

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**47 CFR Part 1**

[MD Docket No. 24–86; MD Docket No. 24–85; FCC 24–93; FR ID 244040]

Review of the Commission’s Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024; Assessment and Collection of Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2024, Second Report and Order**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission revises its Schedule of Regulatory Fees to recover \$390,192,000 that Congress has required the Commission to collect for its fiscal year (FY) 2024. 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 25, 2024. To avoid penalties and interest, regulatory fees should be paid by the due date of September 26, 2024.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s *Second Report and Order (Report and Order)*, FCC 24–93, MD Docket No. 24–86 and MD Docket No. 24–85, adopted on September 6, 2024, and released on September 6, 2024. The full text of this document is available for public inspection by downloading the text from the Commission’s website at https://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2017/db0906/FCC-17-111A1.pdf.

Administrative Matters*Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), requires that an agency prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for notice and comment rulemakings, unless the agency certifies that “the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.” Accordingly, we have prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) concerning the possible impact of the rule changes contained in the *Report and Order* on small entities. The FRFA is set forth in the back of this document.

Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

This document contains a non-substantive change to information requirements that were previously reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. The change will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review as a non-substantive change. Because this change is non-substantive, there is no new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198.

Congressional Review Act

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

People With Disabilities

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Introduction

Each year, the Commission must adopt a schedule of regulatory fees to be collected by the end of September. For fiscal year (FY) 2024, the Commission is required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Act or Communications Act) and the Commission’s FY 2024 Further Consolidation Appropriations Act. In the *Report and Order*, we adopt the regulatory fee schedule to assess and collect \$390,192,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for FY 2024. The regulatory fee schedule we adopt for FY 2024 was proposed in the Commission’s annual regulatory fee notice of proposed rulemaking (*FY 2024 NPRM*) (89 FR 53276, June 25, 2024), as modified herein, and as set forth in tables 3 and 4.

The *Report and Order* revises the allocation of Space Bureau Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) burdens between Geostationary Orbit (GSO) and Non-Geostationary Orbit (NGSO) space station fee categories using the existing

methodology for calculating their proportional share of regulatory fees; and keeps in place the existing allocation of Space Bureau FTE burdens between NGSO “less complex” and NGSO “other” space stations. The *Report and Order* also adopts the proposals in our *FY 2024 NPRM*, with some modifications. Similar to the reallocation process conducted in FY 2023, the Commission also reallocates approximately 61 indirect FTEs as direct FTEs to one of the Commission’s core licensing bureaus. Such reallocations reflect our conclusion that we can determine, with reasonable accuracy for this fiscal year, that certain FTE work in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that the FTE burden of that work should be allocated as direct to that core bureau for regulatory fee purposes. The direct FTE allocations used in calculating regulatory fees in the Report and Order also reflect the fact the Commission reallocated all the authorities and functions of the (former) International Bureau to the new Space Bureau and a new Office of International Affairs (OIA). Consistent with our long-standing regulatory fee methodology, the Commission implements these reallocations, for regulatory fee purposes, for FY 2024.

Additionally, in the *Report and Order*, the Commission adopts the proposal in the *FY 2024 NPRM* for the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees, using our traditional methodology of population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fees; and adopts the proposal to discontinue the presumption that broadcast stations that are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial hardship sufficient to justify waiver of their regulatory fees. The end of the dark station presumption will apply for FY 2025 regulatory fees. For FY 2024 regulatory fees, § 1.1910 of the Commission’s rules will apply in full. In addition, pursuant to § 1.1166 of the Commission’s rules, regulatory fee payors filing requests for waiver, reduction, deferral, and/or installment payment of regulatory fees must provide all financial documentation to support the request at the time of filing the request. Finally, to assist with a significant increase from the FY 2023 fees, particularly for earth station and NGSO space station fee payors, we direct the Office of Managing Director to

provide the lowest interest rate permitted by statute and forgo its customary down payment requirement when FY 2024 regulatory fee debt is paid under an installment payment plan.

The Commission will seek further comment on the remaining proposals made in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* (89 FR 20582, March 25, 2024) that were not adopted in the recent *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* (89 FR 60572, July 26, 2024) and the suggestions made by commenters in connection with these proposals. Those proposals include assessing regulatory fees on authorized, but not operational, space and earth stations; using an alternative methodology for assessing space station regulatory fees; establishing tiers within existing NGSO space station fee categories based on the number of space stations in the system; and creating new categories of earth station regulatory fees. The Commission expects to take action on these remaining proposals in time for them to be effective for FY 2025.

Background

Pursuant to sections 9 and 9A of the Act and the Commission's FY 2024 appropriations, we are required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees for FY 2024. Regulatory fees recover all of the Commission's non-auctions costs, including direct costs, such as salaries and expenses; indirect costs, such as overhead functions; statutorily required tasks that do not directly equate with oversight and regulation of a particular regulatory fee payor but instead benefit the Commission and the industry as a whole; and support costs, such as rent, utilities, and equipment. Regulatory fees must recover the total amount of the annual appropriation; *i.e.*, they must also recover the Commission's costs incurred in oversight and regulation of entities that do not pay regulatory fees, including those that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations), entities that are exempt from payment of regulatory fees because their total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual *de minimis* threshold, and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.

Regulatory Fees Calculation Methodology

Congress prescribed a method of collecting an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation by keying the regulatory fee assessment to our FTE

burden. Specifically, the methodology for assessing regulatory fees must "reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities." Given the Act's explicit language that fees must reflect FTEs, the Commission has long concluded that FTE counts are the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations. The Commission hews closely to the statutory command to start with FTE counts and then potentially adjust fees to reflect other factors related to the benefit of Commission regulation and oversight. It is also noted that regulatory fees are a zero-sum game, because the Commission must collect the full amount of its appropriation each fiscal year. Thus, any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatory fee payors necessitates an increase in fees paid by other categories of regulatory fee payors. Therefore, the amount assigned to be recovered from each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of those fee payors by the relevant core bureaus. The Commission assigns direct FTEs within a bureau to specific fee categories in a manner that reflects the time spent by FTEs on oversight and regulation of a particular set of fee payors, which is the "benefit" to such payors in each fee category. Thus, the Commission apportions regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of direct FTEs in each core bureau to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the payor's benefits. We allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau; this is subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatees served by the core bureau; and then divided by a unit that allocates the regulatory fee payor's proportionate share based on an objective measure. If work performed by a group is directly related to our oversight and regulation of a regulatory fee category in one of the core licensing bureaus, then such FTEs are direct FTEs.

For the annual regulatory fee calculations, the Commission first determines the number of direct FTEs, *i.e.*, non-auctions FTEs that work in each of the Commission's core bureaus (*i.e.*, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Media Bureau, the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Office of International Affairs, and the Space

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

Regulatory fees must cover the Commission's entire appropriation, and this includes Commission work on issues for which we do not have regulatory fee categories. Therefore, 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 year and instead are based on a higher-level approach. Indirect FTE time covers a wide range of issues that may also include services that are not specifically correlated with one core bureau, let alone one specific category of regulatory fee payors. 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. Further, much of the work that could be assigned to a single category of regulatory fee payors is likely to be interspersed with the work that FTEs do on behalf of many entities

that do not pay regulatory fees, *e.g.*, those that are statutorily exempt from paying regulatory fees (governmental and nonprofit entities, amateur radio operators, and noncommercial radio and television stations), entities that are exempt from payment of regulatory fees because their total assessed annual regulatory fees fall below the annual de minimis threshold, and entities whose regulatory fees are waived.

There must be a very strong rationale for changing the manner of proportionally allocating indirect FTEs to certain fee categories based on direct FTEs because any such changes will impact the fees of other regulatory fee categories. Any decrease to the fees paid by one category of regulatory fee payors necessitates an increase in fees for others. Thus, we affirm that (other than for the reassignments discussed below) the non-auctions FTE work in certain non-core bureaus and offices within the Commission are properly designated as indirect. Last year the Commission was able to determine with reasonable accuracy for the fiscal year that in some cases the indirect FTE work was directly related to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that it should be considered as direct to that core bureau for calculating regulatory fees. After close analysis, the Commission reallocated 63 indirect FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct FTEs to core bureaus, for FY 2023. In addition, the Commission reallocated two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau as indirect FTEs because the nature of their work was sufficiently linked to work that is similar to work performed in the Enforcement Bureau, a non-core bureau. In analyzing the FTE work, we applied conservative estimates and rounded down to the nearest whole FTE for such reallocations. As we discuss below, we are applying the same analysis this year, with similar reallocations of some indirect FTEs to core bureaus as direct FTEs.

Adjustments and Amendments to the Regulatory Fee Schedule

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

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

The Commission will also propose amendments to the fee schedule under section 9(d) of the Act “if the Commission determines that the schedule requires amendment so that such fees reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided section 9A(b)(2) of the Act, the Commission must notify Congress at least 90 days prior to making effective any amendments to the regulatory fee schedule. The Commission considers a section 9(d) amendment, such as the adoption of a new regulatory fee category or a change in methodology for an existing regulatory fee category only after developing a sufficient basis for making the change, and works to ensure that all changes ensure that our assessment of regulatory fees is fair, administrable, and sustainable.

The Commission has adopted new regulatory fee categories and new methodologies for calculating regulatory fees when there is a sufficient basis for doing so under the relevant statutory provisions and precedent, and based on the record. In 2020, for example, the Commission included non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access grants in the existing “Space Stations” fee category. The Commission concluded that assessing the same regulatory fees on non-U.S. licensed space stations with U.S. market access as assessed on U.S. licensed space stations would better reflect the benefits received by these operators, *i.e.*, the adjudicatory, enforcement, regulatory, and international coordination activities by the Commission’s FTEs in the International Bureau. More recently, the Commission adopted a new methodology for calculating small satellite regulatory fees in the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*, and we are using that methodology for FY 2024.

Report and Order

In the *Report and Order*, the Commission adopts a schedule of regulatory fees, as set forth in tables 3 and 4, to collect \$390,192,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees

for FY 2024 by the end of September. The Commission also implements the same methodology we have used historically for allocating FTEs and the new methodology adopted in the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order* for determining regulatory fees for small satellites. The Report and Order adopts the proposal from the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* to revise the allocation of the share of Space Bureau regulatory fees among earth and space stations and the GSO/NGSO regulatory fees allocation, as well as to maintain the current allocation between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space stations fee categories. The *Report and Order* also adopts the proposals, as modified herein, in our *FY 2024 NPRM*, and reallocates 61 indirect FTEs as direct to certain Commission core licensing bureaus. Additionally, we adopt our proposal for the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees for FY 2024 and, effective for FY 2025, we discontinue the presumption that broadcast stations that are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial hardship sufficient to justify waiver of their regulatory fees. We also provide notice that for FY 2024 we will offer some but not all of the limited remaining temporary relief previously offered in response to the COVID–19 pandemic; that is, the Office of Managing Director will continue assessing the lowest interest rate permitted by statute and forgo the customary down payment for fee payors who are eligible for installment payment relief.

Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees and Reallocating FTEs

The three main factors in determining regulatory fees are the amount of the FY appropriation, direct FTE levels in core bureaus, and relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. Section 9 of the Act requires us to set regulatory fees to “reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities.” With respect to determining the number of direct FTEs, the Commission takes into consideration any adjustments necessitated by changes in these factors from the prior fiscal year. Second, the Commission looks to the core bureaus within the Commission in order to identify the number of direct non-auction FTEs in each core bureau for purposes of the regulatory fee calculation. After we calculate the number of direct FTEs for each core

bureau, we can determine the percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected from each regulatory fee category within each core bureau. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all regulatory fee categories.

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

In our *FY 2023 Report and Order* (88 FR 63694, September 15, 2023), we explained that FY 2024 would be the first year where we incorporate the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs into our analysis, even though the organizational changes became effective on April 13, 2013. Below we explain how changes in the FTE allocations impact our analysis. For FY 2024, we analyzed the work of PSHSB, OGC, and OEA FTEs to determine whether any of their indirect FTE work should be allocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau for regulatory fee

purposes, as we had done in FY 2023. As described in more detail below, 61 indirect FTEs (after two Media Bureau FTEs are assigned to the Enforcement Bureau because of the tasks that are performed by the two Media Bureau staff) are reallocated as direct FTEs to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes, based on our evaluation of the burden of their work. We find that these proposed reallocations are consistent with section 9 of the Act, which requires us to base our methodology on the number of FTEs in calculating regulatory fees.

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

For FY 2024, we reallocate 61 indirect FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau and add those FTEs as direct to the relevant core bureaus, for regulatory fee purposes. Based upon our evaluation of indirect FTE time in the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, we find that 63 indirect FTEs should be reallocated as direct FTEs because they devote their time to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors. We will also continue to reallocate two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau as indirect because the nature of their work is sufficiently linked to work that is similar to that performed in the Enforcement Bureau, which has been categorized as indirect. As we explained in the *FY 2023 NPRM* (88 FR 36154, June 1, 2023), when we discuss FTEs, we are not referring to any particular employee at the Commission but rather to an amount of work performed

annually by a full time employee or employees. In analyzing the work, the Commission applied conservative estimates so as not to imply a false sense of precision in the proposed reallocation. Specifically, where the amount of work under consideration for reallocation of an indirect FTE was half an FTE or less, we rounded down and we only proposed our reallocations in full FTE increments. As we have discussed our analysis for the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau reallocations in the *FY 2023 Report and Order* and the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we are not repeating the analysis here.

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

TABLE 1—FY 2024 FTE REALLOCATIONS

Core bureau/office	Total FY 2024 direct FTEs without reallocations	FY 2024 reallocations	Total FY 2024 direct FTEs with reallocations	FY 2024 percent of direct FTEs, after reallocation
Office of International Affairs	8	0	8	1.72
Space Bureau	48	+1 (1 from OEA)	49	10.56
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	95	+24 (8 from OEA, 2 from OGC, and 14 from PSHSB).	119	25.65
Wireline Competition Bureau	128.25	+23 (13 from OEA, 1 from OGC, and 9 from PSHSB).	151.25	32.60
Media Bureau	125	+13 (7 from OEA, 1 from OGC, 7 from PSHSB, and –2 from EB).	138	29.47
Total	404.25	61	465.25	100

Space Bureau and Office of International Affairs

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

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

The indirect Space Bureau FTEs coordinate with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the State Department on space sustainability, planetary protections, and on space innovation. They assist the Office of Engineering and Technology in reviewing applications for experimental licenses for space-based activities. The Space Bureau works closely with the Office of International Affairs to help cover certain ITU World Radiocommunications Conference (WRC) agenda items. We conclude that six Space Bureau FTEs are appropriately considered indirect as such work does not focus on the oversight and regulation of a specific category of regulatory fee payors, but instead benefits the Commission, the telecommunications industry, or the public as a whole, or in the case of work done on experimental licenses, is in furtherance of licenses that are not currently subject to a regulatory fee.

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

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

Space Stations and Earth Stations

There are two main categories of Space Bureau regulatory fee payors: earth and space stations. There is a single category of earth station payors—Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only. Space stations consist of those in geostationary satellite orbit (GSO) and those in non-geostationary satellite orbit (NGSO). There are four categories of space station regulatory fee payors: Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit); Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex; Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other; and Space Station (Small Satellites). "Less Complex" NGSO systems are defined as NGSO satellite systems planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations that are primarily used for Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and/or Automatic Identification System (AIS). "Small Satellites" are space stations licensed pursuant to the streamlined small satellite process contained in § 25.122 of the

Commission's rules. Since our fiscal year 2020 proceeding, non-U.S. licensed space stations granted market access to the United States through a Petition for Declaratory Ruling or through earth station licenses are subject to regulatory fees.

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

Small Satellites and RPO, OOS, and OTV Regulatory Fees

In 2019, the Commission adopted a new, optional licensing process for small satellites and spacecraft and a small satellite regulatory fee category for licensed and operational space stations authorized under the process adopted in that proceeding. This process enabled qualified applicants to choose a streamlined licensing procedure resulting in an easier application process, a lower application fee, and a shorter timeline for review.

In our recent *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*, the Commission adopted the proposal to set the regulatory fee for small satellites for FY 2024 at the level set for FY 2023, *i.e.*, \$12,215, with future annual adjustments to reflect the percentage change in the Commission's annual appropriation, unit count, and FTE allocation percentage from the previous fiscal year.

The Commission stated that changes to the methodology for assessing fees for small satellites would be implemented as part of the order adopting FCC-wide regulatory fees for FY 2024.

Accordingly, we are assessing the small satellite fee for FY 2024 at \$12,215.

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

GSO and NGSO Space Stations Allocation

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

Commission last assessed the allocation in 2020.

As explained in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, this change in the FTE allocation between GSO and NGSO fee categories is not based on a new methodology, but rather application of the existing methodology analyzing data from the previous three fiscal years. Specifically, the proposal focused on three factors that the Commission’s previously had found to be reflective of licensing and regulatory oversight of GSO and NGSO operators: the number of applications processed, the number of changes made to the Commission’s rules, and FTEs devoted to oversight of each category of operators. Analyzing this data, the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* tentatively concluded that a greater allocation of regulatory fees to NGSO space stations than was adopted by the Commission in 2020 more accurately reflects the benefits of the Commission’s oversight and regulatory efforts for GSO and NGSO space stations for FY 2024. After reviewing the proposal and the record in response to the proposal, we find no significant error in the input data or the conclusions drawn from the data. Accordingly, we adopt the proposed updated allocation of 60% of space station regulatory fees being assessed to GSO space stations and 40% to NGSO space stations.

We disagree with the NGSO space station operators that dispute the accuracy of the input data or the conclusions drawn from the data. Specifically, SpaceX argues that the increased FTE burdens associated with NGSO space station regulation result from the opposition of GSO space stations to applications for NGSO space stations, and that the methodology does not take into account purportedly smaller amount of FTE resources needed to process amendments to NGSO space station applications or modifications of NGSO space station authorizations that do not increase interference or orbital debris risk. Other commenters argue that the Commission should not base its regulatory fee allocations on historical events, *i.e.*, proceedings during the past three fiscal years, particularly transitory activities that have been completed and that the Commission’s methodology focuses too much on licensing and regulation costs but does not sufficiently consider the benefits received as a result of the Commission’s activities. We find, however, that these concerns do not undermine an adoption of an updated allocation between GSO and NGSO categories because these commenters

fail to consider that the methodology we use here represents our analysis of the FTE time split on these categories and is the same methodology as was used in 2020 to establish the existing 80/20 allocation that they support.

Furthermore, as the Commission has repeatedly acknowledged, attributing a value to proceedings is not an exercise in scientific precision, but rather an exercise in reasonable analysis.

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

The Commission therefore adopts this changed allocation of space station regulatory fees between GSO and NGSO space stations to become effective for FY 2024. Because the change in FTE burdens is not the result of new fee categories or a different methodology, it is not an amendment that requires 90-day notice to Congress under section 9A(b)(2) of the Act before becoming effective. Given that the change is a result of our current evaluation of the

FTE burdens between the two categories of space stations, we find it is appropriate to adopt the change now rather than to adopt it to be effective in a future fiscal year. Accordingly, this change is effective for FY 2024.

Allocation Between NGSO—Other and NGSO—Less Complex

The Commission adopts the proposal in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* to maintain the existing allocation of the regulatory fee burden between “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex” and “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other” for FY 2024. That is, we maintain the existing allocation of allocating 20% of NGSO space station regulatory fees to “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex” and 80% to “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other” fee payors. The record supports our tentative conclusion in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* that there have not been any significant changes to the amount of FTE burdens allocated between these two fee categories since the “20/80” split of regulatory fees between NGSO “less complex” and NGSO “other” subcategories was adopted in 2021.

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

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

Earth Station Regulatory Fees

Earth station regulatory fees are assessed “per license or registration,” and each license or registration may include a single earth station, or multiple earth stations. The starting point for calculation of regulatory fees for space and earth stations is the number of direct FTEs in the Space Bureau. For FY 2024, we have a total of 54 FTEs within the Space Bureau, 48 direct FTEs, six indirect FTEs, and one indirect FTEs designated as direct, for a total of 49 direct FTEs. Of these 49 direct FTEs, nine are devoted to oversight and regulation of earth stations and 40 are focused on space stations. As a result, the percentage of FTEs working on earth station tasks is nine out of 49, or 18.37% (\$7,569,225). We adopt our tentative conclusion to apportion regulatory fees between earth and space station payors based on the percentage of direct FTEs involved in the licensing and regulation of each category. With a projected unit count of 2,900, the FY 2024 earth station fee is calculated to be \$2,610 per earth station license or authorization. Although this is a significant increase from the FY 2023, most comments support the increase as being reflective of the actual allocation of FTE resources between space and earth station categories in the Space Bureau. We decline to adopt the proposal of commenters to allocate an even greater share of FTE resources to earth stations, up to 30%. Our analysis above of the direct FTE resources attributable to licensing and regulation of earth stations supports an allocation of 18.37%.

The Commission also declines to adopt additional regulatory fee categories for earth stations at this time. The *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* asked whether the

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

Changing the Title of § 1.1156

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

We make this change because, after the reorganization of the International Bureau into the Space Bureau and the Office of International Affairs in 2023, the current title can cause confusion by suggesting that only the fees for regulatory fee payors of the Office of International Affairs are contained within § 1.1156. We also conclude that it is easier to change the title of § 1.1156 than to create a new section in part 1, subpart G, containing space and earth station regulatory fees.

Other Proposals

At this time, we take no action on other proposals made in the *Space and*

Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM that have not already been adopted, either herein or in the *Space Station Regulatory Fees Order*. We conclude that action on these issues may benefit from further consideration. The Commission will seek further comment on these remaining proposals in the near future in a *FNPRM*. We expect to act on the remaining proposals in time to be effective for FY 2025.

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

Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs is responsible for the Commission's engagement of foreign and international regulatory authorities, including multilateral and regional organizations. This office also facilitates the Commission's development of policies regarding international telecommunications facilities and services, including submarine cables, and advises and makes recommendations to the Commission on foreign ownership issues. The Office of International Affairs implements Commission policies to facilitate competition and foreign investment in U.S. international telecommunications markets while ensuring, in consultation with relevant Federal partners, that national security, law enforcement, foreign policy, and trade policy concerns are addressed. This office is also responsible for intergovernmental

leadership, and negotiation and international and inter-agency representational functions. This office oversees and coordinates the Commission's global participation in international and multilateral conferences, regional organizations, cross-border negotiations and international standard setting efforts, and oversees bilateral meetings with other countries and foreign government officials. The Office of International Affairs is composed of the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division and the Telecommunications and Analysis Division. Among other things, the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division staff represent the Commission in international conferences, meetings, and negotiations, and manage Commission participation in the fellowship telecommunication training program for foreign officials offered through the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) as well as the Commission's International Visitors Program. Most of the work of the office, including the work of the Global Strategies and Negotiation Division, does not benefit a specific fee payor, but rather the government as whole, and is therefore appropriately categorized as indirect.

