

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[MD Docket No. 22–301; MD Docket No. 23–159; FCC 23–34; FRS ID 142215]

Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) seeks comment on revising the fee schedule of FY 2023 regulatory fees and on several additional regulatory fee issues, as described in the text below.

DATES: Submit comments on or before June 14, 2023; and reply comments on or before June 29, 2023.

ADDRESSES: 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 identified by MD Docket No. 23–159, by any of the following methods below. Comments and reply 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).

1. *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).

2. Effective March 19, 2020, and until further notice, the Commission no longer accepts any hand or messenger delivered filings. *Until further notice, the filing window is not open at the Commission's office located at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis, MD 20701.*

3. 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): <https://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.

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

5. *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, DC 20554.

For detailed instructions for submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roland Helvajian, Office of Managing Director at (202) 418–0444 or Roland.Helvajian@FCC.Gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (NPRM), FCC 23–34, MD Docket No. 22–301, and MD Docket No. 23–159, adopted on May 5, 2023 and released on May 8, 2023. 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, DC 20554. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice).

I. Administrative Matters

6. *Ex Parte Information.* The proceeding initiated by this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, in which we seek comment on proposals as described above, shall be treated as a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules. 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 applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte*

presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter's written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during *ex parte* meetings are deemed to be written *ex parte* presentations and must be filed consistent with section 1.1206(b) of the Commission's rules. In proceedings governed by section 1.49(f) of the Commission's rules or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written *ex parte* presentations and memoranda summarizing oral *ex parte* presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (e.g., .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.

7. *Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.* The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that “the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” Accordingly, we have prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) concerning the potential impact of rule and policy change proposals on small entities accompanying the NPRM. The IRFA is set forth in the back of this document.

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

II. Introduction

9. For fiscal year (FY) 2023, the Commission is required to collect

\$390,192,000 in regulatory fees, pursuant to sections 9 and 9A of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act), and the Commission's FY 2023 Appropriations Act. In this annual NPRM, we seek comment on the Commission's proposed methodology and regulatory fees for FY 2023, as set forth in Tables 2 and 3. Based on the record received in response to the Notice of Inquiry (NOI) in MD Docket No. 22–301, and after a review of the work being conducted by Commission employees, we seek comment on a proposal to treat certain FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau that have previously been considered indirect FTEs as direct FTEs for the purpose of calculating regulatory fees. Specifically, where we are able to determine that time is being spent on work that is directly related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau and that such determination is reasonably accurate for the fiscal year, we propose to reallocate the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant core bureau(s).

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

III. Discussion

11. In accordance with the statute, each year, in an annual fee proceeding, the Commission proposes adjustments to the prior fee schedule under section 9(c) to “(A) reflect unexpected increases or decreases in the number of units subject to the payment of such fees; and

(B) result in the collection of the amount required” by the Commission's annual appropriation. Such changes are rarely the subject of dispute and are usually addressed in the more ministerial changes to the fee schedule. The Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule under section 9(d) “if the Commission determines that the schedule requires amendment so that such fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities. Challenges to the Commission's allocation of FTEs are not uncommon.

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

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

outside the core bureaus and other Commission costs as indirect. Regulatory fees are initially apportioned across the regulatory fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau whose time is focused on a particular industry segment and then is adjusted “to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.”

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

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

16. In prior regulatory fee proceedings, the Commission has

categorized the FTEs in the Enforcement Bureau, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Chairwoman's and Commissioners' Offices, Office of the Managing Director, Office of General Counsel, Office of Inspector General, Office of Communications Business Opportunities, Office of Engineering and Technology, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Workplace Diversity, Office of Media Relations, Office of Economics and Analytics, and Office of Administrative Law Judges, along with some FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau and the International Bureau as indirect for regulatory fee purposes. Unlike the work of direct FTEs, the work of indirect FTEs in the non-core bureaus and offices is not focused on the oversight and regulation of a specific category of regulatory fee payors, but instead benefits the Commission, the telecommunications industry, and the public as a whole. The Commission's high percentage of indirect FTEs demonstrates that many of our activities and costs are not limited to a particular fee category.

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

18. In this NPRM, we propose and seek comment on regulatory fees for FY 2023 as set forth in Tables 2 and 3. In particular, and as fully discussed below, we seek comment on our proposal to reallocate a limited number of indirect FTEs within the Office of Economics and Analysis (OEA), the Office of General Counsel (OGC), and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) as direct FTEs and to incorporate them into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau, solely for the purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2023.

19. We also seek comment on several additional regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the calculation of

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

1. Assessment of Regulatory Fees

a. Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees

20. Congress has required us to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2023. 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." Our first step in establishing our regulatory fee schedule is to take into consideration the adjustments necessitated by the more discernable changes from the prior year regulatory fee proceeding, *e.g.*, changes in the (i) FY appropriation, (ii) FTE levels, and (iii) relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. Such adjustments are often considered ministerial. Our second step is a more substantive review where we look to the core bureaus within the Commission in order to identify the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau. Once the direct FTEs are identified, we then allocate fees to specific fee categories within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all fee categories.

21. For FY 2023, in response to the comments we received to our NOI, we propose to employ the same methodology, but, in addition to looking at the current allocation of direct FTEs within the core bureaus, we propose to rely on and include a high level analysis of the work of our indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices and, where we

can determine with reasonable accuracy for the fiscal year that such work is being spent on the regulation and oversight of a regulatory fee payor, we propose to reallocate the burden of that work as direct to a core bureau, solely for regulatory fee purposes. As described in more detail below, we propose that approximately 63 indirect FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau, for regulatory fee purposes, based on our evaluation of the burden of their work. Some of the reallocations we are proposing are of FTE time that had previously been reassigned from direct to indirect as the result of a Commission reorganization. As a result of taking this fresh, high level evaluation of the work of our indirect FTEs we found that even though the physical location of certain FTEs moved from a core bureau to an indirect bureau or office, the burden of their FTE work remained focused directly on the oversight and regulation of specific regulatory fee payors in a core bureau(s). Insofar as we are confident this determination is reasonably accurate for the fiscal year, we find that reallocating certain indirect FTEs for regulatory fee purposes in the manner that we are proposing is consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees. We seek comment on this proposal and on the schedule of FY 2023 regulatory fees as set forth in Tables 2 and 3. Any proposals or comments requesting a change or modification to our proposed methodology and regulatory fees for FY 2023 should include a thorough analysis showing a sufficient basis for making the change and provide alternative options for the Commission to meet its statutory obligation to collect the full amount of the appropriation by the end of the fiscal year. Commenters should also indicate how such proposed alternative options are fair, administrable, and sustainable.

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

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

analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues during a single fiscal year, a snapshot of indirect FTE assignments in a division in any bureau or office, for example, may misrepresent the work being done a short time later, and, if allocated as direct FTEs, could result in an inaccurate FTE count and fee calculation for a core bureau. In light of the issues raised by the commenters to the NOI, however, and as noted above, we have undertaken a high level evaluation of the work performed by the Commission's indirect FTEs. As a result, we now propose to reallocate certain indirect FTEs as direct FTEs and incorporate them into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau solely for purposes of calculating regulatory fees

for FY 2023. This proposal would result in changes in the percentages of direct FTEs in the core bureaus. We seek comment on this proposal.

23. According to information provided by our Human Resources Management office, there currently are 339.25 direct non-auctions FTEs for FY 2023 that are distributed among the core bureaus. Today we propose to reallocate 63 indirect FTEs from OEA, OGC, and PSHSB and add those FTEs as direct to a relevant core bureau solely for the purposes of collecting regulatory fees, which would result in a revised total of 402.25 direct non-auctions FTEs. Our calculations of direct FTEs under our proposal, which are more fully detailed below, would be as follows:

International Bureau (31), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (98), Wireline Competition Bureau (143.25), and Media Bureau (130). Based on these proposed reallocations and after adjustments are made to these direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent, we would collect approximately \$30.16 million (7.73%) in fees from the International Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$95.36 million (24.44%) in fees from the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$139.42 million (35.73%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and \$125.25 million (32.10%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors.

CORE BUREAU FTE PERCENTAGES WITH AND WITHOUT PROPOSED INDIRECT FTE REALLOCATIONS

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

24. After our analysis of the work performed in our non-core bureaus and offices, we reaffirm that, in general, the vast majority of the FTE burden of work is properly considered indirect. In evaluating indirect FTE time, we are mindful that any changes we adopt must serve the goal of ensuring that the Commission's assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable. We also recognize that allocating regulatory fees is not and cannot be an exact science. We continue to conclude the Commission's indirect FTE time is devoted to a variety of issues, including matters that are either not directly allocable or not associated with a regulatory fee payor, and therefore should continue to be considered indirect and allocated in a proportional manner across all fee categories. As the Commission explained in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, by analyzing indirect FTE time in order to try to associate it with a core bureau in one given period of time, and ignoring the understanding of management regarding ongoing and future work, we risk proffering FTE

allocations that are not accurate for the entire year. We are also aware that in the non-core bureaus and offices much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatory fee payors is likely to be interspersed with the work that Commission staff does on behalf of many entities that do not pay regulatory fees, e.g., governmental entities, non-profit organizations, work that does not equate with any specific regulatory fee category, and regulatees that have an exemption.

25. Nevertheless, the Commission has previously evaluated whether certain FTEs should be reallocated, for regulatory fee purposes, from direct to indirect, from indirect to direct, or from one core bureau to another based on the nature of the work. Insofar as the regulatory fees are based on FTE time associated with the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors, we only propose to reallocate indirect FTEs to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes where we have determined that such FTE work is primarily in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of that industry and is

reasonably accurate for the fiscal year. After taking a closer look at FTE time in several non-core bureaus and offices, we now conclude that we can reasonably identify instances within OEA, OGC, and PSHSB, where it is appropriate to consider the FTE burden of such work as directly devoted to the oversight and regulation of certain industries such that the FTE time should be reallocated as direct for the relevant core bureau(s).

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

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

27. *Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA)*. During an agency reorganization, the Commission reassigned staff from several bureaus and offices to the new OEA, effective December 11, 2018. After the reorganization, the Commission concluded that it was appropriate for the non-auctions FTEs in OEA to be considered indirect FTEs because the work of its FTEs would benefit the Commission and the telecommunications industry and would not specifically focused on the regulatory fee payors. In creating OEA, the Commission reassigned 95 FTEs (of which 64 were not auctions-funded) as OEA FTEs.

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

by those bureaus and offices, all other Commission-level items that contain economic or data analysis, and similar items that the bureaus or offices release on delegated authority.

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

30. Specifically, we propose to allocate a certain number of OEA FTEs as direct to reflect the work by OEA on wireline matters related to universal service fund issues in high-cost areas; competition and interconnection; the setting of rates for calls from incarcerated persons; the establishment of a national suicide hotline; and efforts to protect privacy. Based on our review, because this FTE work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors, we propose that the burden of the work of 13 OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation. Similarly, our analysis shows that OEA non-auctions FTE's work with the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau addresses various wireless and spectrum issues, such as mergers, transactions, and acquisitions, spectrum licensing, mobile spectrum holdings policies, and deployment in rural areas and on tribal lands. Because this work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Wireless

Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors, we propose that the burden of the work of eight OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation. OEA FTEs' work with the Media Bureau relates to broadcast and cable issues, including ownership regulation, next generation standards, content source disclosures, program carriage and retransmission, and rates and billing practices. We find that after analysis, because their work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Media Bureau regulatory fee payors, the burden of the work of seven OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the Media Bureau regulatory fee categories, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation. OEA's work with the International Bureau addresses national security, mergers and acquisitions, undersea cables, and satellite issues and we find that, because their work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of International Bureau regulatory fee payors, the burden of the work of two OEA FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the International Bureau, proportionally among the International Bureau regulatory fee categories, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation.

31. Notably, our analysis reveals that after the Commission's creation of OEA, given the amount of economic analysis and data issues being generated by the core bureaus, the work and expertise of certain of OEA's FTEs remained focused on the oversight and regulation of certain regulatory fee payors in a manner that was consistent with the work they were doing in their previous core bureau, which further supports our proposal to reallocate the burden of the work of certain of OEA's FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes. We seek comment on our proposal to reallocate a total of 30 OEA FTEs as direct FTEs to the core bureaus as follows: 13 FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau, eight FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, seven FTEs to the Media Bureau, and two FTEs to the International Bureau, for regulatory fee purposes.

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

individual regulatory fee categories that the associated FTEs could properly be considered direct FTEs for such regulatory fee categories.

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

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

among the Media Bureau fee categories; and one OGC FTE would be reallocated as direct to the International Bureau, proportionally among the International Bureau fee categories. We seek comment on this proposal.

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

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

37. PSHSB is organized into three divisions: the Policy and Licensing Division, the Operations and Emergency

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

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

39. After analyzing at a high level data regarding the FTE work in the Policy and Licensing Division, we find that, because the burden of the work of 14 of the FTEs in this division is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of a core bureau, we propose that it is appropriate to consider such work as direct to the relevant bureau, for regulatory fee purposes. Specifically, of the 14 FTEs we have identified, there are two FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau, eight FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and four FTEs that could be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Media Bureau.

40. With regard to the two FTEs we propose to consider as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and the eight FTEs that we propose to consider as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, we propose these reallocations for regulatory fee purposes because the burden of the work performed on 911 location accuracy, and the transition to

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

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

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

Homeland Security on critical national security and emergency preparedness priority communications programs, such as Telecommunication Service Priority Program, Government Emergency Telecommunications Service, and Wireless Priority Service.

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

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

45. In addition, the work done by one FTE in OEMD directly supports the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of the Media Bureau by conducting site surveys of media broadcast transmitters to determine potential issues of interference, and by deploying personnel to disaster areas to perform spectrum scans before and after disasters to ascertain the operational status of broadcast stations and assist those that are not operational.

Deploying personnel to disaster areas primarily supports the oversight and regulation of the regulatory fee payors of all three bureaus by, among other things, providing direct assistance to providers in disaster areas with issues such as obtaining access to facility sites and procurement of fuel for generators. Based on this analysis, we propose to reallocate, for regulatory fee purposes, one FTEs as a direct FTEs to be included in the count of the Media Bureau, proportionally among the fee categories in that bureau. We seek comment on this proposal.

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

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

categories in that bureau. We seek comment on this proposal.

48. The Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division helps ensure that the nation’s communications networks are reliable and secure so that the public can communicate, especially during emergencies. This division identifies and promotes network improvements through analysis and investigation of significant communications outages, providing situational awareness of the status of communications infrastructure during times of emergency, administering the Commission’s primary advisory committee on communications security and reliability, and rulemakings. Focus areas include emergency communications, such as 911 and wireless emergency alerting, network performance during disasters, and major network outages and threats. This division monitors and analyzes communications network outages to identify trends, assess actions the FCC can take to help prevent and mitigate outages, and where necessary, assist response and recovery activities.

49. The division provides oversight and regulation of the regulatory payors by, among other things, providing situational awareness of the status of communications infrastructure and coordinating requests for assistance during times of emergency. We find, after analyzing the burden of the work done in this division, there are four FTEs that could be reallocated, for regulatory fee purposes, as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau because the work being done on wireline network outage reporting, in routine and disaster environments, as well as outages and notifications impacting the 911 and 933 systems, is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of wireline regulatory fee payors. We also find that two FTEs can be reallocated, for regulatory fee

purposes, to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau because the work of FTEs being done to administer the Mandatory Disaster Response Initiative to ensure providers of commercial mobile services engage in mutual aid activities during times of emergency, the work of its Federal Advisory Committee on standards and best practices related to 5G deployment, and the work to develop and implement performance standards and accuracy for wireless emergency alerting is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of wireless regulatory fee payors. Finally, the division supports the security of services provided across platforms, in the Commission’s Alerting Security docket, and Federal Advisory Committee work on 911 standards and alerting standards, as well as network and supply chain security.

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

51. *Conclusion of the Proposal To Reallocate Certain Indirect FTEs From OEA, OGC, and PSHSB as Direct FTEs to a Relevant Core Bureau.* As represented above, FTE time associated

with the proposed reallocations for regulatory fee purposes would be added to the relevant core bureau. Such a reallocation for regulatory fee purposes would result in increasing the number of direct FTEs in a core bureau and reducing the total number of indirect FTEs within the Commission. Because our underlying methodology for calculating regulatory fees does not change, we conclude that our fee regulatory fee calculation continues to be consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees. We seek comment on this conclusion.

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

Core bureau	Number of direct FTEs without indirect FTE reassignments	Percentage	Number of direct FTEs with indirect FTE reassignments	Percentage
International Bureau	28	8.28	+2 from OEA + 1 from OGC	7.73
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	75	22.19	Total additional FTEs, +3 +8 from OEA +2 from OGC	24.44
Wireline Competition Bureau	120.25	35.57	+13 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23 +13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	35.73

Core bureau	Number of direct FTEs without indirect FTE reassignments	Percentage	Number of direct FTEs with indirect FTE reassignments	Percentage
Media Bureau	116	33.96	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +6 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +14	32.10

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

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

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

55. In 2017, the Commission decided to assign as indirect, for regulatory fee purposes, 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who worked on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund. This reallocation was based on the Commission’s conclusion

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

56. The Commission explained that such FTE time should be considered indirect because it is not focused specifically on regulatory fee payors of any core bureau. Instead it covers all program participants. In reaching this conclusion, the Commission reasoned that the FTE time devoted to the non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues is not oversight and regulation of a particular category of fee payors as is the case for ITSPs and CMRS providers, but instead is the oversight of several programs with a wide array of beneficiaries and participants. The Commission determined that FTE time spent on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues is indirect because it would be “impossible to determine the precise costs attributable to FTEs and the precise benefits flowing from Commission regulation to any one regulatee, let alone a particular cross-

section of regulatees or even an entire industry—not to mention the complications associated with regulatees statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (such as governmental licensees) and with beneficiaries (such as schools and libraries) that are not regulatees, all of whom nonetheless create costs that must be covered.”

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

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

3. Other FTE Allocations

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

60. *International Bureau.* The International Bureau had 81 FTEs as of October 1, 2022, and similar to last year, we propose the same allocation of those 81 FTEs to be 28 direct FTEs and 53 indirect FTEs for purposes of regulatory fees (prior to adding three FTEs that we are proposing to reallocate for regulatory fee purposes). In 2013, the Commission concluded that the number of direct FTEs engaged in the regulation and oversight of International Bureau licensees should be 28. The Commission reviewed the number of FTEs in the International Bureau each year as part of the annual regulatory fee process, including last year, and found that that number still accurately reflects the number of direct FTEs engaged in the regulation and oversight of International Bureau licensees. Between the Telecommunications and Analysis Division (TAD) and the Satellite Division there are 27 FTEs, and one FTE in the Office of the Bureau Chief (IBFO), that are allocated as direct FTEs. All FTEs in the Global Strategy and Negotiation Division (GSN) are considered indirect FTEs.

61. We have taken a closer look at the indirect FTE time in the International Bureau, which is primarily in GSN. GSN staff represent the Commission in international conferences, meetings, and negotiations, draft written contributions including proposed USA and regional positions, and coordinate Commission preparation for such conferences, meetings, and negotiations with other Bureaus and Offices, and government agencies, as appropriate. In addition, GSN manages Commission participation in the fellowship telecommunication training program for foreign officials offered through the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) as well as the Commission's International Visitors Program. Under the leadership of the Department of State, staff participate in various international and regional organizations such as the International

Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aeronautics Organization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission. The ITU has three sectors, radiocommunications (ITU-R), telecommunications standardization (ITU-T), and telecommunications development (ITU-D). GSN staff cover all three sectors, with ITU-R work focused on spectrum allocations and related international regulations governing spectrum use, ITU-T work focused on international standards setting issues, numbering, and related policy issues, and ITU-D work focused on capacity building and digital inclusion. GSN also coordinates cross-border issues with Mexico and Canada that involve a wide range of services, such as maritime, aeronautical, mobile and fixed satellite, broadcasting, mobile, and terrestrial wireless services. In addition, GSN's functions include international broadcasting station licensing and coordination of frequencies for International Broadcast licenses at the ITU. GSN's multilateral and bilateral international work ultimately benefits all fee payors by maintaining and advancing the United States' global leadership and interests, which encompasses, among others, U.S. trade, foreign policy, and national security interests. Insofar as the work of GSN does not benefit a specific fee payor, but rather the government as whole, we continue to conclude the work of its FTEs is appropriately categorized as indirect.

