

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**47 CFR Part 1**

[MD Docket No. 22–223; MD Docket No. 22–301; FCC 22–68; FR ID 103797]

Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2022, Report and Order**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission revises its Schedule of Regulatory Fees to recover \$381,950,000 that Congress has required the Commission to collect for its fiscal year (FY) 2022. Sections 9 and 9A of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Act or Communications Act), provides for the annual assessment and collection of regulatory fees by the Commission.

DATES: Effective September 14, 2022. To avoid penalties and interest, regulatory fees should be paid by the due date of September 28, 2022.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s Report and Order, FCC 22–68, MD Docket No. 22–223 and MD Docket No. 22–301, adopted on September 1, 2022 and released on September 2, 2022. The full text of this document is available for public inspection by downloading the text from the Commission’s website at http://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2017/db0906/FCC-17-111A1.pdf.

I. Administrative Matters*A. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis*

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) relating to this Report and Order. The FRFA is located at the end of this document.

B. Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

2. 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).

C. Congressional Review Act

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

II. Report and Order

3. Each year, the Commission must adopt a schedule of regulatory fees to be collected by the end of September. FY 2022, the Commission is required to collect \$381,950,000 in regulatory fees, pursuant to sections 9 and 9A of the Communications Act, and the Commission’s FY 2022 Appropriations Act. In this Report and Order, we adopt the regulatory fee schedule, as set forth in Tables 4 and 5 for FY 2022, to collect \$381,950,000 in regulatory fees as required by Congress.

A. Allocating Full-Time Equivalents (FTE or FTEs)

4. We will continue to apportion regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of non-auction direct FTEs in each core bureau (*i.e.*, the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, and the International Bureau) and taking into account factors that are “reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.” We expect that the work of the non-auctions FTEs in the four core bureaus with oversight and regulation of Commission licensees and regulatees will remain focused on the industry segment regulated by each of those bureaus. For this reason, the Commission closely follows the statutory mandate to start with FTE counts and then potentially adjust fees to reflect other factors related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities. As the Commission stated in the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, given the Act’s requirement that fees must reflect FTE time before adjusting fees to take into account other factors, we continue to find FTE counts by far the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations.

5. NAB and the Joint Broadcasters question our methodology and argue that the Commission assigns a disproportionate share of the costs of the 343 indirect FTEs to the Media

Bureau without any analysis performed as to what portion of those indirect FTEs actually work on Media Bureau issues. Specifically, the Joint Broadcasters argue that Media Bureau regulatees’ regulatory fees are inflated in order to cover costs for staff time not spent on broadcast-related issues. The Joint Broadcasters contend that the proportional allocation methodology, whereby regulatory fees are allocated based on the number of direct FTEs in the core bureaus, leads to fundamentally unfair results and that broadcasters subsidize the costs of the Commission’s indirect bureaus and offices.

6. These commenters fail to recognize the fundamental task assigned to the Commission. The Commission must recover the full S&E appropriation through an offsetting collection. The S&E appropriation does not solely fund staff time spent directly regulating regulatory fee payors. The S&E appropriation funds *all* non-auctions-related costs, such as salaries and expenses of all non-auctions funded staff; indirect costs, such as overhead functions; statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular regulatee but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole; support costs, such as rent, utilities, and equipment; and the costs incurred in regulating entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (*i.e.*, governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations), entities with total annual assessed fees below the de minimis threshold, and entities whose regulatory fees are waived. For that reason, we do not examine whether all indirect FTEs work on Media Bureau issues or on any other core bureau issues. Instead, we recognize that the indirect FTEs’ work may not directly address oversight and regulation of just one particular regulatory fee category and may instead cover many different regulatory fee categories or issues not pertaining to any regulated industries. The statute requires the full collection of an amount equal to the annual S&E appropriation and requires that the mechanism used to apportion the collection is based on FTE burden. Thus, all Commission non-auctions FTEs must be accounted for in our regulatory fee assessments because, pursuant to section 9 of the Act, regulatory fees must reflect the “full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the

payor of the fee by the Commission's activities." In order to allocate regulatory fees based on all the non-auctions FTEs in the Commission's bureaus and offices, the Commission bases this calculation on the number of FTEs within the Commission's core bureaus, *i.e.*, those bureaus that conduct oversight and regulation of issues that benefit the fee payors.

7. The State Broadcasters Associations contend that it is likely that throughout the Commission there are identifiable groups of indirect FTEs working in non-core bureaus and offices, or collaboratively across bureaus and offices, whose work in oversight and regulation can be identifiably shown to only benefit some but not all regulatory fee payors. Accordingly, the State Broadcasters Associations argue that such indirect FTEs, whether handling Universal Service Fund or broadband internet access service issues, should be excluded from the indirect FTEs proportionally allocated to media services categories. Thus, the State Broadcasters Associations propose creating a third regulatory fee category, which they label as "Intersectional FTE." They propose that this third regulatory category cover FTEs in the non-core bureaus and those in core bureaus who work on similar issues regulated by various bureaus but benefit a discrete group of regulatees. The State Broadcasters Associations argue that the work of indirect FTEs working on long-standing priorities of the Commission, such as Universal Service Fund program issues and broadband internet access service, unfairly burdens regulatory fee payors who do not benefit from these programs yet are required to pay regulatory fees that cover a proportion of such indirect FTEs. Essentially, the State Broadcasters Associations are of the opinion that there are some indirect FTEs who do not work on broadcast issues, and therefore broadcasters should not be assessed regulatory fees that include such indirect FTEs, *i.e.*, their regulatory fees should be reduced.

8. Additionally, the Satellite Coalition claims that regulatory fees are especially burdensome for the satellite industry, as some satellite companies pay millions of dollars per year solely to cover indirect FTE costs. The Satellite Coalition contends that by undertaking a reassessment of whether FTEs currently classified as indirect can be assigned directly to one or more categories of fee payors, the Commission can greatly improve the fee structure's fairness. Similarly, NAB contends that our regulatory fee methodology and allocation of indirect FTEs results in a

system that is arbitrary and capricious, inequitable, and unlawful.

9. Again, we note that the regulatory fees must cover the entire appropriation, including those FTEs who may work on issues for which we do not have regulatory fee categories. We therefore continue to find that, consistent with section 9 of the Act, regulatory fees are not based on a precise allocation of specific employees with certain work assignments each year and instead are based on a higher-level approach. As the Commission has explained previously, indirect FTE time covers a wide range of issues; the variety of issues handled by the indirect FTEs in non-core bureaus may also include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one specific category of regulatees. Indirect FTE work also includes matters that are not specific to any regulatory fee category, and many Commission attorneys, engineers, analysts, and other staff work on a variety of issues during a single fiscal year. For example, indirect FTEs that devote time to broadband internet access services or Universal Service Fund issues may also work on a variety of other issues during the fiscal year. Thus, we affirm the longstanding holding that the non-auctions work of certain bureaus and offices within the Commission are properly designated as indirect. Even if we could calculate indirect FTE time assignments at a granular level with accuracy, using any particular window of time less than the full year would not be accurate for the entire fiscal year. Moreover, we note that basing regulatory fees on specific assignments, instead of overall FTE time, would result in significant unplanned shifts in regulatory fees as assignments change over time.

10. Further, much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatees is likely to be interspersed with the work that FTEs do on behalf of many entities that do not pay regulatory fees, *e.g.*, governmental entities, non-profit organizations, and regulatees that have an exemption. Indirect FTE time covers matters that are not specifically related to a regulated service, but instead support the Commission generally. Additionally, indirect FTE time is devoted to issues that are not specifically limited to one type of regulated industry. Finally, we note that regulatory fees are a zero-sum situation, so any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatees, such as broadcasters, necessitates an increase in fees for others. For this reason, there must be a very strong rationale for changing the manner of proportionally allocating indirect FTEs to certain fee

categories based on direct FTEs because any such changes will impact the fees of other regulatory fee categories. We disagree with the commenters' contention that our methodology is arbitrary and capricious, inequitable, and unlawful. Instead, we conclude that our methodology is consistent with the requirements of section 9 of the Act that "fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission."

11. Additionally, we find that even if the State Broadcasters Associations' proposal were consistent with section 9 of the Act, it would not be administrable given the resources it would take to calculate and the resulting constantly shifting nature of the regulatory fee burdens. The State Broadcasters Associations' proposal would require resources of both staff and presumably information technology devoted to this proposed new system. Additionally, it would require a close monitoring and analysis of all the work of all indirect FTEs in the Commission over the course of the entire year. As NCTA states, "the idea that the Commission should undertake an analysis of hundreds of employees' daily undertakings, monitoring them and changing their indirect allocation to different fee categories as the employees receive new assignments and work on different issues throughout the day is nonsensical." Thus, we do not believe that added granularity would change the overall result, or improve our regulatory fee methodology, but would simply consume more staff resources and increase the indirect FTE time devoted to regulatory fee administration. Even if we could conduct such a monitoring accurately, it would still be unable to account for the vast majority of indirect FTE time that cannot be allocated specifically to regulatory fee categories. This proposal would result in attributing some indirect FTE time to various regulatory fee categories in a manner that would fluctuate constantly, depending on the work done in bureaus and offices during the year, and others that could not be so attributed at all. We are not adopting a regulatory fee methodology that would result in dramatic swings in fees from one year to the next; instead we take a higher level approach for consistency as well as administrability. Our approach is most accurate when we look at the work of a larger group such as a division, office, or bureau, consistent with the language of section 9 of the Act that "fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission."

12. NAB argues that the Media Bureau regulatees have a high regulatory fee burden because, unlike other core bureaus, the Commission has not reclassified any Media Bureau FTEs as indirect. This is inaccurate. In FY 2019, we had such reclassifications from core bureaus, including the Media Bureau. The Commission reassigned staff from other bureaus and offices to the new Office of Economics and Analytics, effective December 11, 2018. This resulted in the reassignment of 95 FTEs (of which 64 were not auctions-funded) as indirect FTEs because all FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics are indirect. The Commission also reassigned Equal Employment Opportunity enforcement staff from the Media Bureau to the Enforcement Bureau, effective March 15, 2019, resulting in a reduction of seven direct FTEs in the Media Bureau. These reassignments resulted in a reduction in direct FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau (from 123 FTEs to 100.8 FTEs), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (from 89 FTEs to 80.5 FTEs), and Media Bureau (from 131 FTEs to 115.1 FTEs).

13. NAB also argues that the Commission should ensure that broadcasters bear no responsibility for the 84 direct FTEs in the Media Bureau that the Commission has stated to Congress are working to promote a 100% broadband policy, and that these 84 Media Bureau FTEs should be reclassified as indirect. The statement to Congress to which NAB refers is the description of the Commission's Strategic Goals and the distribution of FTEs for each Strategic Goal. The goal NAB refers to is the Commission's Strategic Goal to "Pursue a "100 Percent" Broadband Policy." The other goals are to Promote Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility; Empower Consumers; Enhance Public Safety and National Security; Advance America's Global Competitiveness; and Foster Operational Excellence. The Commission, like every other federal agency, adopts strategic goals as part of its long term planning process pursuant to federal financial management requirements. The financial reporting statutes also require agencies to identify the resources that support such strategic goals. The strategic goals are not aligned with a particular regulatory fee category and the exercise is guided by a wholly distinct statutory scheme. In addition, such strategic goals are intended to align with higher level priority goals of the overall federal government. As such, a notation that staff support a specific strategic goal is not a sound rationale for reassigning staff from direct to indirect

or vice versa. We therefore reject NAB's contention that planning documents guided by a wholly different statutory scheme form the basis to reassign most or all of the Media Bureau FTEs as indirect.

14. Thus, we decline, at this time, to change the methodology by which we allocate FTEs. Currently, there are 943 indirect FTEs. The indirect FTEs are the FTEs in the Enforcement Bureau (187), Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (111), Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (98), Chairwoman's and Commissioners' offices (22), Office of the Managing Director (136), Office of General Counsel (70), Office of the Inspector General (47), Office of Communications Business Opportunities (10), Office of Engineering and Technology (66), Office of Legislative Affairs (8), Office of Workplace Diversity (4), Office of Media Relations (12), Office of Economics and Analytics (78), and Office of Administrative Law Judges (4), along with some FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau (38) and the International Bureau (52) that the Commission has previously classified as indirect for regulatory fee purposes.

15. The number of direct FTEs are determined within each core bureau and a percentage of the total amount to be collected in regulatory fees for a given fiscal year is calculated. There are 329 direct FTEs: \$32.70 million (8.56% of the total FTE allocation, 28 direct FTEs) in fees from International Bureau regulatees; \$81.74 million (21.40% of the total FTE allocation, 70 direct FTEs) in fees from Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatees; \$129.62 million (33.94% of the total FTE allocation, 111 direct FTEs) from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatees; and \$137.89 million (36.10% of the total FTE allocation, 120 direct FTEs) from Media Bureau regulatees. The regulatory fees we adopt here are based on the established methodology, applied to the allocated FTEs, and based on the Commission's appropriation amount of \$381,950,000.

B. Space Station and Submarine Cable Regulatory Fees

1. Non-Geostationary Orbit System (NGSO) Regulatory Fees

16. We adopt fee rates for NGSO space stations for FY 2022 and decline to create additional regulatory fee categories for FY 2022. 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) 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. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on the proposed regulatory fee rates for the subcategories of NGSO—small satellite, NGSO—less complex space stations, and NGSO—other space stations for FY 2022, and addressed regulatory fee proposals in the record regarding spacecraft performing on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO). We also tentatively concluded that the addition of a new regulatory fee category for OOS and RPO operations would be premature, but sought further comment on whether and how to assess fees for these types of spacecraft, and other types of satellites servicing other satellites, which operate near to the geostationary orbit (GSO) arc.

17. *NGSO Fee Allocation.* We maintain the 20/80 allocation between "less complex" and "other" NGSO space station fees, respectively, within the NGSO fee category. In 2020, the Commission adjusted the allocation of FTEs among GSO and NGSO space station and earth station operators. The Commission noted the disparity in the number of units between GSO space stations (98) and NGSO systems (seven), and observed that many satellites can be operated under a single NGSO license while counting as a single unit for regulatory fee purposes, but only one satellite can be operated per GSO space station license. 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. 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.

18. In the Report and Order attached to the *FY 2022 NPRM*, the Commission adopted a fee methodology for the "small satellites" and decided that, as the "small satellite" fee is calculated, considering that "small satellites" are NGSO space stations, the fees generated

from this “small satellite” fee category will be deducted from the fee amount to be collected from the total NGSO space stations fees, and the remainder of the NGSO space stations fees will continue to be allocated on a 20/80 basis between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space stations respectively.

19. The Satellite Coalition first claims that the “Commission no longer can assume that EESS systems are less complex because they communicate with fewer than 20 U.S. earth stations.” The Satellite Coalition contends that distinguishing “less complex” and “other” NGSOs based on the number of earth stations is no longer accurate because two of the best-known EESS systems, Spire Global and Planet Labs, already communicate with more than 20 FCC-licensed antennas. The Satellite Coalition also observes that EESS systems are developing substitutes for dedicated, proprietary earth station networks, with some EESS systems relaying data via satellite systems that have established ground infrastructure, others associating with “ground station-as-a-service” organizations, and others downlinking data directly to user terminals, including more ubiquitous mobile terminals. The Satellite Coalition contends that the Commission should require licensees of EESS systems to report the total number of FCC-licensed antennas with which their systems communicate.

20. The EESS Coalition disagrees with the Satellite Coalition and argues that in the year since the Commission’s 2021 decision there are “no new arguments or developments” that warrant the alterations to the NGSO fee categories sought by the Satellite Coalition. The EESS Coalition further argues that considerations regarding the number of earth stations as a proxy for the complexity of a system have not altered. The EESS Coalition contends that, under our rules, an “earth station” could not be defined as a single antenna. The EESS Coalition further disagrees that the fee allocation needs to be altered as EESS systems may begin to require more earth stations to meet demand because the Commission previously clarified that systems planning to communicate with greater than 20 earth stations would not meet the definition of “less complex.” Likewise, the EESS Coalition contends that the fact that EESS systems have been improving their technology is not a reason to change the fee allocation when the Satellite Coalition provides no explanation of how or why the introduction of new use cases that are not directly regulated by the Commission, or the use of third-party

ground stations, support the conclusion that there are additional burdens on the Commission’s responsibilities.

21. As an initial matter, we emphasize that we previously concluded that 20 or fewer planned earth stations is an accurate proxy to determine whether a primarily AIS and/or EESS system is “less complex” and that EESS systems are less burdensome to regulate than other types of services, such as NGSO FSS systems, when those EESS systems plan to communicate with 20 or fewer earth stations. We will address the Satellite Coalition’s comments to the extent that it raises new arguments.

22. We find that distinguishing “less complex” EESS systems based on whether those systems plan to communicate with 20 or fewer earth stations is still an accurate proxy. The Satellite Coalition argues that the Commission meant to define earth stations as antennas. Notwithstanding the assertions of the Satellite Coalition, a single call sign, not an antenna, equates to a single earth station license. The Commission’s definition of “earth station,” which incorporates the Commission’s definition of “station,” demonstrates that an antenna is merely part of an “earth station.” A “station” includes “[o]ne or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a radiocommunication service[.]” While an antenna may be an important piece of equipment in transmitting or receiving signals, additional accessories are needed to successfully carry out a radiocommunication, which, together with one or more antennas, constitute a “station.” Moreover, it is not apparent how the number of antennas at a particular earth station location supports a conclusion that there are additional burdens on the Commission’s responsibilities for regulatory fee purposes.

23. In addition, we disagree that we should change the 20/80 allocation now because EESS systems are developing substitutes for dedicated, proprietary earth station networks. While in the future this may result in our reconsideration of planned 20 earth stations as the dividing line between a “less complex” and “other” system, for FY 2022, we agree with the EESS Coalition that we do not have evidence that “less complex” systems’ new technology has made those NGSO systems more burdensome to regulate. Based on our current experience, the 20/80 split continues to be accurate and closely reflect the percentage of the FTE time spent to regulate less complex

NGSO space stations and “other” NGSO space stations.

24. Finally, we remind all operators that the fee payors have an obligation to pay the correct fee amount corresponding to their actual fee category. If a non-small satellite NGSO system is listed as “less complex” but actually communicates with more than 20 earth stations, such fee payor has an obligation to correct that listing mistake to be billed the fee amount that correspond to “other” NGSO space station fee category. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we listed systems in various categories and gave the fee payors a chance to verify and correct any mistakes in our space stations list. Based on the information we received, we believe all operational “less complex” space stations are now listed in the appropriate category. We note that the public record in the International Bureau Filing System (IBFS) contains the call signs of FCC-licensed earth stations with which “less complex” systems presently communicate, with the particular NGSO system listed as a point of communication. Since we also include earth stations that have been authorized by other U.S. federal government agencies when determining the total number of earth stations with which a “less complex” system communicates, and such information is not typically in IBFS, if needed, we may consider other options to verify the information, including an annual reporting requirement regarding the number of earth stations for future fiscal years, to aid in the administrability of and increase transparency in our maintenance of the list of “less complex” space station systems.

25. Second, the Satellite Coalition also argues that the characteristics that the Commission previously noted that make EESS systems distinct from other NGSO systems, such as those NGSO systems providing fixed-satellite service (FSS), are breaking down. The Satellite Coalition asserts that EESS systems now are developing a global presence and have significant spectrum needs and use multiple bands, while the significance of processing rounds has been diminished. The Satellite Coalition contends that the Commission should not be assessing radically different regulatory fees for NGSO systems that are becoming functionally indistinct and competing for the same or similar customers.

26. The EESS Coalition counters that many of the developments to EESS systems to which the Satellite Coalition cites took place prior to the FY 2021 regulatory fee proceeding during which

the 20/80 allocation was adopted. The EESS Coalition further posits that the distinctions between the two regulatory fee categories remain consistent with those analyzed in the *FY 2021 Report and Order*. For example, processing rounds have not become less intensive. Similarly, EESS systems have not increased their global presence with activities to the extent that the Commission would be required to expend significant staff resources for representation at international forums and multilateral coordination. We conclude that the 20/80 allocation among “less complex” and “other” NGSOs remains fair and our definition of “less complex” does not need to be modified. At this time, we are not persuaded that EESS systems communicating with 20 or fewer earth stations have increased in complexity as to justify a change in our definition or the 20/80 allocation. As the EESS Coalition points out, the work involving the processing rounds remains at around the same level, “less complex” systems’ global presence has not increased the FTEs’ work at a level that justifies a change, and in some cases the use of spectrum despite increased use of bandwidth of “less complex” systems remains the same. Although the Satellite Coalition argues that some “less complex” EESS operators do not meet the criteria of “less complex” because their systems communicate with greater than 20 planned FCC-licensed antennas, the criteria we identified in the Report and Order attached to the *FY 2021 NPRM* remain valid. If EESS operators communicate with more than 20 earth stations, they would no longer be considered “less complex.” Given that we determine the complexity of the NGSO system based on the system design provided at the NGSO space station application stage, and that none of our already designated “less complex” systems actually communicate with greater than 20 earth stations, we find that the Satellite Coalition’s examples of “less complex” systems that we have already designated as “less complex” do not establish a sufficient basis upon which to change the 20/80 allocation at this time. While we acknowledge that the technology associated with “less complex” EESS system is changing, and this in some instances involves changes including increases in bandwidth, number of earth stations, amount of time in which spectrum is used, or other such changes, the changes identified appear at this time to be expected incremental changes consistent with the general characteristics identified for less

complex systems. Accordingly, we find that the 20/80 allocation still fairly represents Commission resources spent and benefits received by operators.

27. Third, the Satellite Coalition argues that adoption of a fee category for small satellites should result in a re-evaluation of the regulatory fees between “less complex” systems and “other” NGSO systems. The Satellite Coalition argues that, because Commission resources devoted to the regulation and oversight of “small satellites” is minimal, “small satellites” are the least complex NGSO systems among the types of constellations that formerly were included in the “less complex” NGSO fee category, and now that “small satellites” have their own fee category, only systems that demand relatively more Commission oversight remain in the “less complex” fee category for FY 2022 and going forward. The EESS Coalition disagrees because the Commission previously “note[d] that while there may be overlap in the types of services being provided in some instances, there are also important differences between small satellites and ‘less complex’ and ‘other’ NGSO space station systems.”

28. We decline to reconsider the “less complex” fee allocation due to the adoption of a small satellite fee category. A new regulatory fee category was created for small satellites in 2019. The 20/80 fee allocation among “less complex” NGSO systems and “other” NGSO systems was not proposed until 2021. As a result, parties had notice that small satellites would be assessed fees separately when we accepted comments regarding the 20/80 NGSO fee allocation. Even when we adopted the 20/80 NGSO fee allocation, we left open the question as to how we would integrate the small satellite fee category into the overall space stations fee category rather than guaranteeing that the fee would be integrated into the “less complex” NGSO fee category. We also did not yet have any operational small satellites that were assessed fees in FY 2021, so small satellite licenses were not factored into the “less complex” allocation. As such, we see no need to reconsider the 20/80 allocation following integration of the small satellite fee category into the overall NGSO space station fee category at this time.

29. *Small Satellite Regulatory Fees.* We decline to broaden the definition of “small satellites” for regulatory fee purposes. In the *Small Satellite Report and Order*, the Commission adopted a new, optional licensing process for small satellites and spacecraft, a type of NGSO space station. In that proceeding,

the Commission also adopted a small satellite regulatory fee category for licensed and operational space stations authorized under the process adopted in that proceeding. The Commission found that these actions would enable such applicants to choose a streamlined licensing procedure resulting in an easier application process, a lower application fee and a shorter timeline for review than exists for non-small satellite applicants. Satellites licensed through the streamlined process have characteristics that distinguish them from traditional NGSO satellite space stations, such as having a lower mass, shorter duration missions, more limited spectrum needs, and detailed certifications that must be submitted by the applicant.

30. We are assessing regulatory fees for small satellites for the first time in FY 2022 because there were five licenses for operational space stations in this small satellite regulatory fee category as of the start of the fiscal year on October 1, 2021. We are using the methodology adopted in the Report and Order attached to the *FY 2022 NPRM* to calculate the regulatory fee for small satellites. The fee is 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 accommodates fluctuations in the number of NGSO space stations fee payors and results in an appropriately low regulatory fee for small satellites. In addition, this averaging methodology provides a middle ground and an opportunity to gain more experience in regulating small satellites, while also recognizing that small satellites are part of a separate fee category and not within either the “less complex” or “other” NGSO space stations fee categories. Our small satellite methodology also takes into account our expectation that FTEs will spend approximately twenty times more time on regulating one non-small NGSO space station system compared to the time spent for regulating one small satellite license.

31. OSK requests that we broaden the definition of “small satellites” for the purposes of regulatory fee assessment to include all systems that meet the criteria enumerated in the *Small Satellite Report and Order*, regardless of whether they seek license processing under the small satellite processing rules of section 25.122. OSK contends that the substantial difference in regulatory fee treatment between “small satellites” and NGSO—“less complex” (almost \$130,000 per year) has significant ramifications for small satellite operators, such as OSK, who elect not

to utilize the Commission’s new regulatory scheme for small satellites. According to OSK, if we assess regulatory fees based on the actual characteristics of the system, rather than the licensing treatment sought, we can increase efficiency and ensure equitable treatment for similarly situated systems. By not assessing regulatory fees based on the actual characteristics of the system, OSK contends that small satellite operators will be forced to contort their constellations to fit under the section 25.122 framework in order to avoid unreasonable fee burdens, thereby removing all optionality the Commission sought to provide through the streamlined licensing regime.

32. SIA responds that OSK’s proposal should be rejected because it would require the Commission to individually determine whether every satellite system that applies for Commission authorization meets the criteria enumerated in the *Small Satellite Report and Order*, regardless of whether they seek license processing under section 25.122, which would significantly add to the administrative burden of the Commission. SIA adds that, rather than changing the definition of a fee category, applicants with individual licensing issues should make use of the existing processes available for regulatees who are concerned about their fees by petitioning for waiver, deferral, or fee determinations.

33. We decline to broaden the definition of “small satellites” for the purposes of regulatory fee assessment and conclude that only space stations licensed pursuant to the streamlined small satellite licensing process under sections 25.122 and 25.123 of our rules are eligible to be assessed the small satellite regulatory fee. As we noted in the *FY 2022 NPRM*, the streamlined small satellite rules are designed to lower the regulatory burden and reduce staff resources required for licensing, but the rules also restrict the benefits received by these licensees. For example, license terms are limited to six years, including deorbit time, and only 10 satellites are permitted on a single license. In the *Small Satellite Report and Order*, the Commission made clear that the licensing process for small satellites is “optional.” The Commission further adopted a new category in the regulatory fee schedule that is separate from the existing fee categories for satellites licensed pursuant the streamlined process and stated that the small satellite fee subcategory would apply to licensed and operational satellite systems “authorized under the new process adopted in this proceeding.” Therefore, licensees that

could be eligible to receive authorization pursuant to the streamlined small satellite licensing process but choose not to seek authorization pursuant to the streamlined small satellite licensing process have sufficient awareness that the regulatory fee category associated with licenses obtained through small satellite licensing process is separate. Such licensees must pay the regulatory fees associated with non-small satellites, which in turn reflect a higher regulatory oversight cost and significantly greater benefits for the fee payors.

34. *FY 2022 NGSO Space Stations Regulatory Fee Rates*. We adopt the below regulatory fee rates for NGSO space stations, as follows for FY 2022:

TABLE 1—NON-GEOSTATIONARY SPACE STATION FY 2022 FEE RATES

NGSO—small satellite FY 2022 fee (per license)	NGSO—other space station FY 2022 fee (per system)	NGSO—less complex space station FY 2022 fee (per system)
\$12,215	\$340,005	\$141,670

2. Spacecraft Performing On-Orbit Servicing and Rendezvous and Proximity Operations

35. Due to the nature of the OOS and RPO, or more generally in-space servicing industries, we will continue to evaluate each such spacecraft on a case-by-case basis until we gain more experience in understanding how such spacecraft fit into our regulatory structure. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on adopting regulatory fee categories for spacecraft performing OOS and RPO. We noted that there have been a limited number of such operations and except for GSO servicing missions. We previously stated that we expect that most OOS and RPO operations will be NGSO. We tentatively concluded that it is too early to identify exactly where operations, such as those in low-Earth orbit (LEO), might fit into the regulatory fee structure in the future.

36. SIA supports our earlier conclusion that it is premature to adopt new fee categories for OOS and RPO, as there is currently too much variation in the industry, and such operations continue to require a case-by-case review. SIA also notes that even Astroscale, which supports a fee for RPO operations, acknowledges that such operations are part of a “nascent infrastructure.”

