

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[MD Docket Nos. 23–159, 22–301; FCC 23–66; FR ID 168489]

Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (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) 2023. 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 15, 2023, except for 47 CFR 1.1166, which is effective October 16, 2023, and 47 CFR 1.1914, which is delayed indefinitely. The Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date for 47 CFR 1.1914 after review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act. To avoid penalties and interest, regulatory fees should be paid by the due date of September 20, 2023.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s Report and Order, in MD Docket Nos. 23–159 and 22–301; FCC 23–66, adopted on August 10, 2023 and released on August 10, 2023. The full text of this document is available for public inspection by downloading the text from the Commission’s website at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-23-66A1.pdf>.

Synopsis

I. Administrative Matters

A. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

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

B. Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

2. This document does not contain new or substantively modified

information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4). The non-substantive modifications to an information collection related to 47 CFR 1.1166 effected in this document were approved by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, on August 17, 2023.

C. Congressional Review Act

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

II. Introduction

4. In this item, the Commission takes action to address longstanding concerns to better ensure that our assessment and collection of our annual regulatory fees is more closely aligned with the burden of the work being performed by Commission employees for each regulatory fee category. Specifically, we adopt the proposals in our Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Regulatory Fee Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (*FY 2023 NPRM*) (88 FR 36154, June 1, 2023) and reallocate almost nineteen percent of our indirect full time equivalents (FTEs) as direct to one of the Commission’s four core licensing bureaus, following a high-level, comprehensive staff analysis of the time utilized in the oversight and regulation of certain segments of the telecommunications industry. Our decisions in this Report and Order reflect our conclusion that we can determine, with reasonable accuracy for this fiscal year, that certain FTEs from 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 are devoted to work that 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 bureau for regulatory fee purposes. Consistent with our long-standing regulatory fee methodology, we implement these reallocations and we

adopt a schedule of regulatory fees, as set forth in Appendices B and C, in order to collect \$390,192,000 in congressionally required regulatory fees for FY 2023 by the end of September.

5. Additionally, in the Report and Order, we (i) adopt our proposal regarding the calculation of television and radio broadcaster regulatory fees, including the modification of the existing grid by adding a new tier for AM and FM radio stations; (ii) continue to consider operations for on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO) on a mission-by-mission basis for regulatory fee purposes, and apply the regulatory fee for “Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)” to OOS and RPO spacecraft operating near the geostationary orbit (GSO) arc, unless it is determined that the OOS or RPO spacecraft is operating as part of an existing GSO system and therefore should not be assessed a separate regulatory fee; (iii) confirm that orbital transfer vehicles (OTVs) are responsible for regulatory fees under the current regulatory fee scheme; (iv) continue two of the temporary measures that were implemented in FYs 2020 through 2022 to assist regulatory fee payors that were experiencing financial hardship related to the COVID–19 pandemic to request waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payment of regulatory fees, and continue a third such measure in modified form; (v) decline to permit regulatory fee payors to prepay their regulatory fees in installments before the annual regulatory fee payment deadline; and (vi) make certain technical corrections to 47 CFR 1.1914 and 1.1166.

A. Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees and FTE Allocation

6. Consistent with our statutory mandate and our regulatory fee methodology, we start our regulatory fee assessment with the FTE counts and then adjust fees to reflect other factors related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities. In section 9 of the Act Congress prescribes that regulatory fee payors bear the FTE burden associated with their oversight and regulation by the relevant core bureau(s). Insofar as the non-auctions FTE time in the four core bureaus continues to focus on the oversight and regulation of fee payors in the industry segment regulated by each of those bureaus, we will continue to apportion regulatory fees across fee categories based on the number of non-auction direct FTEs in each core bureau and take into account factors that are “reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the

Commission's activities." After we determine the number of direct FTEs for each core bureau, we use these numbers to start our calculations of the percentage of the total amount of regulatory fees to be collected for a given fiscal year from each fee category.

7. We then allocate appropriated amounts to be recovered proportionally based on the number of direct FTEs within each core bureau. Those proportions are then subdivided within each core bureau into fee categories among the regulatory fee payors served by the core bureau. Finally, within each regulatory fee category, we divide the amount to be collected by a unit that allocates the regulatee's proportionate share based on an objective measure. As a general matter, there is no additional calculation to attribute indirect costs. Instead, the proportional allocation of the whole S&E appropriation based on the number of direct FTEs effectively attributes all indirect costs among the core bureaus so that the Commission can recover its entire appropriation each year.

8. As the Commission has explained, "[g]iven the Act's requirement that fees must 'reflect' FTEs before adjusting fees to take into account other factors, we find FTE counts by far the most administrable starting point for regulatory fee allocations." Regulatory fees must cover the entire S&E appropriation, even those portions of the appropriation that supports 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. While some commenters continue to take issue with some of the Commission's determinations of whether certain FTEs should be considered to be indirect or direct and also advocate that the Commission should adopt new fee categories, no commenter has offered an alternative methodology for the Commission to recover our annual appropriation. Instead, we agree with commenters that argue that the record supports the adoption of regulatory fees consistent with the Commission's long standing regulatory fee framework. Accordingly, we find no basis to adjust our general methodology for assessing regulatory fees. We find that the Commission's general methodology for establishing regulatory fees has been, and continues to be, appropriate and consistent with section 9 of the Act. Thus, for FY 2023, our fee methodology will attribute the direct FTEs within

each core bureau to payor categories based on the nature of the FTE work. We also will consider the ministerial adjustments necessitated by the more discernable changes from the prior year regulatory fee proceeding, *e.g.*, changes in the: (i) FY appropriation, (ii) FTE levels, and (iii) relevant unit measures for each regulatory fee category. Once the percentages of total direct FTEs in the core bureaus are determined, the Commission calculates fee rates among the specific fee categories within each core bureau based upon the fee categories' proportional fee amounts to be collected. These proportional calculations allocate all Commission non-auction related costs across all fee categories that total the target goal amount.

9. For FY 2023, our Human Resources Management office has provided the Commission data identifying 339.25 non-auctions, direct FTEs distributed among the core bureaus. In consultation with the bureaus and offices, we have validated this data. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, following a high level, yet comprehensive, staff analysis of indirect FTE time in non-core bureaus and offices, we proposed to reallocate 63 indirect FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau where we were able to determine with reasonable accuracy for the fiscal year that the FTE burden of such work is 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 bureau for the purposes of calculating regulatory fees. As explained fully below, with the overwhelming support of commenters, we adopt our proposal for these reallocations. In addition, in order to apply consistent principles to our determinations, and in response to the record gathered in this proceeding, we also reallocate two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau to be considered as indirect FTEs because the nature of their work is sufficiently linked to work that is similar to that of work performed in the Enforcement Bureau, which is categorized as indirect. Our adoption of these reallocations results in a revised total of 400.25 non-auctions, direct FTEs for FY 2023. Our calculations of direct FTEs associated with each core bureau are now as follows: International Bureau (31), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (98), Wireline Competition Bureau (143.25), and Media Bureau (128).

10. Based on these reallocations and after we make adjustments to these direct FTE counts to implement Commission precedent regarding FTEs

working on non-high cost Universal Service Fund matters, we will collect approximately \$30.32 million (7.77%) in fees from the International Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$95.83 million (24.56%) in fees from the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors; \$140.12 million (35.91%) in fees from Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors; and \$123.92 million (31.76%) in fees from Media Bureau regulatory fee payors.

11. The record supports our proposal to reallocate certain indirect FTEs from the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Economics and Analytics, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau as direct to a core bureau because we can determine with reasonable accuracy for the fiscal year that these FTEs are devoted to work that is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a core bureau such that the burden of that work should be allocated as direct for regulatory fee purposes. Commenters addressing this issue agree that by taking a more granular approach, the Commission's fee structure more closely aligns the recovery of costs with those who benefit from Commission regulatory activities. Commenters support our proposal to reallocate a total of 63 indirect FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes. They contend that doing so will advance the Communications Act objective for the Commission to take into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission's activities.

12. We conclude that, as part of our annual FTE analysis, we will continue to evaluate whether any FTEs should be reallocated for regulatory fee purposes as we do each year when reviewing and validating the FTE data. And, where our evaluation merits inclusion of proposed reallocations, we will seek comment on any such potential reallocation of FTEs in an annual proceeding. We note, however, that we will exercise our discretion regarding where to focus our analytical efforts each year to best respond to changes in the FCC's substantive work, changes in the FCC's organization, and changes in the telecommunications industry itself. We further conclude that such agency discretion is particularly important because we agree with CTIA that we do not wish to inadvertently expand our indirect FTE levels by engaging in an endless review of all FTE allocations. As such, we will exercise our discretion to ensure that we conduct our annual review in a manner that is fair, manageable, and sustainable.

13. We emphasize that our decision to adopt our proposal today is in accord with past Commission precedent. Thus, it is not uncommon for the Commission to reassign direct FTEs as indirect or from one core bureau to another for regulatory fee purposes to reflect, among other things, changes in the FCC’s substantive work, changes in the FCC’s organization, and changes in the telecommunications industry.

14. As we described in the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we limit our reallocation of indirect FTEs as direct FTEs to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes to those instances where we can determine with reasonable accuracy for the entire

fiscal year that such FTE work furthers the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors. We recognize that this reclassification represents a change from some recent reviews of the same offices. Nevertheless, at this time our evaluation of FTE time in the non-core bureaus and offices supports our conclusion that, for certain FTEs in the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, it is appropriate to consider the FTE burden of their work as directly devoted to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors. For that reason, we are adopting our proposal that such

FTE time should be considered direct for those relevant core bureau(s).

15. For the purposes of this determination, we have evaluated whether measurable FTE time for FY 2023 is primarily being spent on the regulation and oversight of regulatory fee payors. Commission staff excluded any FTE time from this analysis if it was not equivalent to the time of at least one FTE, concluding that less than a full-time FTE demonstrates that the work being done is appropriately considered to be indirect and should not be reassigned. Table 1 below summarizes all of the reallocations we are adopting today.

TABLE 1—CORE BUREAU FTE PERCENTAGES WITH AND WITHOUT FTE REALLOCATIONS

Core bureau	2023 FTE % without FTE reallocations	2023 Amount without FTE reallocations (millions)	2023 FTE % with FTE reallocations	2023 Amount with FTE reallocations (millions)
		FY 2023 appropriation is \$390.192		FY 2023 appropriation is \$390.192
Wireline Competition Bureau	35.57	\$138.79	35.91	\$140.12
Media Bureau	33.96	132.52	31.76	123.9
Media Bureau subcategory Broadcasters	15.28	59.65	14.12	55.10
Media Bureau subcategory Cable	18.68	72.87	17.64	68.83
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	22.19	86.56	24.56	95.83
International Bureau	8.28	32.32	7.77	30.32

16. We conclude that 63 FTEs from the Office of Economics and Analytics, the Office of General Counsel, and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau devote their time to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors, where we can determine with reasonable accuracy for the entire fiscal year, as we discuss below. For that reason, we reallocate the FTE time as direct to the relevant core bureau(s) for calculating regulatory fees. Likewise, to apply consistent principles across our determinations, we reallocate two direct FTEs from the Media Bureau as indirect FTEs 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. Below, we discuss our analysis.

17. *Office of Economics and Analytics (OEA)*. We adopt our proposal to reallocate 30 indirect FTEs from OEA as direct to a core bureau for regulatory fee purposes as follows: two to the International Bureau, eight to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 13 to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and seven to the Media Bureau. We reach this conclusion after evaluating the burden of FTE time in OEA.

18. Following its inception in 2018, the Commission concluded that it was appropriate for the non-auctions FTEs in OEA to be considered indirect FTEs because their work benefits the entire Commission as well as the telecommunications industry and does not specifically focus on regulatory fee payors. As a general matter, this remains true today. Of relevance to the regulatory fee proceeding, OEA’s non-auction funded work provides economic analysis, including cost-benefit analysis, for rulemakings, transactions, adjudications, and other Commission actions; develops policies and strategies to help manage Commission data resources and establish best practices for data use throughout the Commission in coordination with other bureaus and offices; and conducts long-term research on ways to improve the Commission’s policies and processes in each of these areas. Notably, OEA collaborates with and advises other bureaus and offices in the areas of economic and data analysis and with respect to the analysis of benefits, costs, and regulatory impacts of Commission policies, rules, and proposals. As part of this collaboration, OEA reviews all rulemakings prepared by those bureaus and offices, all other Commission-level items that contain

economic or data analysis, and similar items that the bureaus or offices release on delegated authority.

19. In evaluating the burden of the work currently being performed by OEA’s FTEs, staff recognized that certain bureaus tend to generate more economic and data issues for OEA to analyze as well as more documents that require OEA review. For FY 2023, we find that there is measurable work done by OEA FTEs that is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in certain industry segments. In fact, staff analysis reveals that the work and expertise of certain FTEs from OEA remain devoted to the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in a manner that is consistent with the FTE burden of work performed within a core bureau prior to the OEA’s implementation. This determination supports our decision to reallocate the burden of the work of certain of OEA’s FTEs as direct for regulatory fee purposes. We recognize that this is a partial change from our determination in the 2019 regulatory fee proceeding with respect to OEA FTEs. We have explained however, that our determinations are based an analysis of the actual work of the OEA.

20. We conclude that 13 indirect FTEs from OEA should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau because the burden of their work is devoted to universal service fund issues in high-cost areas; competition and interconnection; setting rates for calls from incarcerated persons; the establishment of a national suicide hotline, and efforts to evaluate the costs, benefits, and public interest factors associated with protecting privacy matters such as the Wireline Competition Bureau's work on customer proprietary network information (CPNI) rules addressing access, use, and disclosure of information related to the use of a telecommunications service subscribed to by a customer of a telecommunications carrier. This FTE work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Wireline Competition Bureau regulatory fee payors, therefore, we find that it appropriate to reallocate it as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation.

21. Similarly, staff analysis shows that the work of eight OEA FTEs address various wireless and spectrum issues, such as mergers, transactions, and acquisitions, mobile spectrum holdings policies, and deployment in rural areas and on tribal lands. Insofar as the burden of this work is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Wireless Telecommunications Bureau regulatory fee payors, we adopt our proposal to reallocate these eight indirect FTEs as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation.

22. Further, we find that because the burden of the work of seven FTEs from OEA relates to broadcast and cable issues, including ownership regulation, next generation (or NextGen TV) standards, content source disclosures, program carriage and retransmission, and rates and billing practices, and is being done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of Media Bureau regulatory fee payors, it is appropriate to reallocate these FTEs as direct to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the Media Bureau regulatory fee categories, for purposes of our regulatory fee calculation.

23. Lastly, because the burden of the work of two FTEs from OEA addressing undersea cables, international bearer circuits, and satellite services related issues is done directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of International Bureau regulatory fee payors, we conclude that it is

appropriate to reallocate these two indirect FTEs as direct to the International Bureau, proportionally among the International Bureau regulatory fee categories.

24. *Office of General Counsel (OGC).* Our evaluation of the burden of the FTE time in OGC supports the Commission's repeated conclusion that the majority of the work this office performs is most appropriately categorized as indirect, for regulatory fee purposes. On review, however, for FY 2023 we conclude that certain aspects of OGC's work are sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of individual regulatory fee categories such that five FTEs from OGC should be reallocated as direct FTEs to a relevant core bureau for regulatory purposes.

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

26. The Litigation Division represents the Commission in a wide variety of court cases covering actions that most federal agencies are subject to (*e.g.*, personnel, Federal Tort Claims Act, Freedom of Information Act, False Claims Act, and contract actions and disputes) in addition to challenges regarding the Commission's exercise of our Communications Act authority. After careful consideration of the burden of FTE work in this division, we do not make any FTE reallocations for the Litigation Division. The level of effort to support litigation that is unrelated to our Communications Act authority is generally not tied to oversight and regulation of any regulatory fee category. Thus, the FTE burden of this work remains

appropriately considered as indirect. The FTE burden associated with litigation that directly touches on our Communications Act authority should also remain as indirect. We make this determination for a variety of reasons. Primarily, it is not possible to determine with any level of consistency year to year whether the FTE work in support of litigation matters benefits a particular regulatory fee category. This is particularly true because the essential issue in dispute when a matter moves to litigation may touch on issues of broader concern than any one regulatory fee group, or conversely be so procedural as to be effectively generic to all federal agency action. Moreover, at its core, the FTE work defending the Commission's expert authority in implementing the Communications Act is the epitome of work that benefits the agency as a whole and we do not believe it would be fair for any one regulatory fee group to shoulder the FTE burden of such work.

27. The Administrative Law Division provides legal advice to the Commission concerning a wide array of substantive areas of the law necessary to the functioning of any federal agency. In large part, such work benefits the work of the Commission as a whole and is not specific to any particular regulatory fee category. Thus, the FTE burden associated with such work properly remains almost entirely allocated as indirect. In contrast to the Litigation Division, however, it is possible to determine that some of the burden of the work performed by FTEs from the Administrative Law Division, particularly in reviewing Commission rules, proposed rules, and adjudicatory orders, as well as providing extensive advice on the Commission's authority under the Communications Act, including the exercise of delegated authority by the bureaus and offices, is done in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors in the core bureaus. Accordingly, where we have determined that this work is directly related to our oversight and regulation of specific regulatory fee payor categories, we adopt our determination to reallocate the FTE burden of such work as direct to the relevant core bureau(s). Specifically, for FY 2023 we reallocate one OGC FTE as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau; two OGC FTEs as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau; one OGC FTE as direct to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the Media Bureau fee categories; and one OGC FTE as direct to the International

Bureau, proportionally among the International Bureau fee categories.

28. *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB)*. We also adopt our proposal to reallocate, for regulatory fee purposes, a total of 28 indirect FTEs from PSHSB as direct FTEs to core bureaus as follows: 13 to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, nine to the Wireline Competition Bureau, and six to the Media Bureau.

29. PSHSB advises and coordinates within the Commission on all matters pertaining to public safety, homeland security, national security, cybersecurity, emergency management and preparedness, disaster management, and related matters. Insofar as the bureau leads initiatives that strengthen public safety and emergency response capabilities enabling the Commission to assist the public, first responders, law enforcement, hospitals, the communications industry and all levels of government in times of emergency, we continue to conclude that the majority of its work is best categorized as indirect. PSHSB is organized into three divisions: the Policy and Licensing Division, the Operations and Emergency Management Division, and the Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division. On review for FY 2023, we conclude that certain aspects of the burden of some of the FTE work within these divisions is sufficiently linked to the oversight and regulation of individual regulatory fee categories such that certain FTEs, as described below, should be reallocated as direct FTEs to a relevant core bureau for regulatory purposes.

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

31. After analyzing the FTE work in the Policy and Licensing Division, we

conclude that the burden of the work of 14 FTEs in this division is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of a core bureau such that it is appropriate to adopt our proposal to reallocate these FTEs as direct, for regulatory fee purposes. Of the 14 FTEs we have identified, we reallocate two FTEs as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau, eight FTEs as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and four FTEs as direct to the Media Bureau. Specifically, we adopt these reallocations for regulatory fee purposes because the burden of the work performed on 911 policy, covering issues such as 911 location accuracy, and the transition to Next Generation 911, as well as clarifying provider obligations and acting on waiver and other provider-specific requests, directly furthers the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of the Wireline Competition Bureau and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. Similarly, with regard to the four FTEs we proposed to consider as direct to the Media Bureau, we adopt these reallocations for regulatory fee purposes, proportionally among the fee categories in the Media Bureau, because the FTE burden of the work on the EAS, developing and maintaining the operational rules that apply to EAS participants (*i.e.*, broadcasters), facilitating interactions between EAS participants and alert originators, reviewing State EAS Plans, and acting on waiver and similar requests from broadcasters directly furthers the oversight and regulation of the regulatory payors of the Media Bureau.

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

33. The division staff provide legal guidance and perform technical operations in support of interagency Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) government national security and public safety risk and incident management efforts. In

addition, the division provides situational awareness to FCC and federal government leadership regarding national security risks and makes recommendations to help manage those risks; manages the FCC Continuity Programs to ensure the Commission's ability to perform the functions vital to an enduring government and the availability of nationwide and international communications under all conditions; and assesses and evaluates the status of communications services and infrastructure through Over-The-Air observations and analysis by its Spectrum Monitoring and Analysis Response Team. The division also coordinates with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on critical national security and emergency preparedness priority communications programs, such as Telecommunication Service Priority Program, Government Emergency Telecommunications Service, and Wireless Priority Service. After analyzing the FTE work in OEMD, we conclude that the burden of the work of five FTEs in this division is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of a core bureau such that it should be reallocated for regulatory purposes. Specifically, of the five FTEs we have identified from this division there are two FTEs that should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireline Competition Bureau, two FTEs that should be reallocated as direct FTEs to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and one FTE that should be reallocated as a direct FTE to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the fee categories in the Media Bureau. OEMD's deployment of personnel to disaster areas primarily supports the oversight and regulation of the regulatory fee payors of all three of these core bureaus by, among other things, receiving and facilitating federal partner responses to requests from providers in disaster areas with issues such as obtaining access to facility sites and procurement of fuel for generators.

