

**Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554**

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for	)	MD Docket No. 21-190
Fiscal Year 2021	)	
	)	
Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for	)	MD Docket No. 22-223
Fiscal Year 2022	)	

REPORT AND ORDER AND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. For fiscal year (FY) 2022, the Commission is required to collect \$381,950,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2022,¹ pursuant to sections 9 and 9A of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act),² and the Commission's FY 2022 Appropriations Act.³ In the Report and Order, we adopt a fee methodology for calculating small satellite fees.⁴ In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we seek comment on associated changes to the nongeostationary orbit (NGSO) space stations regulatory fee rates. We also seek comment on the Commission's proposed regulatory fees for FY 2022 as set forth in Appendices B and C⁵ in addition to other issues including: continuing to use our methodology for calculating television broadcaster regulatory fees based on population; calculating the costs of collection of regulatory fees in establishing the annual de minimis threshold; and how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.

II. BACKGROUND

2. Congress requires the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual salaries and expenses (S&E) appropriation.⁶ Regulatory fees cover 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 regulatee but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole; and support costs such as rent, utilities, and equipment.⁷ Regulatory fees also cover the costs incurred in oversight and

¹ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Public Law No. 117-103 (Mar. 15, 2022) (FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act). The amount of \$381,950,000 represents a net increase of \$7,950,000 or 2.13% from the FY 2021 appropriated level of \$374,000,000. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260, Div. E, Title V, 134 Stat. 1182 (2020) (FY 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act) (appropriating \$374,000,000 to the Commission for salaries and expenses (S&E) and directing the Commission to collect \$374,000,000 in offsetting collections for FY 2021). For FY 2022, Congress did not provide an earmark for the implementation of the Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technology Availability (DATA) Act to be recovered through regulatory fees. *See* FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act; The Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technology Availability Act, Pub. L. No. 116-130, 134 Stat. 228 (2020) (codified at 47 U.S.C. §§ 641-646) (Broadband DATA Act).

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

³ FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

⁴ Specifically, as described below, we adopt the small satellite fees on a per-license basis by calculating 1/20th (5%) of the average regulatory fee rate for a non-small NGSO system in a given fiscal year. Taking into account the small satellites' portion of the fees, we calculate the actual fee rates for all NGSO space stations as proposed herein. We also deny an exemption requested from regulatory fee obligations for non-US licensed space stations. We adopt the fee methodology for small satellites as part of this item because the adoption of this methodology is integral to our overall assessment of regulatory fees upon space stations.

⁵ FY 2022 started on October 1, 2021, and ends on September 30, 2022. The proposed regulatory fee schedule for FY 2022 is set forth in Appendices B and C. For comparison purposes, the FY 2021 regulatory fee schedule is provided in Appendix H.

⁶ 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. *See* FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

⁷ *See Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, MD Docket No. 21-190, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 21-98, 2021 WL 3847250, para. 2 (2021) (*FY 2021 Report and Order*). Below, in the Report and Order, we resolve certain of the issues on which we sought comment in the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* appended to the *FY 2021 Report and Order* and rely on the record in MD Docket No. 21-90 in doing so. Given that the Report and Order resolves certain issues on which the Notice of Proposed

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regulation of entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (i.e., governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations),⁸ entities that are exempt from payment of FY 2022 regulatory fees because their total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold,⁹ and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.¹⁰ Pursuant to section 9(d) of the Communications Act, the Commission’s methodology for assessing regulatory fees must “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”¹¹ For FY 2022, the Commission must recover \$381,950,000, as set forth in the FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act.¹²

3. *Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Allocation.*¹³ In 2018, as part of the Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services Act of 2018 (RAY BAUM’S Act)¹⁴ Congress revised the

Rulemaking seeks comment, we are not listing them as distinct segments of this document but *see infra* paras. 21-42 for the text of the Report and Order. We defer resolution of other issues raised in the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* appended to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, and we seek additional comment below. *See FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250, *27-28, paras. 73-74.

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

⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

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

¹¹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d). Regulatory fees are initially apportioned across fee categories based on the number of Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) and 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.” *Id.* *See, e.g., Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, MD Docket No. 19-105, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8195, para. 14 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*) (“we have long relied on direct FTE allocations because the Commission has found those allocations best reflect the ‘benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities’—in the case of broadcast licensees, the work the Media Bureau does to grant licenses and oversee and regulate their operations.”); *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, 8461, para. 8 (*FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*) (“The Commission allocates FTEs according to the nature of the employees’ work. If the work performed by an employee can be assigned to a regulatory fee category in one of the four core licensing bureaus—Wireless Telecommunications, Media, Wireline Competition, and International—that employee’s time is counted as a direct FTE. If the work cannot be assigned to one of the bureau’s designated fee categories, the employee’s time is counted as an indirect FTE.”); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, MD Docket No. 14-92, Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 10767, 10768, para. 2 (2014) (*FY 2014 Report and Order*) (explaining the reliance on direct FTEs for purposes of determining regulatory fee calculations).

¹² *See* FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act; 47 U.S.C. § 159.

¹³ 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* U.S. Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget (Washington: GPO, April 2021), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/a11.pdf>. *See* section 85.5(c) for a detailed explanation of how FTEs are calculated.

¹⁴ 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). Our methodology for implementing our regulatory fee authority essentially remains unchanged by the RAY BAUM’S Act. In our FY 2019 regulatory fee proceeding, we analyzed the changes to our statutory regulatory fee authority, sought comment on the changes and determined that “the fee assessment structure dictated by the statute fundamentally remains unchanged. Or, in other words, because the new section 9 of the Communications Act closely aligns to how the Commission assessed and collected fees under the prior section 9 of the Communications Act, we will hew closely to our prior methodology in assessing FY 2019 regulatory fees.” *See FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd 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*).

Commission's regulatory fee authority by modifying section 9 of the Communications Act and adding section 9A.¹⁵ While the Commission adopted several rule amendments¹⁶ to conform them to the RAY BAUM'S Act,¹⁷ the Commission rejected arguments that the RAY BAUM'S Act fundamentally changed how the Commission should calculate regulatory fees and that it was no longer required to base regulatory fees on the direct FTEs in core bureaus.¹⁸ The Commission stated that given the Communication Act's explicit language that fees must "reflect" FTEs, the FTE counts are by far the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations.¹⁹ In plain language, the Commission does not assign direct FTEs within a bureau to specific fee categories by rote or at random, but rather in a manner that reflects the time spent by FTEs on such regulatory fee category, which is in itself a reflection of "benefit" to the fee category.²⁰ Thus, the Commission explained it would continue to apportion regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau and the proportionate number of indirect FTEs and to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payor's benefits.²¹

4. The Commission therefore typically assesses the allocation of FTEs by first determining the number of direct FTEs, those non-auctions FTEs whose work is focused on the industry segment in each of the Commission's "core" bureaus²² (i.e., the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, part of the Wireline Competition Bureau, and part of the International Bureau), and then attributing all other non-auction FTEs outside the core bureaus and other Commission costs as indirect.²³

¹⁵ See RAY BAUM'S Act.

¹⁶ See *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8209-212, paras. 56-60.

¹⁷ *Id.* at 8193, para. 7; 47 U.S.C. §§ 159, 159A.

¹⁸ See *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 8. As such, our prior decisions to add to, delete from, or amend the regulatory fee schedule are instructive of the detailed analysis that generally accompanies a change to the FTE categorization as direct or indirect, the attribution of FTEs to a fee category, and the allocation of fees within a category based on the unit measure adopted.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ The Commission has stated that "Section 9 is clear, however, that regulatory fee assessments are based on the burden imposed on the Commission, not benefits realized by regulatees." *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2007*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 22 FCC Rcd 15712, 15719, para. 19 (2007).

²¹ See *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, para. 9.

²² The phrase "core" bureaus was first adopted in the *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM* where the Commission explained that, under (prior) section 9(b)(1)(A) of the Communications Act, the Commission was instructed to calculate the regulatory fees by determining the FTEs performing the activities enumerated in section 9(a)(1) of the Communications Act within the Private Radio Bureau, Mass Media Bureau, and Common Carrier Bureau, and other offices of the Commission; those bureaus subsequently were renamed as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Media Bureau, and Wireline Competition Bureau, and a new International Bureau had been formed. See *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8460, para. 5 & n.5. The Commission explained that "[f]or simplicity and ease of reference, in this Notice we will refer to these four bureaus as the 'core' bureaus or the 'core licensing' bureaus." *Id.* Congress, in modifying our regulatory fee authority in 2018, deleted the now out-of-date phrasing. Compare 47 U.S.C. § 159 (2018) with 47 U.S.C. § 159 (2022). See also *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193-94, paras. 9-10 (continuing to define the "core" bureaus as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, the Wireline Competition Bureau, and the International Bureau).

²³ See *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8193, paras. 8-9 (finding that, given "the Act's requirement that fees must 'reflect' FTEs before adjusting fees to take into account other factors"... "FTE counts [are] by far the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations" and indicating that the first step in apportioning regulatory fees is to allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau (with indirect FTEs allocated in proportion to the direct FTEs)); *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *2, para 3; *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8460, para. 5 & n.5; *Procedures for Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2012*, Report and Order, 27 FCC Rcd

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5. Auctions expenses are separately funded and not part of the Commission's S&E appropriation. The Commission recovers the costs of developing and implementing its section 309(j) spectrum auctions program as an offsetting collection against auction proceeds and subject to an annual cap.²⁴ For this reason, auctions FTEs are not included in the calculation of regulatory fees and the Commission's methodology excludes all auction-related FTEs and their overhead from the regulatory fee calculations. To the extent that FTEs within core bureaus spend a portion of their time on auctions issues and a portion of their time on non-auctions issues, their time is split and only the non-auctions portion of their time is reflected in the relevant core bureau's FTE count.²⁵

6. Each year, early in the fiscal year, the Commission receives FTE data from its Human Resources Office, and identifies FTE data at the core bureau level (i.e., direct FTEs), which is then used to determine the FTE allocations for the four core bureaus. This FTE data is then filtered down to the various fee categories within each core bureau based on the fee category percentages for each bureau. After the number of direct FTEs is determined within each core bureau of the Commission, a percentage of the total amount to be collected in regulatory fees for a given fiscal year is calculated for each core bureau based on the number of direct FTEs within a core bureau. The total of the percentages for each core bureau must equal 100% of the amount to be collected. The total percentage for a core bureau is then used to calculate the percentages for the various regulatory fee categories within each core bureau, as provided by the Commission's bureaus. Thus, the regulatory fee categories within each core bureau make up a percentage of a core bureau's total percentage to be collected in regulatory fees.

7. These percentages, either at the regulatory fee category level within a core bureau or summed up to the core bureau level, represent the dollar amount of regulatory fees to be collected by multiplying each fee category percentage by the target goal to be collected. For example, the Wireline Competition Bureau, a core bureau, has direct FTEs that constitute 33.74% of all regulatory fees to be collected. The Wireline Competition Bureau also has two fee categories from which 33.74% of the fees are to be collected: (1) the Interstate Telecommunications Service Provider Fee (ITSP) fee category constitutes 32.62%, and (2) the Toll Free Number fee category constitutes 1.12% for a total sum of 33.74%. The percentage for each fee category represents the amount to collect in regulatory fees for that fee category – for example, for the ITSP fee category, 32.62% amounts to \$124.59 million from an FY 2022 target goal of \$381,950,000. This dollar amount (\$124.59 million) divided by the estimated units for the ITSP fee category determines the fee rate, which is then rounded to the nearest \$5, where applicable. Indirect FTEs are then allocated proportionally based on the allocation percentage of direct FTEs of each core bureaus.

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

8390, 8392 paras. 4-5 (2012) (*FY 2012 Report and Order*). Other factors the Commission takes into consideration include the yearly appropriation and the projected unit estimates.

²⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 309(j)(8)(B) (providing that “the salaries and expenses account of the Commission shall retain as an offsetting collection such sums as may be necessary from such proceeds for the costs of developing and implementing the program required by this subsection.”). Each year, Congress provides a cap on such offsetting collection. *E.g.*, FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (providing that “proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed \$128,621,000 for fiscal year 2022.”)

²⁵ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *8, para. 20.

regulatory fee purposes.²⁶ Unlike the work of direct FTEs, the work of FTEs designated as indirect benefits the Commission and the industry as a whole and is not specifically focused on the regulatees and licensees of a core bureau.²⁷ The high percentage of indirect FTEs is indicative of the fact that many Commission activities and costs are not limited to a particular fee category and instead benefit the Commission and its work as a whole.²⁸

9. In section 9 of the Communications Act, Congress prescribed a method of collecting an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation by keying the regulatory fee assessment to FTE burden.²⁹ As a result, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with their oversight and regulation by the relevant core bureaus.³⁰ Because the total amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, payors' regulatory fees will also typically change each fiscal year as a mathematical consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected,³¹ the number of Commission FTEs, and projected unit estimates for each fee category.³² Beyond those changed collection requirements, consideration of changes, additions, or deletions to the regulatory fee schedule is focused on the Commission's direct FTE cost burden related to the regulatory fee category at issue within each core bureau.³³

10. *Adjustments and Amendments to Regulatory Fee Schedule.* Each year, the Commission is required to adjust the schedule of regulatory fees 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.³⁴ Each year the Commission issues a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to seek comment on its methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the

²⁶ The Commission has previously reassigned FTEs in core bureaus as indirect for regulatory fee purposes, due to the nature of their work assignments. For example, in 2013, the Commission allocated as indirect all but 28 International Bureau FTEs. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Report and Order, 28 FCC Rcd 12351, 12355-356, para.14 (2013) (*FY 2013 Report and Order*). Subsequently, in the *FY 2015 Report and Order*, the Commission reassigned, for regulatory fee purposes, four International Bureau FTEs working on market access requests for non-U.S. licensed space stations as indirect. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd 10268, 10278, para. 24 (2015) (*FY 2015 Report and Order*). Those four indirect FTEs have since been reclassified as direct. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2020*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 35 FCC Rcd 4976, 4991, para. 33 (2020) (*FY 2020 NPRM*), *affirmed*, *Telesat Canada, et al. v. FCC*, 999 F.3d 707 (D.C. Cir. 2021) (*Telesat*). In 2017, the Commission assigned as indirect, for regulatory fee purposes, 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2017*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 32 FCC Rcd 7057, 7061-64, paras. 10-15 (2017) (*FY 2017 Report and Order*).

²⁷ See *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *9, para 22.

²⁸ *Id.* at *3, para 8; *FY 2013 Report and Order*, 28 FCC Rcd at 12357, para. 17.

²⁹ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

³⁰ *Id.* See also *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3275-77, paras. 6-10.

³¹ As indicated above, the offsetting collection for FY 2022 has increased by \$7,950,000 or 2.13% from the FY 2021 appropriated level. See *supra* n.1.

³² Section 9(c)(1)(B) of the Communications Act contemplates such changes to the fee schedule necessary to result in the collection of the amount required by subsection 159(b). 47 U.S.C. § 159(c)(1)(B). For example, if the number of units in a regulatory fee category increases, the amount due per unit may decrease, depending on other factors. Such changes under section 9(c) of the Communications Act fall under the section 9A(b)(1) Congressional notification requirements. 47 U.S.C. §§ 159A(b)(1), 159(c).

³³ See *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *7, para. 17. Changes under section 9(d) of the Communications Act fall under the section 9A(b)(2) 90-day notification to Congress. 47 U.S.C. §§ 159A(b)(2), 159(d).

³⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 159(c).

proposed regulatory fees for the fiscal year.

11. In addition to annual regulatory fee adjustments, the Commission must amend the regulatory fee schedule “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.”³⁵ The Commission therefore considers the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in an existing regulatory fee category only when it develops sufficient basis for making the change, and works to ensure that all changes serve the goal of ensuring that the Commission’s assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable.³⁶

12. The Commission adopts new fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when it finds that there is a sufficient basis for doing so under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent, and based on the record in a given proceeding. For example, in 2009, the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing submarine cable regulatory fees based on a consensus proposal made by a large group of submarine cable operators.³⁷ Under this new regulatory fee methodology, the Commission assessed the submarine cable systems (common carrier and non-common carrier) on a per cable landing license basis, with higher fees for larger systems and lower fees for smaller systems.³⁸ In 2014, the Commission adopted a new regulatory fee category for toll-free numbers because FTEs were devoted to toll-free number oversight and regulation, primarily in the Wireline Competition Bureau.³⁹ In 2015, after taking the issue under consideration over several years, the Commission added Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) as a subcategory of the cable television and Internet Protocol television (IPTV) fee category to the regulatory fee schedule, based on the oversight and regulation of this industry by the same group of Media Bureau FTEs.⁴⁰ In 2017, after considering this issue several times, the Commission added non-common carrier terrestrial International Bearer Circuits (IBCs) to the regulatory fee schedule,

³⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

³⁶ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2013*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 28 FCC Rcd 7790, 7798-7807, paras. 17-40 (2013); *FY 2012 Regulatory Fee Reform NPRM*, 27 FCC Rcd at 8464-65, paras. 14-16. The concept of administrability includes the difficulty in collecting regulatory fees under a system that could have unpredictable dramatic shifts in assessed fees in certain categories from year to year. In adopting our fee schedule, we are also mindful of other general limits of fee authority. See *National Cable Television Ass’n v. United States*, 415 U.S. 336, 340-41 (1974) (construing Independent Offices Appropriations Act (IOAA)); see also *National Cable Television Ass’n v. FCC*, 554 F.2d 1094, 1106 & n.42 (D.C. Cir. 1976). We are mindful that IOAA no longer applies to the Commission. See House of Representatives Report No. 99-453 (1985) at page 433 (noting the significance of National Cable and explaining that IOAA no longer applies to the Commission with the passage of other specific fee authority, application fees, in COBRA-85). We, nevertheless, are cognizant of broader legal issues raised by user fee and/or regulatory fee precedent.

³⁷ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008*, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009) (*Submarine Cable Order*).

³⁸ *Id.* at 4214-17, paras. 13-22.

³⁹ See *FY 2014 Report and Order* 29 FCC Rcd at 10778, paras. 26-27 (summarizing the legal rationale for adoption of a fee on toll-free numbers and the FTEs involved in toll-free issues) (citing *Toll Free Access Codes*, Second Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 95-155, 12 FCC Rcd 11162, 11178-79, para. 22 (1997) (Sections 201(b) and 251(e) of the Communications Act “empower the Commission to ensure that toll free numbers . . . are allocated in an equitable and orderly manner that serves the public interest.”)).

⁴⁰ See *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10276-77, paras. 19-20 (adding DBS as a fee category); *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2015*, MD Docket No. 15-121, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 30 FCC Rcd 5354, 5358, para. 9 (2015); *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7810-11, paras. 50-52 (seeking comment on whether to adopt a new fee category for DBS). 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* at para. 28.

in order to include both common carrier and non-common carrier terrestrial IBCs in the schedule.⁴¹

13. One recent change to the regulatory fee schedule was in 2020, in the Report and Order attached to the *FY 2020 NPRM*, where the Commission included non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants in the existing “Space Stations” fee category.⁴² The Commission concluded that assessing the same regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access as assessed on U.S. licensed space stations would better reflect the benefits received by these operators, i.e., the adjudicatory, enforcement, regulatory, and international coordination activities by the Commission’s FTEs in the International Bureau.⁴³ 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.”⁴⁴

III. REPORT AND ORDER AND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

14. In the Report and Order, as described above,⁴⁵ we adopt a fee methodology for small satellites. In this annual regulatory fee Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we seek comment on our methodology for assessing regulatory fees and on the schedule of FY 2022 regulatory fees as set forth in

⁴¹ See *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7071-72, paras 34-35. The Commission noted that a methodology for terrestrial and satellite IBC regulatory fees based on circuits should be consistent with the submarine cable methodology and include common carrier and non-common carrier IBCs. *Id.* The Commission previously considered adding non-common carrier terrestrial IBCs to the regulatory fee schedule. See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2016*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 31 FCC Rcd 5757, 5764-65, paras. 15-16 (2016) (the Commission ultimately determined that the record was insufficient to change the fee methodology at that time). Earlier, in 2009, the Commission explored whether carriers should be assessed regulatory fees for their terrestrial non-common carrier circuits, but declined to do so at that time because of the “complexity of the legal, policy and equity issues involved.” *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2009*, Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 10301, 10306-307, paras. 16-17.

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

⁴³ *Id.* at 4980-81, paras. 10-11. The issue of assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access had been raised several times previously. In the *FY 1999 Report and Order*, the Commission declined to adopt such a fee. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 1999*, Report and Order, 14 FCC Rcd 9868, 9883, para. 39 (1999) (*FY 1999 Report and Order*). In 2013 and again in 2014, the Commission sought comment on assessing regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access. *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2014*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 6417, 6433-34, paras. 47-50 (2014); *FY 2013 NPRM*, 28 FCC Rcd at 7809-810, paras. 47-49. The Commission declined to adopt such a fee at the time because it might “raise[] significant issues regarding our authority to assess such a fee as well as the policy implications if other countries decided to follow our example.” *FY 2014 Report and Order*, 29 FCC Rcd at 10781, para. 34. In 2015, the Commission observed that excluding non-U.S. licensed satellite operators from fees amounted to a subsidy of such operators by U.S. licensed satellite operators. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24. The Commission concluded, in the *FY 2015 Report and Order*, that the four FTEs working on market access petitions or other matters involving non-U.S. licensed space stations should be removed from the regulatory fee assessments for U.S. licensed space stations and considered indirect for regulatory fee purposes. *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10278, para. 24.

⁴⁴ *Telesat*, 999 F.3d at 710-712.

⁴⁵ See *supra* note 7.

Appendices B and C.⁴⁶ We also seek comment on associated changes to the NGSO space station regulatory fee rates in addition to several other issues such as continuing to use our methodology for calculating television broadcaster regulatory fees based on population; calculating the costs of collection of regulatory fees in establishing the annual de minimis threshold; and how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.

A. Assessment of Regulatory Fees

15. *Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees.* Congress has required us to collect \$381,950,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2022.⁴⁷ In doing so, section 9 of the Communications Act requires us to set regulatory fees to “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.”⁴⁸ We implement this directive by first looking to the core bureaus within the Commission in order to identify the number of direct non-auction FTEs from each core bureau and then categorize the remaining non-auction FTEs and other Commission costs as indirect. Once the direct FTEs are identified, we then allocate fees to specific fee categories within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all fee categories. We find that our methodology is consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.⁴⁹ We seek comment on this methodology and on the schedule of FY 2022 regulatory fees as set forth in Appendices B and C.⁵⁰ Any proposals or comments requesting a change or modification to our proposed FY 2022 regulatory fees should include a thorough analysis showing a sufficient basis for making the change and provide alternative options for the Commission to meet its statutory obligation to collect the full amount of the appropriation by the end of the fiscal year. Commenters should also indicate how such alternative options are fair, administrable, and sustainable.

16. *Allocating FTEs.* Consistent with past practices, we propose to base the allocation of fee categories for FY 2022 on the Commission’s calculation of FTEs in each regulatory fee category. Each year, early in the fiscal year, the Commission receives FTE data from the Commission’s Human Resources Office, and identifies FTE data at the core bureau level (direct FTEs). This FTE data is then filtered down to the various fee categories within each core bureau. The total FTEs for each fee category include the direct FTEs associated with that category plus a proportional allocation of indirect FTEs. Applying the requirements of section 9 of the Communications Act to calculate regulatory fees, we propose to allocate the total collection target across all regulatory fee categories. Each regulatee within a fee category then pays its proportionate share based on an objective measure. To calculate fees for each licensee, we identify “units” used to calculate the fees. For example, broadcast licensees’ fees will vary by population served and CMRS wireless licensees will pay fees based on their number of subscribers. These calculations are illustrated in Appendix B. The sources for the unit estimates that are used in these calculations are listed in Appendix D.

17. The Commission previously explained how it analyzes FTE allocations for purposes of calculating regulatory fees in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*.⁵¹ Our FTE allocation does not apportion the time of specific employees along with their individual work assignments each year.⁵² The statute is

⁴⁶ See Appendices B and C.

⁴⁷ FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

⁴⁸ 47 U.S.C. § 159(d).

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ See Appendices B and C.

⁵¹ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8196, para. 18.

⁵² *Id.*

driven by the number of FTEs, not by the workload of individual employees.⁵³ Given the wide variety of issues handled in non-core bureaus, the issues assigned to FTEs may also include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one category of regulatees.⁵⁴ Further, because Commission attorneys, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues even during a single fiscal year, a snapshot of staff assignments in a single division in any bureau, for example, may misrepresent the work being done six months or even six weeks later.⁵⁵ Thus, there must always be an aspect of predictive judgement in our analysis. In analyzing too deeply FTEs in one given period of time, and ignoring the understanding of management regarding ongoing and future work, we risk proffering FTE allocations that are not accurate for the entire year. Moreover, much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatees is likely to be interspersed with the work that our staff does on behalf of many entities that do not pay regulatory fees, e.g., governmental entities, non-profit organizations, and very small regulatees that have an exemption.⁵⁶ Thus, our approach is most accurate when we look at the work of a larger group such as a division or office or bureau, consistent with the high-level language of the Act that “fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission”⁵⁷

18. In sum, there are 329 direct FTEs for FY 2022, distributed among the core bureaus as follows: International Bureau (28), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (70), Wireline Competition Bureau (111), and the Media Bureau (120). This results in 8.51% of the FTE allocation for International Bureau regulatees; 21.28% of the FTE allocation for Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees; 33.74% of the FTE allocation for Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees; and 36.47% of FTE allocation for Media Bureau regulatees. There are in turn 943 indirect FTEs spread across the Commission: Enforcement Bureau (187), Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (111), Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (98), part of the International Bureau (52), part of the Wireline Competition Bureau (38), Chairman and Commissioners’ offices (22), Office of the Managing Director (136), Office of General Counsel (70), Office of the Inspector General (47), Office of Communications Business Opportunities (10), Office of Engineering and Technology (66), Office of Legislative Affairs (8), Office of Workforce Diversity (4), Office of Media Relations (12), Office of Economics and Analytics (78), and Office of Administrative Law Judges (4).⁵⁸ Allocating these indirect FTEs based on the direct FTE allocations yields an additional 80.26 FTEs attributable to International Bureau regulatees, 200.64 FTEs attributable to Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees, 318.16 FTEs attributable to Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees, and 343.95 FTEs attributable to Media Bureau regulatees.

19. Based on these allocations and the requirement to collect \$381,950,000 in regulatory fees this year, we project collecting approximately \$32.51 million (8.51%) in fees from International Bureau regulatees; \$81.27 million (21.28%) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees; \$128.86 million (33.74%) from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees; and \$139.31 million (36.47%) from Media Bureau regulatees. We set specific regulatory fees in Appendix C so that regulatees within a fee category pay their proportionate share based on an objective measure (e.g., revenues or number of subscribers). The proposed fees are based on the established methodology, applied to the allocated direct FTEs and based on the Commission’s appropriation amount of \$381,950,000. We seek comment on our methodology. Commenters proposing adjustments to our methodology should explain the basis for their

⁵³ *Id.* (citing 47 U.S.C. § 159(d)).

⁵⁴ *Id.* (citing *FY 2015 Report and Order*, 30 FCC Rcd at 10275, para. 17).

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.* (citing 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)).

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ The FTE numbers allocated to the core bureaus for FY 2022 are weighted for the changes throughout the year. For the sake of simplicity, these numbers are the final indirect FTE counts as they do not directly impact regulatory fee allocations.

proposals.

B. Space Station Regulatory Fees

20. For regulatory fee purposes, space stations are divided into two main categories: (1) geostationary orbit (GSO) space stations and (2) NGSO space stations. With respect to NGSO space stations, in the Report and Order section, consistent with our FTE allocation time and the distinct benefits received by small satellite NGSO fee payors, for FY 2022, we adopt a methodology for calculating the regulatory fee for small satellites and small spacecraft (for purposes of this proceeding, we refer to them together as “small satellites”) based on 1/20th (5%) of the average of the non-small satellite NGSO space station regulatory fee rates from the current fiscal year on a per license basis. Implementing this methodology for FY 2022, in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking section, we seek comment on the proposed regulatory fee rates for the subcategories of NGSO - small satellite, NGSO - less complex space stations, and NGSO - other space stations for FY 2022, as set forth in Appendices B and C. We also address certain regulatory fee proposals in the record regarding spacecraft involved in on-orbit servicing and rendezvous and proximity operations. We tentatively conclude that the addition of a new regulatory fee category for spacecraft conducting these types of operations would be premature, but seek further comment on this topic, including as it relates to spacecraft that may be conducting on-orbit servicing operations near the GSO arc.

1. Methodology for Calculating Regulatory Fees for Small Satellites and Related Issues

21. Although the Commission adopted the small satellite regulatory fee category in 2019, we are just beginning to implement a fee methodology for satellites and systems licensed as “small satellites” because they have just only started to become operational. This fiscal year, we will assess fees against this category of regulatees for the first time given that, as of October 2021, there were five licenses for operational space stations that are in this small satellite regulatory fee category. For the reasons discussed below, our expectation and predictive judgment is that our FTEs will spend approximately twenty times more time on regulating one non-small satellite NGSO system on average compared to the time spent regulating one small satellite license. Thus, in FY 2022, we propose a small satellite fee on a per-license basis of \$12,145.

22. This proposed fee is based on the methodology we adopt herein by calculating 1/20th (5%) of the average regulatory fee rate for a non-small NGSO system in FY 2022, which we calculated to be \$242,878 (the average of the “less complex” NGSO space station fee of \$142,865 and the “other” NGSO space station fee of \$342,890, which would be the fee rates before the small satellite fees are calculated into the total NGSO space station fee category). Then we calculate the actual fee rate for non-small NGSO systems (i.e., NGSO - less complex space stations and NGSO - other space stations) after subtracting the total fee amount that would be allocated to operational small satellites from the total NGSO space station revenues.

23. In 2019, in the *Small Satellite Report and Order*, the Commission adopted a new, optional licensing process for small satellites and spacecraft.⁵⁹ In that Report and Order, the Commission also adopted a small satellite regulatory fee category for licensed and operational space stations authorized under the process adopted in that proceeding.⁶⁰ The Commission found that these actions would enable

⁵⁹ *Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites*, IB Docket No. 18-86, Report and Order, 34 FCC Rcd 13077, 13080, 13082, paras. 10, 16 (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.