37. Other commenters favor the creation of a new fee category and propose how we may define the services that may be contained in this new category. Spaceflight argues that OOS

missions are a new industry sector involving relatively low-cost systems and a high regulatory fee could limit the commercial applications for such systems. Spaceflight states that OOS might support NGSO or GSO satellites and should be their own category. Spaceflight observes that until recently the fact that these missions have been authorized under Special Temporary Authority (STA) has made Commission regulatory fees a non-issue, but now that the Commission is requiring some of these missions to be licensed under part 25, the issue of the appropriate regulatory fees must be decided. Spaceflight also recommends that the Commission define “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. Turion adds that the proposed OOS regulatory fee category should include space situational awareness (SSA) and space domain awareness (SDA) and, in the absence of an OOS regulatory fee category, SSA and SDA should fall under a new regulatory fee category, separate from the standard NGSO fee category. Astroscale requests that, rather than using the terms OOS and RPO when discussing the creation of a new fee category, we use the term “in-space servicing” to correlate the language with the In-Space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (ISAM) National Strategy. Astroscale suggests “in-space servicing” be defined as activities in space “by a servicer spacecraft or servicing agent on a client space object which require rendezvous and/or proximity operations.” Astroscale also contends that the Commission must not continue to regulate in-space servicing systems on a mission-by-mission basis and notes that three distinct ISAM operators have multiple granted or pending full part 25 licenses and 15 STAs have been granted to support commercial ISAM activities since 2016. Astroscale adds that a fee category for in-space servicing is needed to solve existing ambiguity and because ISAM operations challenge the current fee structure established by orbital regime since an in-space servicing spacecraft can change between NGSO and GSO operations over their servicing lifetime.

38. Two commenters support an interim regulatory fee at the same amount as the small satellite fee. Spaceflight and Turion observe that many of the factors used in determining the small satellite regulatory fee, such as interference protection, limited duration, smaller investment, less

adjudication, multiple licenses or market grants, and limited number of missions overall, are also present in missions involving their own spacecraft, as well other OOS spacecraft.

Spaceflight and Turion propose that an interim regulatory fee should apply per OOS mission license, *i.e.*, 1/20th (5%) of the average of the non-small satellite NGSO and non-OOS regulatory fee rates from the current fiscal year. Turion argues that, if the Commission should label OOS spacecraft as standard NGSOs, despite their meeting the small satellite criteria and not operating as conventional satellites, then they should receive similar regulatory fee treatment to small satellite missions. SIA responds that an interim regulatory fee schedule is unnecessary, as the assessment of how OOS services fit into the current regime at the licensing stage is sufficient for the time being.

39. We are unable to adopt a new regulatory fee for in-space servicing operations for FY 2022 now, as we are required to notify Congress at least 90 days prior to creating such a change to the regulatory fee schedule. Moreover, even absent the notice requirement, we find that the record is not sufficient to support such action at this time. As such, we defer this issue to a future fiscal so that we can more effectively address this issue once the regulatory framework under which space stations performing in-space servicing operations, including OOS, RPO, SSA, and SDA operations, and the scope of those operations, is better understood. As SIA, Spaceflight, and Astroscale acknowledge, in-space servicing is a relatively new industry. 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, the sustainability of the outer space environment and the space-based services. We note that these systems are still nascent. For FY 2022, only two in-space servicing spacecraft were operating pursuant to full part 25 licenses, which is a marginal number in comparison to the total number of systems operating pursuant to full part 25 licenses that we are regulating during this fiscal year. We need more experience with these operations and in understanding the FTE time required to support them. At this time, we do not have the experience or the robust record needed to establish definitions and methodologies for a new fee category for these operations that would fairly recover any costs that might be

associated with such services. For the same reasons, we decline to adopt an interim fee, including one equivalent to the fee assessed for systems authorized under the streamlined small satellite licensing process. As we gain more experience in oversight and regulation of this industry, we will better understand how to recover any regulatory costs and benefits that might be associated with these operations. We also expect to gain more insight into this industry through the record associated with our Notice of Inquiry regarding commercial and other non-governmental ISAM activities.

3. Submarine Cable Regulatory Fees

40. We reject the Submarine Cable Coalition's request to revise the Commission's regulatory fee methodology for submarine cable operators, which is based upon the lit capacity of the fiber-optic submarine cable. We find that the Submarine Cable Coalition provides no persuasive argument that the Commission's assessment of these regulatory fees based on capacity is contrary to the Communications Act and is not reasonably related to the benefits provided. In the 2009 *Submarine Cable Order*, based on a consensus proposal made by a large number of submarine cable operators (Consensus Proposal), the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing International Bearer Circuit (IBC) fees. Instead of assessing IBC fees based on 64 kbps circuits for all types of IBCs, the Commission began assessing regulatory fees for submarine cable operators on a per cable landing license basis, with higher fees for larger capacity submarine cable systems and lower fees for smaller capacity submarine cable systems. The Commission adopted a five-tier structure for assessing fees on submarine cables systems based on lit capacity. The Commission explained that it will define operational submarine cable systems as either "large" or "small" submarine cable systems based on the capacity of each system and the "small" systems will be further subdivided into additional subcategories. The Commission concluded that this methodology served the public interest and was competitively neutral because it included both common carrier and non-common carrier submarine cable operators. The Commission also explained that the methodology would be easier to administer and for submarine cable operators to comply with. The Commission further stated that a lower fee for licensees of smaller cable systems would mitigate concerns

that a flat fee may create a barrier to entry for new entrants. In the *FY 2020 Report and Order*, the Commission found that lit capacity was an appropriate measure by which to assess IBC fees for submarine cables. Subsequently, in the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, the Commission adopted the same tiers for assessing fees on submarine cable operators for FY 2021 as in FY 2020, which are based on the lit capacity of the fiber-optic submarine cable.

41. The Submarine Cable Coalition reiterates in this proceeding the arguments rejected by the Commission in the FY 2020 and FY 2021 proceedings. The Submarine Cable Coalition contends that the "regulatory fee structure based upon cable system capacity is contrary to the mandate of the Communications Act, is overly burdensome, and is disconnected from the Commission's responsibilities for regulatory oversight of the submarine cable industry." The Submarine Cable Coalition argues that our methodology "fails to take into consideration that the size of a system is not tied to the number of customers, nor the amount of revenue that it will generate." According to the Submarine Cable Coalition, "[t]he location of the system, the existence of competing systems, market demands, whether the system is operated on a private basis, and various [other] system specific factors [make] the assessment of the claimed 'benefits' by the Commission a highly nuanced and fact-specific endeavor." The Submarine Cable Coalition further contends that "the Commission must continue to lower the burden on the submarine cable operators" and "[t]his continued large increase on the top end of the scale remains unjustified as the amount of regulatory work that is undertaken by the Commission regarding submarine cable regulatees is fixed—the procedures do not vary by the potential traffic the cable is able to carry, nor has that level of regulatory work increased by any significant metric in the preceding period." Lumen, on the other hand, states that "capacity is a reasonable way to distinguish those submarine cable providers who benefit more from the Commission's activities from those who benefit less." Lumen agrees that the fees for IBCs as a group, which includes submarine cable systems, should be reduced, but supports the Commission's longstanding practice of assessing fees based on capacity.

42. We disagree with the Submarine Cable Coalition's contention that the Commission's regulatory fee methodology is contrary to the

Communications Act and that the Commission has not developed regulatory fees that are reasonably related to the benefits provided. The Commission has long held that capacity is a reasonable basis to assess regulatory costs among the submarine cable regulatees that benefit from the Commission's work. As the Commission has previously stated, the fee assessment on submarine cables covers the costs for regulatory activity concerning submarine cables as well as the services provided over the submarine cables. We find it reasonable to continue to assess higher regulatory fees on licensees with larger facilities that benefit more from the Commission's work and thus should pay a larger proportion of the Commission's costs. We agree with Lumen's assessment that the Commission's use of capacity to set fees

for submarine cables satisfies the requirement of the statute. As Lumen further states, the statute "requires only that the Commission set fees 'tak[ing] into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities'" and does not require "perfect alignment between fees and benefits." We find there are no significant reasons in the record or changes in the marketplace to modify our regulatory fee framework for submarine cable systems.

43. Since FY 2009, when the Commission adopted the new methodology for assessing submarine cable fees, the level of lit capacity for submarine cable systems has increased and the Commission has expanded the different tiers to take into account this change and accommodate for this rapid growth in capacity. However, the basic

methodology for calculating submarine cable fees based on capacity has not changed. Submarine cable fees are still calculated on the basis of "1" unit, ".5" units, ".25" units and so forth. Furthermore, we note that the regulatory fees for FY 2022 have been reduced from those assessed in FY 2021; the assessment per unit is now \$137,715 compared to \$151,910 in FY 2021. As discussed above, lit capacity remains a reasonable basis to apportion regulatory costs among the submarine cable regulatees that benefit from the Commission's work, and our fee methodology with respect to submarine cables continues to reasonably reflect the FTE costs for our regulatory activity concerning submarine cables as well as the services provided over the submarine cables. Accordingly, for FY 2022, we adopt the regulatory fees below for submarine cable systems.

TABLE 2—FY 2022 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (lit 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

C. Broadcaster Regulatory Fees for FY 2022

44. *FY 2021 Broadband DATA Act.* We decline to modify our methodology to continue to exempt broadcasters' from the costs associated with the Commission's broadband work. As part of our FY 2021 appropriation, Congress directed the Commission to assess and collect \$374 million in regulatory fees, of which \$33 million was specifically earmarked to be made available for implementing the Broadband DATA Act. Among other things, the Broadband DATA Act required the Commission to collect standardized, granular data on the availability and quality of both fixed and mobile broadband internet access services, to create a common dataset of all locations where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed (the Fabric), and to create publicly available coverage maps. As part of its collection of information, the Broadband DATA Act required the Commission to include uniform standards for the reporting of broadband internet access service data from "each provider of terrestrial fixed, fixed wireless, or satellite broadband internet access service." The statute defines "broadband internet access service" to

mean "the same meaning given the term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation." That Commission rule, in turn, defines "broadband internet access service" as "a mass-market retail access service by wire or radio that provides the capability to transmit data to and receive data from all or substantially all internet endpoints, including any capabilities that are incidental to and enable the operation of the communications service, but excluding dial-up internet access service" and this term "also encompasses any service that the Commission finds to be providing a functional equivalent of the service." Congress recognized that specific Commission resources would be utilized in carrying out the requirements of the Broadband DATA Act. The Committee Report provides that "[t]he Committee provides significant funding for upfront costs associated with implementation of the Broadband DATA Act. The Committee anticipates funding related to the Broadband DATA Act will decline considerably in future years and expects the FCC to repurpose a significant amount of staff currently working on economic, wireline, and

wireless issues to focus on broadband mapping."

45. In the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, we adjusted the Commission's approach to assessing regulatory fees for broadcasters to account for the unusual circumstances accompanying the Broadband DATA Act earmark. In this limited instance, given the one-time nature and magnitude of the earmark, the statutory text, the legislative history, and the record in this proceeding, we excluded one group of regulatees—broadcasters or "Media Services" licensees—from part of their share of indirect costs. We concluded that, although we modified our methodology with respect to the \$33 million earmark, this one-time modification was consistent with the Commission's longstanding goals of implementing a fair, sustainable, and administrable regulatory fee regime. The Commission therefore reduced broadcasters' regulatory fees by approximately 8.88% for FY 2021 and adopted a lower fee factor for full-service television broadcasters for FY 2021. In doing so, all other fee payors within the core bureaus, including cable, DBS, and IPTV providers regulated by the Media Bureau, had to absorb these indirect

costs to ensure that the Commission collected the full annual appropriation.

46. NAB argues that the Commission should continue to exempt broadcasters from paying for the Commission's ongoing broadband data mapping work. In FY 2022, however, Congress *did not* provide an earmark for a particular purpose, and the accompanying direction regarding use of staff resources. Thus, the reason for the methodology change in FY 2021 is not present for FY 2022. We therefore decline to make this modification to our methodology for FY 2022. "Media Services" licensees will be assessed regulatory fees based on the current allocation FTE percentage calculated for FY 2022. NAB also mischaracterizes the Commission's modification in methodology in FY 2021 as a determination that broadcasters do not benefit from broadband related activities. Instead, the Commission recognized that the earmark was limited to a unique mapping task and Congress gave the Commission direction regarding the staff resources it anticipated would be used to carry out the discrete task, which did not include Media FTEs. The Commission did not make a finding that any group of regulatees do not benefit from broadband-related activities.

47. Commenters argue that broadcasters' regulatory fees have increased by approximately 13% from FY 2021 to FY 2022 with no explanation for such an increase by the Commission. This proposed increase of 12%–13% between FY 2021 and FY 2022 regulatory fee rates was due to the reduction in regulatory fee rates for broadcasters (AM, FM, TV, LPTV) due to the Broadband DATA Act earmark in FY 2021. As discussed below, however, these figures are no longer accurate due to a correction to our allocation of direct FTEs that were previously reassigned as indirect in 2017. That said, as we explained above, because the amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection changes each year, regulatory fees will typically change each year as a mathematical consequence of the change in amount to be collected in the current year, FTE allocations in the core bureaus, and projected unit estimates. Thus, any regulatory fee increases may not necessarily correlate to the Commission's overall increase in its appropriation for a fiscal year.

48. The NJBA contends that we should consider an across-the-board reduction of all fees for broadcasters given the "emerging technologies and the eloquent simplicity of regulating [the broadcast] industry, along with

broadcasters' longstanding special place in the fabric of American society." Specifically, the NJBA states that the broadcast industry has largely been governed by the market and enjoys a prolific and symbiotic relationship with the public and, unlike the other technologies competing for Commission resources, broadcasters do not charge their audiences ever-increasing user charges, subscription rates and fees for the services they provide. Commenters add that broadcasters have been particularly hard hit by the COVID–19 pandemic, with severe reductions in advertisement revenues. Similarly, NAB explains that broadcasters do not have a subscriber base to whom they can pass on costs and they are required to provide a free service to the public and are dependent on advertising revenues to cover their costs.

49. We recognize that many entities, including broadcasters, sustained economic losses during the COVID–19 pandemic. We also recognize the broadcasters do not have a subscriber base to whom they can pass through regulatory fees. However, we emphasize that we must collect the full FY 2022 appropriation and cannot exempt regulatees from regulatory fees unless they are expressly exempted under the statute. As CTIA observes, pursuant to section 9 of the Act, regulatory fees are based on the level of Commission staffing or staff activity undertaken by the relevant core bureaus; neither Commission policy objectives nor regulatee success in the marketplace are relevant factors in calculating regulatory fees and fulfilling the statutory charge of section 9 of the Act. Thus, we cannot reduce FY 2022 fees across-the-board for one category of fee payor; we cannot re-apportion the fees among categories based on, for example, relative ability to pay, and we cannot exempt regulatees based on their financial circumstances. As we indicated above, regulatory fees are a zero-sum situation. If the Commission freezes one set of regulatees' fees, it will need to increase another set of regulatees' fees to make up for any resulting shortfall, and in doing so, the Commission would be failing to base regulatory fees on FTEs as statutorily required. We therefore decline to make such changes, requested by NAB and others, based on policy considerations inconsistent with section 9 of the Act.

50. *UHF/VHF Stations.* We decline to adjust the Commission's treatment of VHF stations for purposes of assessing regulatory fees. NJBA observes that, while the Commission in 2014 determined that VHF TV stations had become "less desirable" than UHF

stations, the proposed regulatory fee structure provides no acknowledgement of this nor any discount to VHF stations. NJBA contends that many UHF stations are paying less than VHF stations and that UHF stations can offer a variety of services that traditional VHF stations cannot offer (especially low band VHF stations). Therefore, NJBA states that it is more logical that with the ability to offer a wider array of services and thereby obtain greater revenues, UHF stations should be assessed greater regulatory fees commensurate with these additional avenues of revenue attainment that VHF stations that cannot secure.

51. The Commission previously discussed the treatment of VHF stations. Specifically, the Commission observed that, in the *FY 2020 NPRM*, it declined to categorically lower regulatory fees for VHF stations to account for signal limitations. The Commission concluded that there is nothing inherent in VHF transmission that creates signal deficiencies but that environmental noise issues can affect reception in certain areas and situations. As such, the Commission recognized that the Media Bureau had granted waivers to allow VHF stations that demonstrate signal disruptions to exceed the maximum power level specified for channels 2–6 in 73.622(f)(6) and for channels 7–13 in 73.622(f)(7)—and that it would not penalize such stations by assessing them at their higher power levels needed to overcome such interference but instead at the power levels authorized by our rules. As the Commission determined at that time, such an approach more narrowly targets the issue that NJBA complains about by ensuring that VHF broadcasters that actually experience increased interference can get the relief they need to reach consumers without sweeping other broadcasters into the mix.

52. *Methodology for Full Service TV Regulatory Fees.* We will continue to use the population-based methodology for full-service television broadcasters as proposed for FY 2022. In FY 2020, the Commission completed the transition to a population-based full-power broadcast television regulatory fee, finding it to be more equitable. As we stated in the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we do not reopen that decision relating to these regulatory fees being based on population at this time. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on the use of population-based fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the station's terrain-limited contour. We now adopt a factor of .84 of one cent (\$.008430) per population served for FY 2022 full-power broadcast television

station fees. The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by the factor of \$.008430) for each full-power broadcast television station, including each satellite station, is listed in Table 9. For those VHF stations whose power had to be increased to obtain a clearer signal, the Commission will continue to use a population count based on that station's lower VHF power level rather than at the increased power level.

53. NJBA disagrees with this methodology and contends that a population-based fee approach to assign regulatory fees is incongruent with how a station should be assessed fees in correlation to the revenue it achieves from its Nielsen DMA revenue share. NJBA argues that the DMA approach is a more accurate approach to assessing fees correlating with how stations derive revenue. NJBA's argument is that its members had relatively low revenues compared to major network stations in New York City. Essentially, NJBA appears to seek a waiver for its members of a portion of the regulatory fee based on its individual financial circumstances, *i.e.*, advertising revenue, and we decline to grant this blanket request. Under our rules, parties can seek a waiver, reduction, or deferment on a case-by-case basis of the fee, interest charge, or penalty "in any specific instance for good cause shown, where such action would promote the public interest."

54. NJBA also notes that the term Noise Limited Contour (NLSC) implies that it is the contour within which a perfect picture would appear at each television receiver. NJBA contends that this approach does not consider the effects on a signal that may result from the distance it may travel; the effects of terrain; building blockages which often occur in major city settings; and interference levels from co-channel and adjacent channel signals. NJBA's argument is that certain stations experience a high degree of interference from environmental noise and signal blockage from tall buildings near its transmitter. We recognize that in various parts of the country, broadcasters may face such interference or signal blockage issues; however, as we discussed in the *FY 2020 Report and Order*, adjudicating the circumstances of every station in the context of a cross-industrywide rulemaking would be administratively impractical, and the Commission's rule already provides a more appropriate venue for relief. We recognize that the population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others, but in the end the population-based

metric better conforms with the actual service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. NJBA members can seek a waiver, reduction, or deferment on a case-by-case basis of the fee, interest charge, or penalty "in any specific instance for good cause shown, where such action would promote the public interest."

D. De Minimis Threshold

55. We decline to increase the de minimis threshold amount above \$1,000. Section 9(e)(2) of the Act permits the Commission to exempt a party from paying regulatory fees if "in the judgment of the Commission, the cost of collecting a regulatory fee established under this section from a party would exceed the amount collected from such party." A regulatee's de minimis status is not a permanent exemption from regulatory fees. Rather, each regulatee will need to reevaluate annually to determine whether its total liability for annual regulatory fees falls at or below the de minimis threshold given any changes that the Commission may make in its regulatory fees each fiscal year. As we explained in the *FY 2022 NPRM*, the Commission's process for collecting delinquent regulatory fee debt involves a number of steps, including data compilation, preparation, and validation; invoicing; debt transfer for third party collection; responding to debtor questions and disputes; and processing payments. The Commission periodically calculates its collection costs for purposes of determining the de minimis threshold by estimating the number of FTE hours spent on each collection task times the value of FTE time expended on the task, to arrive at the estimated total cost of each task. The totals for each task are then added together to determine the total estimated cost of collection. The total estimated cost of collection divided by the estimated number of delinquent regulatory fee debts for that fiscal year yields the average cost of collecting an unpaid regulatory fee.

56. For FY 2019, the last year the Commission reviewed the de minimis threshold, the Commission concluded that its average cost of collection did not exceed \$1,000 and, therefore, the \$1,000 de minimis threshold was still appropriate. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on NAB's proposal to increase the annual \$1,000 de minimis threshold. We asked commenters advocating for a higher de minimis threshold to discuss how we should calculate our collection costs and the steps in the Commission's regulatory fee process that should be included in the

calculation. For example, we asked whether the calculation should begin when the Commission collects data on a payor's regulatory fee status, prior to the regulatory fee due date, rather than when the regulatory fee becomes delinquent, as is our current practice, and whether the calculation should include the Commission's cost of processing waiver and installment payment requests.

57. NAB, SIA, and the State Broadcasters Associations support a review of the \$1,000 de minimis threshold. SIA suggests that, in light of inflation and other economic changes since 2019 when the Commission last addressed the de minimis threshold, the Commission's cost of collecting regulatory fees may have increased. NAB and the State Broadcasters Associations support expanding the Commission's calculation of its regulatory fee collection costs to include the cost of collecting payor fee data, costs incurred prior to the regulatory fee due date and the cost of processing and resolving waiver and installment payment requests. Specifically, NAB, SIA, and Richards each suggest that an appropriate factor in setting the de minimis threshold is to provide a higher threshold of relief to smaller broadcasters. To that end, NAB proposes that the de minimis threshold be increased to \$1,200 to ensure that radio broadcasters that were below the de minimis threshold last year, but facing higher FY 2022 regulatory fees, will still be exempt in FY 2022. Richards suggests increasing the de minimis threshold to \$3,000 in order to exempt most AM and FM stations serving populations under 500,000, which are the stations Richards believes will be hardest hit by the increase in FY 2022 regulatory fees.

58. We acknowledge that the de minimis threshold has the collateral effect of providing financial relief to some regulatees. However, it does not follow from the wording of section 9(e)(2) of the Act that providing relief for financially strapped regulatees is a factor that can be considered in setting this threshold. Moreover, raising the threshold on such a basis would result in exempting classes or categories of fee payors in a manner contrary to the limited waiver provisions for regulatory fees. Nothing in the text of the statute supports using policy factors outside of the cost of collection in establishing the de minimis threshold. Thus, in response to commenters' request for a review of the de minimis threshold, we calculated the average cost of collecting FY 2021 regulatory fees and included the cost of collecting payor fee data and the cost of

processing waiver and installment plan requests, as both NAB and the State Broadcasters Associations suggest. Even including the additional costs (without determining whether they are appropriately included in this calculation), the Commission's average cost of collection has not increased above the \$1,000 de minimis threshold. Thus, we conclude that the cost of collecting regulatory fees, including the costs of collecting payor fee data and processing waiver and installment requests, does not justify an increase to the existing \$1,000 de minimis threshold.

59. Both NAB and the State Broadcasters Associations suggest that the Commission define the "cost of collection" to encompass all annual costs of administering the regulatory fee program. While we agree with NAB that section 9(e)(2) of the Act does not provide a definition of costs of collection, we do not agree that the cost of collecting a regulatory fee should be expanded to include all of the Commission's costs of administering the regulatory fee program each year. We believe that a common sense interpretation of the language of section 9(e)(2) of the Act includes only those costs incurred by the Commission once the Commission has established that the annual fees are owed, which occurs when the Commission's regulatory fee Report and Order is released. In making this determination, we rely in part on the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.* (DCIA), which governs the federal administrative debt collection process for most federal agencies, including the Commission. Under the DCIA, collection of debt begins after an agency has determined that the debt is due. Thus, we would here include costs once the regulatory fee becomes a debt, which occurs when the annual regulatory fee report and order is released. We therefore hold that the Commission's cost of collection for the purpose of establishing a de minimis threshold under section 9(e)(2) of the Act means collection costs incurred by the Commission after the Commission's regulatory fee Report and Order is released, including the costs the Commission incurs collecting payor fee data and processing waiver and installment plan requests.

E. Reclassification of FTEs

60. *Universal Service Fund Activities.* We decline, at this time, to reclassify certain indirect FTEs as direct FTEs for regulatory fee purposes. Nevertheless, we correct the manner in which we apportion the 38 previously reallocated

core bureau FTEs in order to advance the overall implementation of our proportional methodology. In 2017, the Commission allocated as indirect, for regulatory fee purposes, 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund. The Commission determined that changes in the Universal Service Fund regulatory landscape required it to reexamine whether the FTEs working on universal service issues as Wireline Competition Bureau direct FTEs should be reallocated as indirect. The FTE count was based on an analysis by the Office of Managing Director and Wireline Competition Bureau staff of the number of FTE hours dedicated to working on each of the Universal Service Fund programs. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment generally on whether prior reclassifications of FTEs from direct to indirect produce a more accurate regulatory fee assessment.

61. Initially, Universal Service Fund programs were focused on wireline services; however, as the Commission observed, by 2017, wireless carriers and broadband providers were also involved in the E-Rate, Lifeline, and Rural Healthcare programs. In addition, the E-Rate, Lifeline, and Rural Healthcare programs tie funding eligibility to the beneficiary, *i.e.*, a school, a library, a low-income individual or family, or a rural health care provider, and not to Commission regulatees. The Commission observed that wireless carriers serve a substantial, if not majority, of Lifeline subscribers. Also, satellite operators, Wi-Fi network installers, and fiber builders can all receive funding through the E-Rate and Rural Health Care universal service programs. Similarly, Multichannel Video Programming Distributors (MVPDs) that also provide supported services, receive universal service funding because they provide telecommunications and broadband internet access services that are eligible for support in those programs. The Commission further noted that contributions to the Universal Service Fund are required from service providers using any technology that has end-user interstate telecommunications. Moreover, applicants in these programs are not regulatees, they are schools and libraries and health care providers; the bulk of the Commission's oversight and regulation of these programs (*i.e.*, the Commission's FTE costs) are not generated by regulatees. The Commission therefore concluded that ITSPs were no longer the sole or even majority contributors or beneficiaries of

these three programs. For these reasons, the Commission concluded that reallocating these Wireline Competition Bureau FTEs as indirect FTEs would also be more consistent with how FTEs working on Universal Service Fund issues were treated elsewhere in the Commission.

62. NAB contends that this reclassification of 38 FTEs is a wholesale abandonment of the statutory requirement that fees be adjusted to reflect benefits received by the payor by the Commission's activities. According to NAB, broadcasters have been unfairly forced to pay for a portion of the 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau that the Commission determined were working on Universal Service Fund programs. NAB claims that, at a minimum, the Commission must ensure that broadcasters bear no responsibility for the 38 FTEs working on non-high cost USF programs in the Wireline Competition Bureau. NAB further argues that over the last five years broadcasters have likely paid more than \$25 million in regulatory fees to support the activities of FTEs that, according to NAB, the Commission agrees do not benefit or regulate broadcasters.

63. We disagree that this example of 38 indirect FTEs who work on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues was an improper assignment of FTEs under section 9 of the Act. Indirect FTEs work on issues that may include more than one regulated service or work on matters that are not related to services regulated by the Commission. All costs that are not directly related to regulation and oversight by the core bureaus must also be recovered by regulatory fees. This includes salaries and expenses, overhead functions, statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular regulatee but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole, support costs such as rent, utilities, and equipment, and the costs incurred in regulating entities that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (*i.e.*, governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations), entities with total annual assessed fees below the de minimis threshold, and entities whose regulatory fees are waived. Indirect FTEs in the Commission devote their time to a large variety of issues, some of which may not directly affect every Commission regulatee, including broadcasters.

64. With that said, while we continue to find that the Commission was supported in its decision in 2017 to reassign the 38 FTEs in the Wireline

Competition Bureau who work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund as indirect, we agree with broadcast commenters that the method for calculating the fees associated with these indirect FTEs should be corrected given the record in this proceeding, as well as the Commission's prior findings. The Commission has previously acknowledged, in 2016, that broadcasters receive no oversight, regulation, or other benefits of the nature we typically consider relevant for our regulatory fee analysis when looking at the activity of these indirect Universal Service Fund FTEs. Indeed, when the Commission reassigned these 38 non-high-cost Universal Service Fund FTEs in 2017, it dismissed the burden on broadcasters based on the general difficulty in precisely allocating every FTE without revisiting its 2016 acknowledgment. In short, despite these acknowledgments that broadcasters did not benefit from Universal Service Fund activities, the Commission failed to take appropriate measures to ensure that the proportional fee allocation methodology was not adversely impacted by the reassignment of the 38 non-high-cost FTEs. We remedy that today. While we adhere to the principle that our analysis here does not require scientific precision and need only be reasonable, in this instance, the record, the Commission's own prior findings, and our own review clearly substantiate the view that broadcasters do not benefit from these Universal Service Fund-related activities. Furthermore, we have prior experience implementing this type of change given our decision last year to exclude broadcasters from paying regulatory fees associated with the implementation of the Broadband DATA Act. We also note that Commission decisions to reallocate direct FTEs to indirect FTEs without also moving the FTEs into a non-core bureau or office are rare and are only warranted when unique circumstances support refinement of the Commission's general methodology for calculating regulatory fees. As such, we are not routinely faced with circumstances in which updates to our general methodology should be considered. While we acknowledge that other commenters in this proceeding have raised arguments about the Commission's allocation of indirect FTEs more generally, we find that the record currently before us is not sufficiently developed to support affording similar relief to other regulatory fee payors based upon indirect FTE areas of work at this time. However, we believe that these issues

would benefit from additional comment, as set forth in the accompanying Notice of Inquiry.