Telecommunications and Analysis Division. The Telecommunications and Analysis Division develops international telecommunications policy, authorizes international telecommunications facilities and services under section 214 of the Act, issues submarine cable landing licenses under the Cable Landing License Act of 1921 and Executive Order 10530, and provides expertise on foreign ownership issues pursuant to section 310 of the Act. In performing its functions, the division coordinates international applications and petitions involving foreign ownership with the relevant Executive Branch agencies for any national security, law enforcement, foreign policy, or trade policy concerns. The division also provides guidance to and shares its expertise within the Commission and with other U.S. agencies.

Calculating regulatory fees for IBCs. IBCs consist of terrestrial and satellite circuits and submarine cable systems. In the *FY 2020 NPRM* (85 FR 32256, May 28, 2020), we concluded, based on a review by the International Bureau, that eight FTEs should be allocated to IBCs for regulatory fee purposes, with the remaining 20 direct FTEs in the International Bureau allocated to the satellite category. Currently, in the Office of International Affairs, as stated in the *FY 2024 NPRM*, we find that there

are eight FTEs within the Telecommunications and Analysis Division that work on IBC related issues, including the services provided over submarine cables, and their time can be appropriately categorized as direct in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of specific regulatory fee payors. Thus, we have the same number of direct FTEs devoted to IBC issues now as in FY 2023, when the Telecommunications and Analysis Division was in the International Bureau. The Commission therefore concludes, for FY 2024, that of the 47 FTEs within the Office of International Affairs, eight are direct FTEs and 39 are indirect FTEs.

Broadcast Television Stations

In the *FY 2020 Report and Order* (85 FR 59864, September 23, 2020), we completed the transition to a population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fee. For FY 2024, the Commission will continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour and we will use the results of the 2020 U.S. Census. As a result, there will be no need to make any population adjustments to account for reductions in the population since 2010. However, the Commission will continue to base assessments on limiting the population count of full-power television stations that rely on satellite television stations to reach terrain-limited areas in Puerto Rico. We are adopting a factor of \$.006598 per population served for FY 2024 full-power broadcast television station fees. The population data for broadcasters' service areas are determined using the TVStudy software and the LMS database, based on a station's projected noise-limited service contour. The population data for each licensee and the population-based fee (population multiplied by \$.006598) for each full-power broadcast television station is listed in table 8.

Proposed New Regulatory Fee Categories

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

Broadband Internet Access Service Providers

We are unconvinced by the State Broadcasters' argument that we should create a new regulatory fee category for broadband internet access service providers at this time. As an initial matter, we note that there is no specific bureau or office in the Commission with oversight of all broadband services, because such activities are spread out among all core bureaus, and broadband issues are a part of many Commission initiatives and proceedings. We are unconvinced that a broadband internet access service provider regulatory fee category is necessary or that such a category appropriately belongs in any one bureau. As we have discussed earlier, broadband internet access services are offered through various technical means and by widely differing entities and to distinct user groups, *e.g.*, wireless service providers, wireline service providers (including VoIP), cable operators, and satellite operators, to consumers and businesses, on both a retail and a wholesale basis. This service is not only offered by different types of providers, but is also delivered to end users in different ways. As we observed in the *FY 2022 Report and Order* (87 FR 56494, September 14, 2022) commenters have not shown that a particular group of FTEs within the Commission is providing oversight and regulation for broadband internet access services and that other parties (besides these broadband internet access service providers) are responsible for all of the regulatory fees associated with those FTEs. It appears that the contrary is true: broadband internet access services are involved in many Commission initiatives and proceedings. Such services are in many cases offered by service providers regulated by all the core bureaus and already responsible for regulatory fees. Creating a new regulatory fee category for broadband internet access services appears to be redundant with existing fee categories in the case of those broadband internet access service providers that otherwise already were subject to the existing fee categories, and thus a new fee category in this regard is not administrable at this time.

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

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

Manufacturers of Equipment That Operates on Spectrum on an Unlicensed Basis

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

The Office of Engineering and Technology is responsible for oversight and regulation of spectrum used on an unlicensed basis, and the FTEs in that office are classified as indirect FTEs because the work in that office benefits the Commission and the industry as a whole and is not specifically focused on the regulatory fee payors and licensees of a core bureau. Even when we

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

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

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

Digital Equity and Inclusion

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

Temporary Relief Measures Under §§ 1.1910, 1.1166, and 1.1914 of the Commission's Rules

In FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Commission implemented temporary relief measures for fee payors experiencing financial hardship caused or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In FY 2023, the Commission permanently codified two of the temporary measures in §§ 1.1166 and 1.1914 of the Commission's rules, simplifying and streamlining the process for all fee payors to obtain regulatory fee relief. The Commission also continued the remaining temporary relief measures in FY 2023, recognizing that while the National Emergency had ended, continuing the temporary measures in FY 2023 would assist regulatory fee payors, such as broadcasters, who might still be recovering from the economic impact of the pandemic. Specifically, the Commission found good cause to continue to offer a low interest rate and

not require the customary down payment for installment payment of regulatory fee debt. Moreover, the Commission directed the Office of Managing Director to continue to exercise its delegated authority to partially waive § 1.1910 of the Commission's rules to allow regulatees on "red light" and experiencing financial hardship to nonetheless request waiver, reduction, deferral, and/or installment payment of their FY 2023 regulatory fees, provided that those regulatees resolve all of the delinquent debt they owe to the Commission in advance of the Commission's decision on their requests for relief. We also partially waived § 1.1166 of our rules to permit fee payors seeking waiver, deferral or reduction of their FY 2023 regulatory fees to submit documentation supporting their requests after their underlying requests were submitted. However, we limited this partial waiver to allow only one post-filing submission by a deadline of January 31, 2023, in anticipation of a return to the normal operation of § 1.1166.

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

The State Broadcasters and NAB each object to the Commission's proposal to discontinue the remaining three temporary measures. NAB advocates for codifying each of the temporary measures, citing the public's interest in the Commission continuing to enable "payors and the FCC's staff to craft appropriate relief and avoid costly collection processes and regulatory consequences for distressed payors." The State Broadcasters advocate for the Commission to continue indefinitely the Commission's partial waivers of the red light rule and § 1.1166. The State Broadcasters also propose that the

Commission continue partial waivers of the red light and § 1.1166 as temporary measures in FY 2024. The State Broadcasters contend that extending the Commission's partial waiver of the red light to permit fee payors on red light to nonetheless file relief requests is important to ensure that broadcasters in financial distress obtain the relief they seek and continue providing service to the public. The State Broadcasters argue that continuing a partial waiver of § 1.1166 to permit fee payors to submit financial documentation after they file their waiver requests is warranted because broadcasters may not understand what documentary proof must be provided to prove financial hardship and permitting supplementation will increase fee payors' likelihood of submitting sufficient documentary proof to prove financial hardship.

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

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

To reiterate here, the standard for waiver, reduction and/or deferral of a regulatory fee in any specific instance under section 9A of the

Communications Act and § 1.1166 of the Commission's regulations is for good cause if the waiver, reduction, or deferral (collectively, waiver) would serve the public interest. We interpret this provision narrowly to permit only those waivers "unambiguously articulating 'extraordinary circumstances' outweighing the public interest in recouping the cost of the Commission's regulatory services for a particular regulatee." Within this standard, we recognize that in exceptional circumstances, financial hardship may justify waiving an individual party's regulatory fees, to wit, when the requesting party has shown it "lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public." Financial hardship, however, must be conclusively proven in each individual case; mere allegations of financial loss will not support a waiver request. Rather, each party seeking regulatory fee relief must fully document its financial condition to prove financial hardship. We have previously suggested and continue to suggest that documents that may be relevant to prove financial inability include balance sheets and profit and loss statements (audited if available), twelve month cash flow projections (with an explanation of how calculated), a list of officers and highest paid employees other than officers, and each individual's compensation, or similar information. However, the foregoing list of documents is not exhaustive. In other words, a fee payor seeking fee relief is in the best position to determine, and therefore must be the party responsible for determining, what financial documents demonstrate that the fee payor "lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public."

We therefore decline to continue the temporary measures in FY 2024, except as noted below. The measures were always intended to be temporary, to address the extraordinary circumstances of a world-wide pandemic. The circumstances for which the temporary measures were put in place in FY 2020 and continued in FYs 2021 through 2023 have changed, even more so since FY 2023. It has now been 18 months year since the National Emergency ended. Moreover, the national economy is very different than it was during the National Emergency. Commenters have not demonstrated that good cause exists and that it is in the public interest to continue the partial waivers in FY 2024, nor have commenters made a convincing case that any lingering financial difficulties related to the

COVID-19 pandemic that fee payors may be experiencing justify the Commission continuing to direct the Office of Managing Director to offer the lowest statutory interest rate and not require the customary down payment for installment payment of FY 2024 regulatory fee debt. For those reasons, we also decline to adopt NAB's and the State Broadcaster's proposal to codify or continue indefinitely the temporary measures.

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

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

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

result in dismissal and/or denial of the request.

Non-Operating Broadcast Stations

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

NAB and the State Broadcasters oppose our proposal to end the policy. The State Broadcasters argue that the facts underlying the policy's implementation have not changed, that no matter why a station goes dark, when it goes dark it experiences financial hardship that may cause it to cease operation altogether. NAB argues that the policy eliminates a financial burden to silent stations attempting to return to operating status and a barrier to potential investment in stations that were recently dark or bankrupt. Neither commenter however disputes nor addresses the Commission observation that the presumption underlying the policy is no longer accurate in FY 2024. As we noted in the *FY 2024 NPRM*, in today's marketplace, broadcast licensees often own multiple stations. Because the Commission considers all of a licensee's assets and revenue streams in determining its ability to pay regulatory fees, the silence of one of its stations does not necessarily affect the licensee's ability to pay the regulatory fees it owes, including for the silent station. Similarly, it is not accurate to assume that, across-the-board, newly purchased stations that were previously dark or bankrupt are insufficiently financed to cover the station's first year of operation. The station owner may very well have sufficient funds—other revenue streams or start-up financing to pay the station's regulatory fees in its first year of operation.

The Commission therefore concludes that the policy's underlying presumption is no longer broadly valid and that the policy should be eliminated. Accordingly, all broadcast licensees, regardless of station status, will be required to submit with their waiver requests sufficient financial documentation to demonstrate financial hardship in accordance with § 1.1166 of our rules. This change will apply to regulatory fees due in FY 2025 in order

to provide the affected broadcasters time to comply with this change in policy.

Capping or Phasing in Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees

As we explained above, because the Commission must collect the full amount of the appropriation as an offsetting collection, decreasing the fee on any one category must be offset with an increased collection in another category. Thus, by requesting that the Commission cap or phase in the increases in regulatory fees for space and earth stations, the satellite and earth station industry is effectively requesting that the Commission shift fees from Space Bureau regulatory fee payors to other regulatory fee payors. As we explain below, the Commission declines to do so. We agree with commenters opposing the request that shifting fees to other regulatees, in this instance from Space Bureau regulatees, when such fees are properly based on direct FTEs in the Space Bureau, is not consistent with Congressional direction in section 9 of the Communications Act.

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

The Submarine Cable Coalition favorably commented on the direct FTE allocations to OIA and the proposed regulatory fee rates for OIA regulatory fee payors that flow such direct FTE allocations. The Submarine Cable Coalition strongly opposes the request

to shift fees as contrary to the statute. The Submarine Cable Coalition stated that it should not be the burden of submarine cable operators, nor any one type of international licensee under OIA, to subsidize holders of other license types.

The Commission most recently addressed such a request to shift fees in the *FY 2019 Report and Order* (84 R 50890, September 26, 2019), and declined a request to freeze or phase in the space station regulatory fee increase. The Commission explained there why it hews so closely to the statutory command to start with FTE counts and then potentially adjust fees to reflect other factors related to the payor's benefits. In the *FY 2019 Report and Order*, the Commission noted that because the International Bureau had a relatively small number of direct FTEs, the increase in its percentage of the whole resulted in a non-trivial increase in fees for International Bureau regulatees. While the increased fees were unwelcome by the International Bureau regulatees, the Commission found that adoption of the fees without a phase in was consistent with the results when FTE counts have shifted.

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

In 2012, in a report issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), GAO explained that the FCC continued to rely on the 1998 division of regulatory fees as the basis of its regulatory fee division through fiscal year 2011. The GAO Report explained that for 13 years, FCC had not validated the extent to which its division of fees among industry sectors and fee categories correlated with its current division of FTEs among industry sectors and fee categories. This failure to update the Commission's FTE analysis occurred when regulatory fees went from an offsetting collection representing 38 percent of the Commission's appropriation in 1994 to 100 percent of the appropriation starting in 2009. In

correcting this serious flaw in its methodology noted by the GAO Report, and as part of a larger effort of fee reform, the Commission as an interim measure did not immediately flash cut to the new FTE allocation. Instead, the Commission in 2013 imposed a cap on fee increases from FY 2012 to FY 2013. In the *FY 2013 NPRM*, (78 FR 34612, June 10, 2013) the Commission proposed to cap increases in regulatory fees in FY 2013 to no more than 7.5%, acknowledging that its existing FTE allocations were outdated and that revising the allocations based on FTEs, without other adjustments, would drastically change the amount of fees paid by various classes of regulatees. The Commission also observed that revision of FTE allocations required a transition period of more than one year, and that the allocations made for FY 2013 could be impacted by regulatory fee reform issues that could be resolved in future years. For this reason, the Commission viewed the 7.5% cap as an interim approach as it transitioned to a comprehensive revision of its regulatory fee program.

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

In another instance the Commission limited fee increases through a revenue cap in 1997 in order to avoid unexpected, substantial increases in regulatory fees. This was again during the period of time where Congress raised the offsetting collection of regulatory fees from 38 percent in 1994 to over 75 percent of the annual appropriation in 1997. Further, this cap

was also premised as being an interim step in a comprehensive FCC-wide revision of the regulatory fee program as the Commission transitioned to the use of employee time sheet entries to calculate direct and indirect FTEs. This premise is absent under the present circumstances.

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

Several commenters urge the Commission to cap or phase-in the

increases in regulatory fees assessed for space and earth station fee payors for FY 2024, even if these increases result from a reasonable reassessment of the FY 2024 FTE burdens associated with oversight and regulation of space and earth station payors. Intelsat proposes that the Commission phase in this increase over time by applying a cap to the increase in indirect FTEs proportionally assigned to the Space Bureau at 1% for FY 2024 and 20% every year after until the Space Bureau's allocation has reached parity with the calculation under the Commission's current methodology (which would be approximately five years). According to Intelsat, reducing the share of indirect costs would mitigate harm to the satellite industry from increased regulatory fees. We disagree. A cap or phase in of fees, whether characterized as a reduction in indirect costs or otherwise, would impose additional regulatory fees on all other regulatory fee payors, who have not received the benefit of additional Space Bureau direct FTEs devoted to oversight and regulation of space stations. Intelsat has not explained how such a shift in costs from one group of fee payors to another would be consistent with section 9, other than to assert that we have the discretion to allocate indirect costs. We conclude, however, that such a cap or phase-in would be inconsistent with our statutory obligation to assess and collect regulatory fees for each fiscal year. Section 9 of the Act obligates the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees each year in an amount that can reasonably be expected to equal the amount of its annual S&E appropriation. Thus, the Commission has no discretion regarding the total amount to be collected in any given fiscal year. Even assuming this proposal to cap or phase in the fees would help mitigate the large increase assessed to certain Space Bureau regulatory fee payors, it would create a disconnect between other fee payors' fees assessed using calculated FTE burden shares and those assessed using the proposed cap and phase in proposal. This disconnect is exacerbated by the fact that we did not propose to cap or phase in increases for space and earth station fee payors (and thus to increase or limit the decrease in fees assessed to other payors of regulatory fees) in our *FY 2024 NPRM*. Further, we find that adopting such a cap or phase in and shifting some of the fee increase to other fee payors would result in the same cross-subsidizing situation that GAO found problematic in 2012. Among other things, GAO observed that one potential

effect of cross subsidization is that, if entities in different fee categories are directly competing for the same customers, cross subsidization could result in competitively disadvantaging entities in one fee category over another.

Section 9 of the Act prescribes a method of collecting an amount equal to the full S&E appropriation by keying the regulatory fee assessment to the Commission's FTE burden. As a result, the fee assigned to each regulatory fee category relates to the FTE burden associated with oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category by the relevant core bureaus. Section 9 does not provide any other basis for assessing regulatory fees or any basis for capping fees for a particular fiscal year, or phasing in increases in fees over several fiscal years, for a particular category or categories of fee payors.

Installment Payments

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

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

We, therefore, address concerns raised by commenters. *First*, we direct the

Office of Managing Director to facilitate an extended period for payment, as appropriate, for Space Bureau regulatory fee payors who may have difficulty paying the higher FY 2024 fee. Specifically, consistent with the Commission's policies and rules, the Office of Managing Director will work with any earth or space station fee payor that intends to meet its fee obligation to the greatest extent possible to utilize installment plans for payment of fees that it may find to be exceptionally higher than anticipated, *e.g.*, any amount over 150% of the FY 2023 fee. Space Bureau regulatory fee payors who may have difficulty paying the FY 2024 fee, but not to the extent required to request a waiver, reduction, or deferral, could be eligible to pay their FY 2024 fees in installments if they are able to show that they cannot pay the fee in lump sum, but can do so with extended payment terms. *Second*, we direct the Office of Managing Director to fix the interest rate assessed on installment payments of FY 2024 regulatory fees at the lowest rate permitted by statute, and to not require the customary down payment. Finally, we remind parties seeking installment payment of FY 2024 regulatory fee debt that they may do so by submitting an email request to the following email address: regfeerelief@fcc.gov.

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

Procedural Matters

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

Commission's Registration System. To increase efficiency, the Commission is using an all-electronic payment system for regulatory fees, which is contained within the Commission's Registration System (CORES). Before using CORES for the first time, you must obtain an FCC Username through the FCC User Registration System, and subsequently use it to access CORES and either register an FCC Registration Number

(FRN) or associate an existing FRN to your password. If you are unable to register electronically, you may fax your application for a Registration Number (FCC Form 160) to the CORES Helpdesk at (202) 418-7869 for filing procedures.

Credit Card Transaction Levels. In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7065.20a—*Credit Card Collections*, the total daily credit card transactions processed from a single payor can be no more than \$24,999.99 (hereinafter the "Maximum Daily Limit") and the total monthly transactions processed from a single payor (based on a rolling 30-day period) can be no more than \$100,000.00 (hereinafter the "Maximum Monthly Limit"). Transactions greater than the Maximum Daily Limit will be rejected. If a payor initiates multiple transactions on the same day with the same credit card, those transactions causing the total charge to exceed the Maximum Daily Limit will also be rejected. This limit applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit. Payors who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as debit cards, Automates Clearing House (ACH) debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in the Commission's Registration System (CORES). Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of FY 2024 regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

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

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

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.

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, 2023 for AM/FM radio stations, VHF/UHF broadcast television stations, and satellite television stations. Regulatory fees must be paid for all broadcast facility licenses granted on or before October 1, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

Wireline (Common Carrier) Services: Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Audio bridging service providers are included in this category. 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 § 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, 2023.

Wireless Services: Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) cellular, mobile, and messaging services (fees based on number of subscribers or telephone number count): Regulatory fees must be paid for authorizations that were granted on or before October 1, 2023. The number of subscribers, units, or telephone numbers on December 31, 2023 will be used as the basis from which to calculate the fee payment. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

Wireless Services, Multi-year fees: The first eight regulatory fee categories in our Schedule of Regulatory Fees (first seven categories in our Calculation of Fees, Table 3) pay “small multi-year wireless regulatory fees.” Entities pay these regulatory fees in advance for the entire amount period covered by the five-year or ten-year terms of their initial licenses, and pay regulatory fees again only when the license is renewed, or a new license is obtained. We include these fee categories in our rulemaking to publicize our estimates of the number of “small multi-year wireless” licenses that will be renewed or newly obtained in FY 2024.

Multichannel Video Programming Distributor (MVPD) Services (cable television operators, Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) licensees, DBS, and IPTV): Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2023. Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2023. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

Space Services: Regulatory fees must be paid for earth stations that were licensed (or authorized) on or before October 1, 2023. Regulatory fees must also be paid for Geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO), and the two NGSO subcategories “Other” and “Less Complex,” that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2023. Licensees of small satellites that

were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2023 must also pay regulatory fees. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. Rendezvous and Proximity Operations, On-Orbit Servicing, and Orbital Transfer Vehicle space station that were licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2023, must also pay regulatory fees, using the regulatory fee category for small satellites,

International Services (Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services): Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2023. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2023, in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, “active circuits” include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2023. Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2023, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

CMRS and Mobile Services Assessments. The Commission will compile data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on “assigned” telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports (“in” and “out”). We have included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in table 3 and the CMRS regulatory fee factor proposed in table 4. CMRS provider regulatory fees will be calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on CORES along with the carrier’s Operating Company Numbers (OCNs).

A carrier wishing to revise its telephone number (subscriber) count can do so by accessing CORES and following the prompts to revise their

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

Because some carriers do not file the NRUF report, they may not see their telephone number counts in CORES. In these instances, the carriers should compute their fee payment using the standard methodology that is currently in place for CMRS Wireless services (*i.e.*, compute their telephone number counts as of December 31, 2023), and submit their fee payment accordingly. Whether a carrier reviews its telephone number counts in CORES or not, the Commission reserves the right to audit the number of telephone numbers for which regulatory fees are paid. In the event that the Commission determines that the number of telephone numbers that are paid is inaccurate, the Commission will bill the carrier for the difference between what was paid and what should have been paid.

Effective Date. Providing a 30-day period after **Federal Register** publication before the *Report and Order* becomes effective as normally required by 5 U.S.C. 553(d) will not allow sufficient time to collect the FY 2024 fees before FY 2024 ends on September 30, 2024. For this reason, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), we find there is good cause to waive the requirements of section 553(d), and the *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.