⁶⁰ See *Small Satellite Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 13118-19, para. 105. This new category would include small spacecraft non-Earth orbit missions as well. *Id.* The Commission also established a separate application fee for applicants under this part 25 streamlined process. *Id.* at 13115, para. 99. It has been a long-standing requirement that regulatory fees are assessed on a licensee or grantee of U.S. market access only upon certification of operation

(continued....)

such applicants to choose a streamlined licensing procedure resulting in an easier application process, a lower application fee and a shorter timeline for review than currently exists for applicants.⁶¹ Satellites licensed through the streamlined process have characteristics that distinguish them from traditional NGSO satellite space stations, such as having a lower mass, shorter duration missions, more limited spectrum needs, and detailed certifications that must be submitted by the applicant.⁶²

24. In the *FY 2018 NPRM*, the Commission proposed a regulatory fee for small satellites that would be 1/20th of the fee applicable to NGSO systems.⁶³ The Commission observed that this is a new industry sector typically involving relatively low-cost systems, as compared with traditional satellite systems, and a high regulatory fee could limit the commercial applications of small satellites.⁶⁴ The Commission also stated that the small satellite rules are designed to lower the regulatory burden involved in licensing small satellites and reduce application processing times.⁶⁵ As a result, the Commission expected that small satellite authorizations would take fewer Commission resources to process than traditional NGSO satellite systems.⁶⁶ In anticipation of including small satellites in the FY 2022 regulatory fee schedule, in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we sought comment on the methodology for calculating the regulatory fee for this small satellite NGSO regulatory fee category.⁶⁷

25. We first consider the integration of the small satellite NGSO fee category into the NGSO space stations fee category. In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we sought comment on how we should integrate the small satellite fee category into the overall space stations category.⁶⁸ Eutelsat and Intuitive Machines comment that a small satellite fee category should be a third NGSO space stations fee category, in addition to “less complex” and “other.”⁶⁹ In comments responsive to the *FY 2021 NPRM*, Amazon Web Services, Inc. and Planet Labs Inc. also

of a single satellite in its system. *See Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 1997*, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 17161, 17191, para. 75 (1997).

⁶¹ *See Small Satellite Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 13118-19, para. 105.

⁶² *Id.* at 13083-84, para. 19; *see also Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Report and Order and Order, 33 FCC Rcd 8497, 8499, n.21 (2018) (*FY 2018 Report and Order*). To apply under the small satellite streamlined rules, an applicant must certify that, among other things: (i) 10 or fewer satellites will operate under a single license; (ii) the maximum in-orbit lifetime of any individual satellite is six years, including time to de-orbit the satellite; (iii) the maximum mass of any individual satellite will be 180 kilograms, including propellant; (iv) the satellite(s) will be deployed below a 600-kilometer altitude or have the capability to perform collision avoidance and de-orbit maneuvers using propulsion; (v) any individual satellite is 10 centimeters or larger in its smallest dimension, and (vi) radiofrequency operations will be compatible with existing operations in the requested frequency bands and not materially constrain future operations of other satellites in those frequency bands. *See Small Satellite Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 13083-84, para. 19 (including a complete list of criteria).

⁶³ *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2018*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 5091, 5103, para. 32 (2018) (*FY 2018 NPRM*). In 2018, the category of “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)” did not include any subcategories for purposes of the regulatory fees. The Commission adopted NGSO subcategories in 2021 as “less complex” NGSO systems and “other” NGSO systems, both under the broader category of “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit).”

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ *Id.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *See FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *28-*31, paras. 75-83. Unless noted otherwise, all comments regarding space station regulatory fees are filed in MD Docket No. 21-190.

⁶⁸ *Id.* at *31, para. 83.

⁶⁹ Eutelsat Comments at 7; Intuitive Machines Comments at 8.

avored integration of the small satellite fee category within the NGSO space stations fee category.⁷⁰ We agree with commenters that support integration of the small satellite fee category into the NGSO space stations fee category as a third fee category. This approach recognizes that small satellites encompassed by the streamlined licensing process are, in fact, NGSO space stations.⁷¹ As a result, the small satellite fee category will be the third NGSO space stations fee category, in addition to “less complex” and “other.”

26. We next consider how to calculate the small satellite regulatory fee within the NGSO space stations fee category. In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we proposed two different ways to assess the small satellite regulatory fee. We first sought comment on setting a fee for small satellites that would not be dependent on the number of small satellites operating in a given regulatory period.⁷² We noted that a set fee would provide more certainty for regulatees given the shorter missions lasting no longer than six years for small satellites and the likely higher fluctuation in number of small satellites that are licensed and operational each year compared to NGSO space stations that are licensed for a 15-year term.⁷³ More specifically, we proposed a fee for small satellites that is 1/20th of the “other” NGSO space station fee category, either calculated using the “other” NGSO space stations fees for given year or using the FY 2021 fee and then reassessing accordingly each year, since the FTE activities for given small satellite space stations would be approximately 1/20th of the FTE activities for typical “other” NGSO space stations.⁷⁴

27. Commenters responded to this proposal with varying suggestions for calculating the regulatory fee for small satellites. Eutelsat proposes that we estimate aggregate small satellite regulatory costs annually by imposing a regulatory fee that is 1/20th of the average NGSO space stations fee, which would be calculated by dividing total expected NGSO space stations fee revenues by the number of traditional NGSO systems or “payment units.”⁷⁵ Eutelsat proposes that we then adjust downward the fees for “other” and “less complex” NGSO space stations.⁷⁶ Eutelsat submits that this methodology mitigates the potential for unexpectedly large and unsupportable fee amounts resulting from significant changes in workload or the number of small satellites from year to year.⁷⁷ Eutelsat suggests that this small satellite regulatory fee of 1/20th of the average NGSO space stations fee would be a “middle ground” and provide an opportunity to gain more experience in regulating small satellites and understanding the benefits they receive.⁷⁸ Eutelsat notes that the benefits received by small satellite licensees from Commission regulatory activities are limited due to compatibility requirements with existing operations and the limited license term compared to traditional NGSO space stations.⁷⁹ Eutelsat also emphasizes the importance of stability in regulatory fee amounts since small satellite systems generally have more limited potential to generate commercial revenues or are used to further scientific/experimental objectives.⁸⁰

⁷⁰ See Comments of Amazon Web Services, Inc., MD Docket Nos. 20-105, MD Docket Nos. 21- 190, at 4-5 (rec. June 3, 2021) (AWS Comments); Reply of Planet Labs Inc., MD Docket Nos. 20-105, MD Docket Nos. 21- 190, at 6 (rec. June 21, 2021) (Planet Reply).

⁷¹ 47 CFR § 25.122(a).

⁷² See *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *29, at para. 79.

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ Eutelsat Comments at 4.

⁷⁶ *Id.* at 7.

⁷⁷ *Id.* at 4.

⁷⁸ *Id.* at 6.

⁷⁹ Eutelsat Comments at 5; see also Astro Digital Comments at 2; Intuitive Machines Comments at 6.

⁸⁰ Eutelsat Comments at 5-6.

28. Alternatively, Astro Digital proposes a fixed regulatory fee for small satellites that is 1/20th of the FY 2021 fee for “other” NGSO space stations and will vary minimally from year to year.⁸¹ Astro Digital posits that a fixed fee helps to ensure predictability for operators.⁸² Astro Digital believes that such a fee reflects the appropriate regulatory burden to the Commission and the benefits received by small satellite operators.⁸³ Astro Digital also submits that this fee further accounts for reduced regulatory burden due to the operators typically being involved in likely less contentious licensing proceedings.⁸⁴

29. As another alternative, Intuitive Machines proposes a fee that is 1/20th of the “less complex” NGSO space stations regulatory fee to more closely approximate the benefits and burdens associated with regulating small satellites.⁸⁵ Intuitive Machines suggests this fee in consideration of the Commission’s estimate that FTE activities for small satellites would be approximately 1/20th of the FTE activities for the category of “other” NGSO space stations, which is similar to the Commission’s findings in the *FY 2018 Report and Order*.⁸⁶ Intuitive Machines argues that when the Commission proposed a fee in the *FY 2018 Report and Order* that was 1/20th of the then NGSO space stations regulatory fee of \$135,350, which was later lowered to \$122,775, the resulting regulatory fee calculated to approximately \$6,139 – virtually identical to \$6,135 or 1/20th of the FY 2021 “less complex” NGSO space stations fee category today.⁸⁷ Intuitive Machines claims that this fee assessment is not only consistent with the Commission’s prior proposal to account for FTE activities but also accounts for the reduced benefits received by small spacecraft operators.⁸⁸

30. In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we also sought comment on whether to allocate a percentage of the allocation for space station fees for small satellites, which would cause the amount to fluctuate each year depending on the number of payors in the small satellite category.⁸⁹ We noted that there would likely be few small satellite operators paying fees initially and that the percentage could be reassessed as the number of operational small satellites and FTE activities involving those small satellites increases.⁹⁰ We also sought comment on the earlier proposals of AWS and Planet Labs to allocate 5% of the total NGSO space station fee requirement to the small satellite fee category.⁹¹ The remaining 95% would be divided between the “less complex” and “other” NGSO space stations.⁹² However, we expressed concern about redistributing solely a percentage of the “less complex” NGSO space stations fee to systems authorized under the streamlined small satellite process,⁹³ given that there are important differences between small satellites and “less complex” and

⁸¹ Astro Digital Comments at 2-3.

⁸² *Id.* at 3.

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ *Id.* at 2-3 (citing *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *19, *28-*29, paras. 52, 76, 78; *FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC Rcd at 8584-85, paras. 10-11).

⁸⁵ Intuitive Machines Comments at 5-6.

⁸⁶ *Id.* at 6 (citing *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *29, para. 79).

⁸⁷ *Id.* (citing *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *29, para. 79; *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd 3103, para. 32).

⁸⁸ *Id.* at 6-7.

⁸⁹ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *30, para. 80.

⁹⁰ *Id.*; *Small Satellite Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd 13118-19, para. 105 (explaining that the new fee category for small satellites would apply to licensed and operational small satellite systems).

⁹¹ AWS Comments at 1, 4-5; Planet Reply at 6.

⁹² AWS Comments at 1, 4-5; Planet Reply at 6.

⁹³ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *30, para. 80.

“other” NGSO space station systems that we believe necessitate different regulatory fees.⁹⁴

31. Based on the record, and the fact that small satellites are NGSO space stations, we adopt a methodology for calculating the regulatory fee rate for small satellites based on 1/20th (5%) of the average of the “less complex” NGSO space station regulatory fee rate and the “other” NGSO space station fee rate for the current fiscal year. In determining the average of the NGSO space station regulatory fee rate for the current year, we will add together the fee rates of one “less complex” and one “other” NGSO space station units, before taking into account small satellite fees in the NGSO fee category, and divide that value by two. This averaging methodology accommodates fluctuations in the number of NGSO space stations fee payors and will result in a relatively and appropriately low regulatory fee for small satellites. We also find that adopting this averaging methodology rather than taking a percentage of either the “less complex” or “other” NGSO space station fee rate provides a middle ground and an opportunity to gain more experience in regulating small satellites,⁹⁵ while also recognizing that small satellites are part of a separate fee category and not within either the “less complex” or “other” NGSO space stations fee categories.

32. We agree with commenters responding to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order* that a fair, administrable, and sustainable approach for assessing regulatory fees for small satellites is through calculating a fee that is not solely dependent on the number of small satellites operating in a given regulatory period.⁹⁶ In addition, we find that a small satellite fee based on 1/20th (5%) of the average of the NGSO space stations regulatory fee rate from the current fiscal year will fairly reflect the anticipated FTE time for regulating small satellites.⁹⁷ Our methodology results in a predictable small satellite regulatory fee structure (since the average of the “less complex” and “other” NGSO space station fees is unlikely to fluctuate significantly each year), takes into account the differences in small satellite licensing processes, accounts for regulatory differences among NGSO space stations, and aims to reduce the risk of non payors by increasing certainty as to the anticipated approximate small satellite regulatory fees.

33. Our methodology also takes into account the amount of work that FTEs are performing and our expectation that our FTEs will spend approximately twenty times more time on regulating one non-small NGSO space station system compared to the time spent for regulating one small satellite license. With each small satellite application, the total FTE work amount in a given year increases. We anticipate that FTEs will spend time regulating small satellites by performing International Telecommunication Union (ITU) coordination; conducting outreach to other administrations; working on rulemakings, adjudications, and licensing; handling various filings submitted by small satellite operators; handling enforcement issues; and accounting for the potentially variable number of earth stations with which small satellites may communicate, including updating ITU materials when operators add earth stations to their networks after initial licensing. Small satellite regulatees, in turn, benefit from this regulatory work. This fee methodology simultaneously accounts for the characteristics of small satellites and the relatively few work hours anticipated to be spent by International Bureau FTEs in regulating them compared to FTE time spent on non-small satellite NGSO space stations, since small satellites have streamlined processing, often limited operational capabilities, spectrum compatibility requirements, and can only be licensed for a period of up to six years.⁹⁸

34. Our regulatory fee methodology for small satellites also should reduce artificial incentives for structuring license applications primarily for the purpose of avoiding NGSO regulatory fees. Given the unique regulatory framework and optional application process, as well as the fact that most regulatory

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ Eutelsat Comments at 6.

⁹⁶ See Astro Digital Comments at 3; Eutelsat Comments at 8-9; Intuitive Machines Comments at 5.

⁹⁷ See *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *29, para. 79.

⁹⁸ See Eutelsat Comments at 5; Astro Digital Comments at 2; Intuitive Machines Comments at 6.

activities benefit all NGSO space stations in some proportion and our FTE activities are not tracked based on each NGSO subcategory, calculating the small satellite fee rate on a per license basis and in relation to FTE activities involving a non-small NGSO space station on average will ensure that NGSO space stations fee payors are assessed fair and reasonable shares of the total NGSO space stations regulatory fees.

35. As the small satellite fee is calculated, the fees generated from this small satellite fee category will be deducted from the fee amount to be collected from the total NGSO space stations fees, and then the remainder of the NGSO space stations fees will be allocated on an 80/20 basis between “other” and “less complex” NSGO space stations respectively. This approach is consistent with our statutory obligation to apportion cost of regulating NGSO space stations in a fair and administrable manner among the NGSO space station fee payors. In adopting the small satellite fee category, the Commission recognized that small satellites are NGSO space stations.⁹⁹ Taking out the small satellite fees from the total NGSO fees, rather than from one of the NGSO space station subcategories, recognizes that any small satellite fee contribution to the total fees collected from NGSO space stations should reduce the fees collected from both the “less complex” and “other” NGSO space stations in the same manner to keep the cost apportionment between those subcategories at a fair and reasonable level. As we indicated in the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, FY 2022 will be the first year we assess regulatory fees for small satellites, and we anticipate that we will continue to review regulatory fees for small satellites on an ongoing basis as we gain more experience with these licensees.¹⁰⁰

36. *Assessment of Fees on a Per-License Basis.* In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we sought comment on whether we should assess regulatory fees per system or differently than other NGSO fee categories, given that a single entity may have multiple licenses for the same system, in accordance with the structure of the small satellite process.¹⁰¹ We sought to account for the fact that one system may have multiple associated small satellite licenses.¹⁰² In response, both Eutelsat and Intuitive Machines propose that we should assess regulatory fees for small satellites per small satellite system rather than per small satellite license.¹⁰³ Intuitive Machines contends that licensing on a per-system basis would provide small spacecraft operators greater flexibility in licensing missions and would benefit non-Earth orbiting systems that may be deployed incrementally over timeframes that may not be consistent with the orbital lifetime contemplated for small spacecraft.¹⁰⁴ Eutelsat favors a per-system basis because small satellite systems may be associated with multiple licenses, therefore having multiple call signs, in part because of the design of the small satellite licensing process.¹⁰⁵ Eutelsat also suggests that adopting fees on a per-system basis would avoid discouraging applicants from applying for multiple licenses because of potential regulatory fees and argues that such a

⁹⁹ The definition of small satellite for the purpose of Commission licensing is broader than the NGSO subcategories adopted for regulatory fees purposes. Systems qualifying as “small satellites” as defined in the *Small Satellite Report and Order* are subject to different bond and milestone requirements, distinct application processing requirements, and different application fees, among other things. See *Small Satellite Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 13083-84, 13107-18, paras. 17-19, 80-103.

¹⁰⁰ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *30, para. 81; see also Intuitive Machines Comments at 6 (“The Commission can always revisit its regulatory fees as it gains more experience with regulating small spacecraft.”); Palo Comments at 5 (“We...support the Commission’s proposal to routinely reassess of the effectiveness of whatever methodology is chosen.”).

¹⁰¹ *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *31, para. 82; see also *id.* at *31, para. 79 (“First, we seek comment on setting a fee for each small satellite license or market access grant...” (emphasis added)).

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ Eutelsat Comments at 7-8; Intuitive Machines Comments at 7.

¹⁰⁴ Intuitive Machines Comments at 7.

¹⁰⁵ Eutelsat Comments at 7-8.

policy would account for the diverse implementation options for small satellite systems.¹⁰⁶

37. We decline to adopt a per-system fee and instead adopt the small satellite regulatory fee on a per-license basis.¹⁰⁷ We anticipate that adopting the fee on a per-license basis will accurately reflect the increased oversight and regulation required by International Bureau FTEs for these systems, including ongoing regulatory activities, when an operator has multiple small satellite licenses. We have experienced firsthand a correlation between the time spent by FTEs in regulating small satellites and the number of licenses for a small satellite system when issuing multiple licenses to a small satellite operator.¹⁰⁸ We also anticipate that a per-license fee basis will be more efficient and administrable because it avoids potential complications and additional FTE time spent in determining whether various sets of small satellites are part of the same “system.” Applying this fee on a per-license basis also is consistent with the Commission’s statutory obligation to recover its costs while taking into account differences between the small satellite regulatory framework compared to other space stations, as discussed in more detail below, and acknowledges that there may be some advantages and additional benefits for small satellite operators to have more than one license given the shorter license term. Finally, we note that each small satellite license is assigned its own call sign in the application process, and so a small satellite call sign is effectively a proxy for license file number. As a result, in order to simplify our invoicing processing, we plan to invoice small satellite regulatory fees per call sign.

38. We anticipate that adopting a fee for small satellites on a per-license basis rather than a per-system basis used for traditional NGSO space stations will account for key differences in the regulation of small satellites. First, when a small satellite operator has multiple licenses, the number of licenses correlates with the amount of work that the Commission must perform.¹⁰⁹ This per-license fee basis will account for the anticipated additional burden in regulating more complicated multi-launch small satellite systems. In contrast, the Commission has observed that when traditional NGSO space stations operators hold multiple licenses for a single NGSO system, the regulatory burden does not increase with the grant of each additional license.¹¹⁰ Traditional NGSO systems are substantially more complicated to regulate from the outset, which could include processing rounds and related disputes and greater involvement in international coordination, such that additional authorizations create at most a nominal, if any, adjustment

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at 8 (citing *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *31, para. 82).

¹⁰⁷ For purposes of the discussion regarding small satellites, we use the term “per license” to mean either a license or grant of U.S. market access.

¹⁰⁸ See *Capella Space Corp.*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20210824-00109; Call Sign S3100 (granted Dec. 15, 2021) (granting authority to construct, deploy, and operate two NGSO satellites as part of the Capella SAR Constellation); *Capella Space Corp.*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20210119-00012; Call Sign S3080 (granted May 4, 2021) (granting authority to construct, deploy, and operate two NGSO satellites as part of the Capella SAR Constellation); *Capella Space Corp.*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20200914-00108; Call Sign S3073 (granted Nov. 14, 2020) (granting authority to construct, deploy, and operate three NGSO satellites as part of the Capella SAR Constellation).

¹⁰⁹ See *Small Satellite Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 13085, para. 22 (“If multiple licenses are sought by the same entity, or an entity and affiliated entities, the Commission will have the opportunity to review each application to see if the proposed operations continue to meet the qualifications for streamlined processing, including, as described below, not materially constraining other operations in the requested frequency band.”).

¹¹⁰ See, e.g., *DG Consents Sub, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-MOD-20120427-00079; Call Sign S2348 (granted Oct. 10, 2012) (granting authority to operate the WorldView-4); *DG Consents Sub, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-MOD-20120710-00111; Call Sign S2129 (granted Jan. 24, 2013) (granting authority to operate the WorldView-3); *DG Consents Sub, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-MOD-20070730-00107; Call Sign S2129 (granted Oct. 4, 2007) (granting authority to operate the WorldView-2); *DG Consents Sub, Inc.*, IBFS File No. SAT-MOD-20040728-00151 Call Sign S2129 (granted Sept. 30, 2005) (granting authority to operate the WorldView-1). Maxar License Inc. was formerly known as DG Consents Sub, Inc. See Letter from Henry Gola, Counsel to Maxar License Inc., to Marlene Dortch, Secretary, FCC (dated Jan. 6, 2021).

to the burden to regulate.¹¹¹

39. Second, we expect that there are greater incentives and benefits of obtaining multiple licenses for the same system for small satellites compared to traditional NGSO space stations. For example, small satellite licenses are short term, lasting up to six years,¹¹² while other NGSO space station licenses are valid for 15 years.¹¹³ As another example, a single small satellite license can only authorize up to 10 satellites;¹¹⁴ however, under an NGSO licensing framework, there is no limit on the number of satellites that can be authorized under a single license. The small satellite licensing process is an optional streamlined process, carefully crafted to streamline regulatory work per application. Unlike other NGSO space station constellations, small satellite “systems” involving larger numbers of satellites cannot be authorized under a single license. The license term is also relatively short so with each additional small satellite license, operators of small satellite systems receive distinct benefits. For these reasons, we conclude that assessing the regulatory fee on a per-license basis is consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act and such assessments can be expected to reflect more accurately the FTE time spent on regulating these fee payors and the regulatory benefits provided to them.

40. Our actions here are under section 9(d) of the Communications Act and must be submitted to Congress at least 90 days before they become effective.¹¹⁵ We direct the Office of the Managing Director to issue the notice immediately upon release of the item.

41. *Non-U.S. Licensed Small Satellite Operators.* We deny the request from RBC Signals to exempt from regulatory fees non-U.S. licensed small satellite operators “whose only connection with the U.S. market is communicating with U.S. data link/[telemetry, tracking and command] TT&C earth stations.”¹¹⁶ RBC Signals argues that the Commission’s analysis in the *FY 2020 Report and Order* supports such an exemption.¹¹⁷ RBC Signals contends that, given their limited communications capabilities, small satellites typically utilize the same earth stations and low data-rate links for TT&C and data transfer.¹¹⁸ RBC Signals adds that the data transferred using these links are minimal as compared to gateway/feeder link backhaul for large communications and similar satellites.¹¹⁹ As a result, RBC Signals believes that small satellites communicating with U.S. earth stations only for data link and TT&C operations meet the factors that the Commission previously found were not present when denying creation of fee exemptions for certain non-U.S. licensed satellite systems: facilitation of safe operation of satellites and avoidance of significant data exchange traffic.¹²⁰ RBC Signals contends that the costs of non-U.S. licensed small satellites supported by U.S. data link/TT&C earth stations should be recovered in the regulation of the U.S. earth stations, which also primarily receive the corresponding regulatory benefits.¹²¹ RBC Signals posits that small satellite “data link/TT&C” communications involve a narrow range of spectrum bands used for much more limited purposes and that it makes little difference whether

¹¹¹ See *FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC Rcd at 8585-86, 8588, paras. 12, 17.

¹¹² 47 CFR § 25.121(a)(3).

¹¹³ 47 CFR § 25.121(a)(1).

¹¹⁴ 47 CFR § 25.122(b).

¹¹⁵ 47 U.S.C. §§ 159a(b)(2), 159(d).

¹¹⁶ RBC Signals Comments at 1-8.

¹¹⁷ *Id.* at 4 (citing *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year FY 2020*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 36 FCC Rcd 1731, 1749, para. 45 (2020) (*FY 2020 Report and Order*)).

¹¹⁸ *Id.* at 5.

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ *Id.* at 4-5.

¹²¹ *Id.* at 5-6.

a small satellite's supporting data link/TT&C earth station is located within or outside U.S. territory.¹²²

42. For the following reasons, we disagree with RBC Signals' proposal that the Commission should exempt non-U.S. licensed small satellite operators whose only connection with the U.S. market is communicating with U.S. data link earth stations. RBC does not provide any meaningful distinction between data link stations and the gateway/feeder link stations previously addressed in the *FY 2020 Report and Order*. In that Report and Order, the Commission found that space station operators benefit from our regulatory actions regardless of the direction of the data flow or whether services are provided ultimately to end users in the United States.¹²³ The Commission also found that non-U.S. licensed satellites accessing U.S. gateway/feeder link earth stations and non-U.S. licensed NGSO systems that downlink traffic to U.S. licensed earth stations, solely for immediate transit outside the United States, are involved in significant data exchange traffic in the United States and are not exempt from regulatory fees.¹²⁴ With respect to small satellites, we note the Commission's earlier conclusion that services including TT&C and non-domestic data link to, or data link from, earth stations in the United States are meaningfully gaining access to the U.S. market and are subject to regulatory fees.¹²⁵ We also note that the Commission has made clear that operators that communicate with TT&C earth stations in the United States will not pay regulatory fees, but only where the relevant earth station license clearly limits the non-U.S. licensed space station's access to TT&C communications.¹²⁶ RBC Signals' request to exempt a space station communicating with a data link earth station exceeds that limit that the Commission has previously determined.

2. Regulatory Fee Rates for Space Stations

43. We seek comment on the proposed regulatory fees for space stations as provided in Appendix B. In 2021, the Commission adopted new NGSO space stations regulatory fee subcategories: "less complex" and "other," both under the broader category of "Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)."¹²⁷ In the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, the Commission subsequently adopted the proposal from the *FY 2021 NPRM*¹²⁸ to allocate 20% of NGSO space station regulatory fees to "less complex" NGSO space stations and 80% of NGSO regulatory fees to "other" NGSO space stations.¹²⁹ As discussed above, in this proceeding, we determine a fee methodology for small satellites, and integrate the small satellite fee category into the NGSO space stations fee category. Accordingly, in Appendix B, we have included the proposed fees for NGSO space stations calculated by assessing the fees that small satellites will pay in FY 2022, reducing that amount from the overall NGSO space stations fee category, and allocating the remaining NGSO space station fees 20/80 using the two new fee subcategories: "less complex" NGSO space stations and all other NGSO space stations identified as "other" NGSO space stations."¹³⁰

44. Below is a table illustrating the proposed NGSO fee rates for FY 2022. These proposed

¹²² RBC Signals Comments at 6.

¹²³ *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 1749, para. 44.

¹²⁴ *See id.* at paras. 44-45.

¹²⁵ *See id.*; *see also FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC at 8585, para. 12, n. 41.

¹²⁶ *FY 2020 NPRM*, 35 FCC Rcd at 4990, para. 30.

¹²⁷ *FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC Rcd at 8595, para. 35.

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ *See FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250 *21-*25, paras. 58-66. The Commission concluded that NGSO space stations 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) are significantly less complex to regulate than other types of NGSO space stations. *See FY 2021 NPRM*, 36 FCC Rcd at 8583-84, para. 7.

¹³⁰ Appendix B.

regulatory fees are also listed in Appendices B and C. We seek comment on these proposed regulatory fees. Commenters proposing alternative should explain the basis for their proposals.

Proposed NGSO - Small Satellite Fee (per license)	Proposed NGSO – Other Space Station Fee (per system)	Proposed NGSO – Less Complex Space Station Fee (per system)
\$12,145	\$338,020	\$140,840

45. *Spacecraft Performing On-Orbit Servicing and Rendezvous and Proximity Operations.* Two commenters propose the creation of additional fee categories, citing similarities between the characteristics of small satellites and those other satellite services commenters contend should have a separate fee. Spaceflight proposes that the Commission create a separate fee category for spacecraft performing on-orbit services (OOS), which would include deployment, rendezvous and proximity services.¹³¹ Spaceflight posits that OOS spacecraft share characteristics of small satellites and “less complex” NGSO systems thereby justifying the creation of a new and lower fee category.¹³² Spaceflight also distinguishes between OOS spacecraft and traditional NGSO satellites in that OOS spacecraft have limited duration and scope of use as well as a limited number of earth stations; require a smaller investment in OOS technology; require less ongoing regulation owing to the shorter duration of OOS spacecraft; will likely be licensed on a shared use basis. Spaceflight also notes that OOS spacecraft are licensed on a non-interference basis without the need for processing round procedures or post-processing round disputes over matters such as interference protection and spectrum priority.¹³³ In addition, Astroscale proposes that the Commission create a new fee category for rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO). Astroscale submits that a Commission proceeding to create service rules and a corresponding fee category for RPO services would provide much needed permanency and clarity to support this nascent infrastructure.¹³⁴ In allocating this fee, Astroscale argues that the Commission should consider the similarities that RPO services share with small satellites, such as one-way data communication, and with “less complex” NGSO systems, such as the less-intensive use of ground stations.¹³⁵

46. At this time, we tentatively conclude that it would be premature to adopt new fee categories for OOS and RPO operations. To date, there have been a limited number of such operations and these have been treated on a case-by-case basis.¹³⁶ Except for GSO servicing missions, we expect that most OOS and RPO operations will be NGSO, but we tentatively conclude that it is too early to identify exactly where operations such as those in low-Earth orbit (LEO) might fit into the regulatory fee structure in the

¹³¹ Spaceflight Comments at 2, 7.

¹³² *Id.* at 3, 5-6.

¹³³ *Id.* at 2-6.

¹³⁴ Astroscale Comments at 2.

¹³⁵ *See id.* at 2.