65. Therefore, we will exclude "Media Services" licensees from recovery of the funds associated with the 38 indirect FTEs who work on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues. We find that this correction to the manner in which we apportion the 38 previously reallocated core bureau FTEs is supported given the nature of this FTE reassignment; the weight of the record with respect to this issue; and the unusual position of broadcasters vis-à-vis other Commission regulatees in this instance. Furthermore, once implemented, this correction is easily repeatable each year, so long as the FTE reassignment remains warranted. In excluding "Media Services" licensees from the recovery of the funds associated with the 38 indirect FTEs who work on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues, we recognize that all other fee payors within the core bureaus, including cable, DBS and IPTV providers regulated by the Media Bureau, will need to absorb these indirect costs because we are required by Congress to collection the full annual appropriation.

66. *Office of Economics and Analytics*. In FY 2019, the Commission reassigned staff from other bureaus and offices to establish the Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA), effective December 11, 2018. This resulted in the reassignment of 95 FTEs (of which 64 were not auctions-funded) as indirect FTEs. SIA contends that in any given year the rulemaking proceedings reviewed by OEA are not distributed across bureaus proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs and thus, the benefits from the work of OEA do not necessarily accrue proportionally to all payors. We note that all Commission-level drafts from core and non-core bureaus are reviewed by OEA, and OEA is also responsible for other economic-related activities that benefit the Commission. This function, assisting all bureaus and offices in the Commission with economic analysis, is appropriately considered indirect. CTIA observes that SIA's suggestion, that the Commission allocate OEA FTEs among certain core bureaus based on the type of rulemakings and other matters during a given year, would not proffer accurate FTE time allocations, and it would fail to reflect the wide variety of issues OEA reviews from non-core bureaus.

67. SIA also contends that a large portion of the FTE time in OEA involves auctions and is therefore outside the scope of International Bureau payors

and International Bureau regulatees should not be responsible for this portion of indirect FTEs. As we have previously stated, all auctions expenses are separately funded and are not part of the Commission's annual S&E appropriation supported by regulatory fees. Pursuant to statute, the Commission recovers the costs of developing, implementing, and maintaining its section 309(j) spectrum auctions program as an offsetting collection against auction proceeds and subject to an annual cap which is articulated in the annual S&E appropriation. Thus, time devoted to developing and implementing auctions is tracked separately from other non-auctions work performed by FTEs, and is offset by the auction proceeds that the Commission is permitted to retain pursuant to section 309(j)(8) of the Act and the Commission's annual appropriation statute. For this reason, auctions FTEs are not included in the calculation of regulatory fees, and the Commission's methodology excludes all auctions-related FTEs and their overhead from the regulatory fee calculations. To the extent that FTE time within core bureaus is spent on auctions issues and on non-auctions issues, only the non-auctions portion is reflected in the core bureau's FTE count. Thus, only direct non-auctions FTE time is used in the calculation of the regulatory fee rate and consequently impact the overall regulatory fee calculations.

68. Further, SIA suggests that the Commission allocate the indirect FTEs in OEA's Auction Division to regulatory fee payors who benefit from auctions; and classify OEA's Associate Chief, Wireline, and Associate Chief, Media as direct FTEs allocated to Media and Wireline, respectively, and then divide the Associate Chief, Wireless and Spectrum indirect FTEs among the remaining core licensing bureaus. We reject this proposal. As an initial matter, we note that an FTE is a full-time equivalent, not an employee, and is based on the hours of work devoted to the regulation and oversight of the fee categories and not a particular job title. Further, the FTE time working on auctions issues is not included in our regulatory fee calculations and is funded separately. The OEA FTEs numbers attributed to non-auctions work derive from FTE levels in the Data Division, Economic Analysis Division, and Industry Analysis Division, as well as in OEA's Front Office. Staff in OEA review all Commission-level items, from all the Commission's bureaus and offices, including the International

Bureau, as well as providing economic analysis to the Commission and drafting white papers. The FTEs in OEA provide economic and data analysis to the entire Commission and are appropriately allocated as indirect FTEs.

F. Commenters' Proposals for New Regulatory Fee Categories

69. In the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, the Commission sought comment on adopting new regulatory fee categories and on ways to improve our regulatory fee process regarding any and all categories of service. The Commission asked commenters supporting such new fees how to define any new fee category and how to calculate and assess such fees on an annual basis. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought additional comment on these issues. Commenters supporting new regulatory fee categories advocate such fees for holders of experimental licenses; broadband internet access service; holders of equipment authorizations; database administrators that charge fees to enable unlicensed operations; and entities using spectrum on an unlicensed basis, including large technology companies. As we discuss below, we reject these proposals to create these new regulatory fee categories. Given the record developed in response to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking attached to the *FY 2021 Report and Order* and in response to the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we find that there is an insufficient basis for adding these new regulatory fee categories at this time.

1. Holders of Experimental Licenses

70. The Satellite Coalition and SIA propose that the Commission adopt a regulatory fee category for holders of experimental licenses and state that this would involve the same process used for other licensed entities: the Commission would calculate the number of FTEs engaged in experimental licensing activities to determine the percentage of the total regulatory fee revenue requirement associated with experimental licensees (including direct and indirect costs) and then divide that amount among experimental license holders. CTIA disagrees and observes that the FTEs in the Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) that work on experimental licenses are appropriately classified as indirect because their duties affect multiple core bureaus and their regulatees, including satellite regulatees authorized by the International Bureau. We are not convinced that an experimental license is the same as other Commission

licenses and that it should be subject to a regulatory fee.

71. OET typically grants over 2,000 experimental licenses each year, including Special Temporary Authority (STA). Many commercial services and technologies deployed today were first tested under the experimental licensing program. Where such technologies result in new licensing frameworks or services, the resultant services usually are subject to regulatory fees. The experimental radio service permits broad experimentation, including assessing equipment intended to operate in existing Commission services, proof of concept testing and evaluation of new radio technologies, equipment designs, radio wave propagation characteristics, and service concepts related to the use of the radio spectrum. Thus, many experimental licenses are filed by universities, research and development companies, technology manufacturers, and medical institutions which often are non-profit entities.

72. The Commission issues a variety of experimental licenses that range in duration from a few days to six months for STAs, generally two years for conventional experimental licenses, five years for experimental program licenses, and 10 years for experimental licenses in spectrum bands above 95 GHz. There is no renewal process for STAs. Further, applicants seeking extension of conventional experimental licenses must include sufficient justification for continued experimentation; otherwise, such applicants are referred to the appropriate service bureau to seek a service license. If service rules for the applicable spectrum are needed, applicants may petition the Commission for rulemaking to modify allocations or service rules in such a way as to permit the tested technology to obtain a license to operate. Experimental licenses (except for above 95 GHz licenses) are not permitted to be used to offer commercial service. However, market trials are permitted under certain circumstances to allow applicants to evaluate product performance and customer acceptability prior to the production stage. Further, experimental licenses are issued on a limited, non-harmful interference basis for operation within a band in which (typically) regulatory fee payors enjoy primary or secondary use. Additionally, experimental licenses do not provide the holder with any vested spectrum use rights and the Commission can require licensees to discontinue experimental operations at any time without undertaking any further administrative process, such as an adjudication.

73. OET's experimental authorization processes thus are distinct from authorization processes applicable to other types of licenses and the regulated entities holding them, and essentially fall under OET's functions of evaluating evolving technology for interference potential, facilitating the introduction of nascent technologies, and maintaining the U.S. Table of Frequency Allocations. As such, in reviewing those applications, OET ensures that experimental uses will not interfere with the primary and secondary users in the relevant bands, who, unlike experimental license holders, do have spectrum rights associated with a license in an authorized service. Where the core bureaus regulate the regulatory fee payors, they also provide the benefit of protecting such primary and secondary uses of the spectrum. Thus, while Commission resources are expended on processing experimental applications, these licenses are approved for a proposed experiment or range of experiments, and not for an actual operational service under established service rules providing some level of interference protection. Experimental licensing is often an important option for academic researchers on restricted budgets who are developing new technological solutions. Therefore, imposing regulatory fees on these licensees potentially could stifle a Commission function and policy objective of promoting new, efficient technology by precluding some academic researchers or small start-up technology developers from developing and testing new technologies and systems. Moreover, experimental authorizations present challenges in determining a fair, administrable, and sustainable regulatory fee system. As a starting point, many experimental license applicants are exempt from regulatory fees under the statute. Additionally, given the transient nature of such authorizations, determining what operational period is sufficient to merit assessment of regulatory fees would require significant analysis. Given the varying types of experimental authorizations, and the limited authority granted, it is likely we would have to consider multiple regulatory fee categories and multiple ways of allocating proportional fees to such categories. Commenters have not provided any analysis of the experimental authorizations in the record to allow us to make such determinations here. Moreover, in addition to the exempt status of many applicants, it is likely we would find

that many experimental authorizations, if subject to regulatory fees, do not result in any collection because the payor's total assessment falls under the de minimis threshold. Thus, we find that the record here is not sufficient for the Commission to establish a fair and administrable system for assessing regulatory fees for such experimental licenses.

74. Further, as we stated previously, OET provides engineering and technical expertise to the Commission as a whole and supports each of the agency's four core bureaus. FTEs within OET are appropriately classified as indirect because the FTE time devoted to OET work affects multiple core bureaus within the Commission and its regulatees. Because the experimental license typically is not used for a commercial service, and OET oversight helps to ensure that experimental licensees do not interfere with other (non-experimental) licensees, "it is consistent with the principles of section 9 of the Communications Act for other (non-experimental) licensees to pay the costs of OET's work on experimental licenses. OET's FTE work on experimental licenses already is captured under the Commission's current regulatory fee framework. Moreover, we find that the Satellite Coalition's and SIA's proposals for such a new fee category could discourage communications industry innovation, and thus undermine the rationale for the Experimental Radio Service. We therefore decline to adopt a new regulatory fee category for holders of experimental licenses.

2. Broadband Internet Access Service

75. We also decline to create a new regulatory fee category for broadband internet access services at this time. There is no specific bureau or office in the Commission with oversight of all broadband services, because these oversight activities are spread out among all core bureaus, and broadband issues are a part of a variety of Commission initiatives and proceedings. NAB and Satellite Coalition argue that the Commission should expand the base of regulatory fee categories to include a broadband internet access service fee category to which the Commission should allocate all broadband-related costs.

76. Specifically, NAB contends that the Commission should revise its methodology to reallocate broadband costs among only those fee payors that benefit from the Commission's broadband activities. NAB argues that requiring broadcasters to pay for these costs is unfair since broadcasters do not

benefit from the Commission's broadband activities. NAB suggests that the Commission modify its existing information collection systems to obtain the data necessary to assess regulatory fees on either a subscription or revenue basis. NAB contends that broadband internet access service providers began submitting data, including subscription counts, in the annual Broadband Data Collection and that the Commission could use this information to assess fees on a per-subscriber basis. NAB further proposes that we place this regulatory fee category within the Wireline Competition Bureau and reallocate FTEs that work primarily on broadband related issues in the other core and noncore bureaus and offices of the Commission to this fee category, to the extent necessary.

77. In the *FY 2021 Report and Order*, in addressing the assessment of regulatory fees to cover the costs of implementation of the Broadband DATA Act as part of the Commission's FY 2021 appropriation, we specifically stated that we do not have sufficient information to form the basis of designating a new broadband regulatory fee category. We indicated the information that we do not presently possess but that would be important in designating a new regulatory fee category and determining the unit measure within a fee category would include the amount of broadband internet access services offered by entities that also provide services subject to existing regulatory fees and by entities that provide broadband internet access services that are not currently subject to regulatory fees. Commenters still have not provided us with this information or identified Commission regulatory efforts involving FTEs specific to this industry segment to support a separate regulatory fee category for this service.

78. Further, we are unconvinced that a broadband internet access service regulatory fee category is necessary or that such a category appropriately belongs in the Wireline Competition Bureau. Broadband internet access services are offered through various technical means and by widely differing entities and to distinct user groups, e.g., wireless service providers, wireline service providers (including VoIP), cable operators, and satellite operators, to consumers and businesses, on both a retail and a wholesale basis. This service is not only offered by different types of providers, but is also delivered to end users in different ways. Commenters have not shown that a particular group of FTEs within the Commission is providing oversight and

regulation for broadband internet access services and that other parties (besides these broadband internet access service providers) are responsible for all of the regulatory fees associated with those FTEs. It appears that the contrary is true: broadband internet access services are involved in many Commission initiatives and proceedings and such services are offered by service providers regulated by all the core bureaus and already responsible for regulatory fees. Therefore, to include this proposed regulatory fee category under the Wireline Competition Bureau, as suggested by NAB, would increase the Wireline Competition Bureau's regulatory fee contribution based on time spent not only by staff in the Wireline Competition Bureau on broadband matters, but by staff in the other offices and bureaus within the Commission.

79. The Satellite Coalition, in arguing that the Commission adopt a broadband internet access service regulatory fee category, contends that the Commission has already calculated that 550 FTEs across a wide variety of offices and bureaus work on the Commission's broadband policy as part of its Strategic Goal to bring affordable, high-speed broadband to 100% of the country. We do not agree with Satellite Coalition's contention that the 2022 Strategic Goals apply to assessing regulatory fees. The Commission's Strategic Goals do not pertain to any specific regulatory fee category, but rather are developed and used as part of planning exercises mandated by a wholly unrelated statutory scheme. As we indicated above, such strategic goals are intended to align with higher level priority goals of the overall federal government. Thus, staff support of a specific strategic goal is not a sound rationale for adopting a new regulatory fee category.

80. Additionally, NAB argues that broadening the base of regulatory fee payors to include broadband internet access service providers would ensure a more fair and sustainable regulatory fee system. However, NAB's proposal does not establish a sufficient basis for the creation of such a category and that a broadband internet access services regulatory fee category, if adopted, would be fair, administrable, or sustainable for the reasons elaborated above. As NCTA notes, the Commission has taken historic actions to discount broadband internet access service for those who cannot afford it and now would not be the time to unravel that work by adopting a new set of regulatory fees that would increase the cost-burden of these services. We also are not persuaded that such a new

regulatory fee category, if adopted, would reduce broadcasters' regulatory fees. Given the various uncertainties, we find it unlikely that adding a new fee category for broadband internet access service would make a significant difference in the broadcasters' regulatory fees. The total amount we collect from each core bureau is based on the number of non-auctions FTEs in each bureau, and adding a new broadband internet access fee category or categories would not change the number of Media Bureau FTEs working on broadcast issues. Moreover, as indicated above, broadband internet access services are a part of many Commission initiatives and proceedings and such services are offered by service providers regulated by all the core bureaus (and these providers already pay regulatory fees on their regulated services). For these reasons, particularly due to the lack of information in the record to support the need for adoption of such a new regulatory fee category, we are not creating a new fee category for broadband internet access services at this time. Specifically, we find that section 9 of the Act does not require creation of this category and commenters have not shown, on the basis of the record in this proceeding, that such a category would satisfy the factors that the Commission has relied on when it has found a basis to create a new regulatory fee category.

3. Holders of Equipment Authorizations

81. We decline to adopt the Satellite Coalition's proposal that the Commission adopt a regulatory fee category for holders of equipment authorizations. Satellite Coalition argues that the costs associated with equipment authorizations can be assessed on equipment manufacturers that benefit from Commission staff who implement policies designed to ensure compliance with relevant regulatory standards. We find, however, that OET FTE time on equipment authorizations is appropriately classified as indirect because such work affects multiple core bureaus and their regulatees, including satellite regulatees authorized by the International Bureau. OET provides engineering and technical expertise to the Commission as a whole and supports each of the four core bureaus. Notably, part of OET's role is to participate in matters "not within the jurisdiction of any single bureau" or "affecting more than one bureau," similar to other offices with indirect FTEs such as the Office of General Counsel and the Office of Economics and Analytics. Some of OET's duties and responsibilities that affect multiple

core bureaus and their regulatees include maintaining the U.S. Table of Frequency Allocations; managing the Experimental Licensing and Equipment Authorization programs; regulating the operation of devices; and conducting engineering and technical studies. The matters handled by OET benefit the Commission's work as a whole as well as all service sectors to which the Commission's core bureaus devote FTE resources.

82. The equipment authorization program is one of the principal ways the Commission ensures that radio frequency devices operate effectively without causing harmful interference and otherwise comply with the Commission's rules. The Commission's equipment authorization program promotes efficient use of the radio spectrum and addresses various responsibilities associated with certain treaties and international regulations, while ensuring that radio frequency (RF) devices in the United States comply with the Commission's technical requirements before they can be marketed in or imported to the United States. As a general matter, for an RF device to be marketed or operated in the United States, it must have been authorized for use by the Commission, although a limited number of categories of RF equipment are exempt from this requirement. The Commission's equipment authorization program provides for two pathways: certification and supplier's declaration of conformity (SDoC). Applicants for equipment certification are required to file their applications, which must include certain specified information, with an FCC-recognized Telecommunications Certification Body (TCB). The Commission, through its Office of Engineering and Technology (OET), oversees the certification process, and provides guidance to applicants, TCBS, and test labs with regard to required testing and other information associated with certification procedures and processes, including guidance provided via correspondence or found in pre-approval guidance or OET's knowledge database system (KDB). The SDoC procedures, which are available for specific equipment generally considered to have reduced potential to cause RF interference, provide for equipment to be authorized based on the responsible party's self-declaration that the equipment complies with the pertinent Commission requirements. Because the SDoC process is based on self-declaration, there is no direct oversight of that process by OET staff. As we noted in the *FY 2021 Report and Order*,

OET FTE resources for equipment authorizations are typically limited to overseeing the equipment authorization program.

83. Because there are multiple categories of equipment authorization procedures, including exemption and self-authorization, the implementation of regulatory fees assessed to holders of equipment authorizations presents challenges in determining a fair, administrable, and sustainable fee system. Additionally, equipment authorization generally applies to the functionality of a particular device, not the production of each unit (*i.e.*, an entity needs to complete the equipment authorization process only once for a device regardless of how many units of such devices are produced). Thus, unlike licenses, equipment authorizations are obtained once and are not subject to validity for a defined time period. Further, the equipment authorization procedures that are applicable to RF devices permitted to be imported or marketed into the U.S. do not require the Commission to collect information from or communicate directly with the manufacturer of every device. Commenters have not provided sufficient analysis in the record to allow us to determine a fair, administrable, and sustainable regulatory fee system for the holders of equipment authorization. For these reasons, we find that the OET FTEs are appropriately categorized as indirect and we reject the proposal to adopt a new fee category for holders of equipment authorizations.

4. Operators of Databases of Spectrum Used on an Unlicensed Basis

84. We also decline to adopt the Satellite Coalition's proposal that the Commission adopt a new regulatory fee category for database operators that charge fees to enable unlicensed use of certain frequency bands. The Satellite Coalition asserts that these operators benefit from Commission rulemakings that enable them to administer unlicensed use of spectrum, and thus, that they should contribute their share to the Commission's budget. It argues that pursuant to the RAY BAUM'S Act we are no longer limited to looking at FTEs in core bureaus when determining regulatory fees. The Wi-Fi Alliance disagrees and contends that the proposal to impose fees on operators of databases would impede use of 6 GHz spectrum, which in many cases will require access to an automated frequency coordination operator and its database.

85. As we have previously discussed, pursuant to section 9 of the Act,

regulatory fees are to be derived by determining “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.” Specifically, section 9 of the Act directs the Commission to consider “factors that are *reasonably related* to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.” The Commission’s FTE activities for these database operators includes the establishment of database rules and ensuring that database administrators have the technical expertise to develop and operate the relevant databases. After a database is set up, Commission involvement with the operator is generally sporadic. The function of the databases is to prevent harmful interference from occurring to incumbent licensed operations by unlicensed use of certain frequency bands thereby enabling the more efficient use of radio spectrum. The services provided by operators of databases are essentially available to any user of the relevant frequency bands on an unlicensed basis. We note that users of those databases pay operators to access the databases, and are required to use such databases to prevent harmful interference to other users. The Commission often recognizes multiple database administrators. In those cases, users can patronize any database administrator and there is no guarantee how much, if any, coordination a particular database administrator will undertake and, thus, no guarantee that a database administrator will even receive benefits from its relationship with the Commission.

86. Moreover, the suggestion that we create a regulatory fee category for only these database administrators ignores the fact that, under the Commission’s rules, there are a variety of database administrators and spectrum coordinators (e.g., television white space devices, 6 GHz devices, and fixed, personal/portable, and mobile devices). Thus, focusing only on database administrators enabling the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis would result in indirectly assessed regulatory fees on certain users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis. As explained below, we decline to create a regulatory fee category for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, either directly or indirectly.

87. Further, the Commission’s FTE activities related to operators of databases of spectrum on an unlicensed basis benefit a wide variety of industry

segments, both licensed and unlicensed, and is consistent with the treatment of these FTEs, which work primarily in the Office of Engineering and Technology, as indirect. Thus, we do not find that there are sufficient benefits (i.e., FTE work in oversight or regulation) provided each fiscal year to these database operators by the Commission’s activities of such a magnitude that it warrants creation of a regulatory fee category for database operators at this time. We acknowledge that in establishing the regime that allows for such database operators to support Commission licensees, FTE time is devoted to adopting a regulatory regime that allows for the database operators to perform a such functions. This is, however, generally a one-time effort and it would arbitrary to assess fees year after year based on such one-time efforts. We therefore decline to adopt a new regulatory fee category for operators of these databases.

5. Users of Spectrum on an Unlicensed Basis

88. We decline to adopt NAB’s proposal to adopt a new regulatory fee category for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, including large technology companies. Commenters generally oppose NAB’s proposal. The Wi-Fi Alliance states that there is no basis for creating a new fee category to include, directly or indirectly, users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, and doing so would not be fair, administrable, or sustainable. Other commenters also oppose the proposal to adopt a regulatory fee category for the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis. NCTA observes that no commenter has even clarified who they think falls into the fee category, let alone presented any type of proposal or detailed explanation of how the Commission might assess such fees.

89. NAB has not provided a sufficient basis, consistent with section 9 of the Act, for the adoption of a new regulatory fee category for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis. The Commission has adopted new fee categories based in part on the benefits to the payor, i.e., FTE work in oversight and regulation, on several occasions. In those instances, the Commission determined that significant FTE resources of a core bureau were being spent on oversight and regulatory activities with respect to a specific service necessitating a new regulatory fee category. Those circumstances are not present here. As noted above, FTEs in OET, which is responsible for oversight and regulation of spectrum used on an unlicensed basis, have historically been classified

as “indirect” FTEs because OET’s work benefits the Commission and the industry as a whole and is not specifically focused on the regulatees and licensees of a core bureau. Even when we consider only FTE time working on oversight and regulation of spectrum used on an unlicensed basis and devices capable of operating wholly or in part on such spectrum, the treatment of such costs as indirect is appropriate. Many devices, including those operating wholly or in part on an unlicensed basis, are exempt from equipment authorization requirements. Moreover, devices that are not exempt are tested by third party labs and, if certification is required, certified by Telecommunications Certification Bodies. As such, OET’s oversight requires only a portion of FTE resources, thus supporting our continued treatment of such costs as part of overall OET indirect costs, as opposed to segregable direct costs, and the Commission’s current regulatory framework does not include an easy way to distinguish devices that operate on an unlicensed (as opposed to licensed) basis.

90. In interpreting and applying section 9 of the Act, the Commission has developed a framework to ensure that the resulting fee category fee schedules are fair, administrable, and sustainable. Thus, in evaluating new regulatory fee categories, we consider if assertion of our authority would be fair, administrable, and sustainable while examining any “benefit” provided to the payor by the Commission’s FTE activities in oversight and regulation. On the basis of the record developed here, we find that NAB’s proposal for a new fee category for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis does not satisfy these factors.

91. The Commission has explained that a regulatory fee category is unfair if it combines either uses or users that are too different from one another. The Commission bases regulatory fee categories on services or facilities used. Use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis is nearly ubiquitous in modern-day society, and confers widespread benefits. Because of the large variety of uses of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, including for non-communications purposes, there is no specific user, service, or facility using this spectrum that could form the basis for a regulatory fee category of similar services. Entities use spectrum on an unlicensed basis in a variety of ways, including healthcare, security systems, thermostats, alarm systems, baby monitors, fitness trackers, home appliances, garage door openers,

cordless phones, in-vehicle rear seat passenger detection systems, wireless power transfer, law enforcement radars, microwave ovens, Wi-Fi networks, Bluetooth speakers, Internet of Things (IoT) industrial networks, and other consumer devices. Chip makers, component makers, device makers, device users, internet providers, content providers, mobile network operators, vendors, enterprise users, and consumers all use spectrum on an unlicensed basis in various ways and such users include individuals, state and local governments, corporations, non-profit organizations, schools, libraries, and other groups. The variety of users and spectrum bands used on an unlicensed basis creates a broad group of potential payors. Moreover, the Commission itself does not distinguish between these numerous and expanding uses of spectrum on an unlicensed basis in its regulations. Thus, grouping all users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis together, including devices such as baby monitors, garage door openers, field disturbance sensors, medical imaging systems, cordless phones, Wi-Fi networks, Bluetooth speakers, Internet of Things (IoT) industrial networks, and consumer devices would not result in a fair or rational way to assess regulatory fees.

92. Second, we find that such a fee for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis would be virtually impossible to define or administer, based on the record developed in this proceeding. To adopt a fee on the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis would be imposing a fee on billions of devices related to a wide variety of applications and industries, a base which continually grows and evolves over time. As commenters observe, because of the large variety of uses of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, it is difficult to determine who would be responsible for paying such regulatory fees as the Commission has no way of identifying the owner and user of the unlicensed devices using this spectrum, and there is no specific service with which to form a regulatory fee category of similar services. We find that the variety of uses of spectrum on an unlicensed basis creates such a broad group of potential payors as to render it virtually meaningless to attempt to identify them because it would be hard to find a consumer or a business that does not use spectrum on an unlicensed basis nearly every day. As the Wi-Fi Alliance observes, imposing new regulatory fees on users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis could affect an unreasonably wide

range of entities and individuals, including consumers.

93. With such a large group of users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, adopting a new regulatory fee category for these users would be the equivalent of asking every industry and consumer to pay this fee, resulting in a regulatory fee scheme far more extensive than our current regulatory fee system and would reach all households and businesses. Such a fee would be logistically infeasible to collect, at least on the basis of this record.

94. NAB argues that users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis place a significant ongoing burden on Commission resources in furtherance of their businesses because the Commission will be involved in amending and monitoring the spectrum use process, responding to requests from the innovation economy to use spectrum in new ways and for new technologies, and enforcing its rules, not only to prevent interference to licensed users, but to ensure the end user can actually use the devices and products. We are not convinced that the mere fact that FTE time involved in oversight and regulation of such spectrum use is a sufficient reason to adopt a new regulatory fee category. As discussed above, there is no particular service, industry, or other discrete group of potential regulatory fee payors for the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, because essentially all consumers and manufacturers have devices that use spectrum on an unlicensed basis. Moreover, the Commission previously has observed that regulatees rely on consistency of treatment in regulatory fees from year to year and thus the Commission has hesitated to make changes which would result in rapid shifts in regulatory fees. We therefore find that, in this instance, creating such categories does not serve the Commission's goal of having an administrable framework.

95. Additionally, a regulatory fee category related to use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, assessed on devices, if adopted, would not be sustainable for the same reasons elaborated above. Ever-changing technology results in increased use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis over time and the Commission would have to continually re-assess this regulatory fee category to ensure that it is being implemented in a fair and equitable manner among all regulatory fee payors. With respect to the logistics of imposing an annual regulatory fee on users of devices capable of using spectrum on an unlicensed basis, it is unclear whether and how device manufacturers or

distributors would be responsible for paying such a fee. The Commission establishes rules for and administers the equipment authorization program to ensure that RF devices used in the United States operate effectively without causing harmful interference and otherwise comply with the Commission's rules. However, under the current equipment authorization regime, the Commission does not collect information from or communicate with all device manufacturers because, many devices only require SDoC s or are exempt from authorization because they pose a limited potential of causing harmful interference. Further, the Commission has no reasonable means by which to comprehensively identify each and every individual user of RF devices on an unlicensed basis. Thus, it would be nearly impossible for the Commission to annually assess and collect the regulatory fees each year in a fair and sustainable manner consistent with section 9 of the Communications Act.

96. Finally, NAB contends that the Commission cannot continue to place the burden of paying for use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis on broadcasters who are forced to compete with some of the world's largest technology companies unencumbered by regulatory fee burdens in the name of administrative simplicity. Some "Big Tech" companies are a subset of the users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis. Thus, our above reasons for declining to adopt a regulatory fee category for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis apply equally to any such "Big Tech" companies on the sole basis of being users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, as proposed by commenters.

97. Further, we decline to create a new regulatory fee category for the use of spectrum on an unlicensed basis premised on competitive considerations in the advertising industry. We have described above the record evidence demonstrating the broad and varied universe of users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis. There is no evidence in the record of any discernable and practicable overlap between the universe of users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis and the advertising industry, and commenters do not explain how the Commission separately regulates or expends FTE resources on those that might be competing with broadcasters for advertising revenues. Thus, competition for advertising revenues is not a sufficient basis for creating a new regulatory fee category under section 9 of the Act. Accordingly, as we discussed above, we find that a

new regulatory fee category for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis, on the basis of the instant record, is not statutorily required and would be inconsistent with section 9 of the Act and the Commission's precedent thereunder, and we decline to adopt such regulatory fee categories at this time. We recognize the value in encouraging the development and innovation of technologies and decline to take such unprecedented action without a sufficient basis for making this change to the regulatory fee schedule.