List of Tables

TABLE 2—LIST OF COMMENTERS AND REPLY COMMENTERS

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Commission’s annual FY 2024 regulatory fees NPRM, FCC 24–68 (rel. June 13, 2024))	Abbreviated name	Date filed
Alabama Broadcasters Association, Alaska Broadcasters Association, Arizona Broadcasters Association, Arkansas Broadcasters Association, California Broadcasters Association, Colorado Broadcasters Association, Connecticut Broadcasters Association, Florida Association of Broadcasters, Georgia Association of Broadcasters, Hawaii Association of Broadcasters, Idaho State Broadcasters Association, Illinois Broadcasters Association, Indiana Broadcasters Association, Iowa Broadcasters Association, Kansas Association of Broadcasters, Kentucky Broadcasters Association, Louisiana Association of Broadcasters, Maine Association of Broadcasters, MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Association, Massachusetts Broadcasters Association, Michigan Association of Broadcasters, Minnesota Broadcasters Association, Mississippi Association of Broadcasters, Missouri Broadcasters Association, Montana Broadcasters Association, Nebraska Broadcasters Association, Nevada Broadcasters Association, New Hampshire Association of Broadcasters, New Jersey Broadcasters Association, New Mexico Broadcasters Association, The New York State Broadcasters Association, Inc., North Carolina Association of Broadcasters, North Dakota Broadcasters Association, Ohio Association of Broadcasters, Oklahoma Association of Broadcasters, Oregon Association of Broadcasters, Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters, Radio Broadcasters Association of Puerto Rico, Rhode Island Broadcasters Association, South Carolina Broadcasters Association, South Dakota Broadcasters Association, Tennessee Association of Broadcasters, Texas Association of Broadcasters, Utah Broadcasters Association, Vermont Association of Broadcasters, Virginia Association of Broadcasters, Washington State Association of Broadcasters, West Virginia Broadcasters Association, Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, Wyoming Association of Broadcasters.	State Broadcasters	July 15, 2024.
Astroscale U.S., Inc	Astroscale	July 15, 2024.
BlackSky Global LLC	BlackSky	July 15, 2024.
Capella Space Corp	Capella	July 15, 2024.
Commercial Smallsat Spectrum Management Association	CSSMA	July 15, 2024.
CTIA—The Wireless Association®	CTIA	July 29, 2024.
Intelsat License LLC	Intelsat	July 15, 2024.
Iridium Communications, Inc	Iridium	July 15, 2024, July 29, 2024.
Kepler Communications, Inc	Kepler	July 15, 2024, July 29, 2024.
Kinéis	Kinéis	July 15, 2024.
Myriota Pty. Ltd	Myriota	July 15, 2024.
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	July 15, 2024.
Orbital Sidekick, Inc	OSK	July 29, 2024.
Satellite Industry Association	SIA	July 29, 2024.
Submarine Cable Coalition	Coalition	July 29, 2024.
TechFreedom	TechFreedom	July 29, 2024.
Tomorrow Companies, Inc	Tomorrow	July 15, 2024.
WorldVu Satellites Limited and Eutelsat S.A	Eutelsat Group	July 15, 2024.

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Space and Earth Station regulatory fees NPRM, FCC 24–31 (rel. Mar. 13, 2024))	Abbreviated name	Date filed
Anuvu Licensing Holdings, LLC	Anuvu	April, 12, 2024.
AstroDigital U.S., Inc	AstroDigital	April 12, 2024.
Astroscale U.S., Inc	Astroscale	April 12, 2024.
Blue Origin, LLC	Blue Origin	April 12, 2024.
Commercial Smallsat Spectrum Management Association	CSSMA	April 12, 2024.
The Consortium for Execution of Rendezvous and Servicing Operations	CONFERS	April 29, 2024.
EchoStar Corporation and DIRECTV, LLC	EchoStar and DIRECTV ...	April 29, 2024.
Intelsat License LLC	Intelsat	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
Iridium Communications, Inc	Iridium	April 29, 2024.
Kepler Communications, Inc	Kepler	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
Kinéis	Kinéis	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
Kuiper Systems, LLC	Kuiper	April 29, 2024.
Maxar Technologies, Inc	Maxar	April 29, 2024.
Myriota Pty. Ltd	Myriota	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
National Association of Broadcasters	NAB	April 29, 2024.
NCTA—The Internet and Television Association	NCTA	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
Planet Labs PBC	Planet	April 12, 2024.
SES Americom, Inc. and O3b Limited	SES	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
Space Explorations Holdings, LLC	SpaceX	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
Telesat Canada	Telesat	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.
Varda Space Industries, Inc	Varda	April 12, 2024.
Vast Space, LLC	Vast	April 29, 2024.
Viasat, Inc	Viasat	April 29, 2024.

Commenter (for initial and reply comments filed in response to the Space and Earth Station regulatory fees NPRM, FCC 24–31 (rel. Mar. 13, 2024))	Abbreviated name	Date filed
WorldVu Satellites Limited and Eutelsat S.A	Eutelsat Group	April 12, 2024, April 29, 2024.

<i>Ex parte</i> filings for FCC 24–31 and FCC 24–68	Date filed
Letter from Jameson Dempsey, Director, Satellite Policy, Space Exploration Technologies Corp., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 9, 2024) (SpaceX May 9 <i>ex parte</i>).	May 9, 2024.
Letter from W. Ray Rutngamiug, Associate General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 16, 2024) (Intelsat May 16 <i>ex parte</i>).	May 16, 2024.
Letter from Jarett S. Taubman, VP and Deputy Chief Governmental Affairs and Regulatory Officer, Viasat, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 16, 2024) (Viasat May 16 <i>ex parte</i>).	May 16, 2024.
Letter from James S. Blitz, Senior Vice President, Regulatory Counsel, Sirius XM Radio, Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 22, 2024) (Sirius XM May 22 <i>ex parte</i>).	May 22, 2024.
Letter from Jameson Dempsey, Director, Satellite Policy, Space Exploration Technologies Corp., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 23, 2024) (SpaceX May 23 <i>ex parte</i>).	May 23, 2024.
Letter from Will Lewis, counsel to Myriota Pty. Ltd., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 28, 2024) (Myriota May 28 <i>ex parte</i>).	May 28, 2024.
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (May 28, 2024) (Intelsat May 28 <i>ex parte</i>).	May 28, 2024 (erratum filed May 30, 2024).
Letter from Suzanne Malloy, Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, O3b Limited, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 7, 2024) (SES June 7 <i>ex parte</i>).	June 7, 2024.
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 11, 2024) (Intelsat June 11 <i>ex parte</i>).	June 11, 2024.
Letter from Kara Leibin Azocar, Vice President, Regulatory, Iridium Satellite LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 13, 2024) (Iridium June 13 <i>ex parte</i>).	June 13, 2024.
Letter from David S. Keir, Counsel to Kinéis, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 17, 2024) (Kinéis June 17 <i>ex parte</i>).	June 17, 2024.
Letter from Kara Leibin Azocar, Vice President, Regulatory, Iridium Satellite LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (June 20, 2024) (Iridium June 20 <i>ex parte</i>).	June 20, 2024.
Letter from Emily A. Gomes, Associate General Counsel, National Association of Broadcasters, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (July 16, 2024) (NAB July 16 <i>ex parte</i>).	July 16, 2024.
Letter from Polly Avers, Senior Regulatory Associate, Kepler Communications, Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (July 18, 2024) (Kepler July 18 <i>ex parte</i>).	July 18, 2024.
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 1, 2024) (Intelsat Aug. 1 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 1, 2024.
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 5, 2024) (Intelsat Aug. 5 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 5, 2024.
Letter from Cynthia J. Grady, Assistant General Counsel, Intelsat US LLC, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 8, 2024) (Intelsat Aug. 8 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 8, 2024.
Letter from J.G. Harrington, Counsel to Iridium Communications Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 9, 2024) (Iridium Aug. 9 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 9, 2024.
Letter from Tom Stroup, President, Satellite Industry Association, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 13, 2024) (SIA Aug. 13 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 13, 2024.
Letter from Elisabeth Neasmith, Senior Director ITU and Regulatory, Telesat, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 14, 2024) (Telesat Aug. 14 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 14, 2024.
Letter from J.G. Harrington, Counsel to Iridium Communications Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 15, 2024) (Iridium Aug. 15 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 15, 2024.
Letter from J.G. Harrington, Counsel to Iridium Communications Inc., to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission (Aug. 19, 2024) (Iridium Aug. 19 <i>ex parte</i>).	Aug. 19, 2024.

TABLE 3—CALCULATION OF FY 2024 REGULATORY FEES—CALCULATION OF FY 2024 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES

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

Fee category	FY 2024 payment units	Yrs	FY 2023 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2024 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2024 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2024 reg. fee	Expected FY 2024 revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,150	10	300,000	287,500	25.00	25	287,500
PLMRS (Shared use)	23,300	10	1,900,000	2,330,000	10.00	10	2,330,000
Microwave	16,500	10	4,000,000	4,125,000	25.00	25	4,125,000
Marine (Ship)	7,000	10	1,050,000	1,050,000	15.00	15	1,050,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	5,800	10	480,000	580,000	10.00	10	580,000
Marine (Coast)	280	10	96,000	112,000	40.00	40	112,000
Aviation (Ground)	270	10	60,000	54,000	20.00	20	54,000
AM Class A ¹	58	1	286,800	266,815	4,600	4,600	266,800
AM Class B ¹	1,305	1	3,556,605	3,310,685	2,537	2,535	3,308,175

TABLE 3—CALCULATION OF FY 2024 REGULATORY FEES—CALCULATION OF FY 2024 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES—Continued

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

Fee category	FY 2024 payment units	Yrs	FY 2023 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2024 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2024 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2024 reg. fee	Expected FY 2024 revenue
AM Class C ¹	784	1	1,273,910	1,185,436	1,512	1,510	1,183,840
AM Class D ¹	1,325	1	4,208,245	3,916,079	2,956	2,955	3,915,375
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,021	1	8,885,560	8,257,752	2,733	2,735	8,262,435
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,064	1	10,872,945	10,111,573	3,300	3,300	10,111,200
AM Construction Permits ²	2	1	3,100	1,170	585	585	1,170
FM Construction Permits ²	14	1	17,360	14,350	1,025	1,025	14,350
Digital Television ⁴ (including Satellite TV)	3.541 billion population.	1	25,463,735	23,365,758	.0065978	.006598	23,363,518
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	5	1	20,400	26,000	5,200	5,200	26,000
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	6,215	1	1,644,500	1,515,832	243.9	245	1,522,675
CARS Stations	105	1	206,400	191,414	1,823	1,825	191,625
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	50,000,000	1	68,880,000	63,587,626	1,2718	1.27	63,500,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$22,700,000,000	1	135,540,000	122,977,045	0.005420	0.005420	123,034,000
Toll Free Numbers	35,000,000	1	4,511,000	4,225,547	0.1207	0.12	4,200,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	576,200,000	1	88,480,000	90,358,789	0.1568	0.16	92,192,000
CMRS Messaging Services	600,000	1	104,000	48,000	0.0800	0.080	48,000
BRS/	1,200	1	836,500	870,000	725	725	870,000
LMDS	370	1	252,000	268,250	725	725	268,250
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common).	20,000	1	442,000	335,565	16.78	17	340,000
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of table 4) ³ .	71.56	1	8,228,605	6,375,737	89,096	89,095	6,375,638
Earth Stations	2,900	1	1,667,500	7,569,225	2,610	2,610	7,569,000
Space Stations (Geostationary)	140	1	15,990,880	20,181,854	144,156	144,155	20,181,700
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Other)	11	1	3,129,795	10,606,205	964,200	964,200	10,606,200
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Less Complex)	6	1	782,430	2,651,551	441,925	441,925	2,651,550
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Satellite)	16	1	85,505	195,440	12,215	12,215	195,440
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			392,991,324	389,914,238			392,795,910
***** Total Revenue Requirement			390,192,000	390,192,000			390,192,000
Difference			2,799,324	(277,762)			2,603,910

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled "Rounded New FY 2024 Regulatory Fee" constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2024 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of table 4.

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

³ The chart at the end of table 4 lists the actual submarine cable bearer circuit regulatory fee rates (on a common and non-common carrier basis), whereas the submarine cable fee rate in table 3 is a weighted average.

⁴ The actual digital television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in table 8.

TABLE 4—SCHEDULE OF FEES—FY 2024 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

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

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80, and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	.16.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, and 90)	.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	725.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR part 101)	725.
AM Radio Construction Permits	585.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,025.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.006598.
Digital TV Construction Permits	See table 8 for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees .
	5,200.

TABLE 4—SCHEDULE OF FEES—FY 2024 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)
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	245.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,825.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS).	1.27.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.005420.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101(f))	.12.
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	2,610.
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100).	144,155.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other).	964,200.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex).	441,925.
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite).	12,215.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$17.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2024 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

Population served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
≤10,000	\$560	\$405	\$350	\$385	\$615	\$700
10,001–25,000	935	675	585	645	1,025	1,170
25,001–75,000	1,405	1,015	880	970	1,540	1,755
75,001–150,000	2,105	1,520	1,315	1,450	2,305	2,635
150,001–500,000	3,160	2,280	1,975	2,180	3,465	3,955
500,001–1,200,000	4,730	3,415	2,960	3,265	5,185	5,920
1,200,001–3,000,000	7,105	5,130	4,445	4,900	7,790	8,890
3,000,001–6,000,000	10,650	7,690	6,665	7,345	11,675	13,325
>6,000,000	15,980	11,535	10,000	11,025	17,515	19,995

FY 2024 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2023)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2024 regulatory fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625	\$5,570
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125	11,140
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25	22,275
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5	44,550
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0	89,095
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0	178,190

Table 5—Sources of FY 2024 Payment Units

Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2024

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2024, we adjusted FY 2023 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2024 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means and sources. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections, where available. The

databases we consulted include our Universal Licensing System (ULS), International Bureau Filing System (IBFS), Licensing and Management System (LMS) and Cable Operations and Licensing System (COALS), as well as reports generated within the Commission such as the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau’s *Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast*. Regulatory fee payment units are not all the same for all fee categories. For most fee categories, the term “units” reflect licenses or permits that have been issued, but for other fee categories, the term “units” reflect quantities such

as subscribers, population counts, circuit counts, telephone numbers, and revenues. As more current data is received after an NPRM is released, the Commission sometimes adjusts the NPRM fee rates to reflect the new information in the *Report and Order*. This is intended to make sure that the fee rates in the *Report and Order* reflect more recent and accurate information. We realize that by adjusting the unit counts as more accurate information is received may adjust the fee rates for certain regulatory fee categories. Certain entities that collect the fees from customers in advance in order to pay

the Commission, such as Cable and DBS companies, ITSP providers, Cell Phone and Toll-Free providers, to name a few, may need to adjust their billings to customers as the Commission adjusts its fee rates. As a result, the Commission understands that these adjustments are necessary so that these regulatees can recover their fee obligations from their customers.

We sought verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2024

estimates with actual FY 2023 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated with sufficient accuracy. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2024 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station

operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical, or other reasons. When we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2024 payment units are based on FY 2023 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2024 projection is exactly the same number as in FY 2023. We have either rounded the FY 2024 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed.	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) information as well as prior year payment information. Estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2023 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2023 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units)	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2023 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau's COALS database, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499–A worksheets due in April 2024, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2023 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2023 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2023 payment units.

Table 6—Measurements That Determine Signal Contours and Population Coverages

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 §§ 73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission's rules. Radiation values were calculated for each of 360 radials around the transmitter site. Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a database representing the information in FCC Figure R3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the distance to the principal community (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids

were contained in the polygon. (A block centroid is the center point of a small area containing population as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

FM Stations

The greater of the horizontal or vertical effective radiated power (ERP) (kW) and respective height above average terrain (HAAT) (m) combination was used. Where the antenna height above mean sea level (HAMSL) was available, it was used in lieu of the average HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 360 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was

applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the Field Strength (50–50) propagation curves specified in 47 CFR 73.313 to predict the distance to the principal community (70 dBu (decibel above 1

microVolt per meter) or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids

were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

TABLE 7—LISTING OF SPACE STATIONS—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2024 REGULATORY FEES—SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
Astranis Projects USA LLC	S3092	ARCTURUS	GSO.
Open Plaza Corp	S2922	SKY-B1	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV D11	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2869	DIRECTV D14	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV D8	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV D9S	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV D10	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV D12	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV D15	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV D5	GSO.
Alascom, Inc	S2133	SPACEWAY 2	GSO.
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV D16	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2931	EHOSTAR 18	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2738	EHOSTAR 11	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2694	EHOSTAR 10	GSO.
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2790	EHOSTAR 14	GSO.
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	EHOSTAR 15	GSO.
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	EHOSTAR 16	GSO.
EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C	S2179	EHOSTAR 9	GSO.
EchoStar BSS Corp	S3093	EHOSTAR 23	GSO.
ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO.
ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO.
Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS-3e	GSO.
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2663	SPACEWAY 3	GSO.
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	EHOSTAR 19	GSO.
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	EHOSTAR XVII	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC/Viasat, Inc	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2854	NSS-7	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2409	INELSAT 905	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2405	INTELSAT 901	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2408	INTELSAT 904	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2804	INTELSAT 25	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2959	INTELSAT 35e	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2237	INTELSAT 11	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2785	INTELSAT 14	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2380	INTELSAT 9	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2831	INTELSAT 23	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2915	INTELSAT 34	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2863	INTELSAT 21	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2750	INTELSAT 16	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2715	GALAXY 17	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3083	GALAXY 34	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3015	GALAXY 33	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3016	GALAXY 30	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3076	GALAXY 31	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3078	GALAXY 32	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3148	GALAXY 36	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3164	GALAXY 37	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO.

TABLE 7—LISTING OF SPACE STATIONS—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2024 REGULATORY FEES—SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—Continued

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
Intelsat License LLC	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S2751	INTELSAT 28	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO.
Intelsat License LLC	S3066	INTELSAT 40e	GSO.
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO.
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO.
Novavision Group, Inc	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO.
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2415	NSS-10	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2162	AMC-3	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2347	AMC-6	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2826	SES-2	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2807	SES-1	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2180	AMC-15	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S2892	SES-3	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S3097/S3138	SES-19/SES-22	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S3099	SES-21	GSO.
Silkwave Africa, LLC	S3074	AsiaStar	GSO.
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S2710	FM-5	GSO.
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S3034/S2617/S2616/S3033	SXM-8/XM-3/XM-4/SXM-7	GSO.
Skynet Satellite Corp	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO.
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO.
ViaSat, Inc	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO.
ViaSat, Inc	S3050/S917	VIASAT-89US/VIASAT-3	GSO.
XM Radio LLC	S2786	XM-5	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
ABS Global Ltd	S2987	ABS-3A	GSO.
Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd	S3130	HYLAS-4	GSO.
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO.
Embratel TVSAT Telecomunicacoes S.A	S3142	Star One D2	GSO.
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO.
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO.
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO.
Eutelsat S.A	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO.
Eutelsat S.A	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO.
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO.
Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO.
Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO.
Hispamar Satélites, S.A	S3086	AMAZONAS NEXUS	GSO.
Hispasat, S.A	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO.
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO.
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2756	NSS-9	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2870	SES-6	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S3048	NSS-6	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2828	SES-4	GSO.
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2950	SES-10	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO.
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO.
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2676	AMC 21	GSO.
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2951	SES-15	GSO.
SES Americom, Inc	S3037	NSS-11	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING—Continued

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
SES Americom, Inc	S2964	SES-11	GSO.
SES-17 S.a.r.l	S3043	SES-17	GSO.
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO.
Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO.
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO.
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO.
Telesat Canada	S2472	ANIK F2	GSO.
Telesat International Ltd	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO.
Viasat, Inc	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS (GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT): NON-U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—MARKET ACCESS THROUGH EARTH STATION LICENSES

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
APSTAR VI	APSTAR 6	M292090	GSO.
AUSSAT B 152E	OPTUS D2	M221170	GSO.
Ciel Satellite Group	Ciel-2	E050029	GSO.
DISH Operating LLC	Quetzsat-1	E090020	GSO.
Eutelsat 65 West A	Eutelsat 65 West A	E160081	GSO.
INMARSAT 4F1	INMARSAT 4F1	KA25	GSO.
INMARSAT 5F2	INMARSAT 5F2	E120072	GSO.
INMARSAT 5F3	INMARSAT 5F3	E150028	GSO.
JCSAT-2B	JCSAT-2B	M174163	GSO.
NIMIQ 5	NIMIQ 5	E080107	GSO.
WILDBLUE-1	WILDBLUE-1	E040213	GSO.

SPACE STATIONS (PER LICENSE/CALL SIGN IN NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT) (SMALL SATELLITE)

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

SPACE STATIONS (NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT)—LESS COMPLEX

ITU name (if available)	Common name	Call sign	Type
Planet Labs	Flock/Skysats	S2912	Less Complex.
Maxar License	WorldView 1, 2 & 3, GeoEye-1	S2129/S2348	Less Complex.
BlackSky Global	Global	S3032	Less Complex.
Orbital Sidekick, Inc	GHOST	S3139	Less Complex.
Hawkeye 360	HE360	S3042	Less Complex.
Spire Global	LEMUR & MINAS	S2946/S3045	Less Complex.