¹³⁶ To date, the International Bureau, Satellite Division has authorized two spacecraft for communications while conducting these types of operations with GSO satellites. *Space Logistics, LLC*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20170224-00021; Call Sign S2990 (granted June 20, 2019) (MEV-1); *Space Logistics, LLC*, IBFS File No. SAT-LOA-20191210-00144; Call Sign S3059 (granted March 25, 2020) (MEV-2); *see also* Caleb Henry, FCC begins approval of Orbital ATK satellite-servicing mission for Intelsat-901 (Dec. 12, 2017), <https://spacenews.com/fcc-begins-approval-of-orbital-atk-satellite-servicing-mission-for-intelsat-901/>. The Satellite Division also authorized on an STA basis several U.S. earth stations to communicate with the non-U.S.-licensed Astroscale NGSO spacecraft for TT&C during a mission involving RPO. *See, e.g.*, IBFS File Nos. SES-STA-20200113-00043, SES-STA-20200811-00859, SES-STA-20200117-00055.

future. Thus, at this time, we do not have a record sufficient to propose to establish a fee category(ies) and appropriate methodology for assessing such a fee category(ies).¹³⁷ We propose that, until we gain more experience in regulating such systems, we continue to regulate these systems as we have and consider OOS and RPO spacecraft licensing on a mission-by-mission basis. We seek comment on these tentative conclusions. Commenters that nonetheless favor a new fee category or categories should fully explain the basis for their positions, including how the Commission might identify exactly where these operations might fit into the regulatory fee structure

47. However, although we do not adopt a new regulatory and corresponding fee category for OOS and RPO spacecraft at this time, we further seek comment on whether and how to assess fees for these types of spacecraft, and other types of satellites servicing other satellites, which operate near to the GSO arc.¹³⁸ Specifically, we seek comment on whether a satellite servicing other satellites that operates above the GSO arc should be treated as a GSO space station for regulatory fee purposes. We also seek comment on what factors should be considered in determining whether the servicing spacecraft should be assessed regulatory fees separately. For example, what percentage of time are the satellites co-located with a GSO satellite?

C. Full-Service Television Broadcaster Fees

48. In the *FY 2020 Report and Order*,¹³⁹ we completed the transition to a population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fee.¹⁴⁰ We do not reopen that decision relating to these regulatory fees being based on population at this time. For FY 2022, we propose to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour and seek comment on our mechanism, described below, for how we will calculate the regulatory fee based on the previously decided population-based methodology.¹⁴¹ As described in Appendix G, we propose adopting a factor of .88 of one cent (\$.008803) per person served for FY 2022 full-service broadcast television station fees. The population data for broadcasters' service areas are extracted from the TVStudy database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour.¹⁴² The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by

¹³⁷ A review of the licensing and regulatory fee history of small satellites provides an example in which adopting a fair, sustainable, and administrable fee system is possible after a set of operations are established and well defined. The first rules for the small satellite licensing process took effect on August 19, 2020, and we are now in the position to assess regulatory fees on such systems for FY 2021. See Federal Communications Commission, Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites, 85 Fed. Reg. 43711 (July 20, 2020).

¹³⁸ The GSO arc lies on the plane of the Earth's equator at an altitude of approximately 35,786 kilometers. See *Mitigation of Orbital Debris*, Second Report and Order, 19 FCC Rcd 11567, para. 1, n.4 (2004).

¹³⁹ *FY 2020 Report and Order*, 36 FCC Rcd at 1738, para 19.

¹⁴⁰ 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).

¹⁴¹ In the *FY 2018 NPRM*, we sought comment on whether using the actual population covered by the station's contours instead of Designated Market Areas (DMAs) would more accurately reflect the market served by a full-power broadcast television station for purposes of assessing regulatory fees. See *FY 2018 NPRM*, 33 FCC Rcd at 5102, para. 28. In the *FY 2018 Report and Order*, the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing regulatory fees for full-service broadcast stations. The Commission determined that it would fully transition to assessing regulatory fees for full-service television broadcast stations based on the population covered by the station's contour by FY 2020 and, in the interim, for FY 2019, adopted a blended fee based partly on the historical DMA methodology and partly on the new population-based methodology. *FY 2018 Report and Order*, 33 FCC Rcd at 8501-502, para. 14.

¹⁴² 47 CFR § 73.622(e).

\$.008803 for each full-service broadcast television station),¹⁴³ including each satellite station is listed in Appendix G. We seek comment on these proposed fees. Any commenters suggesting different ways to measure population-based fees for full-service television broadcasters should indicate the proposed fees and the underlying calculation and basis for the fees.

D. De Minimis Threshold

49. We seek comment on how to calculate the costs of collection of regulatory fees in establishing the annual de minimis threshold of \$1,000.¹⁴⁴ Section 9(e)(2) of the Communications Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if “in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party. . . .”¹⁴⁵ NAB proposes that we increase the de minimis threshold, above \$1,000, in order to assist small broadcasters.¹⁴⁶ We remind commenters that the text of section 9(e)(2) of the Communications Act does not include language suggesting that such considerations be used in determining the cost of collecting a regulatory fee for purposes of setting the de minimis threshold.¹⁴⁷

50. In the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, the Commission concluded that section 9(e)(2) of the Communications Act codifies our authority to adopt a de minimis exemption.¹⁴⁸ At that time, the Commission analyzed the average cost of collecting delinquent debt and estimated that the Commission’s cost of collecting the debt would exceed \$1,000.¹⁴⁹ The Commission determined that its administrative debt collection process involves many steps, including data compilation, preparation and validation; invoicing; debt transfer for third party collection; responding to debtor questions and disputes; and processing payments.¹⁵⁰ Accordingly, the Commission retained the de minimis threshold for annual regulatory fee payors at \$1,000.

51. We seek comment on NAB’s proposal to increase the de minimis threshold. Commenters should discuss how we should calculate the costs of collection of regulatory fees and whether the cost of collecting a regulatory fee begins after the regulatory fees are due and once delinquencies occur. Alternatively, should the cost of collection begin when the Commission collects data on a payor’s regulatory fee status, generally prior to the regulatory fee due date? Commenters advocating a higher annual de minimis threshold should discuss which steps in the debt collection process should be included in “the cost of collecting a regulatory fee.” For example, should the Commission also consider the costs associated with reviewing and resolving waiver requests and installment payment requests? Commenters suggesting an increase should indicate what the threshold should be increased to and the factual and

¹⁴³ For those VHF stations whose power had to be increased to obtain a clearer signal, the Commission in FY 2022 will continue to use a population count based on that station’s lower VHF power level rather than at the increased power level.

¹⁴⁴ NAB Comments at 14-15.

¹⁴⁵ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

¹⁴⁶ See NAB Comments at 14-15. While NAB does not suggest what the de minimis threshold should be increased to, NAB refers to a public interest standard in its comments. *Id.* No commenters supported or opposed NAB’s proposal.

¹⁴⁷ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2). See also note 36 above explaining the larger legal considerations applicable to fee determinations.

¹⁴⁸ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8206-8207, para. 47.

¹⁴⁹ *Id.* at 8206-8207, paras. 46-48; *FY 2019 NPRM*, 34 FCC Rcd at 3282-84, paras. 26-30. The Commission increased the de minimis threshold to \$1,000 in 2017, observing that the cost of collection had increased since FY 2014, when the Commission last visited the de minimis threshold, and that the prior estimate did not include the Commission’s overhead costs. *FY 2017 Report and Order*, 32 FCC Rcd at 7073, para. 40.

¹⁵⁰ *FY 2019 Report and Order*, 34 FCC Rcd at 8206-8207, para. 47.

statutory basis for such an increase. Commenters should also explain if the proposed definition of costs of collection is consistent with other uses of the term in the U.S. Code with respect to collection of federal fees.

E. Indirect Full Time Equivalents

52. As discussed above, the Commission has previously reclassified certain direct FTEs as indirect for regulatory purposes due to the nature of their work assignments.¹⁵¹ We seek comment on whether such reclassifications, on balance, produce a more accurate regulatory fee assessment. If reclassification is appropriate in certain circumstances, should we consider different calculation methods when reclassified FTEs work on issues that clearly do not benefit certain classes of licensees? If so, how should we adjust our calculation method? In addition, how frequently should the Commission revisit such reclassifications to ensure that the FTEs accurately reflect the work of the relevant Bureau? Are the current reclassifications still appropriate? To what extent does reclassification undermine the Commission's rationale for retaining its current direct/indirect methodology?

F. New Regulatory Fee Categories

53. In the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* appended to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we sought comment on "whether we should adopt new regulatory fee categories and on ways to improve our regulatory fee process regarding any and all categories of service."¹⁵² We invite additional comment in order to help inform our consideration of these issues.

G. Digital Equity and Inclusion

54. Finally, the Commission, as part of its continuing effort to advance digital equity for all,¹⁵³ including people of color, persons with disabilities, persons who live in rural or tribal areas, and others who are or have been historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality, invites comment on any equity-related considerations¹⁵⁴ and benefits (if any) that may be associated with the proposals and issues discussed herein. Specifically, we seek 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. We note that diversity and equity considerations, however, do not allow the Commission to shift fees from one party of fee payors to another nor to raise fees for any purpose other than as an offsetting collection in the amount of our annual S&E appropriation.

IV. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

55. 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.

56. *Credit Card Transaction Levels.* In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I,

¹⁵¹ *Supra*, para. 8.

¹⁵² *FY 2021 Report and Order*, 2021 WL 3847250, *27-28, paras. 73-74

¹⁵³ Section 1 of the Communications Act provides that the FCC "regulat[es] interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make [such service] available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex." 47 U.S.C. § 151.

¹⁵⁴ The term "equity" is used here consistent with Executive Order 13985 as the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons; persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. *See* Exec. Order No. 13985, 86 Fed. Reg. 7009, Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government (January 20, 2021).

Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7045—*Limitations on Card Collection Transactions*, the highest amount that can be charged on a credit card for transactions with federal agencies is \$24,999.99.¹⁵⁵ Transactions greater than \$24,999.99 will be rejected. This limit applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit. Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as Visa or MasterCard debit cards, Automates Clearing House (ACH) debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in Fee Filer. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2022 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

57. *Payment Methods*. During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through Pay.gov,¹⁵⁶ ACH, debit card,¹⁵⁷ or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission's website at <http://transition.fcc.gov/fees/regfees.html>. The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other form of payment (e.g., checks, cashier's checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, 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 <http://transition.fcc.gov/fees/wiretran.html>.

58. *Standard Fee Calculations and Payment Dates*. The Commission will accept fee payments made in advance of the window for the payment of regulatory fees. The responsibility for payment of fees by service category is as follows:

- *Media Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2021 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, 2021.
- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2021. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, 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.¹⁵⁸ 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

¹⁵⁵ See Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Treasury Financial Manual, <https://tfm.fiscal.treasury.gov/v1/p5/c700.html> (Treasury Financial Manual). Customers who owe an amount on a bill, debt, or other obligation due to the federal government are prohibited from splitting the total amount due into multiple payments. Splitting an amount owed into several payment transactions violates the credit card network and Fiscal Service rules. An amount owed that exceeds the Fiscal Service maximum dollar amount, \$24,999.99, may not be split into two or more payment transactions in the same day by using one or multiple cards. Also, an amount owed that exceeds the Fiscal Service maximum dollar amount may not be split into two or more transactions over multiple days by using one or more cards.

¹⁵⁶ *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7045—*Limitations on Card Collection Transactions*. See also *Treasury Financial Manual*, Section 7045.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.*

¹⁵⁸ Audio bridging services are toll teleconferencing services.

numbers in any other status as defined in section 52.103 of the Commission's rules.¹⁵⁹ The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2021.

- *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, 2021. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2021 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *Wireless Services, Multi-year fees*: The first seven regulatory fee categories in our Schedule of Regulatory Fees pay "small multi-year wireless regulatory fees."¹⁶⁰ 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 2022.
- *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, 2021.¹⁶¹ Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2021. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, 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, 2021. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *International Services*: Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2021. 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, 2021. Licensees of small satellites that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2021 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.
- *International Services (Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services)*: Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2021. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of

¹⁵⁹ 47 CFR § 52.103.

¹⁶⁰ These multiyear licenses are for PLMRS (exclusive), PLMRS (shared), Microwave, Marine (ship), Aviation (aircraft), Marine (coast), and Aviation (ground).

¹⁶¹ 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 2021, rather than on a count as of December 31, 2021.

December 31, 2021, 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, 2021. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits.¹⁶² In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

59. *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”).¹⁶³ We have included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Appendix B and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Appendix C. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on the Commission’s electronic filing and payment system (Fee Filer) along with the carrier’s Operating Company Numbers (OCNs)

60. A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing Fee Filer and follow the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation or supporting documentation.¹⁶⁴ The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting documentation and either approve or disapprove the submission in Fee Filer. If the submission is disapproved, the Commission will contact the provider to afford the provider an opportunity to discuss its revised subscriber count and/or provide additional supporting documentation. If we receive no response from the provider, or we do not reverse our initial disapproval of the provider’s revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in Fee Filer. Once the timeframe for revision has passed, the telephone number counts are final and are the basis upon which CMRS regulatory fees are to be paid. Providers can view their final telephone counts online in Fee Filer. A final CMRS assessment letter will not be mailed out.

61. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in Fee Filer. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (i.e., compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2021), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in Fee Filer or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. In the event that the Commission determines that the number of telephone numbers that are paid is inaccurate, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

62. *Regulatory Flexibility Act.* As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA)¹⁶⁵

¹⁶² 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.

¹⁶³ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2005*, Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, 20 FCC Rcd 12259, 12264, paras. 38-44 (2005) (*FY 2005 Report and Order*).

¹⁶⁴ In the supporting documentation, the provider will need to state a reason for the change, such as a purchase or sale of a subsidiary, the date of the transaction, and any other pertinent information that will help to justify a reason for the change.

¹⁶⁵ See 5 U.S.C. § 603. The RFA, see 5 U.S.C. §§ 601-612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. No. 104-121, Title II, 110 Stat. 847 (1996). The SBREFA was enacted as Title II of the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 (CWAAA).

the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA). The FRFA is contained in Appendix J. The Commission has also prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) in Appendix I relating to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. Comments to the IRFA must be identified as responses to the IRFA and filed by the deadlines for comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. The Commission will send a copy of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the FRFA and IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

63. *Paperwork Reduction Analysis.* This document does not contain any modifications or proposed modifications subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13.

64. *Congressional Review Act.* The Commission will send a copy of this Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the IRFA and FRFA, to the Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

65. *Comment Filing Procedures.* Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR §§ 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS). See *Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings*, 63 FR 24121 (1998).

66. Effective March 19, 2020, and until further notice, the Commission no longer accepts any hand or messenger delivered filings. This is a temporary measure taken to help protect the health and safety of individuals, and to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19.¹⁶⁶ In the event that the Commission announces the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, a filing window will be opened at the Commission's office located at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis, MD 20701.¹⁶⁷

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

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

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

70. *Ex Parte Information.* The proceeding initiated by this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, in which we seek comment on proposals as described above,¹⁶⁸ shall be treated as a "permit-but-disclose" proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.¹⁶⁹ Persons making *ex parte* presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte* presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the

¹⁶⁶ See *FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Policy*, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 2788 (OMD 2020), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-hand-delivery-policy>.

¹⁶⁷ See *Amendment of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure*, Order, 35 FCC Rcd 5450 (OMD 2020).

¹⁶⁸ See *supra* para. 1.

¹⁶⁹ 47 CFR §§ 1.1200 *et seq.*

presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during ex parte meetings are deemed to be written ex parte presentations and must be filed consistent with section 1.1206(b) of the Commission's rules. In proceedings governed by section 1.49(f) of the Commission's rules or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written ex parte presentations and memoranda summarizing oral ex parte presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (e.g., .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's ex parte rules.

V. ORDERING CLAUSES

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

72. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Report and Order at paragraphs 21-42 adopting the small satellite fee methodology SHALL BE EFFECTIVE on August 31, 2022.

73. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission SHALL SEND a copy of this Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis and the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, in a report to be sent to the Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

74. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, SHALL SEND a copy of this Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis and the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary

APPENDIX A

Comments to the FY 2021 Report and Order and NPRM
MD Docket No. 21-190

Commenter	Abbreviated Commenter Name	Date Filed
ACT—The App Association, American Lighting Association (ALA), American Public Gas Association (APGA), Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM), Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM), Bluetooth SIG, Consumer Technology Association (CTA), Information Technology industry Council (ITI), National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), North American Association of Food Equipment Manufacturers (NAFEM), Outdoor Power Equipment Institute (OPEI), Plumbing Manufacturers International (PMI), Power Tool Institute (PTI), Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), and Wi-SUN Alliance	ACT Joint Commenters	10/21/21
Alliance of Automotive Innovation	Auto Innovators	10/21/21
Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers	AHAM	10/21/21
Astro Digital US, Inc.	Astro Digital	10/21/21
Astroscale US	Astroscale	10/21/21
Computer and Communications Industry Association, Digital Media Association, INCOMPAS, and Internet Association	CCIA Joint Commenters	10/21/21
Consumer Technology Association	CTA	10/21/21
DECT Forum	DECT Forum	10/21/21
Engine	Engine	10/21/21
Eutelsat Communications SA	Eutelsat	10/21/21
Hearing Industries Association	HIA	10/21/21
Information Technology Industry Council	ITI	10/21/21
Intuitive Machines, LLC	Intuitive Machines	10/21/21
Low Power Radio Association	LPRA	10/22/21
Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association	MEMA	10/21/21
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	10/21/21
National Electrical Manufacturers Association	NEMA	10/21/21
NCTA—The Internet & Television Association	NCTA	10/21/21

New America's Open Technology Institute, Public Knowledge, the Benton Institute for Broadband & Society, Access Humboldt, Center for Rural Strategies, Tribal Digital Village, the Institute for Local Self Reliance, and the Schools, Health, Libraries & Broadband Coalition	Public Interest Spectrum Commenters	10/21/21
Dr. Scott Palo	Palo	10/21/21
RBC Signals, LLC	RBC Signals	10/21/21
Spaceflight, Inc.	Spaceflight	10/21/21
TechFreedom	TechFreedom	10/21/21
Telesat Canada, Kepler Communications Inc., WorldVu Satellites Limited (d/b/a OneWeb), O3b Limited, and SES Americom, Inc.	Satellite Coalition	10/21/21
US Telecom—The Broadband Association	USTelecom ex parte	10/21/21
Wi-Fi Alliance®	Wi-Fi Alliance	10/21/21
Wireless Internet Service Providers Association	WISPA	10/21/21

Reply Comments to FY 2021 Report and Order and NPRM

MD Docket No. 21-190

Commenter	Abbreviated Commenter Name	Date Filed
ABC Television Affiliates Association, CBS Television Network Affiliates Association, FBC Television Affiliates Association, and NBC Television Affiliates	Television Affiliates Associations	11/5/21
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	State Broadcasters Associations	11/5/21

Association, Michigan Association of Broadcasters, Minnesota Broadcasters Association, Mississippi Association of Broadcasters, Missouri Broadcasters Association, Montana Broadcasters Association, Nebraska Broadcasters Association, Nevada Broadcasters Association, New Hampshire Association of Broadcasters, New Jersey Broadcasters Association, New Mexico Broadcasters Association, The New York State Broadcasters Association, Inc., North Carolina Association of Broadcasters, North Dakota Broadcasters Association, Ohio Association of Broadcasters, Oklahoma Association of Broadcasters, Oregon Association of Broadcasters, Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters, Radio Broadcasters Association of Puerto Rico, Rhode Island Broadcasters Association, South Carolina Broadcasters Association, South Dakota Broadcasters Association, Tennessee Association of Broadcasters, Texas Association of Broadcasters, Utah Broadcasters Association, Vermont Association of Broadcasters, Virginia Association of Broadcasters, Washington State Association of Broadcasters, West Virginia Broadcasters Association, Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, and Wyoming Association of Broadcasters		
Consumer Technology Association	CTA	11/5/21
CTIA—The Wireless Association®	CTIA	11/5/21
Entertainment Software Association	ESA	11/5/21
Itron, Inc.	Itron	11/5/21
John Jaworski	Jaworski	11/5/21
Mobile & Wireless Forum	MWF	11/5/21
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	11/5/21
NCTA—The Internet & Television Association	NCTA	11/5/21
R Street Institute	R Street	11/4/21
Dr. Scott Palo	Palo	11/5/21
Telesat Canada, Kepler Communications Inc., WorldVu Satellites Limited (d/b/a OneWeb), O3b Limited, and SES Americom, Inc.	Satellite Coalition	11/5/21
Utilities Technology Council	UTC	11/5/21

Wi-Fi Alliance®	Wi-Fi Alliance	11/5/21
Wireless Internet Service Providers Association	WISPA	11/5/21

Ex Parte Comments to FY 2021 Report and Order and NPRM
MD Docket No. 21-190

Commenter	Abbreviated Commenter Name	Date Filed
NCTA—The Internet & Television Association	NCTA	11/15/21
Thomas Lawler	Lawler	11/16/21
ACT—The App Association, American Lighting Association (ALA), Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM), Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM), Bluetooth SIG, Consumer Technology Association (CTA), Information Technology industry Council (ITI), National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), and Wi-SUN Alliance	NEMA	11/3/21
Kepler, SES, Telesat	Kepler, SES, Telesat	3/10/22
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	3/3/22
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	3/31/22
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association	NRECA	12/27/21
Open Technology Institute at New America (OTI) and Public Knowledge (PK)	OTI, PK	12/6/21
Wireless Internet Service Providers Association	WISPA	12/3/21

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 2022 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2021 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2022 Revenue Require- ment	Computed FY 2022 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2022 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2022 Revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	750	10	75,000	187,500	25.00	25	187,500
PLMRS (Shared use)	12,500	10	990,000	1,250,000	10.00	10	1,250,000
Microwave	18,000	10	4,750,000	4,500,000	25.00	25	4,500,000
Marine (Ship)	6,900	10	922,500	1,035,000	15.00	15	1,035,500
Aviation (Aircraft)	4,200	10	390,000	420,000	10.00	10	420,000
Marine (Coast)	210	10	16,000	84,000	40.00	40	84,000
Aviation (Ground)	350	10	110,000	70,000	20.00	20	70,000
AM Class A ¹	62	1	290,745	326,635	5,268	5,270	326,740
AM Class B ¹	1,430	1	3,610,880	4,052,570	2,834	2,835	4,054,050
AM Class C ¹	808	1	1,291,125	1,450,902	1,796	1,795	1,450,360
AM Class D ¹	1,356	1	4,267,835	4,793,696	3,535	3,535	4,793,460
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,045	1	8,886,395	10,109,721	3,320	3,320	10,109,400
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,118	1	11,100,080	12,379,377	3,970	3,970	12,378,460
AM Construction Permits ²	5	1	3,660	3,450	690	690	3,450
FM Construction Permits ²	16	1	58,850	19,360	1,210	1,210	19,360
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.283 billion population	1	25,416,380	28,896,824	.00880277	.008803	28,897,591
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	4	1	20,400	20,840	5,210	5,210	20,840
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	5,466	1	1,649,920	1,855,851	339.5	340	1,858,440
CARS Stations	135	1	233,250	229,890	1,702.9	1,705	230,175
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	65,000,000	1	76,244,000	76,369,621	1.1484	1.15	76,475,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$28,800,000,000	1	120,400,000	124,588,996	0.004326	0.004330	124,704,000
Toll Free Numbers	34,700,000	1	4,020,000	4,280,934	0.12337	0.12	4,164,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	509,000,000	1	75,600,000	72,687,506	0.1436	0.14	71,260,000
CMRS Messaging Services	1,500,000	1	136,000	120,000	0.0800	0.080	120,000
BRS/ ³	1,225	1	756,250	716,625	585	585	716,625
LMDS	350	1	206,910	204,750	585	585	204,750

Fee Category	FY 2022 Payment Units	Yrs	FY 2021 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2022 Revenue Require- ment	Computed FY 2022 Regulatory Fee	Rounded FY 2022 Reg. Fee	Expected FY 2022 Revenue
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non- Common)	12,000	1	468,700	464,319	38.69	39	468,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix C) ⁴	64.438	1	8,839,554	8,822,058	136,909	136,910	8,822,138
Earth Stations	2,900	1	1,785,000	1,787,717	616.5	615	1,783,500
Space Stations (Geostationary)	141	1	17,177,685	17,143,881	121,588	121,590	17,144,190
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Other)	10	1	3,435,550	3,380,200	338,020	338,020	3,380,200
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Less Complex)	6	1	858,865	845,050	140,842	140,840	845,040
Space Stations (Non- Geostationary, Small Satellite)	5	1	0	60,720	12,144	12,145	60,725
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			373,920,077	383,225,896			381,836,994
***** Total Revenue Requirement			374,000,000	381,950,000			381,950,000
Difference			(79,923)	1,275,896			(113,006)

Notes on Appendix B

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled “Rounded New FY 2022 Regulatory Fee” constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2022 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Appendix C.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C

FY 2022 Schedule of Regulatory Fees

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

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	.14
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/ MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	585
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	585
AM Radio Construction Permits	690
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,210
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.008803 See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,210
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR	340

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
part 74)	
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,705
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV	1.15
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00433
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	615
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	121,590
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	338,020
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	140,840
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,145
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$39
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2022 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=25,000	\$1,105	\$795	\$690	\$760	\$1,210	\$1,380
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,660	\$1,195	\$1,035	\$1,140	\$1,815	\$2,070
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,485	\$1,790	\$1,555	\$1,710	\$2,725	\$3,105
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,735	\$2,685	\$2,330	\$2,570	\$4,090	\$4,665
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$5,590	\$4,025	\$3,490	\$3,845	\$6,125	\$6,985
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$8,400	\$6,040	\$5,245	\$5,775	\$9,195	\$10,490
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$12,585	\$9,055	\$7,860	\$8,655	\$13,780	\$15,720
>6,000,000	\$18,885	\$13,585	\$11,790	\$12,990	\$20,680	\$23,585

FY 2022 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2021)	Fee Ratio	FY 2021 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$8,560
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$17,115
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$34,230
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$68,455
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$136,910
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$273,820

APPENDIX D

Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2022

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2022, we adjusted FY 2021 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2022 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Consolidated Database System (CDBS), Licensing and Management System (LMS) and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast*. Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term "units" reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the term "units" reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2022 estimates with actual FY 2021 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 2022 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 2022 payment units are based on FY 2021 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2022 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2021. We have either rounded the FY 2022 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

FEE CATEGORY	SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) projections of new applications and renewals taking into consideration existing Commission licensee data bases. Aviation (Aircraft) and Marine (Ship) estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services on a voluntary basis.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2021 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2021 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units)	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
BRS (formerly	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2021 payment units.

MDS/MMDS)LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on data from Media Bureau's COALS database and actual FY 2021 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 2021 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2022, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2021 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2021 payment units.