34. Moreover, with regard to the two FTEs we reallocate as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau and the two FTEs we reallocate as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, we adopt these changes for regulatory fee purposes because the burden of the work performed by these FTEs is directly related to the oversight and regulation of wireline and wireless regulatory fee payors. In particular, the FTE burden from this division relates to working with federal partners on risk assessment and surveying the status of providers' service and infrastructure

following major disasters, emergencies, matters of law enforcement or events of a national security as well as facilitating providers' restoration by coordinating requests and responses with other federal and SLTT entities and private sector companies. In addition, the FTE burden of this work in this division involves administering legal oversight and review of the Commission's Local Number Portability Act (LNPA) activities.

35. In addition, the work done by one FTE in OEMD directly supports the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors of the Media Bureau by conducting site surveys of media broadcast transmitters to determine potential issues of radio frequency interference, and by deploying personnel to disaster areas to perform spectrum scans before and after disasters to ascertain the operational status of broadcast stations and assist those that are not operational. Based on this analysis, we adopt our proposal to reallocate, for regulatory fee purposes, one FTE from OEMD as a direct to Media Bureau, proportionally among the fee categories in that bureau.

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

37. The Operations Center is available 24/7 to field requests from all regulatees for assistance and to grant special temporary authority outside of normal business hours. Operations Center staff

routinely field calls regarding consumer complaints of communications outages and interference or requests for information on the provision of wireless and wireline communications services in specific regions of the Nation. In response to these communications, Operations Center staff will coordinate solutions across Commission Bureaus and Offices, SLTT stakeholder entities, and private sector companies. After staff analysis of data regarding the FTE work performed in the Operations Center, we find that the burden of the work of three FTEs from the Operations Center is performed directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors such that it should be reallocated as direct to a core bureau, for regulatory fee purposes. Specifically, we reallocate one FTE as a direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau, one FTE as direct FTE to Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and one FTE as direct to the Media Bureau, proportionally among the fee categories in that bureau.

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

can take to help prevent and mitigate outages, and where necessary, assist response and recovery activities. Finally, the division supports the security of services provided across platforms, in the Commission's Alerting Security docket, and Federal Advisory Committee work on 911 standards and alerting standards, as well as network and supply chain security.

39. The Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division provides oversight and regulation of the regulatory payors by, among other things, providing situational awareness of the status of communications infrastructure and coordinating requests for assistance during times of emergency. After analyzing the burden of the work done in this division, we adopt our proposal to reallocate four FTEs from this division as direct to the Wireline Competition Bureau because the burden of the work being done on wireline network outage reporting, in routine and disaster environments, as well as outages and notifications impacting the 911 and 988 systems, is directly in furtherance of the oversight and regulation of wireline regulatory fee payors. We also adopt our proposal to reallocate two FTEs from this division as direct to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau because the FTE burden of this work is being done to administer the Mandatory Disaster Response Initiative to ensure providers of commercial mobile services can engage in mutual aid activities during times of emergency. The FTE burden in this division also includes working with the Federal Advisory Committee on standards and best practices related to 5G deployment as well as the work performed to develop and implement performance standards and regulation of wireless regulatory fee payors.

40. *Conclusion Regarding Allocations.* Table 2 below summarizes the FTE reallocations adopted here.

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF FTE REALLOCATIONS

Core bureau	Number of direct 2023 FTEs without FTE reallocations	% Before reallocations	Direct FTEs after reallocations	Number of direct 2023 FTEs with FTE reallocations	% After reallocations
International Bureau	28	8.28	+2 from OEA +1 from OGC Total additional FTEs +3	31	7.77
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau	75	22.19	+8 from OEA +2 from OGC +13 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	98	24.56
Wireline Competition Bureau	120.25	35.57	+13 from OEA +1 from OGC +9 from PSHSB Total additional FTEs +23	143.25	35.91

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF FTE REALLOCATIONS—Continued

Core bureau	Number of direct 2023 FTEs without FTE reallocations	% Before reallocations	Direct FTEs after reallocations	Number of direct 2023 FTEs with FTE reallocations	% After reallocations
Media Bureau	116	33.96	+7 from OEA +1 from OGC +6 from PSHSB – 2 from MB Reallocated as Indirect Total additional FTEs +12	128	31.76
Total	339.25	100	.....	400.25	100

B. Non-High Cost Universal Service Fund FTEs

41. In the *FY 2017 Report and Order*, the Commission reallocated 38 direct FTEs from the Wireline Competition Bureau working on the non-high-cost programs of the Universal Service Fund as indirect for regulatory fee purposes. The Commission found that this reallocation was supported by the fact that contributions to the Universal Service Fund are required from service providers using any technology that has end-user interstate telecommunications and because of changes in the universal service fund regulatory landscape. The Commission observed that although initially universal service programs were focused on wireline services, wireless carriers, and broadband providers had since become involved in the E-Rate, Lifeline, and Rural Healthcare programs. The Commission also noted that the E-Rate, Lifeline, and Rural Healthcare programs tie funding eligibility to the beneficiary, *i.e.*, a school, a library, a low-income individual or family, or a rural healthcare provider, and not to Commission regulatory fee payors. Given these considerations, the Commission concluded that the burden of FTE time dedicated to non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs should be considered indirect because the nature of the work being conducted is not focused specifically on the oversight and regulation of fee payors of any core bureau. The Universal Service Fund programs are administered by the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC), with oversight from the Commission. Specifically, the Commission reasoned that the FTE time devoted to the non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues is not oversight and regulation of a category of regulatory fee payors, but instead is the oversight of several Universal Service Fund programs (administered by USAC) with a wide array of beneficiaries and participants. With such a diversity of participants, beneficiaries, and contributors, and a wide variety of issues addressed by Commission staff

(including matters pertaining to entities that are not Commission regulatory fee payors), the Commission concluded that Interstate Telecommunications Service Providers (ITSPs) were no longer the sole contributors or beneficiaries of these programs. The Commission further found that it could not determine the benefits flowing from Commission oversight of the programs to any one fee category, let alone a particular cross-section of fee categories or even an entire industry. The Commission explained that as they are not traditional telecommunication industry members, attributing the benefits of FTE non-high cost work to any one fee category would be problematic at best. For all of these reasons, the Commission concluded that FTE time spent on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues should be reassigned as indirect.

42. In the *FY 2017 Report and Order*, the Commission also observed that the concern that the reallocation would impose a burden on broadcasters, which do not participate in the universal service program was misplaced “as there is no completely pure way to precisely allocate every Commission FTE.” In support of this decision the Commission explained that the Commission’s methodology need not reach scientific precision and instead must simply be reasonable. Subsequently, the Commission addressed NAB’s continued objection to assessing broadcasters for the costs of these indirect FTEs in the *FY 2022 Report and Order* by explaining that the reallocation was appropriate and that indirect FTEs in the Commission devote their time to a large variety of issues, some of which may not directly affect every Commission regulatee, including broadcasters. The Commission nonetheless took a closer look at the FTE burden associated with these non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues, and determined that broadcasters should be excluded from the burden associated with these indirect FTEs. Based on this determination, the burden associated with these indirect FTEs in

FY 2022 was apportioned among all other regulatory fee payors.

43. For FY 2023, we tentatively concluded that the Commission’s FY 2022 reasoning remained sound and the indirect FTE burden associated with these non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs should not be apportioned to broadcasters. We sought comment on this tentative conclusion and asked any commenters asserting that these indirect FTEs should be reassigned as direct FTEs to a core bureau to provide an explanation of how these FTEs provide a direct benefit to other fee payors.

44. NAB continues to assert that we should reallocate the burden of FTE time dedicated to these matters as direct to a core bureau or bureaus because providers receive funding and program beneficiaries receive subsidies. Specifically, NAB argues that the Commission could base this reallocation upon the information the Commission has about the fee payors that receive a particular percentage of the Commission’s non-high cost USF program funds. Likewise, the State Broadcasters Association contends that because these programs provide certain service providers with significant funding, it should not be difficult to determine the direct impact of the FTE burden that benefits specific regulatees. We disagree. As CTIA correctly points out, our regulatory fees must be based on the work conducted by Commission staff, *i.e.*, the Commission’s FTE burden, and the amount of USF program funds that a regulatory fee payor receives, is not a relevant factor in allocating regulatory fees among the core bureaus.

45. In particular, we agree with CTIA that NAB’s argument to reallocate FTEs based upon the financial benefit received by any particular service provider does not properly demonstrate that the FTE burden of this work is devoted to the oversight and regulation of any regulatory fee category such that it should be considered to be direct. WISPA also supports the Commission’s decision to treat the FTE burden of this work as indirect, and remarks that

attributing FTEs as direct on the basis of such work could unfairly impact smaller providers, like WISPA's members, and cause an exodus from non-high cost USF programs, which would be contrary to the public interest. Moreover, the FTE work on these non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs covers issues regarding all program participants as well as benefits that are derived by the general public. We continue to agree with prior Commission determinations that FTE time spent on non-high cost Universal Service Fund issues is indirect because we cannot reasonably determine the FTE burden of oversight of the programs to any one fee payor category, let alone a particular cross-section of fee payors or even an entire industry.

46. As we have stated previously, indirect FTE time is devoted to issues that may include more than one regulated service or matters that are not related to services regulated by the Commission. Commenters' argument is based on their assertion that they do not obtain benefit from the universal service programs, but that is not a factor in determining whether the FTEs should be allocated as direct to other fee payors. Accordingly, we conclude that NAB's suggestion to reallocate the burden of the 23.75 FTEs working on non-high cost Universal Service Fund matters as direct to a core bureau based upon the percentage of subsidies received by any particular category of fee payor category conflates the nature of the work of the Commission's FTEs with the identity of the entities that ultimately receive support from any particular program. Commenters have thus failed to show that these indirect FTEs should be reassigned as direct. We therefore affirm prior Commission determinations that the burden of FTE time devoted to non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs is properly categorized as indirect, and that such a conclusion is consistent with how FTEs working for programs that benefit consumers and the American public are treated elsewhere in the Commission.

47. Additionally, as explained in the *FY 2023 NPRM*, staff analysis of the FTE burden associated with these non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs reveals that we need to adjust the number of indirect FTEs working on the non-high cost Universal Service Fund programs from 38 FTEs in FY 2022 downward to 23.75 indirect FTEs for FY 2023, a decrease of 14.25 indirect FTEs. As a result of staff's comprehensive review of the Commission's indirect bureaus and offices, we conclude that the FTE time within the Office of Engineering and Technology, the

Enforcement Bureau, and the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, continues to be appropriately designated as indirect.

C. New Regulatory Fee Categories

48. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we sought comment on whether we should adopt new regulatory fee categories and on ways to improve our regulatory fee process regarding any and all categories of service. The Satellite Operators argue that the Commission has unquestionable jurisdiction to extend its regulatory fee categories to include service providers and manufacturers that benefit from the Commission's regulatory activities. The Satellite Operators suggest that we again seek comment on four new fee categories: (i) broadband internet access providers, (ii) database administrators that enable unlicensed operations, (iii) equipment manufacturers, and (iv) experimental licenses. TechFreedom, on the other hand, contends that the Commission lacks legal authority to require entities that it neither licenses nor regulates to pay regulatory fees.

49. We have previously sought comment on the fee categories proposed by the Satellite Operators and others, and, as no new facts or analysis have been provided in the record to support such proposals, we are neither adopting such categories at this time nor seeking further comment on them. Because commenters have provided no basis for us to change the Commission's prior determinations on this issue and we therefore affirm that such fees would be unworkable and logistically infeasible to collect at this time.

D. Space Station and International Bearer Circuit Regulatory Fees

1. Space Station Regulatory Fees

a. NGSO/GSO 80/20 Allocation

50. For FY 2023, we adopt the regulatory fees for space and earth stations proposed in the *FY 2023 NPRM*, which were based on the allocation of International Bureau FTEs that regulated space and earth stations. The International Bureau existed for most of FY 2023, and therefore we conclude that it is appropriate to adopt regulatory fees for FY 2023 based on the work of International Bureau FTEs for this fiscal year. We find that the proposed categories and allocations continue to accurately reflect the allocation of International Bureau FTEs in FY 2023. For the reasons discussed below, we decline to change allocations or add categories or subcategories of space station regulatory fees at this time. FY 2024 will be the first full fiscal year that the Space Bureau will be in existence.

We anticipate closely evaluating the work of staff during the first year to ensure the continued accuracy of our FTE allocations. Moreover, given the rapid pace of development change in this segment of the telecommunications industry, we also anticipate closely considering whether any space and earth station regulatory fee categories should be revised in the coming years.

51. The *FY 2023 NPRM* sought comment on proposed regulatory fees for space and earth stations. For space stations, the proposed fees were calculated using the existing allocation of FTEs between GSO and NGSO space station categories, and among different categories of NGSO space station systems. Under the existing methodology of calculating regulatory fees for space stations, 80% of space station regulatory fees are allocated to GSOs and 20% of the space station regulatory fees to NGSOs. In addition, there are two subcategories for NGSO space stations regulatory fees: "less complex" NGSO systems and all other NGSO systems identified as "other" NGSO systems. "Less complex" NGSO systems are defined as NGSO satellite systems planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations that are primarily used for Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and/or Automatic Identification System (AIS). "Less complex" NGSO fees and "other" NGSO fees were split within the broader NGSO fee category on a 20/80 basis. In 2022, the Commission adopted a methodology for calculating the regulatory fee for small satellites and small spacecraft (together, small satellites) within the NGSO fee category based on 1/20th (5%) of the average of the non-small satellite NGSO space station regulatory fee rates from the current fiscal year on a per license basis.

52. The *FY 2023 NPRM* did not seek comment on the methodology previously adopted to allocate regulatory fees among GSO and NGSO space stations, nor did it seek comment on the definitions of existing subcategories of NGSO space stations or the creation of new subcategories of NGSO space stations in general. It did, however, seek comment generally on whether to adopt new regulatory fee categories and on ways to improve the regulatory fee process regarding "any and all categories of service." It also sought comment specifically on how to apply regulatory fees to spacecraft performing On-Orbit Servicing (OOS) and Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO) specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc.

53. No comments were received in response to the proposed regulatory fees

for earth stations or for small satellites. As stated above, we find that these categories and allocations continue to accurately reflect the allocation of International Bureau FTEs for FY 2023. Accordingly, we adopt the proposed regulatory fees for earth stations and small satellites for FY 2023.

54. Several space station operators, individually or collectively, submitted comments regarding proposed regulatory fees for space stations other than small satellites. Broadly speaking, the comments can be divided into two categories. The first category proposes revisions to our existing methodology and categories for assessing regulatory fees on NGSO space stations. These commenters argue in favor of revising the “20/80” allocation between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space stations, revisiting the definition of “less complex” NGSO space station systems, or proposing to initiate a further notice of proposed rulemaking to revise and expand the subcategories of NGSO space station fees. The second category provides comments on how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO spacecraft. We address each category of comments in turn below, but in each instance conclude that the record is insufficient at this time to adopt changes to the proposed regulatory fees for FY 2023 or to initiate a further notice of proposed rulemaking. Moreover, as observed previously in this order, the Commission’s methodology need not reach scientific precision and instead must simply be reasonable.

b. NGSO Space Stations “Less Complex” and “Other” Regulatory Fees

55. *20/80 Less Complex/Other Allocation.* The Satellite Operators contend that we should revisit the “20/80 split” between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space station systems and the assumptions that underly it. They argue that our regulatory fee structure should “not remain stagnant” regarding the nature of “less complex” NGSO space station systems that provide EESS, and that the Commission should initiate a further notice of proposed rulemaking because “[t]oday’s EESS business . . . is virtually unrecognizable from what existed when the Commission first established [the “less complex”] NGSO regulatory fee structure” in 2021.

56. We find that the record is insufficient at this time to revisit, or to initiate a further rulemaking to revisit, the 20/80 allocation between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space station systems. The Satellite Operators do not provide any specific alternative proposals to the current allocations,

other than to seek comment on the significance of the purported changes to the EESS business in order to build a foundation to take action on next year. As the EESS Operators observe, however, the Satellite Operators offer no new evidence that might cause the Commission to alter its conclusions and change the allocation, but repeat the argument they have made in the regulatory fee proceedings for FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022, and do not provide a basis for the Commission to revisit its decision regarding NGSO fee category definitions adopted in the *FY 2021 NPRM*. In addition, the purported changes to the EESS business presented by the Satellite Operators (for example, multiplying use cases, mushrooming demand of customers for data, and changes in methods of distribution) do not go to the factors relied on in adopting the 20/80 allocation between “less complex” and “other” NGSO space stations: the amount of staff work involved in regulating NGSO space stations planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations primarily in EESS and/or AIS versus the amount of work involved in regulating other types of NGSO space station systems. Thus, there is no basis for initiating a further notice of proposed rulemaking at this time.

57. *NGSO Space Station Fee Category Definitions and Expansion.* Some commenters propose to revisit the definition of “less complex” NGSO space station systems to include a broader range of NGSO space station systems, or to initiate a further notice of proposed rulemaking to revise and expand the subcategories of NGSO space station fees. In particular, Kinéis alleges that the Commission did not fully explain the decision in the *FY 2021 NPRM* to use “the total number of earth stations with which satellite network will communicate” as the “only” factor to distinguish NGSO space station systems as “less complex” for regulatory fee purposes. To the extent that Kinéis’s comments seek reconsideration of our holding in that order, we agree with other comments that such an argument would be untimely. While we decline to revisit our prior holding, we will, however, address the Kinéis comments to the extent it proposes that the Commission should, on a going forward basis, expand the category of “less complex” NGSO space stations to include factors other than “the total number of earth stations with which satellite network will communicate” to distinguish NGSO space station systems as “less complex.”

58. As an initial matter, Kinéis mischaracterizes the prior decision as to

which types of NGSO space station systems are “less complex” as being based only on the number of earth stations utilized by a NGSO space station system. In fact, the number of earth stations was not, and is not, the only factor for determining that an NGSO space station system is “less complex” for regulatory fee purposes. Rather, the Commission found that NGSO space station systems “planning to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S.-authorized earth stations *that are primarily used for [EESS] and/or [AIS]* are significantly less complex to regulate than other types of NGSO systems” (italics added). As the Commission explained, multiple factors led to determining that NGSO space station systems communicating with 20 or less U.S.-authorized earth stations used primarily for EESS and/or AIS involved less staff resources to regulate than other NGSO space station systems.

59. Thus, the number of earth stations is not the only factor for determining whether an NGSO space station system is “less complex” for regulatory fee purposes, but it is one factor, together with the service primarily being provided, that serves as a proxies for other factors, such as whether processing rounds are required to process the application, the geographic area being served by the system, the quantity and range of spectrum needs, and how the system utilizes spectrum vis-à-vis other systems. All these factors, not just the number of earth stations, go towards determining the amount of FTE resources required to regulate a NGSO space station system, thereby determining whether an NGSO space station system is “less complex” for regulatory fee purposes.

60. We note that the possibility of other NGSO space station systems being categorized as “less complex” for regulatory fee purposes in the future has not be rejected or precluded. Indeed, such a possibility has been expressly recognized. But the inclusion of NGSO space station systems into the “less complex” category must arise from factors that reflect the amount of work that FTEs perform to regulate such systems relative to the work performed for other NGSO space station systems. If the Commission finds in the future that another type of NGSO space station system requires less regulatory work than other NGSO space station systems, that type of NGSO space station system would be eligible for the “less complex” category as well. Although Kinéis and Myriota argue that their non-voice, non-geostationary mobile satellite service (NVNG MSS) designed to provide “Internet of Things” (IoT) connectivity

should also be categorized as “less complex,” their arguments focus on the alleged superior benefits received by other NGSO space station systems compared to their own, rather than on the amount of regulatory work that FTEs perform. Such benefits, however, are not material to determining the complexity of regulation of a satellite system, which is the determining criterion for a “less complex” NGSO space station system. As such, we find that the record is not sufficiently developed at this time to determine that NVNG MSS IoT space station systems should be included in the “less complex” NGSO space station regulatory fee category.

