309
61063	KQSD-TV	32,060	31,225	\$ 206

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
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8378	KQSL	209,114	145,828	\$ 962
20427	KQTV	1,587,910	1,493,576	\$ 9,855
78921	KQUP	801,534	624,922	\$ 4,123
306	KRBC-TV	237,068	236,992	\$ 1,564
166319	KRBK	1,018,307	1,001,775	\$ 6,610
22161	KRCA	18,303,336	17,670,502	\$ 116,590
57945	KRCB	9,553,735	9,246,484	\$ 61,008
41110	KRCG	758,918	744,644	\$ 4,913
8291	KRCR-TV	439,734	419,678	\$ 2,769
10192	KRCW-TV	3,330,638	3,194,693	\$ 21,079
49134	KRDK-TV	396,418	396,379	\$ 2,615
52579	KRDO-TV	3,041,472	2,649,733	\$ 17,483
70578	KREG-TV	159,270	97,419	\$ 643
34868	KREM	934,011	862,068	\$ 5,688
51493	KREN-TV	890,359	755,865	\$ 4,987
70596	KREX-TV	154,968	154,745	\$ 1,021
70579	KREY-TV	77,765	69,062	\$ 456
48589	KREZ-TV	148,142	101,846	\$ 672
43328	KRGV-TV	1,359,834	1,359,671	\$ 8,971
82698	KRII	130,753	129,582	\$ 855
29114	KRIN	989,283	975,977	\$ 6,439
25559	KRIS-TV	576,145	576,104	\$ 3,801
22204	KRIV	7,295,333	7,294,571	\$ 48,130
14040	KRMA-TV	4,385,284	4,186,932	\$ 27,625
14042	KRMJ	184,799	169,573	\$ 1,119
20476	KRMT	3,457,214	3,353,993	\$ 22,130
84224	KRMU	86,743	70,549	\$ 465
20373	KRMZ	37,319	34,727	\$ 229
47971	KRNE-TV	45,930	38,258	\$ 252
60307	KRNV-DT	1,043,407	879,554	\$ 5,803
65526	KRON-TV	9,335,037	8,729,878	\$ 57,600
53539	KRPV-DT	65,504	65,504	\$ 432
48575	KRQE	1,174,664	1,143,133	\$ 7,542
57431	KRSU-TV	1,078,345	1,076,370	\$ 7,102
82613	KRTN-TV	86,907	67,161	\$ 443
35567	KRTV	95,862	94,385	\$ 623
84157	KRWB-TV	118,050	117,368	\$ 774
35585	KRWF	82,308	82,308	\$ 543
55516	KRWG-TV	929,122	719,343	\$ 4,746

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
48360	KRXI-TV	802,294	612,918	\$ 4,044
307	KSAN-TV	142,667	142,664	\$ 941
11911	KSAS-TV	773,161	773,144	\$ 5,101
53118	KSAT-TV	3,075,254	3,027,321	\$ 19,974
35584	KSAX	380,811	380,811	\$ 2,513
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,854,767	4,831,287	\$ 31,877
38214	KSBI	1,751,439	1,749,811	\$ 11,545
19653	KSBW	5,564,606	4,838,506	\$ 31,924
19654	KSBY	564,561	526,110	\$ 3,471
82910	KSCC	534,707	534,707	\$ 3,528
10202	KSCE	1,093,223	1,089,485	\$ 7,188
35608	KSCI	18,212,242	17,141,918	\$ 113,102
72348	KSCW-DT	927,681	922,979	\$ 6,090
46981	KSDK	3,013,779	3,007,368	\$ 19,843
35594	KSEE	1,888,344	1,874,494	\$ 12,368
29121	KSFL-TV	330,215	330,182	\$ 2,179
48658	KSFY-TV	731,978	677,603	\$ 4,471
17680	KSGW-TV	63,725	62,410	\$ 412
59444	KSHB-TV	2,616,078	2,614,543	\$ 17,251
73706	KSHV-TV	927,614	927,074	\$ 6,117
29096	KSIN-TV	349,020	347,636	\$ 2,294
34846	KSIX-TV	79,019	79,019	\$ 521
35606	KSKN	841,494	741,761	\$ 4,894
70482	KSLA	998,682	998,217	\$ 6,586
6359	KSL-TV	2,839,353	2,616,980	\$ 17,267
71558	KSMN	357,081	357,075	\$ 2,356
33336	KSMO-TV	2,585,699	2,584,094	\$ 17,050
28510	KSMQ-TV	540,217	524,751	\$ 3,462
35611	KSMS-TV	1,684,095	922,727	\$ 6,088
21161	KSNB-TV	748,097	747,971	\$ 4,935
72359	KSNC	166,315	165,997	\$ 1,095
67766	KSNF	640,722	637,167	\$ 4,204
72361	KSNG	143,267	143,050	\$ 944
72362	KSNK	46,872	43,725	\$ 288
67335	KSNT	657,321	629,824	\$ 4,156
10179	KSNV	2,283,885	2,225,135	\$ 14,681
72358	KSNW	810,301	809,927	\$ 5,344
61956	KSPS-TV	935,711	883,159	\$ 5,827
52953	KSPX-TV	7,814,495	5,846,886	\$ 38,578

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
166546	KSQA	391,323	383,112	\$ 2,528
53313	KSRE	83,984	83,984	\$ 554
35843	KSTC-TV	4,228,163	4,218,565	\$ 27,834
63182	KSTF	49,439	49,305	\$ 325
28010	KSTP-TV	4,230,921	4,222,032	\$ 27,857
60534	KSTR-DT	7,934,904	7,932,227	\$ 52,337
64987	KSTS	9,125,502	7,902,723	\$ 52,142
22215	KSTU	2,834,133	2,604,938	\$ 17,187
23428	KSTW	4,945,092	4,849,973	\$ 32,000
5243	KSVI	192,678	191,712	\$ 1,265
58827	KSWB-TV	3,976,536	3,773,857	\$ 24,900
60683	KSWK	78,448	78,334	\$ 517
35645	KSWO-TV	461,432	437,725	\$ 2,888
61350	KSYS	551,328	475,899	\$ 3,140
59988	KTAB-TV	281,813	281,579	\$ 1,858
999	KTAJ-TV	2,529,426	2,528,757	\$ 16,685
35648	KTAL-TV	1,072,280	1,070,439	\$ 7,063
12930	KTAS	501,069	491,644	\$ 3,244
81458	KTAZ	4,835,851	4,811,877	\$ 31,749
35649	KTBC	4,138,493	3,857,454	\$ 25,451
67884	KTBN-TV	18,729,484	17,423,297	\$ 114,959
67999	KTBO-TV	1,758,274	1,756,813	\$ 11,591
35652	KTBS-TV	1,138,628	1,135,638	\$ 7,493
28324	KTBU	7,242,592	7,242,368	\$ 47,785
67950	KTBW-TV	4,873,117	4,763,879	\$ 31,432
35655	KTBY	360,565	358,722	\$ 2,367
68594	KTCA-TV	4,022,616	4,008,908	\$ 26,451
68597	KTCL-TV	3,912,137	3,908,528	\$ 25,788
35187	KTCW	106,581	93,009	\$ 614
36916	KTDO	1,093,374	1,089,602	\$ 7,189
2769	KTEJ	417,496	415,013	\$ 2,738
83707	KTEL-TV	61,338	61,328	\$ 405
35666	KTEN	629,981	627,687	\$ 4,141
24514	KTFD-TV	3,767,471	3,727,523	\$ 24,594
35512	KTFF-DT	2,403,821	2,383,063	\$ 15,723
20871	KTFK-DT	7,705,367	5,721,312	\$ 37,749
68753	KTFN	1,095,022	1,091,962	\$ 7,205
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,188,205	1,154,792	\$ 7,619
29232	KTGM	153,836	153,653	\$ 1,014

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
2787	KTHV	1,302,388	1,276,430	\$ 8,422
29100	KTIN	275,295	273,715	\$ 1,806
66170	KTIV	806,217	800,304	\$ 5,280
49397	KTKA-TV	805,221	786,518	\$ 5,189
35670	KTLA	18,962,616	17,555,224	\$ 115,829
62354	KTLM	1,148,738	1,148,738	\$ 7,579
49153	KTLN-TV	5,867,943	5,221,797	\$ 34,453
64984	KTMD	7,304,022	7,303,795	\$ 48,190
14675	KTMF	203,121	182,458	\$ 1,204
10177	KTMW	2,690,440	2,543,730	\$ 16,784
21533	KTNC-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	\$ 52,867
47996	KTNE-TV	95,310	90,746	\$ 599
60519	KTNL-TV	8,275	8,274	\$ 55
74100	KTNV-TV	2,422,112	2,249,532	\$ 14,842
71023	KTNW	512,412	493,366	\$ 3,255
8651	KTOO-TV	32,198	32,017	\$ 211
7078	KTPX-TV	1,138,473	1,136,085	\$ 7,496
68541	KTRE	438,137	420,563	\$ 2,775
35675	KTRK-TV	7,318,272	7,316,846	\$ 48,277
28230	KTRV-TV	869,223	861,267	\$ 5,683
69170	KTSC	3,598,645	3,397,164	\$ 22,414
61066	KTSD-TV	84,807	83,980	\$ 554
37511	KTSF	8,697,794	7,750,134	\$ 51,135
67760	KTSM-TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	\$ 7,197
35678	KTTC	836,828	748,435	\$ 4,938
28501	KTTM	77,930	75,368	\$ 497
11908	KTTU	1,393,795	1,109,962	\$ 7,324
22208	KTTV	18,130,338	17,373,502	\$ 114,630
28521	KTTW	381,013	377,833	\$ 2,493
65355	KTTZ-TV	402,714	402,692	\$ 2,657
35685	KTUL	1,573,310	1,543,051	\$ 10,181
10173	KTUU-TV	397,237	395,237	\$ 2,608
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,841,616	1,840,457	\$ 12,143
49632	KTVA	353,795	353,563	\$ 2,333
34858	KTVB	869,177	862,056	\$ 5,688
31437	KTVC	140,329	104,355	\$ 689
68581	KTVD	4,468,718	4,179,057	\$ 27,573
35692	KTVE	607,145	606,961	\$ 4,005
49621	KTVF	96,106	95,973	\$ 633

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
5290	KTVH-DT	244,448	199,923	\$ 1,319
35693	KTVI	3,025,572	3,022,219	\$ 19,941
40993	KTVK	4,837,443	4,825,882	\$ 31,841
22570	KTVL	446,924	395,259	\$ 2,608
18066	KTVM-TV	303,243	250,287	\$ 1,651
59139	KTVN	1,043,407	885,756	\$ 5,844
21251	KTVO	220,732	220,235	\$ 1,453
35694	KTVQ	197,125	190,529	\$ 1,257
50592	KTVR	153,040	56,934	\$ 376
23422	KTVT	8,233,312	8,230,812	\$ 54,307
35703	KTVU	9,036,813	8,056,602	\$ 53,157
35705	KTVW-DT	4,827,096	4,809,796	\$ 31,735
68889	KTVX	2,838,210	2,602,217	\$ 17,169
55907	KTVZ	249,013	246,030	\$ 1,623
18286	KTWO-TV	84,574	84,044	\$ 555
70938	KTWU	1,834,018	1,697,183	\$ 11,198
51517	KTXA	8,210,642	8,208,172	\$ 54,158
42359	KTXD-TV	8,012,541	8,010,333	\$ 52,852
51569	KTXH	7,301,821	7,301,673	\$ 48,176
10205	KTXL	9,145,873	6,451,158	\$ 42,565
308	KTXS-TV	255,216	254,480	\$ 1,679
69315	KUAC-TV	96,544	96,043	\$ 634
51233	KUAM-TV	153,836	153,836	\$ 1,015
2722	KUAS-TV	1,060,599	1,041,636	\$ 6,873
2731	KUAT-TV	1,596,429	1,361,399	\$ 8,983
60520	KUBD	15,387	13,666	\$ 90
70492	KUBE-TV	7,297,882	7,297,596	\$ 48,150
1136	KUCW	2,837,693	2,601,359	\$ 17,164
69396	KUED	2,837,687	2,603,895	\$ 17,180
69582	KUEN	2,806,982	2,580,258	\$ 17,025
82576	KUES	32,094	26,754	\$ 177
82585	KUEW	174,491	162,588	\$ 1,073
66611	KUFM-TV	203,395	180,333	\$ 1,190
169028	KUGF-TV	89,762	89,455	\$ 590
68717	KUHM-TV	166,592	156,454	\$ 1,032
69269	KUHT	7,288,782	7,288,082	\$ 48,087
62382	KUID-TV	482,761	308,950	\$ 2,038
169027	KUKL-TV	140,626	131,415	\$ 867
35724	KULR-TV	194,552	186,663	\$ 1,232

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
41429	KUMV-TV	70,878	70,314	\$ 464
81447	KUNP	133,781	45,006	\$ 297
4624	KUNS-TV	4,682,176	4,668,774	\$ 30,805
86532	KUOK	28,807	28,738	\$ 190
66589	KUON-TV	1,516,440	1,502,853	\$ 9,916
86263	KUPB	386,448	386,448	\$ 2,550
65535	KUPK	147,290	146,174	\$ 964
27431	KUPT	101,334	101,329	\$ 669
89714	KUPU	1,019,651	1,010,979	\$ 6,670
57884	KUPX-TV	2,824,302	2,598,543	\$ 17,145
23074	KUSA	4,470,580	4,195,376	\$ 27,681
61072	KUSD-TV	519,419	519,181	\$ 3,426
10238	KUSI-TV	3,853,072	3,707,454	\$ 24,462
43567	KUSM-TV	155,558	140,071	\$ 924
69694	KUTF	1,357,824	1,164,486	\$ 7,683
81451	KUTH-DT	2,636,456	2,416,549	\$ 15,944
68886	KUTP	4,842,720	4,823,413	\$ 31,825
35823	KUTV	2,837,398	2,601,168	\$ 17,163
63927	KUVE-DT	1,370,137	1,024,072	\$ 6,757
7700	KUVI-DT	1,287,700	1,076,164	\$ 7,101
35841	KUVN-DT	7,987,884	7,986,084	\$ 52,692
58609	KUVS-DT	4,496,875	4,458,448	\$ 29,417
49766	KVAL-TV	1,114,792	948,593	\$ 6,259
32621	KVAW	77,028	77,028	\$ 508
58795	KVCR-DT	19,073,599	18,308,953	\$ 120,802
35846	KVCT	291,432	290,038	\$ 1,914
10195	KVCW	2,283,670	2,224,688	\$ 14,678
64969	KVDA	3,114,838	3,092,933	\$ 20,407
19783	KVEA	18,300,497	17,059,098	\$ 112,556
12523	KVEO-TV	1,357,022	1,356,984	\$ 8,953
2495	KVEW	537,519	524,246	\$ 3,459
35852	KVHP	773,592	773,545	\$ 5,104
49832	KVIA-TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	\$ 7,197
35855	KVIE	11,759,390	8,232,137	\$ 54,316
40450	KVIH-TV	139,435	119,247	\$ 787
40446	KVII-TV	392,629	391,979	\$ 2,586
61961	KVLY-TV	409,018	408,931	\$ 2,698
16729	KVMD	15,940,782	15,143,297	\$ 99,915
83825	KVME-TV	26,212	22,277	\$ 147