APPENDIX E

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

AM Stations

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

FM Stations

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

APPENDIX F

Satellite Charts for FY 2022 Regulatory Fees

U.S.-Licensed Space Stations

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

Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2154	GALAXY 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2422	GALAXY 12	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2387	GALAXY 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2960	JCSAT-RA	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2988	TELKOM-2	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2751	NEW DAWN	GSO
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
Leidos, Inc.	S2371	LM-RPS2	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO
Novavision Group, Inc.	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2415	NSS-10	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2162	AMC-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2347	AMC-6	GSO

SES Americom, Inc.	S2826	SES-2	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2807	SES-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2892	SES-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2180	AMC-15	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2445	AMC-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2135	AMC-4	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2713	AMC-18	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2433	AMC-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc./Alascom, Inc.	S2379	AMC-8	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S2710	FM-5	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3033	XM-7	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc.	S3034	XM-8	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
ViaSat, Inc.	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO
XM Radio LLC	S2617	XM-3	GSO
XM Radio LLC	S2616	XM-4	GSO

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

<u>LICENSEE</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>SATELLITE COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SATELLITE TYPE</u>
ABS Global Ltd.	S2987	ABS-3A	GSO
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization	S3031	EUTELSAT 133 WEST A	GSO
Eutelsat S. A.	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C.	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A.	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO
Hispamar Satélites, S.A.	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO
Hispasat, S.A.	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3058	HISPASAT 143W-1	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2756	NSS-9	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2870	SES-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S3048	NSS-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2828	SES-4	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V.	S2950	SES-10	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO

Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S3037	NSS-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc.	S2964	SES-11	GSO
SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES-14	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd.	S2951	SES-15	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2677	STAR ONE C1	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A.	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda.	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2646/S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
Telesat International Ltd.	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
Viasat, Inc.	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO

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

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>GSO/NGSO</u>
APSTAR VI	APSTAR 6	M292090	GSO
AUSSAT B 152E	OPTUS D2	M221170	GSO
CAN-BSS3 and CAN-BSS	EHOSTAR 23	SM1987/SM2975	GSO
Ciel Satellite Group	Ciel-2	E050029	GSO
Eutelsat 65 West A	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	GSO
INMARSAT 3F3	INMARSAT 3F3	E000284	GSO
INMARSAT 4F1	INMARSAT 4F1	KA25	GSO
INMARSAT 5F2	INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	GSO
INMARSAT 5F3	INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	GSO
JCSAT-2B	JCSAT-2B	M174163	GSO
NIMIQ 5	NIMIQ 5	E080107	GSO
QUETZSAT-1(MEX)	QUETZSAT-1	NUS1101	GSO
Superbird C2	Superbird C2	M334100	GSO
WILDBLUE-1	WILDBLUE-1	E040213	GSO
Yamal 300K	Yamal 300K	M174162	GSO

Non-Geostationary Space Stations (NGSO)

U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>NGSO</u>
ORBCOMM License Corp	ORBCOMM	S2103	Other
Iridium Constellation LLC	IRIDIUM	S2110	Other
Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	SPACEX Ku/Ka-Band	S2983/S3018	Other
Swarm Technologies	SWARM	S3041	Other
Planet Labs	Flock/Skysats	S2912	Less Complex
Maxar License	WorldView 1,2 & 3, GeoEye-1	S2129/S2348	Less Complex
BlackSky Global	Global	S3032	Less Complex
Astro Digital U.S., Inc.	LANDMAPPER	S3014	Less Complex
Hawkeye 360	HE360	S3042	Less Complex

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

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

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

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

NGSO Systems Licensed Under the Streamlined Small Satellite Rules

<u>ITU Name (if available)</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>NGSO</u>
Capella Space Corp.	Capella-2, Capella-3, Capella-4	S3073	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp.	Capella-5, Capella-6	S3080	Small Satellite
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	YAM-2	S3052	Small Satellite
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	YAM-3	S3072	Small Satellite
R2 Space, Inc.	XR-1	S3067	Small Satellite

APPENDIX G

FY 2022 Full-Service Broadcast Television Stations by Call Sign

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
3246	KAAH-TV	955,391	879,906	\$ 7,746
18285	KAAL	589,502	568,169	\$ 5,002
11912	KAAS-TV	220,262	219,922	\$ 1,936
56528	KABB	2,474,296	2,456,689	\$ 21,626
282	KABC-TV	17,540,791	16,957,292	\$ 149,275
1236	KACV-TV	372,627	372,330	\$ 3,278
33261	KADN-TV	877,965	877,965	\$ 7,729
8263	KAEF-TV	138,085	122,808	\$ 1,081
2728	KAET	4,217,217	4,184,386	\$ 36,835
2767	KAFT	1,204,376	1,122,928	\$ 9,885
62442	KAID	711,035	702,721	\$ 6,186
4145	KAIL-TV	188,810	165,396	\$ 1,456
67494	KAIL	1,947,635	1,914,765	\$ 16,856
13988	KAIT	861,149	845,812	\$ 7,446
40517	KAJB	383,886	383,195	\$ 3,373
65522	KAKE	803,937	799,254	\$ 7,036
804	KAKM	380,240	379,105	\$ 3,337
148	KAKW-DT	2,615,956	2,531,813	\$ 22,288
51598	KALB-TV	943,307	942,043	\$ 8,293
51241	KALO	954,557	910,409	\$ 8,014
40820	KAMC	391,526	391,502	\$ 3,446
8523	KAMR-TV	366,476	366,335	\$ 3,225
65301	KAMU-TV	346,892	342,455	\$ 3,015
2506	KAPP	319,797	283,944	\$ 2,500
3658	KARD	703,234	700,887	\$ 6,170
23079	KARE	3,924,944	3,907,483	\$ 34,398
33440	KARK-TV	1,212,038	1,196,196	\$ 10,530
37005	KARZ-TV	1,113,486	1,095,224	\$ 9,641
32311	KASA-TV	1,161,837	1,119,457	\$ 9,855

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
41212	KASN	1,175,627	1,159,721	\$ 10,209
7143	KASW	4,174,437	4,160,497	\$ 36,625
55049	KASY-TV	1,145,133	1,100,391	\$ 9,687
33471	KATC	1,348,897	1,348,897	\$ 11,874
13813	KATN	97,466	97,128	\$ 855
21649	KATU	3,030,547	2,881,993	\$ 25,370
33543	KATV	1,257,777	1,234,933	\$ 10,871
50182	KAUT-TV	1,637,333	1,636,330	\$ 14,405
21488	KAUU	381,413	380,355	\$ 3,348
6864	KAUZ-TV	381,671	379,435	\$ 3,340
73101	KAVU-TV	319,618	319,484	\$ 2,812
49579	KAWB	186,919	186,845	\$ 1,645
49578	Kawe	136,033	133,937	\$ 1,179
58684	KAYU-TV	809,464	750,766	\$ 6,609
29234	KAZA-TV	14,973,535	13,810,130	\$ 121,571
17433	KAZD	6,776,778	6,774,172	\$ 59,633
1151	KAZQ	1,097,010	1,084,327	\$ 9,545
35811	KAZT-TV	436,925	359,273	\$ 3,163
4148	KBAK-TV	1,510,400	1,263,910	\$ 11,126
16940	KBCA	479,260	479,219	\$ 4,219
53586	KBCB	1,256,193	1,223,883	\$ 10,774
69619	KBCW	8,227,562	7,375,199	\$ 64,924
22685	KBDI-TV	4,042,177	3,683,394	\$ 32,425
56384	KBEH	17,736,497	17,695,306	\$ 155,772
65395	KBFD-DT	953,207	834,341	\$ 7,345
169030	KBGS-TV	159,269	156,802	\$ 1,380
61068	KBHE-TV	140,860	133,082	\$ 1,172
48556	KBIM-TV	205,701	205,647	\$ 1,810
29108	KBIN-TV	912,921	911,725	\$ 8,026
33658	KBJR-TV	275,585	271,298	\$ 2,388
83306	KBLN-TV	297,384	134,927	\$ 1,188

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
63768	KBLR	1,964,979	1,915,861	\$ 16,865
53324	KBME-TV	123,571	123,485	\$ 1,087
10150	KBMT	743,009	742,369	\$ 6,535
22121	KBMY	119,993	119,908	\$ 1,056
49760	KBOI-TV	715,191	708,374	\$ 6,236
55370	KBRR	149,869	149,868	\$ 1,319
66414	KBSD-DT	155,012	154,891	\$ 1,364
66415	KBSH-DT	102,781	100,433	\$ 884
19593	KBSI	756,501	754,722	\$ 6,644
66416	KBSL-DT	49,814	48,483	\$ 427
4939	KBSV	1,352,166	1,262,708	\$ 11,116
62469	KBTC-TV	3,697,981	3,621,965	\$ 31,884
61214	KBTB-TV	734,008	734,008	\$ 6,461
6669	KBTV-TV	4,404,648	4,401,048	\$ 38,742
35909	KBVO	1,498,015	1,312,360	\$ 11,553
58618	KBVU	135,249	120,827	\$ 1,064
6823	KBYU-TV	2,389,548	2,209,060	\$ 19,446
33756	KBZK	123,523	109,131	\$ 961
21422	KCAL-TV	17,499,483	16,889,157	\$ 148,675
11265	KCAU-TV	714,315	706,224	\$ 6,217
14867	KCBA	3,088,394	2,369,803	\$ 20,861
27507	KCBD	414,804	414,091	\$ 3,645
9628	KCBS-TV	17,853,152	16,656,778	\$ 146,630
49750	KCBY-TV	89,156	73,211	\$ 644
33710	KCCI	1,109,952	1,102,514	\$ 9,705
9640	KCCW-TV	284,280	276,935	\$ 2,438
63158	KCDO-TV	2,798,103	2,650,225	\$ 23,330
62424	KCDT	698,389	657,101	\$ 5,784
83913	KCEB	417,491	417,156	\$ 3,672
57219	KCEC	3,831,192	3,613,287	\$ 31,808
10245	KCEN-TV	1,795,767	1,757,018	\$ 15,467

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
13058	KCET	16,875,019	15,402,588	\$ 135,589
18079	KCFW-TV	177,697	140,192	\$ 1,234
132606	KCGE-DT	123,930	123,930	\$ 1,091
60793	KCHF	1,118,671	1,085,205	\$ 9,553
33722	KCIT	382,477	381,818	\$ 3,361
62468	KCKA	953,680	804,362	\$ 7,081
41969	KCLO-TV	138,413	132,157	\$ 1,163
47903	KCNC-TV	3,794,400	3,541,089	\$ 31,172
71586	KCNS	8,270,858	7,381,656	\$ 64,981
33742	KCOP-TV	17,386,133	16,647,708	\$ 146,550
19117	KCOS	1,014,396	1,014,205	\$ 8,928
63165	KCOY-TV	664,655	459,468	\$ 4,045
33894	KCPQ	4,439,875	4,312,133	\$ 37,960
53843	KCPT	2,507,879	2,506,224	\$ 22,062
33875	KCRA-TV	10,612,483	6,500,774	\$ 57,226
9719	KCRG-TV	1,136,762	1,107,130	\$ 9,746
60728	KCSD-TV	273,553	273,447	\$ 2,407
59494	KCSG	174,814	164,765	\$ 1,450
33749	KCTS-TV	4,177,824	4,115,603	\$ 36,230
41230	KCTV	2,547,456	2,545,645	\$ 22,409
58605	KCVU	684,900	674,585	\$ 5,938
10036	KCWC-DT	44,216	39,439	\$ 347
64444	KCWE	2,459,924	2,458,302	\$ 21,640
51502	KCWI-TV	1,043,811	1,042,642	\$ 9,178
42008	KCWO-TV	50,707	50,685	\$ 446
166511	KCWV	207,398	207,370	\$ 1,825
24316	KCWX	3,961,268	3,954,787	\$ 34,814
68713	KCWY-DT	80,904	80,479	\$ 708
22201	KDAF	6,648,507	6,645,226	\$ 58,498
33764	KDBC-TV	1,015,564	1,015,162	\$ 8,936
79258	KDCK	43,088	43,067	\$ 379

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
166332	KDCU-DT	753,204	753,190	\$ 6,630
38375	KDEN-TV	3,376,799	3,351,182	\$ 29,500
17037	KDFI	6,684,439	6,682,487	\$ 58,826
33770	KDFW	6,659,312	6,657,023	\$ 58,602
29102	KDIN-TV	1,088,376	1,083,845	\$ 9,541
25454	KDKA-TV	3,611,796	3,450,690	\$ 30,376
60740	KDKF	71,413	64,567	\$ 568
4691	KDLH	263,422	260,394	\$ 2,292
41975	KDLO-TV	208,354	208,118	\$ 1,832
55379	KDLT-TV	639,284	628,281	\$ 5,531
55375	KDLV-TV	96,873	96,620	\$ 851
25221	KDMD	375,328	373,408	\$ 3,287
78915	KDMI	1,141,990	1,140,939	\$ 10,044
56524	KDNL-TV	2,987,219	2,982,311	\$ 26,253
24518	KDOC-TV	17,503,793	16,701,233	\$ 147,021
1005	KDOR-TV	1,112,060	1,108,556	\$ 9,759
60736	KDRV	519,706	440,002	\$ 3,873
61064	KDSD-TV	64,314	59,635	\$ 525
53329	KDSE	42,896	41,432	\$ 365
56527	KDSM-TV	1,096,220	1,095,478	\$ 9,643
49326	KDTN	6,602,327	6,600,186	\$ 58,101
83491	KDTP	26,564	24,469	\$ 215
33778	KDTV-DT	7,959,349	7,129,638	\$ 62,762
67910	KDTX-TV	6,680,738	6,679,424	\$ 58,799
126	KDVR	3,644,912	3,521,884	\$ 31,003
18084	KECI-TV	211,745	193,803	\$ 1,706
51208	KECY-TV	399,372	394,379	\$ 3,472
58408	KEDT	513,683	513,683	\$ 4,522
55435	KEET	177,313	159,960	\$ 1,408
37103	KEKE	97,959	94,560	\$ 832
41983	KELO-TV	705,364	646,126	\$ 5,688

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
34440	KEMO-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	\$ 64,981
2777	KEMV	619,889	559,135	\$ 4,922
26304	KENS	2,544,094	2,529,382	\$ 22,266
63845	KENV-DT	47,220	40,677	\$ 358
18338	KENW	87,017	87,017	\$ 766
50591	KEPB-TV	576,964	523,655	\$ 4,610
56029	KEPR-TV	453,259	433,260	\$ 3,814
49324	KERA-TV	6,681,083	6,677,852	\$ 58,785
40878	KERO-TV	1,285,357	1,164,979	\$ 10,255
61067	KESD-TV	166,018	159,195	\$ 1,401
25577	KESQ-TV	1,334,172	572,057	\$ 5,036
50205	KETA-TV	1,702,441	1,688,227	\$ 14,861
62182	KETC	2,913,924	2,911,313	\$ 25,628
37101	KETD	3,323,570	3,285,231	\$ 28,920
2768	KETG	426,883	409,511	\$ 3,605
12895	KETH-TV	6,088,821	6,088,677	\$ 53,599
55643	KETK-TV	1,031,567	1,030,122	\$ 9,068
2770	KETS	1,185,111	1,166,796	\$ 10,271
53903	KETV	1,355,714	1,350,740	\$ 11,891
92872	KETZ	526,890	523,877	\$ 4,612
68853	KEYC-TV	544,900	531,079	\$ 4,675
33691	KEYE-TV	2,732,257	2,652,529	\$ 23,350
60637	KEYT-TV	1,419,564	1,239,577	\$ 10,912
83715	KEYU	339,348	339,302	\$ 2,987
34406	KEZI	1,113,171	1,065,880	\$ 9,383
34412	KFBB-TV	93,519	91,964	\$ 810
125	KFCT	795,114	788,747	\$ 6,943
51466	KFDA-TV	385,064	383,977	\$ 3,380
22589	KFDM	732,665	732,588	\$ 6,449
65370	KFDX-TV	381,703	381,318	\$ 3,357
49264	KFFV	4,020,926	3,987,153	\$ 35,099

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
12729	KFFX-TV	409,952	403,692	\$ 3,554
83992	KFJX	515,708	505,647	\$ 4,451
42122	KFMB-TV	3,947,735	3,699,981	\$ 32,571
53321	KFME	393,045	392,472	\$ 3,455
74256	KFNB	80,382	79,842	\$ 703
21613	KFNE	54,988	54,420	\$ 479
21612	KFNR	10,988	10,965	\$ 97
66222	KFOR-TV	1,616,459	1,615,614	\$ 14,222
33716	KFOX-TV	1,023,999	1,018,549	\$ 8,966
41517	KFPH-DT	347,579	282,838	\$ 2,490
81509	KFPX-TV	963,969	963,846	\$ 8,485
31597	KFQX	186,473	163,637	\$ 1,440
59013	KFRE-TV	1,721,275	1,705,484	\$ 15,013
51429	KFSF-DT	7,348,828	6,528,430	\$ 57,470
66469	KFSM-TV	906,728	884,919	\$ 7,790
8620	KFSN-TV	1,836,607	1,819,585	\$ 16,018
29560	KFTA-TV	818,859	809,173	\$ 7,123
83714	KFTC	61,990	61,953	\$ 545
60537	KFTH-DT	6,080,688	6,080,373	\$ 53,526
60549	KFTR-DT	17,560,679	16,305,726	\$ 143,539
61335	KFTS	74,936	65,126	\$ 573
81441	KFTU-DT	113,876	109,731	\$ 966
34439	KFTV-DT	1,794,984	1,779,917	\$ 15,669
664	KFVE	82,902	73,553	\$ 647
592	KFVS-TV	895,871	873,777	\$ 7,692
29015	KFWD	6,666,428	6,660,565	\$ 58,633
35336	KFXA	875,538	874,070	\$ 7,694
17625	KFXB-TV	373,280	368,466	\$ 3,244
70917	KFXK-TV	934,043	931,791	\$ 8,203
84453	KFXL-TV	862,531	854,678	\$ 7,524
56079	KFXV	1,225,732	1,225,732	\$ 10,790

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
41427	KFYR-TV	130,881	128,301	\$ 1,129
25685	KGAN	1,083,213	1,057,597	\$ 9,310
34457	KGBT-TV	1,239,001	1,238,870	\$ 10,906
7841	KGCW	949,575	945,476	\$ 8,323
24485	KGEB	1,186,225	1,150,201	\$ 10,125
34459	KGET-TV	917,927	874,332	\$ 7,697
53320	KGFE	114,564	114,564	\$ 1,009
7894	KGIN	230,535	228,338	\$ 2,010
83945	KGLA-DT	1,645,641	1,645,641	\$ 14,487
34445	KGMB	953,398	851,088	\$ 7,492
58608	KGMC	1,936,675	1,914,168	\$ 16,850
36914	KGMD-TV	94,323	93,879	\$ 826
36920	KGMV	193,564	162,230	\$ 1,428
10061	KGNS-TV	267,236	259,548	\$ 2,285
34470	KGO-TV	8,637,074	7,929,294	\$ 69,802
56034	KGPE	1,699,131	1,682,082	\$ 14,807
81694	KGPX-TV	685,626	624,955	\$ 5,501
25511	KGTF	161,885	160,568	\$ 1,413
40876	KGTV	3,960,667	3,682,219	\$ 32,415
36918	KGUN-TV	1,398,527	1,212,484	\$ 10,673
34874	KGW	3,026,617	2,878,510	\$ 25,340
63177	KGWC-TV	80,475	80,009	\$ 704
63162	KGWL-TV	38,125	38,028	\$ 335
63166	KGWN-TV	469,467	440,388	\$ 3,877
63170	KGWR-TV	51,315	50,957	\$ 449
4146	KHAW-TV	95,204	94,851	\$ 835
60353	KHBS	631,770	608,052	\$ 5,353
27300	KHCE-TV	2,353,883	2,348,391	\$ 20,673
26431	KHET	959,060	944,568	\$ 8,315
21160	KHGI-TV	233,973	229,173	\$ 2,017
36917	KHII-TV	953,895	851,585	\$ 7,497

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
29085	KHIN	1,041,244	1,039,383	\$ 9,150
17688	KHME	181,345	179,706	\$ 1,582
47670	KHMT	175,601	170,957	\$ 1,505
47987	KHNE-TV	203,931	202,944	\$ 1,787
34867	KHNL	953,398	851,088	\$ 7,492
60354	KHOG-TV	765,360	702,984	\$ 6,188
4144	KHON-TV	953,207	886,431	\$ 7,803
34529	KHOU	6,083,336	6,081,785	\$ 53,538
4690	KHQA-TV	318,469	316,134	\$ 2,783
34537	KHQ-TV	822,371	774,821	\$ 6,821
30601	KHRR	1,227,847	1,166,890	\$ 10,272
34348	KHSD-TV	188,735	185,202	\$ 1,630
24508	KHSL-TV	625,904	608,850	\$ 5,360
69677	KHSV	2,059,794	2,020,045	\$ 17,782
64544	KHVO	94,226	93,657	\$ 824
23394	KIAH	6,099,694	6,099,297	\$ 53,692
34564	KICU-TV	8,233,041	7,174,316	\$ 63,156
56028	KIDK	305,509	302,535	\$ 2,663
58560	KIDY	116,614	116,596	\$ 1,026
53382	KIEM-TV	174,390	160,801	\$ 1,416
66258	KIFI-TV	324,422	320,118	\$ 2,818
16950	KIFR	2,180,045	2,160,460	\$ 19,019
10188	KIII	569,864	566,796	\$ 4,990
29095	KIIN	1,365,215	1,335,707	\$ 11,758
34527	KIKU	953,896	850,963	\$ 7,491
63865	KILM	17,256,205	15,804,489	\$ 139,127
56033	KIMA-TV	308,604	260,593	\$ 2,294
66402	KIMT	654,083	643,384	\$ 5,664
67089	KINC	2,002,066	1,920,903	\$ 16,910
34847	KING-TV	4,074,288	4,036,926	\$ 35,537
51708	KINT-TV	1,015,582	1,015,274	\$ 8,937

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
26249	KION-TV	2,400,317	855,808	\$ 7,534
62427	KIPT	171,405	170,455	\$ 1,501
66781	KIRO-TV	4,058,101	4,030,968	\$ 35,485
62430	KISU-TV	311,827	307,651	\$ 2,708
12896	KITU-TV	712,362	712,362	\$ 6,271
64548	KITV	953,207	839,906	\$ 7,394
59255	KIVI-TV	710,819	702,619	\$ 6,185
47285	KIXE-TV	467,518	428,118	\$ 3,769
13792	KJJC-TV	82,749	81,865	\$ 721
14000	KJLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	\$ 147,845
20015	KJNP-TV	98,403	98,097	\$ 864
53315	KJRE	16,187	16,170	\$ 142
59439	KJRH-TV	1,416,108	1,397,311	\$ 12,301
55364	KJRR	45,515	44,098	\$ 388
7675	KJTL	379,594	379,263	\$ 3,339
55031	KJTV-TV	406,283	406,260	\$ 3,576
13814	KJUD	31,229	30,106	\$ 265
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,388,965	2,209,183	\$ 19,447
83180	KKAI	953,400	919,742	\$ 8,096
58267	KKAP	957,786	923,172	\$ 8,127
24766	KKCO	206,018	172,628	\$ 1,520
35097	KKJB	629,939	624,784	\$ 5,500
22644	KKPX-TV	7,588,288	6,758,490	\$ 59,495
35037	KKTV	2,892,126	2,478,864	\$ 21,821
35042	KLAS-TV	2,094,297	1,940,030	\$ 17,078
52907	KLAX-TV	367,212	366,839	\$ 3,229
3660	KLBK-TV	387,783	387,743	\$ 3,413
65523	KLBY	31,102	31,096	\$ 274
38430	KLCS	16,875,019	15,402,588	\$ 135,589
77719	KLCW-TV	381,889	381,816	\$ 3,361
51479	KLDO-TV	250,832	250,832	\$ 2,208

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
37105	KLEI	175,045	138,087	\$ 1,216
56032	KLEW-TV	164,908	148,256	\$ 1,305
35059	KLFY-TV	1,355,890	1,355,409	\$ 11,932
54011	KLJB	1,027,104	1,012,309	\$ 8,911
11264	KLKN	1,161,979	1,122,111	\$ 9,878
52593	KLML	270,089	218,544	\$ 1,924
47975	KLNE-TV	123,324	123,246	\$ 1,085
38590	KLPA-TV	414,699	414,447	\$ 3,648
38588	KLPB-TV	749,053	749,053	\$ 6,594
749	KLRN	2,374,472	2,353,440	\$ 20,717
11951	KLRT-TV	1,171,678	1,152,541	\$ 10,146
8564	KLRU	2,614,658	2,575,518	\$ 22,672
8322	KLSR-TV	564,415	508,157	\$ 4,473
31114	KLST	199,067	169,551	\$ 1,493
24436	KLTJ	6,034,131	6,033,867	\$ 53,116
38587	KLTL-TV	423,574	423,574	\$ 3,729
38589	KLTM-TV	694,280	688,915	\$ 6,065
38591	KLTS-TV	947,141	944,257	\$ 8,312
68540	KLTV	1,069,690	1,051,361	\$ 9,255
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,195,751	1,195,751	\$ 10,526
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,079,718	1,019,302	\$ 8,973
11683	KLVX	2,044,150	1,936,083	\$ 17,043
82476	KLWB	1,065,748	1,065,748	\$ 9,382
40250	KLWY	541,043	538,231	\$ 4,738
64551	KMAU	213,060	188,953	\$ 1,663
51499	KMAX-TV	10,767,605	7,132,240	\$ 62,785
65686	KMBC-TV	2,506,035	2,504,622	\$ 22,048
35183	KMCB	69,357	66,203	\$ 583
41237	KMCC	2,064,592	2,010,262	\$ 17,696
42636	KMCI-TV	2,429,392	2,428,626	\$ 21,379
38584	KMCT-TV	267,004	266,880	\$ 2,349

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
22127	KMCY	71,797	71,793	\$ 632
162016	KMDE	35,409	35,401	\$ 312
26428	KMEB	221,810	203,470	\$ 1,791
39665	KMEG	708,748	704,130	\$ 6,198
35123	KMEX-DT	17,628,354	16,318,720	\$ 143,654
40875	KMGH-TV	3,815,224	3,574,344	\$ 31,465
35131	KMID	383,449	383,439	\$ 3,375
16749	KMIR-TV	2,760,914	730,764	\$ 6,433
63164	KMIZ	532,025	530,008	\$ 4,666
53541	KMLM-DT	293,290	293,290	\$ 2,582
52046	KMLU	711,951	708,107	\$ 6,233
47981	KMNE-TV	47,232	44,189	\$ 389
24753	KMOH-TV	199,885	184,283	\$ 1,622
4326	KMOS-TV	804,745	803,129	\$ 7,070
41425	KMOT	81,517	79,504	\$ 700
70034	KMOV	3,035,077	3,029,405	\$ 26,668
51488	KMPH-TV	1,725,397	1,697,871	\$ 14,946
73701	KMPX	6,678,829	6,674,706	\$ 58,757
44052	KMSB	1,321,614	1,039,442	\$ 9,150
68883	KMSP-TV	3,832,040	3,805,141	\$ 33,497
12525	KMSS-TV	1,068,120	1,066,388	\$ 9,387
43095	KMTP-TV	5,252,062	4,457,617	\$ 39,240
35189	KMTR	589,948	520,666	\$ 4,583
35190	KMTV-TV	1,346,549	1,344,796	\$ 11,838
77063	KMTW	761,521	761,516	\$ 6,704
35200	KMVT	184,647	176,351	\$ 1,552
32958	KMVU-DT	308,150	231,506	\$ 2,038
86534	KMYA-DT	200,764	200,719	\$ 1,767
51518	KMYS	2,273,888	2,267,913	\$ 19,964
54420	KMYT-TV	1,314,197	1,302,378	\$ 11,465
35822	KMYU	133,563	130,198	\$ 1,146

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
993	KNAT-TV	1,157,630	1,124,619	\$ 9,900
24749	KNAZ-TV	332,321	227,658	\$ 2,004
47906	KNBC	17,859,647	16,555,232	\$ 145,736
81464	KNBN	145,493	136,995	\$ 1,206
9754	KNCT	1,751,838	1,726,148	\$ 15,195
82611	KNDB	118,154	118,122	\$ 1,040
82615	KNDM	72,216	72,209	\$ 636
12395	KNDO	314,875	270,892	\$ 2,385
12427	KNDU	475,612	462,556	\$ 4,072
17683	KNEP	101,389	95,890	\$ 844
48003	KNHL	277,777	277,308	\$ 2,441
125710	KNIC-DT	2,398,296	2,383,294	\$ 20,980
59363	KNIN-TV	708,289	703,838	\$ 6,196
48525	KNLC	2,981,508	2,978,979	\$ 26,224
48521	KNLJ	655,000	642,705	\$ 5,658
84215	KNMD-TV	1,135,642	1,108,358	\$ 9,757
55528	KNME-TV	1,148,741	1,105,095	\$ 9,728
47707	KNMT	2,887,142	2,794,995	\$ 24,604
48975	KNOE-TV	733,097	729,703	\$ 6,424
49273	KNOP-TV	87,904	85,423	\$ 752
10228	KNPB	604,614	462,732	\$ 4,073
55362	KNRR	25,957	25,931	\$ 228
35277	KNSD	3,861,660	3,618,321	\$ 31,852
19191	KNSN-TV	611,981	459,485	\$ 4,045
23302	KNSO	1,824,786	1,803,796	\$ 15,879
35280	KNTV	8,525,818	8,027,505	\$ 70,666
144	KNVA	2,550,225	2,529,184	\$ 22,264
33745	KNVN	495,902	470,252	\$ 4,140
69692	KNVO	1,247,014	1,247,014	\$ 10,977
29557	KNWA-TV	822,906	804,682	\$ 7,084
59440	KNXV-TV	4,183,943	4,173,022	\$ 36,735

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
59014	KOAA-TV	1,608,528	1,203,731	\$ 10,596
50588	KOAB-TV	207,070	203,371	\$ 1,790
50590	KOAC-TV	1,957,282	1,543,401	\$ 13,587
58552	KOAM-TV	595,307	584,921	\$ 5,149
53928	KOAT-TV	1,132,372	1,105,116	\$ 9,728
35313	KOB	1,152,841	1,113,162	\$ 9,799
35321	KOBF	201,911	166,177	\$ 1,463
8260	KOBI	562,463	519,063	\$ 4,569
62272	KOBR	211,709	211,551	\$ 1,862
50170	KOCB	1,629,783	1,629,152	\$ 14,341
4328	KOCE-TV	17,446,133	16,461,581	\$ 144,911
84225	KOCM	1,434,325	1,433,605	\$ 12,620
12508	KOCO-TV	1,716,569	1,708,085	\$ 15,036
83181	KOCW	83,807	83,789	\$ 738
18283	KODE-TV	740,156	731,512	\$ 6,440
66195	KOED-TV	1,497,297	1,459,833	\$ 12,851
50198	KOET	658,606	637,640	\$ 5,613
51189	KOFY-TV	5,252,062	4,457,617	\$ 39,240
34859	KOGG	190,829	161,310	\$ 1,420
166534	KOHD	201,310	197,662	\$ 1,740
35380	KOIN	3,028,482	2,881,460	\$ 25,365
35388	KOKH-TV	1,627,116	1,625,246	\$ 14,307
11910	KOKI-TV	1,366,220	1,352,227	\$ 11,904
48663	KOLD-TV	1,216,228	887,754	\$ 7,815
7890	KOLN	1,225,400	1,190,178	\$ 10,477
63331	KOLO-TV	959,178	826,985	\$ 7,280
28496	KOLR	1,076,144	1,038,613	\$ 9,143
21656	KOMO-TV	4,132,260	4,087,435	\$ 35,982
65583	KOMU-TV	551,658	542,544	\$ 4,776
35396	KONG	4,006,008	3,985,271	\$ 35,082
60675	KOOD	113,416	113,285	\$ 997

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
50589	KOPB-TV	3,059,231	2,875,815	\$ 25,316
2566	KOPX-TV	1,501,110	1,500,883	\$ 13,212
64877	KORO	560,983	560,983	\$ 4,938
6865	KOSA-TV	340,978	338,070	\$ 2,976
34347	KOTA-TV	174,876	152,861	\$ 1,346
8284	KOTI	298,175	97,132	\$ 855
35434	KOTV-DT	1,417,753	1,403,838	\$ 12,358
56550	KOVR	10,784,477	7,162,989	\$ 63,056
51101	KOZJ	429,982	427,991	\$ 3,768
51102	KOZK	839,841	834,308	\$ 7,344
3659	KOZL-TV	992,495	963,281	\$ 8,480
35455	KPAX-TV	206,895	193,201	\$ 1,701
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,190,080	4,176,323	\$ 36,764
6124	KPBS	3,584,237	3,463,189	\$ 30,486
50044	KPBT-TV	340,080	340,080	\$ 2,994
77452	KPCB-DT	30,861	30,835	\$ 271
35460	KPDX	2,970,703	2,848,423	\$ 25,075
12524	KPEJ-TV	368,212	368,208	\$ 3,241
41223	KPHO-TV	4,195,073	4,175,139	\$ 36,754
61551	KPIC	156,687	105,807	\$ 931
86205	KPIF	265,080	258,174	\$ 2,273
25452	KPIX-TV	8,226,463	7,360,625	\$ 64,796
58912	KPIK	7,884,411	6,955,179	\$ 61,226
166510	KPJR-TV	3,402,088	3,372,831	\$ 29,691
13994	KPLC	1,406,085	1,403,853	\$ 12,358
41964	KPLO-TV	55,827	52,765	\$ 464
35417	KPLR-TV	2,991,598	2,988,106	\$ 26,304
12144	KPMR	1,731,370	1,473,251	\$ 12,969
47973	KPNE-TV	92,675	89,021	\$ 784
35486	KPNX	4,180,982	4,176,442	\$ 36,765
77512	KPNZ	2,394,311	2,208,707	\$ 19,443