61. Kinéis also proposes that the Commission adopt a further notice of proposed rulemaking to develop a record to separate the various NGSO networks into more homogenous categories that group providers together with others that provide similar types of services. Kinéis proposes that we adopt a multi-tiered approach to the fee categories for NGSO space station systems, using many different factors to group NGSO space station systems into tiers that would “charge each provider an amount commensurate with its demands on Commission resources and the benefits it receives through regulation based on these enumerated factors.” Kinéis suggests five NGSO tiers: (1) Global Fixed/Mobile Broadband; (2) Big LEO Voice & Data; (3) EESS Space Imaging & Other; (4) UHF IoT Data Collection & Monitoring/AIS; and (5) SmallSat. Although much of the basis for the different tiers is purported differences in the benefits received from FCC regulation, Kinéis also attempts to quantify the amount of FTE work necessitated by each tier by evaluating the number of filings each tier made in our Electronic Comments Filing System (ECFS) from the start of FY 2022 until June 1, 2023.

62. We find Kinéis’s multi-tiered proposal for defining NGSO fee categories to be potentially useful framework as the Commission has used such multi-tiered approaches for assessing regulatory fees for other services. There is not sufficient time, however, to consider such expansive changes in time to adopt regulatory fees for FY 2023 because the conclusions underlying the proposal by Kinéis require further comment and evaluation. Kinéis’s attempts to quantify the amount of FTE work necessitated by each proposed tier rely exclusively on filings made during a limited time period in docketed proceedings such as rulemakings, without consideration of applications and related filings, which would be made through ICFS, not ECFS.

In addition, as the Satellite Operators observe, Kinéis has not attempted to explain how we would allocate the FTE time among these categories.

63. We agree, however, that an examination of our regulatory fees and categories for NGSO space stations would be useful in light of changes resulting from the creation of the Space Bureau and fuller consideration of possible adjustments to into account factors that are reasonably related to the benefits provided by the Commission’s activities. We do not, however, have a sufficient record to initiate such an examination at this time. Section 9 requires regulatory fees be keyed to the FTE burden associated with the oversight and regulation of each regulatory fee category. We anticipate that the changes in the industry that resulted our decision to create the Space Bureau will likely also result in changes in the relative FTE burden between and among our space and earth station fee payors. Moreover, we anticipate the creation of the Space Bureau will result in the streamlining of the oversight and regulation of space stations, which could also change FTE burdens. Accordingly, we find it will be more efficient to seek comment on proposals to reexamine the categories of regulatory fees for NGSO space station systems, like the one offered by Kinéis, at the same time as other proposals that might arise as part of a more holistic review of the FTE burden of the Space Bureau in FY 2024.

64. *Miscellaneous.* Space X contends that we have miscalculated the space station regulatory fees because we based our calculations on nine units in the “Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Other)” category, instead of ten. Although there are ten such licensed systems, one of the licensed systems was not operational as of October 1, 2022, and we are removing that station from the unit count when calculating the per unit fee. A unit count of nine is correct.

c. *Spacecraft Performing On-Orbit Servicing (OOS) and Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO) (In-Space Servicing Industries)*

65. In the *FY 2022 NPRM*, we sought comment on adopting regulatory fee categories for spacecraft performing OOS and RPO. OOS and RPO missions, which can include satellite refueling, inspecting and repairing in-orbit spacecraft, capturing and removing debris, and transforming materials through manufacturing while in space, have the potential to benefit all space stations and improve the sustainability of the outer space environment and the

space-based services. Due to the nascent nature of the OOS and RPO, or more generally “in-space servicing” industries, we currently do not have a regulatory fee category for such spacecraft. The Commission noted at that time that there have been a limited number of such operations and tentatively concluded that it was too early to identify exactly where operations, such as those in low-Earth orbit (LEO), might fit into the regulatory fee structure in the future.

66. Neither the scope of in-space servicing operations nor the regulatory framework developed sufficiently to adopt regulatory fee categories for FY 2022. As a result, in the *FY 2023 NPRM* we sought comment on defining this emerging category of operations for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary for those spacecraft that may conduct such in-space servicing operations in the future. The *FY 2023 NPRM* also observed that some spacecraft conducting satellite servicing operate, or plan to operate, near the GSO arc, but that most of these operations are likely to ultimately be in NGSO.

67. Currently, two spacecraft operate under part 25 for communications while conducting these types of operations with GSO satellites. These two spacecraft remain operational in FY 2023. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, the Commission tentatively concluded that, despite being assigned their own call signs, which is the unit usually used to assess fees for satellite regulatees operating in GSO, such spacecraft appear to operate as part of existing GSO systems, rather than as separate independent spacecraft. Therefore, there would be no independent system for a separate fee assessment for these operations near the GSO arc, and the regulatory burden (*i.e.*, the FTE time) for such operations would be included in the fees collected from the GSO regulatory fee payors. The Commission sought comment on this tentative conclusion and whether it may not apply to future operations of OOS and RPO spacecraft, which may operate more independently of the satellites that they will service. The Commission also observed that, for spacecraft conducting OOS and RPO with GSO satellites, identifying whether such spacecraft operations are part of an existing GSO system appears to be the first step in determining whether the Commission should assess a separate regulatory fee. The *FY 2023 NPRM* proposed to apply the regulatory fee for “Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)” to OOS and RPO spacecraft operating near the GSO arc,

unless a determination is made that the OOS or RPO spacecraft is operating as part of an existing GSO system and therefore should not be assessed a separate regulatory fee. The Commission sought comment on this approach, as well as on the specific factors that should be considered to determine whether a OOS or RPO spacecraft is operating as part of an existing GSO system for regulatory fee purposes.

68. We find that the record remains too incomplete to adopt a separate regulatory fee category for spacecraft performing OOS and RPO at this time. Although commenters generally support the creation of new, separate regulatory fee categories for OOS and RPO space stations, we conclude there is insufficient understanding of the nature and regulation of such spacecraft to consider concrete proposals for assessing regulatory fees for OOS and RPO space stations at this time. The Commission is still in the early stages of considering the regulatory environment for such services as a whole, and the definition of which services would fit into OOS and RPO and the regulatory framework for such services are yet to be developed. Accordingly, we are unable to determine who would be eligible for such a category or the amount of the FTE burden that the Commission would spend in regulating such a category, which is a necessary first step in adopting regulatory fees. We will continue to develop the record regarding a possible separate fee category for OOS, RPO, and in-space servicing more generally, with the benefit of progress made in rulemaking proceedings concerning these emerging services and will revisit this issue as part of the regulatory fees proceeding for FY 2024.

69. We will continue to develop a record that will inform possible establishment of a fee category(ies) and appropriate methodology for assessing such a fee category(ies). We will also continue to consider OOS and RPO spacecraft licensing for those spacecraft operating near the GSO arc on a mission-by-mission basis. Relatedly, Astroscale requests that we also clarify that a determination that the OOS or RPO spacecraft is operating as part of an existing GSO system could also include GSO servicing spacecraft operating in other frequency bands not supported by the client vehicle. We find, however, that the record is insufficiently developed at this time to act on this request. Although some comments oppose ever assessing the fee for GSO space stations on OOS and RPO spacecraft, arguing that the current GSO fee category reflects FTE hours spent on

typical GSO spacecraft issues and that these are not efforts that servicing spacecraft near the GSO arc benefit from, there is no other fee category available for space stations operating in geostationary orbit, and section 9 does not permit the Commission to exempt regulatees from paying regulatory fees. Because we are not proposing to adopt, at this time, a regulatory fee category for OOS or RPO operations, or in-space servicing more generally, we need not consider what factors should go into determining the regulatory fees for such categories.

70. *Orbital Transfer Vehicle (OTV)*. The FY 2023 NPRM also sought comment on additional or different definitions for a potential new fee category, such as including in the definition of OOS concepts of operation such as deployment via an OTV. Spaceflight argues that the new fee category for in-space servicing systems should be broadly defined, encompassing a range of activities, including OTV deployment services, rendezvous and proximity operations, refueling, situational awareness, and debris-related activities. Spaceflight submits that it is essential that OTVs are not simply designated as either GSO or NGSO, but rather recognized as a distinct category within the regulatory framework. Spaceflight believes that OTVs possess distinct capabilities and serve a specific purpose in space operations, making it crucial to establish a separate classification that reflects these characteristics. Spaceflight supports a fee assessment comparable to the one applicable for small satellites because there are similarities between OTVs and the small satellite systems. Spaceflight argues that both types of missions are generally characterized by the following factors: (i) limited interference protection, (ii) limited mission durations, (iii) smaller system investments, (iv) less probability of ongoing adjudications, (v) higher chance to require multiple licenses or market grants, and (vi) a limited number of in-space servicing missions.

71. In addition, Spaceflight disagrees with our position that innovative OTVs should not be classified as in-orbit servicing spacecraft but rather as an NGSO spacecraft which deploys other spacecraft and contends that the Commission has not provided a basis by which to characterize Sherpa-AC1, or OTVs more generally, as “less complex” NGSO systems for regulatory fee purposes. Spaceflight explains that the very purpose of OTVs is to support other space missions, and this service is more similar to that of a launch vehicle, rather than a traditional

communications or other satellite service. Spaceflight argues that there is nothing in the record or the Commission’s analysis to explain why a physical, in-orbit delivery service is like the satellite services provided by NGSO spacecraft classified in the “less complex” fee category, *i.e.*, Earth imaging or other type of monitoring services. Moreover, Spaceflight purports that simply classifying OTV missions as “less complex” based on the number of earth stations used to communicate with the OTV system would be inappropriate. Spaceflight submits that traditional systems generally rely more heavily on spectrum use, either for the provision of two-way communications or the transmission of service data, such as imagery of the Earth or other similar commercial data; however, OTVs generally use spectrum simply to operate the spacecraft or for other limited testing. Spaceflight argues that such spectrum use is also typically on a non-interference and unprotected basis because there is no specific spectrum allocation for the physical services provided by OTV operators.

72. Spaceflight also argues that OTVs generally have significantly shorter operational lives compared to traditional NGSO satellites, such as mission lifetimes of less than a few hours or days. In contrast, Spaceflight contends, satellites in traditional communications or imaging satellite systems have mission lifetimes measured in years and are generally parts of constellations with 15-year license terms. For these reasons, Spaceflight submits that OTVs are unlike “less complex” (or “other”) NGSO systems and should not be treated as such for regulatory fee purposes. Spaceflight further argues that if the Commission decides that OTV licensees should pay annual regulatory fees associated with “less complex” NGSO licenses, OTV operators should be permitted to seek blanket licenses for the launch and operation of multiple OTV spacecraft per license. Spaceflight submits that such a policy would be consistent with the treatment of other NGSO systems and licensees and would more accurately reflect regulatory costs borne by the Commission.

73. As stated above, the record is not sufficiently complete to adopt or even propose a separate regulatory fee category for spacecraft performing OOS, regardless of whether OTVs are included within the definition of OOS or not. We will continue to develop the record regarding a possible separate fee category for OOS, RPO, and in-space servicing more generally, and will consider OTVs as part of that record

development. In addition, Spaceflight's proposal that OTV operators should be permitted to seek blanket licenses for the launch and operation of multiple OTV spacecraft per license is outside the scope of this proceeding and is more appropriately considered as part of a separate license application or rulemaking.

2. International Bearer Circuit Regulatory Fees—Submarine Cable Systems

74. We reject the Submarine Cable Coalition's request to revise the Commission's regulatory fee methodology for submarine cable operators, which is based upon the lit capacity of the fiber-optic submarine cable, because, they contend, that under our current methodology the fees charged to submarine cable operators do not account for the amount of Commission resources and services required for oversight. We find that the Submarine Cable Coalition provides no persuasive argument that the Commission's assessment of these regulatory fees based on capacity is contrary to the Communications Act and is not reasonably related to the benefits provided. We adopt our proposal to use the same tiers for assessing fees on submarine cable operators for FY 2023 as in FY 2022, which are based on the "lit" capacity of the fiber-optic submarine cable.

75. International bearer circuits (IBCs) consist of terrestrial and satellite circuits and submarine cable systems. In the 2009 *Submarine Cable Order* (74 FR 22104, May 12, 2009), based on a consensus proposal made by a large number of submarine cable operators (Consensus Proposal), the Commission adopted a new methodology for assessing IBC fees. Instead of assessing IBC fees based on 64 kbps circuits for all types of IBCs, the Commission began assessing regulatory fees for submarine cable operators on a per cable landing license basis, with higher fees for larger capacity submarine cable systems and lower fees for smaller capacity submarine cable systems. The Commission adopted a five-tier structure for assessing fees on submarine cables systems based on lit capacity. The Commission explained that it will define operational submarine cable systems as either "large" or "small" submarine cable systems based on the capacity of each system and the "small" systems will be further subdivided into additional subcategories. The Commission concluded that this methodology served the public interest and was competitively neutral because it

included both common carrier and non-common carrier submarine cable operators. The Commission also explained that the methodology would be easier to administer and for submarine cable operators to comply with. The Commission further stated that a lower fee for licensees of smaller cable systems would mitigate concerns that a flat fee may create a barrier to entry for new entrants. In the *FY 2020 Report and Order* (85 FR 59864, September 23, 2020), the Commission found that lit capacity was an appropriate measure by which to assess IBC fees for submarine cables.

76. The Submarine Cable Coalition contends that the fee structure continues to impose disproportionate fees on submarine cable operations that do not reflect their limited use of Commission resources and services. These commenters argue that the benefits submarine cable licensees receive from the Commission's work pale significantly in comparison to the regulatory oversight required of other Commission licensees. The Submarine Cable Coalition argues that a regulatory fee structure disconnected from and disproportionate to the benefits rendered to the regulatory fee payor is contrary to the Communications Act and imposes an undue burden on the industry.

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

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

methodology for calculating submarine cable fees based on capacity has not changed. Submarine cable fees are still calculated on the basis of "1" unit, ".5" units, ".25" units and so forth. Furthermore, we note that the regulatory fees for FY 2023 have been reduced from those assessed in FY 2022. As discussed above, lit capacity remains a reasonable basis to apportion regulatory costs among the submarine cable regulatory fee payors that benefit from the Commission's work, and our fee methodology with respect to submarine cables continues to reasonably reflect the FTE costs for our regulatory activity concerning submarine cables as well as the services provided over the submarine cables.

E. Broadcaster Regulatory Fees for FY 2023

1. Full Service Television

79. The Commission has utilized a population-based full-service broadcast television regulatory fee since 2020. The population-based methodology conforms with the service authorized here—broadcasting television to the American people. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we proposed to continue to assess fees for full-power broadcast stations based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast station's contour and proposed adopting a factor of 0.7799 of one cent (\$0.007799) per population served for FY 2023 full-power broadcast television station fees. We received no comments on this issue. We therefore conclude that we will continue to use the population-based methodology for full-service television broadcasters based on the population covered by a full-service broadcast television station's contour. We also adopt a factor of 0.7799 of one cent (\$0.007799) per population served for FY 2023 full-power broadcast television station fees. The population data for broadcasters' service areas will continue to be 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 \$0.007799) for each full-power broadcast television station is listed in Table 10. For those VHF stations whose power had to be increased to obtain a clearer signal, the Commission will continue to use a population count based on that station's lower VHF power level rather than at the increased power level.

2. Radio Stations

80. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we sought comment on the existing tiered fee structure for radio broadcasters regulatory fees and proposed the creation of an additional tier within the lowest population tier to ensure that broadcaster fees fairly represent the regulatory oversight benefits distributed among all radio broadcasters and that the regulatory fees assessed to the smaller broadcasters are “reasonably

related to the benefits provided to the payor of the fee by the Commission’s activities” as required by section 9(d) of the Act. NAB agrees that we should adopt the proposal to create a new fee tier for the smallest AM and FM radio stations. In its reply comments, the State Associations of Broadcasters agree that the Commission should implement the proposed new radio tier to more fairly distribute the burden of regulatory fees. No commenter in the record objected to our proposal. We therefore adopt a

revised radio station regulatory fee table that includes a lower population tier for AM and FM broadcasters. Specifically, we separate the previous years’ tier of <=25,000 population into two tiers: (1) <=10,000, and (2) 10,001–25,000. The remaining population tier thresholds will stay the same as prior years. In addition, beginning in *FY 2023*, the radio population count that is the basis for assessing regulatory fees will include 2020 U.S. Census data.

TABLE 3—FY 2023 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

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

F. Continuing Flexibility in FY 2023 for Regulatory Fee Payors

81. In FYs 2020, 2021, and 2022, we provided temporary relief to fee payors experiencing financial hardship caused or exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we asked whether we should continue certain of those temporary measures for FY 2023 regulatory fees. Both NAB and the State Broadcasters Associations filed comments in support of continuing the temporary measures for FY 2023 regulatory fees. While the National Emergency has ended, we recognize, as NAB and the State Broadcasters Associations pointed out in their comments to the *FY 2023 NPRM*, that extending relief measures for FY 2023 regulatory fees while businesses like broadcasters continue to recover from the economic impact of the pandemic, will benefit fee payors. Therefore, the Commission finds good cause to continue to offer a nominal interest rate and waive its down payment requirement, for installment payment of regulatory fee debt. OMD will 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 relief requests.

82. We also will continue a partial waiver of § 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 are submitted. This partial waiver of § 1.1166(c) does not remove the burden of submitting documents in support of individual waiver requests. Parties seeking waiver, deferral or reduction of their FY 2023 regulatory fees must make a good faith effort to submit all necessary documentation with their initial regulatory fee waiver requests. As part of our partial waiver of 1.1166(c), we will provide fee payors, after filing their requests for waiver, reduction or deferral of their FY 2023 regulatory fees, with one opportunity to submit additional documents to support their requests, which submission must occur by January 31, 2024 in order for their supplemental documentation to be considered with their requests. We condition our temporary waiver in order to more closely align our practices with the requirements of § 1.1166. This provides fee payors with relief while at the same time scaffolding a return to normal operation of our rules.

83. The State Broadcasters Associations also advocate for making permanent these remaining temporary measures, stating that without them, the Commission’s processes and rules,

particularly with respect to installment payment requests, are sufficiently onerous as to prevent distressed fee payors from effectively accessing the relief. Because we did not propose to codify the remaining temporary measures in the *FY 2023 NPRM*, the record is insufficient to consider the State Broadcasters Associations’ proposal and we therefore decline to consider it at this time.

84. Finally, in the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we amended § 1.1166 of our rules to permit parties seeking regulatory fee waiver, reduction and/or deferral to make a single request for all forms of relief sought, rather than requiring separate filings for each form of relief, and to require all requests made under the rule to be submitted electronically to a dedicated email address. We also amended § 1.1914 of our rules to direct parties seeking to pay their regulatory fees in installments to submit those requests to the same dedicated email address and to permit those parties to combine their installment payment requests with their waiver. While we did not receive any comments on this point, it is very unlikely that the OMB PRA approval process will conclude in time for parties seeking installment relief to proceed under the codified revisions to § 1.1914. Therefore, we will continue these revisions to § 1.1914 as temporary measures until their codification is effective.

85. We also remind regulatory fee payors that we cannot relax the

substantive standard for granting a waiver or deferral of fees, penalties, or other charges for late payment of regulatory fees under section 9A of the Act. Under the statute, the Commission may only waive a regulatory fee, penalty, or interest charge if it finds there is good cause for the waiver and that the waiver is in the public interest. The Commission has only granted financial hardship waivers when the requesting party has shown it “lacks sufficient funds to pay the regulatory fees and to maintain its service to the public.” Other statutory limitations include that the Commission must act on waiver requests individually, and cannot extend the deadline we set for payment of fees beyond September 30.

G. Providing Installment Payment Relief to Small Regulatory Fee Payors

86. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we sought comment on a proposal to allow regulatory fee payors to prepay their annual regulatory fees in increments before the annual regulatory fee payment deadline. The State Broadcasters Associations asked that the Commission consider the proposal, on the basis that permitting incremental prepayment of regulatory fees would ease broadcasters’ regulatory fee burden. In seeking comment on the proposal, we noted that implementation of such a program would require modifications to our recordkeeping, financial operations, and accounting systems and additional personnel to administer the program. We asked commenters what concrete benefits the Commission and participating regulatory fee payors would derive from the program, to justify the Commission’s cost of implementing and administering a prepayment by installment program. In their reply comments, the State Broadcasters Associations concede the significant administrative difficulties of a prepayment program but do not identify any program benefits sufficient to justify implementation and administration of such a program. We received no other comments on the proposal. Because the record does not identify any concrete benefits derived from a prepayment program, as distinct from, for example, broadcasters individually setting aside money each month in advance of the payment deadline to pay their regulatory fee obligation, and would increase the Commission’s costs, we decline to adopt the proposal to permit regulated parties to prepay their annual regulatory fee obligation in increments in advance of the regulatory fee payment deadline.