SPACE STATIONS (NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT)—OTHER

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

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
3246	KAH-TV	1,018,897	939,246	\$ 6,197
18285	KAAL	605,222	580,564	3,831
11912	KAAS-TV	243,984	243,947	1,610
56528	KABB	3,017,860	3,000,477	19,797
282	KABC-TV	18,303,336	17,670,502	116,590
1236	KACV-TV	383,228	383,071	2,528
33261	KADN-TV	889,583	889,583	5,869
8263	KAEF-TV	139,510	124,133	819
2728	KAET	4,867,739	4,836,434	31,911
2767	KAFT	1,294,492	1,218,670	8,041
62442	K Aid	864,547	857,276	5,656
4145	K AII-TV	203,698	179,435	1,184
67494	KAIL	2,091,288	2,061,175	13,600
13988	KAIT	594,090	583,749	3,852
40517	KAJB	393,654	393,355	2,595
65522	KAKE	821,488	816,811	5,389
804	KAKM	397,237	395,241	2,608
148	KAKW-DT	3,350,876	3,242,159	21,392
51598	KALB-TV	933,915	932,500	6,153
51241	KALO	1,018,088	971,631	6,411
40820	KAMC	411,973	411,949	2,718
8523	KAMR-TV	377,485	377,410	2,490
65301	KAMU-TV	395,784	392,044	2,587
2506	KAPP	337,194	298,159	1,967
3658	KARD	680,743	678,724	4,478
23079	KARE	4,243,145	4,234,439	27,939
33440	KARK-TV	1,243,813	1,230,366	8,118
37005	KARZ-TV	1,153,588	1,134,221	7,484
32311	KASA-TV	1,198,361	1,159,350	7,649
41212	KASN	1,200,705	1,185,725	7,823
7143	KASW	4,828,272	4,813,078	31,757
55049	KASY-TV	1,182,887	1,143,258	7,543
33471	KATC	1,376,057	1,376,057	9,079
13813	KATN	95,520	95,197	628
21649	KATU	3,400,708	3,238,560	21,368
33543	KATV	1,285,451	1,265,986	8,353
50182	KAUT-TV	1,810,654	1,809,428	11,939
21488	KAUU	398,876	396,486	2,616
6864	KAUZ-TV	366,943	365,162	2,409
73101	KAVU-TV	323,202	322,961	2,131
49579	KAWB	193,767	193,705	1,278
49578	Kawe	139,854	137,788	909
58684	KAYU-TV	925,282	861,276	5,683
29234	KAZA-TV	15,481,136	14,233,993	93,916
17433	KAZD	8,087,952	8,085,339	53,347
776273	KAZF	253,785	188,057	1,241
1151	KAZQ	1,137,703	1,126,947	7,436
35811	KAZT-TV	495,353	409,112	2,699
4148	KBAK-TV	1,626,532	1,363,867	8,999
16940	KBCA	465,218	465,157	3,069
53586	KBCB	1,510,168	1,478,647	9,756

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
22685	KBDI-TV	4,731,715	4,335,180	28,604
56384	KBEH	18,512,098	18,476,669	121,909
65395	KBFD-DT	1,016,508	887,671	5,857
169030	KBGS-TV	176,432	173,977	1,148
61068	KBHE-TV	153,390	144,914	956
48556	KBIM-TV	226,233	226,194	1,492
29108	KBIN-TV	1,014,918	1,013,041	6,684
33658	KBJR-TV	278,564	274,572	1,812
83306	KBLN-TV	322,286	145,745	962
63768	KBLR	2,280,730	2,220,879	14,653
53324	KBME-TV	146,149	146,082	964
10150	KBMT	799,217	798,262	5,267
22121	KBMY	142,682	142,622	941
49760	KBOI-TV	869,688	862,287	5,689
55370	KBRR	154,408	154,405	1,019
66414	KBSD-DT	151,986	151,901	1,002
66415	KBSH-DT	97,884	95,916	633
19593	KBSI	730,259	728,325	4,805
66416	KBSL-DT	47,462	46,328	306
4939	KBSV	1,535,281	1,424,913	9,402
62469	KBTC-TV	4,319,699	4,228,861	27,902
61214	KBTX-TV	771,692	771,692	5,092
6669	KBTV-TV	5,354,551	5,351,089	35,306
35909	KBVO	1,911,833	1,684,206	11,112
58618	KBVU	136,908	121,846	804
6823	KBYU-TV	2,838,181	2,620,447	17,290
33756	KBZK	156,388	139,258	919
21422	KCAL-TV	18,258,912	17,586,821	116,038
11265	KCAU-TV	769,096	754,352	4,977
14867	KCBA	3,334,176	2,557,080	16,872
27507	KCBD	433,372	432,694	2,855
9628	KCBS-TV	18,628,137	17,359,665	114,539
49750	KCBY-TV	92,825	77,624	512
33710	KCCI	1,216,146	1,209,219	7,978
9640	KCCW-TV	294,831	287,246	1,895
63158	KCDO-TV	3,305,368	3,160,730	20,854
62424	KCDT	807,726	762,258	5,029
83913	KCEB	446,377	445,850	2,942
57219	KCEC	4,497,531	4,237,580	27,960
10245	KCEN-TV	2,224,490	2,174,193	14,345
13058	KCET	17,868,933	16,310,676	107,618
18079	KCFW-TV	196,292	157,001	1,036
132606	KCGE-DT	129,244	129,244	853
60793	KCHF	1,157,628	1,127,207	7,437
33722	KCIT	392,243	391,646	2,584
62468	KCKA	1,082,723	906,771	5,983
41969	KCLO-TV	150,949	145,392	959
47903	KCNC-TV	4,460,509	4,175,114	27,547
71586	KCNS	9,007,762	8,012,556	52,867
33742	KCOP-TV	18,134,022	17,318,605	114,268
19117	KCOS	1,092,982	1,092,792	7,210
63165	KCOY-TV	700,154	478,768	3,159
33894	KCPQ	5,131,164	4,985,829	32,896
53843	KCPT	2,690,171	2,688,808	17,741
33875	KCRA-TV	11,608,107	7,153,845	47,201
9719	KCRG-TV	1,174,546	1,156,435	7,630
60728	KCSD-TV	323,237	323,093	2,132
59494	KCSG	229,899	220,818	1,457
33749	KCTS-TV	4,848,434	4,778,758	31,530
41230	KCTV	2,732,197	2,730,443	18,015
58605	KCVU	700,745	689,702	4,551
10036	KCWC-DT	42,872	38,501	254
64444	KCWE	2,642,880	2,641,432	17,428
51502	KCWI-TV	1,152,163	1,151,070	7,595
42008	KCWO-TV	55,411	55,383	365
166511	KCWV	210,633	210,626	1,390
24316	KCWX	4,947,756	4,941,660	32,605
68713	KCWY-DT	85,085	84,715	559
22201	KDAF	7,951,276	7,949,040	52,448

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
33764	KDBC-TV	1,101,513	1,097,028	7,238
79258	KDCK	43,010	42,993	284
166332	KDCU-DT	773,823	773,808	5,106
38375	KDEN-TV	3,968,060	3,943,641	26,020
17037	KDFI	7,990,955	7,989,287	52,713
33770	KDFW	7,962,141	7,959,855	52,519
29102	KDIN-TV	1,193,740	1,189,191	7,846
25454	KDKA-TV	3,569,162	3,428,192	22,619
60740	KDKF	73,619	66,137	436
4691	KDLH	267,326	264,686	1,746
41975	KDLO-TV	214,024	213,819	1,411
55379	KDLT-TV	700,230	689,305	4,548
55375	KDLV-TV	98,101	97,673	644
25221	KDMD	394,250	391,278	2,582
78915	KDMI	1,248,443	1,247,337	8,230
56524	KDNL-TV	3,013,924	3,009,244	19,855
24518	KDOC-TV	18,264,021	17,379,123	114,667
1005	KDOR-TV	1,180,603	1,177,894	7,772
60736	KDRV	551,809	469,537	3,098
61064	KDSD-TV	65,355	60,171	397
53329	KDSE	52,777	51,188	338
56527	KDSM-TV	1,202,702	1,201,866	7,930
49326	KDTN	7,901,133	7,898,922	52,117
83491	KDTP	25,965	23,729	157
33778	KDTV-DT	8,697,794	7,750,134	51,135
67910	KDTX-TV	7,985,188	7,983,676	52,676
126	KDVR	4,301,541	4,144,268	27,344
18084	KECI-TV	228,161	210,560	1,389
51208	KECY-TV	407,175	403,848	2,665
58408	KEDT	527,343	527,343	3,479
55435	KEET	181,333	161,389	1,065
37103	KEKE	105,022	101,614	670
41983	KELO-TV	767,130	715,437	4,720
34440	KEMO-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	52,867
776162	KEMS	55,920	54,847	362
2777	KEMV	634,060	576,758	3,805
26304	KENS	3,091,086	3,077,749	20,307
63845	KENV-DT	52,294	45,932	303
18338	KENW	85,762	85,762	566
50591	KEPB-TV	631,758	574,973	3,794
56029	KEPR-TV	515,354	493,941	3,259
49324	KERA-TV	7,984,381	7,981,440	52,662
40878	KERO-TV	1,387,245	1,257,683	8,298
61067	KESD-TV	172,302	165,214	1,090
25577	KESQ-TV	1,487,393	615,803	4,063
50205	KETA-TV	1,874,445	1,860,161	12,273
62182	KETC	2,945,200	2,942,622	19,415
37101	KETD	3,918,776	3,879,692	25,598
2768	KETG	421,357	403,179	2,660
12895	KETH-TV	7,296,694	7,296,428	48,142
55643	KETK-TV	1,072,485	1,071,097	7,067
2770	KETS	1,209,518	1,191,713	7,863
53903	KETV	1,491,674	1,486,408	9,807
92872	KETZ	505,102	502,310	3,314
68853	KEYC-TV	553,554	539,853	3,562
33691	KEYE-TV	3,533,479	3,444,549	22,727
60637	KEYT-TV	1,466,777	1,275,243	8,414
83715	KEYU	351,434	351,403	2,319
34406	KEZI	1,221,893	1,166,907	7,699
34412	KFBB-TV	96,782	95,488	630
125	KFCT	967,548	960,099	6,335
51466	KFDA-TV	394,744	393,695	2,598
22589	KFDM	770,621	770,609	5,084
48521	KFDR	672,350	657,307	4,337
65370	KFDX-TV	367,320	366,583	2,419
49264	KFFV	4,674,758	4,634,964	30,581
12729	KFFX-TV	467,787	463,006	3,055
83992	KFJX	709,125	679,797	4,485
42122	KFMB-TV	4,239,135	3,914,207	25,826

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
53321	KFME	442,176	441,664	2,914
74256	KFNB	84,543	83,990	554
21613	KFNE	53,059	52,392	346
21612	KFNR	9,724	9,457	62
66222	KFOR-TV	1,789,693	1,789,342	11,806
33716	KFOX-TV	1,107,424	1,097,251	7,240
41517	KFPH-DT	385,474	313,720	2,070
81509	KFPX-TV	1,072,290	1,072,222	7,075
31597	KFQX	197,918	173,495	1,145
59013	KFRE-TV	1,850,426	1,835,478	12,110
51429	KFSF-DT	7,986,866	7,039,241	46,445
66469	KFSM-TV	1,003,012	978,896	6,459
8620	KFSN-TV	1,973,852	1,957,279	12,914
29560	KFTA-TV	907,937	894,593	5,903
83714	KFTC	64,284	64,250	424
60537	KFTH-DT	7,287,908	7,287,530	48,083
60549	KFTR-DT	18,326,526	16,971,273	111,976
61335	KFTS	77,847	66,866	441
81441	KFTU-DT	109,271	105,476	696
34439	KFTV-DT	1,930,415	1,914,464	12,632
664	KFVE	91,164	81,417	537
592	KFVS-TV	867,835	847,638	5,593
29015	KFWD	7,970,373	7,964,229	52,548
35336	KFXA	914,357	912,893	6,023
17625	KFXB-TV	377,548	370,365	2,444
70917	KFXK-TV	969,012	966,868	6,379
84453	KFXL-TV	977,327	976,428	6,442
56079	KFXV	1,335,643	1,335,643	8,813
41427	KFYR-TV	153,218	150,858	995
25685	KGAN	1,121,266	1,109,006	7,317
34457	KGBT-TV	1,350,104	1,350,004	8,907
7841	KGCW	938,174	935,835	6,175
24485	KGEB	1,257,918	1,224,797	8,081
34459	KGET-TV	982,744	940,071	6,203
53320	KGFE	120,237	120,237	793
7894	KGIN	235,875	233,749	1,542
83945	KGLA-DT	1,754,806	1,754,806	11,578
34445	KGMB	1,016,756	907,381	5,987
58608	KGMC	2,076,523	2,052,808	13,544
36914	KGMD-TV	101,247	100,762	665
36920	KGMV	209,577	175,904	1,161
10061	KGNS-TV	283,777	274,877	1,814
34470	KGO-TV	9,406,080	8,630,291	56,943
56034	KGPE	1,829,902	1,812,936	11,962
81694	KGPX-TV	792,059	724,592	4,781
25511	KGTF	155,729	154,491	1,019
40876	KGTV	4,257,568	3,912,037	25,812
36918	KGUN-TV	1,479,221	1,292,183	8,526
34874	KGW	3,397,112	3,239,730	21,376
63177	KGWC-TV	84,597	84,117	555
63162	KGWL-TV	37,314	37,199	245
63166	KGWN-TV	558,685	528,237	3,485
63170	KGWR-TV	49,435	49,242	325
4146	KHAW-TV	102,381	101,946	673
60353	KHBS	610,455	588,263	3,881
27300	KHCE-TV	2,848,289	2,842,696	18,756
26431	KHET	1,022,459	1,009,772	6,662
21160	KHGI-TV	245,331	244,515	1,613
36917	KHII-TV	1,017,217	907,842	5,990
29085	KHIN	1,137,059	1,135,866	7,494
17688	KHME	196,002	194,233	1,282
47670	KHMT	193,159	188,714	1,245
47987	KHNE-TV	205,833	204,923	1,352
34867	KHNL	1,016,725	907,350	5,987
60354	KHOG-TV	862,177	797,810	5,264
4144	KHON-TV	1,016,508	944,271	6,230
34529	KHOU	7,289,635	7,287,991	48,086
4690	KHQA-TV	299,409	298,038	1,966
34537	KHQ-TV	938,773	887,184	5,854

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
30601	KHRR	1,298,625	1,241,818	8,194
34348	KHSD-TV	203,077	199,032	1,313
24508	KHSL-TV	634,956	615,388	4,060
69677	KHSV	2,384,812	2,343,597	15,463
64544	KHVO	101,138	99,980	660
23394	KIAH	7,307,171	7,306,816	48,210
34564	KICU-TV	8,992,796	7,837,235	51,710
56028	KIDK	351,335	348,794	2,301
58560	KIDY	126,096	126,079	832
53382	KIEM-TV	177,885	166,501	1,099
66258	KIFI-TV	370,169	365,995	2,415
16950	KIFR	2,356,175	2,330,021	15,373
10188	KIII	580,363	577,602	3,811
29095	KIIN	1,405,103	1,375,871	9,078
34527	KIKU	1,017,227	920,837	6,076
63865	KILM	18,009,859	16,478,550	108,725
56033	KIMA-TV	325,241	275,599	1,818
66402	KIMT	671,281	662,859	4,374
67089	KINC	2,320,873	2,230,933	14,720
34847	KING-TV	4,735,386	4,686,752	30,923
51708	KINT-TV	1,093,579	1,093,227	7,213
26249	KION-TV	2,602,418	906,539	5,981
62427	KIPT	190,856	189,839	1,253
66781	KIRO-TV	4,715,994	4,685,383	30,914
62430	KISU-TV	358,145	353,319	2,331
12896	KITU-TV	749,934	749,934	4,948
64548	KITV	1,016,508	890,101	5,873
59255	KIVI-TV	864,257	856,996	5,654
47285	KIXE-TV	484,629	444,405	2,932
13792	KJJC-TV	85,813	84,995	561
14000	KJLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	115,231
20015	KJNP-TV	96,266	96,001	633
53315	KJRE	15,414	15,394	102
59439	KJRH-TV	1,475,194	1,458,401	9,623
55364	KJRR	45,707	44,148	291
7675	KJTL	365,659	365,242	2,410
55031	KJTV-TV	426,315	426,302	2,813
13814	KJUD	32,087	31,083	205
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,837,622	2,620,561	17,290
83180	KKAI	1,016,756	995,859	6,571
58267	KKAP	1,002,980	967,770	6,385
24766	KKCO	218,313	183,190	1,209
776228	KKEL	396,796	390,474	2,576
35097	KKJB	780,452	775,264	5,115
22644	KKPX-TV	8,265,775	7,324,470	48,327
35037	KKTV	3,340,505	2,899,502	19,131
35042	KLAS-TV	2,421,827	2,256,225	14,887
52907	KLAX-TV	350,490	350,144	2,310
3660	KLBK-TV	409,551	409,512	2,702
65523	KLBY	29,875	29,852	197
38430	KLCS	17,868,933	16,310,676	107,618
77719	KLCW-TV	404,384	404,369	2,668
51479	KLDO-TV	267,717	267,717	1,766
37105	KLEI	149,648	122,977	811
56032	KLEW-TV	173,816	158,086	1,043
35059	KLFY-TV	1,380,417	1,379,775	9,104
54011	KLJB	1,003,676	992,763	6,550
11264	KLKN	1,295,353	1,249,913	8,247
52593	KLML	285,490	232,725	1,536
47975	KLNE-TV	124,206	124,134	819
38590	KLPA-TV	395,240	395,079	2,607
38588	KLPB-TV	749,224	749,224	4,943
749	KLRN	2,865,059	2,843,302	18,760
11951	KLRT-TV	1,206,848	1,187,015	7,832
8564	KLRU	3,404,331	3,364,831	22,201
8322	KLSR-TV	617,791	555,511	3,665
31114	KLST	205,611	176,862	1,167
24436	KLTJ	7,239,268	7,239,082	47,763
38587	KLTL-TV	438,847	438,847	2,896

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
38589	KLTM-TV	670,083	665,283	4,390
38591	KLTS-TV	930,704	927,650	6,121
68540	KLTV	1,125,646	1,108,403	7,313
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,304,523	1,304,523	8,607
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,122,002	1,061,683	7,005
11683	KLVB	2,368,176	2,246,495	14,822
82476	KLWB	1,066,369	1,066,248	7,035
40250	KLWY	652,057	648,301	4,277
64551	KMAU	230,508	205,410	1,355
51499	KMAX-TV	11,771,919	7,828,092	51,650
65686	KMBC-TV	2,690,459	2,688,812	17,741
35183	KMCB	71,693	69,118	456
41237	KMCC	2,384,330	2,325,062	15,341
42636	KMCI-TV	2,611,447	2,610,077	17,221
38584	KMCT-TV	270,862	270,855	1,787
22127	KMCY	80,761	80,722	533
162016	KMDE	34,041	34,035	225
26428	KMEB	239,702	216,916	1,431
39665	KMEG	763,806	758,839	5,007
35123	KMEX-DT	18,389,371	16,955,856	111,875
40875	KMGH-TV	4,484,612	4,211,082	27,785
35131	KMID	453,896	453,890	2,995
16749	KMIR-TV	3,014,399	805,795	5,317
63164	KMIZ	552,020	549,962	3,629
53541	KMLM-DT	358,819	358,819	2,367
52046	KMLU	685,717	681,660	4,498
47981	KMNE-TV	44,963	41,160	272
24753	KMOH-TV	217,161	202,513	1,336
4326	KMOS-TV	823,502	819,698	5,408
41425	KMOT	90,764	88,505	584
70034	KMOV	3,058,356	3,053,447	20,147
51488	KMPH-TV	1,871,826	1,831,011	12,081
73701	KMPX	7,985,243	7,981,841	52,664
44052	KMSB	1,390,772	1,081,454	7,135
68883	KMSP-TV	4,232,627	4,200,278	27,713
12525	KMSS-TV	1,047,384	1,044,317	6,890
43095	KMTP-TV	6,891,529	5,992,187	39,536
35189	KMTR	858,621	737,863	4,868
35190	KMTV-TV	1,482,627	1,481,213	9,773
77063	KMTW	782,241	782,233	5,161
35200	KMVT	203,865	194,642	1,284
32958	KMVU-DT	333,344	255,430	1,685
86534	KMYA-DT	181,750	181,710	1,199
51518	KMYS	2,695,906	2,689,444	17,745
54420	KMYT-TV	1,378,264	1,366,926	9,019
35822	KMYU	174,066	170,667	1,126
993	KNAT-TV	1,194,249	1,164,035	7,680
24749	KNAZ-TV	370,644	251,297	1,658
47906	KNBC	18,007,954	16,466,286	108,645
81464	KNBN	158,327	149,470	986
9754	KNCT	2,162,813	2,134,345	14,082
82611	KNDB	140,899	140,846	929
82615	KNDM	81,669	81,636	539
12395	KNDO	326,624	291,816	1,925
12427	KNDU	531,985	514,613	3,395
17683	KNEP	96,311	91,722	605
776145	KNGF	418,755	418,649	2,762
48003	KNHL	282,894	282,649	1,865
125710	KNIC-DT	2,916,877	2,900,176	19,135
59363	KNIN-TV	861,563	857,065	5,655
48525	KNLC	3,009,669	3,007,124	19,841
84215	KNMD-TV	1,175,472	1,147,431	7,571
55528	KNME-TV	1,185,928	1,145,659	7,559
47707	KNMT	3,242,939	3,141,420	20,727
48975	KNOE-TV	706,833	703,468	4,641
49273	KNOP-TV	84,998	83,626	552
10228	KNPB	684,366	522,715	3,449
55362	KNRR	24,339	24,315	160
35277	KNSD	4,176,531	3,908,916	25,791