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
73998	KPOB-TV	144,525	143,656	\$ 1,265
26655	KPPX-TV	4,186,998	4,171,450	\$ 36,721
53117	KPRC-TV	6,099,422	6,099,076	\$ 53,690
48660	KPRY-TV	42,521	42,426	\$ 373
61071	KPSD-TV	19,886	18,799	\$ 165
53544	KPTB-DT	322,780	320,646	\$ 2,823
81445	KPTF-DT	84,512	84,512	\$ 744
77451	KPTH	660,556	655,373	\$ 5,769
51491	KPTM	1,414,998	1,414,014	\$ 12,448
33345	KPTS	832,000	827,866	\$ 7,288
50633	KPTV	2,998,460	2,847,263	\$ 25,064
82575	KPTW	80,374	80,012	\$ 704
1270	KPVI-DT	271,379	264,204	\$ 2,326
58835	KPXB-TV	6,062,458	6,062,238	\$ 53,366
68695	KPXC-TV	3,362,518	3,341,951	\$ 29,419
68834	KPXD-TV	6,555,157	6,553,373	\$ 57,689
33337	KPXE-TV	2,437,178	2,436,024	\$ 21,444
5801	KPXG-TV	3,026,219	2,882,598	\$ 25,376
81507	KPXJ	1,138,632	1,135,626	\$ 9,997
61173	KPXL-TV	2,257,007	2,243,520	\$ 19,750
35907	KPXM-TV	3,507,312	3,506,503	\$ 30,868
58978	KPXN-TV	17,256,205	15,804,489	\$ 139,127
77483	KPXO-TV	953,329	913,341	\$ 8,040
21156	KPXR-TV	828,915	821,250	\$ 7,229
10242	KQCA	10,077,891	6,276,197	\$ 55,249
41430	KQCD-TV	35,623	33,415	\$ 294
18287	KQCK	3,220,160	3,162,711	\$ 27,841
78322	KQCW-DT	1,128,198	1,123,324	\$ 9,889
35525	KQDS-TV	304,935	301,439	\$ 2,654
35500	KQED	8,195,398	7,283,828	\$ 64,120
35663	KQEH	8,195,398	7,283,828	\$ 64,120

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
8214	KQET	2,981,040	2,076,157	\$ 18,276
5471	KQIN	596,371	596,277	\$ 5,249
17686	KQME	188,783	184,719	\$ 1,626
61063	KQSD-TV	32,526	31,328	\$ 276
8378	KQSL	196,316	139,439	\$ 1,227
20427	KQTV	1,494,987	1,401,160	\$ 12,334
78921	KQUP	697,016	551,824	\$ 4,858
306	KRBC-TV	229,395	229,277	\$ 2,018
166319	KRBK	983,888	966,187	\$ 8,505
22161	KRCA	17,540,791	16,957,292	\$ 149,275
57945	KRCB	8,783,441	8,503,802	\$ 74,859
41110	KRCG	684,989	662,418	\$ 5,831
8291	KRCR-TV	423,000	402,594	\$ 3,544
10192	KRCW-TV	2,966,912	2,842,523	\$ 25,023
49134	KRDK-TV	349,941	349,929	\$ 3,080
52579	KRDO-TV	2,622,603	2,272,383	\$ 20,004
70578	KREG-TV	149,306	95,141	\$ 838
34868	KREM	817,619	752,113	\$ 6,621
51493	KREN-TV	810,039	681,212	\$ 5,997
70596	KREX-TV	145,700	145,606	\$ 1,282
70579	KREY-TV	74,963	65,700	\$ 578
48589	KREZ-TV	148,079	105,121	\$ 925
43328	KRGV-TV	1,247,057	1,247,029	\$ 10,978
82698	KRII	133,840	132,912	\$ 1,170
29114	KRIN	949,313	923,735	\$ 8,132
25559	KRIS-TV	565,052	563,805	\$ 4,963
22204	KRIV	6,078,936	6,078,846	\$ 53,512
14040	KRMA-TV	3,722,512	3,564,949	\$ 31,382
14042	KRMJ	174,094	159,511	\$ 1,404
20476	KRMT	2,956,144	2,864,236	\$ 25,214
84224	KRMU	85,274	72,499	\$ 638

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
20373	KRMZ	36,293	33,620	\$ 296
47971	KRNE-TV	47,473	38,273	\$ 337
60307	KRNV-DT	955,490	792,543	\$ 6,977
65526	KRON-TV	8,573,167	8,028,256	\$ 70,673
53539	KRPV-DT	65,943	65,943	\$ 580
48575	KRQE	1,135,461	1,105,093	\$ 9,728
57431	KRSU-TV	1,000,289	998,310	\$ 8,788
82613	KRTN-TV	84,231	68,550	\$ 603
35567	KRTV	92,645	90,849	\$ 800
84157	KRWB-TV	111,538	110,979	\$ 977
35585	KRWF	85,596	85,596	\$ 754
55516	KRWG-TV	894,492	661,703	\$ 5,825
48360	KRXI-TV	725,391	548,865	\$ 4,832
307	KSAN-TV	135,063	135,051	\$ 1,189
11911	KSAS-TV	752,513	752,504	\$ 6,624
53118	KSAT-TV	2,539,658	2,502,246	\$ 22,027
35584	KSAX	365,209	365,209	\$ 3,215
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,203,126	4,178,448	\$ 36,783
38214	KSBI	1,577,231	1,575,865	\$ 13,872
19653	KSBW	5,083,461	4,429,165	\$ 38,990
19654	KSBY	535,029	495,562	\$ 4,362
82910	KSCC	517,740	517,740	\$ 4,558
10202	KSCE	1,015,148	1,010,581	\$ 8,896
35608	KSCI	17,446,133	16,461,581	\$ 144,911
72348	KSCW-DT	915,691	910,511	\$ 8,015
46981	KSDK	2,986,776	2,979,047	\$ 26,225
35594	KSEE	1,761,193	1,746,282	\$ 15,373
48658	KSFY-TV	670,536	607,844	\$ 5,351
17680	KSGW-TV	62,178	57,629	\$ 507
59444	KSHB-TV	2,432,205	2,431,273	\$ 21,402
73706	KSHV-TV	943,947	942,978	\$ 8,301

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
29096	KSIN-TV	340,143	338,811	\$ 2,983
34846	KSIX-TV	74,884	74,884	\$ 659
35606	KSKN	731,818	643,590	\$ 5,666
70482	KSLA	1,017,556	1,016,667	\$ 8,950
6359	KSL-TV	2,390,742	2,206,920	\$ 19,428
71558	KSMN	320,813	320,808	\$ 2,824
33336	KSMO-TV	2,401,201	2,398,686	\$ 21,116
28510	KSMQ-TV	524,391	507,983	\$ 4,472
35611	KSMS-TV	1,589,263	882,948	\$ 7,773
21161	KSNB-TV	658,560	656,650	\$ 5,780
72359	KSNC	174,135	173,744	\$ 1,529
67766	KSNF	621,919	617,868	\$ 5,439
72361	KSNG	145,058	144,822	\$ 1,275
72362	KSNK	48,715	45,414	\$ 400
67335	KSNT	622,818	594,604	\$ 5,234
10179	KSNV	1,967,781	1,919,296	\$ 16,896
72358	KSNW	791,403	791,127	\$ 6,964
61956	KSPS-TV	819,101	769,852	\$ 6,777
52953	KSPX-TV	7,078,228	5,275,946	\$ 46,444
166546	KSQA	382,328	374,290	\$ 3,295
53313	KSRE	75,181	75,181	\$ 662
35843	KSTC-TV	3,843,788	3,835,674	\$ 33,765
63182	KSTF	51,317	51,122	\$ 450
28010	KSTP-TV	3,788,898	3,782,053	\$ 33,293
60534	KSTR-DT	6,632,577	6,629,296	\$ 58,358
64987	KSTS	8,363,473	7,264,852	\$ 63,952
22215	KSTU	2,384,996	2,201,716	\$ 19,382
23428	KSTW	4,265,956	4,186,266	\$ 36,852
5243	KSVI	175,390	173,667	\$ 1,529
58827	KSWB-TV	3,677,190	3,488,655	\$ 30,711
60683	KSWK	79,012	78,784	\$ 694

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
35645	KSWO-TV	483,132	458,057	\$ 4,032
61350	KSYS	519,209	443,204	\$ 3,902
59988	KTAB-TV	274,707	274,536	\$ 2,417
999	KTAJ-TV	2,343,843	2,343,227	\$ 20,627
35648	KTAL-TV	1,094,332	1,092,958	\$ 9,621
12930	KTAS	471,882	464,149	\$ 4,086
81458	KTAZ	4,182,503	4,160,481	\$ 36,625
35649	KTBC	3,242,215	2,956,614	\$ 26,027
67884	KTBN-TV	17,795,677	16,510,302	\$ 145,340
67999	KTBO-TV	1,585,283	1,583,664	\$ 13,941
35652	KTBS-TV	1,163,228	1,159,665	\$ 10,209
28324	KTBU	6,035,927	6,035,725	\$ 53,132
67950	KTBW-TV	4,202,104	4,108,031	\$ 36,163
35655	KTBY	348,080	346,562	\$ 3,051
68594	KTCA-TV	3,693,877	3,684,081	\$ 32,431
68597	KTCI-TV	3,606,606	3,597,183	\$ 31,666
35187	KTCW	103,341	89,207	\$ 785
36916	KTDO	1,015,336	1,010,771	\$ 8,898
2769	KTEJ	419,750	417,368	\$ 3,674
83707	KTEL-TV	52,878	52,875	\$ 465
35666	KTEN	602,788	599,778	\$ 5,280
24514	KTFD-TV	3,210,669	3,172,543	\$ 27,928
35512	KTFF-DT	2,225,169	2,203,398	\$ 19,397
20871	KTFK-DT	6,969,307	5,211,719	\$ 45,879
68753	KTFN	1,017,335	1,013,157	\$ 8,919
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,151,433	1,117,061	\$ 9,833
29232	KTGM	159,358	159,091	\$ 1,400
2787	KTHV	1,275,053	1,246,348	\$ 10,972
29100	KTIN	281,096	279,385	\$ 2,459
66170	KTIV	751,089	746,274	\$ 6,569
49397	KTKA-TV	759,369	746,370	\$ 6,570

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
35670	KTLA	18,156,910	16,870,262	\$ 148,509
62354	KTLM	1,044,526	1,044,509	\$ 9,195
49153	KTLN-TV	5,381,955	4,740,894	\$ 41,734
64984	KTMD	6,095,741	6,095,606	\$ 53,660
14675	KTMF	187,251	168,526	\$ 1,484
10177	KTMW	2,261,671	2,144,791	\$ 18,881
21533	KTNC-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	\$ 64,981
47996	KTNE-TV	100,341	95,324	\$ 839
60519	KTNL-TV	8,642	8,642	\$ 76
74100	KTNV-TV	2,094,506	1,936,752	\$ 17,049
71023	KTNW	450,926	432,398	\$ 3,806
8651	KTOO-TV	31,269	31,176	\$ 274
7078	KTPX-TV	1,066,196	1,063,754	\$ 9,364
68541	KTRE	441,879	421,406	\$ 3,710
35675	KTRK-TV	6,114,259	6,112,870	\$ 53,812
28230	KTRV-TV	714,833	707,557	\$ 6,229
69170	KTSC	3,124,536	2,949,795	\$ 25,967
61066	KTSD-TV	83,645	82,828	\$ 729
37511	KTSF	7,959,349	7,129,638	\$ 62,762
67760	KTSM-TV	1,015,348	1,011,264	\$ 8,902
35678	KTTC	815,213	731,919	\$ 6,443
28501	KTTM	76,133	73,664	\$ 648
11908	KTTU	1,324,801	1,060,613	\$ 9,337
22208	KTTV	17,380,551	16,693,085	\$ 146,949
28521	KTTW	329,633	326,405	\$ 2,873
65355	KTTZ-TV	380,240	380,225	\$ 3,347
35685	KTUL	1,416,959	1,388,183	\$ 12,220
10173	KTUU-TV	380,240	379,047	\$ 3,337
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,668,531	1,666,026	\$ 14,666
49632	KTVA	342,517	342,300	\$ 3,013
34858	KTVB	714,865	707,882	\$ 6,231

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
31437	KTVC	137,239	100,204	\$ 882
68581	KTVD	3,800,970	3,547,607	\$ 31,230
35692	KTVE	641,139	640,201	\$ 5,636
49621	KTVF	98,068	97,929	\$ 862
5290	KTVH-DT	228,832	184,264	\$ 1,622
35693	KTVI	2,995,764	2,991,513	\$ 26,334
40993	KTVK	4,184,825	4,173,028	\$ 36,735
22570	KTVL	419,849	369,469	\$ 3,252
18066	KTVM-TV	260,105	217,694	\$ 1,916
59139	KTVN	955,490	800,420	\$ 7,046
21251	KTVO	227,128	226,616	\$ 1,995
35694	KTVQ	179,797	173,271	\$ 1,525
50592	KTVR	147,808	54,480	\$ 480
23422	KTVT	6,912,366	6,908,715	\$ 60,817
35703	KTVU	8,297,634	7,406,751	\$ 65,202
35705	KTVW-DT	4,174,310	4,160,877	\$ 36,628
68889	KTVX	2,389,392	2,200,520	\$ 19,371
55907	KTVZ	201,828	198,558	\$ 1,748
18286	KTWO-TV	80,426	79,905	\$ 703
70938	KTWU	1,703,798	1,562,305	\$ 13,753
51517	KTXA	6,915,461	6,911,822	\$ 60,845
42359	KTXD-TV	6,706,651	6,704,781	\$ 59,022
51569	KTXH	6,092,710	6,092,525	\$ 53,632
10205	KTXL	8,306,449	5,896,320	\$ 51,905
308	KTXS-TV	247,603	246,760	\$ 2,172
69315	KUAC-TV	98,717	98,189	\$ 864
51233	KUAM-TV	159,358	159,358	\$ 1,403
2722	KUAS-TV	994,802	977,391	\$ 8,604
2731	KUAT-TV	1,485,024	1,253,342	\$ 11,033
60520	KUBD	14,817	13,363	\$ 118
70492	KUBE-TV	6,090,970	6,090,817	\$ 53,617

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
1136	KUCW	2,388,889	2,199,787	\$ 19,365
69396	KUED	2,388,995	2,203,093	\$ 19,394
69582	KUEN	2,364,481	2,184,483	\$ 19,230
82576	KUES	30,925	25,978	\$ 229
82585	KUEW	132,168	120,411	\$ 1,060
66611	KUFM-TV	187,680	166,697	\$ 1,467
169028	KUGF-TV	86,622	85,986	\$ 757
68717	KUHM-TV	154,836	145,241	\$ 1,279
69269	KUHT	6,080,222	6,078,866	\$ 53,512
62382	KUID-TV	432,855	284,023	\$ 2,500
169027	KUKL-TV	124,505	115,844	\$ 1,020
35724	KULR-TV	177,242	170,142	\$ 1,498
41429	KUMV-TV	41,607	41,224	\$ 363
81447	KUNP	130,559	43,472	\$ 383
4624	KUNS-TV	4,027,849	4,015,626	\$ 35,350
86532	KUOK	28,974	28,945	\$ 255
66589	KUON-TV	1,375,257	1,360,005	\$ 11,972
86263	KUPB	318,914	318,914	\$ 2,807
65535	KUPK	149,642	148,180	\$ 1,304
27431	KUPT	87,602	87,602	\$ 771
89714	KUPU	956,178	948,005	\$ 8,345
57884	KUPX-TV	2,374,672	2,191,229	\$ 19,289
23074	KUSA	3,802,407	3,560,546	\$ 31,343
61072	KUSD-TV	460,480	460,277	\$ 4,052
10238	KUSI-TV	3,572,818	3,435,670	\$ 30,244
43567	KUSM-TV	122,678	109,830	\$ 967
69694	KUTF	1,210,774	1,031,870	\$ 9,084
81451	KUTH-DT	2,219,788	2,027,174	\$ 17,845
68886	KUTP	4,191,015	4,176,014	\$ 36,761
35823	KUTV	2,388,625	2,199,731	\$ 19,364
63927	KUVE-DT	1,294,971	964,396	\$ 8,490

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
7700	KUVI-DT	1,204,490	1,009,943	\$ 8,891
35841	KUVN-DT	6,680,126	6,678,157	\$ 58,788
58609	KUVS-DT	4,043,413	4,005,657	\$ 35,262
49766	KVAL-TV	1,016,673	866,173	\$ 7,625
32621	KVAW	76,153	76,153	\$ 670
58795	KVCR-DT	18,215,524	17,467,140	\$ 153,763
35846	KVCT	288,221	287,446	\$ 2,530
10195	KVCW	1,967,550	1,918,809	\$ 16,891
64969	KVDA	2,566,563	2,548,720	\$ 22,436
19783	KVEA	17,538,249	16,335,335	\$ 143,800
12523	KVEO-TV	1,244,504	1,244,504	\$ 10,955
2495	KVEW	476,720	464,347	\$ 4,088
35852	KVHP	747,917	747,837	\$ 6,583
49832	KVIA-TV	1,015,350	1,011,266	\$ 8,902
35855	KVIE	10,759,440	7,467,369	\$ 65,735
40450	KVIH-TV	91,912	91,564	\$ 806
40446	KVII-TV	379,042	378,218	\$ 3,329
61961	KVLY-TV	350,732	350,449	\$ 3,085
16729	KVMD	15,274,297	14,512,400	\$ 127,753
83825	KVME-TV	26,711	22,802	\$ 201
25735	KVOA	1,317,956	1,030,404	\$ 9,071
35862	KVOS-TV	2,202,674	2,131,652	\$ 18,765
69733	KVPT	1,744,349	1,719,318	\$ 15,135
55372	KVRR	356,645	356,645	\$ 3,140
166331	KVSN-DT	2,706,244	2,283,409	\$ 20,101
608	KVTH-DT	303,755	299,230	\$ 2,634
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,466,426	1,465,802	\$ 12,903
607	KVTN-DT	936,328	925,884	\$ 8,151
35867	KVUE	2,661,290	2,611,314	\$ 22,987
78910	KVUI	257,964	251,872	\$ 2,217
35870	KVVU-TV	2,045,255	1,935,583	\$ 17,039

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
36170	KVYE	396,495	392,498	\$ 3,455
35095	KWBA-TV	1,129,524	1,073,029	\$ 9,446
78314	KWBM	657,822	639,560	\$ 5,630
27425	KWBN	953,207	840,455	\$ 7,399
76268	KWBQ	1,149,598	1,107,211	\$ 9,747
66413	KWCH-DT	883,647	881,674	\$ 7,761
71549	KWCM-TV	252,284	244,033	\$ 2,148
35419	KWDK	4,194,152	4,117,852	\$ 36,249
42007	KWES-TV	424,862	423,544	\$ 3,728
50194	KWET	127,976	112,750	\$ 993
35881	KWEX-DT	2,376,463	2,370,469	\$ 20,867
35883	KWGN-TV	3,706,455	3,513,537	\$ 30,930
37099	KWHB	979,393	978,719	\$ 8,616
36846	KWHE	952,966	834,341	\$ 7,345
26231	KWHY-TV	17,736,497	17,695,306	\$ 155,772
35096	KWKB	1,121,676	1,111,629	\$ 9,786
162115	KWKS	39,708	39,323	\$ 346
12522	KWKT-TV	1,299,675	1,298,478	\$ 11,431
21162	KWNB-TV	91,093	89,332	\$ 786
67347	KWOG	512,412	505,049	\$ 4,446
56852	KWPX-TV	4,220,008	4,148,577	\$ 36,520
6885	KWQC-TV	1,063,507	1,054,618	\$ 9,284
29121	KWSD	280,675	280,672	\$ 2,471
53318	KWSE	54,471	53,400	\$ 470
71024	KWSU-TV	725,554	468,295	\$ 4,122
25382	KWTV-DT	1,628,106	1,627,198	\$ 14,324
35903	KWTX-TV	2,071,023	1,972,365	\$ 17,363
593	KWWL	1,089,498	1,078,458	\$ 9,494
84410	KWWT	293,291	293,291	\$ 2,582
14674	KWYB	86,495	69,598	\$ 613
10032	KWYP-DT	128,874	126,992	\$ 1,118

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
35920	KXAN-TV	2,678,666	2,624,648	\$ 23,105
49330	KXAS-TV	6,774,295	6,771,827	\$ 59,612
24287	KXGN-TV	14,217	13,883	\$ 122
35954	KXII	2,323,974	2,264,951	\$ 19,938
55083	KXLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	\$ 147,845
35959	KXLF-TV	258,100	217,808	\$ 1,917
53847	KXLN-DT	6,085,891	6,085,712	\$ 53,573
35906	KXLT-TV	348,025	347,296	\$ 3,057
61978	KXLY-TV	772,116	740,960	\$ 6,523
55684	KXMA-TV	32,005	31,909	\$ 281
55686	KXMB-TV	142,755	138,506	\$ 1,219
55685	KXMC-TV	97,569	89,483	\$ 788
55683	KXMD-TV	37,962	37,917	\$ 334
47995	KXNE-TV	305,839	304,682	\$ 2,682
81593	KXNW	602,168	597,747	\$ 5,262
35991	KXRM-TV	1,843,363	1,500,689	\$ 13,211
1255	KXTF	140,746	140,312	\$ 1,235
25048	KXTV	10,759,864	7,477,140	\$ 65,821
35994	KXTX-TV	6,721,578	6,718,616	\$ 59,144
62293	KXVA	185,478	185,276	\$ 1,631
23277	KXVO	1,404,703	1,403,380	\$ 12,354
9781	KXXV	1,771,620	1,748,287	\$ 15,390
31870	KYAZ	6,038,257	6,038,071	\$ 53,153
29086	KYIN	581,748	574,691	\$ 5,059
60384	KYLE-TV	323,330	323,225	\$ 2,845
33639	KYMA-DT	396,278	391,619	\$ 3,447
47974	KYNE-TV	980,094	979,887	\$ 8,626
53820	KYOU-TV	651,334	640,935	\$ 5,642
36003	KYTV	1,095,904	1,083,524	\$ 9,538
55644	KYTX	927,327	925,550	\$ 8,148
13815	KYUR	379,943	379,027	\$ 3,337

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
5237	KYUS-TV	12,496	12,356	\$ 109
33752	KYVE	301,951	259,559	\$ 2,285
55762	KYVV-TV	67,201	67,201	\$ 592
25453	KYW-TV	11,212,189	11,008,413	\$ 96,907
69531	KZJL	6,037,458	6,037,272	\$ 53,146
69571	KZJO	4,147,016	4,097,776	\$ 36,073
61062	KZSD-TV	41,207	35,825	\$ 315
33079	KZTV	567,635	564,464	\$ 4,969
57292	WAAY-TV	1,498,006	1,428,197	\$ 12,572
1328	WABC-TV	20,948,273	20,560,001	\$ 180,990
4190	WABE-TV	5,308,575	5,291,523	\$ 46,581
43203	WABG-TV	393,020	392,348	\$ 3,454
17005	WABI-TV	530,773	510,729	\$ 4,496
16820	WABM	1,772,367	1,742,240	\$ 15,337
23917	WABW-TV	1,097,560	1,096,376	\$ 9,651
19199	WACH	1,403,222	1,400,385	\$ 12,328
189358	WACP	9,415,263	9,301,049	\$ 81,877
23930	WACS-TV	786,536	783,207	\$ 6,895
60018	WACX	4,292,829	4,288,149	\$ 37,749
361	WACY-TV	946,580	946,071	\$ 8,328
455	WADL	4,610,065	4,606,521	\$ 40,551
589	WAFB	1,857,882	1,857,418	\$ 16,351
591	WAFF	1,527,517	1,456,436	\$ 12,821
70689	WAGA-TV	6,000,355	5,923,191	\$ 52,142
48305	WAGM-TV	64,721	63,331	\$ 558
37809	WAGV	1,313,257	1,159,076	\$ 10,203
706	WAIQ	611,733	609,794	\$ 5,368
701	WAKA	799,637	793,645	\$ 6,986
4143	WALA-TV	1,320,419	1,318,127	\$ 11,603
70713	WALB	773,899	772,467	\$ 6,800
60536	WAMI-DT	5,449,193	5,449,193	\$ 47,969

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
70852	WAND	1,388,118	1,386,074	\$ 12,202
39270	WANE-TV	1,146,442	1,146,442	\$ 10,092
52280	WAOE	2,963,253	2,907,224	\$ 25,592
64546	WAOW	636,957	629,068	\$ 5,538
52073	WAPA-TV	3,764,742	2,794,738	\$ 24,602
49712	WAPT	793,621	791,620	\$ 6,969
67792	WAQP	2,135,670	2,131,399	\$ 18,763
13206	WATC-DT	5,732,204	5,705,819	\$ 50,228
71082	WATE-TV	1,874,433	1,638,059	\$ 14,420
22819	WATL	5,882,837	5,819,099	\$ 51,226
20287	WATM-TV	893,989	749,183	\$ 6,595
11907	WATN-TV	1,787,595	1,784,560	\$ 15,709
13989	WAVE	1,891,797	1,880,563	\$ 16,555
71127	WAVY-TV	2,080,708	2,080,691	\$ 18,316
54938	WAWD	579,079	579,023	\$ 5,097
65247	WAWV-TV	705,790	700,361	\$ 6,165
12793	WAXN-TV	2,677,951	2,669,224	\$ 23,497
65696	WBAL-TV	9,743,335	9,344,875	\$ 82,263
74417	WBAY-TV	1,225,928	1,225,335	\$ 10,787
71085	WBBH-TV	2,017,267	2,017,267	\$ 17,758
65204	WBBJ-TV	662,148	658,839	\$ 5,800
9617	WBBM-TV	9,914,233	9,907,806	\$ 87,218
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,269,256	1,260,686	\$ 11,098
70138	WBDT	3,831,757	3,819,550	\$ 33,623
51349	WBEC-TV	5,421,355	5,421,355	\$ 47,724
10758	WBFF	8,523,983	8,381,042	\$ 73,778
12497	WBFS-TV	5,349,613	5,349,613	\$ 47,093
6568	WBGU-TV	1,343,816	1,343,816	\$ 11,830
81594	WBIF	309,707	309,707	\$ 2,726
84802	WBIH	718,439	706,994	\$ 6,224
717	WBIQ	1,563,080	1,532,266	\$ 13,489

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
46984	WBIR-TV	1,978,347	1,701,857	\$ 14,981
67048	WBKB-TV	136,823	130,625	\$ 1,150
34167	WBKI	2,104,090	2,085,393	\$ 18,358
4692	WBKO	963,413	862,651	\$ 7,594
76001	WBKP	55,655	55,305	\$ 487
68427	WBMM	562,284	562,123	\$ 4,948
73692	WBNA	1,699,683	1,666,248	\$ 14,668
23337	WBNG-TV	1,435,634	1,051,932	\$ 9,260
71217	WBNS-TV	2,847,721	2,784,795	\$ 24,515
72958	WBNX-TV	3,639,256	3,630,531	\$ 31,960
71218	WBOC-TV	813,888	813,888	\$ 7,165
71220	WBOY-TV	711,302	621,367	\$ 5,470
60850	WBPH-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 83,407
7692	WPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	\$ 59,525
5981	WBRA-TV	1,726,408	1,677,204	\$ 14,764
71221	WBRC	1,884,007	1,849,135	\$ 16,278
71225	WBRE-TV	2,879,196	2,244,735	\$ 19,760
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,223,336	2,222,309	\$ 19,563
82627	WBSF	1,836,543	1,832,446	\$ 16,131
30826	WBTW	4,433,795	4,296,893	\$ 37,826
66407	WBTW	1,975,457	1,959,172	\$ 17,247
16363	WBUI	981,884	981,868	\$ 8,643
59281	WBUP	126,472	112,603	\$ 991
60830	WBUY-TV	1,569,254	1,567,815	\$ 13,801
72971	WBXX-TV	2,142,759	1,984,544	\$ 17,470
25456	WBZ-TV	7,960,556	7,730,847	\$ 68,055
63153	WCAU	11,269,831	11,098,540	\$ 97,700
363	WCAV	1,032,270	874,886	\$ 7,702
46728	WCAX-TV	784,748	665,685	\$ 5,860
39659	WCBB	964,079	910,222	\$ 8,013
10587	WCBD-TV	1,149,489	1,149,489	\$ 10,119

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
12477	WCBI-TV	680,511	678,424	\$ 5,972
9610	WCBS-TV	22,087,789	21,511,236	\$ 189,363
49157	WCCB	3,642,232	3,574,928	\$ 31,470
9629	WCCO-TV	3,837,442	3,829,714	\$ 33,713
14050	WCCT-TV	5,818,471	5,307,612	\$ 46,723
69544	WCCU	694,550	693,317	\$ 6,103
3001	WCCV-TV	3,391,703	2,062,994	\$ 18,161
23937	WCES-TV	1,098,868	1,097,706	\$ 9,663
65666	WCET	3,123,290	3,110,519	\$ 27,382
46755	WCFE-TV	459,417	419,756	\$ 3,695
71280	WCHS-TV	1,352,824	1,274,766	\$ 11,222
42124	WCIA	834,084	833,547	\$ 7,338
711	WCIQ	3,186,320	3,016,907	\$ 26,558
71428	WCIU-TV	10,052,136	10,049,244	\$ 88,463
9015	WCIV	1,152,800	1,152,800	\$ 10,148
42116	WCIX	554,002	549,911	\$ 4,841
16993	WCJB-TV	977,492	977,492	\$ 8,605
11125	WCLF	4,097,389	4,096,624	\$ 36,063
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	\$ 20,278
50781	WCMH-TV	2,756,260	2,712,989	\$ 23,882
9917	WCML	233,439	224,255	\$ 1,974
9908	WCMU-TV	707,702	699,551	\$ 6,158
9922	WCMV	425,499	411,288	\$ 3,621
9913	WCMW	106,975	104,859	\$ 923
32326	WCNC-TV	3,883,049	3,809,706	\$ 33,537
53734	WCNY-TV	1,342,821	1,279,429	\$ 11,263
73642	WCOV-TV	889,102	884,417	\$ 7,786
40618	WCPB	560,426	560,426	\$ 4,933
59438	WCPO-TV	3,330,885	3,313,654	\$ 29,170
10981	WCPX-TV	9,753,235	9,751,916	\$ 85,846
71297	WCSC-TV	1,028,018	1,028,018	\$ 9,050