H. Technical Corrections to Sections 1.1166 and 1.1914 of the Commission’s Rules

87. We further amend § 1.1166 to delete certain language added to the rule in error in the *FY 2023 NPRM*. Specifically, we delete “or installment payment” in the introductory paragraph of § 1.1166 and in 1.1166(a), make grammatical changes to move the word “or” twice, and we delete “and 1.1914” in 1.1166(a). We also restore the following text (bolded) that was inadvertently deleted from § 1.1166(a) in the *FY 2023 NPRM*: “All requests for waiver, reduction and deferral shall be acted upon by the Managing Director with the concurrence of the General Counsel.”

88. We also make two technical corrections to § 1.1914 to clarify the language of the rule. The third sentence of § 1.1914(a) is revised to read as follows: “Requests for installment payment of non-regulatory fee debt shall be filed electronically, by submission to the following email address: *installmentplanrequest@fcc.gov*.” We make this change to ensure that, for administrative simplicity purposes, installment payment requests that are non-regulatory fee in nature are submitted to a different email address than the email address to which all regulatory fee relief requests, including those for installment payment of regulatory fees, are to be submitted. Finally, we revise the fourth sentence of § 1.1914(a) to more clearly state that requests for installment payment of regulatory fees may be combined with other regulatory fee relief requests that are filed pursuant to § 1.1166 of our rules. We make these technical corrections *sua sponte* without notice and comment because we conclude that they are rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice exempt from the general notice-and-comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).

I. Advancing Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility

89. In the *FY 2023 NPRM*, we sought comment on how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well as the scope of the Commission’s relevant legal authority. We did not receive any comments on this issue. While diversity and equity considerations do not impact our methodology for establishing regulatory fee rates, we continue to remain mindful of the importance of these considerations and the impact of our rules on them. We again emphasize,

however, that the Commission is not permitted to shift fees from one party of fee payors to another nor to raise fees for any purpose other than as an offsetting collection in the amount of our annual S&E appropriation, consistent with the requirements of section 9 of the Act.

III. Procedural Matters

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

91. *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.

92. *Credit Card Transaction Levels*. In accordance with *Treasury Financial Manual*, Volume I, Part 5, Chapter 7000, Section 7055.20—*Transaction Maximums*, the highest amount that can be charged on a credit card for transactions with federal agencies is \$24,999.99. Transactions greater than \$24,999.99 will be rejected. This limit applies to single payments or bundled payments of more than one bill. Multiple transactions to a single agency in one day may be aggregated and treated as a single transaction subject to the \$24,999.99 limit. Customers who wish to pay an amount greater than \$24,999.99 should consider available electronic alternatives such as Visa or MasterCard debit cards, ACH debits from a bank account, and wire transfers. Each of these payment options is available after filing regulatory fee information in the CORES system. Further details will be provided regarding payment methods and procedures at the time of *FY 2023* regulatory fee collection in Fact Sheets, <https://www.fcc.gov/regfees>.

93. *Payment Methods*. During the fee season for collecting regulatory fees, regulatees can pay their fees by credit card through *Pay.gov*, ACH, debit card, or by wire transfer. Additional payment instructions are posted on the Commission’s website at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>. The receiving bank for all wire payments is the U.S. Treasury, New York, NY (TREAS NYC). Any other

form of payment (e.g., checks, cashier's checks, or money orders) will be rejected. For payments by wire, an FCC Form 159-E should still be transmitted via fax so that the Commission can associate the wire payment with the correct regulatory fee information. The fax should be sent to the Commission at (202) 418-2843 at least one hour before initiating the wire transfer (but on the same business day) so as not to delay crediting their account. Regulatees should discuss arrangements (including bank closing schedules) with their bankers several days before they plan to make the wire transfer to allow sufficient time for the transfer to be initiated and completed before the deadline. Complete instructions for making wire payments are posted at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/wire-transfer>.

94. *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 regulatory fee payor 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 regulatory fee payor will need to reevaluate the total annual fee liability each fiscal year to determine whether it meets the de minimis exemption.

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

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

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

free numbers in any other status as defined in § 52.103 of the Commission's rules. The unit count should be based on toll free numbers managed by RespOrgs on or about December 31, 2022.

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

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

- *Multichannel Video Programming Distributor Services (cable television operators, CARS licensees, DBS, and IPTV):* Regulatory fees must be paid for the number of basic cable television subscribers as of December 31, 2022. Regulatory fees also must be paid for CARS licenses that were granted on or before October 1, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. For providers of DBS service and IPTV-based MVPDs, regulatory fees should be paid based on a subscriber count on or about December 31, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

- *International Services (Earth Stations and Space Stations):* Regulatory fees must be paid for (1) by all licensed or authorized earth stations on or before October 1, 2022, (2) geostationary orbit space stations and non-geostationary orbit satellite systems that are licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2022, and (3) small satellite space stations that were

licensed and operational on or before October 1, 2022. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date. During the "de-commissioning" phase of satellites, whereby satellites are often not operational, the satellite license must be cancelled by September 30, 2022 to avoid paying FY 2023 regulatory fees.

- *International Services (Submarine Cable Systems, Terrestrial and Satellite Services):* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems are to be paid on a per cable landing license basis based on lit circuit capacity as of December 31, 2022. Regulatory fees for terrestrial and satellite IBCs are to be paid based on active (used or leased) international bearer circuits as of December 31, 2022 in any terrestrial or satellite transmission facility for the provision of service to an end user or resale carrier. When calculating the number of such active circuits, entities must include circuits used by themselves or their affiliates. For these purposes, "active circuits" include backup and redundant circuits as of December 31, 2022.

Whether circuits are used specifically for voice or data is not relevant for purposes of determining that they are active circuits. In instances where a permit or license is transferred or assigned after October 1, 2022, responsibility for payment rests with the holder of the permit or license as of the fee due date.

96. *Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) and Mobile Services Assessments.* The Commission compiled data from the Numbering Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF) report that is based on "assigned" telephone number (subscriber) counts that have been adjusted for porting to net Type 0 ports ("in" and "out"). We have included non-geographic numbers in the calculation of the number of subscribers for each CMRS provider in Table 6 and the CMRS regulatory fee rate. CMRS provider regulatory fees are calculated and should be paid based on the inclusion of non-geographic numbers. CMRS providers can adjust the total number of subscribers, if needed. This information of telephone numbers (subscriber count) will be posted on the Commission's electronic filing and payment system.

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

supporting documentation. The Commission will then review the revised count and supporting documentation and either approve or disapprove the submission in 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 additional supporting documentation. If we receive no response from the provider, or we do not reverse our initial disapproval of the provider's revised count submission, the fee payment must be based on the number of subscribers listed initially in 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. A final CMRS assessment letter will not be mailed out.

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

99. *Effective Date.* Providing a 30-day period after **Federal Register** publication before this Report and Order becomes effective as normally required

by 5 U.S.C. 553(d) will not allow sufficient time to collect the FY 2023 fees before FY 2023 ends on September 30, 2023. For this reason, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), we find there is good cause to waive the requirements of section 553(d), and this Report and Order will become effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**. Because payments of the regulatory fees will not actually be due until late September, persons affected by the Report and Order will still have a reasonable period in which to make their payments and thereby comply with the rules established herein.

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

IV. List of Tables

TABLE 4—CALCULATION OF FY 2023 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES

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

Fee category	FY 2023 payment units	Yrs	FY 2022 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2023 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2023 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2023 reg. fee	Expected FY 2023 revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	1,200	10	187,500	300,000	25.00	25	300,000
PLMRS (Shared use)	19,000	10	1,250,000	1,900,000	10.00	10	1,900,000
Microwave	16,000	10	4,500,000	4,000,000	25.00	25	4,000,000
Marine (Ship)	7,000	10	1,035,000	1,050,000	15.00	15	1,050,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	4,800	10	420,000	480,000	10.00	10	480,000
Marine (Coast)	240	10	84,000	96,000	40.00	40	96,000
Aviation (Ground)	300	10	70,000	60,000	20.00	20	60,000
AM Class A ¹	60	1	326,740	286,929	4,782	4,780	286,800
AM Class B ¹	1,403	1	4,054,050	3,559,924	2,537	2,535	3,556,605
AM Class C ¹	814	1	1,450,360	1,274,519	1,566	1,565	1,273,910
AM Class D ¹	1,373	1	4,793,460	4,210,959	3,067	3,065	4,208,245
FM Classes A, B1 & C3 ¹	3,043	1	10,109,400	8,880,633	2,918	2,920	8,885,560
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2 ¹	3,111	1	12,378,460	10,874,394	3,496	3,495	10,872,945
AM Construction Permits ²	5	1	3,450	3,100	620.1	620	3,100
FM Construction Permits ²	16	1	19,360	17,360	1,085	1,085	17,360
Digital Television ⁵ (including Satellite TV)	3.265 billion population.	1	28,897,591	25,463,155	.00779893	.007799	25,463,735
Digital TV Construction Permits ²	4	1	20,840	20,400	5,100	5,100	20,400
LPTV/Class A/Translators FM Trans/Boosters	6,325	1	1,858,440	1,630,258	257.7	260	1,644,500
CARS Stations	120	1	230,175	206,629	1,721.9	1,720	206,400
Cable TV Systems, including IPTV & DBS	56,000,000	1	76,475,000	68,642,063	1,226	1,23	68,880,000
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	\$25,100,000,000	1	124,597,500	135,463,365	0.005397	0.00540	135,540,000
Toll Free Numbers	34,700,000	1	4,164,000	4,654,582	0.1341	0.13	4,511,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	553,000,000	1	74,900,000	86,750,595	0.1569	0.16	88,480,000
CMRS Messaging Services	1,300,000	1	120,000	104,000	0.0800	0.080	104,000
BRS/ ³	1,195	1	716,625	836,500	700	700	836,500
LMDS	360	1	204,750	252,000	700	700	252,000
Per Gbps circuit Int'l Bearer Circuits	17,000	1	468,000	433,092	25.48	26	442,000
Terrestrial (Common & Non-Common) & Satellite (Common & Non-Common)							
Submarine Cable Providers (See chart at bottom of Table 6) ⁴ .	67.00	1	8,822,138	8,228,737	122,817	122,815	8,228,605
Earth Stations	2,900	1	1,783,500	1,667,486	575	575	1,667,500
Space Stations (Geostationary)	136	1	17,143,565	15,990,883	117,580	117,580	15,990,880
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Other)	9	1	3,380,200	3,129,773	347,753	347,755	3,129,795
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Less Complex).	6	1	845,040	782,443	130,407	130,405	782,430
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary, Small Satellite).	7	1	60,725	85,505	12,215	12,215	85,505
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected.			385,369,869	389,885,391			392,991,324
***** Total Revenue Requirement			381,950,000	390,192,000			390,192,000

TABLE 4—CALCULATION OF FY 2023 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES—Continued

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

Fee category	FY 2023 payment units	Yrs	FY 2022 revenue estimate	Pro-rated FY 2023 revenue requirement	Computed FY 2023 regulatory fee	Rounded FY 2023 reg. fee	Expected FY 2023 revenue
Difference	3,419,869	(306,609)	.....	.....	2,799,324

¹ The fee amounts listed in the column entitled "Rounded New FY 2023 Regulatory Fee" constitute a weighted average broadcast regulatory fee by class of service. The actual FY 2023 regulatory fees for AM/FM radio station are listed on a grid located at the end of Table 6.

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

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

⁴ The chart at the end of Table 5 lists the submarine cable bearer circuit regulatory fees (common and non-common carrier basis) that resulted from the adoption of the Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 24 FCC Rcd 6388 (2008) and Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2008, Second Report and Order, 24 FCC Rcd 4208 (2009). The Submarine Cable fee in Table 4 is a weighted average of the various fee payers in the chart at the end of Table 5.

⁵ The actual digital television regulatory fees to be paid by call sign are identified in Table 9.

TABLE 5—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.
Digital TV Construction Permits	See Table 10 for fee amounts due, also available at https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/regulatory-fees .
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74).	5,100.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	260.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS).	1,720.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	1.23.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101 (f) of the rules) .....	.00540.
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25) .....	.13.
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100).	575.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other).	117,580.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex).	347,755.
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite).	130,405.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	12,215.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	\$26.
	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

Table 6—Sources of Payment Unit Estimates for FY 2023

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

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

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

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), Domestic Public Fixed.	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) information as well as prior year payment information. Estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services.
CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services	Based on WTB projection reports, and FY 2022 payment data.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on WTB reports, and FY 2022 payment data.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on downloaded LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.

Fee category	Sources of payment unit estimates
Digital TV Stations (Combined VHF/UHF units)	Based on LMS data, fee rate adjusted for exemptions, and population figures are calculated based on individual station parameters.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters, Class A Television	Based on LMS data, adjusted for exemptions, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
BRS (formerly MDS/MMDS)LMDS	Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2022 payment units. Based on WTB reports and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Cable Television Relay Service (CARS) Stations	Based on cable trend data, data from the Media Bureau's COALS database, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Cable Television System Subscribers, Including IPTV Subscribers	Based on publicly available data sources for estimated subscriber counts, trend information from past payment data, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on FCC Form 499-A worksheets due in April 2023, and any data assistance provided by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on International Bureau licensing data and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau data reports and actual FY 2022 payment units.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on assistance provided by the International Bureau, any data submissions by licensees, adjusted as necessary, and actual FY 2022 payment units.
Submarine Cable Licenses	Based on International Bureau license information, and actual FY 2022 payment units.

Table 7—Factors, Measurements, and Calculations That Determine Station Signal Contours and Associated Population Coverages

AM Stations

For stations with nondirectional daytime antennas, the theoretical radiation was used at all azimuths. For stations with directional daytime antennas, specific information on each day tower, including field ratio, phase, spacing, and orientation was retrieved, as well as the theoretical pattern root-mean-square of the radiation in all directions in the horizontal plane (RMS) figure (milliVolt per meter (mV/m) @1 km) for the antenna system. The standard, or augmented standard if pertinent, horizontal plane radiation pattern was calculated using techniques and methods specified in sections 73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission's rules. Radiation values were calculated for each of 360 radials around the transmitter site. Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a

database representing the information in FCC Figure R3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the distance to the principal community (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. (A block centroid is the center point of a small area containing population as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

FM Stations

The greater of the horizontal or vertical effective radiated power (ERP) (kW) and respective height above average terrain (HAAT) (m) combination was used. Where the antenna height

above mean sea level (HAMSL) was available, it was used in lieu of the average HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 360 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the Field Strength (50–50) propagation curves specified in 47 CFR 73.313 of the Commission's rules to predict the distance to the principal community (70 dBu (decibel above 1 microVolt per meter) or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 360 radials. The resulting distance to principal community contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2020 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted principal community coverage area.

TABLE 8—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2023 REGULATORY FEES—U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2922	SKY-B1	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2640	DIRECTV T11	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2632	DIRECTV T8	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2669	DIRECTV T9S	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2641	DIRECTV T10	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2797	DIRECTV T12	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2930	DIRECTV T15	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2673	DIRECTV T5	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S2133	SPACEWAY 2	GSO
DIRECTV Enterprises, LLC	S3039	DIRECTV T16	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2931	ECHOSTAR 18	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2738	ECHOSTAR 11	GSO

TABLE 8—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2023 REGULATORY FEES—U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—Continued

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2694	EHOSTAR 10	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2740	EHOSTAR 7	GSO
DISH Operating L.L.C	S2790	EHOSTAR 14	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2811	EHOSTAR 15	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Operating Corporation	S2844	EHOSTAR 16	GSO
EchoStar Satellite Services L.L.C	S2179	EHOSTAR 9	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S2610	EUTELSAT 174A	GSO
ES 172 LLC	S3021	EUTELSAT 172B	GSO
Horizon-3 Satellite LLC	S2947	HORIZONS-3e	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2663	SPACEWAY 3	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2834	EHOSTAR 19	GSO
Hughes Network Systems, LLC	S2753	EHOSTAR XVII	GSO
Intelsat License LLC/ViaSat, Inc	S2160	GALAXY 28	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2414	INTELSAT 10-02	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2972	INTELSAT 37e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2854	NSS-7	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2409	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	S2154	GALAXY 25	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2253	GALAXY 11	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2381	GALAXY 3C	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2887	INTELSAT 30	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2924	INTELSAT 31	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2647	GALAXY 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2687	GALAXY 16	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2733	GALAXY 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2385	GALAXY 14	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2386	GALAXY 13	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2422	GALAXY 12	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2387	GALAXY 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2704	INTELSAT 5	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2817	INTELSAT 18	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2850	INTELSAT 19	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2368	INTELSAT 1R	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2789	INTELSAT 15	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2423	HORIZONS 2	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2846	INTELSAT 22	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2847	INTELSAT 20	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2948	INTELSAT 36	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2814	INTELSAT 17	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2410	INTELSAT 906	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2406	INTELSAT 902	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2939	INTELSAT 33e	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2382	INTELSAT 10	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S2751	NEW DAWN	GSO
Intelsat License LLC	S3023	INTELSAT 39	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	S2358	SKYTERRA-1	GSO
Ligado Networks Subsidiary, LLC	AMSC-1	MSAT-2	GSO
Novavision Group, Inc	S2861	DIRECTV KU-79W	GSO
Satellite CD Radio LLC	S2812	FM-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2415	NSS-10	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2162	AMC-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2347	AMC-6	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2826	SES-2	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2807	SES-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2892	SES-3	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2180	AMC-15	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2445	AMC-1	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2135	AMC-4	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2713	AMC-18	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2433	AMC-11	GSO

TABLE 8—SATELLITE CHARTS FOR FY 2023 REGULATORY FEES—U.S.-LICENSED SPACE STATIONS—Continued

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite name	Type
SES Americom, Inc./Alascom, Inc	S2379/S3138	AMC-8/SES-22	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S2710	FM-5	GSO
Sirius XM Radio Inc	S3034/S2617/ S2616	XM-8/XM-3/XM-4	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2933	TELSTAR 12V	GSO
Skynet Satellite Corporation	S2357	TELSTAR 11N	GSO
ViaSat, Inc	S2747	VIASAT-1	GSO
XM Radio LLC	S2786/S3033	XM-5/XM-7	GSO

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

Licensee	Call sign	Satellite common name	Satellite type
ABS Global Ltd	S2987	ABS-3A	GSO
Avanti Hylas 2 Ltd	S3130	HYLAS-4	GSO
DBSD Services Ltd	S2651	DBSD G1	GSO
Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A	S2956	ARSAT-2	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3031	EUTELSAT 133 WEST A	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3056	EUTELSAT 8 WEST B	GSO
Eutelsat S.A	S3055	EUTELSAT 139 WEST A	GSO
Gamma Acquisition L.L.C	S2633	TerreStar 1	GSO
Hisparmar Satélites, S.A	S2793	AMAZONAS-2	GSO
Hisparmar Satélites, S.A	S2886	AMAZONAS-3	GSO
Hispasat, S.A	S2969	HISPASAT 30W-6	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2932	Inmarsat-4 F3	GSO
Inmarsat PLC	S2949	Inmarsat-3 F5	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2756	NSS-9	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2870	SES-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S3048	NSS-6	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2828	SES-4	GSO
New Skies Satellites B.V	S2950	SES-10	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2695	EUTELSAT 113 WEST A	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2926	EUTELSAT 117 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2938	EUTELSAT 115 WEST B	GSO
Satelites Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V	S2873	EUTELSAT 117 WEST A	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2676	AMC 21	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S3037	NSS-11	GSO
SES Americom, Inc	S2964	SES-11	GSO
SES DTH do Brasil Ltda	S2974	SES-14	GSO
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	S2951	SES-15	GSO
SES-17 S.a.r.l	S3043	SES-17	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2678	STAR ONE C2	GSO
Embratel Tvsat Telecomunicacoes S.A	S2845	STAR ONE C3	GSO
Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satelites Ltda	S2821	ESTRELA DO SUL 2	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2745	ANIK F1	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2674	ANIK F1R	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2703	ANIK F3	GSO
Telesat Canada	S2646/S2472	ANIK F2	GSO
Telesat International Ltd	S2955	TELSTAR 19 VANTAGE	GSO
Viasat, Inc	S2902	VIASAT-2	GSO

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

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

NON-GEOSTATIONARY SPACE STATIONS (NGSO)

ITU name (if available)	Common name	Call sign	NGSO
<i>U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems</i>			
ORBCOMM License Corp	ORBCOMM	S2103	Other.
Iridium Constellation LLC	IRIDIUM	S2110	Other.
Space Exploration Holdings, LLC	SPACEX Ku/Ka-Band	S2983/S3018	Other.
Swarm Technologies	SWARM	S3041	Other.
Planet Labs	Flock/Skysats	S2912	Less Complex.
Maxar License	WorldView 1, 2 & 3, GeoEye-1	S2129/S2348	Less Complex.
BlackSky Global	Global	S3032	Less Complex.
Astro Digital U.S., Inc	LANDMAPPER	S3014	Less Complex.
Hawkeye 360	HE360	S3042	Less Complex.
<i>Non-U.S.-Licensed NGSO Systems—Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling</i>			
Telesat Canada	TELESAT Ku/Ka-Band	S2976	Other.
Kepler Communications, Inc	KEPLER	S2981	Other.
WorldVu Satellites Ltd	ONEWEB	S2963	Other.
O3b Ltd	O3b	S2935	Other.
<i>NGSO Systems that Are Partly U.S.-Licensed and Partly Non-U.S.-Licensed with Market Access Through Petition for Declaratory Ruling</i>			
Globalstar License LLC	GLOBALSTAR	S2115	Other.
Spire Global	LEMUR & MINAS	S2946/S3045	Less Complex.
<i>NGSO Systems Licensed Under the Streamlined Small Satellite Rules</i>			
Capella Space Corp	Capella-2, Capella-3, Capella-4	S3073	Small Satellite.
Capella Space Corp	Capella-5, Capella-6	S3080	Small Satellite.
Capella Space Corp	Capella-7, Capella-8	S3100	Small Satellite.
Loft Orbital Solutions Inc	YAM-3	S3072	Small Satellite.
R2 Space, Inc	XR-1	S3067	Small Satellite.
ICEYE US, Inc	ICEYE	S3082	Small Satellite.
Umbra Lab Inc	Umbra SAR	S3095	Small Satellite.