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
19191	KNSN-TV	689,549	521,148	3,439
23302	KNSO	1,962,568	1,942,998	12,820
35280	KNTV	9,285,323	8,743,038	57,687
144	KNVA	3,326,171	3,285,676	21,679
33745	KNVN	497,887	470,307	3,103
69692	KNVO	1,359,785	1,359,785	8,972
29557	KNWA-TV	929,628	912,611	6,021
59440	KNXV-TV	4,836,838	4,826,028	31,842
59014	KOAA-TV	1,865,217	1,422,070	9,383
50588	KOAB-TV	254,424	250,749	1,654
50590	KOAC-TV	2,168,640	1,718,555	11,339
58552	KOAM-TV	822,738	789,385	5,208
53928	KOAT-TV	1,171,605	1,145,416	7,557
35313	KOB	1,189,849	1,152,270	7,603
35321	KOBF	198,225	163,241	1,077
8260	KOBI	595,619	551,251	3,637
62272	KOBR	227,347	226,868	1,497
50170	KOCB	1,803,171	1,802,139	11,891
4328	KOCE-TV	18,212,242	17,141,918	113,102
84225	KOCM	1,615,493	1,614,922	10,655
12508	KOCO-TV	1,890,246	1,881,152	12,412
83181	KOCW	80,292	80,262	530
18283	KODE-TV	789,082	781,251	5,155
66195	KOED-TV	1,555,369	1,523,164	10,050
50198	KOET	657,252	637,057	4,203
51189	KOFY-TV	5,746,338	4,850,897	32,006
34859	KOGG	206,000	173,034	1,142
166534	KOHD	248,737	244,163	1,611
35380	KOIN	3,398,786	3,237,691	21,362
35388	KOKH-TV	1,800,124	1,797,602	11,861
11910	KOKI-TV	1,428,477	1,415,308	9,338
48663	KOLD-TV	1,278,430	932,536	6,153
7890	KOLN	1,565,175	1,465,478	9,669
63331	KOLO-TV	1,045,027	912,343	6,020
28496	KOLR	1,111,540	1,075,340	7,095
21656	KOMO-TV	4,798,742	4,748,599	31,331
65583	KOMU-TV	560,878	559,926	3,694
776087	KONC	1,752,026	1,713,180	11,304
35396	KONG	4,651,055	4,627,490	30,532
60675	KOOD	107,949	107,840	712
50589	KOPB-TV	3,433,002	3,231,453	21,321
2566	KOPX-TV	1,674,969	1,674,820	11,050
64877	KORO	572,684	572,684	3,779
6865	KOSA-TV	412,004	408,993	2,699
34347	KOTA-TV	189,181	166,163	1,096
8284	KOTI	318,713	97,757	645
35434	KOTV-DT	1,476,322	1,464,332	9,662
56550	KOVR	11,787,731	7,857,430	51,843
51101	KOZJ	431,452	429,469	2,834
51102	KOZK	876,101	867,569	5,724
3659	KOZL-TV	1,026,947	999,396	6,594
35455	KPAX-TV	224,598	210,969	1,392
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,842,326	4,829,190	31,863
6124	KPBS	3,878,727	3,740,193	24,678
50044	KPBT-TV	405,749	405,749	2,677
77452	KPCB-DT	30,087	30,010	198
35460	KPDX	3,335,153	3,195,785	21,086
12524	KPEJ-TV	439,758	439,752	2,901
41223	KPHO-TV	4,847,036	4,823,456	31,825
61551	KPIC	162,187	108,923	719
86205	KPIF	294,133	287,132	1,894
25452	KPIX-TV	8,939,616	8,011,243	52,858
58912	KPKJ	8,580,033	7,562,337	49,896
166510	KPJR-TV	3,994,308	3,966,833	26,173
13994	KPLC	1,433,578	1,431,830	9,447
41964	KPLO-TV	55,567	52,690	348
35417	KPLR-TV	3,020,349	3,017,559	19,910
12144	KPMR	1,795,745	1,521,941	10,042
47973	KPNE-TV	89,112	84,360	557

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
35486	KPNX	4,833,873	4,829,331	31,864
77512	KPNZ	2,843,405	2,620,343	17,289
73998	KPOB-TV	131,017	130,539	861
26655	KPPX-TV	4,839,734	4,825,175	31,837
53117	KPRC-TV	7,306,242	7,305,940	48,205
48660	KPRY-TV	42,882	42,790	282
61071	KPSD-TV	19,034	17,986	119
53544	KPTB-DT	351,156	349,137	2,304
81445	KPTF-DT	83,380	83,378	550
77451	KPTH	709,738	706,066	4,659
51491	KPTM	1,544,022	1,542,684	10,179
33345	KPTS	849,715	845,613	5,579
50633	KPTV	3,367,478	3,193,457	21,070
82575	KPTW	93,904	86,230	569
1270	KPVI-DT	301,761	295,401	1,949
58835	KPXB-TV	7,268,859	7,268,534	47,958
68695	KPXC-TV	3,953,241	3,922,814	25,883
68834	KPXD-TV	7,851,329	7,849,492	51,791
33337	KPXE-TV	2,621,434	2,620,523	17,290
5801	KPXG-TV	3,396,167	3,240,309	21,380
81507	KPXJ	1,114,713	1,111,470	7,333
61173	KPXL-TV	2,675,400	2,663,341	17,573
35907	KPXM-TV	3,872,706	3,871,246	25,542
58978	KPXN-TV	18,009,859	16,478,550	108,725
77483	KPXO-TV	1,016,659	977,430	6,449
21156	KPXR-TV	870,810	864,123	5,701
69619	KPYX	8,951,798	8,033,747	53,007
10242	KQCA	11,066,274	6,905,589	45,563
41430	KQCD-TV	46,118	43,974	290
18287	KQCK	3,914,615	3,869,797	25,533
78322	KQCW-DT	1,198,492	1,192,260	7,867
35525	KQDS-TV	309,526	305,800	2,018
35500	KQED	8,924,403	7,934,659	52,353
35663	KQEH	8,924,403	7,934,659	52,353
8214	KQET	3,221,916	2,234,120	14,741
5471	KQIN	585,179	585,151	3,861
17686	KQME	203,177	198,383	1,309
61063	KQSD-TV	32,060	31,225	206
8378	KQSL	209,114	145,828	962
20427	KQTV	1,587,910	1,493,576	9,855
78921	KQUP	801,534	624,922	4,123
306	KRBC-TV	237,068	236,992	1,564
166319	KRBK	1,018,307	1,001,775	6,610
22161	KRCA	18,303,336	17,670,502	116,590
57945	KRCB	9,553,735	9,246,484	61,008
41110	KRCG	758,918	744,644	4,913
8291	KRCR-TV	439,734	419,678	2,769
10192	KRCW-TV	3,330,638	3,194,693	21,079
49134	KRDK-TV	396,418	396,379	2,615
52579	KRDO-TV	3,041,472	2,649,733	17,483
70578	KREG-TV	159,270	97,419	643
34868	KREM	934,011	862,068	5,688
51493	KREN-TV	890,359	755,865	4,987
70596	KREX-TV	154,968	154,745	1,021
70579	KREY-TV	77,765	69,062	456
48589	KREZ-TV	148,142	101,846	672
43328	KRGV-TV	1,359,834	1,359,671	8,971
82698	KRII	130,753	129,582	855
29114	KRIIN	989,283	975,977	6,439
25559	KRIS-TV	576,145	576,104	3,801
22204	KRIV	7,295,333	7,294,571	48,130
14040	KRMA-TV	4,385,284	4,186,932	27,625
14042	KRMJ	184,799	169,573	1,119
20476	KRMT	3,457,214	3,353,993	22,130
84224	KRMU	86,743	70,549	465
20373	KRMZ	37,319	34,727	229
47971	KRNE-TV	45,930	38,258	252
60307	KRNV-DT	1,043,407	879,554	5,803
65526	KRON-TV	9,335,037	8,729,878	57,600

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
53539	KRPV-DT	65,504	65,504	432
48575	KRQE	1,174,664	1,143,133	7,542
57431	KRSU-TV	1,078,345	1,076,370	7,102
82613	KRTN-TV	86,907	67,161	443
35567	KRTV	95,862	94,385	623
84157	KRWB-TV	118,050	117,368	774
35585	KRWF	82,308	82,308	543
55516	KRWG-TV	929,122	719,343	4,746
48360	KRXI-TV	802,294	612,918	4,044
307	KSAN-TV	142,667	142,664	941
11911	KSAS-TV	773,161	773,144	5,101
53118	KSAT-TV	3,075,254	3,027,321	19,974
35584	KSAX	380,811	380,811	2,513
35587	KSAZ-TV	4,854,767	4,831,287	31,877
38214	KSBI	1,751,439	1,749,811	11,545
19653	KSBW	5,564,606	4,838,506	31,924
19654	KSBY	564,561	526,110	3,471
82910	KSCC	534,707	534,707	3,528
10202	KSCE	1,093,223	1,089,485	7,188
35608	KSCI	18,212,242	17,141,918	113,102
72348	KSCW-DT	927,681	922,979	6,090
46981	KSDK	3,013,779	3,007,368	19,843
35594	KSEE	1,888,344	1,874,494	12,368
29121	KSFL-TV	330,215	330,182	2,179
48658	KSFY-TV	731,978	677,603	4,471
17680	KSGW-TV	63,725	62,410	412
59444	KSHB-TV	2,616,078	2,614,543	17,251
73706	KSHV-TV	927,614	927,074	6,117
29096	KSIN-TV	349,020	347,636	2,294
34846	KSIX-TV	79,019	79,019	521
35606	KSKN	841,494	741,761	4,894
70482	KSLA	998,682	998,217	6,586
6359	KSL-TV	2,839,353	2,616,980	17,267
71558	KSMN	357,081	357,075	2,356
33336	KSMO-TV	2,585,699	2,584,094	17,050
28510	KSMQ-TV	540,217	524,751	3,462
35611	KSMS-TV	1,684,095	922,727	6,088
21161	KSNB-TV	748,097	747,971	4,935
72359	KSNC	166,315	165,997	1,095
67766	KSNF	640,722	637,167	4,204
72361	KSNG	143,267	143,050	944
72362	KSNK	46,872	43,725	288
67335	KSNT	657,321	629,824	4,156
10179	KSNV	2,283,885	2,225,135	14,681
72358	KSNW	810,301	809,927	5,344
61956	KSPS-TV	935,711	883,159	5,827
52953	KSPX-TV	7,814,495	5,846,886	38,578
166546	KSQA	391,323	383,112	2,528
53313	KSRE	83,984	83,984	554
35843	KSTC-TV	4,228,163	4,218,565	27,834
63182	KSTF	49,439	49,305	325
28010	KSTP-TV	4,230,921	4,222,032	27,857
60534	KSTR-DT	7,934,904	7,932,227	52,337
64987	KSTS	9,125,502	7,902,723	52,142
22215	KSTU	2,834,133	2,604,938	17,187
23428	KSTW	4,945,092	4,849,973	32,000
5243	KSVI	192,678	191,712	1,265
58827	KSWB-TV	3,976,536	3,773,857	24,900
60683	KSWK	78,448	78,334	517
35645	KSWO-TV	461,432	437,725	2,888
61350	KSYS	551,328	475,899	3,140
59988	KTAB-TV	281,813	281,579	1,858
999	KTAJ-TV	2,529,426	2,528,757	16,685
35648	KTAL-TV	1,072,280	1,070,439	7,063
12930	KTAS	501,069	491,644	3,244
81458	KTAZ	4,835,851	4,811,877	31,749
35649	KTBC	4,138,493	3,857,454	25,451
67884	KTBN-TV	18,729,484	17,423,297	114,959
67999	KTBO-TV	1,758,274	1,756,813	11,591

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
35652	KTBS-TV	1,138,628	1,135,638	7,493
28324	KTBU	7,242,592	7,242,368	47,785
67950	KTBW-TV	4,873,117	4,763,879	31,432
35655	KTBY	360,565	358,722	2,367
68594	KTCA-TV	4,022,616	4,008,908	26,451
68597	KTCI-TV	3,912,137	3,908,528	25,788
35187	KTCW	106,581	93,009	614
36916	KTDO	1,093,374	1,089,602	7,189
2769	KTEJ	417,496	415,013	2,738
83707	KTEL-TV	61,338	61,328	405
35666	KTEN	629,981	627,687	4,141
24514	KTFD-TV	3,767,471	3,727,523	24,594
35512	KTFF-DT	2,403,821	2,383,063	15,723
20871	KTFK-DT	7,705,367	5,721,312	37,749
68753	KTFN	1,095,022	1,091,962	7,205
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,188,205	1,154,792	7,619
29232	KTGM	153,836	153,653	1,014
2787	KTHV	1,302,388	1,276,430	8,422
29100	KTIN	275,295	273,715	1,806
66170	KTIV	806,217	800,304	5,280
49397	KTKA-TV	805,221	786,518	5,189
35670	KTLA	18,962,616	17,555,224	115,829
62354	KTLM	1,148,738	1,148,738	7,579
49153	KTLN-TV	5,867,943	5,221,797	34,453
64984	KTMD	7,304,022	7,303,795	48,190
14675	KTMF	203,121	182,458	1,204
10177	KTMW	2,690,440	2,543,730	16,784
21533	KTNC-TV	9,007,762	8,012,556	52,867
47996	KTNE-TV	95,310	90,746	599
60519	KTNL-TV	8,275	8,274	55
74100	KTNV-TV	2,422,112	2,249,532	14,842
71023	KTNW	512,412	493,366	3,255
8651	KTOO-TV	32,198	32,017	211
7078	KTPX-TV	1,138,473	1,136,085	7,496
68541	KTRE	438,137	420,563	2,775
35675	KTRK-TV	7,318,272	7,316,846	48,277
28230	KTRV-TV	869,223	861,267	5,683
69170	KTSC	3,598,645	3,397,164	22,414
61066	KTSD-TV	84,807	83,980	554
37511	KTSF	8,697,794	7,750,134	51,135
67760	KTSM-TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	7,197
35678	KTTC	836,828	748,435	4,938
28501	KTTM	77,930	75,368	497
11908	KTTU	1,393,795	1,109,962	7,324
22208	KTTV	18,130,338	17,373,502	114,630
28521	KTTW	381,013	377,833	2,493
65355	KTTZ-TV	402,714	402,692	2,657
35685	KTUL	1,573,310	1,543,051	10,181
10173	KTUU-TV	397,237	395,237	2,608
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,841,616	1,840,457	12,143
49632	KTVA	353,795	353,563	2,333
34858	KTVB	869,177	862,056	5,688
31437	KTVC	140,329	104,355	689
68581	KTVD	4,468,718	4,179,057	27,573
35692	KTVE	607,145	606,961	4,005
49621	KTVF	96,106	95,973	633
5290	KTVH-DT	244,448	199,923	1,319
35693	KTVI	3,025,572	3,022,219	19,941
40993	KTVK	4,837,443	4,825,882	31,841
22570	KTVL	446,924	395,259	2,608
18066	KTVM-TV	303,243	250,287	1,651
59139	KTVN	1,043,407	885,756	5,844
21251	KTVO	220,732	220,235	1,453
35694	KTVQ	197,125	190,529	1,257
50592	KTVR	153,040	56,934	376
23422	KTVT	8,233,312	8,230,812	54,307
35703	KTVU	9,036,813	8,056,602	53,157
35705	KTVW-DT	4,827,096	4,809,796	31,735
68889	KTVX	2,838,210	2,602,217	17,169

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
55907	KTVZ	249,013	246,030	1,623
18286	KTWO-TV	84,574	84,044	555
70938	KTWU	1,834,018	1,697,183	11,198
51517	KTXA	8,210,642	8,208,172	54,158
42359	KTXD-TV	8,012,541	8,010,333	52,852
51569	KTXH	7,301,821	7,301,673	48,176
10205	KTXL	9,145,873	6,451,158	42,565
308	KTXS-TV	255,216	254,480	1,679
69315	KUAC-TV	96,544	96,043	634
51233	KUAM-TV	153,836	153,836	1,015
2722	KUAS-TV	1,060,599	1,041,636	6,873
2731	KUAT-TV	1,596,429	1,361,399	8,983
60520	KUBD	15,387	13,666	90
70492	KUBE-TV	7,297,882	7,297,596	48,150
1136	KUCW	2,837,693	2,601,359	17,164
69396	KUED	2,837,687	2,603,895	17,180
69582	KUEN	2,806,982	2,580,258	17,025
82576	KUES	32,094	26,754	177
82585	KUEW	174,491	162,588	1,073
66611	KUFM-TV	203,395	180,333	1,190
169028	KUGF-TV	89,762	89,455	590
68717	KUHM-TV	166,592	156,454	1,032
69269	KUHT	7,288,782	7,288,082	48,087
62382	KUID-TV	482,761	308,950	2,038
169027	KUKL-TV	140,626	131,415	867
35724	KULR-TV	194,552	186,663	1,232
41429	KUMV-TV	70,878	70,314	464
81447	KUNP	133,781	45,006	297
4624	KUNS-TV	4,682,176	4,668,774	30,805
86532	KUOK	28,807	28,738	190
66589	KUON-TV	1,516,440	1,502,853	9,916
86263	KUPB	386,448	386,448	2,550
65535	KUPK	147,290	146,174	964
27431	KUPT	101,334	101,329	669
89714	KUPU	1,019,651	1,010,979	6,670
57884	KUPX-TV	2,824,302	2,598,543	17,145
23074	KUSA	4,470,580	4,195,376	27,681
61072	KUSD-TV	519,419	519,181	3,426
10238	KUSI-TV	3,853,072	3,707,454	24,462
43567	KUSM-TV	155,558	140,071	924
69694	KUTF	1,357,824	1,164,486	7,683
81451	KUTH-DT	2,636,456	2,416,549	15,944
68886	KUTP	4,842,720	4,823,413	31,825
35823	KUTV	2,837,398	2,601,168	17,163
63927	KUVE-DT	1,370,137	1,024,072	6,757
7700	KUVI-DT	1,287,700	1,076,164	7,101
35841	KUVN-DT	7,987,884	7,986,084	52,692
58609	KUVS-DT	4,496,875	4,458,448	29,417
49766	KVAL-TV	1,114,792	948,593	6,259
32621	KVAW	77,028	77,028	508
58795	KVCR-DT	19,073,599	18,308,953	120,802
35846	KVCT	291,432	290,038	1,914
10195	KVCW	2,283,670	2,224,688	14,678
64969	KVDA	3,114,838	3,092,933	20,407
19783	KVEA	18,300,497	17,059,098	112,556
12523	KVEO-TV	1,357,022	1,356,984	8,953
2495	KVEW	537,519	524,246	3,459
35852	KVHP	773,592	773,545	5,104
49832	KVIA-TV	1,093,389	1,090,716	7,197
35855	KVIE	11,759,390	8,232,137	54,316
40450	KVIH-TV	139,435	119,247	787
40446	KVII-TV	392,629	391,979	2,586
61961	KVLY-TV	409,018	408,931	2,698
16729	KVMD	15,940,782	15,143,297	99,915
83825	KVME-TV	26,212	22,277	147
25735	KVOA	1,386,793	1,069,725	7,058
35862	KVOS-TV	2,566,816	2,493,670	16,453
69733	KVPT	1,856,508	1,833,293	12,096
55372	KVRR	403,075	403,075	2,659

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
166331	KVSN-DT	3,136,196	2,698,298	17,803
608	KVTH-DT	319,985	318,374	2,101
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,459,963	1,459,552	9,630
607	KVTN-DT	970,045	963,130	6,355
35867	KVUE	3,458,312	3,395,187	22,401
78910	KVUI	286,007	279,513	1,844
35870	KVVU-TV	2,369,125	2,246,682	14,824
36170	KVYE	404,453	401,890	2,652
35095	KWBA-TV	1,194,062	1,136,172	7,496
78314	KWBM	694,164	676,716	4,465
27425	KWBN	1,016,508	893,029	5,892
76268	KWBQ	1,186,772	1,147,638	7,572
66413	KWCH-DT	897,522	896,232	5,913
71549	KWCM-TV	253,609	245,441	1,619
35419	KWDK	4,867,196	4,778,196	31,527
42007	KWES-TV	506,963	506,675	3,343
50194	KWET	125,090	109,790	724
35881	KWEX-DT	2,871,330	2,864,298	18,899
35883	KWGN-TV	4,368,605	4,155,087	27,415
37099	KWHB	1,056,520	1,056,118	6,968
36846	KWHE	1,015,533	885,013	5,839
26231	KWHY-TV	18,512,098	18,476,669	121,909
35096	KWKB	1,167,302	1,156,465	7,630
162115	KWKS	38,196	37,876	250
12522	KWKT-TV	1,631,788	1,626,721	10,733
21162	KWNB-TV	87,130	85,538	564
67347	KWOG	615,169	608,476	4,015
56852	KWPX-TV	4,894,047	4,809,358	31,732
6885	KWQC-TV	1,082,087	1,072,789	7,078
53318	KWSE	85,141	83,532	551
71024	KWSU-TV	824,342	528,984	3,490
25382	KWTV-DT	1,801,405	1,800,115	11,877
35903	KWTV-TV	2,532,542	2,418,595	15,958
593	KWWL	1,127,596	1,116,266	7,365
84410	KWWT	358,813	358,813	2,367
14674	KWYB	91,657	72,951	481
10032	KWYP-DT	163,309	143,265	945
35920	KXAN-TV	3,476,567	3,408,238	22,488
49330	KXAS-TV	8,080,362	8,077,819	53,297
24287	KXGN-TV	14,265	13,906	92
35954	KXII	2,904,223	2,845,456	18,774
55083	KXLA	18,725,198	17,464,578	115,231
35959	KXLF-TV	301,370	256,892	1,695
53847	KXLN-DT	7,293,696	7,293,476	48,122
35906	KXLT-TV	369,632	369,086	2,435
61978	KXLY-TV	884,722	852,475	5,625
55684	KXMA-TV	42,033	41,964	277
55686	KXMB-TV	164,736	160,794	1,061
55685	KXMC-TV	108,096	100,774	665
55683	KXMD-TV	66,215	66,107	436
47995	KXNE-TV	314,798	313,705	2,070
81593	KXNW	707,066	702,866	4,638
35991	KXRM-TV	2,129,262	1,769,815	11,677
1255	KXTF	157,622	157,168	1,037
25048	KXTV	11,761,085	8,212,854	54,188
35994	KXTX-TV	8,029,815	8,026,902	52,961
62293	KXVA	195,284	195,242	1,288
23277	KXVO	1,535,792	1,534,836	10,127
9781	KXXV	2,192,443	2,159,450	14,248
31870	KYAZ	7,248,533	7,248,341	47,825
29086	KYIN	596,722	594,616	3,923
60384	KYLE-TV	367,648	367,562	2,425
33639	KYMA-DT	403,372	400,541	2,643
47974	KYNE-TV	1,089,692	1,089,546	7,189
53820	KYOU-TV	679,167	668,722	4,412
36003	KYTV	1,129,940	1,117,420	7,373
55644	KYTX	956,234	955,262	6,303
13815	KYUR	397,084	395,055	2,607
5237	KYUS-TV	12,525	12,495	82