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
39664	WCSH	1,755,325	1,548,824	\$ 13,634
69479	WCTE	612,760	541,314	\$ 4,765
18334	WCTI-TV	1,688,065	1,685,638	\$ 14,839
31590	WCTV	1,065,524	1,065,464	\$ 9,379
33081	WCTX	7,844,936	7,332,431	\$ 64,547
65684	WCVB-TV	7,780,868	7,618,496	\$ 67,066
9987	WCVE-TV	1,721,004	1,712,249	\$ 15,073
83304	WCVI-TV	50,601	50,495	\$ 445
34204	WCVN-TV	2,129,816	2,120,349	\$ 18,665
9989	WCVW	1,505,484	1,505,330	\$ 13,251
73042	WCWF	1,077,314	1,077,194	\$ 9,483
35385	WCWG	3,630,551	3,299,114	\$ 29,042
29712	WCWJ	1,661,270	1,661,132	\$ 14,623
73264	WCWN	1,909,223	1,621,751	\$ 14,276
2455	WCYB-TV	2,363,002	2,057,404	\$ 18,111
11291	WDAF-TV	2,539,581	2,537,411	\$ 22,337
21250	WDAM-TV	512,594	500,343	\$ 4,405
22129	WDAY-TV	339,239	338,856	\$ 2,983
22124	WDAZ-TV	151,720	151,659	\$ 1,335
71325	WDBB	1,792,728	1,762,643	\$ 15,517
71326	WDBD	940,665	939,489	\$ 8,270
71329	WDBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	\$ 12,639
51567	WDCA	8,101,358	8,049,329	\$ 70,858
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,269,199	1,269,199	\$ 11,173
30576	WDCW	8,155,998	8,114,847	\$ 71,435
54385	WDEF-TV	1,730,762	1,530,403	\$ 13,472
32851	WDFX-TV	271,499	270,942	\$ 2,385
43846	WDHN	452,377	451,978	\$ 3,979
71338	WDIO-DT	341,506	327,469	\$ 2,883
714	WDIQ	663,062	620,124	\$ 5,459
53114	WDIV-TV	5,450,318	5,450,174	\$ 47,978

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
71427	WDJT-TV	3,267,652	3,256,507	\$ 28,667
39561	WDKA	658,699	658,277	\$ 5,795
64017	WDKY-TV	1,204,817	1,173,579	\$ 10,331
67893	WDLI-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	\$ 36,224
72335	WDPB	596,888	596,888	\$ 5,254
83740	WDPM-DT	1,365,977	1,364,744	\$ 12,014
1283	WDPN-TV	11,594,463	11,467,616	\$ 100,949
6476	WDPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	\$ 59,525
28476	WDRB	2,054,813	2,037,086	\$ 17,932
12171	WDSC-TV	3,389,559	3,389,559	\$ 29,838
17726	WDSE	330,994	316,643	\$ 2,787
71353	WDSI-TV	1,100,302	1,042,191	\$ 9,174
71357	WDSU	1,649,083	1,649,083	\$ 14,517
7908	WDTI	2,092,242	2,091,941	\$ 18,415
65690	WDTN	3,831,757	3,819,550	\$ 33,623
70592	WDTV	962,532	850,394	\$ 7,486
25045	WDVM-TV	3,074,837	2,646,508	\$ 23,297
4110	WDWL	2,638,361	1,977,410	\$ 17,407
49421	WEAO	3,960,217	3,945,408	\$ 34,731
71363	WEAR-TV	1,520,973	1,520,386	\$ 13,384
7893	WEAU	1,006,393	971,050	\$ 8,548
61003	WEBA-TV	641,354	632,282	\$ 5,566
19561	WECN	2,886,669	2,157,288	\$ 18,991
48666	WECT	1,156,807	1,156,807	\$ 10,183
13602	WEDH	5,328,800	4,724,167	\$ 41,587
13607	WEDN	3,451,170	2,643,344	\$ 23,269
69338	WEDQ	5,379,887	5,365,612	\$ 47,233
21808	WEDU	5,379,887	5,365,612	\$ 47,233
13594	WEDW	5,996,408	5,544,708	\$ 48,810
13595	WEDY	5,328,800	4,724,167	\$ 41,587
24801	WEEK-TV	752,596	752,539	\$ 6,625

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
6744	WEFS	3,380,743	3,380,743	\$ 29,761
24215	WEHT	857,558	844,070	\$ 7,430
721	WEIQ	1,055,632	1,055,193	\$ 9,289
18301	WEIU-TV	458,480	458,416	\$ 4,035
69271	WEKW-TV	1,263,049	773,108	\$ 6,806
60825	WELF-TV	1,477,691	1,387,044	\$ 12,210
26602	WELU	2,248,146	1,678,682	\$ 14,777
40761	WEMT	1,726,085	1,186,706	\$ 10,447
69237	WENH-TV	4,500,498	4,328,222	\$ 38,101
71508	WENY-TV	656,240	517,754	\$ 4,558
83946	WEPH	604,105	602,833	\$ 5,307
81508	WEPX-TV	950,012	950,012	\$ 8,363
25738	WESH	4,063,973	4,053,252	\$ 35,681
65670	WETA-TV	8,315,499	8,258,807	\$ 72,702
69944	WETK	670,087	558,842	\$ 4,919
60653	WETM-TV	870,206	770,731	\$ 6,785
18252	WETP-TV	2,167,383	1,888,574	\$ 16,625
2709	WEUX	380,569	373,680	\$ 3,290
72041	WEVV-TV	752,417	751,094	\$ 6,612
59441	WEWS-TV	4,112,984	4,078,299	\$ 35,901
72052	WEYI-TV	3,715,686	3,652,991	\$ 32,157
72054	WFAA	6,917,502	6,907,616	\$ 60,808
81669	WFBD	817,914	817,389	\$ 7,195
69532	WFDC-DT	8,155,998	8,114,847	\$ 71,435
10132	WFFF-TV	633,649	552,182	\$ 4,861
25040	WFFT-TV	1,095,429	1,095,411	\$ 9,643
11123	WFGC	3,018,351	3,018,351	\$ 26,571
6554	WFGX	1,493,866	1,493,319	\$ 13,146
13991	WFIE	743,079	740,909	\$ 6,522
715	WFIQ	546,563	544,258	\$ 4,791
64592	WFLA-TV	5,583,544	5,576,649	\$ 49,091

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
22211	WFLD	9,957,301	9,954,828	\$ 87,632
72060	WFLI-TV	1,294,209	1,189,897	\$ 10,475
39736	WFLX	5,740,086	5,740,086	\$ 50,530
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,328,477	3,822,691	\$ 33,651
72064	WFMY-TV	4,772,783	4,746,167	\$ 41,781
39884	WFMZ-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 83,407
83943	WFNA	1,391,519	1,390,447	\$ 12,240
47902	WFOR-TV	5,398,266	5,398,266	\$ 47,521
11909	WFOX-TV	1,603,324	1,603,324	\$ 14,114
40626	WFPT	5,829,153	5,442,279	\$ 47,908
21245	WFPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	\$ 23,188
25396	WFQX-TV	537,340	534,314	\$ 4,704
9635	WFRV-TV	1,263,353	1,256,376	\$ 11,060
53115	WFSB	4,752,788	4,370,519	\$ 38,474
6093	WFSG	364,961	364,796	\$ 3,211
21801	WFSU-TV	576,105	576,093	\$ 5,071
11913	WFTC	3,787,177	3,770,207	\$ 33,189
64588	WFTS-TV	5,236,379	5,236,287	\$ 46,095
16788	WFTT-TV	4,523,828	4,521,879	\$ 39,806
72076	WFTV	3,882,888	3,882,888	\$ 34,181
70649	WFTX-TV	1,758,172	1,758,172	\$ 15,477
60553	WFTY-DT	5,678,755	5,560,460	\$ 48,949
25395	WFUP	234,863	234,436	\$ 2,064
60555	WFUT-DT	20,362,721	19,974,644	\$ 175,837
22108	WFWA	1,035,114	1,034,862	\$ 9,110
9054	WFXB	1,393,865	1,393,510	\$ 12,267
3228	WFXG	1,070,032	1,057,760	\$ 9,311
70815	WFXL	793,637	785,106	\$ 6,911
19707	WFXP	583,315	562,500	\$ 4,952
24813	WFXR	1,426,061	1,286,450	\$ 11,325
6463	WFXT	7,494,070	7,400,830	\$ 65,150

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
22245	WFXU	218,273	218,273	\$ 1,921
43424	WFXV	702,682	612,494	\$ 5,392
25236	WFXW	274,078	270,967	\$ 2,385
41397	WFYI	2,389,627	2,388,970	\$ 21,030
53930	WGAL	6,287,688	5,610,833	\$ 49,392
2708	WGBA-TV	1,170,375	1,170,127	\$ 10,301
24314	WGBC	249,415	249,235	\$ 2,194
72099	WGBH-TV	7,711,842	7,601,732	\$ 66,918
12498	WGBO-DT	9,828,737	9,826,530	\$ 86,503
11113	WGBP-TV	1,820,589	1,812,232	\$ 15,953
72098	WGBX-TV	7,803,280	7,636,641	\$ 67,225
72096	WGBY-TV	4,470,009	3,739,675	\$ 32,920
72120	WGCL-TV	6,027,276	5,961,471	\$ 52,479
62388	WGCU	1,510,671	1,510,671	\$ 13,298
54275	WGEM-TV	361,598	356,682	\$ 3,140
27387	WGEN-TV	43,037	43,037	\$ 379
7727	WGFL	877,163	877,163	\$ 7,722
25682	WGGB-TV	3,443,386	3,053,436	\$ 26,879
11027	WGGN-TV	4,002,841	3,981,382	\$ 35,048
9064	WGGs-TV	2,759,326	2,705,067	\$ 23,813
72106	WGHP	4,174,964	4,123,106	\$ 36,296
710	WGIQ	363,849	363,806	\$ 3,203
12520	WGMB-TV	1,742,708	1,742,659	\$ 15,341
25683	WGME-TV	1,495,724	1,325,465	\$ 11,668
24618	WGNM	742,458	741,502	\$ 6,527
72119	WGNO	1,641,765	1,641,765	\$ 14,452
9762	WGNT	2,128,079	2,127,891	\$ 18,732
72115	WGN-TV	9,942,959	9,941,552	\$ 87,515
40619	WGPT	578,294	344,300	\$ 3,031
65074	WGPX-TV	2,765,350	2,754,743	\$ 24,250
64547	WGRZ	1,878,725	1,812,309	\$ 15,954

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
63329	WGTA	1,061,654	1,030,538	\$ 9,072
66285	WGTE-TV	2,210,496	2,208,927	\$ 19,445
59279	WGTQ	95,618	92,019	\$ 810
59280	WGTU	358,543	353,477	\$ 3,112
23948	WGTV	5,989,342	5,917,966	\$ 52,096
7623	WGTW-TV	807,797	807,797	\$ 7,111
24783	WGVK	2,439,225	2,437,526	\$ 21,458
24784	WGVU-TV	1,825,744	1,784,264	\$ 15,707
21536	WGWG	986,963	986,963	\$ 8,688
56642	WGWW	1,677,166	1,647,976	\$ 14,507
58262	WGXA	779,955	779,087	\$ 6,858
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,564	1,334,653	\$ 11,749
32327	WHAS-TV	1,955,983	1,925,901	\$ 16,954
6096	WHA-TV	1,635,777	1,628,950	\$ 14,340
13950	WHBF-TV	1,712,339	1,704,072	\$ 15,001
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,736,335	1,708,345	\$ 15,039
10894	WHBR	1,302,764	1,302,041	\$ 11,462
65128	WHDF	1,553,469	1,502,852	\$ 13,230
72145	WHDH	7,441,208	7,343,735	\$ 64,647
83929	WHDZ	5,768,239	5,768,239	\$ 50,778
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,243	1,279,606	\$ 11,264
67971	WHFT-TV	5,417,409	5,417,409	\$ 47,689
41458	WHIO-TV	3,877,520	3,868,597	\$ 34,055
713	WHIQ	1,278,174	1,225,940	\$ 10,792
61216	WHIZ-TV	911,245	840,696	\$ 7,401
65919	WHKY-TV	3,358,493	3,294,261	\$ 28,999
18780	WHLA-TV	554,446	515,561	\$ 4,538
48668	WHLT	484,432	483,532	\$ 4,257
24582	WHLV-TV	3,906,201	3,906,201	\$ 34,386
37102	WHMB-TV	2,959,585	2,889,145	\$ 25,433
61004	WHMC	774,921	774,921	\$ 6,822

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
36117	WHME-TV	1,455,358	1,455,110	\$ 12,809
37106	WHNO	1,499,653	1,499,653	\$ 13,201
72300	WHNS	2,549,610	2,270,868	\$ 19,990
48693	WHNT-TV	1,569,885	1,487,578	\$ 13,095
66221	WHO-DT	1,120,480	1,099,818	\$ 9,682
6866	WHOI	736,125	736,047	\$ 6,479
72313	WHP-TV	4,030,693	3,538,096	\$ 31,146
51980	WHPX-TV	5,579,464	5,114,336	\$ 45,021
73036	WHRM-TV	535,778	532,820	\$ 4,690
25932	WHRO-TV	2,169,238	2,169,237	\$ 19,096
68058	WHSB-TV	5,870,314	5,808,605	\$ 51,133
4688	WHSV-TV	845,013	711,912	\$ 6,267
9990	WHTJ	807,960	690,381	\$ 6,077
72326	WHTM-TV	2,829,585	2,367,000	\$ 20,837
11117	WHTN	1,914,755	1,905,733	\$ 16,776
27772	WHUT-TV	7,649,763	7,617,337	\$ 67,055
18793	WHWC-TV	1,123,941	1,091,281	\$ 9,607
72338	WHYY-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	\$ 88,468
5360	WIAT	1,837,072	1,802,810	\$ 15,870
63160	WIBW-TV	1,234,347	1,181,009	\$ 10,396
25684	WICD	1,238,332	1,237,046	\$ 10,890
25686	WICS	1,149,358	1,147,264	\$ 10,099
24970	WICU-TV	740,115	683,435	\$ 6,016
62210	WICZ-TV	1,249,974	965,416	\$ 8,499
18410	WIDP	2,559,306	1,899,768	\$ 16,724
26025	WIFS	1,583,693	1,578,870	\$ 13,899
720	WIIQ	353,241	347,685	\$ 3,061
68939	WILL-TV	1,178,545	1,158,147	\$ 10,195
6863	WILX-TV	3,378,644	3,218,221	\$ 28,330
22093	WINK-TV	1,851,105	1,851,105	\$ 16,295
67787	WINM	1,001,485	971,031	\$ 8,548

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
41314	WINP-TV	2,935,057	2,883,944	\$ 25,387
3646	WIPB	1,965,353	1,965,174	\$ 17,299
48408	WIPL	850,656	799,165	\$ 7,035
53863	WIPM-TV	2,196,157	1,554,017	\$ 2,543
53859	WIPR-TV	3,596,802	2,811,148	\$ 24,747
10253	WIPX-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	\$ 20,278
39887	WIRS	1,091,825	757,978	\$ 5,281
71336	WIRT-DT	127,001	126,300	\$ 1,112
13990	WIS	2,644,715	2,600,887	\$ 22,896
65143	WISC-TV	1,734,112	1,697,537	\$ 14,943
13960	WISE-TV	1,070,155	1,070,155	\$ 9,421
39269	WISH-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	\$ 25,135
65680	WISN-TV	3,003,636	2,997,695	\$ 26,389
73083	WITF-TV	2,412,561	2,191,501	\$ 19,292
73107	WITI	3,111,641	3,102,097	\$ 27,308
594	WITN-TV	1,861,458	1,836,905	\$ 16,170
61005	WITV	871,783	871,783	\$ 7,674
7780	WIVB-TV	1,900,503	1,820,106	\$ 16,022
11260	WIVT	855,138	613,934	\$ 5,404
60571	WIWN	3,338,845	3,323,941	\$ 29,261
62207	WIYC	639,641	637,499	\$ 5,612
73120	WJAC-TV	2,219,529	1,897,986	\$ 16,708
10259	WJAL	8,750,706	8,446,074	\$ 74,351
50780	WJAR	7,108,180	6,976,099	\$ 61,411
35576	WJAX-TV	1,630,782	1,630,782	\$ 14,356
27140	WJBF	1,601,088	1,588,444	\$ 13,983
73123	WJBK	5,748,623	5,711,224	\$ 50,276
37174	WJCL	938,086	938,086	\$ 8,258
73130	WJCT	1,618,817	1,617,292	\$ 14,237
29719	WJEB-TV	1,607,603	1,607,603	\$ 14,152
65749	WJET-TV	747,431	717,721	\$ 6,318

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
7651	WJFB	2,310,517	2,302,217	\$ 20,266
49699	WJFW-TV	277,530	268,295	\$ 2,362
73136	WJHG-TV	864,121	859,823	\$ 7,569
57826	WJHL-TV	2,034,663	1,462,129	\$ 12,871
68519	WJKT	655,780	655,373	\$ 5,769
1051	WJLA-TV	8,750,706	8,447,643	\$ 74,365
86537	WJLP	21,384,863	21,119,366	\$ 185,914
9630	WJMN-TV	160,991	154,424	\$ 1,359
61008	WJPM-TV	623,939	623,787	\$ 5,491
58340	WJPX	3,254,481	2,500,195	\$ 22,009
21735	WJRT-TV	2,788,684	2,543,446	\$ 22,390
23918	WJSP-TV	4,225,860	4,188,428	\$ 36,871
41210	WJTC	1,381,529	1,379,283	\$ 12,142
48667	WJTV	987,206	980,717	\$ 8,633
73150	WJW	3,977,148	3,905,325	\$ 34,379
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,034,555	1,034,555	\$ 9,107
58342	WJWN-TV	2,063,156	1,461,497	\$ 5,281
53116	WJXT	1,622,616	1,622,616	\$ 14,284
11893	WJXX	1,618,191	1,617,272	\$ 14,237
32334	WJYS	9,667,341	9,667,317	\$ 85,101
25455	WJZ-TV	9,743,335	9,350,346	\$ 82,311
73152	WJZY	4,432,745	4,301,117	\$ 37,863
64983	WKAQ-TV	3,697,088	2,731,588	\$ 2,969
6104	WKAR-TV	1,693,373	1,689,830	\$ 14,876
34171	WKAS	542,308	512,994	\$ 4,516
51570	WKBD-TV	5,065,617	5,065,350	\$ 44,590
73153	WKBN-TV	4,898,622	4,535,576	\$ 39,927
13929	WKBS-TV	1,082,894	937,847	\$ 8,256
74424	WKBT-DT	866,325	824,795	\$ 7,261
54176	WKBW-TV	2,247,191	2,161,366	\$ 19,027
53465	WKCF	4,241,181	4,240,354	\$ 37,328

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
73155	WKEF	3,730,595	3,716,127	\$ 32,713
34177	WKGB-TV	413,268	411,587	\$ 3,623
34196	WKHA	511,281	400,721	\$ 3,528
34207	WKLE	856,237	846,630	\$ 7,453
34212	WKMA-TV	524,617	524,035	\$ 4,613
71293	WKMG-TV	3,817,673	3,817,673	\$ 33,607
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,477,906	1,470,645	\$ 12,946
34202	WKMR	463,316	428,462	\$ 3,772
34174	WKMU	344,430	344,050	\$ 3,029
42061	WKNO	1,645,867	1,642,092	\$ 14,455
83931	WKNX-TV	1,684,178	1,459,493	\$ 12,848
34205	WKOH	584,645	579,258	\$ 5,099
67869	WKOI-TV	3,831,757	3,819,550	\$ 33,623
34211	WKON	1,080,274	1,072,320	\$ 9,440
18267	WKOP-TV	1,555,654	1,382,098	\$ 12,167
64545	WKOW	1,918,224	1,899,746	\$ 16,723
21432	WKPC-TV	1,525,919	1,517,701	\$ 13,360
65758	WKPD	283,454	282,250	\$ 2,485
34200	WKPI-TV	606,666	481,220	\$ 4,236
27504	WKPT-TV	1,131,213	887,806	\$ 7,815
58341	WKPV	1,132,932	731,199	\$ 5,213
11289	WKRC-TV	3,281,914	3,229,223	\$ 28,427
73187	WKRK-TV	1,526,600	1,526,075	\$ 13,434
73188	WKRN-TV	2,409,767	2,388,588	\$ 21,027
34222	WKSO-TV	658,441	642,090	\$ 5,652
40902	WKTC	1,387,229	1,386,779	\$ 12,208
60654	WKTV	1,573,503	1,342,387	\$ 11,817
73195	WKYC	4,180,327	4,124,135	\$ 36,305
24914	WKYT-TV	1,174,615	1,156,978	\$ 10,185
71861	WKYU-TV	411,448	409,310	\$ 3,603
34181	WKZT-TV	1,044,532	1,020,878	\$ 8,987

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18819	WLAE-TV	1,397,967	1,397,967	\$ 12,306
36533	WLAJ	4,100,475	4,063,963	\$ 35,775
2710	WLAX	469,017	447,381	\$ 3,938
68542	WLBT	948,671	947,857	\$ 8,344
39644	WLBZ	373,129	364,346	\$ 3,207
69328	WLED-TV	332,718	174,998	\$ 1,541
63046	WLEF-TV	200,517	199,188	\$ 1,753
73203	WLEX-TV	969,481	964,735	\$ 8,493
37806	WLFB	798,916	688,519	\$ 6,061
37808	WLFG	1,614,321	1,282,063	\$ 11,286
73204	WLFI-TV	2,243,009	2,221,313	\$ 19,554
73205	WLFL	3,747,583	3,743,960	\$ 32,958
19777	WLII-DT	2,801,102	2,153,564	\$ 18,958
37503	WLIO	1,067,232	1,050,170	\$ 9,245
38336	WLIW	20,027,920	19,717,729	\$ 173,575
27696	WLJC-TV	1,401,072	1,281,256	\$ 11,279
71645	WLJT-DT	385,493	385,380	\$ 3,393
53939	WLKY	1,927,997	1,919,810	\$ 16,900
11033	WLLA	2,081,693	2,081,436	\$ 18,323
17076	WLMB	2,754,484	2,747,490	\$ 24,186
68518	WLMT	1,736,552	1,733,496	\$ 15,260
22591	WLNE-TV	6,429,522	6,381,825	\$ 56,179
74420	WLNS-TV	4,100,475	4,063,963	\$ 35,775
73206	WLNY-TV	7,501,199	7,415,578	\$ 65,279
84253	WLOO	913,960	912,674	\$ 8,034
56537	WLOS	3,086,751	2,544,360	\$ 22,398
37732	WLOV-TV	609,526	607,780	\$ 5,350
13995	WLOX	1,182,149	1,170,659	\$ 10,305
38586	WLPB-TV	1,219,624	1,219,407	\$ 10,734
73189	WLPX-TV	1,066,912	1,022,543	\$ 9,001
66358	WLRN-TV	5,447,399	5,447,399	\$ 47,953

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73226	WLS-TV	10,174,464	10,170,757	\$ 89,533
73230	WLTN-TV	5,427,398	5,427,398	\$ 47,777
37176	WLTX	1,580,677	1,578,645	\$ 13,897
37179	WLTZ	689,521	685,358	\$ 6,033
21259	WLUC-TV	92,246	85,393	\$ 752
4150	WLUK-TV	1,251,563	1,247,414	\$ 10,981
73238	WLVI	7,441,208	7,343,735	\$ 64,647
36989	WLVT-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 83,407
3978	WLWC	3,281,532	3,150,875	\$ 27,737
46979	WLWT	3,367,381	3,355,009	\$ 29,534
54452	WLXI	4,184,851	4,166,318	\$ 36,676
55350	WLYH	2,829,585	2,367,000	\$ 20,837
43192	WMAB-TV	405,483	399,560	\$ 3,517
43170	WMAE-TV	686,076	653,173	\$ 5,750
43197	WMAH-TV	1,257,393	1,256,995	\$ 11,065
43176	WMAO-TV	369,696	369,343	\$ 3,251
47905	WMAQ-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	\$ 87,267
59442	WMAR-TV	9,198,495	9,072,076	\$ 79,861
43184	WMAU-TV	642,328	636,504	\$ 5,603
43193	WMAV-TV	1,008,339	1,008,208	\$ 8,875
43169	WMAW-TV	726,173	715,450	\$ 6,298
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,185,678	1,136,616	\$ 10,006
66398	WMBB	935,027	914,607	\$ 8,051
43952	WMBC-TV	18,706,132	18,458,331	\$ 162,489
42121	WMBD-TV	742,729	742,660	\$ 6,538
83969	WMBF-TV	445,363	445,363	\$ 3,921
60829	WMCF-TV	612,942	609,635	\$ 5,367
9739	WMCN-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	\$ 88,468
19184	WMC-TV	2,047,403	2,043,125	\$ 17,986
189357	WMDE	6,384,827	6,257,910	\$ 55,088
73255	WMDN	278,227	278,018	\$ 2,447

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
16455	WMDT	731,868	731,868	\$ 6,443
39656	WMEA-TV	902,755	853,857	\$ 7,517
39648	WMEB-TV	511,761	494,574	\$ 4,354
70537	WMEC	218,027	217,839	\$ 1,918
39649	WMED-TV	30,488	29,577	\$ 260
39662	WMEM-TV	71,700	69,981	\$ 616
41893	WMFD-TV	1,561,367	1,324,244	\$ 11,657
41436	WMFP	5,792,048	5,564,295	\$ 48,982
61111	WMGM-TV	807,797	807,797	\$ 7,111
43847	WMGT-TV	601,894	601,309	\$ 5,293
73263	WMHT	1,719,949	1,550,977	\$ 13,653
68545	WMLW-TV	1,843,933	1,843,663	\$ 16,230
53819	WMOR-TV	5,394,541	5,394,541	\$ 47,488
81503	WMOW	121,150	105,957	\$ 933
65944	WMPB	7,279,563	7,190,696	\$ 63,300
43168	WMPN-TV	856,237	854,089	\$ 7,519
65942	WMPT	8,637,742	8,584,398	\$ 75,568
60827	WMPV-TV	1,423,052	1,422,411	\$ 12,521
10221	WMSN-TV	1,947,942	1,927,158	\$ 16,965
2174	WMTJ	3,143,148	2,365,308	\$ 20,822
6870	WMTV	1,548,616	1,545,459	\$ 13,605
73288	WMTW	1,940,292	1,658,816	\$ 14,603
23935	WMUM-TV	925,814	920,835	\$ 8,106
73292	WMUR-TV	5,242,334	5,057,770	\$ 44,524
42663	WMVS	3,172,534	3,112,231	\$ 27,397
42665	WMVT	3,172,534	3,112,231	\$ 27,397
81946	WMWC-TV	946,858	916,989	\$ 8,072
56548	WMYA-TV	1,650,798	1,571,594	\$ 13,835
74211	WMYD	5,750,989	5,750,873	\$ 50,625
20624	WMYT-TV	4,432,745	4,301,117	\$ 37,863
25544	WMYV	3,901,915	3,875,210	\$ 34,113

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
73310	WNAB	2,176,984	2,166,809	\$ 19,074
73311	WNAC-TV	7,310,183	6,959,064	\$ 61,261
47535	WNBC	21,952,082	21,399,204	\$ 188,377
83965	WNBW-DT	1,400,631	1,396,012	\$ 12,289
72307	WNCF	667,683	665,950	\$ 5,862
50782	WNCN	3,795,494	3,783,131	\$ 33,303
57838	WNCT-TV	1,935,414	1,887,929	\$ 16,619
41674	WNDU-TV	1,863,764	1,835,398	\$ 16,157
28462	WNDY-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	\$ 25,135
71928	WNED-TV	1,387,961	1,370,480	\$ 12,064
60931	WNEH	1,261,482	1,255,218	\$ 11,050
41221	WNEM-TV	1,475,094	1,471,908	\$ 12,957
49439	WNEO	3,353,869	3,271,369	\$ 28,798
73318	WNEP-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	\$ 24,983
18795	WNET	21,113,760	20,615,190	\$ 181,476
51864	WNEU	7,135,190	7,067,520	\$ 62,215
23942	WNGH-TV	5,744,856	5,595,366	\$ 49,256
67802	WNIN	908,275	891,946	\$ 7,852
41671	WNIT	1,305,447	1,305,447	\$ 11,492
48457	WNJB	20,787,272	20,036,393	\$ 176,380
48477	WNJN	20,787,272	20,036,393	\$ 176,380
48481	WNJS	7,383,483	7,343,269	\$ 64,643
48465	WNJT	7,383,483	7,343,269	\$ 64,643
73333	WNJU	21,952,082	21,399,204	\$ 188,377
73336	WNJX-TV	1,628,732	1,170,083	\$ 2,688
61217	WNKY	379,002	377,357	\$ 3,322
71905	WNLO	1,900,503	1,820,106	\$ 16,022
4318	WNMU	181,736	179,662	\$ 1,582
73344	WNNE	792,551	676,539	\$ 5,956
54280	WNOL-TV	1,632,389	1,632,389	\$ 14,370
71676	WNPB-TV	2,130,047	1,941,707	\$ 17,093

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
62137	WNPI-DT	167,931	161,748	\$ 1,424
41398	WNPT	2,266,543	2,235,316	\$ 19,677
28468	WNPX-TV	2,084,890	2,071,017	\$ 18,231
61009	WNSC-TV	2,431,154	2,425,044	\$ 21,348
61010	WNTV	2,419,841	2,211,019	\$ 19,464
16539	WNTZ-TV	344,704	343,849	\$ 3,027
7933	WNUV	9,098,694	8,906,508	\$ 78,404
9999	WNVC	807,960	690,381	\$ 6,077
10019	WNVT	1,721,004	1,712,249	\$ 15,073
73354	WNWO-TV	2,872,428	2,872,250	\$ 25,284
136751	WNYA	1,923,118	1,651,777	\$ 14,541
30303	WNYB	1,785,269	1,756,096	\$ 15,459
6048	WNYE-TV	19,414,613	19,180,858	\$ 168,849
34329	WNYI	1,627,542	1,338,811	\$ 11,786
67784	WNYO-TV	1,430,491	1,409,756	\$ 12,410
73363	WNYT	1,679,494	1,516,775	\$ 13,352
22206	WNYW	20,075,874	19,753,060	\$ 173,886
69618	WOAI-TV	2,525,811	2,513,887	\$ 22,130
66804	WOAY-TV	581,486	443,210	\$ 3,902
41225	WOFL	4,048,104	4,043,672	\$ 35,596
70651	WOGX	1,112,408	1,112,408	\$ 9,793
8661	WOI-DT	1,173,757	1,170,432	\$ 10,303
39746	WOIO	3,821,233	3,745,335	\$ 32,970
71725	WOLE-DT	1,784,094	1,312,984	\$ 8,332
73375	WOLF-TV	2,990,646	2,522,858	\$ 22,209
60963	WOLO-TV	2,635,715	2,594,980	\$ 22,844
36838	WOOD-TV	2,507,053	2,501,084	\$ 22,017
67602	WOPX-TV	3,877,863	3,877,805	\$ 34,136
64865	WORA-TV	3,594,115	2,762,755	\$ 24,321
73901	WORO-DT	3,243,301	2,511,742	\$ 22,111
60357	WOST	1,193,381	853,762	\$ 7,516