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25735	KVOA	1,386,793	1,069,725	\$ 7,058
35862	KVOS-TV	2,566,816	2,493,670	\$ 16,453
69733	KVPT	1,856,508	1,833,293	\$ 12,096
55372	KVRR	403,075	403,075	\$ 2,659
166331	KVSN-DT	3,136,196	2,698,298	\$ 17,803
608	KVTH-DT	319,985	318,374	\$ 2,101
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,459,963	1,459,552	\$ 9,630
607	KVTN-DT	970,045	963,130	\$ 6,355
35867	KVUE	3,458,312	3,395,187	\$ 22,401
78910	KVUI	286,007	279,513	\$ 1,844
35870	KVVU-TV	2,369,125	2,246,682	\$ 14,824
36170	KVYE	404,453	401,890	\$ 2,652
35095	KWBA-TV	1,194,062	1,136,172	\$ 7,496
78314	KWBM	694,164	676,716	\$ 4,465
27425	KWBN	1,016,508	893,029	\$ 5,892
76268	KWBQ	1,186,772	1,147,638	\$ 7,572
66413	KWCH-DT	897,522	896,232	\$ 5,913
71549	KWCM-TV	253,609	245,441	\$ 1,619
35419	KWDK	4,867,196	4,778,196	\$ 31,527
42007	KWES-TV	506,963	506,675	\$ 3,343
50194	KWET	125,090	109,790	\$ 724
35881	KWEX-DT	2,871,330	2,864,298	\$ 18,899
35883	KWGN-TV	4,368,605	4,155,087	\$ 27,415
37099	KWHB	1,056,520	1,056,118	\$ 6,968
36846	KWHE	1,015,533	885,013	\$ 5,839
26231	KWHY-TV	18,512,098	18,476,669	\$ 121,909
35096	KWKB	1,167,302	1,156,465	\$ 7,630
162115	KWKS	38,196	37,876	\$ 250
12522	KWKT-TV	1,631,788	1,626,721	\$ 10,733
21162	KWNB-TV	87,130	85,538	\$ 564
67347	KWOG	615,169	608,476	\$ 4,015
56852	KWPX-TV	4,894,047	4,809,358	\$ 31,732
6885	KWQC-TV	1,082,087	1,072,789	\$ 7,078
53318	KWSE	85,141	83,532	\$ 551
71024	KWSU-TV	824,342	528,984	\$ 3,490
25382	KWTV-DT	1,801,405	1,800,115	\$ 11,877
35903	KWTX-TV	2,532,542	2,418,595	\$ 15,958
593	KWWL	1,127,596	1,116,266	\$ 7,365
84410	KWWT	358,813	358,813	\$ 2,367

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
14674	KWYB	91,657	72,951	\$ 481
10032	KWYP-DT	163,309	143,265	\$ 945
35920	KXAN-TV	3,476,567	3,408,238	\$ 22,488
49330	KXAS-TV	8,080,362	8,077,819	\$ 53,297
24287	KXGN-TV	14,265	13,906	\$ 92
35954	KXII	2,904,223	2,845,456	\$ 18,774
55083	KXLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	\$ 115,231
35959	KXLF-TV	301,370	256,892	\$ 1,695
53847	KXLN-DT	7,293,696	7,293,476	\$ 48,122
35906	KXLT-TV	369,632	369,086	\$ 2,435
61978	KXLY-TV	884,722	852,475	\$ 5,625
55684	KXMA-TV	42,033	41,964	\$ 277
55686	KXMB-TV	164,736	160,794	\$ 1,061
55685	KXMC-TV	108,096	100,774	\$ 665
55683	KXMD-TV	66,215	66,107	\$ 436
47995	KXNE-TV	314,798	313,705	\$ 2,070
81593	KXNW	707,066	702,866	\$ 4,638
35991	KXRM-TV	2,129,262	1,769,815	\$ 11,677
1255	KXTF	157,622	157,168	\$ 1,037
25048	KXTV	11,761,085	8,212,854	\$ 54,188
35994	KXTX-TV	8,029,815	8,026,902	\$ 52,961
62293	KXVA	195,284	195,242	\$ 1,288
23277	KXVO	1,535,792	1,534,836	\$ 10,127
9781	KXXV	2,192,443	2,159,450	\$ 14,248
31870	KYAZ	7,248,533	7,248,341	\$ 47,825
29086	KYIN	596,722	594,616	\$ 3,923
60384	KYLE-TV	367,648	367,562	\$ 2,425
33639	KYMA-DT	403,372	400,541	\$ 2,643
47974	KYNE-TV	1,089,692	1,089,546	\$ 7,189
53820	KYOU-TV	679,167	668,722	\$ 4,412
36003	KYTV	1,129,940	1,117,420	\$ 7,373
55644	KYTX	956,234	955,262	\$ 6,303
13815	KYUR	397,084	395,055	\$ 2,607
5237	KYUS-TV	12,525	12,495	\$ 82
33752	KYVE	317,640	273,973	\$ 1,808
55762	KYVV-TV	66,372	65,857	\$ 435
25453	KYW-TV	11,769,848	11,559,783	\$ 76,271
69531	KZJL	7,244,427	7,244,235	\$ 47,797
69571	KZJO	4,814,396	4,758,120	\$ 31,394

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61062	KZSD-TV	40,148	34,607	\$ 228
33079	KZTV	578,385	575,560	\$ 3,798
57292	WAAY-TV	1,644,869	1,570,146	\$ 10,360
1328	WABC-TV	22,259,872	21,880,695	\$ 144,369
4190	WABE-TV	6,138,218	6,116,631	\$ 40,358
43203	WABG-TV	352,521	352,047	\$ 2,323
17005	WABI-TV	532,053	512,796	\$ 3,383
16820	WABM	1,857,082	1,825,082	\$ 12,042
23917	WABW-TV	1,106,011	1,104,788	\$ 7,289
19199	WACH	1,448,991	1,442,358	\$ 9,517
189358	WACP	9,884,531	9,777,819	\$ 64,514
23930	WACS-TV	785,954	782,957	\$ 5,166
60018	WACX	5,173,569	5,164,028	\$ 34,072
361	WACY-TV	992,148	991,650	\$ 6,543
455	WADL	4,727,529	4,719,528	\$ 31,139
589	WAFB	1,928,550	1,927,924	\$ 12,720
591	WAFF	1,642,889	1,574,162	\$ 10,386
70689	WAGA-TV	6,879,310	6,793,067	\$ 44,821
48305	WAGM-TV	60,320	59,087	\$ 390
37809	WAGV	1,555,609	1,240,816	\$ 8,187
706	WAIQ	624,285	622,198	\$ 4,105
701	WAKA	796,039	790,015	\$ 5,213
4143	WALA-TV	1,431,666	1,428,457	\$ 9,425
70713	WALB	794,686	793,085	\$ 5,233
60536	WAMI-DT	6,013,991	6,013,991	\$ 39,680
70852	WAND	1,345,860	1,344,596	\$ 8,872
39270	WANE-TV	1,182,627	1,182,599	\$ 7,803
72120	WANF	6,907,445	6,833,668	\$ 45,089
64546	WAOW	642,013	633,108	\$ 4,177
52073	WAPA-TV	3,310,492	2,963,089	\$ 19,550
49712	WAPT	784,962	783,938	\$ 5,172
67792	WAQP	2,125,841	2,121,638	\$ 13,999
13206	WATC-DT	6,582,231	6,553,248	\$ 43,238
71082	WATE-TV	1,971,491	1,724,804	\$ 11,380
22819	WATL	6,759,193	6,686,998	\$ 44,121
20287	WATM-TV	868,640	735,080	\$ 4,850
11907	WATN-TV	1,792,866	1,789,289	\$ 11,806
13989	WAVE	1,998,359	1,989,161	\$ 13,124
71127	WAVY-TV	2,171,033	2,171,033	\$ 14,324

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
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54938	WAWD	661,368	661,287	\$ 4,363
65247	WAWV-TV	684,558	679,421	\$ 4,483
12793	WAXN-TV	3,101,362	3,092,322	\$ 20,403
65696	WBAL-TV	10,637,240	10,226,692	\$ 67,476
74417	WBAY-TV	1,275,960	1,275,160	\$ 8,414
71085	WBBH-TV	2,368,347	2,368,347	\$ 15,626
65204	WBBJ-TV	654,842	651,262	\$ 4,297
9617	WBBM-TV	10,069,057	10,062,626	\$ 66,393
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,293,109	1,281,368	\$ 8,454
70138	WBDF	3,996,184	3,976,552	\$ 26,237
51349	WBEC-TV	5,979,674	5,979,674	\$ 39,454
10758	WBFF	9,293,641	9,148,848	\$ 60,364
12497	WBFS-TV	5,895,133	5,895,133	\$ 38,896
6568	WBGU-TV	1,325,871	1,325,871	\$ 8,748
81594	WBIF	315,981	315,981	\$ 2,085
84802	WBIH	734,949	717,111	\$ 4,731
717	WBIQ	1,649,738	1,621,834	\$ 10,701
46984	WBIR-TV	2,083,590	1,795,576	\$ 11,847
67048	WBKB-TV	131,202	123,916	\$ 818
34167	WBKI	2,220,753	2,204,001	\$ 14,542
4692	WBKO	1,079,438	953,403	\$ 6,291
76001	WBKP	54,703	54,532	\$ 360
68427	WBMM	595,569	595,314	\$ 3,928
73692	WBNA	1,803,465	1,770,024	\$ 11,679
23337	WBNG-TV	1,400,072	1,023,266	\$ 6,752
71217	WBNS-TV	3,083,491	3,021,775	\$ 19,938
72958	WBNX-TV	3,642,087	3,632,499	\$ 23,967
71218	WBOC-TV	880,031	880,031	\$ 5,806
71220	WBOY-TV	689,705	605,977	\$ 3,998
60850	WBPH-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$ 66,740
7692	WPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	\$ 48,054
5981	WBRA-TV	1,705,750	1,657,188	\$ 10,934
71221	WBRC	1,976,420	1,942,307	\$ 12,815
71225	WBRE-TV	2,912,468	2,263,626	\$ 14,935
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,299,439	2,298,465	\$ 15,165
82627	WBSF	1,816,355	1,811,602	\$ 11,953
30826	WBTW	4,973,067	4,828,412	\$ 31,858
66407	WBTW	2,060,897	2,044,444	\$ 13,489
16363	WBUI	964,071	964,061	\$ 6,361

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
59281	WBUP	124,208	111,143	\$ 733
60830	WBUY-TV	1,568,306	1,566,684	\$ 10,337
72971	WBXX-TV	2,270,940	2,098,066	\$ 13,843
25456	WBZ-TV	8,524,410	8,283,402	\$ 54,654
63153	WCAU	11,821,594	11,646,436	\$ 76,843
363	WCAV	1,122,505	960,525	\$ 6,338
46728	WCAX-TV	793,321	675,201	\$ 4,455
39659	WCBB	985,125	952,373	\$ 6,284
10587	WCBD-TV	1,336,923	1,336,923	\$ 8,821
12477	WCBI-TV	675,135	673,011	\$ 4,441
9610	WCBS-TV	23,434,126	22,837,346	\$ 150,681
49157	WCCB	4,088,954	4,017,224	\$ 26,506
9629	WCCO-TV	4,237,121	4,228,346	\$ 27,899
14050	WCCT-TV	5,898,482	5,384,454	\$ 35,527
69544	WCCU	673,293	673,293	\$ 4,442
3001	WCCV-TV	3,000,204	2,188,016	\$ 14,437
23937	WCES-TV	1,138,637	1,137,146	\$ 7,503
65666	WCET	3,245,827	3,234,134	\$ 21,339
46755	WCFE-TV	468,278	427,164	\$ 2,818
71280	WCHS-TV	1,276,867	1,199,053	\$ 7,911
42124	WCIA	809,784	809,348	\$ 5,340
711	WCIQ	3,433,774	3,244,161	\$ 21,405
71428	WCIU-TV	10,205,649	10,199,522	\$ 67,296
9015	WCIV	1,341,404	1,341,404	\$ 8,851
42116	WCIX	531,709	527,935	\$ 3,483
16993	WCJB-TV	1,080,055	1,080,055	\$ 7,126
11125	WCLF	4,707,313	4,706,427	\$ 31,053
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	\$ 16,746
50781	WCMH-TV	2,988,929	2,947,009	\$ 19,444
9917	WCML	229,956	221,000	\$ 1,458
9908	WCMU-TV	717,859	708,880	\$ 4,677
9922	WCMV	435,637	421,372	\$ 2,780
9913	WCMW	107,851	105,871	\$ 699
32326	WCNC-TV	4,347,601	4,262,460	\$ 28,124
53734	WCNY-TV	1,328,626	1,263,336	\$ 8,335
73642	WCOV-TV	916,080	911,398	\$ 6,013
40618	WCPB	612,947	612,947	\$ 4,044
59438	WCPO-TV	3,461,834	3,448,166	\$ 22,751
10981	WCPX-TV	9,906,756	9,905,251	\$ 65,355

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
71297	WCSC-TV	1,188,482	1,188,482	\$ 7,842
39664	WCSH	1,844,256	1,625,773	\$ 10,727
69479	WCTE	645,441	572,887	\$ 3,780
18334	WCTI-TV	1,741,252	1,734,851	\$ 11,447
31590	WCTV	1,083,799	1,083,709	\$ 7,150
33081	WCTX	7,999,974	7,453,383	\$ 49,177
65684	WCVB-TV	8,334,723	8,171,970	\$ 53,919
9987	WCVE-TV	1,894,231	1,892,374	\$ 12,486
83304	WCVI-TV	41,004	40,978	\$ 270
34204	WCVN-TV	2,242,264	2,237,912	\$ 14,766
9989	WCVW	1,662,141	1,660,801	\$ 10,958
73042	WCWF	1,181,564	1,180,880	\$ 7,791
35385	WCWG	3,895,811	3,546,156	\$ 23,398
29712	WCWJ	1,938,352	1,938,263	\$ 12,789
73264	WCWN	1,917,787	1,630,664	\$ 10,759
2455	WCYB-TV	2,296,374	1,447,129	\$ 9,548
11291	WDAF-TV	2,724,533	2,722,049	\$ 17,960
21250	WDAM-TV	507,937	495,331	\$ 3,268
22129	WDAY-TV	389,109	389,023	\$ 2,567
22124	WDAZ-TV	155,202	154,877	\$ 1,022
71325	WDBB	1,874,003	1,841,150	\$ 12,148
71326	WDBD	924,445	923,304	\$ 6,092
71329	WDBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	\$ 9,379
51567	WDCA	8,945,253	8,890,093	\$ 58,657
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,226,421	1,226,397	\$ 8,092
30576	WDCW	9,008,590	8,971,597	\$ 59,195
54385	WDEF-TV	1,818,758	1,592,644	\$ 10,508
32851	WDFX-TV	343,408	343,096	\$ 2,264
43846	WDHN	454,174	453,945	\$ 2,995
71338	WDIO-DT	345,803	332,242	\$ 2,192
714	WDIQ	674,543	625,633	\$ 4,128
53114	WDIV-TV	5,555,564	5,555,436	\$ 36,655
71427	WDJT-TV	3,315,464	3,306,632	\$ 21,817
39561	WDKA	640,692	640,230	\$ 4,224
64017	WDKY-TV	1,280,920	1,245,717	\$ 8,219
67893	WDLI-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	\$ 27,045
72335	WDPB	652,694	652,694	\$ 4,306
83740	WDPM-DT	1,493,282	1,491,552	\$ 9,841
1283	WDPN-TV	12,164,952	12,033,746	\$ 79,399