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
33752	KYVE	317,640	273,973	1,808
55762	KYVV-TV	66,372	65,857	435
25453	KYW-TV	11,769,848	11,559,783	76,271
69531	KZJL	7,244,427	7,244,235	47,797
69571	KZJO	4,814,396	4,758,120	31,394
61062	KZSD-TV	40,148	34,607	228
33079	KZTV	578,385	575,560	3,798
57292	WAAY-TV	1,644,869	1,570,146	10,360
1328	WABC-TV	22,259,872	21,880,695	144,369
4190	WABE-TV	6,138,218	6,116,631	40,358
43203	WABG-TV	352,521	352,047	2,323
17005	WABI-TV	532,053	512,796	3,383
16820	WABM	1,857,082	1,825,082	12,042
23917	WABW-TV	1,106,011	1,104,788	7,289
19199	WACH	1,448,991	1,442,358	9,517
189358	WACP	9,884,531	9,777,819	64,514
23930	WACS-TV	785,954	782,957	5,166
60018	WACX	5,173,569	5,164,028	34,072
361	WACY-TV	992,148	991,650	6,543
455	WADL	4,727,529	4,719,528	31,139
589	WAFB	1,928,550	1,927,924	12,720
591	WAFF	1,642,889	1,574,162	10,386
70689	WAGA-TV	6,879,310	6,793,067	44,821
48305	WAGM-TV	60,320	59,087	390
37809	WAGV	1,555,609	1,240,816	8,187
706	WAIQ	624,285	622,198	4,105
701	WAKA	796,039	790,015	5,213
4143	WALA-TV	1,431,666	1,428,457	9,425
70713	WALB	794,686	793,085	5,233
60536	WAMI-DT	6,013,991	6,013,991	39,680
70852	WAND	1,345,860	1,344,596	8,872
39270	WANE-TV	1,182,627	1,182,599	7,803
72120	WANF	6,907,445	6,833,668	45,089
64546	WAOW	642,013	633,108	4,177
52073	WAPA-TV ²⁷	3,310,492	2,963,089	19,550
49712	WAPT	784,962	783,938	5,172
67792	WAQP	2,125,841	2,121,638	13,999
13206	WATC-DT	6,582,231	6,553,248	43,238
71082	WATE-TV	1,971,491	1,724,804	11,380
22819	WATL	6,759,193	6,686,998	44,121
20287	WATM-TV	868,640	735,080	4,850
11907	WATN-TV	1,792,866	1,789,289	11,806
13989	WAVE	1,998,359	1,989,161	13,124
71127	WAVY-TV	2,171,033	2,171,033	14,324
54938	WAWD	661,368	661,287	4,363
65247	WAWV-TV	684,558	679,421	4,483
12793	WAXN-TV	3,101,362	3,092,322	20,403
65696	WBAL-TV	10,637,240	10,226,692	67,476
74417	WBAY-TV	1,275,960	1,275,160	8,414
71085	WBBH-TV	2,368,347	2,368,347	15,626
65204	WBBJ-TV	654,842	651,262	4,297
9617	WBBM-TV	10,069,057	10,062,626	66,393
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,293,109	1,281,368	8,454
70138	WBDB	3,996,184	3,976,552	26,237
51349	WBEC-TV	5,979,674	5,979,674	39,454
10758	WBFF	9,293,641	9,148,848	60,364
12497	WBFS-TV	5,895,133	5,895,133	38,896
6568	WBGU-TV	1,325,871	1,325,871	8,748
81594	WBIF	315,981	315,981	2,085
84802	WBIH	734,949	717,111	4,731
717	WBIQ	1,649,738	1,621,834	10,701
46984	WBIR-TV	2,083,590	1,795,576	11,847
67048	WBKB-TV	131,202	123,916	818
34167	WBKI	2,220,753	2,204,001	14,542
4692	WBKO	1,079,438	953,403	6,291
76001	WBKP	54,703	54,532	360
68427	WBMM	595,569	595,314	3,928
73692	WBNA	1,803,465	1,770,024	11,679
23337	WBNG-TV	1,400,072	1,023,266	6,752

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
71217	WBNS-TV	3,083,491	3,021,775	19,938
72958	WBNX-TV	3,642,087	3,632,499	23,967
71218	WBOC-TV	880,031	880,031	5,806
71220	WBOY-TV	689,705	605,977	3,998
60850	WBPH-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	66,740
7692	WPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	48,054
5981	WBRA-TV	1,705,750	1,657,188	10,934
71221	WBRC	1,976,420	1,942,307	12,815
71225	WBRE-TV	2,912,468	2,263,626	14,935
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,299,439	2,298,465	15,165
82627	WBSF	1,816,355	1,811,602	11,953
30826	WBTW	4,973,067	4,828,412	31,858
66407	WBTW	2,060,897	2,044,444	13,489
16363	WBUI	964,071	964,061	6,361
59281	WBUP	124,208	111,143	733
60830	WBUY-TV	1,568,306	1,566,684	10,337
72971	WBXX-TV	2,270,940	2,098,066	13,843
25456	WBZ-TV	8,524,410	8,283,402	54,654
63153	WCAU	11,821,594	11,646,436	76,843
363	WCAV	1,122,505	960,525	6,338
46728	WCAX-TV	793,321	675,201	4,455
39659	WCBB	985,125	952,373	6,284
10587	WCBD-TV	1,336,923	1,336,923	8,821
12477	WCBI-TV	675,135	673,011	4,441
9610	WCBS-TV	23,434,126	22,837,346	150,681
49157	WCCB	4,088,954	4,017,224	26,506
9629	WCCO-TV	4,237,121	4,228,346	27,899
14050	WCCCT-TV	5,898,482	5,384,454	35,527
69544	WCCU	673,293	673,293	4,442
3001	WCCV-TV	3,000,204	2,188,016	14,437
23937	WCES-TV	1,138,637	1,137,146	7,503
65666	WCET	3,245,827	3,234,134	21,339
46755	WCFE-TV	468,278	427,164	2,818
71280	WCHS-TV	1,276,867	1,199,053	7,911
42124	WCIA	809,784	809,348	5,340
711	WCIQ	3,433,774	3,244,161	21,405
71428	WCIU-TV	10,205,649	10,199,522	67,296
9015	WCIV	1,341,404	1,341,404	8,851
42116	WCIX	531,709	527,935	3,483
16993	WCJB-TV	1,080,055	1,080,055	7,126
11125	WCLF	4,707,313	4,706,427	31,053
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	16,746
50781	WCMH-TV	2,988,929	2,947,009	19,444
9917	WCML	229,956	221,000	1,458
9908	WCMU-TV	717,859	708,880	4,677
9922	WCMV	435,637	421,372	2,780
9913	WCMW	107,851	105,871	699
32326	WCNC-TV	4,347,601	4,262,460	28,124
53734	WCNY-TV	1,328,626	1,263,336	8,335
73642	WCOV-TV	916,080	911,398	6,013
40618	WCPB	612,947	612,947	4,044
59438	WCPO-TV	3,461,834	3,448,166	22,751
10981	WCPX-TV	9,906,756	9,905,251	65,355
71297	WCSC-TV	1,188,482	1,188,482	7,842
39664	WCSH	1,844,256	1,625,773	10,727
69479	WCTE	645,441	572,887	3,780
18334	WCTI-TV	1,741,252	1,734,851	11,447
31590	WCTV	1,083,799	1,083,709	7,150
33081	WCTX	7,999,974	7,453,383	49,177
65684	WCVB-TV	8,334,723	8,171,970	53,919
9987	WCVE-TV	1,894,231	1,892,374	12,486
83304	WCVI-TV	41,004	40,978	270
34204	WCVN-TV	2,242,264	2,237,912	14,766
9989	WCVW	1,662,141	1,660,801	10,958
73042	WCWF	1,181,564	1,180,880	7,791
35385	WCWG	3,895,811	3,546,156	23,398
29712	WCWJ	1,938,352	1,938,263	12,789
73264	WCWN	1,917,787	1,630,664	10,759
2455	WCYB-TV	2,296,374	1,447,129	9,548

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
11291	WDAF-TV	2,724,533	2,722,049	17,960
21250	WDAM-TV	507,937	495,331	3,268
22129	WDAY-TV	389,109	389,023	2,567
22124	WDAZ-TV	155,202	154,877	1,022
71325	WDBB	1,874,003	1,841,150	12,148
71326	WDBD	924,445	923,304	6,092
71329	WDBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	9,379
51567	WDCA	8,945,253	8,890,093	58,657
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,226,421	1,226,397	8,092
30576	WDCW	9,008,590	8,971,597	59,195
54385	WDEF-TV	1,818,758	1,592,644	10,508
32851	WDFX-TV	343,408	343,096	2,264
43846	WDHN	454,174	453,945	2,995
71338	WDIQ-DT	345,803	332,242	2,192
714	WDIQ	674,543	625,633	4,128
53114	WDIV-TV	5,555,564	5,555,436	36,655
71427	WDJT-TV	3,315,464	3,306,632	21,817
39561	WDKA	640,692	640,230	4,224
64017	WDKY-TV	1,280,920	1,245,717	8,219
67893	WDLI-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	27,045
72335	WDPB	652,694	652,694	4,306
83740	WDPM-DT	1,493,282	1,491,552	9,841
1283	WDPN-TV	12,164,952	12,033,746	79,399
6476	WDPX-TV	7,354,860	7,283,151	48,054
28476	WDRB	2,166,593	2,149,625	14,183
12171	WDSC-TV	4,131,441	4,131,441	27,259
17726	WDSE	335,589	320,243	2,113
71353	WDSI-TV	1,155,212	1,094,624	7,222
71357	WDSU	1,746,300	1,746,300	11,522
7908	WDTI	2,314,404	2,313,996	15,268
65690	WDTN	3,998,815	3,979,357	26,256
70592	WDTV	554,217	513,260	3,386
25045	WDVM-TV	3,360,750	2,931,025	19,339
4110	WDWL	2,449,731	2,192,227	14,464
49421	WEAO	3,954,789	3,936,003	25,970
71363	WEAR-TV	1,662,799	1,662,271	10,968
7893	WEAU	1,031,280	993,529	6,555
61003	WEBA-TV	652,051	645,245	4,257
19561	WECN	2,551,597	2,296,482	15,152
48666	WECT	1,284,078	1,284,078	8,472
13602	WEDH	5,419,331	4,792,684	31,622
13607	WEDN	3,520,804	2,654,657	17,515
69338	WEDQ	6,372,341	6,354,538	41,927
21808	WEDU	6,372,341	6,354,538	41,927
13594	WEDW	21,942,405	21,529,106	142,049
13595	WEDY	5,419,331	4,792,684	31,622
24801	WEEK-TV	730,054	729,949	4,816
6744	WEFS	4,115,849	4,115,849	27,156
24215	WEHT	854,000	838,936	5,535
721	WEIQ	1,138,095	1,137,690	7,506
18301	WEIU-TV	442,120	442,040	2,917
69271	WEKW-TV	1,306,163	800,635	5,283
60825	WELF-TV	1,547,836	1,455,263	9,602
26602	WELU	2,052,918	1,847,568	12,190
40761	WEMT	1,708,704	1,169,182	7,714
69237	WENH-TV	4,865,355	4,679,954	30,878
71508	WENY-TV	636,768	501,692	3,310
83946	WEPH	604,510	602,977	3,978
81508	WEPX-TV	945,425	945,425	6,238
25738	WESH	4,917,201	4,906,261	32,372
65670	WETA-TV	9,177,186	9,112,861	60,127
69944	WETK	681,830	571,729	3,772
60653	WETM-TV	844,248	745,266	4,917
18252	WETP-TV	2,251,212	1,940,383	12,803
2709	WEUX	396,788	387,527	2,557
72041	WEVV-TV	751,428	750,047	4,949
59441	WEWS-TV	4,098,329	4,061,663	26,799
72052	WEYI-TV	3,802,069	3,734,694	24,642
72054	WFAA	8,238,058	8,226,984	54,282

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
81669	WFBD	919,012	918,335	6,059
69532	WFDC-DT	9,008,590	8,971,597	59,195
10132	WFFF-TV	644,230	566,681	3,739
25040	WFFT-TV	1,133,445	1,133,031	7,476
11123	WFGC	3,402,762	3,402,762	22,451
6554	WFGX	1,631,714	1,631,224	10,763
13991	WFIE	742,941	741,771	4,894
715	WFIQ	550,070	548,067	3,616
64592	WFLA-TV	6,656,303	6,639,930	43,810
22211	WFLD	10,111,733	10,105,397	66,675
72060	WFLI-TV	1,357,801	1,252,063	8,261
39736	WFLX	6,299,680	6,299,680	41,565
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,291,547	3,802,286	25,087
72064	WFMZ-TV	5,399,787	5,364,129	35,393
39884	WFMZ-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	66,740
83943	WFNA	1,511,431	1,509,839	9,962
47902	WFOR-TV	5,952,062	5,952,062	39,272
11909	WFOX-TV	1,881,740	1,881,740	12,416
40626	WFPT	6,479,421	6,072,020	40,063
21245	WFPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	19,641
25396	WFQX-TV	537,914	533,910	3,523
9635	WFRV-TV	1,313,825	1,300,885	8,583
53115	WFSB	4,799,110	4,417,573	29,147
6093	WFSG	403,233	403,173	2,660
21801	WFSU-TV	592,693	592,676	3,910
11913	WFTC	4,159,690	4,144,073	27,343
64588	WFTS-TV	6,213,173	6,213,039	40,994
16788	WFTT-TV	5,291,296	5,291,296	34,912
72076	WFTV	4,707,940	4,707,940	31,063
70649	WFTX-TV	2,076,721	2,076,721	13,702
60553	WFTY-DT	5,838,625	5,724,691	37,772
25395	WFUP	235,473	234,457	1,547
60555	WFUT-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	141,383
22108	WFWA	1,071,881	1,071,733	7,071
9054	WFXB	1,448,018	1,447,713	9,552
3228	WFXG	1,126,109	1,115,208	7,358
70815	WFXL	792,863	786,514	5,189
19707	WFXP	556,627	543,130	3,584
24813	WFXR	1,418,873	1,283,217	8,467
6463	WFXT	8,044,623	7,951,492	52,464
22245	WFXU	225,675	225,675	1,489
43424	WFXV	682,282	587,673	3,877
25236	WFXW	240,198	240,193	1,585
41397	WFYI	2,614,535	2,613,865	17,246
53930	WGAL	6,592,850	5,851,154	38,606
2708	WGBA-TV	1,219,315	1,218,972	8,043
24314	WGBC	233,035	232,798	1,536
72099	WGBH-TV	8,264,395	8,151,180	53,781
12498	WGBO-DT	9,984,682	9,984,501	65,878
11113	WGBP-TV	1,964,065	1,956,753	12,911
72098	WGBX-TV	8,354,289	8,184,570	54,002
72096	WGBY-TV	4,556,980	3,838,887	25,329
62388	WGCU	1,789,951	1,789,951	11,810
54275	WGEM-TV	340,572	335,705	2,215
27387	WGEN-TV	47,451	47,451	313
7727	WGFL	958,665	958,665	6,325
25682	WGGB-TV	3,501,457	3,092,700	20,406
11027	WGGN-TV	4,010,515	3,987,566	26,310
9064	WGGT-TV	2,978,169	2,919,596	19,263
72106	WGHP	4,716,324	4,663,025	30,767
710	WGIQ	367,358	367,140	2,422
12520	WGMB-TV	1,815,089	1,814,919	11,975
25683	WGME-TV	1,562,382	1,391,898	9,184
24618	WGNM	765,295	764,308	5,043
72119	WGNO	1,737,340	1,737,340	11,463
9762	WGNT	2,218,861	2,218,861	14,640
72115	WGN-TV	10,139,791	10,133,994	66,864
40619	WGPT	570,828	347,754	2,294
65074	WGPX-TV	3,063,562	3,053,879	20,149

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
64547	WGRZ	1,896,029	1,833,959	12,100
63329	WGTA	1,174,842	1,134,460	7,485
66285	WGTE-TV	2,250,689	2,250,689	14,850
59279	WGTV	114,517	109,995	726
59280	WGTU	369,755	364,263	2,403
23948	WGTW-TV	6,872,895	6,793,292	44,822
7623	WGVK	830,912	830,818	5,482
24783	WGVU-TV	2,565,756	2,563,031	16,911
24784	WGWG	1,943,807	1,894,218	12,498
21536	WGWV	1,146,502	1,146,502	7,565
56642	WGXA	1,742,591	1,714,951	11,315
58262	WHAM-TV	799,532	798,664	5,270
73371	WHAS-TV	1,381,792	1,333,395	8,798
32327	WHA-TV	2,065,124	2,034,746	13,425
6096	WHBF-TV	1,715,866	1,709,075	11,276
13950	WHBQ-TV	1,726,114	1,713,500	11,306
12521	WHBR	1,735,050	1,714,081	11,310
10894	WHDF	1,425,293	1,424,691	9,400
65128	WHDH	1,720,614	1,666,798	10,998
72145	WHDV	7,993,816	7,899,325	52,120
83929	WHDV	6,334,757	6,334,757	41,797
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,761	1,278,323	8,434
67971	WHFT-TV	5,976,793	5,976,793	39,435
41458	WHIO-TV	4,041,602	4,033,560	26,613
713	WHIQ	1,383,801	1,329,761	8,774
61216	WHIZ-TV	962,141	885,771	5,844
18780	WHLA-TV	569,415	530,529	3,500
48668	WHLT	481,036	479,959	3,167
24582	WHLV-TV	4,739,820	4,739,820	31,273
37102	WHMB-TV	3,187,327	3,126,458	20,628
61004	WHMC	838,228	838,228	5,531
36117	WHME-TV	1,490,612	1,490,518	9,834
37106	WHNO	1,592,553	1,592,553	10,508
72300	WHNS	2,753,561	2,462,848	16,250
48693	WHNT-TV	1,687,347	1,607,863	10,609
66221	WHO-DT	1,226,093	1,209,327	7,979
6866	WHOI	716,035	715,956	4,724
72313	WHP-TV	4,219,869	3,695,568	24,383
51980	WHPX-TV	5,666,126	5,176,293	34,153
73036	WHRM-TV	537,971	535,112	3,531
25932	WHRO-TV	2,261,464	2,261,381	14,921
68058	WHSB-TV	6,744,093	6,678,392	44,064
4688	WHSV-TV	894,602	760,620	5,019
9990	WHTJ	867,445	743,025	4,902
72326	WHTM-TV	3,349,178	2,923,354	19,288
11117	WHTN	2,283,942	2,273,175	14,998
27772	WHUT-TV	8,785,956	8,745,663	57,704
18793	WHWC-TV	1,205,932	1,152,576	7,605
72338	WHYY-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	69,875
5360	WIAT	1,959,076	1,921,566	12,678
63160	WIBW-TV	1,312,372	1,263,123	8,334
25684	WICD	1,220,886	1,219,775	8,048
25686	WICS	1,060,412	1,058,572	6,984
24970	WICU-TV	704,263	654,470	4,318
62210	WICZ-TV	1,208,124	932,840	6,155
18410	WIDP	2,258,204	2,022,801	13,346
26025	WIFS	1,664,757	1,659,814	10,951
720	WIIQ	330,593	326,759	2,156
68939	WILL-TV	1,148,587	1,125,681	7,427
6863	WILX-TV	3,505,808	3,321,258	21,914
22093	WINK-TV	2,135,187	2,135,187	14,088
67787	WINM	1,035,236	1,004,998	6,631
41314	WINP-TV	2,918,791	2,870,939	18,942
3646	WIPB	2,098,072	2,097,589	13,840
48408	WIPL	902,112	849,374	5,604
53863	WIPM-TV ¹	2,018,636	1,743,992	740
53859	WIPR-TV ¹	3,164,369	2,988,035	19,715
10253	WIPX-TV	2,538,971	2,537,989	16,746
39887	WIRS ¹²	962,531	803,553	2,946

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
71336	WIRT-DT	125,282	123,221	813
13990	WIS	2,873,204	2,819,721	18,605
65143	WISC-TV	1,816,917	1,779,975	11,744
13960	WISE-TV	1,105,600	1,105,444	7,294
39269	WISH-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	20,413
65680	WISN-TV	3,041,677	3,036,957	20,038
73083	WITF-TV	2,532,625	2,299,838	15,174
73107	WITI	3,149,773	3,140,719	20,722
594	WITN-TV	1,942,458	1,927,751	12,719
61005	WITV	1,002,380	1,002,380	6,614
7780	WIVB-TV	1,911,934	1,834,562	12,104
11260	WIVT	831,941	612,317	4,040
60571	WIWN	3,387,206	3,370,697	22,240
62207	WIYC	673,128	670,480	4,424
73120	WJAC-TV	2,152,162	1,855,359	12,242
10259	WJAL	9,654,785	9,309,845	61,426
50780	WJAR	7,602,846	7,447,435	49,138
35576	WJAX-TV	1,909,321	1,909,321	12,598
27140	WJBF	1,669,785	1,652,861	10,906
73123	WJBK	5,840,177	5,804,131	38,296
37174	WJCL	1,031,857	1,031,857	6,808
73130	WJCT	1,893,148	1,892,490	12,487
29719	WJEB-TV	1,880,192	1,880,192	12,406
65749	WJET-TV	711,412	685,375	4,522
7651	WJFB	2,745,573	2,734,787	18,044
49699	WJFW-TV	281,148	271,274	1,790
73136	WJHG-TV	912,881	905,531	5,975
57826	WJHL-TV	2,035,505	1,463,539	9,656
68519	WJKT	645,594	645,161	4,257
1051	WJLA-TV	9,654,785	9,314,754	61,459
86537	WJLP	22,694,994	22,426,423	147,970
9630	WJMN-TV	158,494	151,938	1,002
61008	WJPM-TV	587,058	586,836	3,872
58340	WJPX ^{6 10 12}	2,861,004	2,653,740	17,509
21735	WJRT-TV	2,831,612	2,583,368	17,045
23918	WJSP-TV	4,678,958	4,643,904	30,640
41210	WJTC	1,517,180	1,516,056	10,003
48667	WJTV	966,513	958,676	6,325
73150	WJW	3,969,148	3,895,876	25,705
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,180,652	1,180,652	7,790
58342	WJWN-TV ⁶	1,830,695	1,568,858	2,946
53116	WJXT	1,899,110	1,899,110	12,530
11893	WJXX	1,888,910	1,888,113	12,458
32334	WJYS	9,820,848	9,820,831	64,798
25455	WJZ-TV	10,637,240	10,228,751	67,489
73152	WJZY	4,965,077	4,831,865	31,881
64983	WKAQ-TV ³	3,259,225	2,914,322	1,101
6104	WKAR-TV	1,713,640	1,709,038	11,276
34171	WKAS	522,877	496,277	3,274
51570	WKBD-TV	5,180,191	5,179,980	34,178
73153	WKBN-TV	4,870,043	4,522,748	29,841
13929	WKBS-TV	1,054,914	914,205	6,032
74424	WKBT-DT	905,659	860,444	5,677
54176	WKBW-TV	2,261,221	2,175,654	14,355
53465	WKCF	5,109,221	5,107,692	33,701
73155	WKEF	3,860,944	3,850,405	25,405
34177	WKGB-TV	444,266	442,639	2,921
34196	WKHA	475,212	372,027	2,455
34207	WKLE	918,947	911,337	6,013
34212	WKMA-TV	558,464	558,150	3,683
71293	WKMG-TV	4,643,692	4,643,692	30,639
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,572,974	1,565,579	10,330
34202	WKMR	457,241	422,772	2,789
34174	WKMU	339,477	339,064	2,237
42061	WKNO	1,649,295	1,647,327	10,869
83931	WKNX-TV	1,778,483	1,548,751	10,219
34205	WKOH	591,189	584,484	3,856
67869	WKOI-TV	3,996,184	3,976,552	26,237
34211	WKON	1,170,361	1,163,470	7,677