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
3246	KAAT-TV	955,391	879,906	\$6,862
18285	KAAL	589,502	568,169	4,431
11912	KAAS-TV	220,262	219,922	1,715
56528	KABB	2,474,296	2,456,689	19,160
282	KABC-TV	17,540,791	16,957,292	132,250
1236	KACV-TV	372,627	372,330	2,904
33261	KADN-TV	877,965	877,965	6,847
8263	KAEF-TV	138,085	122,808	958
2728	KAET	4,217,217	4,184,386	32,634
2767	KAFT	1,204,376	1,122,928	8,758
62442	KAID	711,035	702,721	5,481
4145	KAIT-TV	188,810	165,396	1,290
67494	KAIL	1,947,635	1,914,765	14,933
13988	KAIT	605,456	596,232	4,650
40517	KAJB	383,886	383,195	2,989
65522	KAKE	803,937	799,254	6,233
804	KAKM	380,240	379,105	2,957
148	KAKW-DT	2,615,956	2,531,813	19,746
51598	KALB-TV	943,307	942,043	7,347
51241	KALO	954,557	910,409	7,100
40820	KAMC	390,519	390,487	3,045
8523	KAMR-TV	366,476	366,335	2,857
65301	KAMU-TV	346,892	342,455	2,671
2506	KAPP	319,797	283,944	2,214
3658	KARD	703,234	700,887	5,466
23079	KARE	3,868,806	3,861,502	30,116
33440	KARK-TV	1,212,038	1,196,196	9,329
37005	KARZ-TV	1,113,486	1,095,224	8,542
32311	KASA-TV	1,161,837	1,119,457	8,731
41212	KASN	1,175,627	1,159,721	9,045
7143	KASW	4,174,437	4,160,497	32,448
55049	KASY-TV	1,145,133	1,100,391	8,582

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
33471	KATC	1,348,897	1,348,897	10,520
13813	KATN	97,466	97,128	758
21649	KATU	3,030,547	2,881,993	22,477
33543	KATV	1,257,777	1,234,933	9,631
50182	KAUT-TV	1,637,333	1,636,330	12,762
21488	KAUU	381,413	380,355	2,966
6864	KAUZ-TV	381,671	379,435	2,959
73101	KAVU-TV	319,618	319,484	2,492
49579	KAWB	186,919	186,845	1,457
49578	Kawe	136,033	133,937	1,045
58684	KAYU-TV	809,464	750,766	5,855
29234	KAZA-TV	14,973,535	13,810,130	107,705
17433	KAZD	6,776,778	6,774,172	52,832
1151	KAZQ	1,097,010	1,084,327	8,457
35811	KAZT-TV	436,925	359,273	2,802
4148	KBAK-TV	1,510,400	1,263,910	9,857
16940	KBCA	479,260	479,219	3,737
53586	KBCB	1,323,222	1,295,924	10,107
69619	KBCW	8,227,562	7,375,199	57,519
22685	KBDI-TV	4,042,177	3,683,394	28,727
56384	KBEH	17,736,497	17,695,306	138,006
65395	KBFD-DT	953,207	834,341	6,507
169030	KBGS-TV	159,269	156,802	1,223
61068	KBHE-TV	140,860	133,082	1,038
48556	KBIM-TV	205,701	205,647	1,604
29108	KBIN-TV	912,921	911,725	7,111
33658	KBJR-TV	275,585	271,298	2,116
83306	KBLN-TV	297,384	134,927	1,052
63768	KBLR	1,964,979	1,915,861	14,942
53324	KBME-TV	123,571	123,485	963
10150	KBMT	767,572	766,414	5,977
22121	KBMY	119,993	119,908	935
49760	KBOI-TV	715,191	708,374	5,525
55370	KBRR	149,869	149,868	1,169
66414	KBSD-DT	155,012	154,891	1,208
66415	KBSH-DT	102,781	100,433	783
19593	KBSI	756,501	754,722	5,886
66416	KBSL-DT	49,814	48,483	378
4939	KBSV	1,352,166	1,262,708	9,848
62469	KBTC-TV	3,697,981	3,621,965	28,248
61214	KBTv-TV	734,008	734,008	5,725
6669	KBTX-TV	4,404,648	4,401,048	34,324
35909	KBVO	1,498,015	1,312,360	10,235
58618	KBVU	135,249	120,827	942
6823	KBYU-TV	2,389,548	2,209,060	17,228
33756	KBZK	123,523	109,131	851
21422	KCAL-TV	17,499,483	16,889,157	131,719
11265	KCAU-TV	714,315	706,224	5,508
14867	KCBA	3,088,394	2,369,803	18,482
27507	KCBD	414,804	414,091	3,229
9628	KCBS-TV	17,853,152	16,656,778	129,906
49750	KCBY-TV	89,156	73,211	571
33710	KCCI	1,109,952	1,102,514	8,599
9640	KCCW-TV	284,280	276,935	2,160
63158	KCDO-TV	2,798,103	2,650,225	20,669
62424	KCDT	698,389	657,101	5,125
83913	KCEB	417,491	417,156	3,253
57219	KCEC	3,831,192	3,613,287	28,180
10245	KCEN-TV	1,795,767	1,757,018	13,703
13058	KCET	17,129,650	15,689,832	122,365
18079	KCFW-TV	177,697	140,192	1,093
132606	KCGE-DT	123,930	123,930	967
60793	KCHF	1,118,671	1,085,205	8,464
33722	KCIT	382,477	381,818	2,978
62468	KCKA	953,680	804,362	6,273
41969	KCLO-TV	138,413	132,157	1,031
47903	KCNC-TV	3,794,400	3,541,089	27,617
71586	KCNS	8,270,858	7,381,656	57,570
33742	KCOP-TV	17,386,133	16,647,708	129,835
19117	KCOS	1,014,396	1,014,205	7,910
63165	KCOY-TV	664,655	459,468	3,583

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
33894	KCPQ	4,439,875	4,312,133	33,630
53843	KCPT	2,507,879	2,506,224	19,546
33875	KCRA-TV	10,612,483	6,500,774	50,700
9719	KCRG-TV	1,136,762	1,107,130	8,635
60728	KCSD-TV	273,553	273,447	2,133
59494	KCSG	174,814	164,765	1,285
33749	KCTS-TV	4,177,824	4,115,603	32,098
41230	KCTV	2,547,456	2,545,645	19,853
58605	KCVU	684,900	674,585	5,261
10036	KCWC-DT	44,216	39,439	308
64444	KCWE	2,459,924	2,458,302	19,172
51502	KCWI-TV	1,043,811	1,042,642	8,132
42008	KCWO-TV	50,707	50,685	395
166511	KCWV	207,398	207,370	1,617
24316	KCWX	3,961,268	3,954,787	30,843
68713	KCWY-DT	80,904	80,479	628
22201	KDAF	6,648,507	6,645,226	51,826
33764	KDBC-TV	1,015,564	1,015,162	7,917
79258	KDCK	43,088	43,067	336
166332	KDCU-DT	753,204	753,190	5,874
38375	KDEN-TV	3,376,799	3,351,182	26,136
17037	KDFI	6,684,439	6,682,487	52,117
33770	KDFW	6,659,312	6,657,023	51,918
29102	KDIN-TV	1,088,376	1,083,845	8,453
25454	KDKA-TV	3,611,796	3,450,690	26,912
60740	KDKF	71,413	64,567	504
4691	KDLH	263,422	260,394	2,031
41975	KDLO-TV	208,354	208,118	1,623
55379	KDLT-TV	639,284	628,281	4,900
55375	KDLV-TV	96,873	96,620	754
25221	KDMD	376,906	374,641	2,922
78915	KDMI	1,141,990	1,140,939	8,898
56524	KDNL-TV	2,987,219	2,982,311	23,259
24518	KDOC-TV	17,503,793	16,701,233	130,253
1005	KDOR-TV	1,112,060	1,108,556	8,646
60736	KDRV	519,706	440,002	3,432
61064	KDSD-TV	64,314	59,635	465
53329	KDSE	42,896	41,432	323
56527	KDSM-TV	1,096,220	1,095,478	8,544
49326	KDTN	6,602,327	6,600,186	51,475
83491	KDTP	26,564	24,469	191
33778	KDTV-DT	7,959,349	7,129,638	55,604
67910	KDTX-TV	6,680,738	6,679,424	52,093
126	KDVR	3,644,912	3,521,884	27,467
18084	KECI-TV	211,745	193,803	1,511
51208	KECY-TV	399,372	394,379	3,076
58408	KEDT	513,683	513,683	4,006
55435	KEET	177,313	159,960	1,248
37103	KEKE	97,959	94,560	737
41983	KELO-TV	705,364	646,126	5,039
34440	KEMO-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	57,570
2777	KEMV	619,889	559,135	4,361
26304	KENS	2,544,094	2,529,382	19,727
63845	KENV-DT	47,220	40,677	317
18338	KENW	87,017	87,017	679
50591	KEPB-TV	576,964	523,655	4,084
56029	KEPR-TV	453,259	433,260	3,379
49324	KERA-TV	6,681,083	6,677,852	52,081
40878	KERO-TV	1,285,357	1,164,979	9,086
61067	KESD-TV	166,018	159,195	1,242
25577	KESQ-TV	1,334,172	572,057	4,461
50205	KETA-TV	1,702,441	1,688,227	13,166
62182	KETC	2,913,924	2,911,313	22,705
37101	KETD	3,323,570	3,285,231	25,622
2768	KETG	426,883	409,511	3,194
12895	KETH-TV	6,088,821	6,088,677	47,486
55643	KETK-TV	1,031,567	1,030,122	8,034
2770	KETS	1,185,111	1,166,796	9,100
53903	KETV	1,355,238	1,350,292	10,531
92872	KETZ	526,890	523,877	4,086
68853	KEYC-TV	544,900	531,079	4,142

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
33691	KEYE-TV	2,732,257	2,652,529	20,687
60637	KEYT-TV	1,419,564	1,239,577	9,667
83715	KEYU	339,348	339,302	2,646
34406	KEZI	1,113,171	1,065,880	8,313
34412	KFBB-TV	93,519	91,964	717
125	KFCT	795,114	788,747	6,151
51466	KFDA-TV	385,064	383,977	2,995
22589	KFDM	732,665	732,588	5,713
65370	KFDX-TV	381,703	381,318	2,974
49264	KFFV	4,020,926	3,987,153	31,096
12729	KFFX-TV	409,952	403,692	3,148
83992	KFJX	689,090	663,506	5,175
42122	KFMB-TV	3,947,735	3,699,981	28,856
53321	KFME	393,045	392,472	3,061
74256	KFNB	80,382	79,842	623
21613	KFNE	54,988	54,420	424
21612	KFNR	10,988	10,965	86
66222	KFOR-TV	1,616,459	1,616,614	12,600
33716	KFOX-TV	1,023,999	1,018,549	7,944
41517	KFPH-DT	347,579	282,838	2,206
81509	KFPX-TV	963,969	963,846	7,517
31597	KFQX	186,473	163,637	1,276
59013	KFRE-TV	1,721,275	1,705,484	13,301
51429	KFSF-DT	7,348,828	6,528,430	50,915
66469	KFSM-TV	906,728	884,919	6,901
8620	KFSN-TV	1,836,607	1,819,585	14,191
29560	KFTA-TV	818,859	809,173	6,311
83714	KFTC	61,990	61,953	483
60537	KFTH-DT	6,080,688	6,080,373	47,421
60549	KFTR-DT	17,560,679	16,305,726	127,168
61335	KFTS	74,936	65,126	508
81441	KFTU-DT	113,876	109,731	856
34439	KFTV-DT	1,794,984	1,779,917	13,882
664	KFVE	82,902	73,553	574
592	KFVS-TV	895,871	873,777	6,815
29015	KFWD	6,666,428	6,660,565	51,946
35336	KFXA	875,538	874,070	6,817
17625	KFXB-TV	373,280	368,466	2,874
70917	KFXK-TV	934,043	931,791	7,267
84453	KFXL-TV	862,531	854,678	6,666
56079	KFXV	1,225,732	1,225,732	9,559
41427	KFYR-TV	130,881	128,301	1,001
25685	KGAN	1,083,213	1,057,597	8,248
34457	KGBT-TV	1,239,001	1,238,870	9,662
7841	KGCW	949,575	945,476	7,374
24485	KGEB	1,186,225	1,150,201	8,970
34459	KGET-TV	917,927	874,332	6,819
53320	KGFE	114,564	114,564	893
7894	KGIN	230,535	228,338	1,781
83945	KGLA-DT	1,636,922	1,636,922	12,766
34445	KGMB	953,398	851,088	6,638
58608	KGMC	1,936,675	1,914,168	14,929
36914	KGMD-TV	94,323	93,879	732
36920	KGMV	193,564	162,230	1,265
10061	KGNS-TV	267,236	259,548	2,024
34470	KGO-TV	8,637,074	7,929,294	61,841
56034	KGPE	1,699,131	1,682,082	13,119
81694	KGPX-TV	685,626	624,955	4,874
25511	KGTF	161,885	160,568	1,252
40876	KGTV	3,960,667	3,682,219	28,718
36918	KGUN-TV	1,398,527	1,212,484	9,456
34874	KGW	3,026,617	2,878,510	22,449
63177	KGWC-TV	80,475	80,009	624
63162	KGWL-TV	38,125	38,028	297
63166	KGWN-TV	469,467	440,388	3,435
63170	KGWR-TV	51,315	50,957	397
4146	KHAW-TV	95,204	94,851	740
60353	KHBS	631,770	608,052	4,742
27300	KHCE-TV	2,353,883	2,348,391	18,315
26431	KHET	959,060	944,568	7,367
21160	KHGI-TV	233,973	229,173	1,787

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
36917	KHII-TV	953,895	851,585	6,642
29085	KHIN	1,041,244	1,039,383	8,106
17688	KHME	181,345	179,706	1,402
47670	KHMT	175,601	170,957	1,333
47987	KHNE-TV	203,931	202,944	1,583
34867	KHNL	953,398	851,088	6,638
60354	KHOG-TV	765,360	702,984	5,483
4144	KHON-TV	953,207	886,431	6,913
34529	KHOU	6,083,315	6,081,936	47,433
4690	KHQA-TV	318,469	316,134	2,466
34537	KHQ-TV	822,371	774,821	6,043
30601	KHRR	1,227,847	1,166,890	9,101
34348	KHSD-TV	188,735	185,202	1,444
24508	KHSL-TV	625,904	608,850	4,748
69677	KHSV	2,059,794	2,020,045	15,754
64544	KHVO	94,226	93,657	730
23394	KIAH	6,099,694	6,099,297	47,568
34564	KICU-TV	8,233,041	7,174,316	55,952
56028	KIDK	305,509	302,535	2,359
58560	KIDY	116,614	116,596	909
53382	KIEM-TV	174,390	160,801	1,254
66258	KIFI-TV	324,422	320,118	2,497
16950	KIFR	2,180,045	2,160,460	16,849
10188	KIIL	569,864	566,796	4,420
29095	KIIN	1,365,215	1,335,707	10,417
34527	KIKU	953,896	850,963	6,637
63865	KILM	17,256,205	15,804,489	123,259
56033	KIMA-TV	308,604	260,593	2,032
66402	KIMT	654,083	643,384	5,018
67089	KINC	2,002,066	1,920,903	14,981
34847	KING-TV	4,074,288	4,036,926	31,484
51708	KINT-TV	1,015,582	1,015,274	7,918
26249	KION-TV	2,400,317	855,808	6,674
62427	KIPT	171,405	170,455	1,329
66781	KIRO-TV	4,058,101	4,030,968	31,438
62430	KISU-TV	311,827	307,651	2,399
12896	KITU-TV	712,362	712,362	5,556
64548	KITV	953,207	839,906	6,550
59255	KIVI-TV	710,819	702,619	5,480
47285	KIXE-TV	467,518	428,118	3,339
13792	KJJC-TV	82,749	81,865	638
14000	KJLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	130,983
20015	KJNP-TV	98,403	98,097	765
53315	KJRE	16,187	16,170	126
59439	KJRH-TV	1,416,108	1,397,311	10,898
55364	KJRR	45,515	44,098	344
7675	KJTL	379,594	379,263	2,958
55031	KJTV-TV	406,283	406,260	3,168
13814	KJUD	31,229	30,106	235
36607	KJZZ-TV	2,388,965	2,209,183	17,229
83180	KKAI	953,400	919,742	7,173
58267	KKAP	957,786	923,172	7,200
24766	KKCO	206,018	172,628	1,346
35097	KKJB	629,939	624,784	4,873
22644	KKPX-TV	7,588,288	6,758,490	52,709
35037	KKTV	2,892,126	2,478,864	19,333
35042	KLAS-TV	2,094,297	1,940,030	15,130
52907	KLAX-TV	367,212	366,839	2,861
3660	KLBK-TV	387,783	387,743	3,024
65523	KLBY	31,102	31,096	243
38430	KLCS	17,129,650	15,689,832	122,365
77719	KLCW-TV	381,889	381,816	2,978
51479	KLDO-TV	250,832	250,832	1,956
37105	KLEI	175,045	138,087	1,077
56032	KLEW-TV	164,908	148,256	1,156
35059	KLFY-TV	1,355,890	1,355,409	10,571
54011	KLJB	1,027,104	1,012,309	7,895
11264	KLKN	1,161,979	1,122,111	8,751
52593	KLML	270,089	218,544	1,704
47975	KLNE-TV	123,324	123,246	961
38590	KLPA-TV	414,699	414,447	3,232