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
6476	WDPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	\$ 48,054
28476	WDRB	2,166,593	2,149,625	\$ 14,183
12171	WDSC-TV	4,131,441	4,131,441	\$ 27,259
17726	WDSE	335,589	320,243	\$ 2,113
71353	WDSI-TV	1,155,212	1,094,624	\$ 7,222
71357	WDSU	1,746,300	1,746,300	\$ 11,522
7908	WDTI	2,314,404	2,313,996	\$ 15,268
65690	WDTN	3,998,815	3,979,357	\$ 26,256
70592	WDTV	554,217	513,260	\$ 3,386
25045	WDVM-TV	3,360,750	2,931,025	\$ 19,339
4110	WDWL	2,449,731	2,192,227	\$ 14,464
49421	WEAO	3,954,789	3,936,003	\$ 25,970
71363	WEAR-TV	1,662,799	1,662,271	\$ 10,968
7893	WEAU	1,031,280	993,529	\$ 6,555
61003	WEBA-TV	652,051	645,245	\$ 4,257
19561	WECN	2,551,597	2,296,482	\$ 15,152
48666	WECT	1,284,078	1,284,078	\$ 8,472
13602	WEDH	5,419,331	4,792,684	\$ 31,622
13607	WEDN	3,520,804	2,654,657	\$ 17,515
69338	WEDQ	6,372,341	6,354,538	\$ 41,927
21808	WEDU	6,372,341	6,354,538	\$ 41,927
13594	WEDW	21,942,405	21,529,106	\$ 142,049
13595	WEDY	5,419,331	4,792,684	\$ 31,622
24801	WEEK-TV	730,054	729,949	\$ 4,816
6744	WEFS	4,115,849	4,115,849	\$ 27,156
24215	WEHT	854,000	838,936	\$ 5,535
721	WEIQ	1,138,095	1,137,690	\$ 7,506
18301	WEIU-TV	442,120	442,040	\$ 2,917
69271	WEKW-TV	1,306,163	800,635	\$ 5,283
60825	WELF-TV	1,547,836	1,455,263	\$ 9,602
26602	WELU	2,052,918	1,847,568	\$ 12,190
40761	WEMT	1,708,704	1,169,182	\$ 7,714
69237	WENH-TV	4,865,355	4,679,954	\$ 30,878
71508	WENY-TV	636,768	501,692	\$ 3,310
83946	WEPH	604,510	602,977	\$ 3,978
81508	WEPX-TV	945,425	945,425	\$ 6,238
25738	WESH	4,917,201	4,906,261	\$ 32,372
65670	WETA-TV	9,177,186	9,112,861	\$ 60,127
69944	WETK	681,830	571,729	\$ 3,772

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
60653	WETM-TV	844,248	745,266	\$ 4,917
18252	WETP-TV	2,251,212	1,940,383	\$ 12,803
2709	WEUX	396,788	387,527	\$ 2,557
72041	WEVV-TV	751,428	750,047	\$ 4,949
59441	WEWS-TV	4,098,329	4,061,663	\$ 26,799
72052	WEYI-TV	3,802,069	3,734,694	\$ 24,642
72054	WFAA	8,238,058	8,226,984	\$ 54,282
81669	WFBD	919,012	918,335	\$ 6,059
69532	WFDC-DT	9,008,590	8,971,597	\$ 59,195
10132	WFFF-TV	644,230	566,681	\$ 3,739
25040	WFFT-TV	1,133,445	1,133,031	\$ 7,476
11123	WFGC	3,402,762	3,402,762	\$ 22,451
6554	WFGX	1,631,714	1,631,224	\$ 10,763
13991	WFIE	742,941	741,771	\$ 4,894
715	WFIQ	550,070	548,067	\$ 3,616
64592	WFLA-TV	6,656,303	6,639,930	\$ 43,810
22211	WFLD	10,111,733	10,105,397	\$ 66,675
72060	WFLI-TV	1,357,801	1,252,063	\$ 8,261
39736	WFLX	6,299,680	6,299,680	\$ 41,565
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,291,547	3,802,286	\$ 25,087
72064	WFMY-TV	5,399,787	5,364,129	\$ 35,393
39884	WFMZ-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$ 66,740
83943	WFNA	1,511,431	1,509,839	\$ 9,962
47902	WFOR-TV	5,952,062	5,952,062	\$ 39,272
11909	WFOX-TV	1,881,740	1,881,740	\$ 12,416
40626	WFPT	6,479,421	6,072,020	\$ 40,063
21245	WFPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	\$ 19,641
25396	WFQX-TV	537,914	533,910	\$ 3,523
9635	WFRV-TV	1,313,825	1,300,885	\$ 8,583
53115	WFSB	4,799,110	4,417,573	\$ 29,147
6093	WFSG	403,233	403,173	\$ 2,660
21801	WFSU-TV	592,693	592,676	\$ 3,910
11913	WFTC	4,159,690	4,144,073	\$ 27,343
64588	WFTS-TV	6,213,173	6,213,039	\$ 40,994
16788	WFTT-TV	5,291,296	5,291,296	\$ 34,912
72076	WFTV	4,707,940	4,707,940	\$ 31,063
70649	WFTX-TV	2,076,721	2,076,721	\$ 13,702
60553	WFTY-DT	5,838,625	5,724,691	\$ 37,772
25395	WFUP	235,473	234,457	\$ 1,547

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60555	WFUT-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	\$ 141,383
22108	WFWA	1,071,881	1,071,733	\$ 7,071
9054	WFXB	1,448,018	1,447,713	\$ 9,552
3228	WFXG	1,126,109	1,115,208	\$ 7,358
70815	WFXL	792,863	786,514	\$ 5,189
19707	WFXP	556,627	543,130	\$ 3,584
24813	WFXR	1,418,873	1,283,217	\$ 8,467
6463	WFXT	8,044,623	7,951,492	\$ 52,464
22245	WFXU	225,675	225,675	\$ 1,489
43424	WFXV	682,282	587,673	\$ 3,877
25236	WFXW	240,198	240,193	\$ 1,585
41397	WFYI	2,614,535	2,613,865	\$ 17,246
53930	WGAL	6,592,850	5,851,154	\$ 38,606
2708	WGBA-TV	1,219,315	1,218,972	\$ 8,043
24314	WGBC	233,035	232,798	\$ 1,536
72099	WGBH-TV	8,264,395	8,151,180	\$ 53,781
12498	WGBO-DT	9,984,682	9,984,501	\$ 65,878
11113	WGBP-TV	1,964,065	1,956,753	\$ 12,911
72098	WGBX-TV	8,354,289	8,184,570	\$ 54,002
72096	WGBY-TV	4,556,980	3,838,887	\$ 25,329
62388	WGCU	1,789,951	1,789,951	\$ 11,810
54275	WGEM-TV	340,572	335,705	\$ 2,215
27387	WGEN-TV	47,451	47,451	\$ 313
7727	WGFL	958,665	958,665	\$ 6,325
25682	WGGB-TV	3,501,457	3,092,700	\$ 20,406
11027	WGGN-TV	4,010,515	3,987,566	\$ 26,310
9064	WGGs-TV	2,978,169	2,919,596	\$ 19,263
72106	WGHP	4,716,324	4,663,025	\$ 30,767
710	WGIQ	367,358	367,140	\$ 2,422
12520	WGMB-TV	1,815,089	1,814,919	\$ 11,975
25683	WGME-TV	1,562,382	1,391,898	\$ 9,184
24618	WGNM	765,295	764,308	\$ 5,043
72119	WGNO	1,737,340	1,737,340	\$ 11,463
9762	WGNT	2,218,861	2,218,861	\$ 14,640
72115	WGN-TV	10,139,791	10,133,994	\$ 66,864
40619	WGPT	570,828	347,754	\$ 2,294
65074	WGPX-TV	3,063,562	3,053,879	\$ 20,149
64547	WGRZ	1,896,029	1,833,959	\$ 12,100
63329	WGTA	1,174,842	1,134,460	\$ 7,485

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66285	WGTE-TV	2,250,689	2,250,689	\$ 14,850
59279	WGTQ	114,517	109,995	\$ 726
59280	WGTU	369,755	364,263	\$ 2,403
23948	WGTV	6,872,895	6,793,292	\$ 44,822
7623	WGTW-TV	830,912	830,818	\$ 5,482
24783	WGVK	2,565,756	2,563,031	\$ 16,911
24784	WGVU-TV	1,943,807	1,894,218	\$ 12,498
21536	WGWG	1,146,502	1,146,502	\$ 7,565
56642	WGWV	1,742,591	1,714,951	\$ 11,315
58262	WGXA	799,532	798,664	\$ 5,270
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,792	1,333,395	\$ 8,798
32327	WHAS-TV	2,065,124	2,034,746	\$ 13,425
6096	WHA-TV	1,715,866	1,709,075	\$ 11,276
13950	WHBF-TV	1,726,114	1,713,500	\$ 11,306
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,735,050	1,714,081	\$ 11,310
10894	WHBR	1,425,293	1,424,691	\$ 9,400
65128	WHDF	1,720,614	1,666,798	\$ 10,998
72145	WHDH	7,993,816	7,899,325	\$ 52,120
83929	WHDT	6,334,757	6,334,757	\$ 41,797
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,761	1,278,323	\$ 8,434
67971	WHFT-TV	5,976,793	5,976,793	\$ 39,435
41458	WHIO-TV	4,041,602	4,033,560	\$ 26,613
713	WHIQ	1,383,801	1,329,761	\$ 8,774
61216	WHIZ-TV	962,141	885,771	\$ 5,844
18780	WHLA-TV	569,415	530,529	\$ 3,500
48668	WHLT	481,036	479,959	\$ 3,167
24582	WHLV-TV	4,739,820	4,739,820	\$ 31,273
37102	WHMB-TV	3,187,327	3,126,458	\$ 20,628
61004	WHMC	838,228	838,228	\$ 5,531
36117	WHME-TV	1,490,612	1,490,518	\$ 9,834
37106	WHNO	1,592,553	1,592,553	\$ 10,508
72300	WHNS	2,753,561	2,462,848	\$ 16,250
48693	WHNT-TV	1,687,347	1,607,863	\$ 10,609
66221	WHO-DT	1,226,093	1,209,327	\$ 7,979
6866	WHOI	716,035	715,956	\$ 4,724
72313	WHP-TV	4,219,869	3,695,568	\$ 24,383
51980	WHPX-TV	5,666,126	5,176,293	\$ 34,153
73036	WHRM-TV	537,971	535,112	\$ 3,531
25932	WHRO-TV	2,261,464	2,261,381	\$ 14,921

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
68058	WHSB-TV	6,744,093	6,678,392	\$ 44,064
4688	WHSV-TV	894,602	760,620	\$ 5,019
9990	WHTJ	867,445	743,025	\$ 4,902
72326	WHTM-TV	3,349,178	2,923,354	\$ 19,288
11117	WHTN	2,283,942	2,273,175	\$ 14,998
27772	WHUT-TV	8,785,956	8,745,663	\$ 57,704
18793	WHWC-TV	1,205,932	1,152,576	\$ 7,605
72338	WHYY-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	\$ 69,875
5360	WIAT	1,959,076	1,921,566	\$ 12,678
63160	WIBW-TV	1,312,372	1,263,123	\$ 8,334
25684	WICD	1,220,886	1,219,775	\$ 8,048
25686	WICS	1,060,412	1,058,572	\$ 6,984
24970	WICU-TV	704,263	654,470	\$ 4,318
62210	WICZ-TV	1,208,124	932,840	\$ 6,155
18410	WIDP	2,258,204	2,022,801	\$ 13,346
26025	WIFS	1,664,757	1,659,814	\$ 10,951
720	WIIQ	330,593	326,759	\$ 2,156
68939	WILL-TV	1,148,587	1,125,681	\$ 7,427
6863	WILX-TV	3,505,808	3,321,258	\$ 21,914
22093	WINK-TV	2,135,187	2,135,187	\$ 14,088
67787	WINM	1,035,236	1,004,998	\$ 6,631
41314	WINP-TV	2,918,791	2,870,939	\$ 18,942
3646	WIPB	2,098,072	2,097,589	\$ 13,840
48408	WIPL	902,112	849,374	\$ 5,604
53863	WIPM-TV	2,018,636	1,743,992	\$ 740
53859	WIPR-TV	3,164,369	2,988,035	\$ 19,715
10253	WIPX-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	\$ 16,746
39887	WIRS	962,531	803,553	\$ 2,946
71336	WIRT-DT	125,282	123,221	\$ 813
13990	WIS	2,873,204	2,819,721	\$ 18,605
65143	WISC-TV	1,816,917	1,779,975	\$ 11,744
13960	WISE-TV	1,105,600	1,105,444	\$ 7,294
39269	WISH-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	\$ 20,413
65680	WISN-TV	3,041,677	3,036,957	\$ 20,038
73083	WITF-TV	2,532,625	2,299,838	\$ 15,174
73107	WITI	3,149,773	3,140,719	\$ 20,722
594	WITN-TV	1,942,458	1,927,751	\$ 12,719
61005	WITV	1,002,380	1,002,380	\$ 6,614
7780	WIVB-TV	1,911,934	1,834,562	\$ 12,104

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11260	WIVT	831,941	612,317	\$ 4,040
60571	WIWN	3,387,206	3,370,697	\$ 22,240
62207	WIYC	673,128	670,480	\$ 4,424
73120	WJAC-TV	2,152,162	1,855,359	\$ 12,242
10259	WJAL	9,654,785	9,309,845	\$ 61,426
50780	WJAR	7,602,846	7,447,435	\$ 49,138
35576	WJAX-TV	1,909,321	1,909,321	\$ 12,598
27140	WJBF	1,669,785	1,652,861	\$ 10,906
73123	WJBK	5,840,177	5,804,131	\$ 38,296
37174	WJCL	1,031,857	1,031,857	\$ 6,808
73130	WJCT	1,893,148	1,892,490	\$ 12,487
29719	WJEB-TV	1,880,192	1,880,192	\$ 12,406
65749	WJET-TV	711,412	685,375	\$ 4,522
7651	WJFB	2,745,573	2,734,787	\$ 18,044
49699	WJFW-TV	281,148	271,274	\$ 1,790
73136	WJHG-TV	912,881	905,531	\$ 5,975
57826	WJHL-TV	2,035,505	1,463,539	\$ 9,656
68519	WJKT	645,594	645,161	\$ 4,257
1051	WJLA-TV	9,654,785	9,314,754	\$ 61,459
86537	WJLP	22,694,994	22,426,423	\$ 147,970
9630	WJMN-TV	158,494	151,938	\$ 1,002
61008	WJPM-TV	587,058	586,836	\$ 3,872
58340	WJPX	2,861,004	2,653,740	\$ 17,509
21735	WJRT-TV	2,831,612	2,583,368	\$ 17,045
23918	WJSP-TV	4,678,958	4,643,904	\$ 30,640
41210	WJTC	1,517,180	1,516,056	\$ 10,003
48667	WJTV	966,513	958,676	\$ 6,325
73150	WJW	3,969,148	3,895,876	\$ 25,705
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,180,652	1,180,652	\$ 7,790
58342	WJWN-TV	1,830,695	1,568,858	\$ 2,946
53116	WJXT	1,899,110	1,899,110	\$ 12,530
11893	WJXX	1,888,910	1,888,113	\$ 12,458
32334	WJYS	9,820,848	9,820,831	\$ 64,798
25455	WJZ-TV	10,637,240	10,228,751	\$ 67,489
73152	WJZY	4,965,077	4,831,865	\$ 31,881
64983	WKAQ-TV	3,259,225	2,914,322	\$ 1,101
6104	WKAR-TV	1,713,640	1,709,038	\$ 11,276
34171	WKAS	522,877	496,277	\$ 3,274
51570	WKBD-TV	5,180,191	5,179,980	\$ 34,178