G. Advancing Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility

98. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well the scope of the Commission's relevant legal authority. NCTA raises some concerns that establishing new regulatory fee categories for users of spectrum on an unlicensed basis or on broadband internet access services could interfere with the Commission's efforts to advance diversity, equity, inclusivity, and accessibility. NCTA also asserts that establishing these new regulatory fee categories will frustrate the Commission's efforts to encourage the creation of innovative technologies and foster diversity in ownership of communications facilities and services. While we recognize the concerns raised by NCTA, we emphasize that such diversity and equity considerations do not impact our methodology for establishing regulatory fee rates. Such considerations do not allow the Commission to shift fees from one party of fee payors to another nor to raise fees for any purpose other than as an offsetting collection in the amount of our annual S&E appropriation, consistent with the requirements of section 9 of the Act. Moreover, because we decline to adopt these new regulatory fee categories proposed by commenters in this item, for reasons previously discussed in prior sections, we need not address the concerns raised by NTCA in this proceeding.

H. Flexibility for Regulatory Payors Due to COVID-19 Pandemic

99. In 2020 and 2021, we provided relief to regulatees experiencing financial hardship caused or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In light of the ongoing pandemic and the likely continuing economic effect on certain Commission regulatees, we find good cause exists to provide again the following temporary

relief measures for FY 2022. We anticipate that many regulatees will avail themselves of these measures, as they did in FY 2020 and FY 2021, and that implementing the measures will provide needed relief to those regulatees. First, we waive the requirement under section 1.1166 of the Commission's rules that regulatees seeking waiver (or reduction) and deferral of their regulatory fees on financial grounds related to the pandemic file separate pleadings for each form of relief sought. Instead, regulatees may combine their requests for relief in a single pleading. Second, we waive the paper filing requirement under section 1.1166 and instruct regulatees to instead file their requests electronically, to regfeerelief@fcc.gov. Third, parties seeking to pay their regulatory fees over time may submit their installment payment requests to regfeerelief@fcc.gov, and combine their installment payment requests with requests for waiver, reduction and deferral, in a single pleading. Fourth, OMD will continue to exercise its delegated authority to partially waive section 1.1910 of the Commission's rules (*i.e.*, the red-light rule) to allow regulatees on red light and experiencing financial hardship to nonetheless request waiver, reduction, deferral, and/or installment payment of their FY 2022 regulatory fees. In doing so, we maintain the requirement that such regulatees resolve all delinquent debt they owe to the Commission in advance of the Commission's decision on their relief requests. Fifth, OMD will continue to use its existing authority to reduce the interest rate normally charged on installment payment of regulatory fee debt owed to the Commission to a nominal rate and forgo the down payment normally required to grant installment payment requests. Finally, we partially waive the requirement that fee payors submit all documentation supporting a request for waiver, deferral or reduction of regulatory fees at the same time the underlying request is submitted. This allows fee payors to provide supplemental documents if requested by OMD as necessary to render decisions on regulatees' requests for relief. We direct the Managing Director to release one or more public notices describing in more detail the relief we have described herein.

100. We remind regulatees 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 Act. Under the statute, the Commission may only waive a regulatory fee,

penalty, or interest charge 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.

III. Procedural Matters

101. Included below are procedural items as well as our current payment and collection methods.

102. *Credit Card Transaction Levels*. In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7055.20—*Transaction Maximums*, 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, ACH debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in the CORES system. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2022 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

103. *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 <http://transition.fcc.gov/fees/regfees.html>. The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other form of payment (*e.g.*, checks, cashier's checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, an FCC Form 159-E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information. The fax should be sent to the Commission at (202) 418-2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees

should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at <http://transition.fcc.gov/fees/wiretran.html>.

104. *De Minimis Regulatory Fees, Section 9(e)(2) Exemption.* Under the de minimis rule, and pursuant to our analysis under section 9(e)(2) of the Act, a regulatee is exempt from paying regulatory fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is \$1,000 or less for the fiscal year. The de minimis threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees, not regulatory fees paid through multi-year filings, and it is not a permanent exemption. Each regulatee will need to reevaluate the total annual fee liability each fiscal year to determine whether it meets the de minimis exemption.

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

- *Media Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for initial construction permits that were granted on or before October 1, 2021 for AM/FM radio stations and VHF/UHF broadcast television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2021.

- *Wireline (Common Carrier) Services:* Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2021. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category. 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, 2021.

- *Wireless Services:* CMRS cellular, mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2021. The number of subscribers, units,

or telephone numbers on December 31, 2021 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *Wireless Services, Multi-year fees:* The first seven regulatory fee categories in our Schedule of Regulatory Fees pay "small multi-year wireless regulatory fees." Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the ten-year terms of their initial licenses, and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. We include these fee categories in our rulemaking to publicize our estimates of the number of "small multi-year wireless" licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2022.

- *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor Services (cable television operators, CARS licensees, DBS, and IPTV):* Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2021. Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2021. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2021. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *International Services (Earth Stations and Space Stations):* Regulatory fees must be paid for (1) earth stations, (2) geostationary orbit space stations and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems, and (3) small satellite space stations that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2021. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *International Services (Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services):* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2021. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international

bearer circuits as of December 31, 2021 in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, "active circuits" include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2021. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2021, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

106. *Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) and Mobile Services Assessments.* The Commission compiled 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 4 and the CMRS regulatory fee rate. CMRS provider regulatory fees are calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on the Commission's electronic filing and payment system (Fee Filer).

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

final telephone counts online in Fee Filer. A final CMRS assessment letter will not be mailed out.

108. Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in Fee Filer. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (i.e., compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2020), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in Fee Filer or not, the

Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. In the event that the Commission determines that the number of telephone numbers that are paid is inaccurate, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

109. *Effective Date.* Providing a 30-day period after **Federal Register** publication before this Report and Order becomes effective as normally required by 5 U.S.C. 553(d) will not allow sufficient time to collect the FY 2022

fees before FY 2022 ends on September 30, 2022. For this reason, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), we find there is good cause to waive the requirements of section 553(d), and this Report and Order will become effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**. Because payments of the regulatory fees will not actually be due until late September, persons affected by the Report and Order will still have a reasonable period in which to make their payments and thereby comply with the rules established herein.

IV. List of Tables

TABLE 3—LIST OF COMMENTERS

Name of commenter	Abbreviated name	Date filed
Alabama Broadcasters Association, Alaska Broadcasters Association, Arizona Broadcasters Association, Arkansas Broadcasters Association, California Broadcasters Association, Colorado Broadcasters Association, Connecticut Broadcasters Association, Florida Association of Broadcasters, Georgia Association of Broadcasters, Hawaii Association of Broadcasters, Idaho State Broadcasters Association, Illinois Broadcasters Association, Indiana Broadcasters Association, Iowa Broadcasters Association, Kansas Association of Broadcasters, Kentucky Broadcasters Association, Louisiana Association of Broadcasters, Maine Association of Broadcasters, MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Association, Massachusetts Broadcasters Association, Michigan Association of Broadcasters, Minnesota Broadcasters Association, Mississippi Association of Broadcasters, Missouri Broadcasters Association, Montana Broadcasters Association, Nebraska Broadcasters Association, Nevada Broadcasters Association, New Hampshire Association of Broadcasters, New Jersey Broadcasters Association, New Mexico Broadcasters Association, The New York State Broadcasters Association, Inc., North Carolina Association of Broadcasters, North Dakota Broadcasters Association, Ohio Association of Broadcasters, Oklahoma Association of Broadcasters, Oregon Association of Broadcasters, Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters, Radio Broadcasters Association of Puerto Rico, Rhode Island Broadcasters Association, South Carolina Broadcasters Association, South Dakota Broadcasters Association, Tennessee Association of Broadcasters, Texas Association of Broadcasters, 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 Broadcasters Associations.	7/5/22
Cable & Wireless Networks; GlobeNet Cabos Submarinos Americas, Inc.; GU Holdings, Inc. (wholly-owned subsidiary of Google LLC); Hawaiki Submarine Cable USA LLC; SETAR; Tata Communications (Americas), Inc.	Submarine Cable Coalition.	7/5/22
Computer & Communications Industry Association (CCIA); Digital Media Association (DiMA), INCOMPAS, and Internet Association.	INCOMPAS, CCIA, and DiMA.	7/5/22
K. M. Richards	Richards	6/6/22
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	7/5/22
New Jersey Broadcasters Association	NJBA	7/5/22
Orbital Sidekick, Inc	OSK	7/5/22
O3b Limited; SES Americom, Inc.; Telesat Canada; and WorldVu Satellites Limited d/b/a OneWeb ..	Satellite Coalition	7/5/22
Satellite Industry Association	SIA	7/5/22
Spaceflight, Inc	Spaceflight	7/5/22

Reply Comments

AGM California, Inc.; AGM Nevada, LLC; Alabama Media, LLC; Brayden Madison Broadcasting, L.L.C.; 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; Gulf South Radio, Inc.; Heh Communications, LLC; Holladay Broadcasting of Louisiana, LLC; Inland Empire Broadcasting Corp.; Jam Communications, Inc.; Kensington Digital Media, L.L.C.; Kensington Digital Media Of Indiana, L.L.C.; KLAX Licensing, Inc.; KLOS Radio Holdings, LLC; KPWR Radio Holdings, LLC; KRZZ Licensing, Inc.; KWHY-22 Broadcasting, LLC; KXOL Licensing, Inc.; KXOS Radio Holdings, LLC; L.M. Communications, Inc.; L.M. Communications of Kentucky, LLC; L.M. Communications of South Carolina, Inc.; Meridian Media Group, LLC; Meruelo Radio Holdings, LLC; Mississippi Broadcasters, LLC; New South Radio, Inc.; Partnership Radio, L.L.C.; Pathfinder Communications Corporation; QBS Broadcasting, LLC; Sarkes Tarzian, Inc.; SBR Broadcasting Corporation; Serge Martin Enterprises, Inc.; Spanish Broadcasting System Holding Company, Inc.; Talking Stick Communications, L.L.C.; WCMQ Licensing, 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.	Joint Broadcasters	7/18/22
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TABLE 3—LIST OF COMMENTERS—Continued

Name of commenter	Abbreviated name	Date filed
American Lighting Association, Association of Equipment Manufacturers, Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, North American Association of Food Equipment Manufacturers, Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Plumbing Manufacturers International, Power Tool Institute, and Wi-SUN Alliance.	Joint Manufacturers	7/18/22
Astroscale U.S	Astroscale	7/18/22
CTIA—The Wireless Association®	CTIA	7/18/22
Lumen	Lumen	7/18/22
Maxar Technologies Inc.; Amazon Web Services, Inc.; Planet Labs PBC; BlackSky Global LLC; Care Weather Technologies, Inc.; Hedron Space Inc.; HawkEye 360, Inc.; Spire Global Inc.; Astro Digital US, Inc.; Umbra Lab, Inc.; and Loft Orbital Solutions Inc.	EESS Coalition	7/18/22
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	7/18/22
National Religious Broadcasters	NRB	7/13/22
NCTA—The Internet & Television Association	NCTA	7/18/22
O3b Limited; SES Americom, Inc.; Telesat Canada; and WorldVu Satellites Limited d/b/a OneWeb ..	Satellite Coalition	7/18/22
Satellite Industry Association	SIA	7/18/22
Spaceflight, Inc	Spaceflight	7/18/22
TechFreedom	TechFreedom	7/18/22
Turion Space Corp	Turion	7/18/22
Wi-Fi Alliance®	Wi-Fi Alliance	7/18/22
WISPA—Broadband Without Boundaries	WISPA	7/18/22

EX PARTES

Name or abbreviated name of Filer	Ex Parte filing	Date filed
NAB	Letter from Rick Kaplan, Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, NAB, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	7/27/22
NAB	Letter from Rick Kaplan, Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, NAB, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	7/28/22
OneWeb, SES, and Telesat	Letter from Karis A. Hastings, SatCom Law, LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC	8/5/22
OneWeb, SES, and Telesat	Letter from Karis A. Hastings, SatCom Law, LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC	8/8/22
NAB	Letter from Rick Kaplan, Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, NAB, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/9/22
Telesat	Letter from Elisabeth Neasmith, Director, Telesat, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC	8/12/22
East Arkansas Broadcasters	Letter from Bobby Caldwell, CEO, East Arkansas Broadcasters, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/12/22
WNRP (AM)	Letter from David E. Hoxeng, Owner, WNRP (AM), to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC	8/12/22
State Broadcasters Associations.	Letter from Lauren Lynch Flick, attorney for the State Broadcasters Associations, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/12/22
Wheeler Broadcasting	Letter from Leonard Wheeler, President, Wheeler Broadcasting, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/15/22
South Seas Broadcasting and Delta Radio.	Letter from Larry Fuss, owner, South Seas Broadcasting and Delta Radio, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/15/22
State Broadcasters Associations.	Letter from Lauren Lynch Flick, attorney for the State Broadcasters Associations, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/15/22
State Broadcasters Associations.	Letter from Lauren Lynch Flick, attorney for the State Broadcasters Associations, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/15/22
NAB	Letter from Rick Kaplan, Chief Legal Officer and Executive Vice President, NAB, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/15/22
Bryan Broadcasting	Letter from Ben Downs, Vice President and General Manager, Bryan Broadcasting, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/15/22
Bustos Media	Letter from Amador S. Bustos, President, Bustos Media Holdings, LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/18/22
Kaspar Broadcasting	Letter from Russ Kaspar, President, Kaspar Broadcasting Co., Inc. to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/18/22
State Broadcasters Associations.	Letter from Lauren Lynch Flick, attorney for the State Broadcasters Associations, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/19/22
Cromwell Radio	Letter from Bayard H. Walters, President, Cromwell Group, Inc., to Jessica Rosenworcel, Chairwoman, FCC.	8/22/22
Mountain Top Media	Letter from Cindy May Johnson, President, Mountain Top Media, LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC.	8/22/22

TABLE 4—CALCULATION OF FY 2022 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES

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

Fee category	FY 2022 payment units	Yrs	FY 2021 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2022 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2022 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2022 reg. fee	Expected FY 2022 revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	750	10	75,000	187,500	25.00	25	187,500
PLMRS (Shared use)	12,500	10	990,000	1,250,000	10.00	10	1,250,000
Microwave	18,000	10	4,750,000	4,500,000	25.00	25	4,500,000
Marine (Ship)	6,900	10	922,500	1,035,000	15.00	15	1,035,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	4,200	10	390,000	420,000	10.00	10	420,000
Marine (Coast)	210	10	16,000	84,000	40.00	40	84,000
Aviation (Ground)	350	10	110,000	70,000	20.00	20	70,000
AM Class A ¹	62	1	290,745	316,755	5,109	5,110	316,820
AM Class B ¹	1,443	1	3,610,880	3,930,011	2,724	2,725	3,932,175
AM Class C ¹	825	1	1,291,125	1,407,030	1,706	1,705	1,406,625
AM Class D ¹	1,421	1	4,267,835	4,648,721	3,271	3,270	4,646,670
FM Classes A, B1 and C3 ¹	3,125	1	8,886,395	9,804,141	3,137	3,135	9,796,875
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 and C2 ¹	3,137	1	11,100,080	12,005,143	3,827	3,825	11,999,025
AM Construction Permits ²	5	1	3,660	3,275	655	655	3,275
FM Construction Permits ²	16	1	58,850	18,320	1,145	1,145	18,320
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.283 billion population	1	25,416,380	27,674,061	.0084303	.008430	27,673,145
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	4	1	20,400	20,800	5,199	5,200	20,800
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	5,466	1	1,649,920	1,799,713	329.3	330	1,803,780
CARS Stations	135	1	233,250	231,341	1,714	1,715	231,525
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV and DBS	66,500,000	1	76,244,000	76,851,478	1.1557	1.16	77,140,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$27,700,000,000	1	120,400,000	125,327,520	0.004524	0.00452	125,204,000
Toll Free Numbers	34,700,000	1	4,020,000	4,306,310	0.12410	0.12	4,164,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile) ...	535,000,000	1	75,600,000	73,140,629	0.1367	0.14	74,900,000
CMRS Messaging Services	1,500,000	1	136,000	120,000	0.0800	0.080	120,000
BRS ³	1,225	1	756,250	722,750	590	590	722,750
LMDS	350	1	206,910	206,500	590	590	206,500
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits. Terrestrial (Common and Non-Common) and Satellite (Common and Non-Common)	12,000	1	468,700	467,047	38.92	39	468,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Appendix C) ⁴	64.438	1	8,839,554	8,873,891	137,713	137,715	8,874,010
Earth Stations	2,900	1	1,785,000	1,798,221	620.1	620	1,798,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	139	1	17,177,685	17,244,609	124,062	124,060	17,244,340
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Other)	10	1	3,435,550	3,400,062	340,006	340,005	3,400,050
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Less Complex)	6	1	858,865	850,015	141,669	141,670	850,020
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Satellite)	5	1	0	61,075	12,215	12,215	61,075
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			373,920,077	384,066,626			384,549,196
***** Total Revenue Requirement			374,000,000	381,950,000			381,950,000
Difference			(79,923)	2,116,626			2,599,196

Notes on Table 2

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled "Rounded New FY 2022 Regulatory Fee" constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2022 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of 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. 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 5—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.

TABLE 5—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)
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	.14.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	590.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	590.
AM Radio Construction Permits	655.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,145.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.008430. See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees .
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators and 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

Table 6—Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2022

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2022, we adjusted FY 2021 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2022 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and

industry and trade association projections, where available. The databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Consolidated Database System (CDBS), Licensing and Management System (LMS) and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau’s

Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast. Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term “units” reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the term “units” reflect quantities such as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues. 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 sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2022 estimates with actual FY 2021 payment units to ensure that our revised

estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2022 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station

operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2022 payment units are based on FY 2021 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2022 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2021. We have either rounded the FY 2022 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship and Coast), Aviation (Aircraft and Ground), Domestic Public Fixed.	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) projections of new applications and renewals taking into consideration existing Commission licensee data bases. Aviation (Aircraft) and Marine (Ship) estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services on a voluntary basis.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2021 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2021 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units).	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on CDBS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television.	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2021 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations.	Based on data from Media Bureau's COALS database and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers.	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers.	Based on FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2022, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs and NGSOs).	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2021 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2021 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2021 payment units.

Table 7—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 8—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2022 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	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2694	ECHOSTAR 10	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2740	ECHOSTAR 7	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2790	ECHOSTAR 14	GSO.
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	ECHOSTAR 15	GSO.
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	ECHOSTAR 16	GSO.
EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C	S2179	ECHOSTAR 9	GSO.
ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO.
ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO.
Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS-3e	GSO.
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2663	SPACEWAY 3	GSO.
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	ECHOSTAR 19	GSO.
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	ECHOSTAR XVII	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC/ViaSat, Inc	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2854	NSS-7	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2409	INTELSAT 905	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2405	INTELSAT 901	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2237	INTELSAT 11	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2380	INTELSAT 9	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2154	GALAXY 25	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2422	GALAXY 12	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2387	GALAXY 15	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2960	JCSAT-RA	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2988	TELKOM-2	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S2751	NEW DAWN	GSO.

TABLE 8—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2022 REGULATORY FEES—Continued
[U.S.-licensed space stations]

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
Intelsat License LLC, Debtor-in-Possession	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO.
Leidos, Inc	S2371	LM-RPS2	GSO.
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO.
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO.
Novavision Group, Inc	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO.
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2415	NSS-10	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2162	AMC-3	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2347	AMC-6	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2826	SES-2	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2807	SES-1	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2892	SES-3	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2180	AMC-15	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2445	AMC-1	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2135	AMC-4	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2713	AMC-18	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2433	AMC-11	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc./Alascom, Inc	S2379	AMC-8	GSO.
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S2710	FM-5	GSO.
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S3033	XM-7	GSO.
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S3034	XM-8	GSO.
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO.
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO.
ViaSat, Inc	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO.
XM Radio LLC	S2617	XM-3	GSO.
XM Radio LLC	S2616	XM-4	GSO.

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

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite common name	Satellite type
ABS Global Ltd	S2987	ABS-3A	GSO.
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO.
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO.
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization	S3031	EUTELSAT 133 WEST A	GSO.
Eutelsat S.A	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO.
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO.
Hisparmar Satélites, S.A	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO.
Hisparmar Satélites, S.A	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO.
Hispasat, S.A	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO.
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO.
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3058	HISPASAT 143W-1	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2756	NSS-9	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2870	SES-6	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S3048	NSS-6	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2828	SES-4	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2950	SES-10	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO.
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2676	AMC 21	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S3037	NSS-11	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2964	SES-11	GSO.
SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES-14	GSO.
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2951	SES-15	GSO.
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2677	STAR ONE C1	GSO.
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO.
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO.
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO.
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO.
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO.
Telesat Canada	S2646/S2472	ANIK F2	GSO.
Telesat International Ltd	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO.
Viasat, Inc	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO.

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

ITU name (if available)	Common name	Call sign	GSO/NGSO
APSTAR VI	APSTAR 6	M292090	GSO.
AUSSAT B 152E	OPTUS D2	M221170	GSO.
CAN-BSS3 and CAN-BSS	ECHOSTAR 23	SM1987/SM2975	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.
Yamal 300K	Yamal 300K	M174162	GSO.

NON-GEOSTATIONARY SPACE STATIONS (NGSO)

ITU name (if available)	Common name	Call sign	NGSO
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U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems

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 and 3, GeoEye-1	S2129/S2348	Less Complex.
BlackSky Global	Global	S3032	Less Complex.
Astro Digital U.S., Inc	LANDMAPPER	S3014	Less Complex.
Hawkeye 360	HE360	S3042	Less Complex.

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

Telesat Canada	TELESAT Ku/Ka-Band	S2976	Other.
Kepler Communications, Inc	KEPLER	S2981	Other.
WorldVu Satellites Ltd	ONEWEB	S2963	Other.
Myriota Pty. Ltd	MYRIOTA	S3047	Other.
O3b Ltd	O3b	S2935	Other.

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

Globalstar License LLC	GLOBALSTAR	S2115	Other.
Spire Global	LEMUR & MINAS	S2946/S3045	Less Complex.

NGSO Systems Licensed Under the Streamlined Small Satellite Rules

Capella Space Corp	Capella-2, Capella-3, Capella-4	S3073	Small Satellite.
Capella Space Corp	Capella-5, Capella-6	S3080	Small Satellite.
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	YAM-2	S3052	Small Satellite.
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	YAM-3	S3072	Small Satellite.
R2 Space, Inc	XR-1	S3067	Small Satellite.

TABLE 9—FY 2022 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	7,418
18285	KAAL	589,502	568,169	4,790
11912	KAAS-TV	220,262	219,922	1,854
56528	KABB	2,474,296	2,456,689	20,710
282	KABC-TV	17,540,791	16,957,292	142,950
1236	KACV-TV	372,627	372,330	3,139
33261	KADN-TV	877,965	877,965	7,401
8263	KAET-TV	138,085	122,808	1,035
2728	KAET	4,217,217	4,184,386	35,274
2767	KAFT	1,204,376	1,122,928	9,466
62442	KAID	711,035	702,721	5,924

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
4145	KAIL-TV	188,810	165,396	1,394
67494	KAIL	1,947,635	1,914,765	16,141
13988	KAIT	861,149	845,812	7,130
40517	KAJB	383,886	383,195	3,230
65522	KAKE	803,937	799,254	6,738
804	KAKM	380,240	379,105	3,196
148	KAKW-DT	2,615,956	2,531,813	21,343
51598	KALB-TV	943,307	942,043	7,941
51241	KALO	954,557	910,409	7,675
40820	KAMC	391,526	391,502	3,300
8523	KAMR-TV	366,476	366,335	3,088
65301	KAMU-TV	346,892	342,455	2,887
2506	KAPP	319,797	283,944	2,394
3658	KARD	703,234	700,887	5,908
23079	KARE	3,924,944	3,907,483	32,940
33440	KARK-TV	1,212,038	1,196,196	10,084
37005	KARZ-TV	1,113,486	1,095,224	9,233
32311	KASA-TV	1,161,837	1,119,457	9,437
41212	KASN	1,175,627	1,159,721	9,776
7143	KASW	4,174,437	4,160,497	35,073
55049	KASY-TV	1,145,133	1,100,391	9,276
33471	KATC	1,348,897	1,348,897	11,371
13813	KATN	97,466	97,128	819
21649	KATU	3,030,547	2,881,993	24,295
33543	KATV	1,257,777	1,234,933	10,410
50182	KAUT-TV	1,637,333	1,636,330	13,794
21488	KAUU	381,413	380,355	3,206
6864	KAUZ-TV	381,671	379,435	3,199
73101	KAVU-TV	319,618	319,484	2,693
49579	KAWB	186,919	186,845	1,575
49578	Kawe	136,033	133,937	1,129
58684	KAYU-TV	809,464	750,766	6,329
29234	KAZA-TV	14,973,535	13,810,130	116,419
17433	KAZD	6,776,778	6,774,172	57,106
1151	KAZQ	1,097,010	1,084,327	9,141
35811	KAZT-TV	436,925	359,273	3,029
4148	KBAK-TV	1,510,400	1,263,910	10,655
16940	KBCA	479,260	479,219	4,040
53586	KBCB	1,256,193	1,223,883	10,317
69619	KBCW	8,227,562	7,375,199	62,173
22685	KBDI-TV	4,042,177	3,683,394	31,051
56384	KBEH	17,736,497	17,695,306	149,171
65395	KBFD-DT	953,207	834,341	7,033
169030	KBGS-TV	159,269	156,802	1,322
61068	KBHE-TV	140,860	133,082	1,122
48556	KBIM-TV	205,701	205,647	1,734
29108	KBIN-TV	912,921	911,725	7,686
33658	KBJR-TV	275,585	271,298	2,287
83306	KBLN-TV	297,384	134,927	1,137
63768	KBLR	1,964,979	1,915,861	16,151
53324	KBME-TV	123,571	123,485	1,041
10150	KBMT	743,009	742,369	6,258
22121	KBMY	119,993	119,908	1,011
49760	KBOI-TV	715,191	708,374	5,972
55370	KBRR	149,869	149,868	1,263
66414	KBSD-DT	155,012	154,891	1,306
66415	KBSH-DT	102,781	100,433	847
19593	KBSI	756,501	754,722	6,362
66416	KBSL-DT	49,814	48,483	409
4939	KBSV	1,352,166	1,262,708	10,645
62469	KBTC-TV	3,697,981	3,621,965	30,533
61214	KBTv-TV	734,008	734,008	6,188
6669	KBTX-TV	4,404,648	4,401,048	37,101
35909	KBVO	1,498,015	1,312,360	11,063
58618	KBVU	135,249	120,827	1,019
6823	KBYU-TV	2,389,548	2,209,060	18,622
33756	KBZK	123,523	109,131	920
21422	KCAL-TV	17,499,483	16,889,157	142,376
11265	KCAU-TV	714,315	706,224	5,953
14867	KCBA	3,088,394	2,369,803	19,977

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
27507	KCBD	414,804	414,091	3,491
9628	KCBS-TV	17,853,152	16,656,778	140,417
49750	KCBY-TV	89,156	73,211	617
33710	KCCI	1,109,952	1,102,514	9,294
9640	KCCW-TV	284,280	276,935	2,335
63158	KCDO-TV	2,798,103	2,650,225	22,341
62424	KCDT	698,389	657,101	5,539
83913	KCEB	417,491	417,156	3,517
57219	KCEC	3,831,192	3,613,287	30,460
10245	KCEN-TV	1,795,767	1,757,018	14,812
13058	KCET	16,875,019	15,402,588	129,844
18079	KCFW-TV	177,697	140,192	1,182
132606	KCGE-DT	123,930	123,930	1,045
60793	KCHF	1,118,671	1,085,205	9,148
33722	KCIT	382,477	381,818	3,219
62468	KCKA	953,680	804,362	6,781
41969	KCLO-TV	138,413	132,157	1,114
47903	KCNC-TV	3,794,400	3,541,089	29,851
71586	KCNS	8,270,858	7,381,656	62,227
33742	KCOP-TV	17,386,133	16,647,708	140,340
19117	KCOS	1,014,396	1,014,205	8,550
63165	KCOY-TV	664,655	459,468	3,873
33894	KCPQ	4,439,875	4,312,133	36,351
53843	KCPT	2,507,879	2,506,224	21,127
33875	KCRA-TV	10,612,483	6,500,774	54,802
9719	KCRG-TV	1,136,762	1,107,130	9,333
60728	KCSD-TV	273,553	273,447	2,305
59494	KCSG	174,814	164,765	1,389
33749	KCTS-TV	4,177,824	4,115,603	34,695
41230	KCTV	2,547,456	2,545,645	21,460
58605	KCVU	684,900	674,585	5,687
10036	KCWC-DT	44,216	39,439	332
64444	KCWE	2,459,924	2,458,302	20,723
51502	KCWI-TV	1,043,811	1,042,642	8,789
42008	KCWO-TV	50,707	50,685	427
166511	KCWV	207,398	207,370	1,748
24316	KCWX	3,961,268	3,954,787	33,339
68713	KCWY-DT	80,904	80,479	678
22201	KDAF	6,648,507	6,645,226	56,019
33764	KDBC-TV	1,015,564	1,015,162	8,558
79258	KDCK	43,088	43,067	363
166332	KDCU-DT	753,204	753,190	6,349
38375	KDEN-TV	3,376,799	3,351,182	28,250
17037	KDFI	6,684,439	6,682,487	56,333
33770	KDFW	6,659,312	6,657,023	56,119
29102	KDIN-TV	1,088,376	1,083,845	9,137
25454	KDKA-TV	3,611,796	3,450,690	29,089
60740	KDKF	71,413	64,567	544
4691	KDLH	263,422	260,394	2,195
41975	KDLO-TV	208,354	208,118	1,754
55379	KDLT-TV	639,284	628,281	5,296
55375	KDLV-TV	96,873	96,620	815
25221	KDMD	375,328	373,408	3,148
78915	KDMI	1,141,990	1,140,939	9,618
56524	KDNL-TV	2,987,219	2,982,311	25,141
24518	KDOC-TV	17,503,793	16,701,233	140,791
1005	KDOR-TV	1,112,060	1,108,556	9,345
60736	KDRV	519,706	440,002	3,709
61064	KDSD-TV	64,314	59,635	503
53329	KDSE	42,896	41,432	349
56527	KDSM-TV	1,096,220	1,095,478	9,235
49326	KDTN	6,602,327	6,600,186	55,640
83491	KDTP	26,564	24,469	206
33778	KDTV-DT	7,959,349	7,129,638	60,103
67910	KDTX-TV	6,680,738	6,679,424	56,308
126	KDVR	3,644,912	3,521,884	29,689
18084	KECI-TV	211,745	193,803	1,634
51208	KECY-TV	399,372	394,379	3,325
58408	KEDT	513,683	513,683	4,330
55435	KEET	177,313	159,960	1,348