62. In the IBFO and in the IB divisions, a number of FTEs support the various bureau functions involving management and administrative support, such as IT issues, international travels, and other administrative activities. In the IBFO, approximately one FTE can be attributed to overseeing the Satellite Division's activities that directly benefit space and earth stations. Some work in the IBFO and TAD involve coordinating with Executive Branch agencies on issues involving foreign ownership, national security, law enforcement, and cyber security. Most FTE work in the IBFO supports all regulatory fee payors and also supports GSN work. For that reason, we conclude that they should continue to be considered indirect. In addition, not all the Satellite Division work can be attributed directly to a particular category of regulatory fee payor. For example, a number of space related

activities indirectly benefit the existing fee categories, including space stations, commercial mobile services, and earth stations. For example, the Satellite Division coordinates with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), State Department on space sustainability, planetary protections, and on leading space innovation. Lastly, the Satellite Division works closely with GSN staff, to help cover certain ITU World Radiocommunications Conference (WRC) agenda items. Based on our review of the FTEs in the International Bureau, we find that the allocation of direct and indirect FTEs should remain the same for FY 2023, *i.e.*, 28 direct and 53 indirect FTEs. We seek comment on this tentative conclusion.

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

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

authorization, including some broadcast receiving equipment (e.g., smart TVs), operate on several spectrum bands under rules for both licensed services and unlicensed operations.

65. NAB contends that broadcasters' regulatory fees should not include the indirect FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology because that office is focused on the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, evaluating new radio frequency (RF) devices, and managing the equipment authorization program. According to NAB, these issues have very little to do with broadcasters. In the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we rejected commenters' proposals that would effectively treat the Office of Engineering and Technology as a core bureau making FTEs who work in that office direct FTEs. At that time, we found that the Office of Engineering and Technology provides engineering and technical expertise to the agency as a whole and supports each of the agency's four core bureaus and for that reason the FTEs were appropriately assigned as indirect.

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

directly with regard to primary or secondary use, or indirectly such as with regard to emissions from adjacent spectrum bands. Accordingly, we seek comment on our tentative conclusion to continue to assign all of the FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology as indirect and to apportion them across the core bureaus.

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

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

69. We disagree with NAB's argument that the FTEs in the Telecommunications Consumers Division should be reassigned as direct. The FTE time devoted to protecting

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

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

71. The Spectrum Enforcement Division conducts investigations and takes enforcement actions against complaints primarily involving wireless equipment matters, such as electronic devices that are advertised, sold, or operated without proper authorization under the Commission's technical rules, e.g., unauthorized drone accessories that could interfere with aviation frequencies. Other investigations involve entities that operate unauthorized wireless services, such as unauthorized satellite transmissions or unlicensed wireless data networks, which could jeopardize government operations and authorized commercial wireless operations. This division also focuses on public safety and technical issues such as jamming devices that threaten cellular networks and GPS, 911 system failures, and other equipment requirements, including labeling requirements and user manual disclosures for radiofrequency devices. The Spectrum Enforcement Division also investigates licensees that fail to comply with the terms of their licenses and widespread interference matters. In

addition, this division provides engineering and technical support to the Enforcement Bureau. FTE time in this division is not solely focused on regulatory fee payors of the core bureaus. For all of these reasons, we find that these FTEs should remain indirect. We seek comment on maintaining these FTEs as indirect.

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

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

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

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

75. *Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau.* Similarly, we propose to continue considering the FTEs in Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau as indirect because the work of the FTEs in this bureau, and the oversight and regulation by these FTEs, is primarily devoted to outreach and

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

4. Broadcast Regulatory Fees

a. Broadcast Television Stations

76. In the *FY 2020 Report and Order*, we completed the transition to a population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fee. The population-based methodology conforms with the service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. For FY 2023, we propose to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour. We seek comment on our mechanism, described below, for how we will calculate the regulatory fee based on the previously decided population-based methodology. We propose adopting a factor of .7799 of one cent (\$.007799) per population served for FY 2023 full-power broadcast television station fees. The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software and the LMS database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour. The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by \$.007799) for each full-power broadcast television station is listed in Table 7. We seek comment on these proposed fees.

b. Broadcast Radio Stations

77. For the last several years, broadcaster groups have consistently filed comments in the Commission's annual regulatory fee proceedings about the impact of increasing regulatory fees on small independent broadcasters' ability to continue to provide service to their local communities. Among other factors, they cite competition from

satellite radio and music streaming services, a shrinking advertising base and their inability to pass regulatory fee increases on to a subscriber base. We share the broadcasters' concern that market pressures are significant and, as currently structured, we risk that our fee schedule results in those that are least able to pay regulatory fees overpaying their share of fees, to the benefit of broadcasters with a larger population base. We have reviewed the existing

tiered fee structure on which we base our calculation of annual regulatory fees for radio broadcasters and have concluded that creating an additional tier within the lowest population tier is necessary to ensure that broadcaster fees are more equitably distributed among all radio broadcasters and that the regulatory fees assessed to the smaller broadcasters are "reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities" as

required by section 9(d) of the Act. To that end, we propose a revised radio station regulatory fee table that would include a lower population tier for AM and FM broadcasters. Specifically, we propose to separate the previous years' tier of <= 25,000 population into two tiers: (1) <= 10,000, and (2) 10,001–25,000. Under our proposal, the remaining population tier thresholds would stay the same as prior years. We seek comment on the table below.

FY 2023 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

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

5. Space Station Regulatory Fees

78. We seek comment on the proposed regulatory fees for space stations as provided in Table 2. In 2020, the Commission adjusted the allocation of FTEs among geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO) operators. To ensure that regulatory fees more closely reflected the FTE oversight and regulation for each space station category, the Commission allocated 80% of space station regulatory fees to GSOs and 20% of the space station regulatory fees to NGSOs. We also seek comment on defining the category of operations for on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO) for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary. In addition, we seek comment on how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO spacecraft specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc.

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

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

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

81. Accordingly, in Tables 2 and 3, we have included the proposed fees for

NGSO space stations calculated by assessing the fees that small satellites will pay in FY 2023, reducing that amount from the overall NGSO space stations fee category, and allocating the remaining NGSO space station fees 20/80 using the two fee subcategories: "less complex" NGSO space stations and all other NGSO space stations identified as "other" NGSO space stations. In Tables 2 and 3, we also propose fees for GSO space stations. We seek comment on these proposed fees.

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

fee structure in the future. We accordingly deferred our determination of whether to create a new fee category for such services to a future fiscal year once the regulatory framework under which space stations performing in-space servicing operations, including OOS, RPO, space situational awareness (SSA), and space domain awareness (SDA) operations, and the scope of those operations, is better understood.

83. Since the *FY 2022 NPRM*, neither the scope of in-space servicing operations nor the regulatory framework has developed sufficiently to adopt regulatory fee categories at this time. For example, although we expect that most of these operations are likely to ultimately be in NGSO, there will not be any operational OOS or RPO spacecraft in NGSO for FY 2023. For those spacecraft that may conduct such in-space servicing operations in the future, we seek further comment on defining this emerging category of operations for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary. In response to our *FY 2022 NPRM*, three commenters supported the creation of a new fee category. Of those commenters, one suggested that we use the term “in-space servicing” to define services that will fit within the category to correlate the language with the In-Space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (ISAM) National Strategy and define those services as activities in space “by a servicer spacecraft or servicing agent on a client space object which require rendezvous and/or proximity operations.” Another commenter suggested a definition for OOS missions as spacecraft whose “primary function” is to provide OOS, including concepts of operations such as deployment via orbital transfer vehicle (OTV), hosting, or RPO, and another agreed with such a definition and added that SSA and SDA operations should also be included. We seek comment on these and additional or different definitions for a potential new fee category. Commenters that favor a new fee category or categories should fully explain the basis for their positions, including how the Commission might identify where these operations might fit into the existing regulatory fee structure and why these operations are distinct from operations classified under other fee categories.

84. Some spacecraft conducting satellite servicing have or plan to operate near the GSO arc. To date, we have licensed two spacecraft under part 25 for communications while conducting these types of operations with GSO satellites. These two

spacecraft remain operational in FY 2023. Based on our review and experience regulating OOS and RPO spacecraft in GSO, we tentatively conclude that, despite being assigned their own call signs, which is the unit usually used to assess fees for satellite regulatees operating in GSO, such spacecraft appear to operate as part of existing GSO systems, rather than as separate independent spacecraft. Under this tentative conclusion, there is no independent system for a separate fee assessment for these operations near the GSO arc, and the regulatory burden for such operations are included in the fees collected from the regulatory fee payors paying fees for GSO satellites. We seek comment on this tentative conclusion and whether our experience to date may not apply to future operations of OOS and RPO spacecraft, which may operate more independently of the satellites that they will service. For spacecraft conducting OOS and RPO with GSO satellites, identifying whether such spacecraft operations are part of an existing GSO system appears to be the first step in determining whether we should assess a separate fee. We propose to apply the regulatory fee for “Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)” to OOS and RPO spacecraft operating near the GSO arc, unless we determine that the OOS or RPO spacecraft is operating as part of an existing GSO system and therefore should not be assessed a separate regulatory fee. We seek comment on this approach, as well as on the specific factors that we should consider to determine whether a OOS or RPO spacecraft will operate as part of an existing GSO system for regulatory fee purposes.

6. Digital Equity and Inclusion

85. The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to advance digital equity for all, 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 considerations and benefits (if any) that may be associated with the proposals and issues discussed herein. Specifically, we seek comment on how our proposals for collecting regulatory fees for FY 2023 may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well the scope of the Commission’s relevant legal authority. We note that diversity and equity considerations, however, do not allow the Commission to shift fees from one party of fee payors to another nor to fees

under section 9 of the Act for any purpose other than as an offsetting collection in the amount of our annual S&E appropriation.

7. Continuing Flexibility in FY 2023 for Regulatory Fee Payors

86. In FY 2020, the Commission adopted several temporary measures to assist parties experiencing COVID-19-related financial hardship in seeking regulatory fee relief. The Commission found good cause to continue the temporary measures in FY 2021 and FY 2022. The measures included: (i) waiver of section 1.1166(a) of the Commission’s rules to permit parties seeking regulatory fee waiver, reduction and/or deferral for financial hardship reasons to make a single request for all forms of relief sought, rather than requiring separate filings for each form of relief; (ii) waiver of section 1.1166(a) to permit requests to be submitted electronically to a dedicated email address, rather than requiring the requests to be filed in paper form with the Commission’s Office of Secretary; and (iii) allowing parties seeking installment payment terms to do so by submitting their requests to the same dedicated email address and to combine their installment payment requests with their waiver, reduction, and/or deferral requests in a single filing.

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

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

delinquent debt to the Commission's satisfaction in the process.

89. We seek comment on whether any of the remaining temporary measures described in paragraphs 87 and 88 above should be extended for FY 2023, and if so, why? Specifically, for FY 2023, should the Commission continue to offer a reduced interest rate and waive the down payment for installment payments of regulatory fees? Should we continue our partial waiver of the red light rule to permit delinquent debtors to seek fee relief, conditioned on the debtor's satisfactory resolution of its delinquent debt? Finally, should the Commission continue our partial waiver of section 1.1166 to permit a regulatee to submit financial documentation after its request is filed if the Managing Director determines that additional documents are needed to render a decision on the request? Commenters that support extension of any of these temporary measures should explain why extension of any temporary measure is necessary, and in the case of those temporary measures that require a waiver of a Commission rule, why good cause exists for the waiver and why the waiver is in the public interest. We remind commenters that we cannot relax the standard for granting a waiver or deferral of fees, penalties, or other charges for late payment of regulatory fees under section 9A of the Communications Act. Under that statute, the Commission may only waive a regulatory fee, penalty or interest if it finds there is good cause for the waiver and that the waiver is in the public interest. The Commission has only granted financial hardship waivers when the requesting party has shown it "lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public." Other statutory limitations include that the Commission must act on waiver requests individually, and cannot extend the deadline we set for payment of fees beyond September 30.

8. Providing Installment Payment Relief to Small Regulatory Fee Payors

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

91. We start by reminding regulatory fee payors that the Commission has had a robust installment payment program in place for many years, and that many

fee payors, especially small fee payors, have availed themselves of the relief installment payment plans provide, enabling repayment of the annual regulatory fee in installments after the payment deadline, without incurring a 25% late payment penalty. The Commission's existing installment payment program operates pursuant to the requirements of section 901.8 of the Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS), which permits installment payment of monies owed to the United States after the due date, where a debtor demonstrates that it is financially unable to pay its fees in lump sum by the due date. While the Commission does not have the authority to waive the required showing of financial inability to pay in lump sum, the Commission has discretion in setting the interest rate to be charged under an installment payment agreement and other repayment terms. In response to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, in FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Commission substantially reduced the interest rate it customarily charges on installment payment of regulatory fees to a nominal rate and waived its standard down payment requirement, and in this proceeding, is seeking comment on whether to extend those measures in FY 2023. We seek comment on whether the Commission should consider other temporary or permanent modifications to its existing installment payment program, bearing in mind the constraints of section 901.8 of the FCCS.

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

frequency and size of each prepayment? Would the prepayment option be available to all regulatory fee payors or only certain payors, and if the latter, what criteria would we use to determine eligibility to prepay?

93. Implementation of such a program, particularly if the eligible pool of regulatory fee payors is a large one, would likely require modifications to our recordkeeping, financial operations and accounting systems, as well as additional personnel to administer the program. What concrete benefits would the Commission and its participating regulatees derive from such a program? For instance, if we assume that the principal benefit to a regulatee of prepaying its regulatory fees in increments is in the ability to budget and plan the expenditure, would prepayment in installments be significantly more beneficial than a regulatee regularly setting aside an amount equivalent to the prepayment it would make, in order to pay its upcoming regulatory fee obligation when due and if so, how would it be more beneficial? Would the program's benefit to regulatees justify the Commission's cost of implementing and administering a prepayment by installment program and if so, how?

9. Other Forms of Assistance

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

10. New Regulatory Fee Categories

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

IV. Procedural Matters

96. Included below are procedural items as well as our current payment and collection methods. We include these payments and collection procedures here as a useful way of reminding regulatory fee payors and the public about these aspects of the annual regulatory fee collection process.

97. *Credit Card Transaction Levels*. In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7045—*Limitations on Card Collection Transactions*, the highest

amount that can be charged on a credit card for transactions with federal agencies is \$24,999.99. Transactions greater than \$24,999.99 will be rejected. This limit applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit.

Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as Visa or MasterCard debit cards, Automates Clearing House (ACH) debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in CORES. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2023 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

98. *Payment Methods.* During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through *Pay.gov*, ACH, debit card, or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission's website at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>. The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other form of payment (e.g., checks, cashier's checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, an FCC Form 159-E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information. The fax should be sent to the Commission at (202) 418-2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>.

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

- *Media Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2022 for AM/FM radio stations, VHF/UHF broadcast television stations, and satellite television stations.

Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2022.

- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category. For Responsible Organizations (RespOrgs) that manage Toll Free Numbers (TFN), regulatory fees should be paid on all working, assigned, and reserved toll free numbers as well as toll free numbers in any other status as defined in section 52.103 of the Commission's rules. The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2022.

- *Wireless Services:* Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) cellular, mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2022. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2021 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *Wireless Services, Multi-year fees:* The first eight regulatory fee categories in our Schedule of Regulatory Fees (first seven in our Calculation of Fees in Table 2) pay "small multi-year wireless regulatory fees." Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the five-year or ten-year terms of their initial licenses, and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. We include these fee categories in our rulemaking to publicize our estimates of the number of "small multi-year wireless" licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2023.

- *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, 2022. Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022,

responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *International Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2022. Regulatory fees must also be paid for Geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories "Other" and "Less Complex," that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2022. Licensees of small satellites that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2022 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *International Services (Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services):* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2022. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2022, in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, "active circuits" include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2022. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

100. *CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments.* The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on "assigned" telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports ("in" and "out"). We have included non-geographic numbers

in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Table 2 and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in Table 3. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on the Commission’s Registration System (CORES) along with the carrier’s Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

101. A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing CORES and following the prompts to revise their telephone number counts. Any revisions to the telephone number counts should be accompanied by an explanation. The

Commission will then review the revised count and supporting explanation, if any, and either approve or disapprove the submission in CORES. If the submission is disapproved, the Commission will contact the provider to afford the provider an opportunity to discuss its revised subscriber count and/or provide supporting documentation. If the Commission receives no response from the provider, or the Commission does not reverse its initial disapproval of the provider’s revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in CORES. Once the timeframe for revision has passed, the telephone number counts are final and are the basis upon which CMRS regulatory fees are to be paid. Providers can view their final telephone counts online in CORES.

102. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in CORES. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (*i.e.*, compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2022), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in CORES or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. In the event that the Commission determines that the number of telephone numbers that are paid is inaccurate, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

V. List of Tables

TABLE 1—COMMENTS AND REPLY COMMENTS TO THE FY 2022 NOTICE OF INQUIRY, MD DOCKET NO. 22–301

Commenter	Abbreviated name	Date filed
<i>Comments to NOI</i>		
ACA Connects—America’s Communications Association	ACA Connects	10/26/22
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	10/26/22
Satellite Industry Association; SIA Executive Members include: Amazon; The Boeing Company; DIRECTV; EchoStar Corporation; HawkEye 360; Intelsat S.A.; Iridium Communications Inc.; Kratos Defense & Security Solutions; Ligado Networks; Lockheed Martin Corporation; Northrop Grumman; OneWeb; Planet; SES Americom, Inc.; Space Exploration Technologies Corp.; Spire Global Inc.; and Viasat Inc. SIA Associate Members include: ABS US Corp.; The Aerospace Corporation; Artel, LLC; AST & Science; Astranis Space Technologies Corp.; Aurora Insight; Blue Origin; Comtech Telecommunications Corp.; Eutelsat America Corp.; ExoAnalytic Solutions; Hughes Defense and Intelligence Systems Division/Government Solutions; Inmarsat; Kymeta Corporation; Leonardo; Lynk; Omnispace, LLC; OneWeb Technologies; Ovzon; Panasonic Avionics Corporation; Telesat; United Launch Alliance; and XTAR, LLC.	SIA	10/26/22
<i>Reply Comments to NOI</i>		
Reply commenter	Abbreviated name	Date filed
AGM CALIFORNIA, INC		
AGM NEVADA, LLC		
ALABAMA MEDIA, LLC		
COXSWAIN MEDIA, LLC		
DAVIS BROADCASTING, INC. OF COLUMBUS		
EQUITY COMMUNICATIONS, LP		
FLORIDA KEYS MEDIA, LLC		
GALAXY SYRACUSE LICENSEE LLC GALAXY UTICA LICENSEE LLC		
GOLDEN ISLES BROADCASTING, LLC		
GOOD KARMA BRANDS MILWAUKEE, LLC		
GOOD KARMA BROADCASTING, LLC		
GULF SOUTH RADIO, INC		
HANCOCK COMMUNICATIONS, INC		
HEH COMMUNICATIONS, LLC		
HOLLADAY BROADCASTING OF LOUISIANA, LLC		
INLAND EMPIRE BROADCASTING CORP. JAM COMMUNICATIONS, INC		
KLAX LICENSING, INC		
KLOS RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC		
KPWR RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC		
KRZZ LICENSING, INC		
KWHY–22 BROADCASTING, LLC		
KXOL LICENSING, INC		
KXOS RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC.		