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
73153	WKBN-TV	4,870,043	4,522,748	\$ 29,841
13929	WKBS-TV	1,054,914	914,205	\$ 6,032
74424	WKBT-DT	905,659	860,444	\$ 5,677
54176	WKBW-TV	2,261,221	2,175,654	\$ 14,355
53465	WKCF	5,109,221	5,107,692	\$ 33,701
73155	WKEF	3,860,944	3,850,405	\$ 25,405
34177	WKGB-TV	444,266	442,639	\$ 2,921
34196	WKHA	475,212	372,027	\$ 2,455
34207	WKLE	918,947	911,337	\$ 6,013
34212	WKMA-TV	558,464	558,150	\$ 3,683
71293	WKMG-TV	4,643,692	4,643,692	\$ 30,639
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,572,974	1,565,579	\$ 10,330
34202	WKMR	457,241	422,772	\$ 2,789
34174	WKMU	339,477	339,064	\$ 2,237
42061	WKNO	1,649,295	1,647,327	\$ 10,869
83931	WKNX-TV	1,778,483	1,548,751	\$ 10,219
34205	WKOI-TV	591,189	584,484	\$ 3,856
67869	WKOI-TV	3,996,184	3,976,552	\$ 26,237
34211	WKON	1,170,361	1,163,470	\$ 7,677
18267	WKOP-TV	1,641,367	1,465,642	\$ 9,670
64545	WKOW	1,999,166	1,978,160	\$ 13,052
21432	WKPC-TV	1,620,977	1,613,304	\$ 10,645
65758	WKPD	277,245	276,367	\$ 1,823
34200	WKPI-TV	552,999	432,287	\$ 2,852
27504	WKPT-TV	1,107,992	876,999	\$ 5,786
58341	WKPV	981,832	762,182	\$ 2,946
11289	WKRC-TV	3,412,677	3,359,970	\$ 22,169
73187	WKRK-TV	1,661,088	1,660,222	\$ 10,954
73188	WKRN-TV	2,843,550	2,823,383	\$ 18,629
34222	WKSO-TV	675,800	663,810	\$ 4,380
40902	WKTC	1,422,142	1,421,788	\$ 9,381
60654	WKTV	1,566,267	1,340,030	\$ 8,842
73195	WKYC	4,162,460	4,109,739	\$ 27,116
24914	WKYT-TV	1,263,314	1,247,201	\$ 8,229
71861	WKYU-TV	447,402	444,471	\$ 2,933
34181	WKZT-TV	1,092,295	1,075,603	\$ 7,097
18819	WLAE-TV	1,489,518	1,489,518	\$ 9,828
36533	WLAJ	4,230,811	4,195,529	\$ 27,682
2710	WLAX	480,917	455,361	\$ 3,004

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
68542	WLBT	930,984	929,897	\$ 6,135
39644	WLBZ	374,046	364,463	\$ 2,405
69328	WLED-TV	333,929	175,095	\$ 1,155
63046	WLEF-TV	201,828	200,259	\$ 1,321
73203	WLEX-TV	1,037,124	1,032,416	\$ 6,812
37806	WLFB	756,510	656,110	\$ 4,329
37808	WLFG	1,555,609	1,240,816	\$ 8,187
73204	WLFI-TV	2,422,930	2,397,991	\$ 15,822
73205	WLFL	4,154,373	4,151,842	\$ 27,394
19777	WLII-DT	2,472,430	2,284,000	\$ 15,070
37503	WLIO	1,076,204	1,052,712	\$ 6,946
38336	WLIW	21,331,793	21,007,396	\$ 138,607
27696	WLJC-TV	1,433,034	1,317,702	\$ 8,694
71645	WLJT-DT	382,232	381,417	\$ 2,517
53939	WLKY	2,035,700	2,028,397	\$ 13,383
11033	WLLA	2,204,047	2,203,715	\$ 14,540
1222	WLMA	1,681,703	1,678,515	\$ 11,075
17076	WLMB	2,820,328	2,813,733	\$ 18,565
68518	WLMT	1,739,879	1,737,416	\$ 11,463
22591	WLNE-TV	6,880,185	6,815,475	\$ 44,969
74420	WLNS-TV	4,230,811	4,195,529	\$ 27,682
73206	WLNY-TV	7,829,527	7,746,153	\$ 51,109
84253	WLOO	897,764	896,755	\$ 5,917
56537	WLOS	3,337,211	2,748,224	\$ 18,133
37732	WLOV-TV	608,778	606,994	\$ 4,005
13995	WLOX	1,236,798	1,224,809	\$ 8,081
38586	WLPB-TV	1,263,410	1,263,379	\$ 8,336
73189	WLPX-TV	1,012,910	963,892	\$ 6,360
66358	WLRN-TV	6,010,422	6,010,422	\$ 39,657
73226	WLS-TV	10,333,090	10,326,952	\$ 68,137
73230	WLTV-DT	5,988,029	5,988,029	\$ 39,509
37176	WLTX	1,614,789	1,611,719	\$ 10,634
37179	WLTZ	738,023	734,057	\$ 4,843
21259	WLUC-TV	103,185	95,367	\$ 629
4150	WLUK-TV	1,237,211	1,236,394	\$ 8,158
73238	WLVI	7,993,816	7,899,325	\$ 52,120
36989	WLVT-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$ 66,740
3978	WLWC	3,398,164	3,257,998	\$ 21,496
46979	WLWT	3,499,610	3,489,652	\$ 23,025

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54452	WLXI	3,243,843	3,015,382	\$ 19,895
55350	WLYH	3,349,178	2,923,354	\$ 19,288
43192	WMAB-TV	389,089	384,767	\$ 2,539
43170	WMAE-TV	692,999	663,737	\$ 4,379
43197	WMAH-TV	1,302,245	1,301,790	\$ 8,589
43176	WMAO-TV	333,490	333,321	\$ 2,199
47905	WMAQ-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	\$ 66,429
59442	WMAR-TV	10,025,750	9,879,744	\$ 65,187
43184	WMAU-TV	637,434	631,358	\$ 4,166
43193	WMAV-TV	1,018,601	1,018,556	\$ 6,720
43169	WMAW-TV	731,384	716,614	\$ 4,728
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,238,176	1,180,117	\$ 7,786
66398	WMBB	990,632	964,744	\$ 6,365
43952	WMBC-TV	22,446,503	21,778,765	\$ 143,696
42121	WMBD-TV	720,722	720,669	\$ 4,755
83969	WMBF-TV	526,232	526,232	\$ 3,472
60829	WMCF-TV	644,916	641,833	\$ 4,235
9739	WMCN-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	\$ 69,875
19184	WMC-TV	2,057,112	2,053,563	\$ 13,549
189357	WMDE	6,933,795	6,802,466	\$ 44,883
73255	WMDN	259,822	259,616	\$ 1,713
16455	WMDT	790,315	790,315	\$ 5,214
39656	WMEA-TV	965,365	911,355	\$ 6,013
39648	WMEB-TV	411,335	396,677	\$ 2,617
70537	WMEC	199,187	198,698	\$ 1,311
39649	WMED-TV	28,850	27,884	\$ 184
39662	WMEM-TV	66,343	64,625	\$ 426
41893	WMFD-TV	1,637,011	1,379,386	\$ 9,101
41436	WMFP	6,230,964	5,959,061	\$ 39,318
61111	WMGM-TV	830,912	830,818	\$ 5,482
43847	WMGT-TV	614,625	614,040	\$ 4,051
73263	WMHT	1,729,302	1,559,066	\$ 10,287
68545	WMLW-TV	1,863,951	1,863,679	\$ 12,297
53819	WMOR-TV	6,400,456	6,400,333	\$ 42,229
81503	WMOW	122,110	106,904	\$ 705
65944	WMPB	8,059,368	7,940,127	\$ 52,389
43168	WMPN-TV	843,756	841,772	\$ 5,554
65942	WMPT	9,500,117	9,442,413	\$ 62,301
60827	WMPV-TV	1,565,537	1,564,599	\$ 10,323

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10221	WMSN-TV	2,030,916	2,010,636	\$ 13,266
2174	WMTJ	2,764,573	2,492,464	\$ 16,445
6870	WMTV	1,628,641	1,625,206	\$ 10,723
73288	WMTW	2,041,342	1,737,673	\$ 11,465
23935	WMUM-TV	926,604	921,419	\$ 6,080
73292	WMUR-TV	5,652,739	5,453,759	\$ 35,984
42663	WMVS	3,216,887	3,155,770	\$ 20,822
42665	WMVT	3,216,887	3,155,770	\$ 20,822
81946	WMWC-TV	935,338	912,437	\$ 6,020
56548	WMYA-TV	1,808,659	1,723,755	\$ 11,373
74211	WMYD	5,840,155	5,839,880	\$ 38,532
20624	WMYT-TV	4,965,077	4,831,865	\$ 31,881
25544	WMYV	4,406,813	4,379,408	\$ 28,895
73310	WNAB	2,600,886	2,591,235	\$ 17,097
73311	WNAC-TV	7,817,084	7,459,610	\$ 49,219
47535	WNBC	23,283,577	22,722,761	\$ 149,925
83965	WNBW-DT	1,557,530	1,550,637	\$ 10,231
72307	WNCF	665,079	658,994	\$ 4,348
50782	WNCN	4,201,973	4,186,944	\$ 27,625
57838	WNCT-TV	2,034,787	1,975,930	\$ 13,037
41674	WNDU-TV	1,901,588	1,870,311	\$ 12,340
28462	WNDY-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	\$ 20,413
71928	WNED-TV	1,408,141	1,390,745	\$ 9,176
60931	WNEH	1,389,794	1,383,193	\$ 9,126
41221	WNEM-TV	1,437,726	1,434,104	\$ 9,462
49439	WNEO	3,343,598	3,265,373	\$ 21,545
73318	WNEP-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	\$ 19,002
18795	WNET	22,428,695	21,915,470	\$ 144,598
51864	WNEU	7,676,529	7,606,661	\$ 50,189
23942	WNGH-TV	6,461,522	6,281,764	\$ 41,447
67802	WNIN	907,713	891,200	\$ 5,880
41671	WNIT	1,335,767	1,335,767	\$ 8,813
48457	WNJB	22,145,547	21,374,668	\$ 141,030
48477	WNJN	22,145,547	21,374,668	\$ 141,030
48481	WNJS	7,729,626	7,710,589	\$ 50,874
48465	WNJT	7,729,626	7,710,589	\$ 50,874
73333	WNJU	23,283,577	22,722,761	\$ 149,925
73336	WNJX-TV	1,446,990	1,265,826	\$ 905
61217	WNKY	414,184	412,652	\$ 2,723

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71905	WNLO	1,911,934	1,834,562	\$ 12,104
4318	WNMU	178,504	177,692	\$ 1,172
73344	WNNE	801,186	684,501	\$ 4,516
54280	WNOL-TV	1,730,074	1,730,074	\$ 11,415
71676	WNPB-TV	2,094,971	1,923,306	\$ 12,690
62137	WNPI-DT	159,208	154,143	\$ 1,017
41398	WNPT	2,692,492	2,657,273	\$ 17,533
28468	WNPX-TV	2,494,581	2,470,662	\$ 16,301
61009	WNSC-TV	2,860,897	2,853,300	\$ 18,826
61010	WNTV	2,775,252	2,572,161	\$ 16,971
16539	WNTZ-TV	328,336	327,661	\$ 2,162
7933	WNUV	9,944,268	9,735,378	\$ 64,234
9999	WNVC	867,445	743,025	\$ 4,902
10019	WNVT	1,894,231	1,892,374	\$ 12,486
73354	WNWO-TV	2,915,507	2,915,507	\$ 19,237
136751	WNYA	1,932,105	1,656,014	\$ 10,926
30303	WNYB	1,784,805	1,758,025	\$ 11,599
6048	WNYE-TV	20,693,079	20,445,674	\$ 134,901
34329	WNYI	1,609,642	1,329,569	\$ 8,772
67784	WNYO-TV	1,449,480	1,428,169	\$ 9,423
73363	WNYT	1,691,742	1,539,006	\$ 10,154
22206	WNYW	21,377,740	21,043,915	\$ 138,848
69618	WOAI-TV	3,063,753	3,050,610	\$ 20,128
66804	WOAY-TV	536,548	414,046	\$ 2,732
41225	WOFL	4,897,034	4,891,577	\$ 32,275
70651	WOGX	1,262,333	1,262,333	\$ 8,329
8661	WOI-DT	1,278,698	1,277,340	\$ 8,428
39746	WOIO	3,819,462	3,739,439	\$ 24,673
71725	WOLE-DT	1,581,955	1,411,809	\$ 5,385
73375	WOLF-TV	3,025,477	2,531,097	\$ 16,700
60963	WOLO-TV	2,854,959	2,814,886	\$ 18,573
36838	WOOD-TV	2,637,147	2,631,110	\$ 17,360
67602	WOPX-TV	4,677,102	4,676,992	\$ 30,859
64865	WORA-TV	3,172,055	2,933,387	\$ 19,354
73901	WORO-DT	2,847,102	2,661,536	\$ 17,561
60357	WOST	1,055,465	918,659	\$ 6,061
66185	WOSU-TV	3,073,523	3,013,857	\$ 19,885
131	WOTF-TV	4,204,625	4,204,625	\$ 27,742
10212	WOTV	2,493,328	2,492,908	\$ 16,448

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50147	WOUB-TV	739,667	721,384	\$ 4,760
50141	WOUC-TV	1,680,457	1,618,502	\$ 10,679
23342	WOWK-TV	1,098,995	1,028,502	\$ 6,786
65528	WOWT	1,516,978	1,514,052	\$ 9,990
31570	WPAN	1,392,393	1,392,261	\$ 9,186
51988	WPBF	3,601,603	3,601,603	\$ 23,763
21253	WPBN-TV	452,157	440,310	\$ 2,905
62136	WPBS-TV	332,147	296,972	\$ 1,959
13456	WPBT	5,976,331	5,976,331	\$ 39,432
13924	WPCB-TV	2,920,794	2,802,648	\$ 18,492
64033	WPCH-TV	6,826,973	6,747,200	\$ 44,518
4354	WPCT	207,688	207,286	\$ 1,368
17012	WPDE-TV	1,845,347	1,838,747	\$ 12,132
52527	WPEC	6,332,850	6,332,850	\$ 41,784
84088	WPFO	1,390,230	1,272,952	\$ 8,399
54728	WPGA-TV	575,813	575,578	\$ 3,798
60820	WPGD-TV	2,787,190	2,772,517	\$ 18,293
73875	WPGH-TV	3,209,933	3,099,658	\$ 20,452
2942	WPGX	448,453	445,686	\$ 2,941
73879	WPHL-TV	10,944,731	10,756,717	\$ 70,973
73881	WPIX	22,259,872	21,818,842	\$ 143,961
69880	WPKD-TV	3,366,547	3,181,216	\$ 20,990
53113	WPLG	6,165,413	6,165,413	\$ 40,679
11906	WPMI-TV	1,609,741	1,609,491	\$ 10,619
10213	WPMT	2,532,625	2,299,838	\$ 15,174
18798	WPNE-TV	1,210,150	1,209,366	\$ 7,979
73907	WPNT	3,148,917	3,050,465	\$ 20,127
28480	WPPT	11,348,739	10,115,153	\$ 66,740
51984	WPPX-TV	8,429,105	8,212,096	\$ 54,183
47404	WPRI-TV	7,754,340	7,480,561	\$ 49,357
51991	WPSD-TV	852,232	848,332	\$ 5,597
12499	WPSG	11,342,493	11,068,585	\$ 73,031
66219	WPSU-TV	1,016,983	842,529	\$ 5,559
73905	WPTA	1,136,029	1,135,873	\$ 7,494
25067	WPTD	3,535,155	3,522,151	\$ 23,239
25065	WPTO	3,080,289	3,066,947	\$ 20,236
59443	WPTV-TV	6,414,108	6,414,108	\$ 42,320
57476	WPTZ	801,186	684,501	\$ 4,516
8616	WPVI-TV	11,997,071	11,834,791	\$ 78,086