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
38588	KLPB-TV	749,053	749,053	5,842
749	KLRN	2,374,472	2,353,440	18,354
11951	KLRT-TV	1,171,678	1,152,541	8,989
8564	KLRU	2,614,658	2,575,518	20,086
8322	KLSR-TV	564,415	508,157	3,963
31114	KLST	199,067	169,551	1,322
24436	KLTJ	6,034,131	6,033,867	47,058
38587	KLTL-TV	423,574	423,574	3,303
38589	KLTM-TV	694,280	688,915	5,373
38591	KLTS-TV	947,141	944,257	7,364
68540	KLTV	1,069,690	1,051,361	8,200
12913	KLUJ-TV	1,195,751	1,195,751	9,326
57220	KLUZ-TV	1,079,718	1,019,302	7,950
11683	KLVX	2,044,150	1,936,083	15,100
82476	KLWB	1,065,748	1,065,748	8,312
40250	KLWY	541,043	538,231	4,198
64551	KMAU	213,060	188,953	1,474
51499	KMAX-TV	10,767,605	7,132,240	55,624
65686	KMBC-TV	2,506,035	2,504,622	19,534
35183	KMCB	69,357	66,203	516
41237	KMCC	2,064,592	2,010,262	15,678
42636	KMCI-TV	2,429,392	2,428,626	18,941
38584	KMCT-TV	267,004	266,880	2,081
22127	KMCY	71,797	71,793	560
162016	KMDE	35,409	35,401	276
26428	KMEB	221,810	203,470	1,587
39665	KMEG	708,748	704,130	5,492
35123	KMEX-DT	17,628,354	16,318,720	127,270
40875	KMGH-TV	3,815,224	3,574,344	27,876
35131	KMID	383,449	383,439	2,990
16749	KMIR-TV	2,760,914	730,764	5,699
63164	KMIZ	532,025	530,008	4,134
53541	KMLM-DT	293,290	293,290	2,287
52046	KMLU	711,951	708,107	5,523
47981	KMNE-TV	47,232	44,189	345
24753	KMOH-TV	199,885	184,283	1,437
4326	KMOS-TV	804,745	803,129	6,264
41425	KMOT	81,517	79,504	620
70034	KMOV	3,035,077	3,029,405	23,626
51488	KMPH-TV	1,754,037	1,717,555	13,395
73701	KMPX	6,678,829	6,674,706	52,056
44052	KMSB	1,321,614	1,039,442	8,107
68883	KMSP-TV	3,857,891	3,829,859	29,869
12525	KMSS-TV	1,067,838	1,066,106	8,315
43095	KMTP-TV	5,242,638	4,441,372	34,638
35189	KMTR	589,948	520,666	4,061
35190	KMTV-TV	1,346,549	1,344,796	10,488
77063	KMTW	761,521	761,516	5,939
35200	KMVT	184,647	176,351	1,375
32958	KMVU-DT	308,150	231,506	1,806
86534	KMYA-DT	200,764	200,725	1,565
51518	KMYS	2,273,888	2,267,913	17,687
54420	KMYT-TV	1,314,197	1,302,378	10,157
35822	KMYU	133,563	130,198	1,015
993	KNAT-TV	1,157,630	1,124,619	8,771
24749	KNAZ-TV	332,321	227,658	1,776
47906	KNBC	17,244,237	15,812,389	123,321
81464	KNBN	145,493	136,995	1,068
9754	KNCT	1,751,838	1,726,148	13,462
82611	KNDB	118,154	118,122	921
82615	KNDM	72,216	72,209	563
12395	KNDO	314,875	270,892	2,113
12427	KNDU	475,612	462,556	3,607
17683	KNEP	101,389	95,890	748
48003	KNHL	277,777	277,308	2,163
125710	KNIC-DT	2,398,296	2,383,294	18,587
59363	KNIN-TV	708,289	703,838	5,489
48525	KNLC	2,981,508	2,978,979	23,233
48521	KNLJ	655,000	642,705	5,012
84215	KNMD-TV	1,135,642	1,108,358	8,644
55528	KNME-TV	1,148,741	1,105,095	8,619

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
47707	KNMT	2,887,142	2,794,995	21,798
48975	KNOE-TV	733,097	729,703	5,691
49273	KNOP-TV	87,904	85,423	666
10228	KNPB	604,614	462,732	3,609
55362	KNRR	25,957	25,931	202
35277	KNSD	3,861,660	3,618,321	28,219
19191	KNSN-TV	611,981	459,485	3,584
23302	KNSO	1,824,786	1,803,796	14,068
35280	KNTV	8,525,818	8,027,505	62,607
144	KNVA	2,550,225	2,529,184	19,725
33745	KNVN	495,902	470,252	3,667
69692	KNVO	1,247,014	1,247,014	9,725
29557	KNWA-TV	822,906	804,682	6,276
59440	KNXV-TV	4,183,943	4,173,022	32,545
59014	KOAA-TV	1,608,528	1,203,731	9,388
50588	KOAB-TV	207,070	203,371	1,586
50590	KOAC-TV	1,957,282	1,543,401	12,037
58552	KOAM-TV	793,563	767,962	5,989
53928	KOAT-TV	1,132,372	1,105,116	8,619
35313	KOB	1,152,841	1,113,162	8,682
35321	KOBF	201,911	166,177	1,296
8260	KOBI	562,463	519,063	4,048
62272	KOBR	211,709	211,551	1,650
50170	KOCB	1,629,783	1,629,152	12,706
4328	KOCE-TV	17,446,133	16,461,581	128,384
84225	KOCM	1,434,325	1,433,605	11,181
12508	KOCO-TV	1,716,569	1,708,085	13,321
83181	KOCW	83,807	83,789	653
18283	KODE-TV	740,156	731,512	5,705
66195	KOED-TV	1,497,297	1,459,833	11,385
50198	KOET	658,606	637,640	4,973
51189	KOFY-TV	5,242,638	4,441,372	34,638
34859	KOGG	190,829	161,310	1,258
166534	KOHD	201,310	197,662	1,542
35380	KOIN	3,028,482	2,881,460	22,473
35388	KOKH-TV	1,627,116	1,625,246	12,675
11910	KOKI-TV	1,366,220	1,352,227	10,546
48663	KOLD-TV	1,216,228	887,754	6,924
7890	KOLN	1,421,223	1,337,970	10,435
63331	KOLO-TV	959,178	826,985	6,450
28496	KOLR	1,076,144	1,038,613	8,100
21656	KOMO-TV	4,132,260	4,087,435	31,878
65583	KOMU-TV	551,658	542,544	4,231
35396	KONG	3,998,831	3,981,688	31,053
60675	KOOD	113,416	113,285	884
50589	KOPB-TV	3,059,231	2,875,815	22,428
2566	KOPX-TV	1,501,110	1,500,883	11,705
64877	KORO	560,983	560,983	4,375
6865	KOSA-TV	340,978	338,070	2,637
34347	KOTA-TV	174,876	152,861	1,192
8284	KOTI	298,175	97,132	758
35434	KOTV-DT	1,417,753	1,403,838	10,949
56550	KOVR	10,784,477	7,162,989	55,864
51101	KOZJ	429,982	427,991	3,338
51102	KOZK	839,841	834,308	6,507
3659	KOZL-TV	992,495	963,281	7,513
35455	KPAX-TV	206,895	193,201	1,507
67868	KPAZ-TV	4,190,080	4,176,323	32,571
6124	KPBS	3,584,237	3,463,189	27,009
50044	KPBT-TV	340,080	340,080	2,652
77452	KPCB-DT	30,861	30,835	240
35460	KPDX	2,970,703	2,848,423	22,215
12524	KPEJ-TV	368,212	368,208	2,872
41223	KPHO-TV	4,195,073	4,175,139	32,562
61551	KPIC	156,687	105,807	825
86205	KPIF	265,080	258,174	2,013
25452	KPIX-TV	8,226,463	7,360,625	57,406
58912	KPJK	7,884,411	6,955,179	54,243
166510	KPJR-TV	3,402,088	3,372,831	26,305
13994	KPLC	1,406,085	1,403,853	10,949
41964	KPLO-TV	55,827	52,765	412

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
35417	KPLR-TV	2,991,598	2,988,106	23,304
12144	KPMR	1,731,370	1,473,251	11,490
47973	KPNE-TV	92,675	89,021	694
35486	KPNX	4,180,982	4,176,442	32,572
77512	KPNZ	2,394,311	2,208,707	17,226
73998	KPOB-TV	144,525	143,656	1,120
26655	KPPX-TV	4,186,998	4,171,450	32,533
53117	KPRC-TV	6,099,422	6,099,076	47,567
48660	KPRY-TV	42,521	42,426	331
61071	KPSD-TV	19,886	18,799	147
53544	KPTB-DT	322,780	320,646	2,501
81445	KPTF-DT	84,512	84,512	659
77451	KPTH	660,556	655,373	5,111
51491	KPTM	1,405,533	1,404,364	10,953
33345	KPTS	832,000	827,866	6,457
50633	KPTV	2,998,460	2,847,263	22,206
82575	KPTW	89,433	82,522	644
1270	KPVI-DT	271,379	264,204	2,061
58835	KPXB-TV	6,062,458	6,062,238	47,279
68695	KPXC-TV	3,362,518	3,341,951	26,064
68834	KPXD-TV	6,555,157	6,553,373	51,110
33337	KPXE-TV	2,437,178	2,436,024	18,999
5801	KPXG-TV	3,026,219	2,882,598	22,481
81507	KPXJ	1,138,632	1,135,626	8,857
61173	KPXL-TV	2,257,007	2,243,520	17,497
35907	KPXM-TV	3,507,312	3,506,503	27,347
58978	KPXN-TV	17,256,205	15,804,489	123,259
77483	KPXO-TV	953,329	913,341	7,123
21156	KPXR-TV	828,915	821,250	6,405
10242	KQCA	10,077,891	6,276,197	48,948
41430	KQCD-TV	35,623	33,415	261
18287	KQCK	3,216,059	3,185,307	24,842
78322	KQCW-DT	1,128,198	1,123,324	8,761
35525	KQDS-TV	304,935	301,439	2,351
35500	KQED	8,195,398	7,283,828	56,807
35663	KQEH	8,195,398	7,283,828	56,807
8214	KQET	2,981,040	2,076,157	16,192
5471	KQIN	596,371	596,277	4,650
17686	KQME	188,783	184,719	1,441
61063	KQSD-TV	32,526	31,328	244
8378	KQSL	199,123	142,419	1,111
20427	KQTV	1,494,987	1,401,160	10,928
78921	KQUP	697,016	551,824	4,304
306	KRBC-TV	229,395	229,277	1,788
166319	KRBK	983,888	966,187	7,535
22161	KRCA	17,540,791	16,957,292	132,250
57945	KRCB	8,783,441	8,503,802	66,321
41110	KRCG	737,927	722,255	5,633
8291	KRCR-TV	423,000	402,594	3,140
10192	KRCW-TV	2,966,912	2,842,523	22,169
49134	KRDK-TV	349,941	349,929	2,729
52579	KRDO-TV	2,622,603	2,272,383	17,722
70578	KREG-TV	149,306	95,141	742
34868	KREM	817,619	752,113	5,866
51493	KREN-TV	810,039	681,212	5,313
70596	KREX-TV	145,700	145,606	1,136
70579	KREY-TV	74,963	65,700	512
48589	KREZ-TV	148,079	105,121	820
43328	KRGV-TV	1,247,057	1,247,029	9,726
82698	KRII	133,840	132,912	1,037
29114	KRIIN	949,313	923,735	7,204
25559	KRIS-TV	565,112	565,044	4,407
22204	KRIV	6,078,936	6,078,846	47,409
14040	KRMA-TV	3,722,512	3,564,949	27,803
14042	KRMJ	174,094	159,511	1,244
20476	KRMT	2,956,144	2,864,236	22,338
84224	KRMU	85,274	72,499	565
20373	KRMZ	36,293	33,620	262
47971	KRNE-TV	47,473	38,273	298
60307	KRNV-DT	955,490	792,543	6,181
65526	KRON-TV	8,573,167	8,028,256	62,612

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
53539	KRPV-DT	65,943	65,943	514
48575	KRQE	1,135,461	1,105,093	8,619
57431	KRSU-TV	1,000,289	998,310	7,786
82613	KRTN-TV	84,231	68,550	535
35567	KRTV	92,645	90,849	709
84157	KRWB-TV	111,538	110,979	866
35585	KRWF	85,596	85,596	668
55516	KRWG-TV	894,492	661,703	5,161
48360	KRXI-TV	725,391	548,865	4,281
307	KSAN-TV	135,063	135,051	1,053
11911	KSAS-TV	752,513	752,504	5,869
53118	KSAT-TV	2,539,658	2,502,246	19,515
35584	KSAX	365,209	365,209	2,848
35587	KS AZ-TV	4,203,126	4,178,448	32,588
38214	KSBI	1,577,231	1,575,865	12,290
19653	KSBW	5,083,461	4,429,165	34,543
19654	KSBY	535,029	495,562	3,865
82910	KSCC	517,740	517,740	4,038
10202	KSCE	1,015,148	1,010,581	7,882
35608	KSCI	17,446,133	16,461,581	128,384
72348	KSCW-DT	915,691	910,511	7,101
46981	KSDK	2,986,776	2,979,047	23,234
35594	KSEE	1,761,193	1,746,282	13,619
48658	KSFY-TV	670,536	607,844	4,741
17680	KSGW-TV	62,178	57,629	449
59444	KSHB-TV	2,432,205	2,431,273	18,961
73706	KSHV-TV	943,947	942,978	7,354
29096	KSIN-TV	340,143	338,811	2,642
34846	KSIX-TV	74,884	74,884	584
35606	KSKN	731,818	643,590	5,019
70482	KSLA	1,017,556	1,016,667	7,929
6359	KSL-TV	2,390,742	2,206,920	17,212
71558	KSMN	320,813	320,808	2,502
33336	KSMO-TV	2,401,201	2,398,686	18,707
28510	KSMQ-TV	524,391	507,983	3,962
35611	KSMS-TV	1,589,263	882,948	6,886
21161	KSNB-TV	664,079	662,726	5,169
72359	KSNC	174,135	173,744	1,355
67766	KSNF	621,919	617,868	4,819
72361	KSNG	145,058	144,822	1,129
72362	KSNK	48,715	45,414	354
67335	KSNT	622,818	594,604	4,637
10179	KSNV	1,967,781	1,919,296	14,969
72358	KSNW	791,403	791,127	6,170
61956	KSPS-TV	819,101	769,852	6,004
52953	KSPX-TV	7,078,228	5,275,946	41,147
166546	KSQA	382,328	374,290	2,919
53313	KSRE	75,181	75,181	586
35843	KSTC-TV	3,843,788	3,835,674	29,914
63182	KSTF	51,317	51,122	399
28010	KSTP-TV	3,788,898	3,782,053	29,496
60534	KSTR-DT	6,632,577	6,629,296	51,702
64987	KSTS	8,363,473	7,264,852	56,659
22215	KSTU	2,384,996	2,201,716	17,171
23428	KSTW	4,265,956	4,186,266	32,649
5243	KSVI	175,390	173,667	1,354
58827	KSWB-TV	3,677,190	3,488,655	27,208
60683	KSWK	79,012	78,784	614
35645	KSWO-TV	483,132	458,057	3,572
61350	KSYS	519,209	443,204	3,457
59988	KTAB-TV	274,707	274,536	2,141
999	KTAJ-TV	2,343,843	2,343,227	18,275
35648	KTAL-TV	1,094,332	1,092,958	8,524
12930	KTAS	471,882	464,149	3,620
81458	KTAZ	4,182,503	4,160,481	32,448
35649	KTBC	3,242,215	2,956,614	23,059
67884	KTBN-TV	17,929,445	16,750,096	130,634
67999	KTBO-TV	1,585,293	1,583,553	12,350
35652	KTBS-TV	1,163,228	1,159,665	9,044
28324	KTBU	6,035,927	6,035,725	47,073
67950	KTBW-TV	4,202,104	4,108,031	32,039

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
35655	KTBY	348,080	346,562	2,703
68594	KTCA-TV	3,693,877	3,684,081	28,732
68597	KTCL-TV	3,606,606	3,597,183	28,054
35187	KTCW	103,341	89,207	696
36916	KTDO	1,015,336	1,010,771	7,883
2769	KTEJ	419,750	417,368	3,255
83707	KTEL-TV	52,878	52,875	412
35666	KTEN	602,788	599,778	4,678
24514	KTFD-TV	3,210,669	3,172,543	24,743
35512	KTFF-DT	2,225,169	2,203,398	17,184
20871	KTFK-DT	6,969,307	5,211,719	40,646
68753	KTFN	1,017,335	1,013,157	7,902
35084	KTFQ-TV	1,151,433	1,117,061	8,712
29232	KTGM	159,358	159,091	1,241
2787	KTHV	1,275,053	1,246,348	9,720
29100	KTIN	281,096	279,385	2,179
66170	KTIV	751,089	746,274	5,820
49397	KTKA-TV	759,369	746,370	5,821
35670	KTLA	18,156,910	16,870,262	131,571
62354	KTLM	1,044,526	1,044,509	8,146
49153	KTLN-TV	5,381,955	4,740,894	36,974
64984	KTMD	6,095,741	6,095,606	47,540
14675	KTMF	187,251	168,526	1,314
10177	KTMW	2,261,671	2,144,791	16,727
21533	KTNC-TV	8,270,858	7,381,656	57,570
47996	KTNE-TV	100,341	95,324	743
60519	KTNL-TV	8,642	8,642	67
74100	KTNV-TV	2,094,506	1,936,752	15,105
71023	KTNW	450,926	432,398	3,372
8651	KTOO-TV	31,269	31,176	243
7078	KTPX-TV	1,066,196	1,063,754	8,296
68541	KTRE	441,879	421,406	3,287
35675	KTRK-TV	6,114,259	6,112,870	47,674
28230	KTRV-TV	714,833	707,557	5,518
69170	KTSC	3,124,536	2,949,795	23,005
61066	KTSD-TV	83,645	82,828	646
37511	KTSF	7,959,349	7,129,638	55,604
67760	KTSM-TV	1,015,348	1,011,264	7,887
35678	KTTC	815,213	731,919	5,708
28501	KTMM	76,133	73,664	575
11908	KTTU	1,324,801	1,060,613	8,272
22208	KTTV	17,380,551	16,693,085	130,189
28521	KTTW	329,633	326,405	2,546
65355	KTTZ-TV	380,240	380,225	2,965
35685	KTUL	1,416,959	1,388,183	10,826
10173	KUUU-TV	380,240	379,047	2,956
77480	KTUZ-TV	1,668,531	1,666,026	12,993
49632	KTVB	342,517	342,300	2,670
34858	KTVB	714,865	707,882	5,521
31437	KTVC	137,239	100,204	781
68581	KTVD	3,800,970	3,547,607	27,668
35692	KTVE	641,139	640,201	4,993
49621	KTVF	98,068	97,929	764
5290	KTVH-DT	228,832	184,264	1,437
35693	KTVI	2,995,764	2,991,513	23,331
40993	KTVK	4,184,825	4,173,028	32,545
22570	KTVL	419,849	369,469	2,881
18066	KTVM-TV	260,105	217,694	1,698
59139	KTVN	955,490	800,420	6,242
21251	KTVO	227,128	226,616	1,767
35694	KTVQ	179,797	173,271	1,351
50592	KTVR	147,808	54,480	425
23422	KTVT	6,912,366	6,908,715	53,881
35703	KTVU	8,297,634	7,406,751	57,765
35705	KTVW-DT	4,174,310	4,160,877	32,451
68889	KTVX	2,389,392	2,200,520	17,162
55907	KTVZ	201,828	198,558	1,549
18286	KTWO-TV	80,426	79,905	623
70938	KTWU	1,703,798	1,562,305	12,184
51517	KTXA	6,915,461	6,911,822	53,905
42359	KTXD-TV	6,706,651	6,704,781	52,291

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
51569	KTXH	6,092,627	6,092,442	47,515
10205	KTXL	8,306,449	5,896,320	45,985
308	KTXS-TV	247,603	246,760	1,924
69315	KUAC-TV	98,717	98,189	766
51233	KUAM-TV	159,358	159,358	1,243
2722	KUAS-TV	994,802	977,391	7,623
2731	KUAT-TV	1,485,024	1,253,342	9,775
60520	KUBD	14,817	13,363	104
70492	KUBE-TV	6,090,970	6,090,817	47,502
1136	KUCW	2,388,889	2,199,787	17,156
69396	KUED	2,388,995	2,203,093	17,182
69582	KUEN	2,364,481	2,184,483	17,037
82576	KUES	30,925	25,978	203
82585	KUEW	132,168	120,411	939
66611	KUFM-TV	187,680	166,697	1,300
169028	KUGF-TV	86,622	85,986	671
68717	KUHM-TV	154,836	145,241	1,133
69269	KUHT	6,080,222	6,078,866	47,409
62382	KUID-TV	432,855	284,023	2,215
169027	KUKL-TV	124,505	115,844	903
35724	KULR-TV	177,242	170,142	1,327
41429	KUMV-TV	41,607	41,224	322
81447	KUNP	130,559	43,472	339
4624	KUNS-TV	4,027,849	4,015,626	31,318
86532	KUOK	28,974	28,945	226
66589	KUON-TV	1,375,257	1,360,005	10,607
86263	KUPB	318,914	318,914	2,487
65535	KUPK	149,642	148,180	1,156
27431	KUPT	87,602	87,602	683
89714	KUPU	956,178	948,005	7,393
57884	KUPX-TV	2,374,672	2,191,229	17,089
23074	KUSA	3,802,407	3,560,546	27,769
61072	KUSD-TV	460,480	460,277	3,590
10238	KUSI-TV	3,572,818	3,435,670	26,795
43567	KUSM-TV	122,678	109,830	857
69694	KUTF	1,210,774	1,031,870	8,048
81451	KUTH-DT	2,219,788	2,027,174	15,810
68886	KUTP	4,191,015	4,176,014	32,569
35823	KUTV	2,388,625	2,199,731	17,156
63927	KUVE-DT	1,294,971	964,396	7,521
7700	KUVI-DT	1,204,490	1,009,943	7,877
35841	KUVN-DT	6,680,126	6,678,157	52,083
58609	KUVS-DT	4,043,413	4,005,657	31,240
49766	KVAL-TV	1,016,673	866,173	6,755
32621	KVAW	76,153	76,153	594
58795	KVCR-DT	18,215,524	17,467,140	136,226
35846	KVCT	288,221	287,446	2,242
10195	KVCW	1,967,550	1,918,809	14,965
64969	KVDA	2,566,563	2,548,720	19,877
19783	KVEA	17,538,249	16,335,335	127,399
12523	KVEO-TV	1,244,504	1,244,504	9,706
2495	KVEW	476,720	464,347	3,621
35852	KVHP	747,917	747,837	5,832
49832	KVIA-TV	1,015,350	1,011,266	7,887
35855	KVIE	10,759,440	7,467,369	58,238
40450	KVIH-TV	91,912	91,564	714
40446	KVII-TV	379,042	378,218	2,950
61961	KVLY-TV	362,850	362,838	2,830
16729	KVMD	15,274,297	14,512,400	113,182
83825	KVME-TV	26,711	22,802	178
25735	KVOA	1,317,956	1,030,404	8,036
35862	KVOS-TV	2,202,674	2,131,652	16,625
69733	KVPT	1,744,349	1,719,318	13,409
55372	KVRR	356,645	356,645	2,781
166331	KVSN-DT	2,706,244	2,283,409	17,808
608	KVTH-DT	303,755	299,230	2,334
2784	KVTJ-DT	1,466,426	1,465,802	11,432
607	KVTN-DT	936,328	925,884	7,221
35867	KVUE	2,661,290	2,611,314	20,366
78910	KVUI	257,964	251,872	1,964
35870	KVVU-TV	2,045,255	1,935,583	15,096