TABLE 1—COMMENTS AND REPLY COMMENTS TO THE FY 2022 NOTICE OF INQUIRY, MD DOCKET NO. 22–301—Continued

Commenter	Abbreviated name	Date filed		
L.M. COMMUNICATIONS, INC	Joint Commenters	11/23/22		
L.M. COMMUNICATIONS OF KENTUCKY, LLC				
L.M. COMMUNICATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, INC				
L.M.N.O.C. BROADCASTING LLC				
MERIDIAN MEDIA GROUP, LLC				
MERUELO RADIO HOLDINGS, LLC MISSISSIPPI BROADCASTERS, LLC				
NEW SOUTH RADIO, INC				
NORTHWAY BROADCASTING, LLC PARTNERSHIP RADIO, LLC				
PATHFINDER COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION				
QBS BROADCASTING, LLC				
REGIONAL RADIO GROUP, LLC				
SBR BROADCASTING CORPORATION SERGE MARTIN ENTERPRISES, INC. SPANISH BROADCASTING SYSTEM HOLDING COMPANY, INC.				
TALKING STICK COMMUNICATIONS, L.L.C				
THE CROMWELL GROUP, INC. OF ILLINOIS WCMQ LICENSING, INC				
WCYQ, INC. WINTON ROAD BROADCASTING CO., LLC				
WKLC, INC. WLEY LICENSING, INC				
WMEG LICENSING, INC				
WPAT LICENSING, INC. WPYO LICENSING, INC				
WRMA LICENSING, INC				
WRXD LICENSING, INC				
WSBS LICENSING, INC				
WSKQ LICENSING, INC				
WSUN LICENSING, INC				
WXDJ LICENSING, INC				
National Association of Broadcasters			NAB	11/25/22
NCTA—The Internet & Television Association			NCTA	11/25/22
WISPA—Broadband Without Boundaries			WISPA	11/25/22
Alabama Broadcasters Association; Alaska Broadcasters Association; Arizona Broadcasters Association; Arkansas Broadcasters Association; California Broadcasters Association; Colorado Broadcasters Association; Connecticut Broadcasters Association; Florida Association of Broadcasters; Georgia Association of Broadcasters; Hawaii Association of Broadcasters; Idaho State Broadcasters Association; Illinois Broadcasters Association; Indiana Broadcasters Association; Iowa Broadcasters Association; Kansas Association of Broadcasters; Kentucky Broadcasters Association; Louisiana Association of Broadcasters; Maine Association of Broadcasters; MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Association; Massachusetts Broadcasters Association; Michigan Association of Broadcasters; Minnesota Broadcasters Association; Mississippi Association of Broadcasters; Missouri Broadcasters Association; Montana Broadcasters Association; Nebraska Broadcasters Association; Nevada Broadcasters Association; New Hampshire Association of Broadcasters; New Jersey Broadcasters Association; New Mexico Broadcasters Association; The New York State Broadcasters Association; Inc., North Carolina Association of Broadcasters; North Dakota Broadcasters Association; Ohio Association of Broadcasters; Oklahoma Association of Broadcasters; Oregon Association of Broadcasters; Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters; Radio Broadcasters Association of Puerto Rico; Rhode Island Broadcasters Association; South Carolina Broadcasters Association; South Dakota Broadcasters Association; Tennessee Association of Broadcasters; Texas Association of Broadcasters; 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.	State Associations	11/25/22		
CTIA	CTIA	11/25/22		

TABLE 2—CALCULATION OF FY 2023 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES

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

Fee category	FY 2023 payment units	Yrs	FY 2022 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2023 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2023 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2023 reg. fee	Expected FY 2023 revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,200	10	187,500	300,000	25.00	25	300,000
PLMRS (Shared use)	19,000	10	1,250,000	1,900,000	10.00	10	1,900,000
Microwave	16,000	10	4,500,000	4,000,000	25.00	25	4,000,000
Marine (Ship)	7,000	10	1,035,000	1,050,000	15.00	15	1,050,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	4,800	10	420,000	480,000	10.00	10	480,000
Marine (Coast)	240	10	84,000	96,000	40.00	40	96,000
Aviation (Ground)	300	10	70,000	60,000	20.00	20	60,000
AM Class A ¹	60	1	326,740	290,040	4,834	4,835	290,100

TABLE 2—CALCULATION OF FY 2023 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES—Continued

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

Fee category	FY 2023 payment units	Yrs	FY 2022 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2023 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2023 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2023 reg. fee	Expected FY 2023 revenue
AM Class B ¹	1,403	1	4,054,050	3,598,533	2,565	2,565	3,598,695
AM Class C ¹	814	1	1,450,360	1,288,345	1,583	1,585	1,290,190
AM Class D ¹	1,373	1	4,793,460	4,256,627	3,100	3,100	4,256,300
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,043	1	10,109,400	8,977,008	2,950	2,950	8,976,850
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,111	1	12,378,460	10,992,387	3,533	3,535	10,997,385
AM Construction Permits ²	5	1	3,450	3,100	620	620	3,100
FM Construction Permits ²	16	1	19,360	17,360	1,085	1,085	17,360
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.265 billion population	1	28,897,591	25,463,155	.00779893	.007799	25,463,387
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	4	1	20,840	20,400	5,100	5,100	20,400
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	6,325	1	1,858,440	1,647,933	261	260	1,644,500
CARS Stations	120	1	230,175	208,818	1,740	1,740	208,800
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	56,000,000	1	76,475,000	69,369,400	1.2387	1.24	69,440,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	26,100,000,000	1	124,597,500	134,784,350	0.005164	0.00516	134,676,000
Toll Free Numbers	34,500,000	1	4,164,000	4,631,251	0.1342	0.13	4,485,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	545,000,000	1	74,900,000	86,287,694	0.1583	0.16	87,200,000
CMRS Messaging Services	1,300,000	1	120,000	104,000	0.0800	0.080	104,000
BRS/ ³	1,195	1	716,625	836,500	700	700	836,500
LMDS	360	1	204,750	252,000	700	700	252,000
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common)	17,000	1	468,000	430,862	25.34	25	425,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Table 3) ⁴	67.00	1	8,822,138	8,186,376	122,185	122,185	8,186,395
Earth Stations	2,900	1	1,783,500	1,658,901	572	570	1,653,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	139	1	17,143,565	15,908,562	117,841	117,840	15,908,400
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Other)	9	1	3,380,200	3,114,764	346,085	346,085	3,114,765
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Less Complex)	6	1	845,040	778,691	129,782	129,780	778,680
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Satellite)	5	1	60,725	83,685	11,955	11,955	83,685
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			385,369,869	389,887,198			391,796,260
***** Total Revenue Requirement			381,950,000	390,192,000			390,192,000
Difference			3,419,869	(304,802)			1,604,260

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled "Rounded New FY 2023 Regulatory Fee" constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2023 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Table 3.

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

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

⁴ The chart at the end of Table 3 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 Table 2 is a weighted average of the various fee payers in the chart at the end of Table 3.

⁵ The actual digital television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in Table 7.

TABLE 3—FY 2023 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

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

Fee category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers)	.16
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	700
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	700
AM Radio Construction Permits	620
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,085
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	.007799
	See Table 7 for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,100
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	260
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,740
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.24
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00516
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101(f) of the rules)	.13
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	570
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	117,840
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	346,085
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	129,780
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	11,955
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	25
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2023 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

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

FY 2023 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

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

Table 4—Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2023

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2023, we adjusted FY 2022 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2023 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Consolidated Database System (CDBS), Licensing and Management System (LMS) and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau’s *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast*. Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term “units” reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the

term “units” reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues. As more current data is received after the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)* is released, the Commission sometimes adjusts the NPRM fee rates to reflect the new information in the *Report and Order*. This is intended to make sure that the fee rates in the *Report and Order* reflect more recent and accurate information. We realize that by adjusting the unit counts as more accurate information is received may adjust the fee rates for certain regulatory fee categories. Certain entities that collect the fees from customers in advance in order to pay the Commission, such as Cable and DBS companies, ITSP providers, Cell Phone and Toll-Free providers, to name a few, may need to adjust their billings to customers as the Commission adjusts its fee rates. As a result, the Commission understands that these adjustments are necessary so that these regulatees can recover their fee obligations from their customers.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2023 estimates with actual FY 2022 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2023 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2023 payment units are based on FY 2022 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2023 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2022. We have either rounded the FY 2023 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed.	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) information as well as prior year payment information. Estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2022 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2022 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units)	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television.	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS) LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2022 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations.	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau’s COALS database, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers.	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499–A worksheets due in April 2023, and any data provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2022 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2022 payment units.

Table 5—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.

TABLE 6—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2023 REGULATORY FEES—U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
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	EHOSTAR 18	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2738	EHOSTAR 11	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2694	EHOSTAR 10	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2740	EHOSTAR 7	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C.	S2790	EHOSTAR 14	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	EHOSTAR 15	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	EHOSTAR 16	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C.	S2179	EHOSTAR 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	EHOSTAR 19	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	EHOSTAR XVII	GSO
Intelsat License LLC/ViaSat, Inc	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2854	NSS-7	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INTELSAT 905	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2405	INTELSAT 901	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2237	INTELSAT 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2380	INTELSAT 9	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2154	GALAXY 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2422	GALAXY 12	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2387	GALAXY 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO

TABLE 6—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2023 REGULATORY FEES—U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—Continued

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
Intelsat License LLC	S2751	NEW DAWN	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO
Novavision Group, Inc	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2415	NSS-10	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2162	AMC-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2347	AMC-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2826	SES-2	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2807	SES-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2892	SES-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2180	AMC-15	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2445	AMC-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2135	AMC-4	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2713	AMC-18	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2433	AMC-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc./Alascom, Inc	S2379/S3138	AMC-8/SES-22	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S2710	FM-5	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S3034/S2617/ S2616	XM-8/XM-3/XM-4	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
ViaSat, Inc	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO
XM Radio LLC	S2786/S3033	XM-5/XM-7	GSO

NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite common name	Satellite type
ABS Global Ltd	S2987	ABS-3A	GSO
Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd	S3130	HYLAS-4	GSO
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3031	EUTELSAT 133 WEST A	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
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
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2756	NSS-9	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2870	SES-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S3048	NSS-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2828	SES-4	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2950	SES-10	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S3037	NSS-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2964	SES-11	GSO
SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES-14	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2951	SES-15	GSO
SES-17 S.a.r.l	S3043	SES-17	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2646/S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
Telesat International Ltd	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
Viasat, Inc	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO

NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH EARTH STATION LICENSES

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

NON-GEOSTATIONARY SPACE STATIONS (NGSO)

ITU name (if available)	Common name	Call sign	NGSO
<i>U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems</i>			
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
Spaceflight, Inc	Sherpa-AC1	S3133	Less Complex
<i>Non-U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems—Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling</i>			
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
<i>NGSO Systems that Are Partly U.S.-Licensed and Partly Non-U.S.-Licensed with Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling</i>			
Globalstar License LLC	GLOBALSTAR	S2115	Other
Spire Global	LEMUR & MINAS	S2946/S3045	Less Complex
<i>NGSO Systems Licensed Under the Streamlined Small Satellite Rules</i>			
Capella Space Corp	Capella-2, Capella-3, Capella-4	S3073	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp	Capella-5, Capella-6	S3080	Small Satellite
Capella Space Corp	Capella-7, Capella-8	S3100	Small Satellite
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	YAM-3	S3072	Small Satellite
R2 Space, Inc	XR-1	S3067	Small Satellite
ICEYE US, Inc	ICEYE	S3082	Small Satellite
Umbra Lab Inc	Umbra SAR	S3095	Small Satellite

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
3246	KAH-TV	\$955,391	\$879,906	\$6,862
18285	KAAL	589,502	568,169	4,431
11912	KAAS-TV	220,262	219,922	1,715
56528	KABB	2,474,296	2,456,689	19,160
282	KABC-TV	17,540,791	16,957,292	132,250
1236	KACV-TV	372,627	372,330	2,904
33261	KADN-TV	877,965	877,965	6,847
8263	KAEF-TV	138,085	122,808	958
2728	KAET	4,217,217	4,184,386	32,634
2767	KAFT	1,204,376	1,122,928	8,758
62442	KAID	711,035	702,721	5,481
4145	KAI-TV	188,810	165,396	1,290

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
67494	KAIL	1,947,635	1,914,765	14,933
13988	KAIT	605,456	596,232	4,650
40517	KAJB	383,886	383,195	2,989
65522	KAKE	803,937	799,254	6,233
804	KAKM	380,240	379,105	2,957
148	KAKW-DT	2,615,956	2,531,813	19,746
51598	KALB-TV	943,307	942,043	7,347
51241	KALO	954,557	910,409	7,100
40820	KAMC	390,519	390,487	3,045
8523	KAMR-TV	366,476	366,335	2,857
65301	KAMU-TV	346,892	342,455	2,671
2506	KAPP	319,797	283,944	2,214
3658	KARD	703,234	700,887	5,466
23079	KARE	3,868,806	3,861,502	30,116
33440	KARK-TV	1,212,038	1,196,196	9,329
37005	KARZ-TV	1,113,486	1,095,224	8,542
32311	KASA-TV	1,161,837	1,119,457	8,731
41212	KASN	1,175,627	1,159,721	9,045
7143	KASW	4,174,437	4,160,497	32,448
55049	KASY-TV	1,145,133	1,100,391	8,582
33471	KATC	1,348,897	1,348,897	10,520
13813	KATN	97,466	97,128	758
21649	KATU	3,030,547	2,881,993	22,477
33543	KATV	1,257,777	1,234,933	9,631
50182	KAUT-TV	1,637,333	1,636,330	12,762
21488	KAUU	381,413	380,355	2,966
6864	KAUZ-TV	381,671	379,435	2,959
73101	KAVU-TV	319,618	319,484	2,492
49579	KAWB	186,919	186,845	1,457
49578	Kawe	136,033	133,937	1,045
58684	KAYU-TV	809,464	750,766	5,855
29234	KAZA-TV	14,973,535	13,810,130	107,705
17433	KAZD	6,776,778	6,774,172	52,832
1151	KAZQ	1,097,010	1,084,327	8,457
35811	KAZT-TV	436,925	359,273	2,802
4148	KBAK-TV	1,510,400	1,263,910	9,857
16940	KBCA	479,260	479,219	3,737
53586	KBCB	1,323,222	1,295,924	10,107
69619	KBCW	8,227,562	7,375,199	57,519
22685	KBDI-TV	4,042,177	3,683,394	28,727
56384	KBEH	17,736,497	17,695,306	138,006
65395	KBFD-DT	953,207	834,341	6,507
169030	KBGS-TV	159,269	156,802	1,223
61068	KBHE-TV	140,860	133,082	1,038
48556	KBIM-TV	205,701	205,647	1,604
29108	KBIN-TV	912,921	911,725	7,111
33658	KBJR-TV	275,585	271,298	2,116
83306	KBLN-TV	297,384	134,927	1,052
63768	KBLR	1,964,979	1,915,861	14,942
53324	KBME-TV	123,571	123,485	963
10150	KBMT	767,572	766,414	5,977
22121	KBMY	119,993	119,908	935
49760	KBOI-TV	715,191	708,374	5,525
55370	KBRR	149,869	149,868	1,169
66414	KBSD-DT	155,012	154,891	1,208
66415	KBSh-DT	102,781	100,433	783
19593	KBSI	756,501	754,722	5,886
66416	KBSL-DT	49,814	48,483	378
4939	KBSV	1,352,166	1,262,708	9,848
62469	KBTC-TV	3,697,981	3,621,965	28,248
61214	KBTv-TV	734,008	734,008	5,725
6669	KBTX-TV	4,404,648	4,401,048	34,324
35909	KBVO	1,498,015	1,312,360	10,235
58618	KBVU	135,249	120,827	942
6823	KBYU-TV	2,389,548	2,209,060	17,228
33756	KBZK	123,523	109,131	851
21422	KCAL-TV	17,499,483	16,889,157	131,719
11265	KCAU-TV	714,315	706,224	5,508
14867	KCBA	3,088,394	2,369,803	18,482
27507	KCBD	414,804	414,091	3,229
9628	KCBS-TV	17,853,152	16,656,778	129,906

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
49750	KCBY-TV	89,156	73,211	571
33710	KCCI	1,109,952	1,102,514	8,599
9640	KCCW-TV	284,280	276,935	2,160
63158	KCDO-TV	2,798,103	2,650,225	20,669
62424	KCDT	698,389	657,101	5,125
83913	KCEB	417,491	417,156	3,253
57219	KCEC	3,831,192	3,613,287	28,180
10245	KCEN-TV	1,795,767	1,757,018	13,703
13058	KCET	17,129,650	15,689,832	122,365
18079	KCFW-TV	177,697	140,192	1,093
132606	KCGE-DT	123,930	123,930	967
60793	KCHF	1,118,671	1,085,205	8,464
33722	KCIT	382,477	381,818	2,978
62468	KCKA	953,680	804,362	6,273
41969	KCLO-TV	138,413	132,157	1,031
47903	KCNC-TV	3,794,400	3,541,089	27,617
71586	KCNS	8,270,858	7,381,656	57,570
33742	KCOP-TV	17,386,133	16,647,708	129,835
19117	KCOS	1,014,396	1,014,205	7,910
63165	KCOY-TV	664,655	459,468	3,583
33894	KCPQ	4,439,875	4,312,133	33,630
53843	KCPT	2,507,879	2,506,224	19,546
33875	KCRA-TV	10,612,483	6,500,774	50,700
9719	KCRG-TV	1,136,762	1,107,130	8,635
60728	KCSB-TV	273,553	273,447	2,133
59494	KCSG	174,814	164,765	1,285
33749	KCTS-TV	4,177,824	4,115,603	32,098
41230	KCTV	2,547,456	2,545,645	19,853
58605	KCVU	684,900	674,585	5,261
10036	KCWC-DT	44,216	39,439	308
64444	KCWE	2,459,924	2,458,302	19,172
51502	KCWI-TV	1,043,811	1,042,642	8,132
42008	KCWO-TV	50,707	50,685	395
166511	KCWV	207,398	207,370	1,617
24316	KCWX	3,961,268	3,954,787	30,843
68713	KCWY-DT	80,904	80,479	628
22201	KDAF	6,648,507	6,645,226	51,826
33764	KDBC-TV	1,015,564	1,015,162	7,917
79258	KDCK	43,088	43,067	336
166332	KDCU-DT	753,204	753,190	5,874
38375	KDEN-TV	3,376,799	3,351,182	26,136
17037	KDFI	6,684,439	6,682,487	52,117
33770	KDFW	6,659,312	6,657,023	51,918
29102	KDIN-TV	1,088,376	1,083,845	8,453
25454	KDKA-TV	3,611,796	3,450,690	26,912
60740	KDKF	71,413	64,567	504
4691	KDLH	263,422	260,394	2,031
41975	KDLO-TV	208,354	208,118	1,623
55379	KDLT-TV	639,284	628,281	4,900
55375	KDLV-TV	96,873	96,620	754
25221	KDMD	376,906	374,641	2,922
78915	KDMI	1,141,990	1,140,939	8,898
56524	KDNL-TV	2,987,219	2,982,311	23,259
24518	KDOC-TV	17,503,793	16,701,233	130,253
1005	KDOR-TV	1,112,060	1,108,556	8,646
60736	KDRV	519,706	440,002	3,432
61064	KDSB-TV	64,314	59,635	465
53329	KDSE	42,896	41,432	323
56527	KDSM-TV	1,096,220	1,095,478	8,544
49326	KDTN	6,602,327	6,600,186	51,475
83491	KDTP	26,564	24,469	191
33778	KDTV-DT	7,959,349	7,129,638	55,604
67910	KDTX-TV	6,680,738	6,679,424	52,093
126	KDVR	3,644,912	3,521,884	27,467
18084	KECI-TV	211,745	193,803	1,511
51208	KECY-TV	399,372	394,379	3,076
58408	KEDT	513,683	513,683	4,006
55435	KEET	177,313	159,960	1,248
37103	KEKE	97,959	94,560	737
41983	KELO-TV	705,364	646,126	5,039
34440	KEMO-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	57,570