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
37103	KEKE	97,959	94,560	797
41983	KELO-TV	705,364	646,126	5,447
34440	KEMO-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	62,227
2777	KEMV	619,889	559,135	4,714
26304	KENS	2,544,094	2,529,382	21,323
63845	KENV-DT	47,220	40,677	343
18338	KENW	87,017	87,017	734
50591	KEPB-TV	576,964	523,655	4,414
56029	KEPR-TV	453,259	433,260	3,652
49324	KERA-TV	6,681,083	6,677,852	56,294
40878	KERO-TV	1,285,357	1,164,979	9,821
61067	KESD-TV	166,018	159,195	1,342
25577	KESQ-TV	1,334,172	572,057	4,822
50205	KETA-TV	1,702,441	1,688,227	14,232
62182	KETC	2,913,924	2,911,313	24,542
37101	KETD	3,323,570	3,285,231	27,694
2768	KETG	426,883	409,511	3,452
12895	KETH-TV	6,088,821	6,088,677	51,328
55643	KETK-TV	1,031,567	1,030,122	8,684
2770	KETS	1,185,111	1,166,796	9,836
53903	KETV	1,355,714	1,350,740	11,387
92872	KETZ	526,890	523,877	4,416
68853	KEYC-TV	544,900	531,079	4,477
33691	KEYE-TV	2,732,257	2,652,529	22,361
60637	KEYT-TV	1,419,564	1,239,577	10,450
83715	KEYU	339,348	339,302	2,860
34406	KEZI	1,113,171	1,065,880	8,985
34412	KFBB-TV	93,519	91,964	775
125	KFCT	795,114	788,747	6,649
51466	KFDA-TV	385,064	383,977	3,237
22589	KFDM	732,665	732,588	6,176
65370	KFDX-TV	381,703	381,318	3,215
49264	KFFV	4,020,926	3,987,153	33,612
12729	KFFX-TV	409,952	403,692	3,403
83992	KFJX	515,708	505,647	4,263
42122	KFMB-TV	3,947,735	3,699,981	31,191
53321	KFME	393,045	392,472	3,309
74256	KFNB	80,382	79,842	673
21613	KFNE	54,988	54,420	459
21612	KFNR	10,988	10,965	92
66222	KFOR-TV	1,616,459	1,615,614	13,620
33716	KFOX-TV	1,023,999	1,018,549	8,586
41517	KFPH-DT	347,579	282,838	2,384
81509	KFPX-TV	963,969	963,846	8,125
31597	KFQX	186,473	163,637	1,379
59013	KFRE-TV	1,721,275	1,705,484	14,377
51429	KFSF-DT	7,348,828	6,528,430	55,035
66469	KFSM-TV	906,728	884,919	7,460
8620	KFSN-TV	1,836,607	1,819,585	15,339
29560	KFTA-TV	818,859	809,173	6,821
83714	KFTC	61,990	61,953	522
60537	KFTH-DT	6,080,688	6,080,373	51,258
60549	KFTR-DT	17,560,679	16,305,726	137,457
61335	KFTS	74,936	65,126	549
81441	KFTU-DT	113,876	109,731	925
34439	KFTV-DT	1,794,984	1,779,917	15,005
664	KFVE	82,902	73,553	620
592	KFVS-TV	895,871	873,777	7,366
29015	KFWD	6,666,428	6,660,565	56,149
35336	KFXA	875,538	874,070	7,368
17625	KFXB-TV	373,280	368,466	3,106
70917	KFXK-TV	934,043	931,791	7,855
84453	KFXL-TV	862,531	854,678	7,205
56079	KFXV	1,225,732	1,225,732	10,333
41427	KFYR-TV	130,881	128,301	1,082
25685	KGAN	1,083,213	1,057,597	8,916
34457	KGBT-TV	1,239,001	1,238,870	10,444
7841	KGCW	949,575	945,476	7,970
24485	KGEB	1,186,225	1,150,201	9,696
34459	KGET-TV	917,927	874,332	7,371

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
53320	KGFE	114,564	114,564	966
7894	KGIN	230,535	228,338	1,925
83945	KGLA-DT	1,645,641	1,645,641	13,873
34445	KGMB	953,398	851,088	7,175
58608	KGMC	1,936,675	1,914,168	16,136
36914	KGMD-TV	94,323	93,879	791
36920	KG MV	193,564	162,230	1,368
10061	KGNS-TV	267,236	259,548	2,188
34470	KGO-TV	8,637,074	7,929,294	66,844
56034	KGPE	1,699,131	1,682,082	14,180
81694	KGPX-TV	685,626	624,955	5,268
25511	KGTF	161,885	160,568	1,354
40876	KGT V	3,960,667	3,682,219	31,041
36918	KGUN-TV	1,398,527	1,212,484	10,221
34874	KGW	3,026,617	2,878,510	24,266
63177	KGWC-TV	80,475	80,009	674
63162	KGWL-TV	38,125	38,028	321
63166	KGWN-TV	469,467	440,388	3,712
63170	KGWR-TV	51,315	50,957	430
4146	KHAW-TV	95,204	94,851	800
60353	KHBS	631,770	608,052	5,126
27300	KHCE-TV	2,353,883	2,348,391	19,797
26431	KHET	959,060	944,568	7,963
21160	KHGI-TV	233,973	229,173	1,932
36917	KHII-TV	953,895	851,585	7,179
29085	KHIN	1,041,244	1,039,383	8,762
17688	KHME	181,345	179,706	1,515
47670	KHMT	175,601	170,957	1,441
47987	KHNE-TV	203,931	202,944	1,711
34867	KHNL	953,398	851,088	7,175
60354	KHOG-TV	765,360	702,984	5,926
4144	KHON-TV	953,207	886,431	7,473
34529	KHOU	6,083,336	6,081,785	51,269
4690	KHQA-TV	318,469	316,134	2,665
34537	KHQ-TV	822,371	774,821	6,532
30601	KHRR	1,227,847	1,166,890	9,837
34348	KHSD-TV	188,735	185,202	1,561
24508	KHSL-TV	625,904	608,850	5,133
69677	KHSV	2,059,794	2,020,045	17,029
64544	KHVO	94,226	93,657	790
23394	KIAH	6,099,694	6,099,297	51,417
34564	KICU-TV	8,233,041	7,174,316	60,479
56028	KIDK	305,509	302,535	2,550
58560	KIDY	116,614	116,596	983
53382	KIEM-TV	174,390	160,801	1,356
66258	KIFI-TV	324,422	320,118	2,699
16950	KIFR	2,180,045	2,160,460	18,213
10188	KIII	569,864	566,796	4,778
29095	KIIN	1,365,215	1,335,707	11,260
34527	KIKU	953,896	850,963	7,174
63865	KILM	17,256,205	15,804,489	133,232
56033	KIMA-TV	308,604	260,593	2,197
66402	KIMT	654,083	643,384	5,424
67089	KINC	2,002,066	1,920,903	16,193
34847	KING-TV	4,074,288	4,036,926	34,031
51708	KINT-TV	1,015,582	1,015,274	8,559
26249	KION-TV	2,400,317	855,808	7,214
62427	KIPT	171,405	170,455	1,437
66781	KIRO-TV	4,058,101	4,030,968	33,981
62430	KISU-TV	311,827	307,651	2,593
12896	KITU-TV	712,362	712,362	6,005
64548	KITV	953,207	839,906	7,080
59255	KIVI-TV	710,819	702,619	5,923
47285	KIXE-TV	467,518	428,118	3,609
13792	KJJC-TV	82,749	81,865	690
14000	KJLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	141,581
20015	KJNP-TV	98,403	98,097	827
53315	KJRE	16,187	16,170	136
59439	KJRH-TV	1,416,108	1,397,311	11,779
55364	KJRR	45,515	44,098	372

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
7675	KJTL	379,594	379,263	3,197
55031	KJTV-TV	406,283	406,260	3,425
13814	KJUD	31,229	30,106	254
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,388,965	2,209,183	18,623
83180	KKAI	953,400	919,742	7,753
58267	KKAP	957,786	923,172	7,782
24766	KKCO	206,018	172,628	1,455
35097	KKJB	629,939	624,784	5,267
22644	KKPX-TV	7,588,288	6,758,490	56,974
35037	KKTV	2,892,126	2,478,864	20,897
35042	KLAS-TV	2,094,297	1,940,030	16,354
52907	KLAX-TV	367,212	366,839	3,092
3660	KLBK-TV	387,783	387,743	3,269
65523	KLBY	31,102	31,096	262
38430	KLCS	16,875,019	15,402,588	129,844
77719	KLCW-TV	381,889	381,816	3,219
51479	KLDO-TV	250,832	250,832	2,115
37105	KLEI	175,045	138,087	1,164
56032	KLEW-TV	164,908	148,256	1,250
35059	CLFY-TV	1,355,890	1,355,409	11,426
54011	KLJB	1,027,104	1,012,309	8,534
11264	KLKN	1,161,979	1,122,111	9,459
52593	KLML	270,089	218,544	1,842
47975	KLNE-TV	123,324	123,246	1,039
38590	KLPA-TV	414,699	414,447	3,494
38588	KLPB-TV	749,053	749,053	6,315
749	KLRN	2,374,472	2,353,440	19,839
11951	KLRT-TV	1,171,678	1,152,541	9,716
8564	KLRU	2,614,658	2,575,518	21,712
8322	KLSS-TV	564,415	508,157	4,284
31114	KLST	199,067	169,551	1,429
24436	KLTV	6,034,131	6,033,867	50,865
38587	KLTL-TV	423,574	423,574	3,571
38589	KLTM-TV	694,280	688,915	5,808
38591	KLTS-TV	947,141	944,257	7,960
68540	KLTV	1,069,690	1,051,361	8,863
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,195,751	1,195,751	10,080
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,079,718	1,019,302	8,593
11683	KLVB	2,044,150	1,936,083	16,321
82476	KLWB	1,065,748	1,065,748	8,984
40250	KLWY	541,043	538,231	4,537
64551	KMAU	213,060	188,953	1,593
51499	KMAX-TV	10,767,605	7,132,240	60,125
65686	KMBC-TV	2,506,035	2,504,622	21,114
35183	KMCB	69,357	66,203	558
41237	KMCC	2,064,592	2,010,262	16,947
42636	KMCI-TV	2,429,392	2,428,626	20,473
38584	KMCT-TV	267,004	266,880	2,250
22127	KMCY	71,797	71,793	605
162016	KMDE	35,409	35,401	298
26428	KMEB	221,810	203,470	1,715
39665	KMEG	708,748	704,130	5,936
35123	KMEX-DT	17,628,354	16,318,720	137,567
40875	KMGH-TV	3,815,224	3,574,344	30,132
35131	KMID	383,449	383,439	3,232
16749	KMIR-TV	2,760,914	730,764	6,160
63164	KMIZ	532,025	530,008	4,468
53541	KMLM-DT	293,290	293,290	2,472
52046	KMLU	711,951	708,107	5,969
47981	KMNE-TV	47,232	44,189	373
24753	KMOH-TV	199,885	184,283	1,554
4326	KMOS-TV	804,745	803,129	6,770
41425	KMOT	81,517	79,504	670
70034	KMOV	3,025,077	3,029,405	25,538
51488	KMPH-TV	1,725,397	1,697,871	14,313
73701	KMPX	6,678,829	6,674,706	56,268
44052	KMSB	1,321,614	1,039,442	8,762
68883	KMSP-TV	3,832,040	3,805,141	32,077
12525	KMSS-TV	1,068,120	1,066,388	8,990
43095	KMTP-TV	5,252,062	4,457,617	37,578

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
35189	KMTR	589,948	520,666	4,389
35190	KMTV-TV	1,346,549	1,344,796	11,337
77063	KMTW	761,521	761,516	6,420
35200	KMVT	184,647	176,351	1,487
32958	KMVU-DT	308,150	231,506	1,952
86534	KMYA-DT	200,764	200,719	1,692
51518	KMYS	2,273,888	2,267,913	19,119
54420	KMYT-TV	1,314,197	1,302,378	10,979
35822	KMYU	133,563	130,198	1,098
993	KNAT-TV	1,157,630	1,124,619	9,481
24749	KNAZ-TV	332,321	227,658	1,919
47906	KNBC	17,859,647	16,555,232	139,561
81464	KNBN	145,493	136,995	1,155
9754	KNCT	1,751,838	1,726,148	14,551
82611	KNDB	118,154	118,122	996
82615	KNDM	72,216	72,209	609
12395	KNDO	314,875	270,892	2,284
12427	KNDU	475,612	462,556	3,899
17683	KNEP	101,389	95,890	808
48003	KNHL	277,777	277,308	2,338
125710	KNIC-DT	2,398,296	2,383,294	20,091
59363	KNIN-TV	708,289	703,838	5,933
48525	KNLC	2,981,508	2,978,979	25,113
48521	KNLJ	655,000	642,705	5,418
84215	KNMD-TV	1,135,642	1,108,358	9,343
55528	KNME-TV	1,148,741	1,105,095	9,316
47707	KNMT	2,887,142	2,794,995	23,562
48975	KNOE-TV	733,097	729,703	6,151
49273	KNOP-TV	87,904	85,423	720
10228	KNPB	604,614	462,732	3,901
55362	KNRR	25,957	25,931	219
35277	KNSD	3,861,660	3,618,321	30,502
19191	KNSN-TV	611,981	459,485	3,873
23302	KNSO	1,824,786	1,803,796	15,206
35280	KNTV	8,525,818	8,027,505	67,672
144	KNVA	2,550,225	2,529,184	21,321
33745	KNVN	495,902	470,252	3,964
69692	KNVO	1,247,014	1,247,014	10,512
29557	KNWA-TV	822,906	804,682	6,783
59440	KNXV-TV	4,183,943	4,173,022	35,179
59014	KOAA-TV	1,608,528	1,203,731	10,147
50588	KOAB-TV	207,070	203,371	1,714
50590	KOAC-TV	1,957,282	1,543,401	13,011
58552	KOAM-TV	595,307	584,921	4,931
53928	KOAT-TV	1,132,372	1,105,116	9,316
35313	KOB	1,152,841	1,113,162	9,384
35321	KOBF	201,911	166,177	1,401
8260	KOBI	562,463	519,063	4,376
62272	KOBR	211,709	211,551	1,783
50170	KOCB	1,629,783	1,629,152	13,734
4328	KOCE-TV	17,446,133	16,461,581	138,771
84225	KOCM	1,434,325	1,433,605	12,085
12508	KOCO-TV	1,716,569	1,708,085	14,399
83181	KOCW	83,807	83,789	706
18283	KODE-TV	740,156	731,512	6,167
66195	KOED-TV	1,497,297	1,459,833	12,306
50198	KOET	658,606	637,640	5,375
51189	KOFY-TV	5,252,062	4,457,617	37,578
34859	KOGG	190,829	161,310	1,360
166534	KOHD	201,310	197,662	1,666
35380	KOIN	3,028,482	2,881,460	24,291
35388	KOKH-TV	1,627,116	1,625,246	13,701
11910	KOKI-TV	1,366,220	1,352,227	11,399
48663	KOLD-TV	1,216,228	887,754	7,484
7890	KOLN	1,225,400	1,190,178	10,033
63331	KOLO-TV	959,178	826,985	6,971
28496	KOLR	1,076,144	1,038,613	8,756
21656	KOMO-TV	4,132,260	4,087,435	34,457
65583	KOMU-TV	551,658	542,544	4,574
35396	KONG	4,006,008	3,985,271	33,596

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
60675	KOOD	113,416	113,285	955
50589	KOPB-TV	3,059,231	2,875,815	24,243
2566	KOPX-TV	1,501,110	1,500,883	12,652
64877	KORO	560,983	560,983	4,729
6865	KOSA-TV	340,978	338,070	2,850
34347	KOTA-TV	174,876	152,861	1,289
8284	KOTI	298,175	97,132	819
35434	KOTV-DT	1,417,753	1,403,838	11,834
56550	KOVR	10,784,477	7,162,989	60,384
51101	KOZJ	429,982	427,991	3,608
51102	KOZK	839,841	834,308	7,033
3659	KOZL-TV	992,495	963,281	8,120
35455	KPAX-TV	206,895	193,201	1,629
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,190,080	4,176,323	35,206
6124	KPBS	3,584,237	3,463,189	29,195
50044	KPBT-TV	340,080	340,080	2,867
77452	KPCB-DT	30,861	30,835	260
35460	KPDX	2,970,703	2,848,423	24,012
12524	KPEJ-TV	368,212	368,208	3,104
41223	KPHO-TV	4,195,073	4,175,139	35,196
61551	KPIC	156,687	105,807	892
86205	KPIF	265,080	258,174	2,176
25452	KPIX-TV	8,226,463	7,360,625	62,050
58912	KPKJ	7,884,411	6,955,179	58,632
166510	KPJR-TV	3,402,088	3,372,831	28,433
13994	KPLC	1,406,085	1,403,853	11,834
41964	KPLO-TV	55,827	52,765	445
35417	KPLR-TV	2,991,598	2,988,106	25,190
12144	KPMR	1,731,370	1,473,251	12,420
47973	KPNE-TV	92,675	89,021	750
35486	KPNX	4,180,982	4,176,442	35,207
77512	KPNZ	2,394,311	2,208,707	18,619
73998	KPOB-TV	144,525	143,656	1,211
26655	KPPX-TV	4,186,998	4,171,450	35,165
53117	KPRC-TV	6,099,422	6,099,076	51,415
48660	KPRY-TV	42,521	42,426	358
61071	KPSD-TV	19,886	18,799	158
53544	KPTB-DT	322,780	320,646	2,703
81445	KPTF-DT	84,512	84,512	712
77451	KPTH	660,556	655,373	5,525
51491	KPTM	1,414,998	1,414,014	11,920
33345	KPTS	832,000	827,866	6,979
50633	KPTV	2,998,460	2,847,263	24,002
82575	KPTW	80,374	80,012	675
1270	KPVI-DT	271,379	264,204	2,227
58835	KPXB-TV	6,062,458	6,062,238	51,105
68695	KPXC-TV	3,362,518	3,341,951	28,173
68834	KPXD-TV	6,555,157	6,553,373	55,245
33337	KPXE-TV	2,437,178	2,436,024	20,536
5801	KPXG-TV	3,026,219	2,882,598	24,300
81507	KPXJ	1,138,632	1,135,626	9,573
61173	KPXL-TV	2,257,007	2,243,520	18,913
35907	KPXM-TV	3,507,312	3,506,503	29,560
58978	KPXN-TV	17,256,205	15,804,489	133,232
77483	KPXO-TV	953,329	913,341	7,699
21156	KPXR-TV	828,915	821,250	6,923
10242	KQCA	10,077,891	6,276,197	52,908
41430	KQCD-TV	35,623	33,415	282
18287	KQCK	3,220,160	3,162,711	26,662
78322	KQCW-DT	1,128,198	1,123,324	9,470
35525	KQDS-TV	304,935	301,439	2,541
35500	KQED	8,195,398	7,283,828	61,403
35663	KQEH	8,195,398	7,283,828	61,403
8214	KQET	2,981,040	2,076,157	17,502
5471	KQIN	596,371	596,277	5,027
17686	KQME	188,783	184,719	1,557
61063	KQSD-TV	32,526	31,328	264
8378	KQSL	196,316	139,439	1,175
20427	KQTV	1,494,987	1,401,160	11,812
78921	KQUP	697,016	551,824	4,652

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
306	KRBC-TV	229,395	229,277	1,933
166319	KRBK	983,888	966,187	8,145
22161	KRCA	17,540,791	16,957,292	142,950
57945	KRCB	8,783,441	8,503,802	71,687
41110	KRCG	684,989	662,418	5,584
8291	KRCR-TV	423,000	402,594	3,394
10192	KRCW-TV	2,966,912	2,842,523	23,962
49134	KRDK-TV	349,941	349,929	2,950
52579	KRDO-TV	2,622,603	2,272,383	19,156
70578	KREG-TV	149,306	95,141	802
34868	KREM	817,619	752,113	6,340
51493	KREN-TV	810,039	681,212	5,743
70596	KREX-TV	145,700	145,606	1,227
70579	KREY-TV	74,963	65,700	554
48589	KREZ-TV	148,079	105,121	886
43328	KRGV-TV	1,247,057	1,247,029	10,512
82698	KRII	133,840	132,912	1,120
29114	KRIN	949,313	923,735	7,787
25559	KRIS-TV	565,052	563,805	4,753
22204	KRIV	6,078,936	6,078,846	51,245
14040	KRMA-TV	3,722,512	3,564,949	30,053
14042	KRMJ	174,094	159,511	1,345
20476	KRMT	2,956,144	2,864,236	24,146
84224	KRMU	85,274	72,499	611
20373	KRMZ	36,293	33,620	283
47971	KRNE-TV	47,473	38,273	323
60307	KRNV-DT	955,490	792,543	6,681
65526	KRON-TV	8,573,167	8,028,256	67,678
53539	KRPV-DT	65,943	65,943	556
48575	KRQE	1,135,461	1,105,093	9,316
57431	KRSU-TV	1,000,289	998,310	8,416
82613	KRTN-TV	84,231	68,550	578
35567	KRTV	92,645	90,849	766
84157	KRWB-TV	111,538	110,979	936
35585	KRWF	85,596	85,596	722
55516	KRWG-TV	894,492	661,703	5,578
48360	KRXI-TV	725,391	548,865	4,627
307	KSAN-TV	135,063	135,051	1,138
11911	KSAS-TV	752,513	752,504	6,344
53118	KSAT-TV	2,539,658	2,502,246	21,094
35584	KSAX	365,209	365,209	3,079
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,203,126	4,178,448	35,224
38214	KSBI	1,577,231	1,575,865	13,285
19653	KSBW	5,083,461	4,429,165	37,338
19654	KSBY	535,029	495,562	4,178
82910	KSCC	517,740	517,740	4,365
10202	KSCD	1,015,148	1,010,581	8,519
35608	KSCI	17,446,133	16,461,581	138,771
72348	KSCW-DT	915,691	910,511	7,676
46981	KSDK	2,986,776	2,979,047	25,113
35594	KSEE	1,761,193	1,746,282	14,721
48658	KSFY-TV	670,536	607,844	5,124
17680	KSGW-TV	62,178	57,629	486
59444	KSHB-TV	2,432,205	2,431,273	20,496
73706	KSHV-TV	943,947	942,978	7,949
29096	KSIN-TV	340,143	338,811	2,856
34846	KSIX-TV	74,884	74,884	631
35606	KSKN	731,818	643,590	5,425
70482	KSLA	1,017,556	1,016,667	8,571
6359	KSL-TV	2,390,742	2,206,920	18,604
71558	KSMN	320,813	320,808	2,704
33336	KSMO-TV	2,401,201	2,398,686	20,221
28510	KSMQ-TV	524,391	507,983	4,282
35611	KSMS-TV	1,589,263	882,948	7,443
21161	KSNB-TV	658,560	656,650	5,536
72359	KSNC	174,135	173,744	1,465
67766	KSNF	621,919	617,868	5,209
72361	KSNG	145,058	144,822	1,221
72362	KSNK	48,715	45,414	383
67335	KSNT	622,818	594,604	5,013

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
10179	KSNV	1,967,781	1,919,296	16,180
72358	KSNW	791,403	791,127	6,669
61956	KSPS-TV	819,101	769,852	6,490
52953	KSPX-TV	7,078,228	5,275,946	44,476
166546	KSQA	382,328	374,290	3,155
53313	KSRE	75,181	75,181	634
35843	KSTC-TV	3,843,788	3,835,674	32,335
63182	KSTF	51,317	51,122	431
28010	KSTP-TV	3,788,898	3,782,053	31,883
60534	KSTR-DT	6,632,577	6,629,296	55,885
64987	KSTS	8,363,473	7,264,852	61,243
22215	KSTU	2,384,996	2,201,716	18,560
23428	KSTW	4,265,956	4,186,266	35,290
5243	KSVI	175,390	173,667	1,464
58827	KSWB-TV	3,677,190	3,488,655	29,409
60683	KSWK	79,012	78,784	664
35645	KSWO-TV	483,132	458,057	3,861
61350	KSYS	519,209	443,204	3,736
59988	KTAB-TV	274,707	274,536	2,314
999	KTAJ-TV	2,343,843	2,343,227	19,753
35648	KTAL-TV	1,094,332	1,092,958	9,214
12930	KTAS	471,882	464,149	3,913
81458	KTAZ	4,182,503	4,160,481	35,073
35649	KTBC	3,242,215	2,956,614	24,924
67884	KTBN-TV	17,795,677	16,510,302	139,182
67999	KTBO-TV	1,585,283	1,583,664	13,350
35652	KTBS-TV	1,163,228	1,159,665	9,776
28324	KTBU	6,035,927	6,035,725	50,881
67950	KTBW-TV	4,202,104	4,108,031	34,631
35655	KTBY	348,080	346,562	2,922
68594	KTCA-TV	3,693,877	3,684,081	31,057
68597	KTCL-TV	3,606,606	3,597,183	30,324
35187	KTCW	103,341	89,207	752
36916	KTDO	1,015,336	1,010,771	8,521
2769	KTEJ	419,750	417,368	3,518
83707	KTEL-TV	52,875	52,875	446
35666	KTEN	602,788	599,778	5,056
24514	KTFD-TV	3,210,669	3,172,543	26,745
35512	KTFE-DT	2,225,169	2,203,398	18,575
20871	KTFK-DT	6,969,307	5,211,719	43,935
68753	KTFN	1,017,335	1,013,157	8,541
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,151,433	1,117,061	9,417
29232	KTGM	159,358	159,091	1,341
2787	KTHV	1,275,053	1,246,348	10,507
29100	KTIN	281,096	279,385	2,355
66170	KTIV	751,089	746,274	6,291
49397	KTKA-TV	759,369	746,370	6,292
35670	KTLA	18,156,910	16,870,262	142,216
62354	KTLM	1,044,526	1,044,509	8,805
49153	KTLN-TV	5,381,955	4,740,894	39,966
64984	KTMD	6,095,741	6,095,606	51,386
14675	KTMF	187,251	168,526	1,421
10177	KTMW	2,261,671	2,144,791	18,081
21533	KTNC-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	62,227
47996	KTNE-TV	100,341	95,324	804
60519	KTNL-TV	8,642	8,642	73
74100	KTNV-TV	2,094,506	1,936,752	16,327
71023	KTNW	450,926	432,398	3,645
8651	KTOO-TV	31,269	31,176	263
7078	KTPX-TV	1,066,196	1,063,754	8,967
68541	KTRE	441,879	421,406	3,552
35675	KTRK-TV	6,114,259	6,112,870	51,531
28230	KTRV-TV	714,833	707,557	5,965
69170	KTSC	3,124,536	2,949,795	24,867
61066	KTSD-TV	83,645	82,828	698
37511	KTSF	7,959,349	7,129,638	60,103
67760	KTSM-TV	1,015,348	1,011,264	8,525
35678	KTTC	815,213	731,919	6,170
28501	KTTM	76,133	73,664	621
11908	KTTU	1,324,801	1,060,613	8,941