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
36170	KVYE	396,495	392,498	3,061
35095	KWBA-TV	1,129,524	1,073,029	8,369
78314	KWBM	657,822	639,560	4,988
27425	KWBN	953,207	840,455	6,555
76268	KWBQ	1,149,598	1,107,211	8,635
66413	KWCH-DT	883,647	881,674	6,876
71549	KWCM-TV	252,284	244,033	1,903
35419	KWDK	4,194,152	4,117,852	32,115
42007	KWES-TV	424,854	423,536	3,303
50194	KWET	127,976	112,750	879
35881	KWEX-DT	2,376,463	2,370,469	18,487
35883	KWGN-TV	3,706,455	3,513,537	27,402
37099	KWHB	979,393	978,719	7,633
36846	KWHE	952,966	834,341	6,507
26231	KWHY-TV	17,736,497	17,695,306	138,006
35096	KWKB	1,121,676	1,111,629	8,670
162115	KWKS	39,708	39,323	307
12522	KWKT-TV	1,299,675	1,298,478	10,127
21162	KWNB-TV	91,093	89,332	697
67347	KWOG	512,412	505,049	3,939
56852	KWPX-TV	4,220,008	4,148,577	32,355
6885	KWQC-TV	1,063,507	1,054,618	8,225
29121	KWSD	280,675	280,672	2,189
53318	KWSE	54,471	53,400	416
71024	KWSU-TV	725,554	468,295	3,652
25382	KWTV-DT	1,628,106	1,627,198	12,691
35903	KWTV-TV	2,071,023	1,972,365	15,382
593	KWWL	1,089,498	1,078,458	8,411
84410	KWWT	293,291	293,291	2,287
14674	KWYB	86,495	69,598	543
10032	KWYP-DT	148,473	133,470	1,041
35920	KXAN-TV	2,678,666	2,624,648	20,470
49330	KXAS-TV	6,774,295	6,771,827	52,813
24287	KXGN-TV	14,217	13,883	108
35954	KXII	2,323,974	2,264,951	17,664
55083	KXLA	17,929,100	16,794,896	130,983
35959	KXLF-TV	258,100	217,808	1,699
53847	KXLN-DT	6,085,891	6,085,712	47,462
35906	KXLT-TV	348,025	347,296	2,709
61978	KXLY-TV	772,116	740,960	5,779
55684	KXMA-TV	32,005	31,909	249
55686	KXMB-TV	142,755	138,506	1,080
55685	KXMC-TV	97,569	89,483	698
55683	KXMD-TV	37,962	37,917	296
47995	KXNE-TV	305,839	304,682	2,376
81593	KXNW	602,168	597,747	4,662
35991	KXRM-TV	1,843,363	1,500,689	11,704
1255	KXTF	140,746	140,312	1,094
25048	KXTV	10,759,864	7,477,140	58,314
35994	KXTX-TV	6,721,578	6,718,616	52,398
62293	KXVA	185,478	185,276	1,445
23277	KXVO	1,397,072	1,396,085	10,888
9781	KXXV	1,771,620	1,748,287	13,635
31870	KYAZ	6,038,257	6,038,071	47,091
29086	KYIN	581,748	574,691	4,482
60384	KYLE-TV	323,330	323,225	2,521
33639	KYMA-DT	396,278	391,619	3,054
47974	KYNE-TV	980,094	979,887	7,642
53820	KYOU-TV	651,334	640,935	4,999
36003	KYTV	1,095,904	1,083,524	8,450
55644	KYTX	927,327	925,550	7,218
13815	KYUR	379,943	379,027	2,956
5237	KYUS-TV	12,496	12,356	96
33752	KYVE	301,951	259,559	2,024
55762	KYVV-TV	67,201	67,201	524
25453	KYW-TV	11,212,189	11,008,413	85,855
69531	KZJL	6,037,458	6,037,272	47,085
69571	KZJO	4,147,016	4,097,776	31,959
61062	KZSD-TV	41,207	35,825	279
33079	KZTV	567,635	564,464	4,402
57292	WAAY-TV	1,531,377	1,452,612	11,329

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
1328	WABC-TV	20,948,273	20,560,001	160,347
4190	WABE-TV	5,308,575	5,291,523	41,269
43203	WABG-TV	393,020	392,348	3,060
17005	WABI-TV	530,773	510,729	3,983
16820	WABM	1,772,367	1,742,240	13,588
23917	WABW-TV	1,097,560	1,096,376	8,551
19199	WACH	1,403,222	1,400,385	10,922
189358	WACP	9,415,263	9,301,049	72,539
23930	WACS-TV	786,536	783,207	6,108
60018	WACX	4,292,829	4,288,149	33,443
361	WACY-TV	946,580	946,071	7,378
455	WADL	4,610,065	4,606,521	35,926
589	WAFB	1,857,882	1,857,418	14,486
591	WAFF	1,527,517	1,456,436	11,359
70689	WAGA-TV	6,000,355	5,923,191	46,195
48305	WAGM-TV	64,721	63,331	494
37809	WAGV	1,614,321	1,282,063	9,999
706	WAIQ	611,733	609,794	4,756
701	WAKA	799,637	793,645	6,190
4143	WALA-TV	1,320,419	1,318,127	10,280
70713	WALB	773,899	772,467	6,024
60536	WAMI-DT	5,449,193	5,449,193	42,498
70852	WAND	1,388,118	1,386,074	10,810
39270	WANE-TV	1,146,442	1,146,442	8,941
72120	WANF	6,027,276	5,961,471	46,494
52280	WAOE	2,963,253	2,907,224	22,673
64546	WAOW	636,957	629,068	4,906
52073	WAPA-TV ²⁷	3,759,648	2,784,044	21,713
49712	WAPT	793,621	791,620	6,174
67792	WAQP	2,135,670	2,131,399	16,623
13206	WATC-DT	5,732,204	5,705,819	44,500
71082	WATE-TV	1,874,433	1,638,059	12,775
22819	WATL	5,882,837	5,819,099	45,383
20287	WATM-TV	893,989	749,183	5,843
11907	WATN-TV	1,787,595	1,784,560	13,918
13989	WAVE	1,891,797	1,880,563	14,667
71127	WAVY-TV	2,080,708	2,080,691	16,227
54938	WAWD	579,079	579,023	4,516
65247	WAWV-TV	705,790	700,361	5,462
12793	WAXN-TV	2,677,951	2,669,224	20,817
65696	WBAL-TV	9,743,335	9,344,875	72,881
74417	WBAY-TV	1,226,036	1,225,443	9,557
71085	WBBH-TV	2,017,267	2,017,267	15,733
65204	WBBJ-TV	662,148	658,839	5,138
9617	WBBM-TV	9,914,233	9,907,806	77,271
9088	WBBZ-TV	1,269,256	1,260,686	9,832
70138	WBDT	3,831,757	3,819,550	29,789
51349	WBEC-TV	5,421,355	5,421,355	42,281
10758	WBFF	8,523,983	8,381,042	65,364
12497	WBFS-TV	5,349,613	5,349,613	41,722
6568	WBGU-TV	1,343,816	1,343,816	10,480
81594	WBIF	309,707	309,707	2,415
84802	WBIH	718,439	706,994	5,514
717	WBIQ	1,563,080	1,532,266	11,950
46984	WBIR-TV	1,978,347	1,701,857	13,273
67048	WBKB-TV	136,823	130,625	1,019
34167	WBKI	2,104,090	2,085,393	16,264
4692	WBKO	963,413	862,651	6,728
76001	WBKP	55,655	55,305	431
68427	WBMM	562,284	562,123	4,384
73692	WBNA	1,699,683	1,666,248	12,995
23337	WBNG-TV	1,435,634	1,051,932	8,204
71217	WBNS-TV	2,847,721	2,784,795	21,719
72958	WBNX-TV	3,639,256	3,630,531	28,315
71218	WBOC-TV	813,888	813,888	6,348
71220	WBOY-TV	711,302	621,367	4,846
60850	WBPH-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
7692	WBPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	52,736
5981	WBRA-TV	1,726,408	1,677,204	13,081
71221	WBRC	1,884,007	1,849,135	14,421
71225	WBRE-TV	2,879,196	2,244,735	17,507

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
38616	WBRZ-TV	2,223,336	2,222,309	17,332
82627	WBSF	1,836,543	1,832,446	14,291
30826	WBTW	4,433,795	4,296,893	33,511
66407	WBTW	1,975,457	1,959,172	15,280
16363	WBUI	981,884	981,868	7,658
59281	WBUP	126,472	112,603	878
60830	WBUY-TV	1,569,254	1,567,815	12,227
72971	WBXX-TV	2,142,759	1,984,544	15,477
25456	WBZ-TV	7,960,556	7,730,847	60,293
63153	WCAU	11,269,831	11,098,540	86,558
363	WCAV	1,032,270	874,886	6,823
46728	WCAX-TV	784,748	665,685	5,192
39659	WCBB	964,079	910,222	7,099
10587	WCBF-TV	1,149,489	1,149,489	8,965
12477	WCBI-TV	680,511	678,424	5,291
9610	WCBS-TV	22,087,789	21,511,236	167,766
49157	WCCB	3,642,232	3,574,928	27,881
9629	WCCO-TV	3,865,571	3,855,451	30,069
14050	WCCT-TV	5,818,471	5,307,612	41,394
69544	WCCU	694,550	693,317	5,407
3001	WCCV-TV	3,391,703	2,062,994	16,089
23937	WCES-TV	1,098,868	1,097,706	8,561
65666	WCET	3,123,290	3,110,519	24,259
46755	WCFE-TV	459,417	419,756	3,274
71280	WCHS-TV	1,352,824	1,274,766	9,942
42124	WCIA	834,084	833,547	6,501
711	WCIQ	3,186,320	3,016,907	23,529
71428	WCIU-TV	10,052,136	10,049,244	78,374
9015	WCIV	1,152,800	1,152,800	8,991
42116	WCIX	554,002	549,911	4,289
16993	WCJB-TV	977,492	977,492	7,623
11125	WCLF	4,097,389	4,096,624	31,950
68007	WCLJ-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	17,965
50781	WCMH-TV	2,756,260	2,712,989	21,159
9917	WCML	233,439	224,255	1,749
9908	WCMU-TV	707,702	699,551	5,456
9922	WCMV	425,499	411,288	3,208
9913	WCMW	106,975	104,859	818
32326	WCNC-TV	3,883,049	3,809,706	29,712
53734	WCNY-TV	1,342,821	1,279,429	9,978
73642	WCOV-TV	889,102	884,417	6,898
40618	WCPB	567,809	567,809	4,428
59438	WCPO-TV	3,330,885	3,313,654	25,843
10981	WCPX-TV	9,753,235	9,751,916	76,055
71297	WCSC-TV	1,028,018	1,028,018	8,018
39664	WCSH	1,755,325	1,548,824	12,079
69479	WCTE	612,760	541,314	4,222
18334	WCTI-TV	1,688,065	1,685,638	13,146
31590	WCTV	1,065,524	1,065,464	8,310
33081	WCTX	7,844,936	7,332,431	57,186
65684	WCVB-TV	7,780,868	7,618,496	59,417
9987	WCVE-TV	1,721,004	1,712,249	13,354
83304	WCVI-TV	50,601	50,495	394
34204	WCVN-TV	2,129,816	2,120,349	16,537
9989	WCVW	1,505,484	1,505,330	11,740
73042	WCWF	1,131,390	1,130,818	8,819
35385	WCWG	3,630,551	3,299,114	25,730
29712	WCWJ	1,661,270	1,661,132	12,955
73264	WCWN	1,909,223	1,621,751	12,648
2455	WCYB-TV	2,363,002	2,057,404	16,046
11291	WDAF-TV	2,539,581	2,537,411	19,789
21250	WDAM-TV	512,594	500,343	3,902
22129	WDAY-TV	339,239	338,856	2,643
22124	WDAZ-TV	151,720	151,659	1,183
71325	WDBB	1,792,728	1,762,643	13,747
71326	WDBD	940,665	939,489	7,327
71329	WDBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	11,198
51567	WDCA	8,101,358	8,049,329	62,777
16530	WDCQ-TV	1,269,199	1,269,199	9,898
30576	WDCW	8,155,998	8,114,847	63,288
54385	WDEF-TV	1,730,762	1,530,403	11,936

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
32851	WDFX-TV	271,499	270,942	2,113
43846	WDHN	452,377	451,978	3,525
71338	WDIO-DT	341,506	327,469	2,554
714	WDIQ	663,062	620,124	4,836
53114	WDIV-TV	5,450,318	5,450,174	42,506
71427	WDJT-TV	3,267,652	3,256,507	25,397
39561	WDKA	658,699	658,277	5,134
64017	WDKY-TV	1,204,817	1,173,579	9,153
67893	WDLI-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	32,092
72335	WDPB	596,888	596,888	4,655
83740	WDPM-DT	1,365,977	1,364,744	10,644
1283	WDPN-TV	11,594,463	11,467,616	89,436
6476	WDPX-TV	6,833,712	6,761,949	52,736
28476	WDRB	2,054,813	2,037,086	15,887
12171	WDSC-TV	3,389,559	3,389,559	26,435
17726	WDSE	330,994	316,643	2,469
71353	WDSI-TV	1,100,302	1,042,191	8,128
71357	WDSU	1,649,083	1,649,083	12,861
7908	WDTI	2,092,242	2,091,941	16,315
65690	WDTN	3,831,757	3,819,550	29,789
70592	WDTV	566,592	524,961	4,094
25045	WDVM-TV	3,074,837	2,646,508	20,640
4110	WDWL	2,638,361	1,977,410	15,422
49421	WEAO	3,960,217	3,945,408	30,770
71363	WEAR-TV	1,520,973	1,520,386	11,857
7893	WEAU	1,006,393	971,050	7,573
61003	WEBA-TV	641,354	632,282	4,931
19561	WECN	2,886,669	2,157,288	16,825
48666	WECT	1,156,807	1,156,807	9,022
13602	WEDH	5,328,800	4,724,167	36,844
13607	WEDN	3,451,170	2,643,344	20,615
69338	WEDQ	5,379,887	5,365,612	41,846
21808	WEDU	5,379,887	5,365,612	41,846
13594	WEDW	5,996,408	5,544,708	43,243
13595	WEDY	5,328,800	4,724,167	36,844
24801	WEEK-TV	752,596	752,539	5,869
6744	WEFS	3,380,743	3,380,743	26,366
24215	WEHT	857,558	844,070	6,583
721	WEIQ	1,055,632	1,055,193	8,229
18301	WEIU-TV	458,480	458,416	3,575
69271	WEKW-TV	1,263,049	773,108	6,029
60825	WELF-TV	1,477,691	1,387,044	10,818
26602	WELU	2,315,163	1,721,317	13,425
40761	WEMT	1,726,085	1,186,706	9,255
69237	WENH-TV	4,500,498	4,328,222	33,756
71508	WENY-TV	656,240	517,754	4,038
83946	WEPH	604,105	602,833	4,701
81508	WEPX-TV	950,012	950,012	7,409
25738	WESH	4,063,973	4,053,252	31,611
65670	WETA-TV	8,315,499	8,258,807	64,410
69944	WETK	670,087	558,842	4,358
60653	WETM-TV	870,206	770,731	6,011
18252	WETP-TV	2,167,383	1,888,574	14,729
2709	WEUX	380,569	373,680	2,914
72041	WEVV-TV	752,417	751,094	5,858
59441	WEWS-TV	4,112,984	4,078,299	31,807
72052	WEYI-TV	3,715,686	3,652,991	28,490
72054	WFAA	6,917,502	6,907,616	53,872
81669	WFBD	817,914	817,389	6,375
69532	WFDC-DT	8,155,998	8,114,847	63,288
10132	WFFF-TV	633,649	552,182	4,306
25040	WFFT-TV	1,095,429	1,095,411	8,543
11123	WFGC	3,018,351	3,018,351	23,540
6554	WFGX	1,493,866	1,493,319	11,646
13991	WFIE	743,079	740,909	5,778
715	WFIQ	546,563	544,258	4,245
64592	WFLA-TV	5,583,544	5,576,649	43,492
22211	WFLD	9,957,301	9,954,828	77,638
72060	WFLI-TV	1,294,209	1,189,897	9,280
39736	WFLX	5,740,086	5,740,086	44,767
72062	WFMJ-TV	4,328,477	3,822,691	29,813

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
72064	WFMY-TV	4,772,783	4,746,167	37,015
39884	WFMZ-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
83943	WFNA	1,391,519	1,390,447	10,844
47902	WFOR-TV	5,398,266	5,398,266	42,101
11909	WFOX-TV	1,603,324	1,603,324	12,504
40626	WFPT	5,829,153	5,442,279	42,444
21245	WFPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	20,544
25396	WFQX-TV	537,340	534,314	4,167
9635	WFRV-TV	1,263,353	1,256,376	9,798
53115	WFSB	4,752,788	4,370,519	34,086
6093	WFSG	364,961	364,796	2,845
21801	WFSU-TV	576,105	576,093	4,493
11913	WFTC	3,787,177	3,770,207	29,404
64588	WFTS-TV	5,236,379	5,236,287	40,838
16788	WFTT-TV	4,523,828	4,521,879	35,266
72076	WFTV	3,882,888	3,882,888	30,283
70649	WFTX-TV	1,758,172	1,758,172	13,712
60553	WFTY-DT	5,678,755	5,560,460	43,366
25395	WFUP	234,863	234,436	1,828
60555	WFUT-DT	20,538,272	20,130,459	156,997
22108	WFWA	1,035,114	1,034,862	8,071
9054	WFXB	1,393,865	1,393,510	10,868
3228	WFXG	1,070,032	1,057,760	8,249
70815	WFXL	793,637	785,106	6,123
19707	WFXP	583,315	562,500	4,387
24813	WFXR	1,426,061	1,286,450	10,033
6463	WFXT	7,494,070	7,400,830	57,719
22245	WFXU	218,273	218,273	1,702
43424	WFXV	702,682	612,494	4,777
25236	WFXW	274,078	270,967	2,113
41397	WFYI	2,389,627	2,388,970	18,632
53930	WGAL	6,287,688	5,610,833	43,759
2708	WGBA-TV	1,170,375	1,170,127	9,126
24314	WGBB-TV	249,415	249,235	1,944
72099	WGBH-TV	7,711,842	7,601,732	59,286
12498	WGBD-TV	9,828,737	9,826,530	76,637
11113	WGBP-TV	1,820,589	1,812,232	14,134
72098	WGBX-TV	7,803,280	7,636,641	59,558
72096	WGBY-TV	4,470,009	3,739,675	29,166
62388	WGCU	1,510,671	1,510,671	11,782
54275	WGEM-TV	361,598	356,682	2,782
27387	WGEN-TV	43,037	43,037	336
7727	WGFL	877,163	877,163	6,841
25682	WGGB-TV	3,443,386	3,053,436	23,814
11027	WGGN-TV	4,002,841	3,981,382	31,051
9064	WGGT-TV	2,759,326	2,705,067	21,097
72106	WGHP	4,174,964	4,123,106	32,156
710	WGIQ	363,849	363,806	2,837
12520	WGMB-TV	1,742,708	1,742,659	13,591
25683	WGME-TV	1,495,724	1,325,465	10,337
24618	WGNM	742,458	741,502	5,783
72119	WGNO	1,641,765	1,641,765	12,804
9762	WGNT	2,128,079	2,127,891	16,595
72115	WGN-TV	9,983,395	9,981,137	77,843
40619	WGPT	578,294	344,300	2,685
65074	WGPX-TV	2,765,350	2,754,743	21,484
64547	WGRZ	1,878,725	1,812,309	14,134
63329	WGTA	1,061,654	1,030,538	8,037
66285	WGTE-TV	2,210,496	2,208,927	17,227
59279	WGTQ	116,301	112,633	878
59280	WGTU	358,543	353,477	2,757
23948	WGTW	5,989,342	5,917,966	46,154
7623	WGTW-TV	807,797	807,797	6,300
24783	WGVK	2,439,225	2,437,526	19,010
24784	WGVU-TV	1,825,744	1,784,264	13,915
21536	WGWG	986,963	986,963	7,697
56642	WGWV	1,677,166	1,647,976	12,853
58262	WGXA	779,955	779,087	6,076
73371	WHAM-TV	1,381,564	1,334,653	10,409
32327	WHAS-TV	1,955,983	1,925,901	15,020
6096	WHA-TV	1,635,777	1,628,950	12,704