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
2777	KEMV	619,889	559,135	4,361
26304	KENS	2,544,094	2,529,382	19,727
63845	KENV-DT	47,220	40,677	317
18338	KENW	87,017	87,017	679
50591	KEPB-TV	576,964	523,655	4,084
56029	KEPR-TV	453,259	433,260	3,379
49324	KERA-TV	6,681,083	6,677,852	52,081
40878	KERO-TV	1,285,357	1,164,979	9,086
61067	KESD-TV	166,018	159,195	1,242
25577	KESQ-TV	1,334,172	572,057	4,461
50205	KETA-TV	1,702,441	1,688,227	13,166
62182	KETC	2,913,924	2,911,313	22,705
37101	KETD	3,323,570	3,285,231	25,622
2768	KETG	426,883	409,511	3,194
12895	KETH-TV	6,088,821	6,088,677	47,486
55643	KETK-TV	1,031,567	1,030,122	8,034
2770	KETS	1,185,111	1,166,796	9,100
53903	KETV	1,355,238	1,350,292	10,531
92872	KETZ	526,890	523,877	4,086
68853	KEYC-TV	544,900	531,079	4,142
33691	KEYE-TV	2,732,257	2,652,529	20,687
60637	KEYT-TV	1,419,564	1,239,577	9,667
83715	KEYU	339,348	339,302	2,646
34406	KEZI	1,113,171	1,065,880	8,313
34412	KFBB-TV	93,519	91,964	717
125	KFCT	795,114	788,747	6,151
51466	KFDA-TV	385,064	383,977	2,995
22589	KFDM	732,665	732,588	5,713
65370	KFDX-TV	381,703	381,318	2,974
49264	KFFV	4,020,926	3,987,153	31,096
12729	KFFX-TV	409,952	403,692	3,148
83992	KFJX	689,090	663,506	5,175
42122	KFMB-TV	3,947,735	3,699,981	28,856
53321	KFME	393,045	392,472	3,061
74256	KFNB	80,382	79,842	623
21613	KFNE	54,988	54,420	424
21612	KFNR	10,988	10,965	86
66222	KFOR-TV	1,616,459	1,615,614	12,600
33716	KFOX-TV	1,023,999	1,018,549	7,944
41517	KFPH-DT	347,579	282,838	2,206
81509	KFPX-TV	963,969	963,846	7,517
31597	KFQX	186,473	163,637	1,276
59013	KFRE-TV	1,721,275	1,705,484	13,301
51429	KFSF-DT	7,348,828	6,528,430	50,915
66469	KFSM-TV	906,728	884,919	6,901
8620	KFSN-TV	1,836,607	1,819,585	14,191
29560	KFTA-TV	818,859	809,173	6,311
83714	KFTC	61,990	61,953	483
60537	KFTH-DT	6,080,688	6,080,373	47,421
60549	KFTR-DT	17,560,679	16,305,726	127,168
61335	KFTS	74,936	65,126	508
81441	KFTU-DT	113,876	109,731	856
34439	KFTV-DT	1,794,984	1,779,917	13,882
664	KFVE	82,902	73,553	574
592	KFVS-TV	895,871	873,777	6,815
29015	KFWD	6,666,428	6,660,565	51,946
35336	KFXA	875,538	874,070	6,817
17625	KFXB-TV	373,280	368,466	2,874
70917	KFXK-TV	934,043	931,791	7,267
84453	KFXL-TV	862,531	854,678	6,666
56079	KFXV	1,225,732	1,225,732	9,559
41427	KFYR-TV	130,881	128,301	1,001
25685	KGAN	1,083,213	1,057,597	8,248
34457	KGBT-TV	1,239,001	1,238,870	9,662
7841	KGCW	949,575	945,476	7,374
24485	KGEB	1,186,225	1,150,201	8,970
34459	KGET-TV	917,927	874,332	6,819
53320	KGFE	114,564	114,564	893
7894	KGIN	230,535	228,338	1,781
83945	KGLA-DT	1,636,922	1,636,922	12,766
34445	KGMB	953,398	851,088	6,638

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
58608	KGMC	1,936,675	1,914,168	14,929
36914	KGMD-TV	94,323	93,879	732
36920	KGMV	193,564	162,230	1,265
10061	KGNS-TV	267,236	259,548	2,024
34470	KGO-TV	8,637,074	7,929,294	61,841
56034	KGPE	1,699,131	1,682,082	13,119
81694	KGPX-TV	685,626	624,955	4,874
25511	KGTF	161,885	160,568	1,252
40876	KGTV	3,960,667	3,682,219	28,718
36918	KGUN-TV	1,398,527	1,212,484	9,456
34874	KGW	3,026,617	2,878,510	22,449
63177	KGWC-TV	80,475	80,009	624
63162	KGWL-TV	38,125	38,028	297
63166	KGWN-TV	469,467	440,388	3,435
63170	KGWR-TV	51,315	50,957	397
4146	KHAW-TV	95,204	94,851	740
60353	KHBS	631,770	608,052	4,742
27300	KHCE-TV	2,353,883	2,348,391	18,315
26431	KHET	959,060	944,568	7,367
21160	KHGI-TV	233,973	229,173	1,787
36917	KHII-TV	953,895	851,585	6,642
29085	KHIN	1,041,244	1,039,383	8,106
17688	KHME	181,345	179,706	1,402
47670	KHMT	175,601	170,957	1,333
47987	KHNE-TV	203,931	202,944	1,583
34867	KHNL	953,398	851,088	6,638
60354	KHOG-TV	765,360	702,984	5,483
4144	KHON-TV	953,207	886,431	6,913
34529	KHOU	6,083,315	6,081,936	47,433
4690	KHQA-TV	318,469	316,134	2,466
34537	KHQ-TV	822,371	774,821	6,043
30601	KHRR	1,227,847	1,166,890	9,101
34348	KHSD-TV	188,735	185,202	1,444
24508	KHSL-TV	625,904	608,850	4,748
69677	KHSV	2,059,794	2,020,045	15,754
64544	KHVO	94,226	93,657	730
23394	KIAH	6,099,694	6,099,297	47,568
34564	KICU-TV	8,233,041	7,174,316	55,952
56028	KIDK	305,509	302,535	2,359
58560	KIDY	116,614	116,596	909
53382	KIEM-TV	174,390	160,801	1,254
66258	KIFI-TV	324,422	320,118	2,497
16950	KIFR	2,180,045	2,160,460	16,849
10188	KIII	569,864	566,796	4,420
29095	KIIN	1,365,215	1,335,707	10,417
34527	KIKU	953,896	850,963	6,637
63865	KILM	17,256,205	15,804,489	123,259
56033	KIMA-TV	308,604	260,593	2,032
66402	KIMT	654,083	643,384	5,018
67089	KINC	2,002,066	1,920,903	14,981
34847	KING-TV	4,074,288	4,036,926	31,484
51708	KINT-TV	1,015,582	1,015,274	7,918
26249	KION-TV	2,400,317	855,808	6,674
62427	KIPT	171,405	170,455	1,329
66781	KIRO-TV	4,058,101	4,030,968	31,438
62430	KISU-TV	311,827	307,651	2,399
12896	KITU-TV	712,362	712,362	5,556
64548	KITV	953,207	839,906	6,550
59255	KIVI-TV	710,819	702,619	5,480
47285	KIXE-TV	467,518	428,118	3,339
13792	KJJC-TV	82,749	81,865	638
14000	KJLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	130,983
20015	KJNP-TV	98,403	98,097	765
53315	KJRE	16,187	16,170	126
59439	KJRH-TV	1,416,108	1,397,311	10,898
55364	KJRR	45,515	44,098	344
7675	KJTL	379,594	379,263	2,958
55031	KJTV-TV	406,283	406,260	3,168
13814	KJUD	31,229	30,106	235
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,388,965	2,209,183	17,229
83180	KKAI	953,400	919,742	7,173

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
58267	KKAP	957,786	923,172	7,200
24766	KKCO	206,018	172,628	1,346
35097	KKJB	629,939	624,784	4,873
22644	KKPX-TV	7,588,288	6,758,490	52,709
35037	KKTV	2,892,126	2,478,864	19,333
35042	KLAS-TV	2,094,297	1,940,030	15,130
52907	KLAX-TV	367,212	366,839	2,861
3660	KLBK-TV	387,783	387,743	3,024
65523	KLBY	31,102	31,096	243
38430	KLCS	17,129,650	15,689,832	122,365
77719	KLCW-TV	381,889	381,816	2,978
51479	KLDO-TV	250,832	250,832	1,956
37105	KLEI	175,045	138,087	1,077
56032	KLEW-TV	164,908	148,256	1,156
35059	KLFY-TV	1,355,890	1,355,409	10,571
54011	KLJB	1,027,104	1,012,309	7,895
11264	KLKN	1,161,979	1,122,111	8,751
52593	KLML	270,089	218,544	1,704
47975	KLNE-TV	123,324	123,246	961
38590	KLPA-TV	414,699	414,447	3,232
38588	KLPB-TV	749,053	749,053	5,842
749	KLRN	2,374,472	2,353,440	18,354
11951	KLRT-TV	1,171,678	1,152,541	8,989
8564	KLRU	2,614,658	2,575,518	20,086
8322	KLRS-TV	564,415	508,157	3,963
31114	KLST	199,067	169,551	1,322
24436	KLTJ	6,034,131	6,033,867	47,058
38587	KLTL-TV	423,574	423,574	3,303
38589	KLTM-TV	694,280	688,915	5,373
38591	KLTS-TV	947,141	944,257	7,364
68540	KLTV	1,069,690	1,051,361	8,200
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,195,751	1,195,751	9,326
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,079,718	1,019,302	7,950
11683	KLVX	2,044,150	1,936,083	15,100
82476	KLWB	1,065,748	1,065,748	8,312
40250	KLWY	541,043	538,231	4,198
64551	KMAU	213,060	188,953	1,474
51499	KMAX-TV	10,767,605	7,132,240	55,624
65686	KMBC-TV	2,506,035	2,504,622	19,534
35183	KMCB	69,357	66,203	516
41237	KMCC	2,064,592	2,010,262	15,678
42636	KMCI-TV	2,429,392	2,428,626	18,941
38584	KMCT-TV	267,004	266,880	2,081
22127	KMCY	71,797	71,793	560
162016	KMDE	35,409	35,401	276
26428	KMEB	221,810	203,470	1,587
39665	KMEG	708,748	704,130	5,492
35123	KMEX-DT	17,628,354	16,318,720	127,270
40875	KMGH-TV	3,815,224	3,574,344	27,876
35131	KMID	383,449	383,439	2,990
16749	KMIR-TV	2,760,914	730,764	5,699
63164	KMIZ	532,025	530,008	4,134
53541	KMLM-DT	293,290	293,290	2,287
52046	KMLU	711,951	708,107	5,523
47981	KMNE-TV	47,232	44,189	345
24753	KMOH-TV	199,885	184,283	1,437
4326	KMOS-TV	804,745	803,129	6,264
41425	KMOT	81,517	79,504	620
70034	KMOV	3,035,077	3,029,405	23,626
51488	KMPH-TV	1,754,037	1,717,555	13,395
73701	KMPX	6,678,829	6,674,706	52,056
44052	KMSB	1,321,614	1,039,442	8,107
68883	KMSP-TV	3,857,891	3,829,859	29,869
12525	KMSS-TV	1,067,838	1,066,106	8,315
43095	KMTP-TV	5,242,638	4,441,372	34,638
35189	KMTR	589,948	520,666	4,061
35190	KMTV-TV	1,346,549	1,344,796	10,488
77063	KMTW	761,521	761,516	5,939
35200	KMVT	184,647	176,351	1,375
32958	KMVU-DT	308,150	231,506	1,806
86534	KMYA-DT	200,764	200,725	1,565

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
51518	KMYS	2,273,888	2,267,913	17,687
54420	KMYT-TV	1,314,197	1,302,378	10,157
35822	KMYU	133,563	130,198	1,015
993	KNAT-TV	1,157,630	1,124,619	8,771
24749	KNAZ-TV	332,321	227,658	1,776
47906	KNBC	17,244,237	15,812,389	123,321
81464	KNBN	145,493	136,995	1,068
9754	KNCT	1,751,838	1,726,148	13,462
82611	KNDB	118,154	118,122	921
82615	KNDM	72,216	72,209	563
12395	KNDO	314,875	270,892	2,113
12427	KNDU	475,612	462,556	3,607
17683	KNEP	101,389	95,890	748
48003	KNHL	277,777	277,308	2,163
125710	KNIC-DT	2,398,296	2,383,294	18,587
59363	KNIN-TV	708,289	703,838	5,489
48525	KNLC	2,981,508	2,978,979	23,233
48521	KNLJ	655,000	642,705	5,012
84215	KNMD-TV	1,135,642	1,108,358	8,644
55528	KNME-TV	1,148,741	1,105,095	8,619
47707	KNMT	2,887,142	2,794,995	21,798
48975	KNOE-TV	733,097	729,703	5,691
49273	KNOP-TV	87,904	85,423	666
10228	KNPB	604,614	462,732	3,609
55362	KNRR	25,957	25,931	202
35277	KNSD	3,861,660	3,618,321	28,219
19191	KNSN-TV	611,981	459,485	3,584
23302	KNSO	1,824,786	1,803,796	14,068
35280	KNTV	8,525,818	8,027,505	62,607
144	KNVA	2,550,225	2,529,184	19,725
33745	KNVN	495,902	470,252	3,667
69692	KNVO	1,247,014	1,247,014	9,725
29557	KNWA-TV	822,906	804,682	6,276
59440	KNXV-TV	4,183,943	4,173,022	32,545
59014	KOAA-TV	1,608,528	1,203,731	9,388
50588	KOAB-TV	207,070	203,371	1,586
50590	KOAC-TV	1,957,282	1,543,401	12,037
58552	KOAM-TV	793,563	767,962	5,989
53928	KOAT-TV	1,132,372	1,105,116	8,619
35313	KOB	1,152,841	1,113,162	8,682
35321	KOBF	201,911	166,177	1,296
8260	KOBI	562,463	519,063	4,048
62272	KOBR	211,709	211,551	1,650
50170	KOCB	1,629,783	1,629,152	12,706
4328	KOCE-TV	17,446,133	16,461,581	128,384
84225	KOCM	1,434,325	1,433,605	11,181
12508	KOCO-TV	1,716,569	1,708,085	13,321
83181	KOCW	83,807	83,789	653
18283	KODE-TV	740,156	731,512	5,705
66195	KOED-TV	1,497,297	1,459,833	11,385
50198	KOET	658,606	637,640	4,973
51189	KOFY-TV	5,242,638	4,441,372	34,638
34859	KOGG	190,829	161,310	1,258
166534	KOHD	201,310	197,662	1,542
35380	KOIN	3,028,482	2,881,460	22,473
35388	KOKH-TV	1,627,116	1,625,246	12,675
11910	KOKI-TV	1,366,220	1,352,227	10,546
48663	KOLD-TV	1,216,228	887,754	6,924
7890	KOLN	1,421,223	1,337,970	10,435
63331	KOLO-TV	959,178	826,985	6,450
28496	KOLR	1,076,144	1,038,613	8,100
21656	KOMO-TV	4,132,260	4,087,435	31,878
65583	KOMU-TV	551,658	542,544	4,231
35396	KONG	3,998,831	3,981,688	31,053
60675	KOOD	113,416	113,285	884
50589	KOPB-TV	3,059,231	2,875,815	22,428
2566	KOPX-TV	1,501,110	1,500,883	11,705
64877	KORO	560,983	560,983	4,375
6865	KOSA-TV	340,978	338,070	2,637
34347	KOTA-TV	174,876	152,861	1,192
8284	KOTI	298,175	97,132	758

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
35434	KOTV-DT	1,417,753	1,403,838	10,949
56550	KOVR	10,784,477	7,162,989	55,864
51101	KOZJ	429,982	427,991	3,338
51102	KOZK	839,841	834,308	6,507
3659	KOZL-TV	992,495	963,281	7,513
35455	KPAX-TV	206,895	193,201	1,507
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,190,080	4,176,323	32,571
6124	KPBS	3,584,237	3,463,189	27,009
50044	KPBT-TV	340,080	340,080	2,652
77452	KPCB-DT	30,861	30,835	240
35460	KPDX	2,970,703	2,848,423	22,215
12524	KPEJ-TV	368,212	368,208	2,872
41223	KPHO-TV	4,195,073	4,175,139	32,562
61551	KPIC	156,687	105,807	825
86205	KPIF	265,080	258,174	2,013
25452	KPIX-TV	8,226,463	7,360,625	57,406
58912	KPJK	7,884,411	6,955,179	54,243
166510	KPJR-TV	3,402,088	3,372,831	26,305
13994	KPLC	1,406,085	1,403,853	10,949
41964	KPLO-TV	55,827	52,765	412
35417	KPLR-TV	2,991,598	2,988,106	23,304
12144	KPMR	1,731,370	1,473,251	11,490
47973	KPNE-TV	92,675	89,021	694
35486	KPNX	4,180,982	4,176,442	32,572
77512	KPNZ	2,394,311	2,208,707	17,226
73998	KPOB-TV	144,525	143,656	1,120
26655	KPPX-TV	4,186,998	4,171,450	32,533
53117	KPRC-TV	6,099,422	6,099,076	47,567
48660	KPRY-TV	42,521	42,426	331
61071	KPSD-TV	19,886	18,799	147
53544	KPTB-DT	322,780	320,646	2,501
81445	KPTF-DT	84,512	84,512	659
77451	KPTH	660,556	655,373	5,111
51491	KPTM	1,405,533	1,404,364	10,953
33345	KPTS	832,000	827,866	6,457
50633	KPTV	2,998,460	2,847,263	22,206
82575	KPTW	89,433	82,522	644
1270	KPVI-DT	271,379	264,204	2,061
58835	KPXB-TV	6,062,458	6,062,238	47,279
68695	KPXC-TV	3,362,518	3,341,951	26,064
68834	KPXD-TV	6,555,157	6,553,373	51,110
33337	KPXE-TV	2,437,178	2,436,024	18,999
5801	KPXG-TV	3,026,219	2,882,598	22,481
81507	KPXJ	1,138,632	1,135,626	8,857
61173	KPXL-TV	2,257,007	2,243,520	17,497
35907	KPXM-TV	3,507,312	3,506,503	27,347
58978	KPXN-TV	17,256,205	15,804,489	123,259
77483	KPXO-TV	953,329	913,341	7,123
21156	KPXR-TV	828,915	821,250	6,405
10242	KQCA	10,077,891	6,276,197	48,948
41430	KQCD-TV	35,623	33,415	261
18287	KQCK	3,216,059	3,185,307	24,842
78322	KQCW-DT	1,128,198	1,123,324	8,761
35525	KQDS-TV	304,935	301,439	2,351
35500	KQED	8,195,398	7,283,828	56,807
35663	KQEH	8,195,398	7,283,828	56,807
8214	KQET	2,981,040	2,076,157	16,192
5471	KQIN	596,371	596,277	4,650
17686	KQME	188,783	184,719	1,441
61063	KQSD-TV	32,526	31,328	244
8378	KQSL	199,123	142,419	1,111
20427	KQTV	1,494,987	1,401,160	10,928
78921	KQUP	697,016	551,824	4,304
306	KRBC-TV	229,395	229,277	1,788
166319	KRBK	983,888	966,187	7,535
22161	KRCA	17,540,791	16,957,292	132,250
57945	KRCB	8,783,441	8,503,802	66,321
41110	KRCG	737,927	722,255	5,633
8291	KRCR-TV	423,000	402,594	3,140
10192	KRCW-TV	2,966,912	2,842,523	22,169
49134	KRDK-TV	349,941	349,929	2,729