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
22208	KTTV	17,380,551	16,693,085	140,723
28521	KTTW	329,633	326,405	2,752
65355	KTTZ-TV	380,240	380,225	3,205
35685	KTUL	1,416,959	1,388,183	11,702
10173	KTUU-TV	380,240	379,047	3,195
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,668,531	1,666,026	14,045
49632	KTVA	342,517	342,300	2,886
34858	KTVB	714,865	707,882	5,967
31437	KTVC	137,239	100,204	845
68581	KTVD	3,800,970	3,547,607	29,906
35692	KTVE	641,139	640,201	5,397
49621	KTVF	98,068	97,929	826
5290	KTVH-DT	228,832	184,264	1,553
35693	KTVI	2,995,764	2,991,513	25,218
40993	KTVK	4,184,825	4,173,028	35,179
22570	KTVL	419,849	369,469	3,115
18066	KTVM-TV	260,105	217,694	1,835
59139	KTVN	955,490	800,420	6,748
21251	KTVO	227,128	226,616	1,910
35694	KTVQ	179,797	173,271	1,461
50592	KTVR	147,808	54,480	459
23422	KTVT	6,912,366	6,908,715	58,240
35703	KTVU	8,297,634	7,406,751	62,439
35705	KTVW-DT	4,174,310	4,160,877	35,076
68889	KTVX	2,389,392	2,200,520	18,550
55907	KTVZ	201,828	198,558	1,674
18286	KTWO-TV	80,426	79,905	674
70938	KTWU	1,703,798	1,562,305	13,170
51517	KTXA	6,915,461	6,911,822	58,267
42359	KTXD-TV	6,706,651	6,704,781	56,521
51569	KTXH	6,092,710	6,092,525	51,360
10205	KTXL	8,306,449	5,896,320	49,706
308	KTXS-TV	247,603	246,760	2,080
69315	KUAC-TV	98,717	98,189	828
51233	KUAM-TV	159,358	159,358	1,343
2722	KUAS-TV	994,802	977,391	8,239
2731	KUAT-TV	1,485,024	1,253,342	10,566
60520	KUBD	14,817	13,363	113
70492	KUBE-TV	6,090,970	6,090,817	51,346
1136	KUCW	2,388,889	2,199,787	18,544
69396	KUED	2,388,995	2,203,093	18,572
69582	KUEN	2,364,481	2,184,483	18,415
82576	KUES	30,925	25,978	219
82585	KUEW	132,168	120,411	1,015
66611	KUFM-TV	187,680	166,697	1,405
169028	KUGF-TV	86,622	85,986	725
68717	KUHM-TV	154,836	145,241	1,224
69269	KUHT	6,080,222	6,078,866	51,245
62382	KUID-TV	432,855	284,023	2,394
169027	KUKL-TV	124,505	115,844	977
35724	KULR-TV	177,242	170,142	1,434
41429	KUMV-TV	41,607	41,224	348
81447	KUNP	130,559	43,472	366
4624	KUNS-TV	4,027,849	4,015,626	33,852
86532	KUOK	28,974	28,945	244
66589	KUON-TV	1,375,257	1,360,005	11,465
86263	KUPB	318,914	318,914	2,688
65535	KUPK	149,642	148,180	1,249
27431	KUPT	87,602	87,602	738
89714	KUPU	956,178	948,005	7,992
57884	KUPX-TV	2,374,672	2,191,229	18,472
23074	KUSA	3,802,407	3,560,546	30,015
61072	KUSD-TV	460,480	460,277	3,880
10238	KUSI-TV	3,572,818	3,435,670	28,963
43567	KUSM-TV	122,678	109,830	926
69694	KUTF	1,210,774	1,031,870	8,699
81451	KUTH-DT	2,219,788	2,027,174	17,089
68886	KUTP	4,191,015	4,176,014	35,204
35823	KUTV	2,388,625	2,199,731	18,544
63927	KUVE-DT	1,294,971	964,396	8,130

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
7700	KUVI-DT	1,204,490	1,009,943	8,514
35841	KUVN-DT	6,680,126	6,678,157	56,297
58609	KUVS-DT	4,043,413	4,005,657	33,768
49766	KVAL-TV	1,016,673	866,173	7,302
32621	KVAW	76,153	76,153	642
58795	KVCR-DT	18,215,524	17,467,140	147,248
35846	KVCT	288,221	287,446	2,423
10195	KVCW	1,967,550	1,918,809	16,176
64969	KVDA	2,566,563	2,548,720	21,486
19783	KVEA	17,538,249	16,335,335	137,707
12523	KVEO-TV	1,244,504	1,244,504	10,491
2495	KVEW	476,720	464,347	3,914
35852	KVHP	747,917	747,837	6,304
49832	KVIA-TV	1,015,350	1,011,266	8,525
35855	KVIE	10,759,440	7,467,369	62,950
40450	KVIH-TV	91,912	91,564	772
40446	KVII-TV	379,042	378,218	3,188
61961	KVLY-TV	350,732	350,449	2,954
16729	KVMD	15,274,297	14,512,400	122,340
83825	KVME-TV	26,711	22,802	192
25735	KVOA	1,317,956	1,030,404	8,686
35862	KVOS-TV	2,202,674	2,131,652	17,970
69733	KVPT	1,744,349	1,719,318	14,494
55372	KVRR	356,645	356,645	3,007
166331	KVSN-DT	2,706,244	2,283,409	19,249
608	KVTH-DT	303,755	299,230	2,523
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,466,426	1,465,802	12,357
607	KVTN-DT	936,328	925,884	7,805
35867	KVUE	2,661,290	2,611,314	22,013
78910	KVUI	257,964	251,872	2,123
35870	KVVU-TV	2,045,255	1,935,583	16,317
36170	KVYE	396,495	392,498	3,309
35095	KWBA-TV	1,129,524	1,073,029	9,046
78314	KWBM	657,822	639,560	5,391
27425	KWBN	953,207	840,455	7,085
76268	KWBQ	1,149,598	1,107,211	9,334
66413	KWCH-DT	883,647	881,674	7,433
71549	KWCM-TV	252,284	244,033	2,057
35419	KWDK	4,194,152	4,117,852	34,713
42007	KWES-TV	424,862	423,544	3,570
50194	KWET	127,976	112,750	950
35881	KWEX-DT	2,376,463	2,370,469	19,983
35883	KWGN-TV	3,706,455	3,513,537	29,619
37099	KWHB	979,393	978,719	8,251
36846	KWHE	952,966	834,341	7,033
26231	KWHY-TV	17,736,497	17,695,306	149,171
35096	KWKB	1,121,676	1,111,629	9,371
162115	KWKS	39,708	39,323	331
12522	KWKT-TV	1,299,675	1,298,478	10,946
21162	KWNB-TV	91,093	89,332	753
67347	KWOG	512,412	505,049	4,258
56852	KWPX-TV	4,220,008	4,148,577	34,973
6885	KWQC-TV	1,063,507	1,054,618	8,890
29121	KWSD	280,675	280,672	2,366
53318	KWSE	54,471	53,400	450
71024	KWSU-TV	725,554	468,295	3,948
25382	KWTV-DT	1,628,106	1,627,198	13,717
35903	KWTX-TV	2,071,023	1,972,365	16,627
593	KWWL	1,089,498	1,078,458	9,091
84410	KWWT	293,291	293,291	2,472
14674	KWYB	86,495	69,598	587
10032	KWYP-DT	128,874	126,992	1,071
35920	KXAN-TV	2,678,666	2,624,648	22,126
49330	KXAS-TV	6,774,295	6,771,827	57,087
24287	KXGN-TV	14,217	13,883	117
35954	KXII	2,323,974	2,264,951	19,094
55083	KXLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	141,581
35959	KXLF-TV	258,100	217,808	1,836
53847	KXLN-DT	6,085,891	6,085,712	51,303
35906	KXLT-TV	348,025	347,296	2,928

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
61978	KXLY-TV	772,116	740,960	6,246
55684	KXMA-TV	32,005	31,909	269
55686	KXMB-TV	142,755	138,506	1,168
55685	KXMC-TV	97,569	89,483	754
55683	KXMD-TV	37,962	37,917	320
47995	KXNE-TV	305,839	304,682	2,568
81593	KXNW	602,168	597,747	5,039
35991	KXRM-TV	1,843,363	1,500,689	12,651
1255	KXTF	140,746	140,312	1,183
25048	KXTV	10,759,864	7,477,140	63,032
35994	KXTX-TV	6,721,578	6,718,616	56,638
62293	KXVA	185,478	185,276	1,562
23277	KXVO	1,404,703	1,403,380	11,830
9781	KXXV	1,771,620	1,748,287	14,738
31870	KYAZ	6,038,257	6,038,071	50,901
29086	KYIN	581,748	574,691	4,845
60384	KYLE-TV	323,330	323,225	2,725
33639	KYMA-DT	396,278	391,619	3,301
47974	KYNE-TV	980,094	979,887	8,260
53820	KYOU-TV	651,334	640,935	5,403
36003	KYTV	1,095,904	1,083,524	9,134
55644	KYTX	927,327	925,550	7,802
13815	KYUR	379,943	379,027	3,195
5237	KYUS-TV	12,496	12,356	104
33752	KYVE	301,951	259,559	2,188
55762	KYVV-TV	67,201	67,201	567
25453	KYW-TV	11,212,189	11,008,413	92,801
69531	KZJL	6,037,458	6,037,272	50,894
69571	KZJO	4,147,016	4,097,776	34,544
61062	KZSD-TV	41,207	35,825	302
33079	KZTV	567,635	564,464	4,758
57292	WAAY-TV	1,498,006	1,428,197	12,040
1328	WABC-TV	20,948,273	20,560,001	173,321
4190	WABE-TV	5,308,575	5,291,523	44,608
43203	WABG-TV	393,020	392,348	3,307
17005	WABI-TV	530,773	510,729	4,305
16820	WABM	1,772,367	1,742,240	14,687
23917	WABW-TV	1,097,560	1,096,376	9,242
19199	WACH	1,403,222	1,400,385	11,805
189358	WACP	9,415,263	9,301,049	78,408
23930	WACS-TV	786,536	783,207	6,602
60018	WACX	4,292,829	4,288,149	36,149
361	WACY-TV	946,580	946,071	7,975
455	WADL	4,610,065	4,606,521	38,833
589	WAFB	1,857,882	1,857,418	15,658
591	WAFF	1,527,517	1,456,436	12,278
70689	WAGA-TV	6,000,355	5,923,191	49,933
48305	WAGM-TV	64,721	63,331	534
37809	WAGV	1,313,257	1,159,076	9,771
706	WAIQ	611,733	609,794	5,141
701	WAKA	799,637	793,645	6,690
4143	WALA-TV	1,320,419	1,318,127	11,112
70713	WALB	773,899	772,467	6,512
60536	WAMI-DT	5,449,193	5,449,193	45,937
70852	WAND	1,388,118	1,386,074	11,685
39270	WANE-TV	1,146,442	1,146,442	9,665
52280	WAOE	2,963,253	2,907,224	24,508
64546	WAOW	636,957	629,068	5,303
52073	WAPA-TV ²⁷	3,764,742	2,794,738	23,560
49712	WAPT	793,621	791,620	6,673
67792	WAQP	2,135,670	2,131,399	17,968
13206	WATC-DT	5,732,204	5,705,819	48,100
71082	WATE-TV	1,874,433	1,638,059	13,809
22819	WATL	5,882,837	5,819,099	49,055
20287	WATM-TV	893,989	749,183	6,316
11907	WATN-TV	1,787,595	1,784,560	15,044
13989	WAVE	1,891,797	1,880,563	15,853
71127	WAVY-TV	2,080,708	2,080,691	17,540
54938	WAWD	579,079	579,023	4,881
65247	WAWV-TV	705,790	700,361	5,904

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
12793	WAXN-TV	2,677,951	2,669,224	22,502
65696	WBAL-TV	9,743,335	9,344,875	78,777
74417	WBAY-TV	1,225,928	1,225,335	10,330
71085	WBBH-TV	2,017,267	2,017,267	17,006
65204	WBBJ-TV	662,148	658,839	5,554
9617	WBBM-TV	9,914,233	9,907,806	83,523
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,269,256	1,260,686	10,628
70138	WBDT	3,831,757	3,819,550	32,199
51349	WBEC-TV	5,421,355	5,421,355	45,702
10758	WBFF	8,523,983	8,381,042	70,652
12497	WBFS-TV	5,349,613	5,349,613	45,097
6568	WBGU-TV	1,343,816	1,343,816	11,328
81594	WBIF	309,707	309,707	2,611
84802	WBIH	718,439	706,994	5,960
717	WBIQ	1,563,080	1,532,266	12,917
46984	WBIR-TV	1,978,347	1,701,857	14,347
67048	WBKB-TV	136,823	130,625	1,101
34167	WBKI	2,104,090	2,085,393	17,580
4692	WBKO	963,413	862,651	7,272
76001	WBKP	55,655	55,305	466
68427	WBMM	562,284	562,123	4,739
73692	WBNA	1,699,683	1,666,248	14,046
23337	WBNG-TV	1,435,634	1,051,932	8,868
71217	WBNS-TV	2,847,721	2,784,795	23,476
72958	WBNX-TV	3,639,256	3,630,531	30,605
71218	WBOC-TV	813,888	813,888	6,861
71220	WBOY-TV	711,302	621,367	5,238
60850	WBPH-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	79,873
7692	WPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	57,003
5981	WBRA-TV	1,726,408	1,677,204	14,139
71221	WBRC	1,884,007	1,849,135	15,588
71225	WBRE-TV	2,879,196	2,244,735	18,923
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,223,336	2,222,309	18,734
82627	WBSF	1,836,543	1,832,446	15,448
30826	WBTW	4,433,795	4,296,893	36,223
66407	WBTW	1,975,457	1,959,172	16,516
16363	WBUI	981,884	981,868	8,277
59281	WBUP	126,472	112,603	949
60830	WBUY-TV	1,569,254	1,567,815	13,217
72971	WBXX-TV	2,142,759	1,984,544	16,730
25456	WBZ-TV	7,960,556	7,730,847	65,171
63153	WCAU	11,269,831	11,098,540	93,561
363	WCAV	1,032,270	874,886	7,375
46728	WCAX-TV	784,748	665,685	5,612
39659	WCBB	964,079	910,222	7,673
10587	WCBD-TV	1,149,489	1,149,489	9,690
12477	WCBI-TV	680,511	678,424	5,719
9610	WCBS-TV	22,087,789	21,511,236	181,340
49157	WCCB	3,642,232	3,574,928	30,137
9629	WCCO-TV	3,837,442	3,829,714	32,284
14050	WCCT-TV	5,818,471	5,307,612	44,743
69544	WCCU	694,550	693,317	5,845
3001	WCCV-TV	3,391,703	2,062,994	17,391
23937	WCES-TV	1,098,868	1,097,706	9,254
65666	WCET	3,123,290	3,110,519	26,222
46755	WCFE-TV	459,417	419,756	3,539
71280	WCHS-TV	1,352,824	1,274,766	10,746
42124	WCIA	834,084	833,547	7,027
711	WCIQ	3,186,320	3,016,907	25,433
71428	WCIU-TV	10,052,136	10,049,244	84,715
9015	WCIV	1,152,800	1,152,800	9,718
42116	WCIX	554,002	549,911	4,636
16993	WCJB-TV	977,492	977,492	8,240
11125	WCLF	4,097,389	4,096,624	34,535
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	19,419
50781	WCMH-TV	2,756,260	2,712,989	22,870
9917	WCML	233,439	224,255	1,890
9908	WCMU-TV	707,702	699,551	5,897
9922	WCMV	425,499	411,288	3,467
9913	WCMW	106,975	104,859	884

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
32326	WCNC-TV	3,883,049	3,809,706	32,116
53734	WCNY-TV	1,342,821	1,279,429	10,786
73642	WCOV-TV	889,102	884,417	7,456
40618	WCPB	560,426	560,426	4,724
59438	WCPQ-TV	3,330,885	3,313,654	27,934
10981	WCPX-TV	9,753,235	9,751,916	82,209
71297	WCSC-TV	1,028,018	1,028,018	8,666
39664	WCSH	1,755,325	1,548,824	13,057
69479	WCTE	612,760	541,314	4,563
18334	WCTI-TV	1,688,065	1,685,638	14,210
31590	WCTV	1,065,524	1,065,464	8,982
33081	WCTX	7,844,936	7,332,431	61,812
65684	WCVB-TV	7,780,868	7,618,496	64,224
9987	WCVE-TV	1,721,004	1,712,249	14,434
83304	WCVI-TV	50,601	50,495	426
34204	WCVN-TV	2,129,816	2,120,349	17,875
9989	WCVW	1,505,484	1,505,330	12,690
73042	WCWF	1,077,314	1,077,194	9,081
35385	WCWG	3,630,551	3,299,114	27,812
29712	WCWJ	1,661,270	1,661,132	14,003
73264	WCWN	1,909,223	1,621,751	13,671
2455	WCYB-TV	2,363,002	2,057,404	17,344
11291	WDAF-TV	2,539,581	2,537,411	21,390
21250	WDAM-TV	512,594	500,343	4,218
22129	WDAY-TV	339,239	338,856	2,857
22124	WDAZ-TV	151,720	151,659	1,278
71325	WDBB	1,792,728	1,762,643	14,859
71326	WDBD	940,665	939,489	7,920
71329	WDBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	12,103
51567	WDCA	8,101,358	8,049,329	67,856
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,269,199	1,269,199	10,699
30576	WDCW	8,155,998	8,114,847	68,408
54385	WDEF-TV	1,730,762	1,530,403	12,901
32851	WDFX-TV	271,499	270,942	2,284
43846	WDHN	452,377	451,978	3,810
71338	WDIQ-DT	341,506	327,469	2,761
714	WDIQ	663,062	620,124	5,228
53114	WDIV-TV	5,450,318	5,450,174	45,945
71427	WDJT-TV	3,267,652	3,256,507	27,452
39561	WDKA	658,699	658,277	5,549
64017	WDKY-TV	1,204,817	1,173,579	9,893
67893	WDLI-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	34,689
72335	WDPB	596,888	596,888	5,032
83740	WDPM-DT	1,365,977	1,364,744	11,505
1283	WDPN-TV	11,594,463	11,467,616	96,672
6476	WDPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	57,003
28476	WDRB	2,054,813	2,037,086	17,173
12171	WDSC-TV	3,389,559	3,389,559	28,574
17726	WDSE	330,994	316,643	2,669
71353	WDSI-TV	1,100,302	1,042,191	8,786
71357	WDSU	1,649,083	1,649,083	13,902
7908	WDTI	2,092,242	2,091,941	17,635
65690	WDTN	3,831,757	3,819,550	32,199
70592	WDTV	962,532	850,394	7,169
25045	WDVM-TV	3,074,837	2,646,508	22,310
4110	WDWL	2,638,361	1,977,410	16,670
49421	WEAO	3,960,217	3,945,408	33,260
71363	WEAR-TV	1,520,973	1,520,386	12,817
7893	WEAU	1,006,393	971,050	8,186
61003	WEBA-TV	641,354	632,282	5,330
19561	WECN	2,886,669	2,157,288	18,186
48666	WECT	1,156,807	1,156,807	9,752
13602	WEDH	5,328,800	4,724,167	39,825
13607	WEDN	3,451,170	2,643,344	22,283
69338	WEDQ	5,379,887	5,365,612	45,232
21808	WEDU	5,379,887	5,365,612	45,232
13594	WEDW	5,996,408	5,544,708	46,742
13595	WEDY	5,328,800	4,724,167	39,825
24801	WEEK-TV	752,596	752,539	6,344
6744	WEFS	3,380,743	3,380,743	28,500

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
24215	WEHT	857,558	844,070	7,116
721	WEIQ	1,055,632	1,055,193	8,895
18301	WEIU-TV	458,480	458,416	3,864
69271	WEKW-TV	1,263,049	773,108	6,517
60825	WELF-TV	1,477,691	1,387,044	11,693
26602	WELU	2,248,146	1,678,682	14,151
40761	WEMT	1,726,085	1,186,706	10,004
69237	WENH-TV	4,500,498	4,328,222	36,487
71508	WENY-TV	656,240	517,754	4,365
83946	WEPH	604,105	602,833	5,082
81508	WEPX-TV	950,012	950,012	8,009
25738	WESH	4,063,973	4,053,252	34,169
65670	WETA-TV	8,315,499	8,258,807	69,622
69944	WETK	670,087	558,842	4,711
60653	WETM-TV	870,206	770,731	6,497
18252	WETP-TV	2,167,383	1,888,574	15,921
2709	WEUX	380,569	373,680	3,150
72041	WEVV-TV	752,417	751,094	6,332
59441	WEWS-TV	4,112,984	4,078,299	34,380
72052	WEYI-TV	3,715,686	3,652,991	30,795
72054	WFAA	6,917,502	6,907,616	58,231
81669	WFBD	817,914	817,389	6,891
69532	WFDC-DT	8,155,998	8,114,847	68,408
10132	WFFF-TV	633,649	552,182	4,655
25040	WFFT-TV	1,095,429	1,095,411	9,234
11123	WFGC	3,018,351	3,018,351	25,445
6554	WFGX	1,493,866	1,493,319	12,589
13991	WFIE	743,079	740,909	6,246
715	WFIQ	546,563	544,258	4,588
64592	WFLA-TV	5,583,544	5,576,649	47,011
22211	WFLD	9,957,301	9,954,828	83,919
72060	WFLI-TV	1,294,209	1,189,897	10,031
39736	WFLX	5,740,086	5,740,086	48,389
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,328,477	3,822,691	32,225
72064	WFMY-TV	4,772,783	4,746,167	40,010
39884	WFMZ-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	79,873
83943	WFNA	1,391,519	1,390,447	11,721
47902	WFOR-TV	5,398,266	5,398,266	45,507
11909	WFOX-TV	1,603,324	1,603,324	13,516
40626	WFPT	5,829,153	5,442,279	45,878
21245	WFPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	22,206
25396	WFQX-TV	537,340	534,314	4,504
9635	WFRV-TV	1,263,353	1,256,376	10,591
53115	WFSB	4,752,788	4,370,519	36,843
6093	WFSG	364,961	364,796	3,075
21801	WFSU-TV	576,105	576,093	4,856
11913	WFTC	3,787,177	3,770,207	31,783
64588	WFTS-TV	5,236,379	5,236,287	44,142
16788	WFTT-TV	4,523,828	4,521,879	38,119
72076	WFTV	3,882,888	3,882,888	32,733
70649	WFTX-TV	1,758,172	1,758,172	14,821
60553	WFTY-DT	5,678,755	5,560,460	46,875
25395	WFUP	234,863	234,436	1,976
60555	WFUT-DT	20,362,721	19,974,644	168,386
22108	WFWA	1,035,114	1,034,862	8,724
9054	WFXB	1,393,865	1,393,510	11,747
3228	WFXG	1,070,032	1,057,760	8,917
70815	WFXL	793,637	785,106	6,618
19707	WFXP	583,315	562,500	4,742
24813	WFXR	1,426,061	1,286,450	10,845
6463	WFXT	7,494,070	7,400,830	62,389
22245	WFXU	218,273	218,273	1,840
43424	WFXV	702,682	612,494	5,163
25236	WFXW	274,078	270,967	2,284
41397	WFYI	2,389,627	2,388,970	20,139
53930	WGAL	6,287,688	5,610,833	47,299
2708	WGBA-TV	1,170,375	1,170,127	9,864
24314	WGBC	249,415	249,235	2,101
72099	WGBH-TV	7,711,842	7,601,732	64,083
12498	WGBO-DT	9,828,737	9,826,530	82,838

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
11113	WGBP-TV	1,820,589	1,812,232	15,277
72098	WGBX-TV	7,803,280	7,636,641	64,377
72096	WGBY-TV	4,470,009	3,739,675	31,525
72120	WGCL-TV	6,027,276	5,961,471	50,255
62388	WGCU	1,510,671	1,510,671	12,735
54275	WGEM-TV	361,598	356,682	3,007
27387	WGEN-TV	43,037	43,037	363
7727	WGFL	877,163	877,163	7,394
25682	WGGB-TV	3,443,386	3,053,436	25,740
11027	WGGN-TV	4,002,841	3,981,382	33,563
9064	WGGs-TV	2,759,326	2,705,067	22,804
72106	WGHP	4,174,964	4,123,106	34,758
710	WGIQ	363,849	363,806	3,067
12520	WGMB-TV	1,742,708	1,742,659	14,691
25683	WGME-TV	1,495,724	1,325,465	11,174
24618	WGNM	742,458	741,502	6,251
72119	WGNQ	1,641,765	1,641,765	13,840
9762	WGNT	2,128,079	2,127,891	17,938
72115	WGN-TV	9,942,959	9,941,552	83,807
40619	WGPT	578,294	344,300	2,902
65074	WGPX-TV	2,765,350	2,754,743	23,222
64547	WGRZ	1,878,725	1,812,309	15,278
63329	WGTA	1,061,654	1,030,538	8,687
66285	WGTE-TV	2,210,496	2,208,927	18,621
59279	WGTQ	95,618	92,019	776
59280	WGTU	358,543	353,477	2,980
23948	WGTV	5,989,342	5,917,966	49,888
7623	WGTW-TV	807,797	807,797	6,810
24783	WGVK	2,439,225	2,437,526	20,548
24784	WGVU-TV	1,825,744	1,784,264	15,041
21536	WGWG	986,963	986,963	8,320
56642	WGWV	1,677,166	1,647,976	13,892
58262	WGXA	779,955	779,087	6,568
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,564	1,334,653	11,251
32327	WHAS-TV	1,955,983	1,925,901	16,235
6096	WHA-TV	1,635,777	1,628,950	13,732
13950	WHBF-TV	1,712,339	1,704,072	14,365
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,736,335	1,708,345	14,401
10894	WHBR	1,302,764	1,302,041	10,976
65128	WHDF	1,553,469	1,502,852	12,669
72145	WHDH	7,441,208	7,343,735	61,908
83929	WHDT	5,768,239	5,768,239	48,626
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,243	1,279,606	10,787
67971	WHFT-TV	5,417,409	5,417,409	45,669
41458	WHIO-TV	3,877,520	3,868,597	32,612
713	WHIQ	1,278,174	1,225,940	10,335
61216	WHIZ-TV	911,245	840,696	7,087
65919	WHKY-TV	3,358,493	3,294,261	27,771
18780	WHLA-TV	554,446	515,561	4,346
48668	WHLT	484,432	483,532	4,076
24582	WHLV-TV	3,906,201	3,906,201	32,929
37102	WHMB-TV	2,959,585	2,889,145	24,355
61004	WHMC	774,921	774,921	6,533
36117	WHME-TV	1,455,358	1,455,110	12,267
37106	WHNO	1,499,653	1,499,653	12,642
72300	WHNS	2,549,610	2,270,868	19,143
48693	WHNT-TV	1,569,885	1,487,578	12,540
66221	WHO-DT	1,120,480	1,099,818	9,271
6866	WHOI	736,125	736,047	6,205
72313	WHP-TV	4,030,693	3,538,096	29,826
51980	WHPX-TV	5,579,464	5,114,336	43,114
73036	WHRM-TV	535,778	532,820	4,492
25932	WHRO-TV	2,169,238	2,169,237	18,287
68058	WHSg-TV	5,870,314	5,808,605	48,967
4688	WHSV-TV	845,013	711,912	6,001
9990	WHTJ	807,960	690,381	5,820
72326	WHTM-TV	2,829,585	2,367,000	19,954
11117	WHTN	1,914,755	1,905,733	16,065
27772	WHUT-TV	7,649,763	7,617,337	64,214
18793	WHWC-TV	1,123,941	1,091,281	9,199

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
72338	WHYY-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	84,719
5360	WIAT	1,837,072	1,802,810	15,198
63160	WIBW-TV	1,234,347	1,181,009	9,956
25684	WICD	1,238,332	1,237,046	10,428
25686	WICS	1,149,358	1,147,264	9,671
24970	WICU-TV	740,115	683,435	5,761
62210	WICZ-TV	1,249,974	965,416	8,138
18410	WIDP	2,559,306	1,899,768	16,015
26025	WIFS	1,583,693	1,578,870	13,310
720	WIIQ	353,241	347,685	2,931
68939	WILL-TV	1,178,545	1,158,147	9,763
6863	WILX-TV	3,378,644	3,218,221	27,130
22093	WINK-TV	1,851,105	1,851,105	15,605
67787	WINM	1,001,485	971,031	8,186
41314	WINP-TV	2,935,057	2,883,944	24,312
3646	WIPB	1,965,353	1,965,174	16,566
48408	WIPL	850,656	799,165	6,737
53863	WIPM-TV ¹	2,196,157	1,554,017	2,435
53859	WIPR-TV ¹	3,596,802	2,811,148	23,698
10253	WIPX-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	19,419
39887	WIRS ¹²	1,091,825	757,978	5,056
71336	WIRT-DT	127,001	126,300	1,065
13990	WIS	2,644,715	2,600,887	21,925
65143	WISC-TV	1,734,112	1,697,537	14,310
13960	WISE-TV	1,070,155	1,070,155	9,021
39269	WISH-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	24,070
65680	WISN-TV	3,003,636	2,997,695	25,271
73083	WITF-TV	2,412,561	2,191,501	18,474
73107	WITI	3,111,641	3,102,097	26,151
594	WITN-TV	1,861,458	1,836,905	15,485
61005	WITV	871,783	871,783	7,349
7780	WIVB-TV	1,900,503	1,820,106	15,343
11260	WIVT	855,138	613,934	5,175
60571	WIWN	3,338,845	3,323,941	28,021
62207	WIYC	639,641	637,499	5,374
73120	WJAC-TV	2,219,529	1,897,986	16,000
10259	WJAL	8,750,706	8,446,074	71,200
50780	WJAR	7,108,180	6,976,099	58,809
35576	WJAX-TV	1,630,782	1,630,782	13,747
27140	WJBF	1,601,088	1,588,444	13,391
73123	WJBK	5,748,623	5,711,224	48,146
37174	WJCL	938,086	938,086	7,908
73130	WJCT	1,618,817	1,617,292	13,634
29719	WJEB-TV	1,607,603	1,607,603	13,552
65749	WJET-TV	747,431	717,721	6,050
7651	WJFB	2,310,517	2,302,217	19,408
49699	WJFW-TV	277,530	268,295	2,262
73136	WJHG-TV	864,121	859,823	7,248
57826	WJHL-TV	2,034,663	1,462,129	12,326
68519	WJKT	655,780	655,373	5,525
1051	WJLA-TV	8,750,706	8,447,643	71,214
86537	WJLP	21,384,863	21,119,366	178,036
9630	WJMN-TV	160,991	154,424	1,302
61008	WJPM-TV	623,939	623,787	5,259
58340	WJPX ^{6 10 12}	3,254,481	2,500,195	21,077
21735	WJRT-TV	2,788,684	2,543,446	21,441
23918	WJSP-TV	4,225,860	4,188,428	35,308
41210	WJTC	1,381,529	1,379,283	11,627
48667	WJTV	987,206	980,717	8,267
73150	WJW	3,977,148	3,905,325	32,922
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,034,555	1,034,555	8,721
58342	WJWN-TV ⁶	2,063,156	1,461,497	5,056
53116	WJXT	1,622,616	1,622,616	13,679
11893	WJXX	1,618,191	1,617,272	13,634
32334	WJYS	9,667,341	9,667,317	81,495
25455	WJZ-TV	9,743,335	9,350,346	78,823
73152	WJZY	4,432,745	4,301,117	36,258
64983	WKAQ-TV ³	3,697,088	2,731,588	2,843
6104	WKAR-TV	1,693,373	1,689,830	14,245
34171	WKAS	542,308	512,994	4,325