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48772	WPWR-TV	10,111,733	10,105,397	\$ 66,675
51969	WPXA-TV	7,486,662	7,341,812	\$ 48,441
71236	WPXC-TV	1,812,411	1,812,329	\$ 11,958
5800	WPXD-TV	5,357,614	5,357,504	\$ 35,349
37104	WPXE-TV	3,105,562	3,094,581	\$ 20,418
48406	WPXG-TV	2,760,323	2,697,351	\$ 17,797
73312	WPXH-TV	1,558,487	1,543,110	\$ 10,181
73910	WPXI	3,270,399	3,179,997	\$ 20,982
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,383,753	2,319,308	\$ 15,303
52628	WPXK-TV	1,897,932	1,672,850	\$ 11,037
21729	WPXL-TV	1,738,354	1,738,354	\$ 11,470
48608	WPXM-TV	5,673,283	5,673,283	\$ 37,432
73356	WPXN-TV	22,193,311	21,756,322	\$ 143,548
27290	WPXP-TV	6,117,297	6,117,297	\$ 40,362
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,398,164	3,257,998	\$ 21,496
70251	WPXR-TV	1,361,522	1,199,794	\$ 7,916
40861	WPXS	2,313,093	2,228,599	\$ 14,704
53065	WPXT	1,058,317	1,005,248	\$ 6,633
37971	WPXU-TV	764,835	764,835	\$ 5,046
67077	WPXV-TV	1,997,620	1,997,620	\$ 13,180
74091	WPXW-TV	8,918,745	8,866,240	\$ 58,499
21726	WPXX-TV	1,563,942	1,560,675	\$ 10,297
73319	WQAD-TV	1,077,293	1,065,179	\$ 7,028
65130	WQCW	1,234,953	1,165,995	\$ 7,693
71561	WQEC	177,193	175,191	\$ 1,156
41315	WQED	3,491,971	3,385,114	\$ 22,335
3255	WQHA	2,936,821	2,543,288	\$ 16,781
60556	WQHS-DT	3,982,203	3,936,334	\$ 25,972
53716	WQLN	573,688	553,172	\$ 3,650
52075	WQMY	403,099	246,363	\$ 1,626
64550	WQOW	383,460	372,929	\$ 2,461
5468	WQPT-TV	928,221	922,909	\$ 6,089
64690	WQPX-TV	1,624,976	1,207,503	\$ 7,967
52408	WQRF-TV	1,384,090	1,360,850	\$ 8,979
2175	WQTO	2,533,848	1,714,503	\$ 4,010
8688	WRAL-TV	4,258,430	4,255,027	\$ 28,075
10133	WRAY-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	\$ 30,893
64611	WRAZ	4,206,845	4,204,439	\$ 27,741
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,029,422	1,026,759	\$ 6,775

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3359	WRBL	1,573,722	1,534,121	\$ 10,122
57221	WRBU	2,964,043	2,960,986	\$ 19,537
54940	WRBW	4,929,252	4,926,807	\$ 32,507
59137	WRCB	1,674,932	1,436,942	\$ 9,481
47904	WRC-TV	9,040,003	8,996,367	\$ 59,358
54963	WRDC	4,380,924	4,374,069	\$ 28,860
55454	WRDQ	4,765,929	4,765,929	\$ 31,446
73937	WRDW-TV	1,630,465	1,580,144	\$ 10,426
66174	WREG-TV	1,645,112	1,638,826	\$ 10,813
61011	WRET-TV	2,775,252	2,572,161	\$ 16,971
73940	WREX	2,367,561	2,071,361	\$ 13,667
54443	WRFB	2,361,435	2,105,790	\$ 1,101
73942	WRGB	1,773,206	1,559,637	\$ 10,290
411	WRGT-TV	3,563,572	3,528,799	\$ 23,283
74416	WRIC-TV	2,264,724	2,197,233	\$ 14,497
61012	WRJA-TV	1,227,284	1,220,205	\$ 8,051
412	WRLH-TV	2,215,949	2,152,568	\$ 14,203
61013	WRLK-TV	1,268,677	1,267,713	\$ 8,364
43870	WRLM	3,954,789	3,936,003	\$ 25,970
74156	WRNN-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	\$ 137,928
73964	WROC-TV	1,210,157	1,192,546	\$ 7,868
159007	WRPT	108,521	108,009	\$ 713
20590	WRPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	\$ 19,641
62009	WRSP-TV	1,062,091	1,060,251	\$ 6,996
40877	WRTV	3,148,448	3,125,475	\$ 20,622
15320	WRUA	2,624,204	2,339,222	\$ 15,434
71580	WRXY-TV	2,114,529	2,114,529	\$ 13,952
48662	WSAV-TV	1,094,897	1,094,884	\$ 7,224
6867	WSAW-TV	657,843	651,328	\$ 4,297
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,173,019	1,103,266	\$ 7,279
56092	WSBE-TV	8,044,866	7,776,757	\$ 51,311
73982	WSBK-TV	7,834,658	7,766,985	\$ 51,247
72053	WSBS-TV	47,386	47,386	\$ 313
73983	WSBT-TV	1,790,673	1,780,628	\$ 11,749
23960	WSB-TV	6,772,503	6,695,450	\$ 44,177
69446	WSCG	961,649	961,649	\$ 6,345
64971	WSCV	6,029,382	6,029,382	\$ 39,782
70536	WSEC	517,830	517,364	\$ 3,414
49711	WSEE-TV	585,062	562,271	\$ 3,710

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
21258	WSES	1,905,067	1,866,312	\$ 12,314
73988	WSET-TV	1,587,650	1,345,990	\$ 8,881
13993	WSFA	1,206,335	1,168,069	\$ 7,707
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,911,871	1,902,328	\$ 12,552
10203	WSFL-TV	5,890,244	5,890,244	\$ 38,864
72871	WSFX-TV	1,088,964	1,088,964	\$ 7,185
73999	WSIL-TV	650,734	647,093	\$ 4,270
4297	WSIU-TV	994,418	936,746	\$ 6,181
74007	WSJV	1,686,953	1,680,493	\$ 11,088
78908	WSKA	530,610	416,302	\$ 2,747
74034	WSKG-TV	866,172	616,130	\$ 4,065
76324	WSKY-TV	2,003,325	2,002,894	\$ 13,215
776220	WSLN	3,269,796	3,020,118	\$ 19,927
57840	WSLS-TV	1,436,974	1,276,869	\$ 8,425
21737	WSMH	2,350,370	2,335,477	\$ 15,409
41232	WSMV-TV	2,883,773	2,837,323	\$ 18,721
70119	WSNS-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	\$ 66,429
74070	WSOC-TV	4,156,321	4,085,565	\$ 26,957
66391	WSPA-TV	3,717,232	3,549,667	\$ 23,421
64352	WSPX-TV	1,285,581	1,167,040	\$ 7,700
17611	WSRE	1,490,766	1,489,946	\$ 9,831
63867	WSST-TV	312,974	312,260	\$ 2,060
60341	WSTE-DT	3,284,058	3,220,155	\$ 21,247
21252	WSTM-TV	1,437,543	1,367,590	\$ 9,023
11204	WSTR-TV	3,424,743	3,411,973	\$ 22,512
19776	WSUR-DT	3,276,102	3,182,722	\$ 5,385
2370	WSVI	41,004	41,004	\$ 271
63840	WSVN	6,165,386	6,165,386	\$ 40,679
73374	WSWB	1,516,774	1,088,360	\$ 7,181
28155	WSWG	389,103	389,030	\$ 2,567
71680	WSWP-TV	849,038	633,378	\$ 4,179
74094	WSYM-TV	1,607,593	1,607,277	\$ 10,605
73113	WSYR-TV	1,314,500	1,226,575	\$ 8,093
40758	WSYT	1,962,530	1,731,744	\$ 11,426
56549	WSYX	2,871,413	2,825,664	\$ 18,644
65681	WTAE-TV	2,985,875	2,865,692	\$ 18,908
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,158,024	925,907	\$ 6,109
4685	WTAP-TV	489,083	469,004	\$ 3,094
416	WTAT-TV	1,284,148	1,284,148	\$ 8,473

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
67993	WTBY-TV	16,997,114	16,897,718	\$ 111,491
29715	WTCE-TV	2,964,583	2,964,583	\$ 19,560
65667	WTCI	1,276,295	1,159,269	\$ 7,649
67786	WTCT	590,643	586,819	\$ 3,872
28954	WTCV	2,861,004	2,653,740	\$ 17,509
74422	WTEN	1,913,356	1,621,808	\$ 10,701
9881	WTGL	4,516,827	4,516,827	\$ 29,802
27245	WTGS	1,064,292	1,064,066	\$ 7,021
70655	WTHI-TV	966,268	914,388	\$ 6,033
70162	WTHR	3,175,603	3,122,761	\$ 20,604
147	WTIC-TV	5,397,501	4,767,795	\$ 31,458
26681	WTIN-TV	3,277,279	3,162,469	\$ 905
66536	WTIU	1,690,704	1,689,678	\$ 11,148
1002	WTJP-TV	2,037,103	2,002,301	\$ 13,211
4593	WTJR	316,974	316,852	\$ 2,091
70287	WTJX-TV	112,125	104,561	\$ 690
47401	WTKR	2,242,929	2,242,846	\$ 14,798
82735	WTLF	883,350	883,326	\$ 5,828
23486	WTLH	1,082,589	1,082,542	\$ 7,143
67781	WTLJ	1,738,667	1,736,853	\$ 11,460
65046	WTLV	2,041,165	2,022,822	\$ 13,347
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,139,304	3,123,411	\$ 20,608
74109	WTNH	7,999,974	7,453,267	\$ 49,177
19200	WTNZ	1,790,817	1,598,570	\$ 10,547
590	WTOC-TV	1,061,993	1,061,993	\$ 7,007
74112	WTOG	6,239,245	6,236,871	\$ 41,151
4686	WTOK-TV	391,847	386,112	\$ 2,548
13992	WTOL	4,534,147	4,527,590	\$ 29,873
21254	WTOM-TV	120,159	116,524	\$ 769
74122	WTOV-TV	3,866,114	3,605,421	\$ 23,789
82574	WTPC-TV	2,138,494	2,132,635	\$ 14,071
86496	WTPX-TV	258,246	258,154	\$ 1,703
6869	WTRF-TV	2,938,363	2,562,114	\$ 16,905
67798	WTSF	879,853	811,994	\$ 5,358
11290	WTSP	6,538,906	6,515,239	\$ 42,988
4108	WTTA	6,656,303	6,639,930	\$ 43,810
74137	WTTE	2,926,672	2,885,004	\$ 19,035
22207	WTTG	8,945,253	8,890,093	\$ 58,657
56526	WTTK	3,074,975	3,055,143	\$ 20,158

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
74138	WTTO	1,966,252	1,931,949	\$ 12,747
56523	WTTV	2,752,635	2,749,080	\$ 18,138
10802	WTTW	9,929,487	9,929,071	\$ 65,512
74148	WTVA	807,017	794,561	\$ 5,243
22590	WTVC	1,658,814	1,434,931	\$ 9,468
8617	WTVD	4,201,042	4,188,018	\$ 27,633
55305	WTVE	5,368,807	5,365,301	\$ 35,400
36504	WTVF	2,816,921	2,798,755	\$ 18,466
74150	WTVG	4,440,934	4,429,742	\$ 29,227
74151	WTVH	1,375,016	1,313,054	\$ 8,664
10645	WTVI	3,286,073	3,261,428	\$ 21,519
63154	WTVJ	6,009,434	6,009,434	\$ 39,650
52280	WTVK	7,403,075	7,395,979	\$ 48,799
595	WTVM	1,577,223	1,471,502	\$ 9,709
72945	WTVO	1,413,778	1,400,377	\$ 9,240
28311	WTPP	660,258	660,214	\$ 4,356
51597	WTVQ-DT	1,060,102	1,054,409	\$ 6,957
57832	WTVR-TV	1,998,729	1,990,377	\$ 13,133
16817	WTVS	5,607,125	5,606,929	\$ 36,995
68569	WTVT	6,511,462	6,491,829	\$ 42,833
3661	WTVW	839,062	833,035	\$ 5,496
35575	WTVX	3,558,645	3,556,727	\$ 23,467
4152	WTVY	1,032,612	1,029,898	\$ 6,795
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,246,928	2,246,845	\$ 14,825
66908	WTWC-TV	1,078,213	1,078,166	\$ 7,114
20426	WTWO	716,304	710,680	\$ 4,689
81692	WTWV	1,529,924	1,528,555	\$ 10,085
51568	WTFX-TV	11,330,716	11,023,958	\$ 72,736
41065	WFXL-TV	1,071,056	1,070,908	\$ 7,066
8532	WUAB	3,819,462	3,739,439	\$ 24,673
12855	WUCF-TV	4,516,827	4,516,827	\$ 29,802
36395	WUCW	4,213,867	4,205,494	\$ 27,748
69440	WUFT	1,524,792	1,524,792	\$ 10,061
413	WUHF	1,161,377	1,157,795	\$ 7,639
8156	WUJA	2,449,731	2,192,227	\$ 14,464
69080	WUNC-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	\$ 30,893
69292	WUND-TV	1,526,704	1,526,704	\$ 10,073
69114	WUNE-TV	3,449,284	2,886,515	\$ 19,045
69300	WUNF-TV	2,825,704	2,517,064	\$ 16,608

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
69124	WUNG-TV	4,065,099	4,049,218	\$ 26,717
60551	WUNI	7,755,236	7,627,170	\$ 50,324
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,224,449	1,224,449	\$ 8,079
69149	WUNK-TV	2,105,575	2,099,533	\$ 13,853
69360	WUNL-TV	3,243,843	3,015,382	\$ 19,895
69444	WUNM-TV	1,370,547	1,370,547	\$ 9,043
69397	WUNP-TV	1,488,708	1,474,989	\$ 9,732
69416	WUNU	1,212,006	1,210,875	\$ 7,989
83822	WUNW	2,012,283	1,476,883	\$ 9,744
6900	WUPA	6,845,271	6,764,030	\$ 44,629
13938	WUPL	1,833,116	1,833,116	\$ 12,095
10897	WUPV	2,142,407	2,122,016	\$ 14,001
19190	WUPW	2,136,541	2,135,020	\$ 14,087
23128	WUPX-TV	1,182,585	1,166,267	\$ 7,695
65593	WUSA	9,654,785	9,309,845	\$ 61,426
4301	WUSI-TV	320,658	320,658	\$ 2,116
60552	WUTB	9,293,641	9,148,848	\$ 60,364
30577	WUTF-TV	8,479,857	8,266,141	\$ 54,540
57837	WUTR	511,394	470,311	\$ 3,103
415	WUTV	1,611,128	1,579,265	\$ 10,420
16517	WUVC-DT	4,224,285	4,208,453	\$ 27,767
48813	WUVG-DT	6,908,879	6,834,542	\$ 45,094
3072	WUVN	1,236,426	1,156,397	\$ 7,630
60560	WUVP-DT	10,944,731	10,756,717	\$ 70,973
9971	WUXP-TV	2,749,827	2,737,094	\$ 18,059
417	WVAH-TV	1,295,710	1,222,075	\$ 8,063
23947	WVAN-TV	1,118,534	1,117,845	\$ 7,376
65387	WVBT	1,964,109	1,964,109	\$ 12,959
72342	WVCY-TV	3,149,773	3,140,719	\$ 20,722
60559	WVEA-TV	5,324,315	5,322,343	\$ 35,117
74167	WVEC	2,189,627	2,184,435	\$ 14,413
5802	WVEN-TV	4,749,513	4,749,513	\$ 31,337
61573	WVEO	962,531	803,553	\$ 2,946
69946	WVER	903,858	770,412	\$ 5,083
10976	WVFX	688,514	596,278	\$ 3,934
47929	WVIA-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	\$ 19,002
3667	WVII-TV	368,499	348,813	\$ 2,301
70309	WVIR-TV	2,140,100	2,107,081	\$ 13,903
74170	WVIT	5,920,252	5,425,459	\$ 35,797