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
52579	KRDO-TV	2,622,603	2,272,383	17,722
70578	KREG-TV	149,306	95,141	742
34868	KREM	817,619	752,113	5,866
51493	KREN-TV	810,039	681,212	5,313
70596	KREX-TV	145,700	145,606	1,136
70579	KREY-TV	74,963	65,700	512
48589	KREZ-TV	148,079	105,121	820
43328	KRGV-TV	1,247,057	1,247,029	9,726
82698	KRII	133,840	132,912	1,037
29114	KRIN	949,313	923,735	7,204
25559	KRIS-TV	565,112	565,044	4,407
22204	KRIV	6,078,936	6,078,846	47,409
14040	KRMA-TV	3,722,512	3,564,949	27,803
14042	KRMJ	174,094	159,511	1,244
20476	KRMT	2,956,144	2,864,236	22,338
84224	KRMU	85,274	72,499	565
20373	KRMZ	36,293	33,620	262
47971	KRNE-TV	47,473	38,273	298
60307	KRNV-DT	955,490	792,543	6,181
65526	KRON-TV	8,573,167	8,028,256	62,612
53539	KRPV-DT	65,943	65,943	514
48575	KRQE	1,135,461	1,105,093	8,619
57431	KRSU-TV	1,000,289	998,310	7,786
82613	KRTN-TV	84,231	68,550	535
35567	KRTV	92,645	90,849	709
84157	KRWB-TV	111,538	110,979	866
35585	KRWF	85,596	85,596	668
55516	KRWG-TV	894,492	661,703	5,161
48360	KRXI-TV	725,391	548,865	4,281
307	KSAN-TV	135,063	135,051	1,053
11911	KSAS-TV	752,513	752,504	5,869
53118	KSAT-TV	2,539,658	2,502,246	19,515
35584	KSAX	365,209	365,209	2,848
35587	KS AZ-TV	4,203,126	4,178,448	32,588
38214	KSBI	1,577,231	1,575,865	12,290
19653	KS BW	5,083,461	4,429,165	34,543
19654	KS BY	535,029	495,562	3,865
82910	KS CC	517,740	517,740	4,038
10202	KS CE	1,015,148	1,010,581	7,882
35608	KS CI	17,446,133	16,461,581	128,384
72348	KS CW-DT	915,691	910,511	7,101
46981	KS DK	2,986,776	2,979,047	23,234
35594	KS EE	1,761,193	1,746,282	13,619
48658	KS FY-TV	670,536	607,844	4,741
17680	KS GW-TV	62,178	57,629	449
59444	KS HB-TV	2,432,205	2,431,273	18,961
73706	KS HV-TV	943,947	942,978	7,354
29096	KS IN-TV	340,143	338,811	2,642
34846	KS IX-TV	74,884	74,884	584
35606	KS KN	731,818	643,590	5,019
70482	KS LA	1,017,556	1,016,667	7,929
6359	KS L-TV	2,390,742	2,206,920	17,212
71558	KS MN	320,813	320,808	2,502
33336	KS MO-TV	2,401,201	2,398,686	18,707
28510	KS MQ-TV	524,391	507,983	3,962
35611	KS MS-TV	1,589,263	882,948	6,886
21161	KS NB-TV	664,079	662,726	5,169
72359	KS NC	174,135	173,744	1,355
67766	KS NF	621,919	617,868	4,819
72361	KS NG	145,058	144,822	1,129
72362	KS NK	48,715	45,414	354
67335	KS NT	622,818	594,604	4,637
10179	KS NV	1,967,781	1,919,296	14,969
72358	KS NW	791,403	791,127	6,170
61956	KS PS-TV	819,101	769,852	6,004
52953	KS PX-TV	7,078,228	5,275,946	41,147
166546	KS QA	382,328	374,290	2,919
53313	KS RE	75,181	75,181	586
35843	KS TC-TV	3,843,788	3,835,674	29,914
63182	KS TF	51,317	51,122	399
28010	KS TP-TV	3,788,898	3,782,053	29,496

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
60534	KSTR-DT	6,632,577	6,629,296	51,702
64987	KSTS	8,363,473	7,264,852	56,659
22215	KSTU	2,384,996	2,201,716	17,171
23428	KSTW	4,265,956	4,186,266	32,649
5243	KSVI	175,390	173,667	1,354
58827	KSWB-TV	3,677,190	3,488,655	27,208
60683	KSWK	79,012	78,784	614
35645	KSWO-TV	483,132	458,057	3,572
61350	KSYS	519,209	443,204	3,457
59988	KTAB-TV	274,707	274,536	2,141
999	KTAJ-TV	2,343,843	2,343,227	18,275
35648	KTAL-TV	1,094,332	1,092,958	8,524
12930	KTAS	471,882	464,149	3,620
81458	KTAZ	4,182,503	4,160,481	32,448
35649	KTBC	3,242,215	2,956,614	23,059
67884	KTBN-TV	17,929,445	16,750,096	130,634
67999	KTBO-TV	1,585,293	1,583,553	12,350
35652	KTBS-TV	1,163,228	1,159,665	9,044
28324	KTBU	6,035,927	6,035,725	47,073
67950	KTBW-TV	4,202,104	4,108,031	32,039
35655	KTBY	348,080	346,562	2,703
68594	KTCA-TV	3,693,877	3,684,081	28,732
68597	KTCI-TV	3,606,606	3,597,183	28,054
35187	KTCW	103,341	89,207	696
36916	KTDO	1,015,336	1,010,771	7,883
2769	KTEJ	419,750	417,368	3,255
83707	KTEL-TV	52,878	52,875	412
35666	KTEN	602,788	599,778	4,678
24514	KTFD-TV	3,210,669	3,172,543	24,743
35512	KTFF-DT	2,225,169	2,203,398	17,184
20871	KTFK-DT	6,969,307	5,211,719	40,646
68753	KTFN	1,017,335	1,013,157	7,902
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,151,433	1,117,061	8,712
29232	KTGM	159,358	159,091	1,241
2787	KTHV	1,275,053	1,246,348	9,720
29100	KTIN	281,096	279,385	2,179
66170	KTIV	751,089	746,274	5,820
49397	KTKA-TV	759,369	746,370	5,821
35670	KTLA	18,156,910	16,870,262	131,571
62354	KTLM	1,044,526	1,044,509	8,146
49153	KTLN-TV	5,381,955	4,740,894	36,974
64984	KTMD	6,095,741	6,095,606	47,540
14675	KTMF	187,251	168,526	1,314
10177	KTMW	2,261,671	2,144,791	16,727
21533	KTNC-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	57,570
47996	KTNE-TV	100,341	95,324	743
60519	KTNL-TV	8,642	8,642	67
74100	KTNV-TV	2,094,506	1,936,752	15,105
71023	KTNW	450,926	432,398	3,372
8651	KTOO-TV	31,269	31,176	243
7078	KTPX-TV	1,066,196	1,063,754	8,296
68541	KTRE	441,879	421,406	3,287
35675	KTRK-TV	6,114,259	6,112,870	47,674
28230	KTRV-TV	714,833	707,557	5,518
69170	KTSC	3,124,536	2,949,795	23,005
61066	KTSD-TV	83,645	82,828	646
37511	KTSF	7,959,349	7,129,638	55,604
67760	KTSM-TV	1,015,348	1,011,264	7,887
35678	KTTC	815,213	731,919	5,708
28501	KTTM	76,133	73,664	575
11908	KTTU	1,324,801	1,060,613	8,272
22208	KTTV	17,380,551	16,693,085	130,189
28521	KTTW	329,633	326,405	2,546
65355	KTTZ-TV	380,240	380,225	2,965
35685	KTUL	1,416,959	1,388,183	10,826
10173	KTUU-TV	380,240	379,047	2,956
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,668,531	1,666,026	12,993
49632	KTVA	342,517	342,300	2,670
34858	KTVB	714,865	707,882	5,521
31437	KTVC	137,239	100,204	781
68581	KTVD	3,800,970	3,547,607	27,668

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
35692	KTVE	641,139	640,201	4,993
49621	KTVF	98,068	97,929	764
5290	KTVH-DT	228,832	184,264	1,437
35693	KTVI	2,995,764	2,991,513	23,331
40993	KTVK	4,184,825	4,173,028	32,545
22570	KTVL	419,849	369,469	2,881
18066	KTVM-TV	260,105	217,694	1,698
59139	KTVN	955,490	800,420	6,242
21251	KTVO	227,128	226,616	1,767
35694	KTVQ	179,797	173,271	1,351
50592	KTVR	147,808	54,480	425
23422	KTVT	6,912,366	6,908,715	53,881
35703	KTVU	8,297,634	7,406,751	57,765
35705	KTVW-DT	4,174,310	4,160,877	32,451
68889	KTVX	2,389,392	2,200,520	17,162
55907	KTVZ	201,828	198,558	1,549
18286	KTWO-TV	80,426	79,905	623
70938	KTWU	1,703,798	1,562,305	12,184
51517	KTXA	6,915,461	6,911,822	53,905
42359	KTXD-TV	6,706,651	6,704,781	52,291
51569	KTXH	6,092,627	6,092,442	47,515
10205	KTXL	8,306,449	5,896,320	45,985
308	KTXS-TV	247,603	246,760	1,924
69315	KUAC-TV	98,717	98,189	766
51233	KUAM-TV	159,358	159,358	1,243
2722	KUAS-TV	994,802	977,391	7,623
2731	KUAT-TV	1,485,024	1,253,342	9,775
60520	KUBD	14,817	13,363	104
70492	KUBE-TV	6,090,970	6,090,817	47,502
1136	KUCW	2,388,889	2,199,787	17,156
69396	KUED	2,388,995	2,203,093	17,182
69582	KUEN	2,364,481	2,184,483	17,037
82576	KUES	30,925	25,978	203
82585	KUEW	132,168	120,411	939
66611	KUFM-TV	187,680	166,697	1,300
169028	KUGF-TV	86,622	85,986	671
68717	KUHM-TV	154,836	145,241	1,133
69269	KUHT	6,080,222	6,078,866	47,409
62382	KUID-TV	432,855	284,023	2,215
169027	KUKL-TV	124,505	115,844	903
35724	KULR-TV	177,242	170,142	1,327
41429	KUMV-TV	41,607	41,224	322
81447	KUNP	130,559	43,472	339
4624	KUNS-TV	4,027,849	4,015,626	31,318
86532	KUOK	28,974	28,945	226
66589	KUON-TV	1,375,257	1,360,005	10,607
86263	KUPB	318,914	318,914	2,487
65535	KUPK	149,642	148,180	1,156
27431	KUPT	87,602	87,602	683
89714	KUPU	956,178	948,005	7,393
57884	KUPX-TV	2,374,672	2,191,229	17,089
23074	KUSA	3,802,407	3,560,546	27,769
61072	KUSD-TV	460,480	460,277	3,590
10238	KUSI-TV	3,572,818	3,435,670	26,795
43567	KUSM-TV	122,678	109,830	857
69694	KUTF	1,210,774	1,031,870	8,048
81451	KUTH-DT	2,219,788	2,027,174	15,810
68886	KUTP	4,191,015	4,176,014	32,569
35823	KUTV	2,388,625	2,199,731	17,156
63927	KUVE-DT	1,294,971	964,396	7,521
7700	KUVI-DT	1,204,490	1,009,943	7,877
35841	KUVN-DT	6,680,126	6,678,157	52,083
58609	KUVS-DT	4,043,413	4,005,657	31,240
49766	KVAL-TV	1,016,673	866,173	6,755
32621	KVAW	76,153	76,153	594
58795	KVCR-DT	18,215,524	17,467,140	136,226
35846	KVCT	288,221	287,446	2,242
10195	KVCW	1,967,550	1,918,809	14,965
64969	KVDA	2,566,563	2,548,720	19,877
19783	KVEA	17,538,249	16,335,335	127,399
12523	KVEO-TV	1,244,504	1,244,504	9,706

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
2495	KVEW	476,720	464,347	3,621
35852	KVHP	747,917	747,837	5,832
49832	KVIA-TV	1,015,350	1,011,266	7,887
35855	KVIE	10,759,440	7,467,369	58,238
40450	KVIH-TV	91,912	91,564	714
40446	KVII-TV	379,042	378,218	2,950
61961	KVLY-TV	362,850	362,838	2,830
16729	KVMD	15,274,297	14,512,400	113,182
83825	KVME-TV	26,711	22,802	178
25735	KVOA	1,317,956	1,030,404	8,036
35862	KVOS-TV	2,202,674	2,131,652	16,625
69733	KVPT	1,744,349	1,719,318	13,409
55372	KVRR	356,645	356,645	2,781
166331	KVSN-DT	2,706,244	2,283,409	17,808
608	KVTH-DT	303,755	299,230	2,334
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,466,426	1,465,802	11,432
607	KVTN-DT	936,328	925,884	7,221
35867	KVUE	2,661,290	2,611,314	20,366
78910	KVUI	257,964	251,872	1,964
35870	KVVU-TV	2,045,255	1,935,583	15,096
36170	KVYE	396,495	392,498	3,061
35095	KWBA-TV	1,129,524	1,073,029	8,369
78314	KWBM	657,822	639,560	4,988
27425	KWBN	953,207	840,455	6,555
76268	KWBQ	1,149,598	1,107,211	8,635
66413	KWCH-DT	883,647	881,674	6,876
71549	KWCM-TV	252,284	244,033	1,903
35419	KWDK	4,194,152	4,117,852	32,115
42007	KWES-TV	424,854	423,536	3,303
50194	KWET	127,976	112,750	879
35881	KWEX-DT	2,376,463	2,370,469	18,487
35883	KWGN-TV	3,706,455	3,513,537	27,402
37099	KWHB	979,393	978,719	7,633
36846	KWHE	952,966	834,341	6,507
26231	KWHY-TV	17,736,497	17,695,306	138,006
35096	KWKB	1,121,676	1,111,629	8,670
162115	KWKS	39,708	39,323	307
12522	KWKT-TV	1,299,675	1,298,478	10,127
21162	KWNB-TV	91,093	89,332	697
67347	KWOG	512,412	505,049	3,939
56852	KWPX-TV	4,220,008	4,148,577	32,355
6885	KWQC-TV	1,063,507	1,054,618	8,225
29121	KWSD	280,675	280,672	2,189
53318	KWSE	54,471	53,400	416
71024	KWSU-TV	725,554	468,295	3,652
25382	KWTV-DT	1,628,106	1,627,198	12,691
35903	KWTX-TV	2,071,023	1,972,365	15,382
593	KWWL	1,089,498	1,078,458	8,411
84410	KWWT	293,291	293,291	2,287
14674	KWYB	86,495	69,598	543
10032	KWYP-DT	148,473	133,470	1,041
35920	KXAN-TV	2,678,666	2,624,648	20,470
49330	KXAS-TV	6,774,295	6,771,827	52,813
24287	KXGN-TV	14,217	13,883	108
35954	KXII	2,323,974	2,264,951	17,664
55083	KXLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	130,983
35959	KXLF-TV	258,100	217,808	1,699
53847	KXLN-DT	6,085,891	6,085,712	47,462
35906	KXLT-TV	348,025	347,296	2,709
61978	KXLY-TV	772,116	740,960	5,779
55684	KXMA-TV	32,005	31,909	249
55686	KXMB-TV	142,755	138,506	1,080
55685	KXMC-TV	97,569	89,483	698
55683	KXMD-TV	37,962	37,917	296
47995	KXNE-TV	305,839	304,682	2,376
81593	KXNW	602,168	597,747	4,662
35991	KXRM-TV	1,843,363	1,500,689	11,704
1255	KXTF	140,746	140,312	1,094
25048	KXTV	10,759,864	7,477,140	58,314
35994	KXTX-TV	6,721,578	6,718,616	52,398
62293	KXVA	185,478	185,276	1,445

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
23277	KXVO	1,397,072	1,396,085	10,888
9781	KXXV	1,771,620	1,748,287	13,635
31870	KYAZ	6,038,257	6,038,071	47,091
29086	KYIN	581,748	574,691	4,482
60384	KYLE-TV	323,330	323,225	2,521
33639	KYMA-DT	396,278	391,619	3,054
47974	KYNE-TV	980,094	979,887	7,642
53820	KYOU-TV	651,334	640,935	4,999
36003	KYTV	1,095,904	1,083,524	8,450
55644	KYTX	927,327	925,550	7,218
13815	KYUR	379,943	379,027	2,956
5237	KYUS-TV	12,496	12,356	96
33752	KYVE	301,951	259,559	2,024
55762	KYVV-TV	67,201	67,201	524
25453	KYW-TV	11,212,189	11,008,413	85,855
69531	KZJL	6,037,458	6,037,272	47,085
69571	KZJO	4,147,016	4,097,776	31,959
61062	KZSD-TV	41,207	35,825	279
33079	KZTV	567,635	564,464	4,402
57292	WAAY-TV	1,531,377	1,452,612	11,329
1328	WABC-TV	20,948,273	20,560,001	160,347
4190	WABE-TV	5,308,575	5,291,523	41,269
43203	WABG-TV	393,020	392,348	3,060
17005	WABI-TV	530,773	510,729	3,983
16820	WABM	1,772,367	1,742,240	13,588
23917	WABW-TV	1,097,560	1,096,376	8,551
19199	WACH	1,403,222	1,400,385	10,922
189358	WACP	9,415,263	9,301,049	72,539
23930	WACS-TV	786,536	783,207	6,108
60018	WACX	4,292,829	4,288,149	33,443
361	WACY-TV	946,580	946,071	7,378
455	WADL	4,610,065	4,606,521	35,926
589	WAFB	1,857,882	1,857,418	14,486
591	WAFF	1,527,517	1,456,436	11,359
70689	WAGA-TV	6,000,355	5,923,191	46,195
48305	WAGM-TV	64,721	63,331	494
37809	WAGV	1,614,321	1,282,063	9,999
706	WAIQ	611,733	609,794	4,756
701	WAKA	799,637	793,645	6,190
4143	WALA-TV	1,320,419	1,318,127	10,280
70713	WALB	773,899	772,467	6,024
60536	WAMI-DT	5,449,193	5,449,193	42,498
70852	WAND	1,388,118	1,386,074	10,810
39270	WANE-TV	1,146,442	1,146,442	8,941
72120	WANF	6,027,276	5,961,471	46,494
52280	WAOE	2,963,253	2,907,224	22,673
64546	WAOW	636,957	629,068	4,906
52073	WAPA-TV ²⁷	3,759,648	2,784,044	21,713
49712	WAPT	793,621	791,620	6,174
67792	WAQP	2,135,670	2,131,399	16,623
13206	WATC-DT	5,732,204	5,705,819	44,500
71082	WATE-TV	1,874,433	1,638,059	12,775
22819	WATL	5,882,837	5,819,099	45,383
20287	WATM-TV	893,989	749,183	5,843
11907	WATN-TV	1,787,595	1,784,560	13,918
13989	WAVE	1,891,797	1,880,563	14,667
71127	WAVY-TV	2,080,708	2,080,691	16,227
54938	WAWD	579,079	579,023	4,516
65247	WAWV-TV	705,790	700,361	5,462
12793	WAXN-TV	2,677,951	2,669,224	20,817
65696	WBAL-TV	9,743,335	9,344,875	72,881
74417	WBAY-TV	1,226,036	1,225,443	9,557
71085	WBBH-TV	2,017,267	2,017,267	15,733
65204	WBBJ-TV	662,148	658,839	5,138
9617	WBBM-TV	9,914,233	9,907,806	77,271
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,269,256	1,260,686	9,832
70138	WBDB	3,831,757	3,819,550	29,789
51349	WBEC-TV	5,421,355	5,421,355	42,281
10758	WBFF	8,523,983	8,381,042	65,364
12497	WBFS-TV	5,349,613	5,349,613	41,722
6568	WBGU-TV	1,343,816	1,343,816	10,480