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
51570	WKBD-TV	5,065,617	5,065,350	42,701
73153	WKBN-TV	4,898,622	4,535,576	38,235
13929	WKBS-TV	1,082,894	937,847	7,906
74424	WKBT-DT	866,325	824,795	6,953
54176	WKBW-TV	2,247,191	2,161,366	18,220
53465	WKCF	4,241,181	4,240,354	35,746
73155	WKCF	3,730,595	3,716,127	31,327
34177	WKGB-TV	413,268	411,587	3,470
34196	WKHA	511,281	400,721	3,378
34207	WKLE	856,237	846,630	7,137
34212	WKMA-TV	524,617	524,035	4,418
71293	WKMG-TV	3,817,673	3,817,673	32,183
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,477,906	1,470,645	12,398
34202	WKMR	463,316	428,462	3,612
34174	WKMU	344,430	344,050	2,900
42061	WKNO	1,645,867	1,642,092	13,843
83931	WKNX-TV	1,684,178	1,459,493	12,304
34205	WKOH	584,645	579,258	4,883
67869	WKOI-TV	3,831,757	3,819,550	32,199
34211	WKON	1,080,274	1,072,320	9,040
18267	WKOP-TV	1,555,654	1,382,098	11,651
64545	WKOW	1,918,224	1,899,746	16,015
21432	WKPC-TV	1,525,919	1,517,701	12,794
65758	WKPD	283,454	282,250	2,379
34200	WKPI-TV	606,666	481,220	4,057
27504	WKPT-TV	1,131,213	887,806	7,484
58341	WKPV ¹⁰	1,132,932	731,199	5,056
11289	WKRC-TV	3,281,914	3,229,223	27,222
73187	WKRK-TV	1,526,600	1,526,075	12,865
73188	WKRN-TV	2,409,767	2,388,588	20,136
34222	WKSO-TV	658,441	642,090	5,413
40902	WKTC	1,387,229	1,386,779	11,691
60654	WKTV	1,573,503	1,342,387	11,316
73195	WKYC	4,180,327	4,124,135	34,766
24914	WKYT-TV	1,174,615	1,156,978	9,753
71861	WKYU-TV	411,448	409,310	3,450
34181	WKZT-TV	1,044,532	1,020,878	8,606
18819	WLAE-TV	1,397,967	1,397,967	11,785
36533	WLAJ	4,100,475	4,063,963	34,259
2710	WLAX	469,017	447,381	3,771
68542	WLBT	948,671	947,857	7,990
39644	WLBZ	373,129	364,346	3,071
69328	WLED-TV	332,718	174,998	1,475
63046	WLEF-TV	200,517	199,188	1,679
73203	WLEX-TV	969,481	964,735	8,133
37806	WLFB	798,916	688,519	5,804
37808	WLFG	1,614,321	1,282,063	10,808
73204	WLFJ-TV	2,243,009	2,221,313	18,726
73205	WLFL	3,747,583	3,743,960	31,562
19777	WLII-DT ⁴⁸	2,801,102	2,153,564	18,155
37503	WLIO	1,067,232	1,050,170	8,853
38336	WLIW	20,027,920	19,717,729	166,220
27696	WLJC-TV	1,401,072	1,281,256	10,801
71645	WLJT-DT	385,493	385,380	3,249
53939	WLKY	1,927,997	1,919,810	16,184
11033	WLLA	2,081,693	2,081,436	17,547
17076	WLMB	2,754,484	2,747,490	23,161
68518	WLMT	1,736,552	1,733,496	14,613
22591	WLNE-TV	6,429,522	6,381,825	53,799
74420	WLNS-TV	4,100,475	4,063,963	34,259
73206	WLNY-TV	7,501,199	7,415,578	62,513
84253	WLOO	913,960	912,674	7,694
56537	WLOS	3,086,751	2,544,360	21,449
37732	WLOV-TV	609,526	607,780	5,124
13995	WLOX	1,182,149	1,170,659	9,869
38586	WLPB-TV	1,219,624	1,219,407	10,280
73189	WLPX-TV	1,066,912	1,022,543	8,620
66358	WLRN-TV	5,447,399	5,447,399	45,922
73226	WLS-TV	10,174,464	10,170,757	85,739
73230	WLTN-TV	5,427,398	5,427,398	45,753

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
37176	WLTX	1,580,677	1,578,645	13,308
37179	WLTZ	689,521	685,358	5,778
21259	WLUC-TV	92,246	85,393	720
4150	WLUK-TV	1,251,563	1,247,414	10,516
73238	WLVJ	7,441,208	7,343,735	61,908
36989	WLVT-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	79,873
3978	WLWC	3,281,532	3,150,875	26,562
46979	WLWT	3,367,381	3,355,009	28,283
54452	WLXI	4,184,851	4,166,318	35,122
55350	WLYH	2,829,585	2,367,000	19,954
43192	WMAB-TV	405,483	399,560	3,368
43170	WMAE-TV	686,076	653,173	5,506
43197	WMAH-TV	1,257,393	1,256,995	10,596
43176	WMAO-TV	369,696	369,343	3,114
47905	WMAQ-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	83,569
59442	WMAR-TV	9,198,495	9,072,076	76,478
43184	WMAU-TV	642,328	636,504	5,366
43193	WMAV-TV	1,008,339	1,008,208	8,499
43169	WMAW-TV	726,173	715,450	6,031
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,185,678	1,136,616	9,582
66398	WMBB	935,027	914,607	7,710
43952	WMBC-TV	18,706,132	18,458,331	155,604
42121	WMBD-TV	742,729	742,660	6,261
83969	WMBF-TV	445,363	445,363	3,754
60829	WMCF-TV	612,942	609,635	5,139
9739	WMCN-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	84,719
19184	WMC-TV	2,047,403	2,043,125	17,224
189357	WMDE	6,384,827	6,257,910	52,754
73255	WMDN	278,227	278,018	2,344
16455	WMDT	731,868	731,868	6,170
39656	WMEA-TV	902,755	853,857	7,198
39648	WMEB-TV	511,761	494,574	4,169
70537	WMEC	218,027	217,839	1,836
39649	WMED-TV	30,488	29,577	249
39662	WMEM-TV	71,700	69,981	590
41893	WMFD-TV	1,561,367	1,324,244	11,163
41436	WMFP	5,792,048	5,564,295	46,907
61111	WMGM-TV	807,797	807,797	6,810
43847	WMGT-TV	601,894	601,309	5,069
73263	WMHT	1,719,949	1,550,977	13,075
68545	WMLW-TV	1,843,933	1,843,663	15,542
53819	WMOR-TV	5,394,541	5,394,541	45,476
81503	WMOW	121,150	105,957	893
65944	WMPB	7,279,563	7,190,696	60,618
43168	WMPN-TV	856,237	854,089	7,200
65942	WMPT	8,637,742	8,584,398	72,366
60827	WMPV-TV	1,423,052	1,422,411	11,991
10221	WMSN-TV	1,947,942	1,927,158	16,246
2174	WMTJ ¹¹	3,143,148	2,365,308	19,940
6870	WMTV	1,548,616	1,545,459	13,028
73288	WMTW	1,940,292	1,658,816	13,984
23935	WMUM-TV	925,814	920,835	7,763
73292	WMUR-TV	5,242,334	5,057,770	42,637
42663	WMVS	3,172,534	3,112,231	26,236
42665	WMVT	3,172,534	3,112,231	26,236
81946	WMWC-TV	946,858	916,989	7,730
56548	WMYA-TV	1,650,798	1,571,594	13,249
74211	WMYD	5,750,989	5,750,873	48,480
20624	WMYT-TV	4,432,745	4,301,117	36,258
25544	WMYV	3,901,915	3,875,210	32,668
73310	WNAB	2,176,984	2,166,809	18,266
73311	WNAC-TV	7,310,183	6,959,064	58,665
47535	WNBC	21,952,082	21,399,204	180,395
83965	WNBW-DT	1,400,631	1,396,012	11,768
72307	WNCF	667,683	665,950	5,614
50782	WNCN	3,795,494	3,783,131	31,892
57838	WNCT-TV	1,935,414	1,887,929	15,915
41674	WNDU-TV	1,863,764	1,835,398	15,472
28462	WNDY-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	24,070
71928	WNED-TV	1,387,961	1,370,480	11,553

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
60931	WNEH	1,261,482	1,255,218	10,581
41221	WNEM-TV	1,475,094	1,471,908	12,408
49439	WNEO	3,353,869	3,271,369	27,578
73318	WNEP-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	23,924
18795	WNET	21,113,760	20,615,190	173,786
51864	WNEU	7,135,190	7,067,520	59,579
23942	WNGH-TV	5,744,856	5,595,366	47,169
67802	WNIN	908,275	891,946	7,519
41671	WNIT	1,305,447	1,305,447	11,005
48457	WNJB	20,787,272	20,036,393	168,907
48477	WNJN	20,787,272	20,036,393	168,907
48481	WNJS	7,383,483	7,343,269	61,904
48465	WNJT	7,383,483	7,343,269	61,904
73333	WNJU	21,952,082	21,399,204	180,395
73336	WNJX-TV ²	1,628,732	1,170,083	2,573
61217	WNKY	379,002	377,357	3,181
71905	WNLO	1,900,503	1,820,106	15,343
4318	WNMU	181,736	179,662	1,515
73344	WNNE	792,551	676,539	5,703
54280	WNOL-TV	1,632,389	1,632,389	13,761
71676	WNPB-TV	2,130,047	1,941,707	16,369
62137	WNPI-DT	167,931	161,748	1,364
41398	WNPT	2,266,543	2,235,316	18,844
28468	WNPX-TV	2,084,890	2,071,017	17,459
61009	WNSC-TV	2,431,154	2,425,044	20,443
61010	WNTV	2,419,841	2,211,019	18,639
16539	WNTZ-TV	344,704	343,849	2,899
7933	WNUV	9,098,694	8,906,508	75,082
9999	WNVG	807,960	690,381	5,820
10019	WNVN	1,721,004	1,712,249	14,434
73354	WNWO-TV	2,872,428	2,872,250	24,213
136751	WNYA	1,923,118	1,651,777	13,924
30303	WNYB	1,785,269	1,756,096	14,804
6048	WNYE-TV	19,414,613	19,180,858	161,695
34329	WNYI	1,627,542	1,338,811	11,286
67784	WNYO-TV	1,430,491	1,409,756	11,884
73363	WNYT	1,679,494	1,516,775	12,786
22206	WNYW	20,075,874	19,753,060	166,518
69618	WOAI-TV	2,525,811	2,513,887	21,192
66804	WOAY-TV	581,486	443,210	3,736
41225	WOFL	4,048,104	4,043,672	34,088
70651	WOGX	1,112,408	1,112,408	9,378
8661	WOI-DT	1,173,757	1,170,432	9,867
39746	WOIO	3,821,233	3,745,335	31,573
71725	WOLE-DT ⁴	1,784,094	1,312,984	7,978
73375	WOLF-TV	2,990,646	2,522,858	21,268
60963	WOLO-TV	2,635,715	2,594,980	21,876
36838	WOOD-TV	2,507,053	2,501,084	21,084
67602	WOPX-TV	3,877,863	3,877,805	32,690
64865	WORA-TV ^{3 13}	3,594,115	2,762,755	23,290
73901	WORO-DT	3,243,301	2,511,742	21,174
60357	WOST	1,193,381	853,762	7,197
66185	WOSU-TV	2,843,651	2,776,901	23,409
131	WOTF-TV	3,451,383	3,451,383	29,095
10212	WOTV	2,368,797	2,368,397	19,966
50147	WOUB-TV	756,762	734,988	6,196
50141	WOUC-TV	1,713,515	1,649,853	13,908
23342	WOWK-TV	1,159,175	1,083,663	9,135
65528	WOWT	1,380,979	1,377,287	11,611
31570	WPAN	1,254,821	1,254,636	10,577
51988	WPBF	3,190,307	3,186,405	26,861
21253	WPBN-TV	442,005	430,953	3,633
62136	WPBS-TV	338,448	301,692	2,543
13456	WPBT	5,416,604	5,416,604	45,662
13924	WPCB-TV	2,934,614	2,800,516	23,608
64033	WPCH-TV	5,948,778	5,874,163	49,519
4354	WPCT	195,270	194,869	1,643
69880	WPCW	3,393,365	3,188,441	26,879
17012	WPDE-TV	1,772,233	1,769,553	14,917
52527	WPEC	5,764,571	5,764,571	48,595

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
84088	WPFO	1,329,690	1,209,873	10,199
54728	WPGA-TV	559,495	559,025	4,713
60820	WPGD-TV	2,355,629	2,343,715	19,758
73875	WPGH-TV	3,236,098	3,121,767	26,316
2942	WPGX	425,098	422,872	3,565
73879	WPHL-TV	10,421,216	10,246,856	86,381
73881	WPXI	20,638,932	20,213,158	170,397
53113	WPLG	5,587,129	5,587,129	47,099
11906	WPMI-TV	1,468,001	1,467,594	12,372
10213	WPMT	2,412,561	2,191,501	18,474
18798	WPNE-TV	1,161,295	1,160,631	9,784
73907	WPNT	3,172,170	3,064,423	25,833
28480	WPPT	10,613,847	9,474,797	79,873
51984	WPPX-TV	8,206,117	7,995,941	67,406
47404	WPRI-TV	7,254,721	6,990,606	58,931
51991	WPSD-TV	883,814	879,213	7,412
12499	WPSG	10,798,264	10,529,460	88,763
66219	WPSU-TV	1,055,133	868,013	7,317
73905	WPTA	1,099,180	1,099,180	9,266
25067	WPTD	3,423,417	3,411,727	28,761
25065	WPTO	2,961,254	2,951,883	24,884
59443	WPTV-TV	5,840,102	5,840,102	49,232
57476	WPTZ	792,551	676,539	5,703
8616	WPVI-TV	11,491,587	11,302,701	95,282
48772	WPWR-TV	9,957,301	9,954,828	83,919
51969	WPXA-TV	6,587,205	6,458,510	54,445
71236	WPXC-TV	1,561,014	1,561,014	13,159
5800	WPXD-TV	5,249,447	5,249,447	44,253
37104	WPXE-TV	3,067,071	3,057,388	25,774
48406	WPXG-TV	2,577,848	2,512,150	21,177
73312	WPXH-TV	1,471,601	1,451,634	12,237
73910	WPXI	3,300,896	3,197,864	26,958
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,357,870	2,289,706	19,302
52628	WPXK-TV	1,801,997	1,577,806	13,301
21729	WPXL-TV	1,639,180	1,639,180	13,818
48608	WPXM-TV	5,153,621	5,153,621	43,445
73356	WPXN-TV	20,878,066	20,454,468	172,431
27290	WPXP-TV	5,565,072	5,565,072	46,914
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,281,532	3,150,875	26,562
70251	WPXR-TV	1,375,640	1,200,331	10,119
40861	WPXS	2,339,305	2,251,498	18,980
53065	WPXT	1,002,128	952,535	8,030
37971	WPXU-TV	700,488	700,488	5,905
67077	WPXV-TV	1,919,794	1,919,794	16,184
74091	WPXW-TV	8,075,268	8,024,342	67,645
21726	WPXX-TV	1,562,675	1,560,834	13,158
73319	WQAD-TV	1,101,012	1,089,523	9,185
65130	WQCW	1,307,345	1,236,020	10,420
71561	WQEC	183,969	183,690	1,549
41315	WQED	3,529,305	3,426,684	28,887
3255	WQHA	3,229,803	1,875,347	15,809
60556	WQHS-DT	3,996,567	3,952,672	33,321
53716	WQLN	602,232	577,633	4,869
52075	WQMY	410,269	254,586	2,146
64550	WQOW	369,066	358,576	3,023
5468	WQPT-TV	941,381	933,107	7,866
64690	WQPX-TV	1,644,283	1,212,587	10,222
52408	WQRF-TV	1,375,774	1,354,979	11,422
2175	WQTO ¹¹	2,864,201	1,598,365	6,193
8688	WRAL-TV	3,852,675	3,848,801	32,445
10133	WRAY-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	35,122
64611	WRAZ	3,800,594	3,797,515	32,013
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,030,831	1,028,010	8,666
3359	WRBL	1,493,140	1,461,459	12,320
57221	WRBU	2,933,497	2,929,776	24,698
54940	WRBW	4,080,267	4,077,341	34,372
59137	WRCB	1,587,742	1,363,582	11,495
47904	WRC-TV	8,188,601	8,146,696	68,677
54963	WRDC	3,972,477	3,966,864	33,441
55454	WRDQ	3,930,315	3,930,315	33,133

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
73937	WRDW-TV	1,564,584	1,533,682	12,929
66174	WREG-TV	1,642,307	1,638,585	13,813
61011	WRET-TV	2,419,841	2,211,019	18,639
73940	WREX	2,303,027	2,047,951	17,264
54443	WRFB ¹³	2,674,527	1,975,375	2,843
73942	WRGB	1,757,575	1,645,483	13,871
411	WRGT-TV	3,451,036	3,416,078	28,798
74416	WRIC-TV	2,059,152	1,996,075	16,827
61012	WRJA-TV	1,204,291	1,201,900	10,132
412	WRLH-TV	2,017,508	1,959,111	16,515
61013	WRLK-TV	1,229,094	1,228,616	10,357
43870	WRLM	3,960,217	3,945,408	33,260
74156	WRNN-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	165,358
73964	WROC-TV	1,203,412	1,185,203	9,991
159007	WRPT	110,009	109,937	927
20590	WRPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	22,206
62009	WRSP-TV	1,156,134	1,154,040	9,729
40877	WRTV	2,919,683	2,895,164	24,406
15320	WRUA	2,905,193	2,121,362	17,883
71580	WRXY-TV	1,784,000	1,784,000	15,039
48662	WSAV-TV	1,000,315	1,000,309	8,433
6867	WSAW-TV	652,442	646,386	5,449
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,239,187	1,168,954	9,854
56092	WSBE-TV	7,535,710	7,266,304	61,255
73982	WSBK-TV	7,290,901	7,225,463	60,911
72053	WSBS-TV	42,952	42,952	362
73983	WSBT-TV	1,763,215	1,752,698	14,775
23960	WSB-TV	5,897,425	5,828,269	49,132
69446	WSCG	867,516	867,490	7,313
64971	WSCV	5,465,435	5,465,435	46,074
70536	WSEC	538,090	536,891	4,526
49711	WSEE-TV	613,176	595,476	5,020
21258	WSES	1,829,499	1,796,561	15,145
73988	WSET-TV	1,575,886	1,340,273	11,299
13993	WSFA	1,166,744	1,132,826	9,550
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,675,987	1,667,150	14,054
10203	WSFL-TV	5,344,129	5,344,129	45,051
72871	WSFX-TV	970,833	970,833	8,184
73999	WSIL-TV	672,560	669,176	5,641
4297	WSIU-TV	1,019,939	937,070	7,900
74007	WSJV	1,651,178	1,644,683	13,865
78908	WSKA	546,588	431,354	3,636
74034	WSKG-TV	892,402	633,163	5,338
76324	WSKY-TV	1,934,585	1,934,519	16,308
57840	WSLS-TV	1,447,286	1,277,753	10,771
21737	WSMH	2,339,224	2,327,660	19,622
41232	WSMV-TV	2,447,769	2,404,766	20,272
70119	WSNS-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	83,569
74070	WSOC-TV	3,706,808	3,638,832	30,675
66391	WSPA-TV	3,388,945	3,227,025	27,204
64352	WSPX-TV	1,298,295	1,174,763	9,903
17611	WSRE	1,354,495	1,353,634	11,411
63867	WSST-TV	331,907	331,601	2,795
60341	WSTE-DT	3,723,967	3,033,272	25,570
21252	WSTM-TV	1,455,586	1,379,393	11,628
11204	WSTR-TV	3,297,280	3,286,795	27,708
19776	WSUR-DT ⁸	3,714,790	3,015,529	7,978
2370	WSVI	50,601	50,601	427
63840	WSVN	5,588,748	5,588,748	47,113
73374	WSWB	1,530,002	1,102,316	9,293
28155	WSWG	381,004	380,910	3,211
71680	WSWP-TV	902,592	694,697	5,856
74094	WSYM-TV	1,498,905	1,498,671	12,634
73113	WSYR-TV	1,329,977	1,243,098	10,479
40758	WSYT	1,970,721	1,739,071	14,660
56549	WSYX	2,635,937	2,592,420	21,854
65681	WTAE-TV	2,995,755	2,860,979	24,118
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,187,718	948,598	7,997
4685	WTAP-TV	512,358	494,914	4,172
416	WTAT-TV	1,111,476	1,111,476	9,370

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
67993	WTBY-TV	15,858,470	15,766,438	132,911
29715	WTCE-TV	2,620,599	2,620,599	22,092
65667	WTCI	1,216,209	1,104,698	9,313
67786	WTCT	608,457	607,620	5,122
28954	WTCV ⁵⁹	3,254,481	2,500,195	21,077
74422	WTEN	1,902,431	1,613,747	13,604
9881	WTGL	3,707,507	3,707,507	31,254
27245	WTGS	966,519	966,357	8,146
70655	WTHI-TV	928,934	886,846	7,476
70162	WTHR	2,949,339	2,901,633	24,461
147	WTIC-TV	5,318,753	4,707,697	39,686
26681	WTIN-TV ⁷	3,714,547	2,898,224	2,573
66536	WTIU	1,570,257	1,569,135	13,228
1002	WTJP-TV	1,947,743	1,907,300	16,079
4593	WTJR	334,527	334,221	2,817
70287	WTJX-TV	135,017	121,498	1,024
47401	WTKR	2,149,376	2,149,375	18,119
82735	WTLF	349,696	349,691	2,948
23486	WTLH	1,065,127	1,065,105	8,979
67781	WTLJ	1,622,365	1,621,227	13,667
65046	WTLV	1,757,600	1,739,021	14,660
1222	WTLW	1,646,714	1,644,206	13,861
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,096,406	3,085,983	26,015
74109	WTNH	7,845,782	7,332,431	61,812
19200	WTNZ	1,699,427	1,513,754	12,761
590	WTOC-TV	993,098	992,658	8,368
74112	WTOG	5,268,364	5,267,177	44,402
4686	WTOK-TV	417,919	412,276	3,475
13992	WTOL	4,184,020	4,174,198	35,188
21254	WTOM-TV	120,369	117,121	987
74122	WTOV-TV	3,892,886	3,619,899	30,516
82574	WTPC-TV	2,049,246	2,042,851	17,221
86496	WTPX-TV	255,972	255,791	2,156
6869	WTRF-TV	2,941,511	2,565,375	21,626
67798	WTSF	922,441	851,465	7,178
11290	WTSP	5,506,869	5,489,954	46,280
4108	WTTA	5,583,544	5,576,649	47,011
74137	WTTE	2,690,341	2,650,354	22,342
22207	WTTG	8,101,358	8,049,329	67,856
56526	WTTK	2,844,384	2,825,807	23,822
74138	WTTQ	1,877,570	1,844,214	15,547
56523	WTTV	2,522,077	2,518,133	21,228
10802	WTTW	9,729,982	9,729,634	82,021
74148	WTVB	823,492	810,123	6,829
22590	WTVB	1,579,628	1,366,976	11,524
8617	WTVB	3,790,354	3,775,757	31,830
55305	WTVB	5,156,905	5,152,997	43,440
36504	WTVF	2,384,622	2,367,601	19,959
74150	WTVG	4,405,350	4,397,113	37,068
74151	WTVH	1,390,502	1,327,319	11,189
10645	WTVI	2,856,703	2,829,960	23,857
63154	WTVJ	5,458,451	5,458,451	46,015
595	WTVM	1,498,667	1,405,957	11,852
72945	WTVQ	1,409,708	1,398,825	11,792
28311	WTVR	678,884	678,539	5,720
51597	WTVQ-DT	989,786	983,552	8,291
57832	WTVR-TV	1,816,197	1,809,035	15,250
16817	WTVS	5,511,091	5,510,837	46,456
68569	WTVT	5,473,148	5,460,179	46,029
3661	WTVW	839,003	834,187	7,032
35575	WTVX	3,157,609	3,157,609	26,619
4152	WTVY	974,532	971,173	8,187
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,156,534	2,156,346	18,178
66908	WTVZ-TV	1,061,101	1,061,079	8,945
20426	WTVZ	737,341	731,294	6,165
81692	WTVZ	1,527,511	1,526,625	12,869
51568	WTVZ-TV	10,784,256	10,492,549	88,452
41065	WTVZ-TV	1,054,514	1,054,322	8,888
8532	WUAB	3,821,233	3,745,335	31,573
12855	WUCF-TV	3,707,507	3,707,507	31,254

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
36395	WUCW	3,664,480	3,657,236	30,830
69440	WUFT	1,372,142	1,372,142	11,567
413	WUHF	1,152,580	1,147,972	9,677
8156	WUJA	2,638,361	1,977,410	16,670
69080	WUNC-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	35,122
69292	WUND-TV	1,504,532	1,504,532	12,683
69114	WUNE-TV	3,146,865	2,625,942	22,137
69300	WUNF-TV	2,625,583	2,331,723	19,656
69124	WUNG-TV	3,605,143	3,588,220	30,249
60551	WUNI	7,209,571	7,084,349	59,721
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,116,458	1,116,458	9,412
69149	WUNK-TV	1,991,039	1,985,696	16,739
69360	WUNL-TV	3,055,263	2,834,274	23,893
69444	WUNM-TV	1,357,346	1,357,346	11,442
69397	WUNP-TV	1,402,186	1,393,524	11,747
69416	WUNU	1,202,495	1,201,481	10,128
83822	WUNW	1,109,237	570,072	4,806
6900	WUPA	5,966,454	5,888,379	49,639
13938	WUPL	1,721,320	1,721,320	14,511
10897	WUPV	1,933,664	1,914,643	16,140
19190	WUPW	2,100,914	2,099,572	17,699
23128	WUPX-TV	1,102,435	1,089,118	9,181
65593	WUSA	8,750,706	8,446,074	71,200
4301	WUSI-TV	339,507	339,507	2,862
60552	WUTB	8,523,983	8,381,042	70,652
30577	WUTF-TV	7,918,927	7,709,189	64,988
57837	WUTR	526,114	481,957	4,063
415	WUTV	1,589,376	1,557,474	13,130
16517	WUVC-DT	3,768,817	3,748,841	31,603
48813	WUVG-DT	6,029,495	5,965,975	50,293
3072	WUVN	1,233,568	1,157,140	9,755
60560	WUVP-DT	10,421,216	10,246,856	86,381
9971	WUXP-TV	2,316,872	2,305,293	19,434
417	WVAH-TV	1,373,555	1,295,383	10,920
23947	WVAN-TV	1,026,862	1,025,950	8,649
65387	WVBT	1,885,169	1,885,169	15,892
72342	WVCY-TV	3,111,641	3,102,097	26,151
60559	WVEA-TV	4,553,004	4,552,113	38,374
74167	WVEC	2,098,679	2,092,868	17,643
5802	WVEN-TV	3,921,016	3,919,361	33,040
61573	WVEO ⁵	1,091,825	757,978	5,056
69946	WVER	888,756	758,441	6,394
10976	WVFX	731,193	609,763	5,140
47929	WVIA-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	23,924
3667	WVIL-TV	368,022	346,874	2,924
70309	WVIR-TV	1,945,637	1,908,395	16,088
74170	WVIT	5,846,093	5,357,639	45,165
18753	WVIZ	3,695,223	3,689,173	31,100
70021	WVLA-TV	1,897,179	1,897,007	15,992
81750	WVLR	1,412,728	1,300,554	10,964
35908	WVLT-TV	1,888,607	1,633,633	13,772
74169	WVNS-TV	916,451	588,963	4,965
11259	WVNY	742,579	659,270	5,558
29000	WVOZ-TV ⁹	1,132,932	731,199	5,056
71657	WVPB-TV	992,798	959,526	8,089
60111	WVPT	767,268	642,173	5,414
70491	WVPX-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	34,689
66378	WVPY	756,696	632,649	5,333
67190	WVSN	2,948,832	2,137,333	18,018
69943	WVTA	888,756	758,441	6,394
69940	WVTB	455,880	257,445	2,170
74173	WVTM-TV	2,009,346	1,940,153	16,355
74174	WVTV	3,091,132	3,083,108	25,991
77496	WVUA	2,209,921	2,160,101	18,210
4149	WVUE-DT	1,658,125	1,658,125	13,978
4329	WVUT	273,293	273,215	2,303
74176	WVVA	1,037,632	722,666	6,092
3113	WVXF	85,191	78,556	662
12033	WWAY	1,208,625	1,208,625	10,189
30833	WWBT	1,924,502	1,892,842	15,957