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
18267	WKOP-TV	1,641,367	1,465,642	9,670
64545	WKOW	1,999,166	1,978,160	13,052
21432	WKPC-TV	1,620,977	1,613,304	10,645
65758	WKPD	277,245	276,367	1,823
34200	WKPI-TV	552,999	432,287	2,852
27504	WKPT-TV	1,107,992	876,999	5,786
58341	WKPV ¹⁰	981,832	762,182	2,946
11289	WKRC-TV	3,412,677	3,359,970	22,169
73187	WKRK-TV	1,661,088	1,660,222	10,954
73188	WKRN-TV	2,843,550	2,823,383	18,629
34222	WKSO-TV	675,800	663,810	4,380
40902	WKTC	1,422,142	1,421,788	9,381
60654	WKTV	1,566,267	1,340,030	8,842
73195	WKYC	4,162,460	4,109,739	27,116
24914	WKYT-TV	1,263,314	1,247,201	8,229
71861	WKYU-TV	447,402	444,471	2,933
34181	WKZT-TV	1,092,295	1,075,603	7,097
18819	WLAE-TV	1,489,518	1,489,518	9,828
36533	WLAJ	4,230,811	4,195,529	27,682
2710	WLAX	480,917	455,361	3,004
68542	WLBT	930,984	929,897	6,135
39644	WLBZ	374,046	364,463	2,405
69328	WLED-TV	333,929	175,095	1,155
63046	WLEF-TV	201,828	200,259	1,321
73203	WLEX-TV	1,037,124	1,032,416	6,812
37806	WLF3	756,510	656,110	4,329
37808	WLF3	1,555,609	1,240,816	8,187
73204	WLF3-TV	2,422,930	2,397,991	15,822
73205	WLF3	4,154,373	4,151,842	27,394
19777	WLII-DT ⁴⁸	2,472,430	2,284,000	15,070
37503	WLIO	1,076,204	1,052,712	6,946
38336	WLIW	21,331,793	21,007,396	138,607
27696	WLJC-TV	1,433,034	1,317,702	8,694
71645	WLJT-DT	382,232	381,417	2,517
53939	WLKY	2,035,700	2,028,397	13,383
11033	WLLA	2,204,047	2,203,715	14,540
1222	WLMA	1,681,703	1,678,515	11,075
17076	WLMB	2,820,328	2,813,733	18,565
68518	WLMT	1,739,879	1,737,416	11,463
22591	WLNE-TV	6,880,185	6,815,475	44,969
74420	WLNS-TV	4,230,811	4,195,529	27,682
73206	WLNY-TV	7,829,527	7,746,153	51,109
84253	WLOO	897,764	896,755	5,917
56537	WLOS	3,337,211	2,748,224	18,133
37732	WLOV-TV	608,778	606,994	4,005
13995	WLOX	1,236,798	1,224,809	8,081
38586	WLPB-TV	1,263,410	1,263,379	8,336
73189	WLPX-TV	1,012,910	963,892	6,360
66358	WLRN-TV	6,010,422	6,010,422	39,657
73226	WLS-TV	10,333,090	10,326,952	68,137
73230	WLT3-DT	5,988,029	5,988,029	39,509
37176	WLT3	1,614,789	1,611,719	10,634
37179	WLT3	738,023	734,057	4,843
21259	WLUC-TV	103,185	95,367	629
4150	WLUK-TV	1,237,211	1,236,394	8,158
73238	WLVI	7,993,816	7,899,325	52,120
36989	WLV3-TV	11,348,739	10,115,153	66,740
3978	WLWC	3,398,164	3,257,998	21,496
46979	WLWT	3,499,610	3,489,652	23,025
54452	WLXI	3,243,843	3,015,382	19,895
55350	WLYH	3,349,178	2,923,354	19,288
43192	WMAB-TV	389,089	384,767	2,539
43170	WMAE-TV	692,999	663,737	4,379
43197	WMAH-TV	1,302,245	1,301,790	8,589
43176	WMAQ-TV	333,490	333,321	2,199
47905	WMAQ-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	66,429
59442	WMAR-TV	10,025,750	9,879,744	65,187
43184	WMAU-TV	637,434	631,358	4,166
43193	WMAV-TV	1,018,601	1,018,556	6,720

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
43169	WMAW-TV	731,384	716,614	4,728
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,238,176	1,180,117	7,786
66398	WMBB	990,632	964,744	6,365
43952	WMBC-TV	22,446,503	21,778,765	143,696
42121	WMBD-TV	720,722	720,669	4,755
83969	WMBF-TV	526,232	526,232	3,472
60829	WMCB-TV	644,916	641,833	4,235
9739	WMCN-TV	10,984,166	10,590,279	69,875
19184	WMC-TV	2,057,112	2,053,563	13,549
189357	WMDE	6,933,795	6,802,466	44,883
73255	WMDN	259,822	259,616	1,713
16455	WMDT	790,315	790,315	5,214
39656	WMEA-TV	965,365	911,355	6,013
39648	WMEB-TV	411,335	396,677	2,617
70537	WMEC	199,187	198,698	1,311
39649	WMED-TV	28,850	27,884	184
39662	WMEM-TV	66,343	64,625	426
41893	WMFD-TV	1,637,011	1,379,386	9,101
41436	WMFP	6,230,964	5,959,061	39,318
61111	WMGM-TV	830,912	830,818	5,482
43847	WMGT-TV	614,625	614,040	4,051
73263	WMHT	1,729,302	1,559,066	10,287
68545	WMLW-TV	1,863,951	1,863,679	12,297
53819	WMOR-TV	6,400,456	6,400,333	42,229
81503	WMOW	122,110	106,904	705
65944	WMPB	8,059,368	7,940,127	52,389
43168	WMPN-TV	843,756	841,772	5,554
65942	WMPY	9,500,117	9,442,413	62,301
60827	WMPV-TV	1,565,537	1,564,599	10,323
10221	WMSN-TV	2,030,916	2,010,636	13,266
2174	WMTJ ¹¹	2,764,573	2,492,464	16,445
6870	WMTV	1,628,641	1,625,206	10,723
73288	WMTW	2,041,342	1,737,673	11,465
23935	WMUM-TV	926,604	921,419	6,080
73292	WMUR-TV	5,652,739	5,453,759	35,984
42663	WMVS	3,216,887	3,155,770	20,822
42665	WMVT	3,216,887	3,155,770	20,822
81946	WMWC-TV	935,338	912,437	6,020
56548	WMYA-TV	1,808,659	1,723,755	11,373
74211	WMYD	5,840,155	5,839,880	38,532
20624	WMYT-TV	4,965,077	4,831,865	31,881
25544	WMYV	4,406,813	4,379,408	28,895
73310	WNAB	2,600,886	2,591,235	17,097
73311	WNAC-TV	7,817,084	7,459,610	49,219
47535	WNBC	23,283,577	22,722,761	149,925
83965	WNBW-DT	1,557,530	1,550,637	10,231
72307	WNCB	665,079	658,994	4,348
50782	WNCN	4,201,973	4,186,944	27,625
57838	WNCT-TV	2,034,787	1,975,930	13,037
41674	WNDU-TV	1,901,588	1,870,311	12,340
28462	WNDY-TV	3,141,430	3,093,806	20,413
71928	WNED-TV	1,408,141	1,390,745	9,176
60931	WNEH	1,389,794	1,383,193	9,126
41221	WNEM-TV	1,437,726	1,434,104	9,462
49439	WNEO	3,343,598	3,265,373	21,545
73318	WNEP-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	19,002
18795	WNET	22,428,695	21,915,470	144,598
51864	WNEU	7,676,529	7,606,661	50,189
23942	WNGH-TV	6,461,522	6,281,764	41,447
67802	WNIN	907,713	891,200	5,880
41671	WNIT	1,335,767	1,335,767	8,813
48457	WNJB	22,145,547	21,374,668	141,030
48477	WNJN	22,145,547	21,374,668	141,030
48481	WNJS	7,729,626	7,710,589	50,874
48465	WNJT	7,729,626	7,710,589	50,874
73333	WNJU	23,283,577	22,722,761	149,925
73336	WNJX-TV ²	1,446,990	1,265,826	905
61217	WNKY	414,184	412,652	2,723
71905	WNLO	1,911,934	1,834,562	12,104

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
4318	WNMU	178,504	177,692	1,172
73344	WNNE	801,186	684,501	4,516
54280	WNOL-TV	1,730,074	1,730,074	11,415
71676	WNPB-TV	2,094,971	1,923,306	12,690
62137	WNPI-DT	159,208	154,143	1,017
41398	WNPT	2,692,492	2,657,273	17,533
28468	WNPX-TV	2,494,581	2,470,662	16,301
61009	WNSC-TV	2,860,897	2,853,300	18,826
61010	WNTV	2,775,252	2,572,161	16,971
16539	WNTZ-TV	328,336	327,661	2,162
7933	WNUV	9,944,268	9,735,378	64,234
9999	WNVC	867,445	743,025	4,902
10019	WNVV	1,894,231	1,892,374	12,486
73354	WNWO-TV	2,915,507	2,915,507	19,237
136751	WNYA	1,932,105	1,656,014	10,926
30303	WNYB	1,784,805	1,758,025	11,599
6048	WNYE-TV	20,693,079	20,445,674	134,901
34329	WNYI	1,609,642	1,329,569	8,772
67784	WNYO-TV	1,449,480	1,428,169	9,423
73363	WNYT	1,691,742	1,539,006	10,154
22206	WNYW	21,377,740	21,043,915	138,848
69618	WOAI-TV	3,063,753	3,050,610	20,128
66804	WOAY-TV	536,548	414,046	2,732
41225	WOFL	4,897,034	4,891,577	32,275
70651	WOGX	1,262,333	1,262,333	8,329
8661	WOI-DT	1,278,698	1,277,340	8,428
39746	WOIO	3,819,462	3,739,439	24,673
71725	WOLE-DT ⁴	1,581,955	1,411,809	5,385
73375	WOLF-TV	3,025,477	2,531,097	16,700
60963	WOLO-TV	2,854,959	2,814,886	18,573
36838	WOOD-TV	2,637,147	2,631,110	17,360
67602	WOPX-TV	4,677,102	4,676,992	30,859
64865	WORA-TV ^{3 13}	3,172,055	2,933,387	19,354
73901	WORO-DT	2,847,102	2,661,536	17,561
60357	WOST	1,055,465	918,659	6,061
66185	WOSU-TV	3,073,523	3,013,857	19,885
131	WOTF-TV	4,204,625	4,204,625	27,742
10212	WOTV	2,493,328	2,492,908	16,448
50147	WOUB-TV	739,667	721,384	4,760
50141	WOUC-TV	1,680,457	1,618,502	10,679
23342	WOWK-TV	1,098,995	1,028,502	6,786
65528	WOWT	1,516,978	1,514,052	9,990
31570	WPAN	1,392,393	1,392,261	9,186
51988	WPBF	3,601,603	3,601,603	23,763
21253	WPBN-TV	452,157	440,310	2,905
62136	WPBS-TV	332,147	296,972	1,959
13456	WPBT	5,976,331	5,976,331	39,432
13924	WPCB-TV	2,920,794	2,802,648	18,492
64033	WPCH-TV	6,826,973	6,747,200	44,518
4354	WPCT	207,688	207,286	1,368
17012	WPDE-TV	1,845,347	1,838,747	12,132
52527	WPEC	6,332,850	6,332,850	41,784
84088	WPFO	1,390,230	1,272,952	8,399
54728	WPGA-TV	575,813	575,578	3,798
60820	WPGD-TV	2,787,190	2,772,517	18,293
73875	WPGH-TV	3,209,933	3,099,658	20,452
2942	WPGX	448,453	445,686	2,941
73879	WPHL-TV	10,944,731	10,756,717	70,973
73881	WPIX	22,259,872	21,818,842	143,961
69880	WPKD-TV	3,366,547	3,181,216	20,990
53113	WPLG	6,165,413	6,165,413	40,679
11906	WPMT-TV	1,609,741	1,609,491	10,619
10213	WPMT	2,532,625	2,299,838	15,174
18798	WPNE-TV	1,210,150	1,209,366	7,979
73907	WPNT	3,148,917	3,050,465	20,127
28480	WPPT	11,348,739	10,115,153	66,740
51984	WPPX-TV	8,429,105	8,212,096	54,183
47404	WPRI-TV	7,754,340	7,480,561	49,357
51991	WPSD-TV	852,232	848,332	5,597

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
12499	WPSG	11,342,493	11,068,585	73,031
66219	WPSU-TV	1,016,983	842,529	5,559
73905	WPTA	1,136,029	1,135,873	7,494
25067	WPTD	3,535,155	3,522,151	23,239
25065	WPTO	3,080,289	3,066,947	20,236
59443	WPTV-TV	6,414,108	6,414,108	42,320
57476	WPTZ	801,186	684,501	4,516
8616	WPVI-TV	11,997,071	11,834,791	78,086
48772	WPWR-TV	10,111,733	10,105,397	66,675
51969	WPXA-TV	7,486,662	7,341,812	48,441
71236	WPXC-TV	1,812,411	1,812,329	11,958
5800	WPXD-TV	5,357,614	5,357,504	35,349
37104	WPXE-TV	3,105,562	3,094,581	20,418
48406	WPXG-TV	2,760,323	2,697,351	17,797
73312	WPXH-TV	1,558,487	1,543,110	10,181
73910	WPXI	3,270,399	3,179,997	20,982
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,383,753	2,319,308	15,303
52628	WPXK-TV	1,897,932	1,672,850	11,037
21729	WPXL-TV	1,738,354	1,738,354	11,470
48608	WPXM-TV	5,673,283	5,673,283	37,432
73356	WPXN-TV	22,193,311	21,756,322	143,548
27290	WPXP-TV	6,117,297	6,117,297	40,362
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,398,164	3,257,998	21,496
70251	WPXR-TV	1,361,522	1,199,794	7,916
40861	WPXS	2,313,093	2,228,599	14,704
53065	WPXT	1,058,317	1,005,248	6,633
37971	WPXU-TV	764,835	764,835	5,046
67077	WPXV-TV	1,997,620	1,997,620	13,180
74091	WPXW-TV	8,918,745	8,866,240	58,499
21726	WPXX-TV	1,563,942	1,560,675	10,297
73319	WQAD-TV	1,077,293	1,065,179	7,028
65130	WQCW	1,234,953	1,165,995	7,693
71561	WQEC	177,193	175,191	1,156
41315	WQED	3,491,971	3,385,114	22,335
3255	WQHA	2,936,821	2,543,288	16,781
60556	WQHS-DT	3,982,203	3,936,334	25,972
53716	WQLN	573,688	553,172	3,650
52075	WQMY	403,099	246,363	1,626
64550	WQOW	383,460	372,929	2,461
5468	WQPT-TV	928,221	922,909	6,089
64690	WQPX-TV	1,624,976	1,207,503	7,967
52408	WQRF-TV	1,384,090	1,360,850	8,979
2175	WQTO ¹¹	2,533,848	1,714,503	4,010
8688	WRAL-TV	4,258,430	4,255,027	28,075
10133	WRAY-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	30,893
64611	WRAZ	4,206,845	4,204,439	27,741
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,029,422	1,026,759	6,775
3359	WRBL	1,573,722	1,534,121	10,122
57221	WRBU	2,964,043	2,960,986	19,537
54940	WRBW	4,929,252	4,926,807	32,507
59137	WRCB	1,674,932	1,436,942	9,481
47904	WRC-TV	9,040,003	8,996,367	59,358
54963	WRDC	4,380,924	4,374,069	28,860
55454	WRDQ	4,765,929	4,765,929	31,446
73937	WRDW-TV	1,630,465	1,580,144	10,426
66174	WREG-TV	1,645,112	1,638,826	10,813
61011	WRET-TV	2,775,252	2,572,161	16,971
73940	WREX	2,367,561	2,071,361	13,667
54443	WRFB ¹³	2,361,435	2,105,790	1,101
73942	WRGB	1,773,206	1,559,637	10,290
411	WRGT-TV	3,563,572	3,528,799	23,283
74416	WRIC-TV	2,264,724	2,197,233	14,497
61012	WRJA-TV	1,227,284	1,220,205	8,051
412	WRLH-TV	2,215,949	2,152,568	14,203
61013	WRLK-TV	1,268,677	1,267,713	8,364
43870	WRLM	3,954,789	3,936,003	25,970
74156	WRNN-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	137,928
73964	WROC-TV	1,210,157	1,192,546	7,868
159007	WRPT	108,521	108,009	713

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
20590	WRPX-TV	2,980,937	2,976,800	19,641
62009	WRSP-TV	1,062,091	1,060,251	6,996
40877	WRTV	3,148,448	3,125,475	20,622
15320	WRUA	2,624,204	2,339,222	15,434
71580	WRXY-TV	2,114,529	2,114,529	13,952
48662	WSAV-TV	1,094,897	1,094,884	7,224
6867	WSAW-TV	657,843	651,328	4,297
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,173,019	1,103,266	7,279
56092	WSBE-TV	8,044,866	7,776,757	51,311
73982	WSBK-TV	7,834,658	7,766,985	51,247
72053	WSBS-TV	47,386	47,386	313
73983	WSBT-TV	1,790,673	1,780,628	11,749
23960	WSB-TV	6,772,503	6,695,450	44,177
69446	WSCG	961,649	961,649	6,345
64971	WSCV	6,029,382	6,029,382	39,782
70536	WSEC	517,830	517,364	3,414
49711	WSEE-TV	585,062	562,271	3,710
21258	WSES	1,905,067	1,866,312	12,314
73988	WSET-TV	1,587,650	1,345,990	8,881
13993	WSFA	1,206,335	1,168,069	7,707
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,911,871	1,902,328	12,552
10203	WSFL-TV	5,890,244	5,890,244	38,864
72871	WSFX-TV	1,088,964	1,088,964	7,185
73999	WSIL-TV	650,734	647,093	4,270
4297	WSIU-TV	994,418	936,746	6,181
74007	WSJV	1,686,953	1,680,493	11,088
78908	WSKA	530,610	416,302	2,747
74034	WSKG-TV	866,172	616,130	4,065
76324	WSKY-TV	2,003,325	2,002,894	13,215
776220	WSLN	3,269,796	3,020,118	19,927
57840	WSLS-TV	1,436,974	1,276,869	8,425
21737	WSMH	2,350,370	2,335,477	15,409
41232	WSMV-TV	2,883,773	2,837,323	18,721
70119	WSNS-TV	10,069,653	10,068,069	66,429
74070	WSOC-TV	4,156,321	4,085,565	26,957
66391	WSPA-TV	3,717,232	3,549,667	23,421
64352	WSPX-TV	1,285,581	1,167,040	7,700
17611	WSRE	1,490,766	1,489,946	9,831
63867	WSST-TV	312,974	312,260	2,060
60341	WSTE-DT	3,284,058	3,220,155	21,247
21252	WSTM-TV	1,437,543	1,367,590	9,023
11204	WSTR-TV	3,424,743	3,411,973	22,512
19776	WSUR-DT ⁸	3,276,102	3,182,722	5,385
2370	WSVI	41,004	41,004	271
63840	WSVN	6,165,386	6,165,386	40,679
73374	WSWB	1,516,774	1,088,360	7,181
28155	WSWG	389,103	389,030	2,567
71680	WSWP-TV	849,038	633,378	4,179
74094	WSYM-TV	1,607,593	1,607,277	10,605
73113	WSYR-TV	1,314,500	1,226,575	8,093
40758	WSYT	1,962,530	1,731,744	11,426
56549	WSYX	2,871,413	2,825,664	18,644
65681	WTAE-TV	2,985,875	2,865,692	18,908
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,158,024	925,907	6,109
4685	WTAP-TV	489,083	469,004	3,094
416	WTAT-TV	1,284,148	1,284,148	8,473
67993	WTBY-TV	16,997,114	16,897,718	111,491
29715	WTCE-TV	2,964,583	2,964,583	19,560
65667	WTCI	1,276,295	1,159,269	7,649
67786	WTCT	590,643	586,819	3,872
28954	WTCV ⁵⁹	2,861,004	2,653,740	17,509
74422	WTEN	1,913,356	1,621,808	10,701
9881	WTGL	4,516,827	4,516,827	29,802
27245	WTGS	1,064,292	1,064,066	7,021
70655	WTHI-TV	966,268	914,388	6,033
70162	WTHR	3,175,603	3,122,761	20,604
147	WTIC-TV	5,397,501	4,767,795	31,458
26681	WTIN-TV ⁷	3,277,279	3,162,469	905
66536	WTIU	1,690,704	1,689,678	11,148