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
81594	WBIF	309,707	309,707	2,415
84802	WBII	718,439	706,994	5,514
717	WBIQ	1,563,080	1,532,266	11,950
46984	WBIR-TV	1,978,347	1,701,857	13,273
67048	WBKB-TV	136,823	130,625	1,019
34167	WBKI	2,104,090	2,085,393	16,264
4692	WBKO	963,413	862,651	6,728
76001	WBKP	55,655	55,305	431
68427	WBMM	562,284	562,123	4,384
73692	WBNA	1,699,683	1,666,248	12,995
23337	WBNG-TV	1,435,634	1,051,932	8,204
71217	WBNS-TV	2,847,721	2,784,795	21,719
72958	WBNX-TV	3,639,256	3,630,531	28,315
71218	WBOC-TV	1,813,888	813,888	6,348
71220	WBOY-TV	711,302	621,367	4,846
60850	WBPH-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
7692	WBPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	52,736
5981	WBRA-TV	1,726,408	1,677,204	13,081
71221	WBRC	1,884,007	1,849,135	14,421
71225	WBRE-TV	2,879,196	2,244,735	17,507
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,223,336	2,222,309	17,332
82627	WBSF	1,836,543	1,832,446	14,291
30826	WBTW	4,433,795	4,296,893	33,511
66407	WBTW	1,975,457	1,959,172	15,280
16363	WBUI	981,884	981,868	7,658
59281	WBUP	126,472	112,603	878
60830	WBUY-TV	1,569,254	1,567,815	12,227
72971	WBXX-TV	2,142,759	1,984,544	15,477
25456	WBZ-TV	7,960,556	7,730,847	60,293
63153	WCAU	11,269,831	11,098,540	86,558
363	WCAV	1,032,270	874,886	6,823
46728	WCAX-TV	784,748	665,685	5,192
39659	WCBB	964,079	910,222	7,099
10587	WCBD-TV	1,149,489	1,149,489	8,965
12477	WCBI-TV	680,511	678,424	5,291
9610	WCBS-TV	22,087,789	21,511,236	167,766
49157	WCCB	3,642,232	3,574,928	27,881
9629	WCCO-TV	3,862,571	3,855,451	30,069
14050	WCCT-TV	5,818,471	5,307,612	41,394
69544	WCCU	694,550	693,317	5,407
3001	WCCV-TV	3,391,703	2,062,994	16,089
23937	WCES-TV	1,098,868	1,097,706	8,561
65666	WCET	3,123,290	3,110,519	24,259
46755	WCFE-TV	459,417	419,756	3,274
71280	WCHS-TV	1,352,824	1,274,766	9,942
42124	WCIA	834,084	833,547	6,501
711	WCIQ	3,186,320	3,016,907	23,529
71428	WCIU-TV	10,052,136	10,049,244	78,374
9015	WCIV	1,152,800	1,152,800	8,991
42116	WCIX	554,002	549,911	4,289
16993	WCJB-TV	977,492	977,492	7,623
11125	WCLF	4,097,389	4,096,624	31,950
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	17,965
50781	WCMH-TV	2,756,260	2,712,989	21,159
9917	WCML	233,439	224,255	1,749
9908	WCMU-TV	707,702	699,551	5,456
9922	WCMV	425,499	411,288	3,208
9913	WCMW	106,975	104,859	818
32326	WCNC-TV	3,883,049	3,809,706	29,712
53734	WCNY-TV	1,342,821	1,279,429	9,978
73642	WCOV-TV	889,102	884,417	6,898
40618	WCPB	567,809	567,809	4,428
59438	WCPO-TV	3,330,885	3,313,654	25,843
10981	WCPX-TV	9,753,235	9,751,916	76,055
71297	WCSC-TV	1,028,018	1,028,018	8,018
39664	WCSH	1,755,325	1,548,824	12,079
69479	WCTE	612,760	541,314	4,222
18334	WCTI-TV	1,688,065	1,685,638	13,146
31590	WCTV	1,065,524	1,065,464	8,310
33081	WCTX	7,844,936	7,332,431	57,186
65684	WCVB-TV	7,780,868	7,618,496	59,417

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
9987	WCVE-TV	1,721,004	1,712,249	13,354
83304	WCVI-TV	50,601	50,495	394
34204	WCVN-TV	2,129,816	2,120,349	16,537
9989	WCVW	1,505,484	1,505,330	11,740
73042	WCWF	1,131,390	1,130,818	8,819
35385	WCWG	3,630,551	3,299,114	25,730
29712	WCWJ	1,661,270	1,661,132	12,955
73264	WCWN	1,909,223	1,621,751	12,648
2455	WCYB-TV	2,363,002	2,057,404	16,046
11291	WDAF-TV	2,539,581	2,537,411	19,789
21250	WDAM-TV	512,594	500,343	3,902
22129	WDAY-TV	339,239	338,856	2,643
22124	WDAZ-TV	151,720	151,659	1,183
71325	WDBB	1,792,728	1,762,643	13,747
71326	WDBD	940,665	939,489	7,327
71329	WDBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	11,198
51567	WDCA	8,101,358	8,049,329	62,777
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,269,199	1,269,199	9,898
30576	WDCW	8,155,998	8,114,847	63,288
54385	WDEF-TV	1,730,762	1,530,403	11,936
32851	WDFX-TV	271,499	270,942	2,113
43846	WDHN	452,377	451,978	3,525
71338	WDIO-DT	341,506	327,469	2,554
714	WDIQ	663,062	620,124	4,836
53114	WDIV-TV	5,450,318	5,450,174	42,506
71427	WDJT-TV	3,267,652	3,256,507	25,397
39561	WDKA	658,699	658,277	5,134
64017	WDKY-TV	1,204,817	1,173,579	9,153
67893	WDLI-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	32,092
72335	WDPB	596,888	596,888	4,655
83740	WDPM-DT	1,365,977	1,364,744	10,644
1283	WDPN-TV	11,594,463	11,467,616	89,436
6476	WDPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	52,736
28476	WDRB	2,054,813	2,037,086	15,887
12171	WDSC-TV	3,389,559	3,389,559	26,435
17726	WDSE	330,994	316,643	2,469
71353	WDSI-TV	1,100,302	1,042,191	8,128
71357	WDSU	1,649,083	1,649,083	12,861
7908	WDTI	2,092,242	2,091,941	16,315
65690	WDTN	3,831,757	3,819,550	29,789
70592	WDTV	566,592	524,961	4,094
25045	WDVM-TV	3,074,837	2,646,508	20,640
4110	WDWL	2,638,361	1,977,410	15,422
49421	WEAO	3,960,217	3,945,408	30,770
71363	WEAR-TV	1,520,973	1,520,386	11,857
7893	WEAU	1,006,393	971,050	7,573
61003	WEBA-TV	641,354	632,282	4,931
19561	WECN	2,886,669	2,157,288	16,825
48666	WECT	1,156,807	1,156,807	9,022
13602	WEDH	5,328,800	4,724,167	36,844
13607	WEDN	3,451,170	2,643,344	20,615
69338	WEDQ	5,379,887	5,365,612	41,846
21808	WEDU	5,379,887	5,365,612	41,846
13594	WEDW	5,996,408	5,544,708	43,243
13595	WEDY	5,328,800	4,724,167	36,844
24801	WEEK-TV	752,596	752,539	5,869
6744	WEFS	3,380,743	3,380,743	26,366
24215	WEHT	857,558	844,070	6,583
721	WEIQ	1,055,632	1,055,193	8,229
18301	WEIU-TV	458,480	458,416	3,575
69271	WEKW-TV	1,263,049	773,108	6,029
60825	WELF-TV	1,477,691	1,387,044	10,818
26602	WELU	2,315,163	1,721,317	13,425
40761	WEMT	1,726,085	1,186,706	9,255
69237	WENH-TV	4,500,498	4,328,222	33,756
71508	WENY-TV	656,240	517,754	4,038
83946	WEPH	604,105	602,833	4,701
81508	WEPX-TV	950,012	950,012	7,409
25738	WESH	4,063,973	4,053,252	31,611
65670	WETA-TV	8,315,499	8,258,807	64,410
69944	WETK	670,087	558,842	4,358

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
60653	WETM-TV	870,206	770,731	6,011
18252	WETP-TV	2,167,383	1,888,574	14,729
2709	WEUX	380,569	373,680	2,914
72041	WEVV-TV	752,417	751,094	5,858
59441	WEWS-TV	4,112,984	4,078,299	31,807
72052	WEYI-TV	3,715,686	3,652,991	28,490
72054	WFAA	6,917,502	6,907,616	53,872
81669	WFBD	817,914	817,389	6,375
69532	WFDC-DT	8,155,998	8,114,847	63,288
10132	WFFF-TV	633,649	552,182	4,306
25040	WFFT-TV	1,095,429	1,095,411	8,543
11123	WFGC	3,018,351	3,018,351	23,540
6554	WFGX	1,493,866	1,493,319	11,646
13991	WFIE	743,079	740,909	5,778
715	WFIQ	546,563	544,258	4,245
64592	WFLA-TV	5,583,544	5,576,649	43,492
22211	WFLD	9,957,301	9,954,828	77,638
72060	WFLI-TV	1,294,209	1,189,897	9,280
39736	WFLX	5,740,086	5,740,086	44,767
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,328,477	3,822,691	29,813
72064	WFMY-TV	4,772,783	4,746,167	37,015
39884	WFMZ-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
83943	WFNA	1,391,519	1,390,447	10,844
47902	WFOR-TV	5,398,266	5,398,266	42,101
11909	WFOX-TV	1,603,324	1,603,324	12,504
40626	WFPT	5,829,153	5,442,279	42,444
21245	WFPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	20,544
25396	WFQX-TV	537,340	534,314	4,167
9635	WFRV-TV	1,263,353	1,256,376	9,798
53115	WFSB	4,752,788	4,370,519	34,086
6093	WFSG	364,961	364,796	2,845
21801	WFSU-TV	576,105	576,093	4,493
11913	WFTC	3,787,177	3,770,207	29,404
64588	WFTS-TV	5,236,379	5,236,287	40,838
16788	WFTT-TV	4,523,828	4,521,879	35,266
72076	WFTV	3,882,888	3,882,888	30,283
70649	WFTX-TV	1,758,172	1,758,172	13,712
60553	WFTY-DT	5,678,755	5,560,460	43,366
25395	WFUP	234,863	234,436	1,828
60555	WFUT-DT	20,538,272	20,130,459	156,997
22108	WFWA	1,035,114	1,034,862	8,071
9054	WFXB	1,393,865	1,393,510	10,868
3228	WFXG	1,070,032	1,057,760	8,249
70815	WFXL	793,637	785,106	6,123
19707	WFXP	583,315	562,500	4,387
24813	WFXR	1,426,061	1,286,450	10,033
6463	WFXT	7,494,070	7,400,830	57,719
22245	WFXU	218,273	218,273	1,702
43424	WFXV	702,682	612,494	4,777
25236	WFXW	274,078	270,967	2,113
41397	WFYI	2,389,627	2,388,970	18,632
53930	WGAL	6,287,688	5,610,833	43,759
2708	WGBA-TV	1,170,375	1,170,127	9,126
24314	WGBC	249,415	249,235	1,944
72099	WGBH-TV	7,711,842	7,601,732	59,286
12498	WGBO-DT	9,828,737	9,826,530	76,637
11113	WGBP-TV	1,820,589	1,812,232	14,134
72098	WGBX-TV	7,803,280	7,636,641	59,558
72096	WGBY-TV	4,470,009	3,739,675	29,166
62388	WGCU	1,510,671	1,510,671	11,782
54275	WGEM-TV	361,598	356,682	2,782
27387	WGEN-TV	43,037	43,037	336
7727	WGFL	877,163	877,163	6,841
25682	WGGB-TV	3,443,386	3,053,436	23,814
11027	WGGN-TV	4,002,841	3,981,382	31,051
9064	WGGs-TV	2,759,326	2,705,067	21,097
72106	WGHP	4,174,964	4,123,106	32,156
710	WGIQ	363,849	363,806	2,837
12520	WGMB-TV	1,742,708	1,742,659	13,591
25683	WGME-TV	1,495,724	1,325,465	10,337
24618	WGNM	742,458	741,502	5,783

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
72119	WGNO	1,641,765	1,641,765	12,804
9762	WGNT	2,128,079	2,127,891	16,595
72115	WGN-TV	9,983,395	9,981,137	77,843
40619	WGPT	578,294	344,300	2,685
65074	WGPX-TV	2,765,350	2,754,743	21,484
64547	WGRZ	1,878,725	1,812,309	14,134
63329	WGTA	1,061,654	1,030,538	8,037
66285	WGTE-TV	2,210,496	2,208,927	17,227
59279	WGTV	116,301	112,633	878
59280	WGTU	358,543	353,477	2,757
23948	WGTW-TV	5,989,342	5,917,966	46,154
7623	WGTW-TV	807,797	807,797	6,300
24783	WGVK	2,439,225	2,437,526	19,010
24784	WGVU-TV	1,825,744	1,784,264	13,915
21536	WGWG	986,963	986,963	7,697
56642	WGWV	1,677,166	1,647,976	12,853
58262	WGXA	779,955	779,087	6,076
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,564	1,334,653	10,409
32327	WHAS-TV	1,955,983	1,925,901	15,020
6096	WHA-TV	1,635,777	1,628,950	12,704
13950	WHBF-TV	1,712,339	1,704,072	13,290
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,736,335	1,708,345	13,323
10894	WHBR	1,302,764	1,302,041	10,155
65128	WHDF	1,553,469	1,502,852	11,721
72145	WHDH	7,441,208	7,343,735	57,274
83929	WHDZ	5,768,239	5,768,239	44,986
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,243	1,279,606	9,980
67971	WHFT-TV	5,417,409	5,417,409	42,250
41458	WHIO-TV	3,877,520	3,868,597	30,171
713	WHIQ	1,278,174	1,225,940	9,561
61216	WHIZ-TV	911,245	840,696	6,557
65919	WHKY-TV	3,358,493	3,294,261	25,692
18780	WHLA-TV	554,446	515,561	4,021
48668	WHLT	484,432	483,532	3,771
24582	WHLV-TV	3,906,201	3,906,201	30,464
37102	WHMB-TV	2,959,585	2,889,145	22,532
61004	WHMC	774,921	774,921	6,044
36117	WHME-TV	1,455,358	1,455,110	11,348
37106	WHNO	1,499,653	1,499,653	11,696
72300	WHNS	2,549,610	2,270,868	17,710
48693	WHNT-TV	1,569,885	1,487,578	11,602
66221	WHO-DT	1,120,480	1,099,818	8,577
6866	WHOI	736,125	736,047	5,740
72313	WHP-TV	4,030,693	3,538,096	27,594
51980	WHPX-TV	5,579,464	5,114,336	39,887
73036	WHRM-TV	535,778	532,820	4,155
25932	WHRO-TV	2,169,238	2,169,237	16,918
68058	WHSG-TV	5,870,314	5,808,605	45,301
4688	WHSV-TV	845,013	711,912	5,552
9990	WHTJ	807,960	690,381	5,384
72326	WHTM-TV	3,211,085	2,799,192	21,831
11117	WHTN	1,914,755	1,905,733	14,863
27772	WHUT-TV	7,953,119	7,915,675	61,734
18793	WHWC-TV	1,123,941	1,091,281	8,511
72338	WHYY-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	78,378
5360	WIAT	1,868,854	1,830,924	14,279
63160	WIBW-TV	1,234,347	1,181,009	9,211
25684	WICD	1,238,332	1,237,046	9,648
25686	WICS	1,101,798	1,099,718	8,577
24970	WICU-TV	740,115	683,435	5,330
62210	WICZ-TV	1,249,974	965,416	7,529
18410	WIDP	2,559,306	1,899,768	14,816
26025	WIFS	1,583,693	1,578,870	12,314
720	WIIQ	353,241	347,685	2,712
68939	WILL-TV	1,178,545	1,158,147	9,032
6863	WILX-TV	3,378,644	3,218,221	25,099
22093	WINK-TV	1,818,122	1,818,122	14,180
67787	WINM	1,001,485	971,031	7,573
41314	WINP-TV	2,935,057	2,883,944	22,492
3646	WIPB	1,965,353	1,965,174	15,326
48408	WIPL	850,656	799,165	6,233

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
53863	WIPM-TV ¹	2,280,935	1,648,150	2,251
53859	WIPR-TV ¹	3,596,802	2,811,148	21,924
10253	WIPX-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	17,965
39887	WIRS ¹²	1,091,825	757,978	4,676
71336	WIRT-DT	127,001	126,300	985
13990	WIS	2,644,715	2,600,887	20,284
65143	WISC-TV	1,734,112	1,697,537	13,239
13960	WISE-TV	1,070,155	1,070,155	8,346
39269	WISH-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	22,268
65680	WISN-TV	3,003,636	2,997,695	23,379
73083	WITF-TV	2,412,561	2,191,501	17,092
73107	WITI	3,111,641	3,102,097	24,193
594	WITN-TV	1,861,458	1,836,905	14,326
61005	WITV	871,783	871,783	6,799
7780	WIVB-TV	1,900,503	1,820,106	14,195
11260	WIVT	855,138	613,934	4,788
60571	WIWN	3,338,845	3,323,941	25,923
62207	WIYC	639,641	637,499	4,972
73120	WJAC-TV	2,219,529	1,897,986	14,802
10259	WJAL	8,750,706	8,446,074	65,871
50780	WJAR	7,108,180	6,976,099	54,407
35576	WJAX-TV	1,630,782	1,630,782	12,718
27140	WJBF	1,601,088	1,588,444	12,388
73123	WJBK	5,748,623	5,711,224	44,542
37174	WJCL	938,086	938,086	7,316
73130	WJCT	1,618,817	1,617,292	12,613
29719	WJEB-TV	1,607,603	1,607,603	12,538
65749	WJET-TV	747,431	717,721	5,598
7651	WJFB	2,310,517	2,302,217	17,955
49699	WJFW-TV	277,530	268,295	2,092
73136	WJHG-TV	864,121	859,823	6,706
57826	WJHL-TV	2,034,663	1,462,129	11,403
68519	WJKT	655,780	655,373	5,111
1051	WJLA-TV	8,750,706	8,447,643	65,883
86537	WJLP	21,384,080	21,119,164	164,708
9630	WJMN-TV	160,991	154,424	1,204
61008	WJPM-TV	623,939	623,787	4,865
58340	WJPX ^{6 10 12}	3,254,481	2,500,195	19,499
21735	WJRT-TV	2,788,684	2,543,446	19,836
23918	WJSP-TV	4,225,860	4,188,428	32,666
41210	WJTC	1,381,529	1,379,283	10,757
48667	WJTV	987,206	980,717	7,649
73150	WJW	3,977,148	3,905,325	30,458
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,034,555	1,034,555	8,068
58342	WJWN-TV ⁶	2,063,156	1,461,497	4,676
53116	WJXT	1,622,616	1,622,616	12,655
11893	WJXX	1,618,191	1,617,272	12,613
32334	WJYS	9,667,341	9,667,317	75,395
25455	WJZ-TV	9,743,335	9,350,346	72,923
73152	WJZY	4,432,745	4,301,117	33,544
64983	WKAQ-TV ³	3,697,088	2,731,588	2,628
6104	WKAR-TV	1,693,373	1,689,830	13,179
34171	WKAS	542,308	512,994	4,001
51570	WKBD-TV	5,065,617	5,065,350	39,505
73153	WKBN-TV	4,898,622	4,535,576	35,373
13929	WKBS-TV	1,082,894	937,847	7,314
74424	WKBT-DT	866,325	824,795	6,433
54176	WKBW-TV	2,247,191	2,161,366	16,856
53465	WKCF	4,241,181	4,240,354	33,071
73155	WKEF	3,730,595	3,716,127	28,982
34177	WKGB-TV	413,268	411,587	3,210
34196	WKHA	511,281	400,721	3,125
34207	WKLE	856,237	846,630	6,603
34212	WKMA-TV	524,617	524,035	4,087
71293	WKMG-TV	3,817,673	3,817,673	29,774
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,477,906	1,470,645	11,470
34202	WKMR	463,316	428,462	3,342
34174	WKMU	344,430	344,050	2,683
42061	WKNO	1,645,867	1,642,092	12,807
83931	WKNX-TV	1,684,178	1,459,493	11,383
34205	WKOH	584,645	579,258	4,518