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
66185	WOSU-TV	2,843,651	2,776,901	\$ 24,445
131	WOTF-TV	3,451,383	3,451,383	\$ 30,383
10212	WOTV	2,368,797	2,368,397	\$ 20,849
50147	WOUB-TV	756,762	734,988	\$ 6,470
50141	WOUC-TV	1,713,515	1,649,853	\$ 14,524
23342	WOWK-TV	1,159,175	1,083,663	\$ 9,539
65528	WOWT	1,380,979	1,377,287	\$ 12,124
31570	WPAN	1,254,821	1,254,636	\$ 11,045
51988	WPBF	3,190,307	3,186,405	\$ 28,050
21253	WPBN-TV	442,005	430,953	\$ 3,794
62136	WPBS-TV	338,448	301,692	\$ 2,656
13456	WPBT	5,416,604	5,416,604	\$ 47,682
13924	WPCB-TV	2,934,614	2,800,516	\$ 24,653
64033	WPCH-TV	5,948,778	5,874,163	\$ 51,710
4354	WPCT	195,270	194,869	\$ 1,715
69880	WPCW	3,393,365	3,188,441	\$ 28,068
17012	WPDE-TV	1,772,233	1,769,553	\$ 15,577
52527	WPEC	5,764,571	5,764,571	\$ 50,746
84088	WPFO	1,329,690	1,209,873	\$ 10,651
54728	WPGA-TV	559,495	559,025	\$ 4,921
60820	WPGD-TV	2,355,629	2,343,715	\$ 20,632
73875	WPGH-TV	3,236,098	3,121,767	\$ 27,481
2942	WPGX	425,098	422,872	\$ 3,723
73879	WPHL-TV	10,421,216	10,246,856	\$ 90,203
73881	WPIX	20,638,932	20,213,158	\$ 177,936
53113	WPLG	5,587,129	5,587,129	\$ 49,183
11906	WPMI-TV	1,468,001	1,467,594	\$ 12,919
10213	WPMT	2,412,561	2,191,501	\$ 19,292
18798	WPNE-TV	1,161,295	1,160,631	\$ 10,217
73907	WPNT	3,172,170	3,064,423	\$ 26,976
28480	WPPT	10,613,847	9,474,797	\$ 83,407

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
51984	WPPX-TV	8,206,117	7,995,941	\$ 70,388
47404	WPRI-TV	7,254,721	6,990,606	\$ 61,538
51991	WPSD-TV	883,814	879,213	\$ 7,740
12499	WPSG	10,798,264	10,529,460	\$ 92,691
66219	WPSU-TV	1,055,133	868,013	\$ 7,641
73905	WPTA	1,099,180	1,099,180	\$ 9,676
25067	WPTD	3,423,417	3,411,727	\$ 30,033
25065	WPTO	2,961,254	2,951,883	\$ 25,985
59443	WPTV-TV	5,840,102	5,840,102	\$ 51,410
57476	WPTZ	792,551	676,539	\$ 5,956
8616	WPVI-TV	11,491,587	11,302,701	\$ 99,498
48772	WPWR-TV	9,957,301	9,954,828	\$ 87,632
51969	WPXA-TV	6,587,205	6,458,510	\$ 56,854
71236	WPXC-TV	1,561,014	1,561,014	\$ 13,742
5800	WPXD-TV	5,249,447	5,249,447	\$ 46,211
37104	WPXE-TV	3,067,071	3,057,388	\$ 26,914
48406	WPXG-TV	2,577,848	2,512,150	\$ 22,114
73312	WPXH-TV	1,471,601	1,451,634	\$ 12,779
73910	WPXI	3,300,896	3,197,864	\$ 28,151
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,357,870	2,289,706	\$ 20,156
52628	WPXK-TV	1,801,997	1,577,806	\$ 13,889
21729	WPXL-TV	1,639,180	1,639,180	\$ 14,430
48608	WPXM-TV	5,153,621	5,153,621	\$ 45,367
73356	WPXN-TV	20,878,066	20,454,468	\$ 180,061
27290	WPXP-TV	5,565,072	5,565,072	\$ 48,989
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,281,532	3,150,875	\$ 27,737
70251	WPXR-TV	1,375,640	1,200,331	\$ 10,567
40861	WPXS	2,339,305	2,251,498	\$ 19,820
53065	WPXT	1,002,128	952,535	\$ 8,385
37971	WPXU-TV	700,488	700,488	\$ 6,166
67077	WPXV-TV	1,919,794	1,919,794	\$ 16,900

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
74091	WPXW-TV	8,075,268	8,024,342	\$ 70,638
21726	WPXX-TV	1,562,675	1,560,834	\$ 13,740
73319	WQAD-TV	1,101,012	1,089,523	\$ 9,591
65130	WQCW	1,307,345	1,236,020	\$ 10,881
71561	WQEC	183,969	183,690	\$ 1,617
41315	WQED	3,529,305	3,426,684	\$ 30,165
3255	WQHA	3,229,803	1,875,347	\$ 16,509
60556	WQHS-DT	3,996,567	3,952,672	\$ 34,795
53716	WQLN	602,232	577,633	\$ 5,085
52075	WQMY	410,269	254,586	\$ 2,241
64550	WQOW	369,066	358,576	\$ 3,157
5468	WQPT-TV	941,381	933,107	\$ 8,214
64690	WQPX-TV	1,644,283	1,212,587	\$ 10,674
52408	WQRF-TV	1,375,774	1,354,979	\$ 11,928
2175	WQTO	2,864,201	1,598,365	\$ 6,468
8688	WRAL-TV	3,852,675	3,848,801	\$ 33,881
10133	WRAY-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	\$ 36,676
64611	WRAZ	3,800,594	3,797,515	\$ 33,430
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,030,831	1,028,010	\$ 9,050
3359	WRBL	1,493,140	1,461,459	\$ 12,865
57221	WRBU	2,933,497	2,929,776	\$ 25,791
54940	WRBW	4,080,267	4,077,341	\$ 35,893
59137	WRCB	1,587,742	1,363,582	\$ 12,004
47904	WRC-TV	8,188,601	8,146,696	\$ 71,715
54963	WRDC	3,972,477	3,966,864	\$ 34,920
55454	WRDQ	3,930,315	3,930,315	\$ 34,599
73937	WRDW-TV	1,564,584	1,533,682	\$ 13,501
66174	WREG-TV	1,642,307	1,638,585	\$ 14,424
61011	WRET-TV	2,419,841	2,211,019	\$ 19,464
73940	WREX	2,303,027	2,047,951	\$ 18,028
54443	WRFB	2,674,527	1,975,375	\$ 2,969

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73942	WRGB	1,757,575	1,645,483	\$ 14,485
411	WRGT-TV	3,451,036	3,416,078	\$ 30,072
74416	WRIC-TV	2,059,152	1,996,075	\$ 17,571
61012	WRJA-TV	1,204,291	1,201,900	\$ 10,580
412	WRLH-TV	2,017,508	1,959,111	\$ 17,246
61013	WRLK-TV	1,229,094	1,228,616	\$ 10,816
43870	WRLM	3,960,217	3,945,408	\$ 34,731
74156	WRNN-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	\$ 172,674
73964	WROC-TV	1,203,412	1,185,203	\$ 10,433
159007	WRPT	110,009	109,937	\$ 968
20590	WRPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	\$ 23,188
62009	WRSP-TV	1,156,134	1,154,040	\$ 10,159
40877	WRTV	2,919,683	2,895,164	\$ 25,486
15320	WRUA	2,905,193	2,121,362	\$ 18,674
71580	WRXY-TV	1,784,000	1,784,000	\$ 15,705
48662	WSAV-TV	1,000,315	1,000,309	\$ 8,806
6867	WSAW-TV	652,442	646,386	\$ 5,690
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,239,187	1,168,954	\$ 10,290
56092	WSBE-TV	7,535,710	7,266,304	\$ 63,965
73982	WSBK-TV	7,290,901	7,225,463	\$ 63,606
72053	WSBS-TV	42,952	42,952	\$ 378
73983	WSBT-TV	1,763,215	1,752,698	\$ 15,429
23960	WSB-TV	5,897,425	5,828,269	\$ 51,306
69446	WSCG	867,516	867,490	\$ 7,637
64971	WSCV	5,465,435	5,465,435	\$ 48,112
70536	WSEC	538,090	536,891	\$ 4,726
49711	WSEE-TV	613,176	595,476	\$ 5,242
21258	WSES	1,829,499	1,796,561	\$ 15,815
73988	WSET-TV	1,575,886	1,340,273	\$ 11,798
13993	WSFA	1,166,744	1,132,826	\$ 9,972
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,675,987	1,667,150	\$ 14,676

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10203	WSFL-TV	5,344,129	5,344,129	\$ 47,044
72871	WSFX-TV	970,833	970,833	\$ 8,546
73999	WSIL-TV	672,560	669,176	\$ 5,891
4297	WSIU-TV	1,019,939	937,070	\$ 8,249
74007	WSJV	1,651,178	1,644,683	\$ 14,478
78908	WSKA	546,588	431,354	\$ 3,797
74034	WSKG-TV	892,402	633,163	\$ 5,574
76324	WSKY-TV	1,934,585	1,934,519	\$ 17,030
57840	WSLS-TV	1,447,286	1,277,753	\$ 11,248
21737	WSMH	2,339,224	2,327,660	\$ 20,490
41232	WSMV-TV	2,447,769	2,404,766	\$ 21,169
70119	WSNS-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	\$ 87,267
74070	WSOC-TV	3,706,808	3,638,832	\$ 32,033
66391	WSPA-TV	3,388,945	3,227,025	\$ 28,408
64352	WSPX-TV	1,298,295	1,174,763	\$ 10,341
17611	WSRE	1,354,495	1,353,634	\$ 11,916
63867	WSST-TV	331,907	331,601	\$ 2,919
60341	WSTE-DT	3,723,967	3,033,272	\$ 26,702
21252	WSTM-TV	1,455,586	1,379,393	\$ 12,143
11204	WSTR-TV	3,297,280	3,286,795	\$ 28,934
19776	WSUR-DT	3,714,790	3,015,529	\$ 8,332
2370	WSVI	50,601	50,601	\$ 445
63840	WSVN	5,588,748	5,588,748	\$ 49,198
73374	WSWB	1,530,002	1,102,316	\$ 9,704
28155	WSWG	381,004	380,910	\$ 3,353
71680	WSWP-TV	902,592	694,697	\$ 6,115
74094	WSYM-TV	1,498,905	1,498,671	\$ 13,193
73113	WSYR-TV	1,329,977	1,243,098	\$ 10,943
40758	WSYT	1,970,721	1,739,071	\$ 15,309
56549	WSYX	2,635,937	2,592,420	\$ 22,821
65681	WTAE-TV	2,995,755	2,860,979	\$ 25,185

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,187,718	948,598	\$ 8,351
4685	WTAP-TV	512,358	494,914	\$ 4,357
416	WTAT-TV	1,111,476	1,111,476	\$ 9,784
67993	WTBY-TV	15,858,470	15,766,438	\$ 138,792
29715	WTCE-TV	2,620,599	2,620,599	\$ 23,069
65667	WTCI	1,216,209	1,104,698	\$ 9,725
67786	WTCT	608,457	607,620	\$ 5,349
28954	WTCV	3,254,481	2,500,195	\$ 22,009
74422	WTEN	1,902,431	1,613,747	\$ 14,206
9881	WTGL	3,707,507	3,707,507	\$ 32,637
27245	WTGS	966,519	966,357	\$ 8,507
70655	WTHI-TV	928,934	886,846	\$ 7,807
70162	WTHR	2,949,339	2,901,633	\$ 25,543
147	WTIC-TV	5,318,753	4,707,697	\$ 41,442
26681	WTIN-TV	3,714,547	2,898,224	\$ 2,688
66536	WTIU	1,570,257	1,569,135	\$ 13,813
1002	WTJP-TV	1,947,743	1,907,300	\$ 16,790
4593	WTJR	334,527	334,221	\$ 2,942
70287	WTJX-TV	135,017	121,498	\$ 1,070
47401	WTKR	2,149,376	2,149,375	\$ 18,921
82735	WTLF	349,696	349,691	\$ 3,078
23486	WTLH	1,065,127	1,065,105	\$ 9,376
67781	WTLJ	1,622,365	1,621,227	\$ 14,272
65046	WTLV	1,757,600	1,739,021	\$ 15,309
1222	WTLW	1,646,714	1,644,206	\$ 14,474
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,096,406	3,085,983	\$ 27,166
74109	WTNH	7,845,782	7,332,431	\$ 64,547
19200	WTNZ	1,699,427	1,513,754	\$ 13,326
590	WTOC-TV	993,098	992,658	\$ 8,738
74112	WTOG	5,268,364	5,267,177	\$ 46,367
4686	WTOK-TV	417,919	412,276	\$ 3,629

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13992	WTOL	4,184,020	4,174,198	\$ 36,745
21254	WTOM-TV	120,369	117,121	\$ 1,031
74122	WTOV-TV	3,892,886	3,619,899	\$ 31,866
82574	WTPC-TV	2,049,246	2,042,851	\$ 17,983
86496	WTPX-TV	255,972	255,791	\$ 2,252
6869	WTRF-TV	2,941,511	2,565,375	\$ 22,583
67798	WTSF	922,441	851,465	\$ 7,495
11290	WTSP	5,506,869	5,489,954	\$ 48,328
4108	WTTA	5,583,544	5,576,649	\$ 49,091
74137	WTTE	2,690,341	2,650,354	\$ 23,331
22207	WTTG	8,101,358	8,049,329	\$ 70,858
56526	WTTK	2,844,384	2,825,807	\$ 24,876
74138	WTTQ	1,877,570	1,844,214	\$ 16,235
56523	WTTV	2,522,077	2,518,133	\$ 22,167
10802	WTTW	9,729,982	9,729,634	\$ 85,650
74148	WTVA	823,492	810,123	\$ 7,132
22590	WTVB	1,579,628	1,366,976	\$ 12,033
8617	WTVB	3,790,354	3,775,757	\$ 33,238
55305	WTVB	5,156,905	5,152,997	\$ 45,362
36504	WTVB	2,384,622	2,367,601	\$ 20,842
74150	WTVB	4,405,350	4,397,113	\$ 38,708
74151	WTVB	1,390,502	1,327,319	\$ 11,684
10645	WTVB	2,856,703	2,829,960	\$ 24,912
63154	WTVB	5,458,451	5,458,451	\$ 48,051
595	WTVB	1,498,667	1,405,957	\$ 12,377
72945	WTVB	1,409,708	1,398,825	\$ 12,314
28311	WTVB	678,884	678,539	\$ 5,973
51597	WTVB-DT	989,786	983,552	\$ 8,658
57832	WTVB-TV	1,816,197	1,809,035	\$ 15,925
16817	WTVB	5,511,091	5,510,837	\$ 48,512
68569	WTVB	5,473,148	5,460,179	\$ 48,066

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3661	WTVW	839,003	834,187	\$ 7,343
35575	WTVX	3,157,609	3,157,609	\$ 27,796
4152	WTVY	974,532	971,173	\$ 8,549
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,156,534	2,156,346	\$ 18,982
66908	WTWC-TV	1,061,101	1,061,079	\$ 9,341
20426	WTWO	737,341	731,294	\$ 6,438
81692	WTWV	1,527,511	1,526,625	\$ 13,439
51568	WTFX-TV	10,784,256	10,492,549	\$ 92,366
41065	WTVL-TV	1,054,514	1,054,322	\$ 9,281
8532	WUAB	3,821,233	3,745,335	\$ 32,970
12855	WUCF-TV	3,707,507	3,707,507	\$ 32,637
36395	WUCW	3,664,480	3,657,236	\$ 32,195
69440	WUFT	1,372,142	1,372,142	\$ 12,079
413	WUHF	1,152,580	1,147,972	\$ 10,106
8156	WUJA	2,638,361	1,977,410	\$ 17,407
69080	WUNC-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	\$ 36,676
69292	WUND-TV	1,504,532	1,504,532	\$ 13,244
69114	WUNE-TV	3,146,865	2,625,942	\$ 23,116
69300	WUNF-TV	2,625,583	2,331,723	\$ 20,526
69124	WUNG-TV	3,605,143	3,588,220	\$ 31,587
60551	WUNI	7,209,571	7,084,349	\$ 62,364
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,116,458	1,116,458	\$ 9,828
69149	WUNK-TV	1,991,039	1,985,696	\$ 17,480
69360	WUNL-TV	3,055,263	2,834,274	\$ 24,950
69444	WUNM-TV	1,357,346	1,357,346	\$ 11,949
69397	WUNP-TV	1,402,186	1,393,524	\$ 12,267
69416	WUNU	1,202,495	1,201,481	\$ 10,577
83822	WUNW	1,109,237	570,072	\$ 5,018
6900	WUPA	5,966,454	5,888,379	\$ 51,835
13938	WUPL	1,721,320	1,721,320	\$ 15,153
10897	WUPV	1,933,664	1,914,643	\$ 16,855

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Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
19190	WUPW	2,100,914	2,099,572	\$ 18,483
23128	WUPX-TV	1,102,435	1,089,118	\$ 9,588
65593	WUSA	8,750,706	8,446,074	\$ 74,351
4301	WUSI-TV	339,507	339,507	\$ 2,989
60552	WUTB	8,523,983	8,381,042	\$ 73,778
30577	WUTF-TV	7,918,927	7,709,189	\$ 67,864
57837	WUTR	526,114	481,957	\$ 4,243
415	WUTV	1,589,376	1,557,474	\$ 13,710
16517	WUVC-DT	3,768,817	3,748,841	\$ 33,001
48813	WUVG-DT	6,029,495	5,965,975	\$ 52,518
3072	WUVN	1,233,568	1,157,140	\$ 10,186
60560	WUVP-DT	10,421,216	10,246,856	\$ 90,203
9971	WUXP-TV	2,316,872	2,305,293	\$ 20,293
417	WVAH-TV	1,373,555	1,295,383	\$ 11,403
23947	WVAN-TV	1,026,862	1,025,950	\$ 9,031
65387	WVBT	1,885,169	1,885,169	\$ 16,595
72342	WVCY-TV	3,111,641	3,102,097	\$ 27,308
60559	WVEA-TV	4,553,004	4,552,113	\$ 40,072
74167	WVEC	2,098,679	2,092,868	\$ 18,424
5802	WVEN-TV	3,921,016	3,919,361	\$ 34,502
61573	WVEO	1,091,825	757,978	\$ 5,281
69946	WVER	888,756	758,441	\$ 6,677
10976	WVFX	731,193	609,763	\$ 5,368
47929	WVIA-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	\$ 24,983
3667	WVII-TV	368,022	346,874	\$ 3,054
70309	WVIR-TV	1,945,637	1,908,395	\$ 16,800
74170	WVIT	5,846,093	5,357,639	\$ 47,163
18753	WVIZ	3,695,223	3,689,173	\$ 32,476
70021	WVLA-TV	1,897,179	1,897,007	\$ 16,699
81750	WVLR	1,412,728	1,300,554	\$ 11,449
35908	WVLT-TV	1,888,607	1,633,633	\$ 14,381

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
74169	WVNS-TV	916,451	588,963	\$ 5,185
11259	WVNY	742,579	659,270	\$ 5,804
29000	WVOZ-TV	1,132,932	731,199	\$ 5,281
71657	WVPB-TV	992,798	959,526	\$ 8,447
60111	WVPT	767,268	642,173	\$ 5,653
70491	WVPX-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	\$ 36,224
66378	WVPY	756,696	632,649	\$ 5,569
67190	WVSN	2,948,832	2,137,333	\$ 18,815
69943	WVTA	888,756	758,441	\$ 6,677
69940	WVTB	455,880	257,445	\$ 2,266
74173	WVTM-TV	2,009,346	1,940,153	\$ 17,079
74174	WVTV	3,091,132	3,083,108	\$ 27,141
77496	WVUA	2,209,921	2,160,101	\$ 19,015
4149	WVUE-DT	1,658,125	1,658,125	\$ 14,596
4329	WVUT	273,293	273,215	\$ 2,405
74176	WVVA	1,037,632	722,666	\$ 6,362
3113	WVXF	85,191	78,556	\$ 692
12033	WWAY	1,208,625	1,208,625	\$ 10,640
30833	WWBT	1,924,502	1,892,842	\$ 16,663
20295	WWCP-TV	2,811,278	2,548,691	\$ 22,436
24812	WWCW	1,390,985	1,212,308	\$ 10,672
23671	WWDP	5,792,048	5,564,295	\$ 48,982
21158	WWHO	2,762,344	2,721,504	\$ 23,957
14682	WWJE-DT	7,209,571	7,084,349	\$ 62,364
72123	WWJ-TV	5,562,031	5,561,777	\$ 48,960
166512	WWJX	518,866	518,846	\$ 4,567
6868	WWLP	3,838,272	3,077,800	\$ 27,094
74192	WWL-TV	1,788,624	1,788,624	\$ 15,745
3133	WWMB	1,547,974	1,544,778	\$ 13,599
74195	WWMT	2,538,485	2,531,309	\$ 22,283
68851	WWNY-TV	375,600	346,623	\$ 3,051

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
74197	WWOR-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	\$ 172,674
65943	WWPB	3,197,858	2,775,966	\$ 24,437
23264	WWPX-TV	2,299,441	2,231,612	\$ 19,645
68547	WWRS-TV	2,324,155	2,321,066	\$ 20,432
61251	WWSB	3,340,133	3,340,133	\$ 29,403
23142	WWSI	11,269,831	11,098,540	\$ 97,700
16747	WWTI	196,531	190,097	\$ 1,673
998	WWTO-TV	5,613,737	5,613,737	\$ 49,418
26994	WWTV	1,034,174	1,022,322	\$ 9,000
84214	WWTW	1,527,511	1,526,625	\$ 13,439
26993	WWUP-TV	116,638	110,592	\$ 974
23338	WXBU	4,030,693	3,538,096	\$ 31,146
61504	WXCW	1,749,847	1,749,847	\$ 15,404
61084	WXEL-TV	5,416,604	5,416,604	\$ 47,682
60539	WXFT-DT	10,174,464	10,170,757	\$ 89,533
23929	WXGA-TV	608,494	606,849	\$ 5,342
51163	WXIA-TV	6,179,680	6,035,625	\$ 53,132
53921	WXII-TV	3,630,551	3,299,114	\$ 29,042
146	WXIN	2,836,532	2,814,815	\$ 24,779
39738	WXIX-TV	2,911,054	2,900,875	\$ 25,536
414	WXLV-TV	4,364,244	4,334,365	\$ 38,155
68433	WXMI	1,988,970	1,988,589	\$ 17,506
64549	WXOW	425,378	413,264	\$ 3,638
6601	WXPX-TV	4,594,588	4,592,639	\$ 40,429
74215	WXTV-DT	20,362,721	19,974,644	\$ 175,837
12472	WXTX	699,095	694,837	\$ 6,117
11970	WXXA-TV	1,680,670	1,537,868	\$ 13,538
57274	WXXI-TV	1,184,860	1,168,696	\$ 10,288
53517	WXXV-TV	1,191,123	1,189,584	\$ 10,472
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,622,543	5,622,140	\$ 49,492
12279	WYCC	9,729,982	9,729,634	\$ 85,650

		Service Area	Terrain Limited	Terrain Limited
Facility Id.	Call Sign	Population	Population	Fee Amount
77515	WYCI	35,873	26,508	\$ 233
70149	WYCW	3,388,945	3,227,025	\$ 28,408
62219	WYDC	560,266	449,486	\$ 3,957
18783	WYDN	2,577,848	2,512,150	\$ 22,114
35582	WYDO	1,330,728	1,330,728	\$ 11,714
25090	WYES-TV	1,872,245	1,872,059	\$ 16,480
53905	WYFF	2,626,363	2,416,551	\$ 21,273
49803	WYIN	6,956,141	6,956,141	\$ 61,235
24915	WYMT-TV	1,180,276	863,881	\$ 7,605
17010	WYOU	2,879,196	2,226,883	\$ 19,603
77789	WYOW	91,839	91,311	\$ 804
13933	WYPX-TV	1,529,500	1,413,583	\$ 12,444
4693	WYTV	4,898,622	4,535,576	\$ 39,927
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,042,140	1,036,721	\$ 9,126
15507	WZBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	\$ 12,639
28119	WZDX	1,596,771	1,514,654	\$ 13,333
70493	WZME	5,996,408	5,544,708	\$ 48,810
81448	WZMQ	73,423	72,945	\$ 642
71871	WZPX-TV	2,039,157	2,039,157	\$ 17,951
136750	WZRB	952,279	951,693	\$ 8,378
418	WZTV	2,312,658	2,301,187	\$ 20,257
83270	WZVI	76,992	75,863	\$ 668
19183	WZVN-TV	1,981,488	1,981,488	\$ 17,443
49713	WZZM	1,574,546	1,548,835	\$ 13,634

¹ Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

² Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

³ Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

⁴ Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

⁵ Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

⁶ Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

⁷ Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

⁸ Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

⁹ Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

¹⁰ Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

¹¹ Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

¹² Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

¹³ Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$27,290.

APPENDIX H

FY 2021 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)	.15
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)	605
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	605
AM Radio Construction Permits	610
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,070
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.007793 See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
	regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,100
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	320
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,555
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV (per subscriber) and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) (per subscriber)	.98
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00400
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	595
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	116,855
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	343,555
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	122,695
International Bearer Circuits - Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$43
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2021 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=25,000	\$975	\$700	\$610	\$670	\$1,070	\$1,220
25,001 – 75,000	\$1,465	\$1,050	\$915	\$1,000	\$1,605	\$1,830
75,001 – 150,000	\$2,195	\$1,575	\$1,375	\$1,510	\$2,410	\$2,745
150,001 – 500,000	\$3,295	\$2,365	\$2,060	\$2,265	\$3,615	\$4,125
500,001 – 1,200,000	\$4,935	\$3,540	\$3,085	\$3,390	\$5,415	\$6,175
1,200,001 – 3,000,000	\$7,410	\$5,320	\$4,635	\$5,090	\$8,130	\$9,270
3,000,001 – 6,000,000	\$11,105	\$7,975	\$6,950	\$7,630	\$12,185	\$13,895
>6,000,000	\$16,665	\$11,965	\$10,425	\$11,450	\$18,285	\$20,850

FY 2021 International Bearer Circuits - Submarine Cable Systems

Submarine Cable Systems (capacity as of December 31, 2020)	Fee Ratio	FY 2021 Regulatory Fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625 Units	\$9,495
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125 Units	\$18,990
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25 Units	\$37,980
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5 Units	\$75,955
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0 Unit	\$151,910
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0 Units	\$303,820

APPENDIX I**Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA)¹ the Commission prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) of the possible significant economic impact on small entities by the policies and rules proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). Written comments are requested on this IRFA. Comments must be identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadline for comments on this NPRM. The Commission will send a copy of the NPRM, including the IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA).² In addition, the NPRM and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the Federal Register.³

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

2. The Commission is required by Congress to assess regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual appropriation.⁴ For fiscal year (FY) 2022, the Commission must recover \$381,950,000, as set forth in the FY 2022 Appropriations Act.⁵ The objective of the NPRM is to propose the regulatory fees to be paid by the regulatory fee payors in the Commission's core bureaus (Media Bureau, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Wireline Competition Bureau, and International Bureau) by the end of the fiscal year for FY 2022 equal to the full amount of the annual appropriation, and to seek comment on the proposed fees. Accordingly, in the NPRM, we seek comment on the Commission's historic methodology for calculating regulatory fees as required by section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act),⁶ and on the schedule of FY 2022 regulatory fees as set forth in Appendices B and C attached to the NPRM. We also seek comment on several other issues related to the collection of regulatory fees: (i) continuing to use our methodology for calculating television broadcaster regulatory fees based on population by station contour; (ii) the proposed regulatory fee rates for the categories of small satellite, "NGSO - less complex," and "NGSO – Other" space stations; (iii) calculating the costs of collection of regulatory fees in establishing the annual de minimis threshold; and (iv) how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.

B. Legal Basis

3. This action, including publication of proposed rules, is authorized under sections (4)(i) and (j), 159, 159A, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.⁷

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

4. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the

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

² 5 U.S.C. § 603(a).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *See* 47 U.S.C. § 159(a), (b).

⁵ *See* Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Public Law No. 117-103 (FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act); 47 U.S.C. § 159.

⁶ *See* 47 U.S.C. § 159 (requiring the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of carrying out its activities in the total amounts provided for in Appropriations Acts).

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

number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules and policies, if adopted.⁸ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”⁹ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

5. *Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions.* Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe here, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein.¹² 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.¹³ These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 30.7 million businesses.¹⁴

6. Next, the type of small entity described as a “small organization” is generally “any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.”¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ Nationwide, for tax year 2018, there were approximately 571,709 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.¹⁷

7. Finally, the small entity described as a “small governmental jurisdiction” is defined generally

⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

⁹ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

¹⁰ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small-business concern” in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register.”

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹² See 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

¹³ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, “What’s New With Small Business?”, <https://cdn.advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/23172859/Whats-New-With-Small-Business-2019.pdf> (Sept 2019).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹⁶ 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 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>. The IRS data does not provide information on whether a small exempt organization is independently owned and operated or dominant in its field.

¹⁷ 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 Region 1-Northeast Area (76,886), Region 2-Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes Areas (221,121), and Region 3-Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast Areas (273,702) which includes the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii. This data does not include information for Puerto Rico.

as “governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.”¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2017 Census of Governments¹⁹ indicate that there were 90,075 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States.²⁰ Of this number there were 36,931 general purpose governments (county²¹, municipal and town or township²²) with populations of less than 50,000 and 12,040 special purpose governments - independent school districts²³ with enrollment populations of less than 511 governmental jurisdictions.”²⁴

8. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers.* The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks.²⁵ 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.²⁶ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.²⁷ Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.²⁸

¹⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

¹⁹ See 13 U.S.C. § 161. The Census of Governments survey is conducted every five (5) years compiling data for years ending with “2” and “7”. See also Census of Governments, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cog/about.html>.

²⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census of Governments – Organization Table 2. Local Governments by Type and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG02], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. Local governmental jurisdictions are made up of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) and special purpose governments (special districts and independent school districts). See also Table 2. CG1700ORG02 Table Notes Local Governments by Type and State_2017.

²¹ See *id.* at Table 5. County Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG05], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 2,105 county governments with populations less than 50,000. This category does not include subcounty (municipal and township) governments.

²² See *id.* at Table 6. Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG06], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 18,729 municipal and 16,097 town and township governments with populations less than 50,000.

²³ See *id.* at Table 10. Elementary and Secondary School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG10], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 12,040 independent school districts with enrollment populations less than 50,000. See also Table 4. Special-Purpose Local Governments by State Census Years 1942 to 2017 [CG1700ORG04], CG1700ORG04 Table Notes Special Purpose Local Governments by State Census Years 1942 to 2017.

²⁴ This total is derived from the sum of the number of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 (36,931) and the number of special purpose governments - independent school districts with enrollment populations of less than 50,000 (12,040), from the 2017 Census of Governments - Organizations Tables 5, 6, and 10.

²⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ 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

(continued....)

9. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.²⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.³⁰ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.³¹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 5,183 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services.³² Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.³³ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

10. *Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include both incumbent and competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers³⁴ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.³⁵ Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.³⁶ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.³⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.³⁸ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.³⁹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 5,183 providers that reported they were fixed local exchange service providers.⁴⁰ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or

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.

²⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ *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.

³² Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

³⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ 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>.

³⁹ *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.

⁴⁰ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

fewer employees.⁴¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

11. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (Incumbent LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁴² is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁴³ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁴⁴ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁴⁵ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁴⁶ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 1,227 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers.⁴⁷ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 929 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁸ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of incumbent local exchange carriers can be considered small entities.

12. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers.⁴⁹ Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁵⁰ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁵¹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁵² Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁴³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ 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>.

⁴⁶ *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.

⁴⁷ 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>.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁵¹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁵² 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>.

250 employees.⁵³ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 3,956 providers that reported they were competitive local exchange service providers.⁵⁴ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,808 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁵ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

13. *Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁵⁶ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁵⁷ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁵⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁵⁹ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁶⁰ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 151 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 131 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of providers in this industry can be considered small entities.

14. *Prepaid Calling Card Providers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications Resellers⁶² 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.⁶³ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁶⁴ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer

⁵³ *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.

⁵⁴ 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>.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁵⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ 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>.

⁶⁰ *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.

⁶¹ 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>.

⁶² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517911 Telecommunications Resellers," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.*

employees.⁶⁵ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁶⁶ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁶⁷ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 58 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of payphone services.⁶⁸ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 57 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶⁹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

15. *Local Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹ Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure.⁷² Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁷³ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷⁴ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁷⁵ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁷⁶ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 293 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of local resale services.⁷⁷ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 289 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷⁸ Consequently, using the SBA's small

⁶⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911.

⁶⁶ 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 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁶⁷ *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.

⁶⁸ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, "517911 Telecommunications Resellers," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911.

⁷⁵ 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 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁷⁶ *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.

⁷⁷ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁷⁸ *Id.*

business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

16. *Toll Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Toll Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁰ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁸¹ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁸³ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁸⁴ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 518 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of toll services.⁸⁵ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 495 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁶ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

17. *Other Toll Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁸⁷ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁸⁸ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁸⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁹⁰

⁷⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517911 Telecommunications Resellers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁸⁰ *Id.*

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911.

⁸³ 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 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁸⁴ *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.

⁸⁵ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁸⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ 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>.

Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁹¹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 115 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of other toll services.⁹² Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 113 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹³ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

18. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*. This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves.⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁵ The SBA size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁹⁷ Of that number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.⁹⁸ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 797 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of wireless services.⁹⁹ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 715 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁰⁰ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

19. *Television Broadcasting*. This industry is comprised of "establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound."¹⁰¹ These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.¹⁰² These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹⁰³ 2017 U.S.

⁹¹ *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.

⁹² Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ 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>.

⁹⁵ *Id.*

⁹⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312.

⁹⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Economic Census of the United States, Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM, NAICS Code 517312, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517312&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>.

⁹⁸ *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.

⁹⁹ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

¹⁰¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, "515120 Television Broadcasting," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=515120&year=2017&details=515120>.

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 515120.

Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹⁰⁴ Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than \$25,000,000.¹⁰⁵ Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

20. The Commission estimates that as of September 2021, there were 1,374 licensed commercial television stations, 384 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 2,276 low power television stations, including Class A stations (LPTV) and 3,106 TV translator stations.¹⁰⁶ The Commission however does not compile, and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these television broadcast stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

21. *Radio Stations.* This industry is comprised of "establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public."¹⁰⁷ Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.¹⁰⁸ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹⁰⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 2,963 firms operated in this industry during that year.¹¹⁰ Of this number, 1,879 firms operated with revenue of less than \$25 million per year.¹¹¹ Based on this data and the SBA's small business size standard, we estimate a majority of such entities are small entities.

22. The Commission estimates that as of September 2021, there were 4,519 licensed commercial AM radio stations, 6,682 licensed commercial FM radio stations and 4,211 licensed noncommercial (NCE) FM radio stations.¹¹² The Commission however does not compile, and otherwise does not have

¹⁰⁴ 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>.

¹⁰⁵ *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.

¹⁰⁶ Broadcast Station Totals as of September 30, 2021 Press Release (MB Oct. 4, 2021) (September 30, 2021 Broadcast Station Totals), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-376230A1.pdf>.

¹⁰⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "515112 Radio Stations,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=515112&year=2017&details=515112>.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

¹⁰⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 515112.

¹¹⁰ 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.

¹¹¹ *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.

¹¹² Broadcast Station Totals as of September 30, 2021 Press Release (MB Oct. 4, 2021) (September 30, 2021 Broadcast Station Totals), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-376230A1.pdf>.

access to financial information for these radio stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of radio station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

23. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation)*. The Commission has developed its own small business size standard for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a "small cable company" is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide.¹¹³ Based on available data, as of December 2020, there were approximately 45,308,192 basic cable video subscribers in the top Cable MSOs in the United States.¹¹⁴ Only five cable operators serving cable video subscribers in the top Cable MSOs had more than 400,000 subscribers.¹¹⁵ Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable operators are small.

24. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for small cable system operators, which classifies "a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000," as small.¹¹⁶ As of December 2020, there were approximately 45,308,192 basic cable video subscribers in the top Cable MSOs in the United States.¹¹⁷ Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 453,082 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all its affiliates, do not exceed \$250 million in the aggregate.¹¹⁸ Based on available data, all but five of the cable operators in the Top Cable MSOs have less than 453,082 subscribers and can be considered small entities under this size standard.¹¹⁹ 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.¹²⁰ Therefore, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

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

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

¹¹⁴ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Top Cable MSOs 12/20Q*, <https://platform.marketintelligence.spglobal.com/> (Dec. 2020).

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

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

¹¹⁷ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Top Cable MSOs 12/20Q*, <https://platform.marketintelligence.spglobal.com/> (Dec. 2020).

¹¹⁸ 47 CFR § 76.901(e).

¹¹⁹ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Top Cable MSOs 12/20Q*, <https://platform.marketintelligence.spglobal.com/> (Dec. 2020).

¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹ Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies.¹²² 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.¹²³ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.¹²⁴

26. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.¹²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹²⁶ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.¹²⁷ Based on this data, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small under the SBA small business size standard. According to Commission data however, only two entities provide DBS service - DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network, which require a great deal of capital for operation.¹²⁸ DIRECTV and DISH Network both exceed the SBA size standard for classification as a small business. Therefore, we must conclude based on internally developed Commission data, in general DBS service is provided only by large firms.

27. *Satellite Telecommunications.* This industry comprises firms “primarily engaged in providing telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.”¹²⁹ Satellite telecommunications service providers include satellite and earth station operators. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business with \$35 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹³⁰ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹³¹ Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than

¹²¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ See *id.* Included in this industry are: broadband Internet service providers (e.g., cable, DSL); local telephone carriers (wired); cable television distribution services; long-distance telephone carriers (wired); closed-circuit television (CCTV) services; VoIP service providers, using own operated wired telecommunications infrastructure; direct-to-home satellite system (DTH) services; telecommunications carriers (wired); satellite television distribution systems; and multichannel multipoint distribution services (MMDS).

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

¹²⁶ 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>.

¹²⁷ *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.

¹²⁸ 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).

¹²⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517410 Satellite Telecommunications,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517410&year=2017&details=517410>.

¹³⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517410.

¹³¹ 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>.

\$25 million.¹³² Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 71 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of satellite telecommunications services.¹³³ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that approximately 48 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹³⁴ Consequently using the SBA's small business size standard, a little more than of these providers can be considered small entities.

28. *All Other Telecommunications.* This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation.¹³⁵ 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.¹³⁶ 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.¹³⁷ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of \$35 million or less as small.¹³⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 1,079 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.¹³⁹ Of those firms, 1,039 had revenue of less than \$25 million.¹⁴⁰ Based on this data, the Commission estimates that the majority of "All Other Telecommunications" firms can be considered small.

29. *RespOrgs.* Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs (also referred to as Toll-Free Number (TFN) providers), are entities chosen by toll free subscribers to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll-free Service Management System for the toll-free subscriber.¹⁴¹ 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 2021.¹⁴² RespOrgs are

¹³² *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.

¹³³ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId/lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, "517919 All Other Telecommunications," <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517919&year=2017&details=517919>.

¹³⁶ *Id.*

¹³⁷ *Id.*

¹³⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517919.

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 517919, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517919&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREVFIRM&hidePreview=false>.

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 See 47 CFR § 52.101(b).

¹⁴² 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>. SOMOS serves as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) for more than 800 million local and wireless telephone numbers and as the Reassigned Number Database Administrator. See also 2020 NANPA Annual Report at 97. https://nationalnanpa.com/reports/2020_NANPA_Annual_Report.pdf.

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

30. *Carrier RespOrgs*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard for Carrier RespOrgs. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers*,¹⁴³ and *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*¹⁴⁴ are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁴⁵

31. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers* are establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks.¹⁴⁶ 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.¹⁴⁷ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁴⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated for the entire year.¹⁴⁹ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.¹⁵⁰ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

32. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)* engage in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services.¹⁵¹ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁵² For this industry, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated for the entire

¹⁴³ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹⁴⁴ 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>.

¹⁴⁵ The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁴⁶ See *supra* note 143.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

¹⁴⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

¹⁴⁹ 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&hidePrevious=false>.

¹⁵⁰ *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.

¹⁵¹ See *supra* note 144.

¹⁵² See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312.

year.¹⁵³ Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.¹⁵⁴ Based on this data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

33. *Non-Carrier RespOrgs.* Neither the Commission, nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard Non-Carrier RespOrgs. *Other Services Related to Advertising*¹⁵⁵ and *Other Management Consulting Services*¹⁵⁶ are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Non-Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁵⁷

34. The *Other Services Related to Advertising* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing advertising services (except advertising agency services, public relations agency services, media buying agency services, media representative services, display advertising services, direct mail advertising services, advertising material distribution services, and marketing consulting services).¹⁵⁸ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small that has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less.¹⁵⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 5,650 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁶⁰ Of that number, 3,693 firms operated with revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁶¹ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

35. The *Other Management Consulting Services* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and logistics consulting).¹⁶² Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry.¹⁶³ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies

¹⁵³ 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>.

¹⁵⁴ *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.

¹⁵⁵ 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>.

¹⁵⁶ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “541618 Other Management Consulting Services,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541618&year=2017&details=541618>.

¹⁵⁷ The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁵⁸ See *supra* note 149.

¹⁵⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541890.

¹⁶⁰ 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: EC1700SIZEREFVfirm, NAICS Code 541890, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=541890&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEREFVfirm&hidePreview=false>.

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

¹⁶² See *supra* note 150156.

¹⁶³ *Id.*

a business as small if it has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less.¹⁶⁴ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁶⁵ Of that number, 3,700 firms had revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁶⁶ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

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

36. The NPRM does not propose any changes to the Commission's current information collection, reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements for small entities. Regulatory fee payors, including small entities, will be required to pay the regulatory fees after such fees are adopted.

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

37. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives, among others: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.¹⁶⁷

38. The Commission has taken steps to minimize the economic impact on small entities by adopting a de minimis threshold under the section 9(e)(2) exemption in the Communications Act.¹⁶⁸ Section 9(e)(2) of the Communications Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if "in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party. . . ."¹⁶⁹ The threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees, not regulatory fees paid through multi-year filings. Currently, the de minimis threshold for annual regulatory fee payors is \$1,000 or less for the fiscal year.¹⁷⁰ In the NPRM, the Commission seeks comment on the feasibility of raising the de minimis threshold.

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

39. None.

¹⁶⁴ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541618.

¹⁶⁵ 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>.

¹⁶⁶ *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.

¹⁶⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4).

¹⁶⁸ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

¹⁶⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 159(e)(2).

¹⁷⁰ See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2019*, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 34 FCC Rcd 8189, 8206–8207, paras. 46–48 (2019) (*FY 2019 Report and Order*).

APPENDIX J

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),¹ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was included in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) attached to the *Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Report and Order*.² The Commission sought written public comment on these proposals, including comment on the IRFA. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the IRFA.³

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

2. The Commission is required by Congress to assess regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual appropriation.⁴ Although the Commission adopted the small satellite regulatory fee category in 2019,⁵ we are still at the start of implementing a fee methodology for satellites and systems licensed as “small satellites” because they have just only started to become operational. This fiscal year, we would apply this category of fees for the first time given that, as of October 2021, there were 5 licenses for operational space stations that fall in this small satellite regulatory fee category. In the Report and Order, we adopt a methodology for calculating the regulatory fee for small satellites and small spacecraft (for purposes of this proceeding, we refer to them together as “small satellites”) based on 1/20th (5%) of the average of the non-small satellite non-geostationary orbit (NGSO) space station regulatory fee rates from the current fiscal year. We adopt this fee on a per-license basis. This methodology will recognize the more limited regulatory work associated with small satellite licenses. It also results in a relatively low regulatory fee for small satellites. FY 2022 will be the first year we assess regulatory fees for small satellites, so we anticipate that the Commission will review the regulatory fees for small satellites on an ongoing basis as it gains more experience with these licensees and market access grantees. In the Report and Order, we also deny an exemption requested from regulatory fee obligations for non-US licensed space stations.

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

3. None.

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

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

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

5. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the

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 See *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2021*, Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 2021 WL 3847250 (*FY 2021 Report and Order*).

³ 5 U.S.C. § 604.

⁴ See 47 U.S.C. § 159(a), (b).

⁵ See *Streamlining Licensing Procedures for Small Satellites*, IB Docket No. 18-86, Report and Order, 34 FCC Rcd 13077, 13080, 13082, paras. 10, 16 (2019) (*Small Satellite Report and Order*).

number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules and policies, if adopted.⁶ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”⁷ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act.⁸ 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.⁹

6. *Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions.* *Small Businesses, Small Organizations, Small Governmental Jurisdictions.* Our actions, over time, may affect small entities that are not easily categorized at present. We therefore describe here, at the outset, three broad groups of small entities that could be directly affected herein.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 30.7 million businesses.¹²

7. Next, the type of small entity described as a “small organization” is generally “any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.”¹³ 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.¹⁴ Nationwide, for tax year 2018, there were approximately 571,709 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.¹⁵

⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small-business concern” in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register.”

⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 632.

¹⁰ See 5 U.S.C. § 601(3)-(6).

¹¹ See SBA, Office of Advocacy, “What’s New With Small Business?”, <https://cdn.advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/23172859/Whats-New-With-Small-Business-2019.pdf> (Sept 2019).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

¹⁴ 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 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.

¹⁵ 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 Region 1-Northeast Area (76,886), Region 2-Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes Areas (221,121), and Region 3-Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast Areas (273,702) which includes the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii. This data does not include information for Puerto Rico.

8. Finally, the small entity described as a “small governmental jurisdiction” is defined generally as “governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than fifty thousand.”¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2017 Census of Governments¹⁷ indicate that there were 90,075 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States.¹⁸ Of this number there were 36,931 general purpose governments (county¹⁹, municipal and town or township²⁰) with populations of less than 50,000 and 12,040 special purpose governments - independent school districts²¹ with enrollment populations of less than 511 governmental jurisdictions.”²²

9. *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.²³ 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.²⁴ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.²⁵ Wired Telecommunications Carriers

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

¹⁷ See 13 U.S.C. § 161. The Census of Governments survey is conducted every five (5) years compiling data for years ending with “2” and “7”. See also Census of Governments, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cog/about.html>.

¹⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census of Governments – Organization Table 2. Local Governments by Type and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG02], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. Local governmental jurisdictions are made up of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) and special purpose governments (special districts and independent school districts). See also Table 2. CG1700ORG02 Table Notes Local Governments by Type and State_2017.

¹⁹ See *id.* at Table 5. County Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG05], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 2,105 county governments with populations less than 50,000. This category does not include subcounty (municipal and township) governments.

²⁰ See *id.* at Table 6. Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG06], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 18,729 municipal and 16,097 town and township governments with populations less than 50,000.

²¹ See *id.* at Table 10. Elementary and Secondary School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2017 [CG1700ORG10], <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/econ/gus/2017-governments.html>. There were 12,040 independent school districts with enrollment populations less than 50,000. See also Table 4. Special-Purpose Local Governments by State Census Years 1942 to 2017 [CG1700ORG04], CG1700ORG04 Table Notes Special Purpose Local Governments by State Census Years 1942 to 2017.

²² This total is derived from the sum of the number of general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 (36,931) and the number of special purpose governments - independent school districts with enrollment populations of less than 50,000 (12,040), from the 2017 Census of Governments - Organizations Tables 5, 6, and 10.

²³ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.²⁶

10. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.²⁸ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.²⁹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 5,183 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services.³⁰ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.³¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

11. *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 Carriers³² is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.³³ Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.³⁴ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.³⁵ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.³⁶ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

²⁸ 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>.

²⁹ *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.

³⁰ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

³¹ *Id.*

³² See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

³³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ 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>.

250 employees.³⁷ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 5,183 providers that reported they were fixed local exchange service providers.³⁸ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.³⁹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

12. *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 Carriers⁴⁰ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁴¹ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁴² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁴³ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁴⁴ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 1,227 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers.⁴⁵ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 929 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁴⁶ 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.

13. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers.⁴⁷ Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁴⁸ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having

³⁷ *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.

³⁸ 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>.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁴¹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ 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: EC1700SIZEEMPFIIRM, NAICS Code 517311, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517311&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIIRM&hidePreview=false>.

⁴⁴ *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.

⁴⁵ 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>.

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁵⁰ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁵¹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 3,956 providers that reported they were competitive local exchange service providers.⁵² Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,808 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵³ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

14. *Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers⁵⁴ is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard.⁵⁵ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁵⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year.⁵⁷ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁵⁸ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 151 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 131 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁵⁹ 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.

15. *Prepaid Calling Card Providers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications Resellers⁶⁰ 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

⁴⁹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁵⁰ 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>.

⁵¹ *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.

⁵² 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>.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

⁵⁵ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ 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>.

⁵⁸ *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.

⁵⁹ 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>.

⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁶² The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶³ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁶⁴ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁶⁵ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 58 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of payphone services.⁶⁶ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 57 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁶⁷ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

16. *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.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure.⁷⁰ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁷¹ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁷³ Of that number, 1,375

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911.

⁶⁴ 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 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁶⁵ *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.

⁶⁶ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517911 Telecommunications Resellers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911.

⁷³ 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 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁷⁴ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 293 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of local resale services.⁷⁵ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 289 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁷⁶ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

17. *Toll Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Toll Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers⁷⁷ 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.⁷⁸ Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry.⁷⁹ The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁰ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year.⁸¹ Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁸² Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 518 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of toll services.⁸³ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 495 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁴ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

18. *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 Carriers⁸⁵ is the closest

⁷⁴ *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.

⁷⁵ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId/lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517911 Telecommunications Resellers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517911&year=2017&details=517911>.

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517911.

⁸¹ 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 517911, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517911&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁸² *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.

⁸³ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId/lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵ 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.⁸⁶ The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.⁸⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁸⁸ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.⁸⁹ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 115 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of other toll services.⁹⁰ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 113 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹¹ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

19. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*. This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves.⁹² 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.⁹³ The SBA size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.⁹⁵ Of that number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.⁹⁶ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 797 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of wireless services.⁹⁷ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 715 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁸ Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

20. *Television Broadcasting*. This industry is comprised of “establishments primarily engaged in

⁸⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ 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>.

⁸⁹ *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.

⁹⁰ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² 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>.

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312.

⁹⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 Economic Census of the United States, Employment Size of Firms for the U.S.: 2017*, Table ID: EC1700SIZEEMPFI, NAICS Code 517312, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517312&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFI&hidePreview=false>.

⁹⁶ *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.

⁹⁷ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

⁹⁸ *Id.*

broadcasting images together with sound.”⁹⁹ These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.¹⁰⁰ These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹⁰¹ 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹⁰² Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than \$25,000,000.¹⁰³ Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

21. The Commission estimates that as of September 2021, there were 1,374 licensed commercial television stations, 384 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 2,276 low power television stations, including Class A stations (LPTV) and 3,106 TV translator stations.¹⁰⁴ The Commission however does not compile, and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these television broadcast stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA’s large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

22. *Radio Stations.* This industry is comprised of “establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.”¹⁰⁵ Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.¹⁰⁶ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹⁰⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 2,963 firms operated in this industry during that year.¹⁰⁸ Of this number, 1,879 firms operated with revenue of less than \$25 million per year.¹⁰⁹ Based on this data and the SBA’s small

⁹⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “515120 Television Broadcasting,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=515120&year=2017&details=515120>.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

¹⁰¹ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 515120.

¹⁰² 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>.

¹⁰³ *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.

¹⁰⁴ Broadcast Station Totals as of September 30, 2021 Press Release (MB Oct. 4, 2021) (September 30, 2021 Broadcast Station Totals), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-376230A1.pdf>.

¹⁰⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, “515112 Radio Stations,”* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=515112&year=2017&details=515112>.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 515112.

¹⁰⁸ 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.

¹⁰⁹ *Id.* The available U.S. Census Bureau data does not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that

(continued....)

business size standard, we estimate a majority of such entities are small entities.

23. The Commission estimates that as of September 2021, there were 4,519 licensed commercial AM radio stations, 6,682 licensed commercial FM radio stations and 4,211 licensed noncommercial (NCE) FM radio stations.¹¹⁰ 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.

24. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation)*. The Commission has developed its own small business size standard for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission's rules, a "small cable company" is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide.¹¹¹ Based on available data, as of December 2020, there were approximately 45,308,192 basic cable video subscribers in the top Cable MSOs in the United States.¹¹² Only five cable operators serving cable video subscribers in the top Cable MSOs had more than 400,000 subscribers.¹¹³ Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable operators are small.

25. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for small cable system operators, which classifies "a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000," as small.¹¹⁴ As of December 2020, there were approximately 45,308,192 basic cable video subscribers in the top Cable MSOs in the United States.¹¹⁵ Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 453,082 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all its affiliates, do not exceed \$250 million in the aggregate.¹¹⁶ Based on available data, all but five of the cable operators in the Top Cable MSOs have less than 453,082 subscribers and can be considered small entities under this size standard.¹¹⁷ We note

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.

¹¹⁰ Broadcast Station Totals as of September 30, 2021 Press Release (MB Oct. 4, 2021) (September 30, 2021 Broadcast Station Totals), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-376230A1.pdf>.

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

¹¹² S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Top Cable MSOs 12/20Q*, <https://platform.marketintelligence.spglobal.com/> (Dec. 2020).

¹¹³ *Id.*

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

¹¹⁵ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Top Cable MSOs 12/20Q*, <https://platform.marketintelligence.spglobal.com/> (Dec. 2020).

¹¹⁶ 47 CFR § 76.901(e).

¹¹⁷ S&P Global Market Intelligence, *Top Cable MSOs 12/20Q*, <https://platform.marketintelligence.spglobal.com/> (Dec. 2020).

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.¹¹⁸ Therefore, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

26. *Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service.* DBS service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic “dish” antenna at the subscriber’s location. DBS is included in the Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry which comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks.¹¹⁹ Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies.¹²⁰ Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services.¹²¹ By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.¹²²

27. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small.¹²³ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹²⁴ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.¹²⁵ Based on this data, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small under the SBA small business size standard. According to Commission data however, only two entities provide DBS service - DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network, which require a great deal of capital for operation.¹²⁶ 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.

28. *Satellite Telecommunications.* This industry comprises firms “primarily engaged in providing telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and

¹¹⁸ 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).

¹¹⁹ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ See *id.* Included in this industry are: broadband Internet service providers (e.g., cable, DSL); local telephone carriers (wired); cable television distribution services; long-distance telephone carriers (wired); closed-circuit television (CCTV) services; VoIP service providers, using own operated wired telecommunications infrastructure; direct-to-home satellite system (DTH) services; telecommunications carriers (wired); satellite television distribution systems; and multichannel multipoint distribution services (MMDS).

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

¹²⁴ 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&hidePrevious=false>.

¹²⁵ *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.

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

broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.”¹²⁷ Satellite telecommunications service providers include satellite and earth station operators. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business with \$35 million or less in annual receipts as small.¹²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year.¹²⁹ Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than \$25 million.¹³⁰ Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 71 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of satellite telecommunications services.¹³¹ Of these providers, the Commission estimates that approximately 48 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹³² Consequently using the SBA’s small business size standard, a little more than of these providers can be considered small entities.

29. *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.¹³³ 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.¹³⁴ 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.¹³⁵ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of \$35 million or less as small.¹³⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 1,079 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year.¹³⁷ Of those firms, 1,039 had revenue of less than \$25 million.¹³⁸ Based on this data, the Commission estimates that the majority of “All Other Telecommunications” firms can be

¹²⁷ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517410 Satellite Telecommunications,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517410&year=2017&details=517410>.

¹²⁸ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517410.

¹²⁹ 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>.

¹³⁰ *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.

¹³¹ Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service, Universal Service Monitoring Report at 26, Table 1.12 (2021), <https://docs.fcc.gov/pubId.lic/attachments/DOC-379181A1.pdf>.

¹³² *Id.*

¹³³ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition*, “517919 All Other Telecommunications,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517919&year=2017&details=517919>.

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ *Id.*

¹³⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517919.

¹³⁷ 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>.

¹³⁸ *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.

considered small.

30. *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.¹³⁹ 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 2021.¹⁴⁰ RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, however they can include non-carrier entities. Accordingly, the description below for RespOrgs include both Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

31. *Carrier RespOrgs*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard for Carrier RespOrgs. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers*,¹⁴¹ and *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*¹⁴² are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁴³

32. *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.¹⁴⁴ 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.¹⁴⁵ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁴⁶ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated for the entire year.¹⁴⁷ Of this number, 2,964 firms operated

¹³⁹ See 47 CFR § 52.101(b).

¹⁴⁰ 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>. SOMOS serves as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) for more than 800 million local and wireless telephone numbers and as the Reassigned Number Database Administrator. See also 2020 NANPA Annual Report at 97. https://nationalnanpa.com/reports/2020_NANPA_Annual_Report.pdf.

¹⁴¹ See U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 NAICS Definition, “517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers,” <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=517311&year=2017&details=517311>.

¹⁴² 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>.

¹⁴³ The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁴⁴ See *supra* note 143.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517311.

¹⁴⁷ 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&hidePrevious=false>.

with fewer than 250 employees.¹⁴⁸ Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireline-based technology are small.

33. *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.¹⁴⁹ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁵⁰ For this industry, U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated for the entire year.¹⁵¹ Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees.¹⁵² Based on this data, we conclude that the majority of Carrier RespOrgs that operated with wireless-based technology are small.

34. *Non-Carrier RespOrgs.* Neither the Commission, nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard Non-Carrier RespOrgs. *Other Services Related to Advertising*¹⁵³ and *Other Management Consulting Services*¹⁵⁴ are the closest industries with a SBA small business size applicable to Non-Carrier RespOrgs.¹⁵⁵

35. 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).¹⁵⁶ The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small that has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less.¹⁵⁷ U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 5,650 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁵⁸ Of that number, 3,693 firms operated with revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁵⁹ Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-

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.

¹⁴⁹ See *supra* note 144.

¹⁵⁰ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 517312.

¹⁵¹ 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 517312, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?y=2017&n=517312&tid=ECNSIZE2017.EC1700SIZEEMPFIEM&hidePreview=false>.

¹⁵² *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.

¹⁵³ 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>.

¹⁵⁴ See U.S. Census Bureau, *2017 NAICS Definition, "541618 Other Management Consulting Services,"* <https://www.census.gov/naics/?input=541618&year=2017&details=541618>.

¹⁵⁵ The industry descriptions selected for Carrier and Non-Carrier RespOrgs were selected because as a group they refer generically and comprehensively to all RespOrgs.

¹⁵⁶ See *supra* note 15513.

¹⁵⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541890.

¹⁵⁸ 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>.

¹⁵⁹ *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

(continued....)

related management consulting services are small.

36. The *Other Management Consulting Services* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and logistics consulting).¹⁶⁰ Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry.¹⁶¹ 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.¹⁶² U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year.¹⁶³ Of that number, 3,700 firms had revenue of less than \$10 million.¹⁶⁴ 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

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

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

38. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives, among others: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.¹⁶⁵

39. In the Report and Order, the Commission adopted a methodology for calculating the regulatory fee for small satellites (a type of non-geostationary orbit space station) at a much lower amount than non-geostationary orbit space stations are assessed. This was designed to allow small satellites, which may be licensed by small entities, to operate without the financial burden of the alternative, i.e.,

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.

¹⁶⁰ See *supra* note 514156.

¹⁶¹ *Id.*

¹⁶² See 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS Code 541618.

¹⁶³ 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>.

¹⁶⁴ *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.

¹⁶⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 603(c)(1)–(c)(4).

paying the regulatory fee for non-geostationary orbit space stations. This new methodology was adopted specifically to minimize the economic burden for these small satellite systems. The Commission considered other options raised by commenters to calculate the regulatory fee for small satellites but ultimately determined, based on the record, that the adopted methodology best recognizes the limited regulatory work associated with small satellite licenses and results in a relatively low regulatory fee for small satellites.

40. Additionally, the Commission has minimized the economic impact on small entities by adopting a de minimis threshold under the section 9(e)(2) exemption in the Communications Act. Under the section 9(e)(2) exemption of the Communications 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. The threshold applies only to annual regulatory fees, not regulatory fees paid through multi-year filings.

G. Report to Congress:

41. The Commission will send a copy of the Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including this FRFA, in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996.¹⁶⁶ In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. A copy of the Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the Federal Register.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

¹⁶⁷ See *id.* § 604(b).