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
18753	WVIZ	3,694,957	3,687,740	\$ 24,332
70021	WVLA-TV	1,969,063	1,969,000	\$ 12,991
81750	WVLR	1,483,484	1,376,091	\$ 9,079
35908	WVLT-TV	1,983,974	1,714,780	\$ 11,314
74169	WVNS-TV	889,675	560,472	\$ 3,698
11259	WVNY	755,448	673,828	\$ 4,446
29000	WVOZ-TV	981,832	762,182	\$ 2,946
71657	WVPB-TV	939,383	910,465	\$ 6,007
60111	WVPT	995,523	887,449	\$ 5,855
70491	WVPX-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	\$ 27,045
66378	WVPY	995,523	887,449	\$ 5,855
67190	WVSN	2,593,148	2,271,512	\$ 14,987
69940	WVTB	468,294	246,240	\$ 1,625
74173	WVTM-TV	2,101,947	2,026,895	\$ 13,373
74174	WVTV	3,130,664	3,122,630	\$ 20,603
77496	WVUA	2,305,621	2,250,337	\$ 14,848
4149	WVUE-DT	1,759,779	1,759,779	\$ 11,611
4329	WVUT	267,636	267,555	\$ 1,765
74176	WVVA	997,556	690,651	\$ 4,557
3113	WVXF	70,673	66,853	\$ 441
12033	WWAY	1,328,366	1,328,366	\$ 8,765
30833	WWBT	2,109,206	2,074,930	\$ 13,690
20295	WWCP-TV	2,798,717	2,540,105	\$ 16,760
24812	WWCW	1,390,908	1,210,482	\$ 7,987
23671	WWDP	6,230,964	5,959,061	\$ 39,318
21158	WWHO	2,994,400	2,952,760	\$ 19,482
14682	WWJE-DT	7,755,236	7,627,170	\$ 50,324
65919	WWJS	3,798,882	3,731,768	\$ 24,622
72123	WWJ-TV	5,653,566	5,653,219	\$ 37,300
166512	WWJX	524,625	524,579	\$ 3,461
6868	WWLP	3,866,407	3,097,621	\$ 20,438
74192	WWL-TV	1,908,335	1,908,335	\$ 12,591
3133	WWMB	1,596,320	1,591,501	\$ 10,501
74195	WWMT	2,667,986	2,657,016	\$ 17,531
68851	WWNY-TV	368,613	341,101	\$ 2,251
74197	WWOR-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	\$ 137,928
65943	WWPB	3,531,585	3,086,500	\$ 20,365
23264	WWPX-TV	2,612,045	2,544,163	\$ 16,786
68547	WWRS-TV	2,376,549	2,354,442	\$ 15,535

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
61251	WWSB	3,830,838	3,830,838	\$ 25,276
23142	WWSI	11,821,594	11,646,436	\$ 76,843
16747	WWTI	195,127	188,538	\$ 1,244
998	WWTO-TV	6,837,732	6,837,732	\$ 45,115
26994	WWTW	1,047,227	1,032,448	\$ 6,812
84214	WWTW	1,529,924	1,528,555	\$ 10,085
26993	WWUP-TV	114,688	108,690	\$ 717
23338	WXBU	4,219,869	3,695,568	\$ 24,383
61504	WXCW	2,000,927	2,000,927	\$ 13,202
61084	WXEL-TV	5,976,331	5,976,331	\$ 39,432
60539	WXFT-DT	10,333,090	10,326,952	\$ 68,137
23929	WXGA-TV	618,176	616,843	\$ 4,070
51163	WXIA-TV	7,067,151	6,920,534	\$ 45,662
53921	WXII-TV	3,895,811	3,546,156	\$ 23,398
146	WXIN	3,066,589	3,043,020	\$ 20,078
39738	WXIX-TV	3,033,449	3,023,049	\$ 19,946
414	WXLV-TV	4,920,177	4,882,710	\$ 32,216
68433	WXMI	2,110,083	2,109,607	\$ 13,919
64549	WXOW	433,343	422,605	\$ 2,788
6601	WXPX-TV	5,414,068	5,411,832	\$ 35,707
74215	WXTV-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	\$ 141,383
12472	WXTX	745,811	742,438	\$ 4,899
11970	WXXA-TV	1,691,753	1,553,272	\$ 10,248
57274	WXXI-TV	1,192,140	1,176,310	\$ 7,761
53517	WXXV-TV	1,235,520	1,233,511	\$ 8,139
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,716,967	5,716,632	\$ 37,718
77515	WYCI	32,321	21,447	\$ 142
70149	WYCW	3,717,232	3,549,667	\$ 23,421
62219	WYDC	542,984	435,924	\$ 2,876
18783	WYDN	2,760,323	2,697,351	\$ 17,797
35582	WYDO	1,340,990	1,340,990	\$ 8,848
25090	WYES-TV	2,002,806	2,002,459	\$ 13,212
53905	WYFF	2,836,376	2,609,544	\$ 17,218
49803	WYIN	7,062,511	7,062,511	\$ 46,598
24915	WYMT-TV	1,144,051	819,069	\$ 5,404
17010	WYOU	2,912,468	2,246,394	\$ 14,822
77789	WYOW	94,927	94,486	\$ 623
13933	WYPX-TV	1,547,670	1,434,147	\$ 9,463
4693	WYTV	4,870,043	4,522,748	\$ 29,841

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,008,995	1,002,743	\$ 6,616
15507	WZBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	\$ 9,379
28119	WZDX	1,714,034	1,633,019	\$ 10,775
70493	WZME	21,320,488	20,875,035	\$ 137,733
81448	WZMQ	73,784	73,510	\$ 485
71871	WZPX-TV	2,165,413	2,165,333	\$ 14,287
136750	WZRB	1,007,172	1,006,731	\$ 6,642
418	WZTV	2,743,270	2,733,978	\$ 18,039
83270	WZVI	64,187	63,279	\$ 418
19183	WZVN-TV	2,331,155	2,331,155	\$ 15,381
49713	WZZM	1,678,220	1,652,095	\$ 10,901

¹ Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

² Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

³ Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

⁴ Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

⁵ Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

⁶ Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

⁷ Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

⁸ Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

⁹ Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

¹⁰ Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

¹¹ Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

¹² Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

¹³ Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

APPENDIX H

FY 2023 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

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

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	.16
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	700
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	700
AM Radio Construction Permits	620
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,085
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.007799 See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,100

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	260
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,720
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.23
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00540
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.13
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	575
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	117,580
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	347,755
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	130,405
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$26
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2023 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=10,000	\$595	\$430	\$370	\$410	\$650	\$745
10,001 - 25,000	\$990	\$715	\$620	\$680	\$1,085	\$1,240
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,485	\$1,075	\$930	\$1,020	\$1,630	\$1,860
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,230	\$1,610	\$1,395	\$1,530	\$2,440	\$2,790
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,345	\$2,415	\$2,095	\$2,300	\$3,665	\$4,190
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$5,010	\$3,620	\$3,135	\$3,440	\$5,490	\$6,275
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,525	\$5,435	\$4,710	\$5,170	\$8,245	\$9,425
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$11,275	\$8,145	\$7,060	\$7,745	\$12,360	\$14,125
>6,000,000	\$16,920	\$12,220	\$10,595	\$11,620	\$18,545	\$21,190

FY 2023 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2022)	Fee Ratio	FY 2023 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$7,680
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$15,355
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$30,705
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$61,410
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$122,815
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$245,630

APPENDIX I

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA)¹ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the *FY 2024 NPRM* released in June 2024.² The Federal Communications Commission (Commission or FCC) sought written public comment on the proposals in the *FY 2024 NPRM*, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA. This present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.³

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

2. In the *FY 2024 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) 2024. For FY 2024, the Commission is required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees, an amount equal to the Commission's annual salaries and expenses appropriation, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act),⁴ and the Commission's FY 2024 Further Consolidation Appropriations Act.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.

¹ 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612 has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996).

² *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket No. 24-86, *Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket No. 24-86, Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 24-68 (rel. June 13, 2024) (*FY 2024 NPRM*). The first Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in this docket for FY 2024 focused on issues pertaining to regulatory fees paid by entities overseen by the Space Bureau. *Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket No. 24-85; *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket No. 24-86, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 24-31 (Mar. 13, 2024) (*FY 2024 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*). In June of 2024, the Commission adopted resolved some of the proposals from the *FY 2024 Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*. *Space and Earth Station Regulatory 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, 24-86, Report and Order, FCC 24-70 (rel. June 13, 2024) (*FY 2024 Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*).

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 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 salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation directing the amount to be collected as an offsetting collection. Further Consolidation Appropriations Act, 2024, Pub. L. No. 118-47, Division B— Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024 (FY 2024 Consolidated Appropriations Act). The total offsetting collection for FY 2024 is identical to the total offsetting collection for FY 2023. *See Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023*, Pub. L. No. 117-328, Division E— Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act).

⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

3. In 2023, the Commission eliminated the International Bureau, established a new Space Bureau and a new Office of International Affairs, and reallocated the authorities and functions of the International Bureau to the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs.⁷ In light of these actions, for FY 2024, the Commission reviewed the FY 2023 reallocations to determine if any changes are warranted, and proposed to slightly revise the FY 2023 reallocations to the core bureaus, including the new Space Bureau and the new Office of International Affairs.

4. In the *FY 2024 NPRM*, the Commission also sought comment on several additional regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees; (ii) how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; (iii) the end of temporary relief measures we implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; (iv) our proposal to discontinue the Commission's presumption that broadcast stations that are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial hardship sufficient to justify waiver of their regulatory fees; and (v) ways in which the Commission might assist regulatory fee payors in meeting their annual regulatory fee obligations. For FY 2024, the Commission adopts, with modification, the regulatory fee schedule set forth in Appendices B and C to the Report and Order.

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

5. There were no comments filed that specifically addressed the proposed rules and policies presented in the IRFA. However, one commenter, Iridium, contends that adopting the 60/40 allocation split between Geostationary Orbit (GSO) and Non-Geostationary Orbit (NGSO) for FY 2024 would impose a burden on smaller NGSO systems.⁸ The Commission does not agree that it would be appropriate to delay this allocation, in that it more accurately represents the FY 2024 FTE burden in the Space Bureau than the prior 80/20 allocation.

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

6. Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and to provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments.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

7. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the rules adopted herein.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

⁷ See *Establishment of the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs and Reorganization of the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau and the Office of the Managing Director*, MD Docket No. 23-12, Order, FCC 23-1 (rel. Jan. 9, 2023) (*Space Bureau Order*).

⁸ Iridium Reply at 3-4. Iridium is a global satellite communications company with over \$790 million in 2023 revenues. See Iridium Communications, Inc., 2023 Annual Report, available at <https://investor.iridium.com/annual-reports> (last visited Aug. 6, 2024).

⁹ 5 U.S.C. § 604 (a)(3).

¹⁰ *Id.* § 603(b)(3).

¹¹ *Id.* § 601(6).

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

8. *Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions.* Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein.¹⁴ First, while there are industry specific size standards for small businesses that are used in the regulatory flexibility analysis, according to data from the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) Office of Advocacy, in general a small business is an independent business having fewer than 500 employees.¹⁵ These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 33.2 million businesses.¹⁶

9. Next, the type of small entity described as a “small organization” is generally “any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.”¹⁷ The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses a revenue benchmark of \$50,000 or less to delineate its annual electronic filing requirements for small exempt organizations.¹⁸ Nationwide, for tax year 2022, there were approximately 530,109 small exempt organizations in the U.S. reporting revenues of \$50,000 or less according to the registration and tax data for exempt organizations available from the IRS.¹⁹

10. Finally, the small entity described as a “small governmental jurisdiction” is defined generally as “governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.”²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2022 Census

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 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

¹⁵ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, “What’s New With Small Business?,” <https://advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Whats-New-Infographic-March-2023-508c.pdf> (Mar. 2023).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

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

¹⁹ See Exempt Organizations Business Master File Extract (EO BMF), “CSV Files by Region,” <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/exempt-organizations-business-master-file-extract-eo-bmf>. The IRS Exempt Organization Business Master File (EO BMF) Extract provides information on all registered tax-exempt/non-profit organizations. The data utilized for purposes of this description was extracted from the IRS EO BMF data for businesses for the tax year 2022 with revenue less than or equal to \$50,000 for Region 1-Northeast Area (71,897), Region 2-Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes Areas (197,296), and Region 3-Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast Areas (260,447) that includes the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii. This data includes information for Puerto Rico (469).

²⁰ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

of Governments²¹ indicate there were 90,837 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States.²² Of this number, there were 36,845 general purpose governments (county,²³ municipal, and town or township²⁴) with populations of less than 50,000 and 11,879 special purpose governments (independent school districts²⁵) with enrollment populations of less than 50,000.²⁶ Accordingly, based on the 2022 U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,724 entities fall into the category of “small governmental jurisdictions.”²⁷

11. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers.* The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks.²⁸ Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services.²⁹ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.³⁰ Wired Telecommunications Carriers

²¹ 13 U.S.C. § 161. The Census of Governments survey is conducted every five (5) years compiling data for years ending with “2” and “7”. See also Census of Governments, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/economic-census/year/2022/about.html>.

²² See U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Census of Governments – Organization Table 2. Local Governments by Type and State: 2022 [CG2200ORG02], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/econ/gus/2022-governments.html>. Local governmental jurisdictions are made up of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) and special purpose governments (special districts and independent school districts). See also tbl.2. CG2200ORG02 Table Notes_Local Governments by Type and State_2022.

²³ See *id.* at tbl.5. County Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2022 [CG2200ORG05], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/econ/gus/2022-governments.html>. There were 2,097 county governments with populations less than 50,000. This category does not include subcounty (municipal and township) governments.

²⁴ See *id.* at tbl.6. Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2022 [CG2200ORG06], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/econ/gus/2022-governments.html>. There were 18,693 municipal and 16,055 town and township governments with populations less than 50,000.

²⁵ See *id.* at tbl.10. Elementary and Secondary School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2022 [CG2200ORG10], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/econ/gus/2022-governments.html>. There were 11,879 independent school districts with enrollment populations less than 50,000. See also tbl.4. Special-Purpose Local Governments by State Census Years 1942 to 2022 [CG2200ORG04], CG2200ORG04 Table Notes_Special Purpose Local Governments by State_Census Years 1942 to 2022.

²⁶ While the special purpose governments category also includes local special district governments, the 2022 Census of Governments data does not provide data aggregated based on population size for the special purpose governments category. Therefore, only data from independent school districts is included in the special purpose governments category.

²⁷ This total is derived from the sum of the number of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 (36,845) and the number of special purpose governments - independent school districts with enrollment populations of less than 50,000 (11,879), from the 2022 Census of Governments - Organizations tbls. 5, 6 & 10.

²⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.³¹

12. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.³² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.³³ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.³⁴ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services.³⁵ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁶ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

13. *Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include both incumbent and competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers³⁷ is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard.³⁸ Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.³⁹ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁴⁰ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁴¹ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than

³¹ Fixed Local Service Providers include the following types of providers: Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs) and Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Cable/Coax CLECs, Interconnected VOIP Providers, Non-Interconnected VOIP Providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, Audio Bridge Service Providers, and Other Local Service Providers. Local Resellers fall into another U.S. Census Bureau industry group and therefore data for these providers is not included in this industry.

³² See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

³³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

³⁴ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

³⁵ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

³⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

³⁹ Fixed Local Exchange Service Providers include the following types of providers: Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs) and Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Cable/Coax CLECs, Interconnected VOIP Providers, Non-Interconnected VOIP Providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, Audio Bridge Service Providers, Local Resellers, and Other Local Service Providers.

⁴⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111)

⁴¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

250 employees.⁴² Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were fixed local exchange service providers.⁴³ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁴ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

14. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁴⁵ is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard.⁴⁶ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁴⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁴⁸ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁴⁹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 1,212 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers.⁵⁰ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 916 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of incumbent local exchange carriers can be considered small entities.

15. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers.⁵² Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁵³ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having

⁴² *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁴³ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁴⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFI, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁴⁹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁵⁰ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Competitive Local Exchange Service Providers include the following types of providers: Competitive Access Providers (CAPs) and Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Cable/Coax CLECs, Interconnected VOIP Providers, Non-Interconnected VOIP Providers, Shared-Tenant Service Providers, Audio Bridge Service Providers, Local Resellers, and Other Local Service Providers.