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
67869	WKOI-TV	3,831,757	3,819,550	29,789
34211	WKON	1,080,274	1,072,320	8,363
18267	WKOP-TV	1,555,654	1,382,098	10,779
64545	WKOW	1,918,224	1,899,746	14,816
21432	WKPC-TV	1,525,919	1,517,701	11,837
65758	WKPD	283,454	282,250	2,201
34200	WKPI-TV	606,666	481,220	3,753
27504	WKPT-TV	1,131,213	887,806	6,924
58341	WKPV ¹⁰	1,132,932	731,199	4,676
11289	WKRC-TV	3,281,914	3,229,223	25,185
73187	WKRK-TV	1,526,600	1,526,075	11,902
73188	WKRN-TV	2,409,767	2,388,588	18,629
34222	WKSO-TV	658,441	642,090	5,008
40902	WKTC	1,387,229	1,386,779	10,815
60654	WKTV	1,573,503	1,342,387	10,469
73195	WKYC	4,180,327	4,124,135	32,164
24914	WKYT-TV	1,174,615	1,156,978	9,023
71861	WKYU-TV	411,448	409,310	3,192
34181	WKZT-TV	1,044,532	1,020,878	7,962
18819	WLAE-TV	1,397,967	1,397,967	10,903
36533	WLAJ	4,100,475	4,063,963	31,695
2710	WLAX	469,017	447,381	3,489
68542	WLBT	948,671	947,857	7,392
39644	WLBZ	373,129	364,346	2,842
69328	WLED-TV	332,718	174,998	1,365
63046	WLEF-TV	200,517	199,188	1,553
73203	WLEX-TV	969,481	964,735	7,524
37806	WLFB	798,916	688,519	5,370
37808	WLFJ	1,614,321	1,282,063	9,999
73204	WLFI-TV	2,243,009	2,221,313	17,324
73205	WLFL	3,747,583	3,743,960	29,199
19777	WLII-DT ⁴⁸	2,801,102	2,153,564	16,796
37503	WLIO	1,067,232	1,050,170	8,190
38336	WLIW	20,027,920	19,717,729	153,779
27696	WLJC-TV	1,401,072	1,281,256	9,993
71645	WLJT-DT	385,493	385,380	3,006
53939	WLKY	1,927,997	1,919,810	14,973
11033	WLLA	2,081,693	2,081,436	16,233
1222	WLMA	1,646,714	1,644,206	12,823
17076	WLMB	2,754,484	2,747,490	21,428
68518	WLMT	1,736,552	1,733,496	13,520
22591	WLNE-TV	6,429,522	6,381,825	49,772
74420	WLNS-TV	4,100,475	4,063,963	31,695
73206	WLNY-TV	7,501,199	7,415,578	57,834
84253	WLOO	913,960	912,674	7,118
56537	WLOS	3,086,751	2,544,410	19,844
37732	WLOV-TV	609,526	607,780	4,740
13995	WLOX	1,182,149	1,170,659	9,130
38586	WLPB-TV	1,219,624	1,219,407	9,510
73189	WLPX-TV	1,066,912	1,022,543	7,975
66358	WLRN-TV	5,447,399	5,447,399	42,484
73226	WLS-TV	10,174,464	10,170,757	79,322
73230	WLTW-DT	5,427,398	5,427,398	42,328
37176	WLTX	1,580,677	1,578,645	12,312
37179	WLTZ	689,521	685,358	5,345
21259	WLUC-TV	92,246	85,393	666
4150	WLUK-TV	1,187,616	1,186,861	9,256
73238	WLVI	7,441,208	7,343,735	57,274
36989	WLVT-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
3978	WLWC	3,281,532	3,150,875	24,574
46979	WLWT	3,367,381	3,355,009	26,166
54452	WLXI	4,184,851	4,166,318	32,493
55350	WLYH	3,211,085	2,799,192	21,831
43192	WMAB-TV	405,483	399,560	3,116
43170	WMAE-TV	686,076	653,173	5,094
43197	WMAH-TV	1,257,393	1,256,995	9,803
43176	WMAO-TV	369,696	369,343	2,881
47905	WMAQ-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	77,314
59442	WMAR-TV	9,198,495	9,072,076	70,753
43184	WMAU-TV	642,328	636,504	4,964
43193	WMAV-TV	1,008,339	1,008,208	7,863

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
43169	WMAW-TV	726,173	715,450	5,580
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,185,678	1,136,616	8,864
66398	WMBB	935,027	914,607	7,133
43952	WMBC-TV	18,706,132	18,458,331	143,957
42121	WMBD-TV	742,729	742,660	5,792
83969	WMBF-TV	445,363	445,363	3,473
60829	WMCN-TV	612,942	609,635	4,755
9739	WMCN-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	78,378
19184	WMC-TV	2,047,403	2,043,125	15,934
189357	WMDE	6,384,827	6,257,910	48,805
73255	WMDN	278,227	278,018	2,168
16455	WMDT	731,868	731,868	5,708
39656	WMEA-TV	902,755	853,857	6,659
39648	WMEB-TV	511,761	494,574	3,857
70537	WMEC	218,027	217,839	1,699
39649	WMED-TV	30,488	29,577	231
39662	WMEM-TV	71,700	69,981	546
41893	WMFD-TV	1,561,367	1,324,244	10,328
41436	WMFP	5,792,048	5,564,295	43,396
61111	WMGM-TV	807,797	807,797	6,300
43847	WMGT-TV	601,894	601,309	4,690
73263	WMHT	1,719,949	1,550,977	12,096
68545	WMLW-TV	1,843,933	1,843,663	14,379
53819	WMOR-TV	5,394,541	5,394,541	42,072
81503	WMOW	121,150	105,957	826
65944	WMPB	7,452,728	7,343,061	57,269
43168	WMPN-TV	856,237	854,089	6,661
65942	WMPT	8,637,742	8,584,398	66,950
60827	WMPV-TV	1,423,052	1,422,411	11,093
10221	WMSN-TV	1,947,942	1,927,158	15,030
2174	WMTJ ¹¹	3,143,148	2,365,308	18,447
6870	WMTV	1,548,616	1,545,459	12,053
73288	WMTW	1,940,292	1,658,816	12,937
23935	WMUM-TV	925,814	920,835	7,182
73292	WMUR-TV	5,242,334	5,057,770	39,446
42663	WMVS	3,172,534	3,112,231	24,272
42665	WMVT	3,172,534	3,112,231	24,272
81946	WMWC-TV	946,858	916,989	7,152
56548	WMYA-TV	1,650,798	1,571,594	12,257
74211	WMYD	5,750,989	5,750,873	44,851
20624	WMYT-TV	4,432,745	4,301,117	33,544
25544	WMYV	3,901,915	3,875,210	30,223
73310	WNAB	2,176,984	2,166,809	16,899
73311	WNAC-TV	7,310,183	6,959,064	54,274
47535	WNBC	21,952,082	21,399,204	166,892
83965	WNBW-DT	1,400,631	1,396,012	10,887
72307	WNCN	667,683	665,950	5,194
50782	WNCN	3,795,494	3,783,131	29,505
57838	WNCT-TV	1,935,414	1,887,929	14,724
41674	WNDU-TV	1,863,764	1,835,398	14,314
28462	WNDY-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	22,268
71928	WNED-TV	1,387,961	1,370,480	10,688
60931	WNEH	1,261,482	1,255,218	9,789
41221	WNEM-TV	1,475,094	1,471,908	11,479
49439	WNEO	3,353,869	3,271,369	25,513
73318	WNEP-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	22,134
18795	WNET	21,113,760	20,615,190	160,778
51864	WNEU	7,135,190	7,067,520	55,120
23942	WNGH-TV	5,744,856	5,595,366	43,638
67802	WNIN	908,275	891,946	6,956
41671	WNIT	1,305,447	1,305,447	10,181
48457	WNJB	20,787,272	20,036,393	156,264
48477	WNJN	20,787,272	20,036,393	156,264
48481	WNJS	7,383,483	7,343,269	57,270
48465	WNJT	7,383,483	7,343,269	57,270
73333	WNJU	21,952,082	21,399,204	166,892
73336	WNJX-TV ²	1,628,732	1,170,083	2,462
61217	WNKY	379,002	377,357	2,943
71905	WNLO	1,900,503	1,820,106	14,195
4318	WNMU	181,736	179,662	1,401
73344	WNNE	792,551	676,539	5,276

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
54280	WNOL-TV	1,632,389	1,632,389	12,731
71676	WNPB-TV	2,130,047	1,941,707	15,143
62137	WNPI-DT	167,931	161,748	1,261
41398	WNPT	2,266,543	2,235,316	17,433
28468	WNPX-TV	2,084,890	2,071,017	16,152
61009	WNSC-TV	2,431,154	2,425,044	18,913
61010	WNTV	2,419,841	2,211,019	17,244
16539	WNTZ-TV	344,704	343,849	2,682
7933	WNUV	9,098,694	8,906,508	69,462
9999	WNVC	807,960	690,381	5,384
10019	WNVT	1,721,004	1,712,249	13,354
73354	WNWO-TV	2,872,428	2,872,250	22,401
136751	WNYA	1,923,118	1,651,777	12,882
30303	WNYB	1,785,269	1,756,096	13,696
6048	WNYE-TV	19,414,613	19,180,858	149,592
34329	WNYI	1,627,542	1,338,811	10,441
67784	WNYO-TV	1,430,491	1,409,756	10,995
73363	WNYT	1,679,494	1,516,775	11,829
22206	WNYW	20,075,874	19,753,060	154,054
69618	WOAI-TV	2,525,811	2,513,887	19,606
66804	WOAY-TV	581,486	443,210	3,457
41225	WOFL	4,048,104	4,043,672	31,537
70651	WOGX	1,112,408	1,112,408	8,676
8661	WOI-DT	1,173,757	1,170,432	9,128
39746	WOIO	3,821,233	3,745,335	29,210
71725	WOLE-DT ⁴	1,784,094	1,312,984	7,379
73375	WOLF-TV	2,990,646	2,522,858	19,676
60963	WOLO-TV	2,635,715	2,594,980	20,238
36838	WOOD-TV	2,507,053	2,501,084	19,506
67602	WOPX-TV	3,877,863	3,877,805	30,243
64865	WORA-TV ^{3 13}	3,594,115	2,762,755	21,547
73901	WORO-DT	3,236,498	2,516,588	19,627
60357	WOST	1,193,381	853,762	6,658
66185	WOSU-TV	2,843,651	2,776,901	21,657
131	WOTF-TV	3,451,383	3,451,383	26,917
10212	WOTV	2,368,797	2,368,397	18,471
50147	WOUB-TV	756,762	734,988	5,732
50141	WOUC-TV	1,713,515	1,649,853	12,867
23342	WOWK-TV	1,159,175	1,083,663	8,451
65528	WOWT	1,380,979	1,377,287	10,741
31570	WPAN	1,254,821	1,254,636	9,785
51988	WPBF	3,190,307	3,186,405	24,851
21253	WPBN-TV	442,005	430,953	3,361
62136	WPBS-TV	338,448	301,692	2,353
13456	WPBT	5,416,604	5,416,604	42,244
13924	WPCB-TV	2,934,614	2,800,516	21,841
64033	WPCH-TV	5,948,778	5,874,163	45,813
4354	WPCT	195,270	194,869	1,520
69880	WPCW	3,393,365	3,188,441	24,867
17012	WPDE-TV	1,772,233	1,769,553	13,801
52527	WPEC	5,764,571	5,764,571	44,958
84088	WPFO	1,329,690	1,209,873	9,436
54728	WPGA-TV	559,495	559,025	4,360
60820	WPGD-TV	2,355,629	2,343,715	18,279
73875	WPGH-TV	3,236,098	3,121,767	24,347
2942	WPGX	425,098	422,872	3,298
73879	WPHL-TV	10,421,216	10,246,856	79,915
73881	WPIX	20,948,273	20,501,774	159,893
53113	WPLG	5,588,748	5,588,748	43,587
11906	WPMI-TV	1,468,001	1,467,594	11,446
10213	WPMT	2,412,561	2,191,501	17,092
18798	WPNE-TV	1,161,295	1,160,631	9,052
73907	WPNT	3,172,170	3,064,423	23,899
28480	WPPT	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
51984	WPPX-TV	8,044,823	7,839,141	61,137
47404	WPRI-TV	7,254,721	6,990,606	54,520
51991	WPSD-TV	883,814	879,213	6,857
12499	WPSG	10,798,264	10,529,460	82,119
66219	WPSU-TV	1,055,133	868,013	6,770
73905	WPTA	1,099,180	1,099,180	8,573
25067	WPTD	3,423,417	3,411,727	26,608

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
25065	WPTO	2,961,254	2,951,883	23,022
59443	WPTV-TV	5,840,102	5,840,102	45,547
57476	WPTZ	792,551	676,539	5,276
8616	WPVI-TV	11,491,587	11,302,701	88,150
48772	WPWR-TV	9,957,301	9,954,828	77,638
51969	WPXA-TV	6,587,205	6,458,510	50,370
71236	WPXC-TV	1,561,014	1,561,014	12,174
5800	WPXD-TV	5,249,447	5,249,447	40,940
37104	WPXE-TV	3,067,071	3,057,388	23,845
48406	WPXG-TV	2,577,848	2,512,150	19,592
73312	WPXH-TV	1,471,601	1,451,634	11,321
73910	WPXI	3,300,896	3,197,864	24,940
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,357,870	2,289,706	17,857
52628	WPXK-TV	1,801,997	1,577,806	12,305
21729	WPXL-TV	1,639,180	1,639,180	12,784
48608	WPXM-TV	5,153,621	5,153,621	40,193
73356	WPXN-TV	20,878,066	20,454,468	159,524
27290	WPXP-TV	5,565,072	5,565,072	43,402
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,281,532	3,150,875	24,574
70251	WPXR-TV	1,375,640	1,200,331	9,361
40861	WPXS	2,339,305	2,251,498	17,559
53065	WPXT	1,002,128	952,535	7,429
37971	WPXU-TV	700,488	700,488	5,463
67077	WPXV-TV	1,919,794	1,919,794	14,972
74091	WPXW-TV	8,075,268	8,024,342	62,582
21726	WPXX-TV	1,562,675	1,560,834	12,173
73319	WQAD-TV	1,101,012	1,089,523	8,497
65130	WQCW	1,307,345	1,236,020	9,640
71561	WQEC	183,969	183,690	1,433
41315	WQED	3,529,305	3,426,684	26,725
3255	WQHA	3,322,840	2,368,215	18,470
60556	WQHS-DT	3,996,567	3,952,672	30,827
53716	WQLN	602,232	577,633	4,505
52075	WQMY	410,269	254,586	1,986
64550	WQOW	369,066	358,576	2,797
5468	WQPT-TV	941,381	933,107	7,277
64690	WQPX-TV	1,644,283	1,212,587	9,457
52408	WQRF-TV	1,375,774	1,354,979	10,567
2175	WQTO ¹¹	2,864,201	1,598,365	5,728
8688	WRAL-TV	3,852,675	3,848,801	30,017
10133	WRAY-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	32,493
64611	WRAZ	3,800,594	3,797,515	29,617
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,030,831	1,028,010	8,017
3359	WRBL	1,493,140	1,461,459	11,398
57221	WRBU	2,933,497	2,929,776	22,849
54940	WRBW	4,080,267	4,077,341	31,799
59137	WRCB	1,587,742	1,363,582	10,635
47904	WRC-TV	8,188,601	8,146,696	63,536
54963	WRDC	3,972,477	3,966,864	30,938
55454	WRDQ	3,930,315	3,930,315	30,653
73937	WRDW-TV	1,564,584	1,533,682	11,961
66174	WREG-TV	1,642,307	1,638,585	12,779
61011	WRET-TV	2,419,841	2,211,019	17,244
73940	WREX	2,303,027	2,047,951	15,972
54443	WRFB ¹³	2,674,527	1,975,375	2,628
73942	WRGB	1,759,432	1,550,958	12,096
411	WRGT-TV	3,451,036	3,416,078	26,642
74416	WRIC-TV	2,059,152	1,996,075	15,567
61012	WRJA-TV	1,204,291	1,201,900	9,374
412	WRLH-TV	2,017,508	1,959,111	15,279
61013	WRLK-TV	1,229,094	1,228,616	9,582
43870	WRLM	3,960,217	3,945,408	30,770
74156	WRNN-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	152,980
73964	WROC-TV	1,203,412	1,185,203	9,243
159007	WRPT	110,009	109,937	857
20590	WRPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	20,544
62009	WRSP-TV	1,102,162	1,100,077	8,580
40877	WRTV	2,919,683	2,895,164	22,579
15320	WRUA	2,985,428	2,224,902	17,352
71580	WRXY-TV	1,784,000	1,784,000	13,913
48662	WSAV-TV	1,000,315	1,000,309	7,801

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
6867	WSAW-TV	652,442	646,386	5,041
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,239,187	1,168,954	9,117
56092	WSBE-TV	7,535,710	7,266,304	56,670
73982	WSBK-TV	7,290,901	7,225,463	56,351
72053	WSBS-TV	42,952	42,952	335
73983	WSBT-TV	1,763,215	1,752,698	13,669
23960	WSB-TV	5,897,425	5,828,269	45,455
69446	WSCG	867,516	867,490	6,766
64971	WSCV	5,465,435	5,465,435	42,625
70536	WSEC	538,090	536,891	4,187
49711	WSEE-TV	613,176	595,476	4,644
21258	WSES	1,829,499	1,796,561	14,011
73988	WSET-TV	1,575,886	1,340,273	10,453
13993	WSFA	1,166,744	1,132,826	8,835
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,675,987	1,667,150	13,002
10203	WSFL-TV	5,344,129	5,344,129	41,679
72871	WSFX-TV	970,833	970,833	7,572
73999	WSIL-TV	672,560	669,176	5,219
4297	WSIU-TV	1,019,939	937,070	7,308
74007	WSJV	1,651,178	1,644,683	12,827
78908	WSKA	546,588	431,354	3,364
74034	WSKG-TV	892,402	633,163	4,938
76324	WSKY-TV	1,934,585	1,934,519	15,087
57840	WSLS-TV	1,447,286	1,277,753	9,965
21737	WSMH	2,339,224	2,327,660	18,153
41232	WSMV-TV	2,447,769	2,404,766	18,755
70119	WSNS-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	77,314
74070	WSOC-TV	3,706,808	3,638,832	28,379
66391	WSPA-TV	3,388,945	3,227,025	25,168
64352	WSPX-TV	1,298,295	1,174,763	9,162
17611	WSRE	1,354,495	1,353,634	10,557
63867	WSST-TV	331,907	331,601	2,586
60341	WSTE-DT	3,723,967	3,000,000	23,397
21252	WSTM-TV	1,455,586	1,379,393	10,758
11204	WSTR-TV	3,297,280	3,286,795	25,634
19776	WSUR-DT ⁸	3,714,790	3,000,000	7,379
2370	WSVI	50,601	50,601	395
63840	WSVN	5,588,748	5,588,748	43,587
73374	WSWB	1,530,002	1,102,316	8,597
28155	WSWG	381,004	380,910	2,971
71680	WSWP-TV	902,592	694,697	5,418
74094	WSYM-TV	1,568,403	1,567,920	12,228
73113	WSYR-TV	1,329,977	1,243,098	9,695
40758	WSYT	1,970,721	1,739,071	13,563
56549	WSYX	2,635,937	2,592,420	20,218
65681	WTAE-TV	2,995,755	2,860,979	22,313
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,187,718	948,598	7,398
4685	WTAP-TV	512,358	494,914	3,860
416	WTAT-TV	1,111,476	1,111,476	8,668
67993	WTBY-TV	15,858,470	15,766,438	122,962
29715	WTCE-TV	2,620,599	2,620,599	20,438
65667	WTCT	1,216,209	1,104,698	8,616
67786	WTCT	608,457	607,620	4,739
28954	WTCV ⁵⁹	3,254,481	2,500,195	19,499
74422	WTEN	1,902,431	1,613,747	12,586
9881	WTGL	3,707,507	3,707,507	28,915
27245	WTGS	966,519	966,357	7,537
70655	WTHI-TV	978,126	928,582	7,242
70162	WTHR	2,949,339	2,901,633	22,630
147	WTIC-TV	5,318,753	4,707,697	36,715
26681	WTIN-TV ⁷	3,716,312	2,987,150	2,462
66536	WTIU	1,570,257	1,569,135	12,238
1002	WTJP-TV	1,947,743	1,907,300	14,875
4593	WTJR	334,527	334,221	2,607
70287	WTJX-TV	135,017	121,498	948
47401	WTKR	2,149,376	2,149,375	16,763
82735	WTLF	349,696	349,691	2,727
23486	WTLH	1,065,127	1,065,105	8,307
67781	WTLJ	1,622,365	1,621,227	12,644
65046	WTLV	1,757,600	1,739,021	13,563
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,096,406	3,085,983	24,068