TABLE 9—FY 2022 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount (\$)
20295	WWCP-TV	2,811,278	2,548,691	21,485
24812	WWCW	1,390,985	1,212,308	10,220
23671	WWDP	5,792,048	5,564,295	46,907
21158	WWHO	2,762,344	2,721,504	22,942
14682	WWJE-DT	7,209,571	7,084,349	59,721
72123	WWJ-TV	5,562,031	5,561,777	46,886
166512	WWJX	518,866	518,846	4,374
6868	WWLP	3,838,272	3,077,800	25,946
74192	WWL-TV	1,788,624	1,788,624	15,078
3133	WWMB	1,547,974	1,544,778	13,022
74195	WWMT	2,538,485	2,531,309	21,339
68851	WWNY-TV	375,600	346,623	2,922
74197	WWOR-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	165,358
65943	WWPB	3,197,858	2,775,966	23,401
23264	WWPX-TV	2,299,441	2,231,612	18,812
68547	WWRS-TV	2,324,155	2,321,066	19,567
61251	WWSB	3,340,133	3,340,133	28,157
23142	WWSI	11,269,831	11,098,540	93,561
16747	WWTI	196,531	190,097	1,603
998	WWTO-TV	5,613,737	5,613,737	47,324
26994	WWTV	1,034,174	1,022,322	8,618
84214	WWTW	1,527,511	1,526,625	12,869
26993	WWUP-TV	116,638	110,592	932
23338	WXBW	4,030,693	3,538,096	29,826
61504	WXCW	1,749,847	1,749,847	14,751
61084	WXEL-TV	5,416,604	5,416,604	45,662
60539	WXFT-DT	10,174,464	10,170,757	85,739
23929	WXGA-TV	608,494	606,849	5,116
51163	WXIA-TV	6,179,680	6,035,625	50,880
53921	WXII-TV	3,630,551	3,299,114	27,812
146	WXIN	2,836,532	2,814,815	23,729
39738	WXIX-TV	2,911,054	2,900,875	24,454
414	WXLV-TV	4,364,244	4,334,365	36,539
68433	WXMI	1,988,970	1,988,589	16,764
64549	WXOW	425,378	413,264	3,484
6601	WXPX-TV	4,594,588	4,592,639	38,716
74215	WXTV-DT	20,362,721	19,974,644	168,386
12472	WXTX	699,095	694,837	5,857
11970	WXXA-TV	1,680,670	1,537,868	12,964
57274	WXXI-TV	1,184,860	1,168,696	9,852
53517	WXXV-TV	1,191,123	1,189,584	10,028
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,622,543	5,622,140	47,395
12279	WYCC	9,729,982	9,729,634	82,021
77515	WYCI	35,873	26,508	223
70149	WYCW	3,388,945	3,227,025	27,204
62219	WYDC	560,266	449,486	3,789
18783	WYDN	2,577,848	2,512,150	21,177
35582	WYDO	1,330,728	1,330,728	11,218
25090	WYES-TV	1,872,245	1,872,059	15,781
53905	WYFF	2,626,363	2,416,551	20,372
49803	WYIN	6,956,141	6,956,141	58,640
24915	WYMT-TV	1,180,276	863,881	7,283
17010	WYOU	2,879,196	2,226,883	18,773
77789	WYOW	91,839	91,311	770
13933	WYPX-TV	1,529,500	1,413,583	11,917
4693	WYTV	4,898,622	4,535,576	38,235
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,042,140	1,036,721	8,740
15507	WZBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	12,103
28119	WZDX	1,596,771	1,514,654	12,769
70493	WZME	5,996,408	5,544,708	46,742
81448	WZMQ	73,423	72,945	615
71871	WZPX-TV	2,039,157	2,039,157	17,190
136750	WZRB	952,279	951,693	8,023
418	WZTV	2,312,658	2,301,187	19,399
83270	WZVI	76,992	75,863	640
19183	WZVN-TV	1,981,488	1,981,488	16,704
49713	WZZM	1,574,546	1,548,835	13,057

¹ Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.

² Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.

³ Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.

- ⁴ Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ⁵ Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ⁶ Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ⁷ Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ⁸ Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ⁹ Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ¹⁰ Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ¹¹ Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ¹² Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.
- ¹³ Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$26,133.

TABLE 10—FY 2021 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

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

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geo-graphic telephone numbers).	.15.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90) .....	.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	605.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	605.
AM Radio Construction Permits	610.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,070.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$,007793.
	See Appendix G for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees .
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,100.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators and FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	320.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,555.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV (per subscriber) and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) (per subscriber).	.98.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar) .....	.00400.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR section 52.101 (f) of the rules) .....	.12.
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	595.
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100).	116,855.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	343,555
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	122,695.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$43.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2021 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

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

FY 2021 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2020)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2021 regulatory fees
Less than 50 Gbps .....	.0625	\$9,495
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps .....	.125	18,990

FY 2021 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS—Continued

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2020)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2021 regulatory fees
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps .....	.25	37,980
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps .....	.5	75,955
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0	151,910
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0	303,820

V. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was included in the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* for fiscal year (FY) 2022 (*FY 2022 NPRM*) released in June 2022. The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *FY 2022 NPRM*, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA. This present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.

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

2. In the *Report and Order*, we adopt a regulatory fee schedule to collect \$381,950,000 in congressionally mandated regulatory fees for FY 2022. Under section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (Act or Communications Act), regulatory fees are mandated by Congress and collected to recover the regulatory costs associated with the Commission’s oversight and regulatory activities in an amount that can be reasonably expected to equal the amount of the Commission’s annual appropriation. The objective in adopting the regulatory fee schedule is to comply with the Congressional mandate to recover the total amount of the Commission’s annual appropriation, from the various industries for which the Commission provides oversight and/or regulation, with a fair, administrable and sustainable fee framework based on the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) involved in such oversight and regulation in the licensing bureaus.

3. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on the methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the FY 2022 regulatory fee schedule, as well as on other issues related to the collection of regulatory fees including: (i) space station regulatory fees, including new regulatory fees for small satellites; (ii) continuing to use our methodology for calculating television broadcaster regulatory fees based on population; (iii) calculating the cost of collection of regulatory fees in establishing the annual de minimis threshold; (iv)

reclassification of certain FTEs; (v) adopting new regulatory fee categories and (vi) how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility. For FY 2022, we adopt the regulatory fee schedule set forth in Appendices B and C to the *Report and Order*.

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

4. None.

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

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

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

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

7. *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, there are industry-specific size standards for small businesses that are used in the regulatory context. These types of small businesses represent 99.9% of all businesses in the United States, which translates to 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. There are 32.5 million such businesses.

8. 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.

9. 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 50,000. Accordingly, based on the 2017 U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,971 entities fall into the category of “small governmental jurisdictions.”

10. *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.

11. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers*. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. 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.

12. 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.

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

14. *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.

15. *Operator Service Providers ("OSPs")*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for operator service providers. The closest applicable industry with a SBA small business size standard is Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The SBA small business size

standard 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 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 32 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of operator services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that all 32 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, all of these providers can be considered small entities.

16. *Local Resellers*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA have developed a small business size standard specifically for Local Resellers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. 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.

17. *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.

18. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)*. This industry comprises establishments engaged in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. 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.

19. *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.

20. *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.

21. *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.

22. The Commission estimates that as of March 31, 2022, there were 1,373 licensed commercial television stations. Of this total, 1,280 stations (or 93.2%) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less in 2021, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on June 1, 2022, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates as of March 31, 2022, there were 384 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 383 Class A TV stations, 1,840 LPTV stations and 3,231 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 these television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

23. *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.

24. The Commission estimates that as of March 2022, there were 4,508 licensed commercial AM radio stations

and 6,763 licensed commercial FM radio stations, for a combined total of 11,271 commercial radio stations. Of this total, 11,269 stations (or 99.98%) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less in 2021, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Database (BIA) on June 1, 2022, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates that as of March 31, 2022, there were 4,119 licensed noncommercial (NCE) FM radio stations, 2,049 low power FM (LPFM) stations, and 8,919 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 these radio station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

25. *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 U.S. Of these, only five have more than 400,000 subscribers. In addition, under the Commission's rules, a "small system" is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers. Based on industry data, there are about 4,139 cable systems (headends) in the U.S. Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable companies and cable systems are small.

26. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for a "small cable operator," which is "a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000." For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable system operator 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 four 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.

27. *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.

28. 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.

29. *All Other Telecommunications*. This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing specialized telecommunications services, such as satellite tracking, communications telemetry, and radar station operation. 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.

30. *RespOrgs*. Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs (also referred to as Toll-Free Number (TFN) providers), are entities chosen by toll free subscribers to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll-free Service Management System for the toll-free subscriber. 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 be include non-carrier entities. Accordingly, the description below for RespOrgs include both Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

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

32. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers* are establishments primarily

engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks.

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.

33. *Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)* engage in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves. Establishments in this industry have spectrum licenses and provide services using that spectrum, such as cellular services, paging services, wireless internet access, and wireless video services. 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.

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

35. The *Other Services Related to Advertising* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing advertising services (except advertising agency services, public relations agency services, media buying

agency services, media representative services, display advertising services, direct mail advertising services, advertising material distribution services, and marketing consulting services). 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.

36. *Other Management Consulting Services.* This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing operating advice and assistance to businesses and other organizations on marketing issues, such as developing marketing objectives and policies, sales forecasting, new product developing and pricing, licensing and franchise planning, and marketing planning and strategy. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 3,700 firms had revenue of less than \$10 million. Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of firms that operate in this industry are small.

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

37. The *Report and Order* does not adopt any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory fee assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their the regulatory fee category and should not require small entities to hire professionals in order to comply. Small entities that qualify can take advantage of the exemption from payment of regulatory fees allowed under the de minimis threshold discussed below in Section F. Small entities can also reduce their cost of compliance by availing themselves of the flexibility options for regulatory payees that the Commission made available in FYs 2020 and 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Pursuant to those options, small entities may request a waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of their FY 2022 regulatory fees.

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

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

39. The *Report and Order* for FY 2022 maintains several approaches from the FY 2021 regulatory fee framework which will minimize the significant economic impact for some small entities. Specifically, the FY 2022 regulatory fee framework maintains: (1) the methodology adopted using the population-based calculations for TV broadcasters that was initially adopted because it is a fairer methodology for smaller broadcasters; and (2) the flexibility for regulatory payees to request a waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payments of their regulatory fees adopted for FYs 2020 and 2021 as a result of the financial hardships produced by the COVID-19 pandemic. The waiver process is an easier filing process for smaller entities that may not be familiar with our procedural filing rules and (3) the application of the Commission’s de minimis threshold rule adopted pursuant to section 9(e)(2) of the Act, which exempts a regulatee from paying regulatory fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is \$1,000 or less for the fiscal year. The de minimis threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees and provides relief to small and other entities with lower annual regulatory fees.

40. There were alternative proposals on various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the FY 2022 regulatory fee schedule that the Commission proposed in the *FY 2022 NPRM*, as well as other issues related to the collection of regulatory fees. Below we discuss a number of these proposals and why they were not adopted.

41. *Allocating Full-time Equivalents.* Several commenters questioned the Commission’s allocation methodology, including proposing that we create an additional allocation category for the apportionment of regulatory fees. In the *Report and Order*, we decline to modify the allocation methodology explaining that the Commission’s regulatory fees must cover the entire appropriation,

including those FTEs who may work on issues for which we do not have regulatory fee categories. As a result, we continue to find that, consistent with section 9 of the Act, regulatory fees are not based on a precise allocation of specific employees with certain work assignments each fiscal year and instead are based on a higher-level approach.

42. *Space Station and Submarine Cable Regulatory Fees.* Fee modification alternatives involved three areas for this category—Non-Geostationary Orbit System (NGSO) Regulatory Fees, Spacecraft Performing On-Orbit Servicing (OOS) and Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO) and Submarine Cable Regulatory Fees. We decline to make any fee modifications or to create additional regulatory fee categories for FY 2022 and adopt fee rates for NGSO space stations for FY 2022 for the reasons discussed below.

43. *NGSO Space Station Regulatory Fees.* We adopt the fee rates for NGSO space stations for FY 2022. We decline to change the methodology for calculating the regulatory fee for small satellites and small spacecraft (together, small satellites) that we adopted in the Report and Order attached to the *FY 2022 NPRM*. We also decline to create additional regulatory fee categories for FY 2022. The NGSO fee allocation maintained was adopted to ensure that regulatory fees more closely reflected the FTE oversight and regulation for each space station category, and no new arguments have been raised to warrant changes to the NSGO fee categories. We further decline to modify the definition of “small satellites” for the purposes of regulatory fee assessment. Only space stations licensed pursuant to the streamlined small satellite licensing process under sections 25.122 and 25.123 of our rules are eligible to be assessed the small satellite regulatory fee. As the Commission noted in the *FY 2022 NPRM*, the streamlined small satellite rules are designed to lower the regulatory burden and reduce staff resources required for licensing, but the rules also restrict the benefits received by these licensees.

44. *OOS and RPO.* In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on adopting regulatory fee categories for spacecraft performing OOS and RPO. Proposals from commenters included creating a new fee category and how to define services in the new category, and having an interim regulatory fee that is the same amount as the small satellite fee. Commenters recognize, however, that in-space servicing is a relatively new industry. We decline to adopt a new regulatory fee for both OOS and RPO, and more generally for in-space

servicing operations for FY 2022, because the Commission is required to notify Congress at least 90 days prior to creating such a change to the regulatory fee schedule. Further, even absent the notice requirement, we find that the record does not support such action at this time. We do not currently have the experience or the robust record needed to establish definitions and methodologies for a new fee category for these operations that would fairly recover any costs that might be associated with such services. Similarly, in light of the Commission’s lack of experience and information, we decline to adopt an interim regulatory fee. We will gain a better understanding how to recover any regulatory costs and benefits that might be associated with these operations as we gain more experience in oversight and regulation of this industry. In addition, the Commission expects to gain more insight into this industry through the record associated with its Notice of Inquiry regarding commercial and other non-governmental In-space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (ISAM) activities.

45. *Submarine Cable Regulatory Fees.* We reject a request to revise its regulatory fee methodology for submarine cable operators. The request contended that the “regulatory fee structure based upon cable system capacity is contrary to the mandate of the Communications Act, is overly burdensome, and is disconnected from the Commission’s responsibilities for regulatory oversight of the submarine cable industry” and our methodology “fails to take into consideration that the size of a system is not tied to the number of customers, nor the amount of revenue that it will generate.” We are not persuaded that our assessment of these regulatory fees based on capacity is contrary to the Act and is not reasonably related to the benefits provided. Additionally, the arguments proffered in this proceeding were the same arguments rejected by the Commission in the FY 2020 and FY 2021 proceedings.

46. *Broadcaster Regulatory Fees for FY 2022.* The Commission received proposals to reduce broadcasters regulatory fees associated with the Broadband DATA Act, UHF/VHF Stations and the Methodology for Full-Service TV Regulatory Fees. We decline to adopt any of the alternative proposals for the reasons discussed below.

47. *Broadband DATA Act.* In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, broadcasters’ regulatory fees are not exempt from the costs associated with work done by the Commission relating to broadband as

they had been in FY 2021. Commenters contended that they should continue to be exempt from Commission work associated with broadband. We disagree. In FY 2021, the Commission adjusted its regulatory fees assessment approach for broadcasters to account for the unusual circumstances associated with the Broadband DATA Act. Broadcasters or “Media Services” licensees were excluded from part of their share of indirect costs as a result of the one-time nature and magnitude of the earmark, the statutory text, the legislative history, and the record in the proceeding. In doing so, all other regulatory fee payors within the core bureaus, including cable, direct broadcast satellite (DBS), and Internet Protocol television (IPTV) providers regulated by the Media Bureau, had to absorb these indirect costs to ensure that the Commission collected the full annual appropriation as required by law. We decline to continue to exempt broadcasters because the Congressional mandate which was the impetus for the methodology change in FY 2021 is not present for FY 2022.

48. *UHF/VHF Stations.* Modification of the FY 2022 regulatory fees for VHF stations was proposed based on the contention that UHF stations should be assessed greater regulatory fees than VHF stations because of the ability of UHF stations to offer a wider array of services and thereby obtain greater revenues while VHF stations that cannot. As the Commission did in FY 2020, we decline to categorically lower FY 2022 regulatory fees for VHF stations to account for signal limitations.

49. *Methodology for Full-Service TV Regulatory Fees.* In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, the Commission rejected a request to revise the population-based methodology used for regulatory fee assessments for full-service television broadcasters proposed. Finding a population-based methodology to be more equitable, the Commission completed the transition to a population-based full-power broadcast television regulatory fee in FY 2020. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we addressed this specific issue stating that it we are not reopening the FY 2020 decision to use the population-based methodology to determine these regulatory fees. We recognize that the population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others, but in the end the population-based metric better conforms with the actual service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. Small and other entities can seek a waiver, reduction, or deferment of the fee, interest charge, or penalty on a case-

by-case basis, “in any specific instance for good cause shown, where such action would promote the public interest.”

50. *De Minimis Threshold.* The Commission previously retained the de minimis threshold amount of \$1,000 for determining whether a party is exempt from paying regulatory fees because the average cost for the Commission to collect regulatory fees did not exceed \$1,000. In the *Report and Order*, we decline to increase this threshold or redefine the “cost of collection” to provide relief to small broadcasters, as proposed by some commenters. We acknowledge that the de minimis threshold has the collateral effect of providing financial relief to some regulatory fee payors, however, we do not interpret the language of section 9(e)(2) of the Act to allow providing relief for financial hardship as a factor that can be considered in setting this threshold. Moreover, nothing in the text of the statute supports using policy factors outside of the cost of collection in establishing the de minimis threshold. Further, we determine that raising the threshold on such a basis would result in exempting classes or categories of fee payors in a manner contrary to the limited waiver provisions for regulatory fees.

51. Nevertheless, we conducted a review of the de minimis threshold and calculated the average cost of collecting FY 2021 regulatory fees and included the cost of collecting payor fee data and the cost of processing waiver and installment plan requests, as suggested by some commenters. In the final analysis, the inclusion of these costs did not increase the Commission’s average cost of collection above the \$1,000 de minimis threshold. Therefore, we determined that the current costs for the Commission to collect regulatory fees including the costs of collecting payor fee data and processing waiver and installment requests, does not justify an increase to the existing \$1,000 de minimis threshold.

52. Regarding the definition of the “cost of collection,” we do not agree that the cost of collecting a regulatory fee should be expanded to include all of the Commission’s costs to administer the regulatory fee program each year. Rather, we believe a sensible interpretation of the language of section 9(e)(2) of the Act includes only those costs incurred by the Commission once the Commission has established the annual fees. This occurs when the Commission’s regulatory fee report and order is released. Our belief in part, relies on the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, as amended,

31 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.* (DCIA), which governs the federal administrative debt collection process for most federal agencies, including the Commission, and indicates that the collection of debt begins after an agency has determined that the debt is due.

53. *Reclassification of FTEs from Direct to Indirect.* In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, the Commission sought comment generally on whether prior reclassifications of FTEs from direct to indirect produce a more accurate regulatory fee assessment. Comments relating to the 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who work on non-high-cost programs of the Universal Service Fund that were allocated as indirect FTEs for regulatory fee purposes by the Commission in 2017, and the Commission’s 2019 reassignment of 95 FTEs (of which 64 were not auctions-funded) as indirect FTEs when the Commission created the Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA), contended that such allocations severely departed from the statutory requirement that regulatory fees be adjusted to reflect the benefits received by the payor by the Commission’s activities, and should not be apportioned to regulatory payees that do not benefit from work by the FTEs. Based on these contentions, commenters requested that Commission make changes associated with these allocations.

54. As we explain in the *Report and Order*, indirect FTEs work on a variety of issues and their time in many instances does not directly address oversight and regulation of a particular regulated entity or regulatory fee category. Moreover, pursuant to section 9 of the Act, regulatory fees must reflect the “full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.” However, while we continue to find that the Commission was supported in its decision in 2017 to reassign the 38 FTEs in the Wireline Competition Bureau who work on non-high cost programs of the Universal Service Fund as indirect, we agree with broadcast commenters that the method for calculating the fees associated with these indirect FTEs should be corrected given the record in this proceeding, as well as the Commission’s prior findings. Therefore, we exclude “Media Services” licensees from recovery of the funds associated with the 38 indirect FTEs who work on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues. While we acknowledge that other commenters have raised

arguments about the Commission’s allocation of indirect FTEs more generally, we find that the record currently before us is not sufficiently developed to support affording similar relief to other regulatory fee payors based upon indirect FTE areas of work at this time. We believe that these issues would benefit from additional comment, as set forth in the accompanying Notice of Inquiry.

55. We are not persuaded that changes are required for the OEA FTE allocation, at this time, and expressly rejected the changes proposed in comments. First, an FTE is a full-time equivalent, not an employee, and is based on the hours of work devoted to the regulation and oversight of the fee categories and not a particular job title. Second, FTE time working on auctions issues is not included in the Commission’s regulatory fee calculations and is funded separately. Also, OEA FTE numbers attributed to non-auction work stem from FTE levels in OEA’s Data Division, Economic Analysis Division, Industry Analysis Division, and its Front Office. The OEA staff participates in the review of all Commission-level items, from all of the Commission’s bureaus and offices, and provides economic and other data analysis to the Commission.

56. *Proposals for New Regulatory Fee Categories.* The Commission previously requested comments in the *FY 2021* proceeding on adopting new regulatory fee categories and on ways to improve its regulatory fee process for any and all categories of service. In response to our request for additional comments on these issues in the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we received new regulatory fee category proposals for: Holders of Experimental Licenses, Broadband Internet Access Service, Holders of Equipment Authorizations, Operators of Databases of Spectrum Used on an Unlicensed Basis, and Users of Spectrum on an Unlicensed Basis. We decline to adopt any new regulatory fee categories in the *Report and Order* because, at this time, there is not a sufficient basis to warrant adding the new proposed regulatory fees. Further, there is a lack of evidence and information in the record which would allow us to create these new fee categories and establish a fair, administrable and sustainable system for assessing the fees.

G. Report to Congress

57. The Commission will send a copy of the *Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry*, including this FRFA, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the

Report and Order and Notice of Inquiry, including this FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the Report and Order, and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the **Federal Register**.

VI. Ordering Clauses

58. Accordingly, *it is ordered* that, pursuant to the authority found in sections 4(i) and (j), 9, 9A, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 159, 159A, and 303(r), this Report and Order *is hereby adopted*.

59. *It is further ordered* that the FY 2022 section 9 and 9A regulatory fees assessment requirements and the rules set forth in the Final Rules *are adopted* as specified herein.

60. *It is further ordered* that the Report and Order *shall be effective* upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

61. *It is further ordered* that the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference

Information Center, *shall send* a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis in this document, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Broadband, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Telecommunications.

Federal Communications Commission.
Marlene H. Dortch,
Secretary.

Final Rules

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

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

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

Authority: 47 U.S.C. chs. 2, 5, 9, 13; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Section 1.1151 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1151 Authority to prescribe and collect regulatory fees.

Authority to impose and collect regulatory fees is contained in section 9 of the Communications Act, as amended by sections 101–103 of title I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–141, 132 Stat. 1084), 47 U.S.C. 159, which directs the Commission to prescribe and collect annual regulatory fees to recover the cost of carrying out the functions of the Commission.

■ 3. Section 1.1152 is revised to read as follows:

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

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1152

Exclusive use services (per license)	Fee amount
1. Land Mobile (Above 470 MHz and 220 MHz Local, Base Station & SMRS) (47 CFR part 90):	
(a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	\$25.00
(b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
220 MHz Nationwide:	
(a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
2. Microwave (47 CFR part 101) (Private):	
(a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	25.00
3. Shared Use Services	
Land Mobile (Frequencies Below 470 MHz—except 220 MHz):	
(a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	10.00
(b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	10.00
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	10.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	10.00
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22):	
(a) New, Additional Facility, Major Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	10.00
(b) Renewal, Minor Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing)	10.00
4. Marine Coast:	
(a) New Renewal/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	40.00
(b) New, Renewal/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	40.00
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	40.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	40.00
5. Aviation Ground:	
(a) New, Renewal/Mod (FCC 601 & 159)	20.00
(b) New, Renewal/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 601 & 159)	20.00
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 601 & 159)	20.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Only) (FCC 601 & 159)	20.00
6. Marine Ship:	
(a) New, Renewal/Mod (FCC 605 & 159)	15.00
(b) New, Renewal/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	15.00
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 605 & 159)	15.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	15.00
7. Aviation Aircraft:	
(a) New, Renew/Mod (FCC 605 & 159)	10.00
(b) New, Renew/Mod (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	10.00

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1152—Continued

Exclusive use services (per license)	Fee amount
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 605 & 159)	10.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	10.00
8. CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	1.14
9. CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	2.08
10. Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS and MDS)	590
11. Local Multipoint Distribution Service	590

¹ These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter.

² These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b) of this chapter.

■ 4. Section 1.1153 is revised to read as follows:

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

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1153

Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR part 73)	Fee amount
1. AM Class A:	
≤25,000 population	\$1,050.
25,001–75,000 population	1,575.
75,001–150,000 population	2,365.
150,001–500,000 population	3,550.
500,001–1,200,000 population	5,315.
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	7,980.
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	11,960.
>6,000,000 population	17,945.
2. AM Class B:	
≤25,000 population	755.
25,001–75,000 population	1,135.
75,001–150,000 population	1,700.
150,001–500,000 population	2,550.
500,001–1,200,000 population	3,820.
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	5,740.
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	8,600.
>6,000,000 population	12,905.
3. AM Class C:	
≤25,000 population	655.
25,001–75,000 population	985.
75,001–150,000 population	1,475.
150,001–500,000 population	2,215.
500,001–1,200,000 population	3,315.
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	4,980.
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	7,460.
>6,000,000 population	11,195.
4. AM Class D:	
≤25,000 population	720.
25,001–75,000 population	1,080.
75,001–150,000 population	1,620.
150,001–500,000 population	2,435.
500,001–1,200,000 population	3,645.
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	5,470.
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	8,200.
>6,000,000 population	12,305.
5. AM Construction Permit	655.
6. FM Classes A, B1 and C3:	
≤25,000 population	1,145.
25,001–75,000 population	1,720.
75,001–150,000 population	2,575.
150,001–500,000 population	3,870.
500,001–1,200,000 population	5,795.
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	8,700.
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	13,040.
>6,000,000 population	19,570.
7. FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 and C2:	
≤25,000 population	1,310.
25,001–75,000 population	1,965.
75,001–150,000 population	2,950.
150,001–500,000 population	4,430.
500,001–1,200,000 population	6,630.

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1153—Continued

Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR part 73)	Fee amount
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	9,955.
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	14,920.
>6,000,000 population	22,390.
8. FM Construction Permits	1,145.
TV (47 CFR part 73)	
9. Digital TV (UHF and VHF Commercial Stations):	
1. Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200.
2. Television Fee Factor .....	.008430 per population count.
10. Low Power TV, Class A TV, FM Translator, & TV/FM Booster (47 CFR part 74)	330.

■ 5. Section 1.1154 is revised to read as follows:

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

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1154

Radio facilities	Fee amount
1. Microwave (Domestic Public Fixed) (Electronic Filing) (FCC Form 601 & 159)	\$25.00.
Carriers	
1. Interstate Telephone Service Providers (per interstate and international end-user revenues (see FCC Form 499–A).	.00452.
2. Toll Free Number Fee .....	.12 per Toll Free Number.

■ 6. Section 1.1155 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1155 Schedule of regulatory fees for cable television services.

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1155

	Fee amount
1. Cable Television Relay Service	\$1,715
2. Cable TV System, Including IPTV (per subscriber), and DBS (per subscriber)	1.16

■ 6. Section 1.1156 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1.1156 Schedule of regulatory fees for international services.

(a) *Geostationary orbit (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit (NGSO) space*

stations. The following schedule applies for the listed services:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Fee category	Fee amount
Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)	\$124,060
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other	340,005
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex	141,670
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	620

(b) *International terrestrial and satellite Bearer Circuits.* (1) Regulatory fees for International Bearer Circuits are to be paid by facilities-based common carriers that have active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31 of the prior year in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier, which includes active circuits to themselves or

to their affiliates. In addition, non-common carrier terrestrial and satellite operators must pay a fee for each active circuit sold or leased to any customer, including themselves or their affiliates, other than an international common carrier authorized by the Commission to provide U.S. international common carrier services. “Active circuits” for purposes of this paragraph (b) include backup and redundant circuits. In

addition, whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant in determining that they are active circuits.

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

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(2)

International terrestrial and satellite (capacity as of December 31, 2021)	Fee amount
Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier; Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier	\$39 per Gbps circuit.

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

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (c)—FY 2021 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

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

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