⁵³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁵⁴ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁵⁵ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁵⁶ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 3,378 providers that reported they were competitive local service providers.⁵⁷ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,230 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁸ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

16. *Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁵⁹ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁶⁰ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁶¹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁶² Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁶³ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 127 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 109 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶⁴ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of providers in this industry can be considered small entities.

17. *Prepaid Calling Card Providers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications Resellers⁶⁵ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from

⁵⁴ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

⁵⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFI, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

⁵⁶ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁵⁷ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁶⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFI, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁶³ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁶⁴ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

⁶⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517911 Telecommunications Resellers," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure.⁶⁶ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁶⁷ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁶⁹ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁷⁰ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 62 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of prepaid card services.⁷¹ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 61 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷² Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

18. *Local Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁷³ The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households.⁷⁴ Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure.⁷⁵ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁷⁶ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁷⁸ Of that number, 1,375

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517121).

⁶⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>.

⁷⁰ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁷¹ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517911 Telecommunications Resellers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517121).

⁷⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>.

firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁷⁹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 207 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of local resale services.⁸⁰ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 202 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

19. *Toll Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Toll Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers⁸² is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure.⁸³ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁸⁴ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁵ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁸⁶ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁸⁷ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 457 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of toll services.⁸⁸ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 438 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

20. *Other Toll Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁹⁰ is the closest

⁷⁹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁸⁰ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517911 Telecommunications Resellers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517121).

⁸⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>.

⁸⁷ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁸⁸ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁹¹ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁹² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁹³ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁹⁴ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 90 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of other toll services.⁹⁵ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 87 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁶ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

21. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*. This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves.⁹⁷ Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless Internet access, and wireless video services.⁹⁸ The SBA size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.¹⁰⁰ Of that number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.¹⁰¹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 594 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of wireless services.¹⁰² Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 511 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁰³ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

⁹¹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

⁹² *Id.*

⁹³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

⁹⁴ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

⁹⁵ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

⁹⁶ *Id.*

⁹⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517312 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite),” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517312&year=2017&details=517312>.

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517112).

¹⁰⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM, NAICS Code 517312, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517312&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

¹⁰¹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

¹⁰² Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

22. *Television Broadcasting.* This industry is comprised of “establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.”¹⁰⁴ These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.¹⁰⁵ These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having \$47 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹⁰⁶ 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹⁰⁷ Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than \$25,000,000.¹⁰⁸ Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

23. As of June 30, 2024, there were 1,384 licensed commercial television stations.¹⁰⁹ Of this total, 1,307 stations (or 94.4%) had revenues of \$47 million or less in 2023, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on July 3, 2024, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates as of June 30, 2024, there were 382 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 379 Class A TV stations, 1,821 LPTV stations and 3,100 TV translator stations.¹¹⁰ The Commission, however, does not compile and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these television broadcast stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA’s large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of these television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

24. *Radio Stations.* This industry is comprised of “establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.”¹¹¹ Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.¹¹² The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms having \$47 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹¹³ U.S. Census Bureau

¹⁰⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “515120 Television Broadcasting,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=515120&year=2017&details=515120>.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 515120 (as of 10/1/22 NAICS Code 516120).

¹⁰⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 515120, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=515120&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹⁰⁹ *Broadcast Station Totals as of June 30, 2024*, Public Notice, DA 24-644 (rel. July 3, 2024) (*July 2024 Broadcast Station Totals PN*), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-24-644A1.pdf>.

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

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

¹¹² *Id.*

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

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

25. The Commission estimates that as of June 30, 2024, there were 4,413 licensed commercial AM radio stations and 6,620 licensed commercial FM radio stations, for a combined total of 11,033 commercial radio stations.¹¹⁶ Of this total, 11,032 stations (or 99.99 %) had revenues of \$47 million or less in 2023, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Database (BIA) on July 3, 2024, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates that as of June 30, 2024, there were 4,356 licensed noncommercial (NCE) FM radio stations, 1,965 low power FM (LPFM) stations, and 8,906 FM translators and boosters.¹¹⁷ The Commission however does not compile, and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these radio stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of radio station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

26. We note, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as "small" under the above definition, business (control) affiliations¹¹⁸ must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, another element of the definition of "small business" requires that an entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific radio or television broadcast station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which the rules may apply does not exclude any radio or television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and is therefore possibly over-inclusive. An additional element of the definition of "small business" is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. Because it is difficult to assess these criteria in the context of media entities, the estimate of small businesses to which the rules may apply does not exclude any radio or television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and similarly may be over-inclusive.

27. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation)*. The Commission has developed its own small business size standard for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules,

¹¹⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 515112, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=515112&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>. We note that the US Census Bureau withheld publication of the number of firms that operated for the entire year. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

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

¹¹⁶ *Broadcast Station Totals as of June 30, 2024*, Public Notice, DA 24-644 (rel. July 3, 2024) (*July 2024 Broadcast Station Totals PN*), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-24-644A1.pdf>.

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ "[Business concerns] are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both." 13 CFR § 21.103(a)(1).

a “small cable company” is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide.¹¹⁹ Based on industry data, there are about 420 cable companies in the U.S.¹²⁰ Of these, only seven have more than 400,000 subscribers.¹²¹ In addition, under the Commission’s rules, a “small system” is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers.¹²² Based on industry data, there are about 4,139 cable systems (headends) in the U.S.¹²³ Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers.¹²⁴ Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable companies and cable systems are small.

28. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for a “small cable operator,” which is “a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000.”¹²⁵ For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable system operator that serves fewer than 498,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator.¹²⁶ Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 498,000 subscribers.¹²⁷ Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. We note however, that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million.¹²⁸ Therefore, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

29. *Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service*. DBS service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic “dish” antenna at the subscriber’s location. DBS is included in the Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry which comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and

¹¹⁹ 47 CFR § 76.901(d).

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

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

¹²² 47 CFR § 76.901(c).

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

¹²⁴ S&P Global Market Intelligence, S&P Capital IQ Pro, *Top Cable MSOs 12/21Q* (last visited May 26, 2022).

¹²⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 543(m)(2).

¹²⁶ *FCC Announces Updated Subscriber Threshold for the Definition of Small Cable Operator*, Public Notice, DA 23-906 (MB 2023) (2023 Subscriber Threshold PN). In this 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. *Id.* This threshold will remain in effect until the Commission issues a superseding Public Notice.. See 47 CFR § 76.901(e)(1).

¹²⁷ S&P Global Market Intelligence, S&P Capital IQ Pro, *Top Cable MSOs 06/23Q* (last visited Sept. 27, 2023); S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Multichannel Video Subscriptions, Top 10* (April 2022).

¹²⁸ The Commission does receive such information on a case-by-case basis if a cable operator appeals a local franchise authority’s finding that the operator does not qualify as a small cable operator pursuant to § 76.901(e) of the Commission’s rules. See 47 CFR § 76.910(b).

video using wired telecommunications networks.¹²⁹ Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies.¹³⁰ Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband Internet services.¹³¹ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.¹³²

30. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.¹³³ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹³⁴ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.¹³⁵ Based on this data, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small under the SBA small business size standard. According to Commission data however, only two entities provide DBS service - DIRECTV (co-owned by AT&T) and DISH Network (owned by EchoStar Corp.), which require a great deal of capital for operation.¹³⁶ DIRECTV and DISH Network both exceed the SBA size standard for classification as a small business. Therefore, we must conclude based on internally developed Commission data, in general DBS service is provided only by large firms.

31. *Satellite Telecommunications.* This industry comprises firms “primarily engaged in providing telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.”¹³⁷ Satellite telecommunications service providers include satellite and earth station operators. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business with \$44 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹³⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹³⁹ Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than

¹²⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ See *id.* Included in this industry are: broadband Internet access service providers (e.g., cable, DSL); local telephone carriers (wired); cable television distribution services; long-distance telephone carriers (wired); closed-circuit television (CCTV) services; VoIP service providers, using own operated wired telecommunications infrastructure; direct-to-home satellite system (DTH) services; telecommunications carriers (wired); satellite television distribution systems; and multichannel multipoint distribution services (MMDS).

¹³² *Id.*

¹³³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

¹³⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePreview=false>.

¹³⁵ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

¹³⁶ See *Annual Assessment of the Status of Competition in the Market for the Delivery of Video Programming, Eighteenth Report*, Table III.A.5, 32 FCC Rcd 568, 595 (Jan. 17, 2017).

¹³⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “517410 Satellite Telecommunications,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517410&year=2017&details=517410>.

¹³⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517410.

¹³⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFirm, NAICS Code 517410, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517410&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFirm&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

\$25 million.¹⁴⁰ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 65 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of satellite telecommunications services.¹⁴¹ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that approximately 42 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁴² Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, a little more than half of these providers can be considered small entities.

32. *All Other Telecommunications.* This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation.¹⁴³ This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing satellite terminal stations and associated facilities connected with one or more terrestrial systems and capable of transmitting telecommunications to, and receiving telecommunications from, satellite systems.¹⁴⁴ Providers of Internet services (e.g. dial-up ISPs) or Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) services, via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.¹⁴⁵ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of \$40 million or less as small.¹⁴⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 1,079 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.¹⁴⁷ Of those firms, 1,039 had revenue of less than \$25 million.¹⁴⁸ Based on this data, the Commission estimates that the majority of "All Other Telecommunications" firms can be considered small.

33. *RespOrgs.* Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs (also referred to as Toll-Free Number (TFN) providers), are entities chosen by toll free subscribers to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll-free Service Management System for the toll-free subscriber.¹⁴⁹ Based on information on the website of SOMOS, the entity that maintains a registry of Toll-Free Number providers (SMS/800 TFN Registry) for the more than 42 million Toll-Free numbers in North America, and the TSS Registry, a centralized registry for the use of Toll-Free Numbers in text messaging and multimedia services, there were approximately 446 registered RespOrgs/Toll-Free Number providers in July 2021.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹⁴¹ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2022), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-391070A1.pdf>.

¹⁴² *Id.*

¹⁴³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517919 All Other Telecommunications," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517919&year=2017&details=517919>.

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517919 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517810).

¹⁴⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 517919, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517919&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

¹⁴⁸ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

¹⁴⁹ See 47 CFR § 52.101(b).

¹⁵⁰ See www.somos.com, "Find a Toll-Free Service Provider," <https://www.somos.com/find-toll-free-number?searchType=provider&alpha=true&certified=false&services=&serviceName=&keyword=&page=1> (last visited Aug. 6, 2024). SOMOS serves as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) for more

(continued....)

RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, however they can be include non-carrier entities. Accordingly, the description below for RespOrgs include both Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

34. *Carrier RespOrgs*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard for Carrier RespOrgs. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers*,¹⁵¹ and *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*¹⁵² are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁵³

35. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers* are establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks.¹⁵⁴ Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband Internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.¹⁵⁵ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁵⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated for the entire year.¹⁵⁷ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.¹⁵⁸ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

36. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)* engage in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless Internet access, and wireless video services.¹⁵⁹ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁶⁰

than 800 million local and wireless telephone numbers and as the Reassigned Number Database Administrator. See also 2023 NANPA Annual Report at 11, available at https://www.nationalnanpa.com/reports/2023_NANPA_AnnualReport.pdf (last visited Aug. 6, 2024).

¹⁵¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹⁵² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517312 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite),” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517312&year=2017&details=517312>.

¹⁵³ The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁵⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹⁵⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517111).

¹⁵⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

¹⁵⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517312 Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite),” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517312&year=2017&details=517312>.

¹⁶⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312 (as of 10/1/22, NAICS Code 517112).

For this industry, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated for the entire year.¹⁶¹ Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.¹⁶² Based on this data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

37. *Non-Carrier RespOrgs.* Neither the Commission, nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard Non-Carrier RespOrgs. *Other Services Related to Advertising*¹⁶³ and *Other Management Consulting Services*¹⁶⁴ are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Non-Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁶⁵

38. The *Other Services Related to Advertising* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing advertising services (except advertising agency services, public relations agency services, media buying agency services, media representative services, display advertising services, direct mail advertising services, advertising material distribution services, and marketing consulting services).¹⁶⁶ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small that has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less.¹⁶⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 5,650 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁶⁸ Of that number, 3,693 firms operated with revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁶⁹ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

39. The *Other Management Consulting Services* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and

¹⁶¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPfirm, NAICS Code 517312, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517312&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPfirm&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

¹⁶² *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard.

¹⁶³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "541890 Other Services Related to Advertising,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541890&year=2017&details=541890>.

¹⁶⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "541618 Other Management Consulting Services,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541618&year=2017&details=541618>.

¹⁶⁵ The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁶⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "541890 Other Services Related to Advertising,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541890&year=2017&details=541890>.

¹⁶⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541890.

¹⁶⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVfirm, NAICS Code 541890, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=541890&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVfirm&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

¹⁶⁹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We note that the U.S. Census Bureau withheld publication of the number of firms that operated with sales/value of shipments/revenue in the individual categories for less than \$100,000, and \$100,000 to \$249,999, to avoid disclosing data for individual companies (see Cell Notes for the sales/value of shipments/revenue in these categories). Therefore, the number of firms with revenue that meet the SBA size standard would be higher than noted herein. We further note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

logistics consulting).¹⁷⁰ Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry.¹⁷¹ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less.¹⁷² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁷³ Of that number, 3,700 firms had revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁷⁴ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

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

40. The *Report and Order* does not adopt any changes to the Commission's current information collection, reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for collecting regulatory fees from small entities. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their regulatory fee category and should not require small entities to hire professionals in order to comply, as they are accustomed to paying the annual fees and most should be familiar with both the Commission's current collection process as well as the process put in place prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

41. However, the *Report and Order* does adopt changes to the current fee waiver process, which may impact small entities, by returning to normal, pre-COVID-19 pandemic operations and discontinuing temporary waiver relief from regulatory fees available in the *FY 2023 Report and Order* that was not codified at that time. The Commission now will require small and other entities seeking relief through a waiver, reduction, and/or deferral of fees to submit all financial documents necessary to support their hardship request at the time of filing the request. In addition, the Commission is restoring the red light rule so that entities, including small entities, must not be in red light status at the time of filing a request for waiver, reduction, deferral, or installment payments. Small entities may be able to take advantage of the streamlined waiver processes, including permitting parties to submit a single waiver request for various forms of relief electronically, instead of separate filings and for FY 2024 regulatory fees, a low interest rate and no down payment requirement for installment payment of regulatory fees.

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

42. 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

¹⁷⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "541618 Other Management Consulting Services," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541618&year=2017&details=541618..>

¹⁷¹ *Id.*

¹⁷² See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541618.

¹⁷³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Selected Sectors: Sales, Value of Shipments, or Revenue Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEREVFIRM, NAICS Code 541618, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=541618&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>. At this time, the 2022 Economic Census data is not available.

¹⁷⁴ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that meet the SBA size standard. We also note that the U.S. Census Bureau withheld publication of the number of firms that operated with sales/value of shipments/revenue less than \$100,000, to avoid disclosing data for individual companies (see Cell Notes for the sales/value of shipments/revenue for this category). Therefore, the number of firms with revenue that meet the SBA size standard would be higher than noted herein. We further note that according to the U.S. Census Bureau glossary, the terms receipts and revenues are used interchangeably, see https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ReceiptsRevenueServices.

other significant alternatives to the rule considered by the agency which affect the impact on small entities was rejected.”¹⁷⁵

43. In response to the *FY 2024 NPRM*, the Commission received comments proposing alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the FY 2024 regulatory fee schedule, as well as other issues related to the collection of regulatory fees. After considering those alternatives, as well as those discussed amongst Commission staff, the rules adopted in the *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 *Report and Order* and alternative proposals it considered in reaching its conclusions.