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
74109	WTNH	7,845,782	7,332,431	57,186
19200	WTNZ	1,699,427	1,513,754	11,806
590	WTOC-TV	993,098	992,658	7,742
74112	WTOG	5,268,364	5,267,177	41,079
4686	WTOK-TV	417,919	412,276	3,215
13992	WTOL	4,487,440	4,479,518	34,936
21254	WTOM-TV	120,369	117,121	913
74122	WTOV-TV	3,892,886	3,619,899	28,232
82574	WTPC-TV	2,049,246	2,042,851	15,932
86496	WTPX-TV	255,972	255,791	1,995
6869	WTRF-TV	2,941,511	2,565,375	20,007
67798	WTSF	922,441	851,465	6,641
11290	WTSP	5,506,869	5,489,954	42,816
4108	WTTA	5,583,544	5,576,649	43,492
74137	WTTE	2,690,341	2,650,354	20,670
22207	WTTG	8,101,358	8,049,329	62,777
56526	WTTK	2,844,384	2,825,807	22,038
74138	WTTQ	1,877,570	1,844,214	14,383
56523	WTTV	2,522,077	2,518,133	19,639
10802	WTTW	9,776,348	9,776,348	76,246
74148	WTV	823,492	810,123	6,318
22590	WTV	1,579,628	1,366,976	10,661
8617	WTV	3,790,354	3,775,757	29,447
55305	WTV	5,156,905	5,152,997	40,188
36504	WTV	2,384,622	2,367,601	18,465
74150	WTV	4,405,350	4,397,113	34,293
74151	WTV	1,390,502	1,327,319	10,352
10645	WTV	2,856,703	2,829,960	22,071
63154	WTV	5,458,451	5,458,451	42,570
595	WTV	1,498,667	1,405,957	10,965
72945	WTV	1,409,708	1,398,825	10,909
28311	WTV	678,884	678,539	5,292
51597	WTV-DT	989,786	983,552	7,671
57832	WTVR-TV	1,816,197	1,809,035	14,109
16817	WTVS	5,511,091	5,510,837	42,979
68569	WTVT	5,473,148	5,460,179	42,584
3661	WTVW	839,003	834,187	6,506
35575	WTVX	3,157,609	3,157,609	24,626
4152	WTVY	974,532	971,173	7,574
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,156,534	2,156,346	16,817
66908	WTWC-TV	1,061,101	1,061,079	8,275
20426	WTWO	737,341	731,294	5,703
81692	WTWV	1,527,511	1,526,625	11,906
51568	WTF-TV	10,784,256	10,492,549	81,831
41065	WTL-TV	1,054,514	1,054,322	8,223
8532	WUAB	3,821,233	3,745,335	29,210
12855	WUCF-TV	3,707,507	3,707,507	28,915
36395	WUCW	3,664,480	3,657,236	28,523
69440	WUFT	1,372,142	1,372,142	10,701
413	WUHF	1,152,580	1,147,972	8,953
8156	WUJA	2,638,361	1,977,410	15,422
69080	WUNC-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	32,493
69292	WUND-TV	1,504,532	1,504,532	11,734
69114	WUNE-TV	3,146,865	2,625,942	20,480
69300	WUNF-TV	2,625,583	2,331,723	18,185
69124	WUNG-TV	3,605,143	3,588,220	27,985
60551	WUNI	7,209,571	7,084,349	55,251
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,116,458	1,116,458	8,707
69149	WUNK-TV	1,991,039	1,985,696	15,486
69360	WUNL-TV	3,055,263	2,834,274	22,105
69444	WUNM-TV	1,357,346	1,357,346	10,586
69397	WUNP-TV	1,402,186	1,393,524	10,868
69416	WUNU	1,202,495	1,201,481	9,370
83822	WUNW	1,856,918	1,333,273	10,398
6900	WUPA	5,966,454	5,888,379	45,923
13938	WUPL	1,721,320	1,721,320	13,425
10897	WUPV	1,933,664	1,914,643	14,932
19190	WUPW	2,100,914	2,099,572	16,375
23128	WUPX-TV	1,102,435	1,089,118	8,494
65593	WUSA	8,750,706	8,446,074	65,871
4301	WUSI-TV	339,507	339,507	2,648

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
60552	WUTB	8,523,983	8,381,042	65,364
30577	WUTF-TV	7,918,927	7,709,189	60,124
57837	WUTR	526,114	481,957	3,759
415	WUTV	1,589,376	1,557,474	12,147
16517	WUVC-DT	3,768,817	3,748,841	29,237
48813	WUVG-DT	6,029,495	5,965,975	46,529
3072	WUVN	1,233,568	1,157,140	9,025
60560	WUVP-DT	10,421,216	10,246,856	79,915
9971	WUXP-TV	2,316,872	2,305,293	17,979
417	WVAH-TV	1,373,555	1,295,383	10,103
23947	WVAN-TV	1,026,862	1,025,950	8,001
65387	WVBT	1,885,169	1,885,169	14,702
72342	WVCY-TV	3,111,641	3,102,097	24,193
60559	WVEA-TV	4,553,004	4,552,113	35,502
74167	WVEC	2,098,679	2,092,868	16,322
5802	WVEN-TV	3,921,016	3,919,361	30,567
61573	WVEO ⁵	1,091,825	757,978	4,676
69946	WVER	888,756	758,441	5,915
10976	WVFX	711,483	618,730	4,825
47929	WVIA-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	22,134
3667	WVII-TV	368,022	346,874	2,705
70309	WVIR-TV	1,945,637	1,908,395	14,884
74170	WVIT	5,846,093	5,357,639	41,784
18753	WVIZ	3,695,223	3,689,173	28,772
70021	WVLA-TV	1,897,179	1,897,007	14,795
81750	WVLR	1,412,728	1,300,554	10,143
35908	WVLT-TV	1,888,607	1,633,633	12,741
74169	WVNS-TV	916,451	588,963	4,593
11259	WVNY	742,579	659,270	5,142
29000	WVOZ-TV ⁹	1,132,932	731,199	4,676
71657	WVPB-TV	992,798	959,526	7,483
60111	WVPT	767,268	642,173	5,008
70491	WVPX-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	32,092
66378	WVPY	756,696	632,649	4,934
67190	WVSN	2,948,832	2,137,333	16,669
66943	WVTA	760,072	579,703	4,521
69940	WVTB	455,880	257,445	2,008
74173	WVTM-TV	2,009,346	1,940,153	15,131
74174	WVTV	3,091,132	3,083,108	24,045
77496	WVUA	2,209,921	2,160,101	16,847
4149	WVUE-DT	1,658,125	1,658,125	12,932
4329	WVUT	273,293	273,215	2,131
74176	WVVA	1,037,632	722,666	5,636
3113	WVXF	85,191	78,556	613
12033	WWAY	1,208,625	1,208,625	9,426
30833	WWBT	1,924,502	1,892,842	14,762
20295	WWCP-TV	2,811,278	2,548,691	19,877
24812	WWCW	1,390,985	1,212,308	9,455
23671	WWDP	5,792,048	5,564,295	43,396
21158	WWHO	2,762,344	2,721,504	21,225
14682	WWJE-DT	7,209,571	7,084,349	55,251
72123	WWJ-TV	5,562,031	5,561,777	43,376
166512	WWJX	518,866	518,846	4,046
6868	WWLP	3,838,272	3,077,800	24,004
74192	WWL-TV	1,788,624	1,788,624	13,949
3133	WWMB	1,547,974	1,544,778	12,048
74195	WWMT	2,538,485	2,531,309	19,742
68851	WWNY-TV	375,600	346,623	2,703
74197	WWOR-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	152,980
65943	WWPB	3,197,858	2,775,966	21,650
23264	WWPX-TV	2,299,441	2,231,612	17,404
68547	WWRS-TV	2,324,155	2,321,066	18,102
61251	WWSB	3,340,133	3,340,133	26,050
23142	WWSI	11,269,831	11,098,540	86,558
16747	WWTI	196,531	190,097	1,483
998	WWTO-TV	6,760,133	6,760,133	52,722
26994	WWTV	1,034,174	1,022,322	7,973
84214	WWTW	1,527,511	1,526,625	11,906
26993	WWUP-TV	116,638	110,592	863
23338	WXBU	4,030,693	3,538,096	27,594
61504	WXCW	1,687,947	1,687,947	13,164

TABLE 7—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
61084	WXEL-TV	5,416,604	5,416,604	42,244
60539	WXFT-DT	10,174,464	10,170,757	79,322
23929	WXGA-TV	608,494	606,849	4,733
51163	WXIA-TV	6,179,680	6,035,625	47,072
53921	WXII-TV	3,630,551	3,299,114	25,730
146	WXIN	2,836,532	2,814,815	21,953
39738	WXIX-TV	2,911,054	2,900,875	22,624
414	WXLV-TV	4,364,244	4,334,365	33,804
68433	WXMI	1,988,970	1,988,589	15,509
64549	WXOW	425,378	413,264	3,223
6601	WXPX-TV	4,594,588	4,592,639	35,818
74215	WXTV-DT	20,538,272	20,130,459	156,997
12472	WXTX	699,095	694,837	5,419
11970	WXXA-TV	1,680,670	1,537,868	11,994
57274	WXXI-TV	1,184,860	1,168,696	9,115
53517	WXXV-TV	1,191,123	1,189,584	9,278
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,622,543	5,622,140	43,847
77515	WYCI	35,873	26,508	207
70149	WYCW	3,388,945	3,227,025	25,168
62219	WYDC	560,266	449,486	3,506
18783	WYDN	2,577,848	2,512,150	19,592
35582	WYDO	1,330,728	1,330,728	10,378
25090	WYES-TV	1,872,245	1,872,059	14,600
53905	WYFF	2,626,363	2,416,551	18,847
49803	WYIN	6,956,141	6,956,141	54,251
24915	WYMT-TV	1,180,276	863,881	6,737
17010	WYOU	2,879,196	2,226,883	17,367
77789	WYOW	91,839	91,311	712
13933	WYPX-TV	1,529,500	1,413,583	11,025
4693	WYTV	4,898,622	4,535,576	35,373
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,042,140	1,036,721	8,085
15507	WZBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	11,198
28119	WZDX	1,596,771	1,514,654	11,813
70493	WZME	5,996,408	5,544,708	43,243
81448	WZMQ	73,423	72,945	569
71871	WZPX-TV	2,039,157	2,039,157	15,903
136750	WZRB	952,279	951,693	7,422
418	WZTV	2,312,658	2,301,187	17,947
83270	WZVI	76,992	75,863	592
19183	WZVN-TV	1,981,488	1,981,488	15,454
49713	WZZM	1,574,546	1,548,835	12,079

¹ Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
² Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
³ Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
⁴ Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
⁵ Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
⁶ Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
⁷ Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
⁸ Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
⁹ Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
¹⁰ Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
¹¹ Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
¹² Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.
¹³ Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$24,175.

TABLE 8—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

TABLE 8—FY 2022 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES—Continued

[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)
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	590
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	590
AM Radio Construction Permits	655
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,145
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	.008430
	See Table 7 fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	330
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,715
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS)	1.16
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00452
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101(f) of the rules)	.12
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	620
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	124,060
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	340,005
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	141,670
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	39
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below

FY 2022 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

Population served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=25,000	\$1,050	\$755	\$655	\$720	\$1,145	\$1,310
25,001–75,000	1,575	1,135	985	1,080	1,720	1,965
75,001–150,000	2,365	1,700	1,475	1,620	2,575	2,950
150,001–500,000	3,550	2,550	2,215	2,435	3,870	4,430
500,001–1,200,000	5,315	3,820	3,315	3,645	5,795	6,630
1,200,001–3,000,000	7,980	5,740	4,980	5,470	8,700	9,955
3,000,001–6,000,000	11,960	8,600	7,460	8,200	13,040	14,920
>6,000,000	17,945	12,905	11,195	12,305	19,570	22,390

FY 2022 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

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

VI. Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

103. As required by the RFA, the Commission prepared this IRFA of the possible significant economic impact on small entities by the policies and rules proposed in the NPRM. Written comments are requested on this IRFA. Comments must be identified as

responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadline for comments on this NPRM. The Commission will send a copy of the NPRM, including the IRFA and the Supplemental FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA). In addition, the NPRM and IRFA (or

summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

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

104. The Commission is required by Congress pursuant to sections 159 of the Communications Act, and the Commission’s FY 2023 Appropriations

Act to assess and collect regulatory fees each year to recover the regulatory costs associated with the Commission's oversight and regulatory activities in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual appropriation. Accordingly for FY 2023, the Commission must recover \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees. In the NPRM, we seek comment on the Commission's proposed fee calculation methodology and the regulatory fees for FY 2023 as set forth in Tables 2 and 3. Based on the record in response to the NOI, we specifically seek comment on reassigning certain indirect full time equivalents (FTEs) as direct FTEs based on their time spent primarily working on matters related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors without regard to the bureau or office in which they work. We also seek comment on several additional regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the calculation of television and radio broadcaster regulatory fees, including a new grid for the AM and FM radio stations; (ii) defining the category of operations for on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO) for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary, and how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO spacecraft specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc; (iii) evaluating how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; and (iv) whether to continue in FY 2023 several of the temporary measures we implemented in FYs 2020 through 2022 to assist parties experiencing COVID-19 pandemic-related financial hardship in seeking regulatory fee relief.

B. Legal Basis

105. The proposed action is authorized pursuant to sections 4154(i), and (j), 159, and 303(r) of the Communications Act.

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

106. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted. The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction." In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act. 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.

107. *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. 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. These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 32.5 million businesses.

108. 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." 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. Nationwide, for tax year 2020, there were approximately 447,689 small exempt organizations in the U.S. reporting revenues of \$50,000 or less according to the registration and tax data for exempt organizations available from the IRS.

109. 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." U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2017 Census of Governments indicate that there were 90,075 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States. Of this number there were 36,931 general purpose governments (county, municipal and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 and 12,040 special purpose governments— independent school districts with enrollment populations of less than 511 governmental jurisdictions."

110. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers.* The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of

voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) 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. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.

111. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

112. *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 Carriers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of

these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

113. *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 Carriers 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. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 929 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. 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.

114. *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. Wired Telecommunications Carriers 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. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,808 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard,

most of these providers can be considered small entities.

115. *Interexchange Carriers (IXCs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Interexchange Carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers 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. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. 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.

116. *Prepaid Calling Card Providers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 57 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the

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

117. *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. The Telecommunications Resellers industry comprises establishments engaged in purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of telecommunications networks and reselling wired and wireless telecommunications services (except satellite) to businesses and households. Establishments in this industry resell telecommunications; they do not operate transmission facilities and infrastructure. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 289 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

118. *Toll Resellers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Toll Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers 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. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs) are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for Telecommunications Resellers classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that

1,386 firms in this industry provided resale services for the entire year. Of that number, 1,375 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 495 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

119. *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 Carriers 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. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 113 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

120. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite).* This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services. The SBA size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of that number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 715 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

121. *Television Broadcasting.* This industry is comprised of "establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound." These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. 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. 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than \$25,000,000. Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

122. As of December 31, 2022, there were 1375 licensed commercial television stations. Of this total, 1282 stations (or 93.2%) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less in 2021, according to Commission staff review of the BIAKelsey Media Access Pro Online Television Database (MAPro) on January 13, 2023, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2022, there were 383 licensed NCE television stations, 383 Class A TV stations, 1912 LPTV stations and 3122 TV translator stations. 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.

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

124. The Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2022, there were 4,484 licensed commercial AM radio stations and 6,686 licensed commercial FM radio stations for a combined total of 11,170 commercial radio stations. Of this total, 11,168 stations (or 99.98%) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less in 2021, according to Commission staff review of the MAPro on January 13, 2023, and therefore, these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates that as of December 31, 2022, there were 4207 licensed NCE FM radio stations, 2015 low power FM stations and 8950 FM translators and boosters. 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.

125. *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. Based on industry data, there are about 420 cable companies in the United States. Of these, only seven have more than 400,000 subscribers. In addition, under the Commission's rules, a "small system" is a cable system servicing 15,000 or fewer subscribers. Based on industry data, there are about 4139 cable systems (headends) in the United States. Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates

that the majority of cable operators are small.

126. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act contains a size standard for a “small cable system operator”, which is “a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000,” as small. For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable systems operation that serves fewer than 677,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator based on the cable subscriber count established in a 2001 Public Notice. Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 677,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. We note however, that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million. 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.

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

128. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. 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. 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.

129. *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.” 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. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 275 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of this number, 242 firms had revenue of less than \$25 million. 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. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that approximately 48 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA’s small business size standard, a little more than of these providers can be considered small entities.

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

131. *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. 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. 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.

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

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

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

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

136. 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). The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small that has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 5,650 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 3,693 firms operated with revenue of less than \$10 million. Based on this data, we

conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

137. 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). Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry. 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. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 3,700 firms had revenue of less than \$10 million. 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

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

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

139. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant, specifically business, alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives, among others: "(1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into

account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities."

140. *Assessment of Regulatory Fees*. In response to the comments to the NOI, for FY 2023 we propose to employ the same methodology to calculate regulatory fees. However, in addition to looking at the current allocation of direct FTEs within the Commission's core bureaus (*i.e.*, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, part of the Wireline Competition Bureau, and part of the International Bureau) as discussed in the NPRM, we also evaluated the work of certain indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus and offices to determine if, based on the nature of their work spent primarily on regulation and oversight of the industry in a fee category, such indirect FTEs could be considered as direct FTEs in a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes. Based on the results of our evaluation, we propose that certain indirect FTEs could be reassigned as direct FTEs and incorporate these into the count of FTEs of the relevant core bureau for purposes of calculating regulatory fees for FY 2023 which could reduce regulatory fee obligations for some small and other regulatory payees.

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

methodology and regulatory fees for FY 2023.

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

143. *Broadcast Regulatory Fees.* In the NPRM, we propose to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour which will reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. The population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others. However, we believe the population-based metric better conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people. The Commission recognizes that many small independent radio broadcasters face hardships due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other issues, such as competition from satellite radio and music streaming services. The ability of these independent stations to stay in business and serve their communities is an important public interest consideration. Therefore, in the NPRM, we propose splitting the lowest population tier into two separate tiers which should reduce the economic impact for small regulators. In addition, small licensees experiencing financial hardship will continue to have access to fee relief, such as waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of their regulatory fees and may be exempt from paying a regulatory fee if the assessed fee is below the de minimus

threshold that the Commission has established.

144. *Space Station Regulatory Fees.* In Tables 2 and 3 of the NPRM, we include the proposed fees for NGSO space stations calculated by assessing the fees small satellites will pay in FY 2023, reducing that amount from the overall NGSO space stations fee category, and allocating the remaining NGSO space station fees 20/80 using two fee subcategories: "less complex" NGSO space stations and "other" NGSO space stations. For small satellites and small spacecraft (together, small satellites) within the NGSO fee category, we determine that FTEs spend approximately twenty times more time on regulating one non-small NGSO space station than the FTE time spent regulating one small satellite licensee.

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

146. *Continuing Flexibility in FY 2023 for Regulatory Fee Payors.* In FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Commission implemented temporary measures to assist regulatees experiencing financial hardship related to the COVID-19 pandemic in seeking waiver, reduction, deferral and installment payment of their regulatory fees. In the NPRM, we consider and seek comment on whether certain of these measures should be continued in FY 2023, and if so, why. Specifically, we consider and seek

comment on whether the Commission should continue (i) to offer a reduced interest and waive the down payment for installment payment of FY 2023 regulatory fees; (ii) its partial waiver of the red light rule to permit delinquent debtors to seek fee relief, conditioned on the debtor's satisfactory resolution of its delinquent debt; and/or (iii) its partial waiver of section 1.1166 of the Commission's regulations to permit regulatees seeking to waive, reduce and/or defer their regulatory fees to submit financial documentation after a request is filed.

147. *Providing Installment Payment Relief to Small Regulatory Fee Payors.* The NPRM also considers a regulator fee payment alternative suggested by broadcaster groups to reduce the economic impact of regulatory fee payments for small and other entities. Specifically, the broadcaster groups request that the Commission allow regulatees to prepay their annual regulatory fees in increments, before the annual regulatory fee payment deadline. The broadcasters state that this measure would assist broadcasters in meeting their annual regulatory fee obligation. We seek comment on the broadcasters' proposal and answers to the questions we raise in the NPRM regarding implementation and operation of such a program, including the costs and benefits of such a program.

F. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

148. None.

VII. Ordering Clauses

149. 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 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is hereby adopted.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

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