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
1002	WTJP-TV	2,037,103	2,002,301	13,211
4593	WTJR	316,974	316,852	2,091
70287	WTJX-TV	112,125	104,561	690
47401	WTKR	2,242,929	2,242,846	14,798
82735	WTLF	883,350	883,326	5,828
23486	WTLH	1,082,589	1,082,542	7,143
67781	WTLJ	1,738,667	1,736,853	11,460
65046	WTLV	2,041,165	2,022,822	13,347
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,139,304	3,123,411	20,608
74109	WTNH	7,999,974	7,453,267	49,177
19200	WTNZ	1,790,817	1,598,570	10,547
590	WTOC-TV	1,061,993	1,061,993	7,007
74112	WTOG	6,239,245	6,236,871	41,151
4686	WTOK-TV	391,847	386,112	2,548
13992	WTOL	4,534,147	4,527,590	29,873
21254	WTOM-TV	120,159	116,524	769
74122	WTOV-TV	3,866,114	3,605,421	23,789
82574	WTPC-TV	2,138,494	2,132,635	14,071
86496	WTPX-TV	258,246	258,154	1,703
6869	WTRF-TV	2,938,363	2,562,114	16,905
67798	WTSF	879,853	811,994	5,358
11290	WTSP	6,538,906	6,515,239	42,988
4108	WTTA	6,656,303	6,639,930	43,810
74137	WTTE	2,926,672	2,885,004	19,035
22207	WTTG	8,945,253	8,890,093	58,657
56526	WTTK	3,074,975	3,055,143	20,158
74138	WTTQ	1,966,252	1,931,949	12,747
56523	WTTV	2,752,635	2,749,080	18,138
10802	WTTW	9,929,487	9,929,071	65,512
74148	WTVA	807,017	794,561	5,243
22590	WTV	1,658,814	1,434,931	9,468
8617	WTV	4,201,042	4,188,018	27,633
55305	WTV	5,368,807	5,365,301	35,400
36504	WTV	2,816,921	2,798,755	18,466
74150	WTV	4,440,934	4,429,742	29,227
74151	WTV	1,375,016	1,313,054	8,664
10645	WTV	3,286,073	3,261,428	21,519
63154	WTV	6,009,434	6,009,434	39,650
52280	WTV	7,403,075	7,395,979	48,799
595	WTV	1,577,223	1,471,502	9,709
72945	WTV	1,413,778	1,400,377	9,240
28311	WTV	660,258	660,214	4,356
51597	WTVQ-DT	1,060,102	1,054,409	6,957
57832	WTVR-TV	1,998,729	1,990,377	13,133
16817	WTVS	5,607,125	5,606,929	36,995
68569	WTVT	6,511,462	6,491,829	42,833
3661	WTVW	839,062	833,035	5,496
35575	WTVX	3,558,645	3,556,727	23,467
4152	WTVY	1,032,612	1,029,898	6,795
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,246,928	2,246,845	14,825
66908	WTWC-TV	1,078,213	1,078,166	7,114
20426	WTWO	716,304	710,680	4,689
81692	WTWV	1,529,924	1,528,555	10,085
51568	WTFX-TV	11,330,716	11,023,958	72,736
41065	WFXL-TV	1,071,056	1,070,908	7,066
8532	WUAB	3,819,462	3,739,439	24,673
12855	WUCF-TV	4,516,827	4,516,827	29,802
36395	WUCW	4,213,867	4,205,494	27,748
69440	WUFT	1,524,792	1,524,792	10,061
413	WUHF	1,161,377	1,157,795	7,639
8156	WUJA	2,449,731	2,192,227	14,464
69080	WUNC-TV	4,701,102	4,682,210	30,893
69292	WUND-TV	1,526,704	1,526,704	10,073
69114	WUNE-TV	3,449,284	2,886,515	19,045
69300	WUNF-TV	2,825,704	2,517,064	16,608
69124	WUNG-TV	4,065,099	4,049,218	26,717
60551	WUNI	7,755,236	7,627,170	50,324
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,224,449	1,224,449	8,079
69149	WUNK-TV	2,105,575	2,099,533	13,853

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
69360	WUNL-TV	3,243,843	3,015,382	19,895
69444	WUNM-TV	1,370,547	1,370,547	9,043
69397	WUNP-TV	1,488,708	1,474,989	9,732
69416	WUNU	1,212,006	1,210,875	7,989
83822	WUNW	2,012,283	1,476,883	9,744
6900	WUPA	6,845,271	6,764,030	44,629
13938	WUPL	1,833,116	1,833,116	12,095
10897	WUPV	2,142,407	2,122,016	14,001
19190	WUPW	2,136,541	2,135,020	14,087
23128	WUPX-TV	1,182,585	1,166,267	7,695
65593	WUSA	9,654,785	9,309,845	61,426
4301	WUSI-TV	320,658	320,658	2,116
60552	WUTB	9,293,641	9,148,848	60,364
30577	WUTF-TV	8,479,857	8,266,141	54,540
57837	WUTR	511,394	470,311	3,103
415	WUTV	1,611,128	1,579,265	10,420
16517	WUVC-DT	4,224,285	4,208,453	27,767
48813	WUVG-DT	6,908,879	6,834,542	45,094
3072	WUVN	1,236,426	1,156,397	7,630
60560	WUVP-DT	10,944,731	10,756,717	70,973
9971	WUXP-TV	2,749,827	2,737,094	18,059
417	WVAH-TV	1,295,710	1,222,075	8,063
23947	WVAN-TV	1,118,534	1,117,845	7,376
65387	WVBT	1,964,109	1,964,109	12,959
72342	WVCY-TV	3,149,773	3,140,719	20,722
60559	WVEA-TV	5,324,315	5,322,343	35,117
74167	WVEC	2,189,627	2,184,435	14,413
5802	WVEN-TV	4,749,513	4,749,513	31,337
61573	WVEO ⁵	962,531	803,553	2,946
69946	WVER	903,858	770,412	5,083
10976	WVFX	688,514	596,278	3,934
47929	WVIA-TV	3,472,501	2,879,994	19,002
3667	WVII-TV	368,499	348,813	2,301
70309	WVIR-TV	2,140,100	2,107,081	13,903
74170	WVIT	5,920,252	5,425,459	35,797
18753	WVIZ	3,694,957	3,687,740	24,332
70021	WVLA-TV	1,969,063	1,969,000	12,991
81750	WVLR	1,483,484	1,376,091	9,079
35908	WVLT-TV	1,983,974	1,714,780	11,314
74169	WVNS-TV	889,675	560,472	3,698
11259	WVNY	755,448	673,828	4,446
29000	WVOZ-TV ⁹	981,832	762,182	2,946
71657	WVPB-TV	939,383	910,465	6,007
60111	WVPT	995,523	887,449	5,855
70491	WVPX-TV	4,131,639	4,098,980	27,045
66378	WVPY	995,523	887,449	5,855
67190	WVSN	2,593,148	2,271,512	14,987
69940	WVTB	468,294	246,240	1,625
74173	WVTM-TV	2,101,947	2,026,895	13,373
74174	WVTV	3,130,664	3,122,630	20,603
77496	WVUA	2,305,621	2,250,337	14,848
4149	WVUE-DT	1,759,779	1,759,779	11,611
4329	WVUT	267,636	267,555	1,765
74176	WVVA	997,556	690,651	4,557
3113	WVXF	70,673	66,853	441
12033	WVAY	1,328,366	1,328,366	8,765
30833	WVBT	2,109,206	2,074,930	13,690
20295	WWCP-TV	2,798,717	2,540,105	16,760
24812	WWCW	1,390,908	1,210,482	7,987
23671	WWDP	6,230,964	5,959,061	39,318
21158	WWHO	2,994,400	2,952,760	19,482
14682	WWJE-DT	7,755,236	7,627,170	50,324
65919	WWJS	3,798,882	3,731,768	24,622
72123	WWJ-TV	5,653,566	5,653,219	37,300
166512	WWJX	524,625	524,579	3,461
6868	WWLP	3,866,407	3,097,621	20,438
74192	WWL-TV	1,908,335	1,908,335	12,591
3133	WWMB	1,596,320	1,591,501	10,501
74195	WWMT	2,667,986	2,657,016	17,531

TABLE 8—FULL-SERVICE TELEVISION STATIONS—FY 2024 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area	Terrain limited	Terrain limited
		Population	Population	Fee amount
68851	WWNY-TV	368,613	341,101	2,251
74197	WWOR-TV	21,146,732	20,904,564	137,928
65943	WWPB	3,531,585	3,086,500	20,365
23264	WWPX-TV	2,612,045	2,544,163	16,786
68547	WWRS-TV	2,376,549	2,354,442	15,535
61251	WWSB	3,830,838	3,830,838	25,276
23142	WWSI	11,821,594	11,646,436	76,843
16747	WWTI	195,127	188,538	1,244
998	WWTO-TV	6,837,732	6,837,732	45,115
26994	WWTV	1,047,227	1,032,448	6,812
84214	WWTW	1,529,924	1,528,555	10,085
26993	WWUP-TV	114,688	108,690	717
23338	WXBU	4,219,869	3,695,568	24,383
61504	WXCW	2,000,927	2,000,927	13,202
61084	WXEL-TV	5,976,331	5,976,331	39,432
60539	WXFT-DT	10,333,090	10,326,952	68,137
23929	WXGA-TV	618,176	616,843	4,070
51163	WXIA-TV	7,067,151	6,920,534	45,662
53921	WXII-TV	3,895,811	3,546,156	23,398
146	WXIN	3,066,589	3,043,020	20,078
39738	WXIX-TV	3,033,449	3,023,049	19,946
414	WXLV-TV	4,920,177	4,882,710	32,216
68433	WXMI	2,110,083	2,109,607	13,919
64549	WXOW	433,343	422,605	2,788
6601	WXPX-TV	5,414,068	5,411,832	35,707
74215	WXTV-DT	21,842,105	21,428,169	141,383
12472	WXTX	745,811	742,438	4,899
11970	WXXA-TV	1,691,753	1,553,272	10,248
57274	WXXI-TV	1,192,140	1,176,310	7,761
53517	WXXV-TV	1,235,520	1,233,511	8,139
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,716,967	5,716,632	37,718
77515	WYCI	32,321	21,447	142
70149	WYCW	3,717,232	3,549,667	23,421
62219	WYDC	542,984	435,924	2,876
18783	WYDN	2,760,323	2,697,351	17,797
35582	WYDO	1,340,990	1,340,990	8,848
25090	WYES-TV	2,002,806	2,002,459	13,212
53905	WYFF	2,836,376	2,609,544	17,218
49803	WYIN	7,062,511	7,062,511	46,598
24915	WYMT-TV	1,144,051	819,069	5,404
17010	WYOU	2,912,468	2,246,394	14,822
77789	WYOW	94,927	94,486	623
13933	WYPX-TV	1,547,670	1,434,147	9,463
4693	WYTV	4,870,043	4,522,748	29,841
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,008,995	1,002,743	6,616
15507	WZBJ	1,603,364	1,421,509	9,379
28119	WZDX	1,714,034	1,633,019	10,775
70493	WZME	21,320,488	20,875,035	137,733
81448	WZMQ	73,784	73,510	485
71871	WZPX-TV	2,165,413	2,165,333	14,287
136750	WZRB	1,007,172	1,006,731	6,642
418	WZTV	2,743,270	2,733,978	18,039
83270	WZVI	64,187	63,279	418
19183	WZVN-TV	2,331,155	2,331,155	15,381
49713	WZZM	1,678,220	1,652,095	10,901

¹ Call signs WIPM and WIPR are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
² Call signs WNJX and WAPA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
³ Call signs WKAQ and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
⁴ Call signs WOLE and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
⁵ Call signs WVEO and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
⁶ Call signs WJPX and WJWN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
⁷ Call signs WAPA and WTIN are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
⁸ Call signs WSUR and WLII are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
⁹ Call signs WVOZ and WTCV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
¹⁰ Call signs WJPX and WKPV are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
¹¹ Call signs WMTJ and WQTO are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
¹² Call signs WIRS and WJPX are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.
¹³ Call signs WRFB and WORA are stations in Puerto Rico that are linked together with a total fee of \$20,455.

TABLE 9—FY 2023 SCHEDULE OF FEES—FY 2023 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

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

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80, and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	.16.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, and 90)	.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	700.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR part 101)	700.
AM Radio Construction Permits	620.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,085.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.007799.
	See Appendix G of FY 2023 Report and Order for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees .
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,100.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	260.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,720.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS).	1.23.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00540.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101(f))	.13.
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	575.
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100).	117,580.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other).	347,755.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex).	130,405.
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite).	12,215.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$26.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2023 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

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

FY 2023 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (capacity as of December 31, 2022)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2023 regulatory fees
Less than 50 Gbps	.0625	\$7,680
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps	.125	15,355
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps	.25	30,705
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps	.5	61,410
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0	122,815
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0	245,630

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

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

Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order

In the *Report and Order*, the Commission adopts a regulatory fee schedule to meet its objective of fully complying with its congressionally mandated requirement of collecting regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2024. For FY 2024, the Commission is required to collect \$390,192,000 in regulatory fees, an amount equal to the Commission's annual salaries and expenses appropriation, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act), and the Commission's FY 2024 Further Consolidation Appropriations Act. The Commission's methodology for assessing regulatory fees must "reflect the full-time equivalent number of employees within the bureaus and offices of the Commission, adjusted to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities." The total amount the Commission must collect in an offsetting collection generally changes each fiscal year, and payors' regulatory fees will also typically change each fiscal year as a mathematical consequence of the changes in the total amount to be collected, the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs), and projected unit estimates for each regulatory fee category.

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

In the *FY 2024 NPRM*, the Commission also sought comment on several additional regulatory fee issues, including: (i) the calculation of television broadcaster regulatory fees; (ii) how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; (iii) the end of temporary relief measures we implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; (iv) our proposal to discontinue the Commission's presumption that broadcast stations that are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial hardship sufficient to justify waiver of their regulatory fees; and (v) ways in which the Commission might assist regulatory fee payors in meeting their annual regulatory fee obligations. For FY 2024, the Commission adopts, with modification, the regulatory fee schedule set forth in tables 3 and 4 of this document.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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 2022, there were approximately 530,109 small exempt organizations in the U.S. reporting revenues of \$50,000 or less according to the registration and tax data for exempt organizations available from the IRS.

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 2022 Census of Governments indicate there were 90,837 local governmental jurisdictions consisting of general purpose governments and special purpose governments in the United States. Of this number, there were 36,845 general purpose governments (county, municipal, and town or township) with populations of less than 50,000 and 11,879 special purpose governments (independent school districts) with enrollment populations of less than 50,000. Accordingly, based on the 2022

U.S. Census of Governments data, we estimate that at least 48,724 entities fall into the category of “small governmental jurisdictions.”

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.

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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 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.

Local Exchange Carriers (LECs).

Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include both incumbent and competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with an SBA small business size standard. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for

2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 4,590 providers that reported they were fixed local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,146 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.

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 an 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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 1,212 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 916 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.

Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs).

Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers. 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 2022 Universal

Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 3,378 providers that reported they were competitive local service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,230 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.

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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 127 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 109 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. 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.

Prepaid Calling Card Providers.

Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for prepaid calling card providers. Telecommunications Resellers is the closest industry with 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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 62 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of prepaid card services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 61 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.

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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 207 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of local resale services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 202 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.

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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 457 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of toll services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 438 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.

Other Toll Carriers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition for small businesses specifically applicable to Other Toll Carriers. This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 90 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of other toll services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 87 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.

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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 594 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of wireless services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 511 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.

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 \$47 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.

As of June 30, 2024, there were 1,384 licensed commercial television stations. Of this total, 1,307 stations (or 94.4%) had revenues of \$47 million or less in 2023, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on July 3, 2024, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates as of June 30, 2024, there were 382 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 379 Class A TV stations, 1,821 LPTV stations and 3,100 TV translator stations. 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.

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 \$47 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.

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

We note, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as "small" under the above definition, business (control) affiliations must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate

revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, another element of the definition of "small business" requires that an entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific radio or television broadcast station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which the rules may apply does not exclude any radio or television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and is therefore possibly over-inclusive. An additional element of the definition of "small business" is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. Because it is difficult to assess these criteria in the context of media entities, the estimate of small businesses to which the rules may apply does not exclude any radio or television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and similarly may be over-inclusive.

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 seven 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.

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 498,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator. Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 498,000 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.

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.

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 (co-owned by AT&T) and DISH Network (owned by EchoStar Corp.), 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.

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 \$44 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 2022 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2021, there were 65 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of satellite telecommunications services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that approximately 42 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA’s small business size standard, a little more than half of these providers can be considered small entities.

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 \$40 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.

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

the website of SOMOS, the entity that maintains a registry of Toll-Free Number providers (SMS/800 TFN Registry) for the more than 42 million Toll-Free numbers in North America, and the TSS Registry, a centralized registry for the use of Toll-Free Numbers in text messaging and multimedia services, there were approximately 446 registered RespOrgs/Toll-Free Number providers in July 2021. RespOrgs are often wireline carriers, however they can include non-carrier entities. Accordingly, the description below for RespOrgs include both Carrier RespOrgs and Non-Carrier RespOrgs.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The *Other Management Consulting Services* industry contains establishments primarily engaged in providing management consulting services (except administrative and general management consulting; human resources consulting; marketing consulting; or process, physical distribution, and logistics consulting). Establishments providing telecommunications or utilities management consulting services are included in this industry. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has annual receipts of \$16.5 million or less. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 4,696 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of that number, 3,700 firms had revenue of less than \$10 million. Based on this data, we conclude that a majority of non-carrier RespOrgs who provide TFN-related management consulting services are small.

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

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

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

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

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."

In response to the *FY 2024 NPRM*, the Commission received comments proposing alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the *FY 2024* regulatory fee schedule, as well as other issues related to the collection of regulatory fees. After considering those alternatives, as well as those discussed amongst Commission staff, the rules adopted in the *Report and Order* reflect the Commission's efforts to minimize significant economic impact on small entities when practicable. Below is a discussion of some of the steps the Commission has taken in the *Report and Order* and alternative proposals it considered in reaching its conclusions.

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

Additionally, on March 13, 2024, the Commission released the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM* seeking comment on proposed changes to the regulatory fee methodology used

for assessing space and earth station regulatory fees for *FY 2024*. We proposed regulatory fee rates based on the proposals set forth in the *Space and Earth Station Regulatory Fees NPRM*, and therefore, did not need to seek comment again on the *FY 2024 NPRM*.

Broadcast Regulatory Fees. In the *Report and Order*, we continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast television stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour, which may reduce the economic impact of the regulatory fees for some small licensees. While the population-based methodology increases fees for some licensees and reduces fees for others, we believe the population-based metric better conforms with the service of broadcasting television to the American people.

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

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

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

payments for payment of FY 2024 regulatory fee debt at the lowest rate permitted by statute; will not require parties to submit the customary down payment for installment payment plans.

Non-Operating Broadcast Stations. In the *Report and Order*, we end the policy of presuming that dark or silent stations have experienced financial hardship and therefore merit granting a request for waiver of regulatory fees on the basis of financial hardship, without requiring submission of evidence of actual financial hardship. This policy was first mentioned by the Commission in 1995, and then applied by the Commission's Office of the Managing Director in 1996. The Commission, however, has never codified this policy and it is rarely used. The policy, moreover, appears to assume that the only rationale for a dark or silent station is financial duress. There is no such limitation, however, contained in § 73.1740(a)(4) of the Commission's rules. Licensees might go dark for different reasons depending on each station's particular circumstances. Thus, drawing on the Commission's experience since establishment of the policy in 1995, the assumption that requiring financial information in a request for waiver of regulatory fees is unnecessary by the operators of a dark or silent station appears to be no longer accurate in 2024. In the *Report and Order*, we therefore end the assumption that stations are dark or were recently dark or bankrupt are experiencing financial distress when they file a

request for waiver of regulatory fees. Instead, we require that these licensees submit supporting financial documentation with their fee requests to prove financial hardship sufficient to justify a fee waiver, just as all other regulatory fee payors are required to do under § 1.1166 of our rules. In order to give regulatory fee payors, many of which are small entities, more time to make any necessary changes to comply with this change in policy, we will make this change effective for fiscal year 2025.

Report to Congress

The Commission will send a copy of the *Report and Order*, including the 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*, including the 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**.

Ordering Clauses

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

It is further ordered that the FY 2024 section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements *are adopted* as specified herein.

It is further ordered that the Commission's Office of the Secretary *shall send* a copy of the *Report and Order*, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Communications, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Telecommunications, Telephone, Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 1 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; 47 U.S.C. 1754, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. 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

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1152—Continued

Exclusive use services (per license)	Fee amount
(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
(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 .16
9. CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	² .08
10. Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS and MDS)	725
11. Local Multipoint Distribution Service	725

¹ These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b).
² These are standard fees that are to be paid in accordance with § 1.1157(b).

■ 3. 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

	Fee amount
Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR Part 73)	
1. AM Class A:	
≤10,000 population	\$560
10,001–25,000 population	935
25,001–75,000 population	1,405
75,001–150,000 population	2,105
150,001–500,000 population	3,160
500,001–1,200,000 population	4,730
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	7,105
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	10,650
>6,000,000 population	15,980
2. AM Class B:	
≤10,000 population	405
10,001–25,000 population	675
25,001–75,000 population	1,015
75,001–150,000 population	1,520
150,001–500,000 population	2,280
500,001–1,200,000 population	3,415
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	5,130
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	7,690
>6,000,000 population	11,535
3. AM Class C:	
≤10,000 population	350
10,001–25,000 population	585
25,001–75,000 population	880
75,001–150,000 population	1,315
150,001–500,000 population	1,975
500,001–1,200,000 population	2,960
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	4,445
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	6,665
>6,000,000 population	10,000
4. AM Class D:	
≤10,000 population	385
10,001–25,000 population	645
25,001–75,000 population	970

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1153—Continued

	Fee amount
75,001–150,000 population	1,450
150,001–500,000 population	2,180
500,001–1,200,000 population	3,265
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	4,900
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	7,345
>6,000,000 population	11,025
5. AM Construction Permit	585
6. FM Classes A, B1 and C3:	
≤10,000 population	615
10,001–25,000 population	1,025
25,001–75,000 population	1,540
75,001–150,000 population	2,305
150,001–500,000 population	3,465
500,001–1,200,000 population	5,185
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	7,790
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	11,675
>6,000,000 population	17,515
7. FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 and C2:	
≤10,000 population	700
10,001–25,000 population	1,170
25,001–75,000 population	1,755
75,001–150,000 population	2,635
150,001–500,000 population	3,955
500,001–1,200,000 population	5,920
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	8,890
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	13,325
>6,000,000 population	19,995
8. FM Construction Permits	1,025
TV (47 CFR part 73)	
9. Digital TV (UHF and VHF Commercial Stations):	
1. Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200
2. Television Fee Factor .....	.006598 per pop.
10. Low Power TV, Class A TV, FM Translator, & TV/FM Booster (47 CFR part 74)	245

■ 4. 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) .....	.00542.
2. Toll Free Number Fee .....	.12 per Toll Free Number.

■ 5. 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	\$1,825
2. Cable TV System, Including IPTV (per subscriber), and DBS (per subscriber)	1.27

■ 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)	\$144,155
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other	964,200
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex	441,925
2,Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215
Earth Stations: Transmit/Receive & Transmit only (per authorization or registration)	2,610

(b) *International terrestrial and satellite 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, 2023)	Fee amount
Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier	\$17 per Gbps circuit.
Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier	

(c) *Submarine cable.* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems will be paid annually, per cable landing license,

for all submarine cable systems operating based on their lit capacity as of December 31 of the prior year. The

fee amount will be determined by the Commission for each fiscal year.

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (c)—FY 2024 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (lit capacity as of December 31, 2023)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2024 regulatory fees
Less than 50 Gbps .....	.0625	\$5,570
50 Gbps or greater, but less than 250 Gbps .....	.125	11,140
250 Gbps or greater, but less than 1,500 Gbps .....	.25	22,275
1,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 3,500 Gbps .....	.5	44,550
3,500 Gbps or greater, but less than 6,500 Gbps	1.0	89,095
6,500 Gbps or greater	2.0	178,190