44. *Assessment of Regulatory Fees.* For FY 2024, we employ the same methodology as the Commission did in FY 2023. However, we conclude that changes within the Commission’s organizational structure and in additional staff resources merits a review of the FY 2023 reallocations of the FTEs located in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau that were previously considered to be indirect FTEs and were allocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau. Specifically, effective on April 10, 2023, the International Bureau was eliminated by establishing a new Space Bureau and a new Office of International Affairs,¹⁷⁶ We also analyzed the FTEs previously reallocated as direct to a core bureau in FY 2023 for regulatory fee purposes to determine whether there have been any shifts in work assignments such that the number of allocations to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes should be adjusted. Also, in instances where an FTE was previously allocated to the International Bureau as direct for regulatory fee purposes, we analyzed the specific work done by the FTE to determine whether such FTE should be allocated to the new Office of International Affairs or the new Space Bureau. Based on the results of our evaluation, we conclude that certain indirect FTEs could be reassigned as direct FTEs and incorporate these into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2024, which could reduce regulatory fee obligations for some small and other regulatory payees.

45. Additionally, on March 13, 2024, the Commission released the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* seeking comment on proposed changes to the regulatory fee methodology used for assessing space and earth station regulatory fees for FY 2024.¹⁷⁷ We proposed regulatory fee rates based on the proposals set forth in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, and therefore, did not need to seek comment again on the *FY 2024 NPRM*.¹⁷⁸

46. *Broadcast Regulatory Fees.* In the *Report and Order*, we 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. While the population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others, we believe the population-based metric better conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people.

47. In addition, entities experiencing financial hardship, including small businesses, will continue to have access to fee relief, such as waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of their regulatory fees and may be exempt from paying a regulatory fee if the assessed fee is below the de

¹⁷⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 604(a)(6).

¹⁷⁶ *Establishment of the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs and Reorganization of the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau and the Office of the Managing Director*, 88 Fed. Reg. 21424 (Apr. 10, 2023).

¹⁷⁷ *Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket No. 24-85; *Review of the Commission’s Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024*, MD Docket No. 24-86, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 24-31 (2024) (*Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*).

¹⁷⁸ *Id.*

minimis threshold that the Commission has established.

48. *Relief Measures.* During the COVID-19 pandemic and through FY 2023, the Commission provided certain temporary relief to regulatory fee payors experiencing financial hardship caused or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic through a combination of partial rule waivers and direction to the Office of the Managing Director in exercising its delegated authority. In the *Report and Order*, the Commission eliminates some temporary measures for FY 2024 because the circumstances for which the measures were temporarily implemented have changed, i.e., the National Emergency COVID-19 pandemic has ended¹⁷⁹ and the national economy is rebounding.

49. The Commission restores operation of the “red light” rule and therefore will not act on and will dismiss any requests for waiver, reduction, deferral, or for installment payments if the payor is in red light status when the request is filed. Further, the Commission, under section 1.1166 of the rules, now requires parties to submit, at the time of filing, their financial information to support any request for waiver, reduction, deferral or installment payments. Finally, in recognition of the possible hardship to certain Space Bureau fee payors caused by a significant increase in their FY 2024 regulatory fees, the Commission will, for all regulatory fee payors’ installment payment plans, fix interest rates on all installment payments for payment of FY 2024 regulatory fee debt at the lowest rate permitted by statute; will not require parties to submit the customary down payment for installment payment plans.

50. *Non-Operating Broadcast Stations.* In the *Report and Order*, we end the policy of presuming that dark or silent stations have experienced financial hardship and therefore merit granting a request for waiver of regulatory fees on the basis of financial hardship,¹⁸⁰ without requiring submission of evidence of actual financial hardship. This policy was first mentioned by the Commission in 1995,¹⁸¹ and then applied by the Commission’s Office of the Managing Director in 1996.¹⁸² The Commission, however, has never codified this policy and it is rarely used. The policy, moreover, appears to assume that the only rationale for a dark or silent station is financial duress. There is no such limitation, however, contained in Section 73.1740(a)(4) of the Commission’s rules.¹⁸³ Licensees might go dark for different

¹⁷⁹ A National Emergency concerning COVID-19 was originally declared on March 13, 2020, by Presidential Proclamation No. 9994. 85 FR 15337 (2020). On April 10, 2023, the President signed into law a resolution terminating the National Emergency. H.J.Res. 7 - Relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020, Pub. L. 118-3 (2023).

¹⁸⁰ See 47 CFR § 73.1740(a)(4) (“In the event that causes beyond the control of a licensee make it impossible to adhere to the operating schedule of this section or to continue operating, the [station](#) may limit or discontinue [operation](#) for a period of [not](#) more than 30 days without further authority from the FCC. Notification must be sent to the FCC in Washington, D.C. [not](#) later than the 10th day of limited or discontinued [operation](#). During such period, the licensee shall continue to adhere to the requirements in the [station](#) license pertaining to the lighting of antenna structures. In the event normal [operation](#) is restored prior to the expiration of the 30 day period, the licensee will so notify the FCC of this date. If the causes beyond the control of the licensee make it impossible to comply within the allowed period, informal written request shall be made to the FCC no later than the 30th day for such additional time as may be deemed necessary.”).

¹⁸¹ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for the 1994 Fiscal Year*, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 12759, 12762, para. 15 (1995) (*1995 Regulatory Fee Order*); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008, Report and Order*, 24 FCC Rcd 10301, 10310, para. 30 (2009); *In the Matter of Mt. Rushmore Broadcasting, Inc.*, Order on Review, 28 FCC Rcd 5944, 5948, n.28 (2013) (*Mount Rushmore Order*).

¹⁸² [Petition for Reconsideration WMDN, Inc., DA 96-1132, Letter Order, 11 FCC Rcd 8174, 8175 \(OMD 1996\)](#). OMD reasoned that “a new licensee acquiring a bankrupt or dark station faces a heavy burden in restoring to service a station that previously did not have an economically sustainable operation” and that waiving the regulatory fee in the first year of the station’s operation would remove “a potential obstacle or barrier to the development of a fledgling broadcast service.” *Id.*; see also *Henry A. Solomon, Esquire*, DA 96-1132, Letter Order, 11 FCC Rcd 8174, 8175 (OMD 1996) (applying the same policy).

¹⁸³ 47 CFR § 73.1740(a)(4).

reasons depending on each station's particular circumstances.¹⁸⁴ Thus, drawing on the Commission's experience since establishment of the policy in 1995, the assumption that requiring financial information in a request for waiver of regulatory fees is unnecessary by the operators of a dark or silent station appears to be no longer accurate in 2024. In the *Report and Order*, we therefore end the assumption that stations are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial distress when they file a request for waiver of regulatory fees. Instead, we require that these licensees submit supporting financial documentation with their fee requests to prove financial hardship sufficient to justify a fee waiver, just as all other regulatory fee payors are required to do under section 1.1166 of our rules.¹⁸⁵ In order to give regulatory fee payors, many of which are small entities, more time to make any necessary changes to comply with this change in policy, we will make this change effective for fiscal year 2025.

G. Report to Congress

51. The Commission will send a copy of the *Report and Order*, including this FRFA, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act.¹⁸⁶ In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *Report and Order*, including this FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the *Report and Order*, and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the *Federal Register*.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁴ For example, causes of a station seeking a Special Temporary Authority (STA) include equipment failure and damage to transmission systems. 47 CFR § 73.1635 governs the STA process. An STA may be granted for an initial period not to exceed 180 days. An extension of an STA may be granted. The licensee must demonstrate that the extension is necessary and that all steps to resume normal operations are being undertaken in an expeditious and timely fashion. 47 CFR § 73.1635(a)(4).

¹⁸⁵ 47 CFR § 1.1166.

¹⁸⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

¹⁸⁷ *Id.* § 604(b).

**APPENDIX J
Final Rules**

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

PART 1 – PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

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

Authority:47 U.S.C. chs. 2, 5, 9, 13; [28 U.S.C. 2461 note](#); [47 U.S.C. 1754](#), unless otherwise noted.

1. Section 1.1152 is revised to read as follows:

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

Exclusive use services (per license)	Fee Amount¹⁸⁸
1. Land Mobile (Above 470 MHz and 220 MHz Local, Base Station & SMRS) (47 CFR part 90)	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
220 MHz Nationwide	\$25.00
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00

¹⁸⁸ Note that “small fees” are collected in advance for the entire license term. Therefore, the annual fee amount shown in this table that is a small fee (categories 1 through 5) must be multiplied by a 10-year license term, as appropriate, to arrive at the total amount of regulatory fees owed. Also, application fees may apply as detailed in § 1.1102 of this chapter.

c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
2. Microwave (47 CFR Pt. 101) (Private)	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
3. Shared Use Services	
Land Mobile (Frequencies Below 470 MHz – except 220 MHz)	
a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
Rural Radio (Part 22)	
a) New, Additional Facility, Major Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00
b) Renewal, Minor Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	\$10.00

Marine Coast

a) New Renewal/Mod \$40.00
(FCC 601 & 159)

b) New, Renewal/Mod \$40.00
(Electronic Filing)
(FCC 601 & 159)

c) Renewal Only \$40.00
(FCC 601 & 159)

d) Renewal Only \$40.00
(Electronic Filing)
(FCC 601 & 159)

Aviation Ground

a) New, Renewal/Mod \$20.00
(FCC 601 & 159)

b) New, Renewal/Mod \$20.00
(Electronic Filing)
(FCC 601 & 159)

c) Renewal Only \$20.00
(FCC 601 & 159)

d) Renewal Only \$20.00
(Electronic Only)
(FCC 601 & 159)

Marine Ship

a) New, Renewal/Mod \$15.00
(FCC 605 & 159)

b) New, Renewal/Mod \$15.00
(Electronic Filing)
(FCC 605 & 159)

c) Renewal Only \$15.00
(FCC 605 & 159)

d) Renewal Only \$15.00
(Electronic Filing)
(FCC 605 & 159)

Aviation Aircraft

a) New, Renew/Mod \$10.00
(FCC 605 & 159)

b) New, Renew/Mod \$10.00

(Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	
c) Renewal Only (FCC 605 & 159)	\$10.00
d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	\$10.00
4. CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	\$.16 ¹⁸⁹
5. CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	\$.08 ¹⁹⁰
6. Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS and MDS)	\$ 725
7. Local Multipoint Distribution Service	\$ 725

2. Section 1.1153 is revised to read as follows:

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

Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR part 73)	Fee Amount
1. <u>AM Class A</u>	
<=10,000 population	\$560
<10,001-25,000 population	\$935
25,001-75,000 population	\$1,405
75,001-150,000 population	\$2,105
150,001-500,000 population	\$3,160
500,001-1,200,000 population	\$4,730
1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$7,105
3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$10,650
>6,000,000 population	\$15,980
2. <u>AM Class B</u>	
<=10,000 population	\$405
<10,001-25,000 population	\$675
25,001-75,000 population	\$1,015
75,001-150,000 population	\$1,520
150,001-500,000 population	\$2,280

¹⁸⁹ These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter.

¹⁹⁰ These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter.

	500,001-1,200,000 population	\$3,415
	1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$5,130
	3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$7,690
	>6,000,000 population	\$11,535
3.	<u>AM Class C</u>	
	<=10,000 population	\$350
	<10,001-25,000 population	\$585
	25,001-75,000 population	\$880
	75,001-150,000 population	\$1,315
	150,001-500,000 population	\$1,975
	500,001-1,200,000 population	\$2,960
	1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$4,445
	3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$6,665
	>6,000,000 population	\$10,000
4.	<u>AM Class D</u>	
	<=10,000 population	\$385
	<10,001-25,000 population	\$645
	25,001-75,000 population	\$970
	75,001-150,000 population	\$1,450
	150,001-500,000 population	\$2,180
	500,001-1,200,000 population	\$3,265
	1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$4,900
	3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$7,345
	>6,000,000 population	\$11,025
5.	AM Construction Permit	\$585
6.	<u>FM Classes A, B1 and C3</u>	
	<=10,000 population	\$615
	<10,001-25,000 population	\$1,025
	25,001-75,000 population	\$1,540
	75,001-150,000 population	\$2,305
	150,001-500,000 population	\$3,465
	500,001-1,200,000 population	\$5,185
	1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$7,790
	3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$11,675
	>6,000,000 population	\$17,515
7.	<u>FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 and C2</u>	
	<=10,000 population	\$700
	<10,001-25,000 population	\$1,170
	25,001-75,000 population	\$1,755
	75,001-150,000 population	\$2,635
	150,001-500,000 population	\$3,955
	500,001-1,200,000 population	\$5,920
	1,200,001-3,000,000 population	\$8,890
	3,000,001-6,000,000 population	\$13,325
	>6,000,000 population	\$19,995

8. FM Construction Permits \$1,025

TV (47 CFR, part 73)

Digital TV (UHF and VHF Commercial Stations)

1. Digital TV Construction Permits \$5,200

2. Television Fee Factor \$.006598 per population count

**Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM
Translator, & FM Booster
(47 CFR part 74)** \$ 245

3. Section 1.1154 is revised to read as follows:

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

Radio Facilities **Fee Amount**

1. Microwave (Domestic Public Fixed)
(Electronic Filing)
(FCC Form 601 & 159) \$25.00

Carriers

1. Interstate Telephone Service Providers
(per interstate and international end-user
revenues (see FCC Form 499-A) \$.00542

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

4. Section 1.1155 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1155 Schedule of regulatory fees for cable television services.

Fee Amount

1. Cable Television Relay Service \$1,825

2. Cable TV System, Including IPTV
and DBS (per subscriber) \$ 1.27 per subscriber

3. Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) \$1.27 per subscriber

5. Section 1.1156 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1156 Schedule of regulatory fees for Space and International services.

a. The following schedule applies for the listed services:

Fee Category	Fee Amount
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	\$144,155
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	\$964,200
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	\$441,925
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	\$12,215
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	\$2,610

b. *International Terrestrial and Satellite.* Regulatory fees for International Bearer Circuits are to be paid by facilities-based common carriers that have active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31 of the prior year in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier, which includes active circuits to themselves or to their affiliates. In addition, non-common carrier terrestrial and satellite operators must pay a fee for each circuit sold or leased to any customer, including themselves or their affiliates, other than an international common carrier authorized by the Commission to provide U.S. international common carrier services. “Active circuits” for these purposes include backup and redundant circuits. In addition, whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant in determining that they are active circuits.

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

International Terrestrial and Satellite (capacity as of December 31, 2023)	Fee Amount
Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non Common Carrier Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier	\$17 per Gbps circuit

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

FY 2024 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2023)	Fee Ratio	FY 2024 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$5,570
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$11,140
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$22,275

1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$44,550
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$89,095
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$178,190

**STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER BRENDAN CARR
APPROVING IN PART AND DISSENTING IN PART**

Re: *Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for FY 2024; Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024, Second Report and Order.*

Congress requires the FCC and a number of other administrative agencies to fund their annual budgets by collecting fees every year from a portion of the businesses and licensees that we regulate or that benefit from the FCC's work. Or to put it more precisely, the FCC collects these regulatory fees to offset the annual funding that Congress provides to the Commission through the appropriations process.

Despite this proceeding's staid title, "Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees," determining who pays and how much is the subject of regular tussling within the agency's docket. That makes sense. After all, millions of dollars are at issue, and this year Congress has directed the Commission to assess and collect \$390 million for FY2024.

The FCC does not have an entirely free hand here, though. A lot of the agency's cuts are driven by determinations that Congress has made and codified in federal law. And the Commission is not going to make everyone happy. More often, regulated entities walk away with the feeling that they are being compelled to pay for the red tape that they will confront down the road.

Over the past several years, I have worked with my FCC colleagues to make progress on our approach to collecting and assessing regulatory fees. And I appreciate their efforts to accommodate many of my views. I will be voting to approve in part and dissent in part today.

Fundamentally, I believe the Commission can make even more progress in maximizing our efficiency as a government agency. And that starts with first principles thinking. Question every requirement. Delete unnecessary processes. Then simplify and optimize. If we start there first, then our regulatory fee process will align more closely with efficient outcomes. As it stands today, we're leaving too many cumbersome processes in place, putting lots of staff time into working through the issues and appeals and challenges that result from those processes, and then passing those staff time costs on to some businesses (but not others). That's not the most efficient approach or one that scales very well. I want to see the agency move more quickly in reforming our processes.