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
13950	WHBF-TV	1,712,339	1,704,072	13,290
12521	WHBQ-TV	1,736,335	1,708,345	13,323
10894	WHBR	1,302,764	1,302,041	10,155
65128	WHDF	1,553,469	1,502,852	11,721
72145	WHDH	7,441,208	7,343,735	57,274
83929	WHDY	5,768,239	5,768,239	44,986
70041	WHEC-TV	1,322,243	1,279,606	9,980
67971	WHFT-TV	5,417,409	5,417,409	42,250
41458	WHIO-TV	3,877,520	3,868,597	30,171
713	WHIQ	1,278,174	1,225,940	9,561
61216	WHIZ-TV	911,245	840,696	6,557
65919	WHKY-TV	3,358,493	3,294,261	25,692
18780	WHLA-TV	554,446	515,561	4,021
48668	WHLT	484,432	483,532	3,771
24582	WHLV-TV	3,906,201	3,906,201	30,464
37102	WHMB-TV	2,959,585	2,889,145	22,532
61004	WHMC	774,921	774,921	6,044
36117	WHME-TV	1,455,358	1,455,110	11,348
37106	WHNO	1,499,653	1,499,653	11,696
72300	WHNS	2,549,610	2,270,868	17,710
48693	WHNT-TV	1,569,885	1,487,578	11,602
66221	WHO-DT	1,120,480	1,099,818	8,577
6866	WHOI	736,125	736,047	5,740
72313	WHP-TV	4,030,693	3,538,096	27,594
51980	WHPX-TV	5,579,464	5,114,336	39,887
73036	WHRM-TV	535,778	532,820	4,155
25932	WHRO-TV	2,169,238	2,169,237	16,918
68058	WHSB-TV	5,870,314	5,808,605	45,301
4688	WHSV-TV	845,013	711,912	5,552
9990	WHTJ	807,960	690,381	5,384
72326	WHTM-TV	3,211,085	2,799,192	21,831
11117	WHTN	1,914,755	1,905,733	14,863
27772	WHUT-TV	7,953,119	7,915,675	61,734
18793	WHWC-TV	1,123,941	1,091,281	8,511
72338	WHYY-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	78,378
5360	WIAT	1,868,854	1,830,924	14,279
63160	WIBW-TV	1,234,347	1,181,009	9,211
25684	WICD	1,238,332	1,237,046	9,648
25686	WICS	1,101,798	1,099,718	8,577
24970	WICU-TV	740,115	683,435	5,330
62210	WICZ-TV	1,249,974	965,416	7,529
18410	WIDP	2,559,306	1,899,768	14,816
26025	WIFS	1,583,693	1,578,870	12,314
720	WIIQ	353,241	347,685	2,712
68939	WILL-TV	1,178,545	1,158,147	9,032
6863	WILX-TV	3,378,644	3,218,221	25,099
22093	WINK-TV	1,818,122	1,818,122	14,180
67787	WINM	1,001,485	971,031	7,573
41314	WINP-TV	2,935,057	2,883,944	22,492
3646	WIPB	1,965,353	1,965,174	15,326
48408	WIPL	850,656	799,165	6,233
53863	WIPM-TV ¹	2,280,935	1,648,150	2,251
53859	WIPR-TV ¹	3,596,802	2,811,148	21,924
10253	WIPX-TV	2,305,723	2,303,534	17,965
39887	WIRS ¹²	1,091,825	757,978	4,676
71336	WIRT-DT	127,001	126,300	985
13990	WIS	2,644,715	2,600,887	20,284
65143	WISC-TV	1,734,112	1,697,537	13,239
13960	WISE-TV	1,070,155	1,070,155	8,346
39269	WISH-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	22,268
65680	WISN-TV	3,003,636	2,997,695	23,379
73083	WITF-TV	2,412,561	2,191,501	17,092
73107	WITI	3,111,641	3,102,097	24,193
594	WITN-TV	1,861,458	1,836,905	14,326
61005	WITV	871,783	871,783	6,799
7780	WIVB-TV	1,900,503	1,820,106	14,195
11260	WIVT	855,138	613,934	4,788
60571	WIWN	3,338,845	3,323,941	25,923
62207	WIYC	639,641	637,499	4,972
73120	WJAC-TV	2,219,529	1,897,986	14,802
10259	WJAL	8,750,706	8,446,074	65,871

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
50780	WJAR	7,108,180	6,976,099	54,407
35576	WJAX-TV	1,630,782	1,630,782	12,718
27140	WJBF	1,601,088	1,588,444	12,388
73123	WJBK	5,748,623	5,711,224	44,542
37174	WJCL	938,086	938,086	7,316
73130	WJCT	1,618,817	1,617,292	12,613
29719	WJEB-TV	1,607,603	1,607,603	12,538
65749	WJET-TV	747,431	717,721	5,598
7651	WJFB	2,310,517	2,302,217	17,955
49699	WJFW-TV	277,530	268,295	2,092
73136	WJHG-TV	864,121	859,823	6,706
57826	WJHL-TV	2,034,663	1,462,129	11,403
68519	WJKT	655,780	655,373	5,111
1051	WJLA-TV	8,750,706	8,447,643	65,883
86537	WJLP	21,384,080	21,119,164	164,708
9630	WJMN-TV	160,991	154,424	1,204
61008	WJPM-TV	623,939	623,787	4,865
58340	WJPX ^{6 10 12}	3,254,481	2,500,195	19,499
21735	WJRT-TV	2,788,684	2,543,446	19,836
23918	WJSP-TV	4,225,860	4,188,428	32,666
41210	WJTC	1,381,529	1,379,283	10,757
48667	WJTV	987,206	980,717	7,649
73150	WJW	3,977,148	3,905,325	30,458
61007	WJWJ-TV	1,034,555	1,034,555	8,068
58342	WJWN-TV ⁶	2,063,156	1,461,497	4,676
53116	WJXT	1,622,616	1,622,616	12,655
11893	WJXX	1,618,191	1,617,272	12,613
32334	WJYS	9,667,341	9,667,317	75,395
25455	WJZ-TV	9,743,335	9,350,346	72,923
73152	WJZY	4,432,745	4,301,117	33,544
64983	WKAQ-TV ³	3,697,088	2,731,588	2,628
6104	WKAR-TV	1,693,373	1,689,830	13,179
34171	WKAS	542,308	512,994	4,001
51570	WKBD-TV	5,065,617	5,065,350	39,505
73153	WKBN-TV	4,898,622	4,535,576	35,373
13929	WKBS-TV	1,082,894	937,847	7,314
74424	WKBT-DT	866,325	824,795	6,433
54176	WKBW-TV	2,247,191	2,161,366	16,856
53465	WKCF	4,241,181	4,240,354	33,071
73155	WKEF	3,730,595	3,716,127	28,982
34177	WKGB-TV	413,268	411,587	3,210
34196	WKHA	511,281	400,721	3,125
34207	WKLE	856,237	846,630	6,603
34212	WKMA-TV	524,617	524,035	4,087
71293	WKMG-TV	3,817,673	3,817,673	29,774
34195	WKMJ-TV	1,477,906	1,470,645	11,470
34202	WKMR	463,316	428,462	3,342
34174	WKMU	344,430	344,050	2,683
42061	WKNO	1,645,867	1,642,092	12,807
83931	WKNX-TV	1,684,178	1,459,493	11,383
34205	WKOH	584,645	579,258	4,518
67869	WKOI-TV	3,831,757	3,819,550	29,789
34211	WKON	1,080,274	1,072,320	8,363
18267	WKOP-TV	1,555,654	1,382,098	10,779
64545	WKOW	1,918,224	1,899,746	14,816
21432	WKPC-TV	1,525,919	1,517,701	11,837
65758	WKPD	283,454	282,250	2,201
34200	WKPI-TV	606,666	481,220	3,753
27504	WKPT-TV	1,131,213	887,806	6,924
58341	WKPV ¹⁰	1,132,932	731,199	4,676
11289	WKRC-TV	3,281,914	3,229,223	25,185
73187	WKRK-TV	1,526,600	1,526,075	11,902
73188	WKRN-TV	2,409,767	2,388,588	18,629
34222	WKSO-TV	658,441	642,090	5,008
40902	WKTC	1,387,229	1,386,779	10,815
60654	WKTV	1,573,503	1,342,387	10,469
73195	WKYC	4,180,327	4,124,135	32,164
24914	WKYT-TV	1,174,615	1,156,978	9,023
71861	WKYU-TV	411,448	409,310	3,192
34181	WKZT-TV	1,044,532	1,020,878	7,962
18819	WLAE-TV	1,397,967	1,397,967	10,903

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
36533	WLAJ	4,100,475	4,063,963	31,695
2710	WLAX	469,017	447,381	3,489
68542	WLBT	948,671	947,857	7,392
39644	WLBZ	373,129	364,346	2,842
69328	WLED-TV	332,718	174,998	1,365
63046	WLEF-TV	200,517	199,188	1,553
73203	WLEX-TV	969,481	964,735	7,524
37806	WLFB	798,916	688,519	5,370
37808	WLFG	1,614,321	1,282,063	9,999
73204	WIFI-TV	2,243,009	2,221,313	17,324
73205	WLFL	3,747,583	3,743,960	29,199
19777	WLII-DT ⁴⁸	2,801,102	2,153,564	16,796
37503	WLIO	1,067,232	1,050,170	8,190
38336	WLIW	20,027,920	19,717,729	153,779
27696	WLJC-TV	1,401,072	1,281,256	9,993
71645	WLJT-DT	385,493	385,380	3,006
53939	WLKY	1,927,997	1,919,810	14,973
11033	WLLA	2,081,693	2,081,436	16,233
1222	WLMA	1,646,714	1,644,206	12,823
17076	WLMB	2,754,484	2,747,490	21,428
68518	WLMT	1,736,552	1,733,496	13,520
22591	WLNE-TV	6,429,522	6,381,825	49,772
74420	WLNS-TV	4,100,475	4,063,963	31,695
73206	WLNY-TV	7,501,199	7,415,578	57,834
84253	WLOO	913,960	912,674	7,118
56537	WLOS	3,086,751	2,544,410	19,844
37732	WLOV-TV	609,526	607,780	4,740
13995	WLOX	1,182,149	1,170,659	9,130
38586	WLPB-TV	1,219,624	1,219,407	9,510
73189	WLPX-TV	1,066,912	1,022,543	7,975
66358	WLRN-TV	5,447,399	5,447,399	42,484
73226	WLS-TV	10,174,464	10,170,757	79,322
73230	WLTV-DT	5,427,398	5,427,398	42,328
37176	WLTX	1,580,677	1,578,645	12,312
37179	WLTZ	689,521	685,358	5,345
21259	WLUC-TV	92,246	85,393	666
4150	WLUK-TV	1,187,616	1,186,861	9,256
73238	WLVI	7,441,208	7,343,735	57,274
36989	WLVT-TV	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
3978	WLWC	3,281,532	3,150,875	24,574
46979	WLWT	3,367,381	3,355,009	26,166
54452	WLXI	4,184,851	4,166,318	32,493
55350	WLYH	3,211,085	2,799,192	21,831
43192	WMAB-TV	405,483	399,560	3,116
43170	WMAE-TV	686,076	653,173	5,094
43197	WMAH-TV	1,257,393	1,256,995	9,803
43176	WMAO-TV	369,696	369,343	2,881
47905	WMAQ-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	77,314
59442	WMAR-TV	9,198,495	9,072,076	70,753
43184	WMAU-TV	642,328	636,504	4,964
43193	WMAV-TV	1,008,339	1,008,208	7,863
43169	WMAW-TV	726,173	715,450	5,580
46991	WMAZ-TV	1,185,678	1,136,616	8,864
66398	WMBB	935,027	914,607	7,133
43952	WMBC-TV	18,706,132	18,458,331	143,957
42121	WMBD-TV	742,729	742,660	5,792
83969	WMBF-TV	445,363	445,363	3,473
60829	WMBF-TV	612,942	609,635	4,755
9739	WMCN-TV	10,448,829	10,049,700	78,378
19184	WMC-TV	2,047,403	2,043,125	15,934
189357	WMDE	6,384,827	6,257,910	48,805
73255	WMDN	278,227	278,018	2,168
16455	WMDT	731,868	731,868	5,708
39656	WMEA-TV	902,755	853,857	6,659
39648	WMEB-TV	511,761	494,574	3,857
70537	WMEC	218,027	217,839	1,699
39649	WMED-TV	30,488	29,577	231
39662	WMEM-TV	71,700	69,981	546
41893	WMFD-TV	1,561,367	1,324,244	10,328
41436	WMFP	5,792,048	5,564,295	43,396
61111	WMGM-TV	807,797	807,797	6,300

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
43847	WMGT-TV	601,894	601,309	4,690
73263	WMHT	1,719,949	1,550,977	12,096
68545	WMLW-TV	1,843,933	1,843,663	14,379
53819	WMOR-TV	5,394,541	5,394,541	42,072
81503	WMOW	121,150	105,957	826
65944	WMPB	7,452,728	7,343,061	57,269
43168	WMPN-TV	856,237	854,089	6,661
65942	WMPT	8,637,742	8,584,398	66,950
60827	WMPV-TV	1,423,052	1,422,411	11,093
10221	WMSN-TV	1,947,942	1,927,158	15,030
2174	WMTJ ¹¹	3,143,148	2,365,308	18,447
6870	WMTV	1,548,616	1,545,459	12,053
73288	WMTW	1,940,292	1,658,816	12,937
23935	WMUM-TV	925,814	920,835	7,182
73292	WMUR-TV	5,242,334	5,057,770	39,446
42663	WMVS	3,172,534	3,112,231	24,272
42665	WMVT	3,172,534	3,112,231	24,272
81946	WMWC-TV	946,858	916,989	7,152
56548	WMYA-TV	1,650,798	1,571,594	12,257
74211	WMYD	5,750,989	5,750,873	44,851
20624	WMYT-TV	4,432,745	4,301,117	33,544
25544	WMYV	3,901,915	3,875,210	30,223
73310	WNAB	2,176,984	2,166,809	16,899
73311	WNAC-TV	7,310,183	6,959,064	54,274
47535	WNBC	21,952,082	21,399,204	166,892
83965	WNBW-DT	1,400,631	1,396,012	10,887
72307	WNCF	667,683	665,950	5,194
50782	WNCN	3,795,494	3,783,131	29,505
57838	WNCT-TV	1,935,414	1,887,929	14,724
41674	WNDU-TV	1,863,764	1,835,398	14,314
28462	WNDY-TV	2,912,963	2,855,253	22,268
71928	WNED-TV	1,387,961	1,370,480	10,688
60931	WNEH	1,261,482	1,255,218	9,789
41221	WNEM-TV	1,475,094	1,471,908	11,479
49439	WNEO	3,353,869	3,271,369	25,513
73318	WNEP-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	22,134
18795	WNET	21,113,760	20,615,190	160,778
51864	WNEU	7,135,190	7,067,520	55,120
23942	WNGH-TV	5,744,856	5,595,366	43,638
67802	WNIN	908,275	891,946	6,956
41671	WNIT	1,305,447	1,305,447	10,181
48457	WNJB	20,787,272	20,036,393	156,264
48477	WNJN	20,787,272	20,036,393	156,264
48481	WNJS	7,383,483	7,343,269	57,270
48465	WNJT	7,383,483	7,343,269	57,270
73333	WNJU	21,952,082	21,399,204	166,892
73336	WNJX-TV ²	1,628,732	1,170,083	2,462
61217	WNKY	379,002	377,357	2,943
71905	WNLO	1,900,503	1,820,106	14,195
4318	WNMU	181,736	179,662	1,401
73344	WNNE	792,551	676,539	5,276
54280	WNOL-TV	1,632,389	1,632,389	12,731
71676	WNPB-TV	2,130,047	1,941,707	15,143
62137	WNPI-DT	167,931	161,748	1,261
41398	WNPT	2,266,543	2,235,316	17,433
28468	WNPX-TV	2,084,890	2,071,017	16,152
61009	WNSC-TV	2,431,154	2,425,044	18,913
61010	WNTV	2,419,841	2,211,019	17,244
16539	WNTZ-TV	344,704	343,849	2,682
7933	WNUV	9,098,694	8,906,508	69,462
9999	WNVG	807,960	690,381	5,384
10019	WNVV	1,721,004	1,712,249	13,354
73354	WNWO-TV	2,872,428	2,872,250	22,401
136751	WNYA	1,923,118	1,651,777	12,882
30303	WNYB	1,785,269	1,756,096	13,696
6048	WNYE-TV	19,414,613	19,180,858	149,592
34329	WNYI	1,627,542	1,338,811	10,441
67784	WNYO-TV	1,430,491	1,409,756	10,995
73363	WNYT	1,679,494	1,516,775	11,829
22206	WNYW	20,075,874	19,753,060	154,054
69618	WOAI-TV	2,525,811	2,513,887	19,606

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
66804	WOAY-TV	581,486	443,210	3,457
41225	WOFL	4,048,104	4,043,672	31,537
70651	WOGX	1,112,408	1,112,408	8,676
8661	WOI-DT	1,173,757	1,170,432	9,128
39746	WOIO	3,821,233	3,745,335	29,210
71725	WOLE-DT ⁴	1,784,094	1,312,984	7,379
73375	WOLF-TV	2,990,646	2,522,858	19,676
60963	WOLO-TV	2,635,715	2,594,980	20,238
36838	WOOD-TV	2,507,053	2,501,084	19,506
67602	WOPX-TV	3,877,863	3,877,805	30,243
64865	WORA-TV ^{3 13}	3,594,115	2,762,755	21,547
73901	WORO-DT	3,236,498	2,516,588	19,627
60357	WOST	1,193,381	853,762	6,658
66185	WOSU-TV	2,843,651	2,776,901	21,657
131	WOTF-TV	3,451,383	3,451,383	26,917
10212	WOTV	2,368,797	2,368,397	18,471
50147	WOUB-TV	756,762	734,988	5,732
50141	WOUC-TV	1,713,515	1,649,853	12,867
23342	WOWK-TV	1,159,175	1,083,663	8,451
65528	WOWT	1,380,979	1,377,287	10,741
31570	WPAN	1,254,821	1,254,636	9,785
51988	WPBF	3,190,307	3,186,405	24,851
21253	WPBN-TV	442,005	430,953	3,361
62136	WPBS-TV	338,448	301,692	2,353
13456	WPBT	5,416,604	5,416,604	42,244
13924	WPCB-TV	2,934,614	2,800,516	21,841
64033	WPCH-TV	5,948,778	5,874,163	45,813
4354	WPCT	195,270	194,869	1,520
69880	WPCW	3,393,365	3,188,441	24,867
17012	WPDE-TV	1,772,233	1,769,553	13,801
52527	WPEC	5,764,571	5,764,571	44,958
84088	WPFO	1,329,690	1,209,873	9,436
54728	WPGA-TV	559,495	559,025	4,360
60820	WPGD-TV	2,355,629	2,343,715	18,279
73875	WPGH-TV	3,236,098	3,121,767	24,347
2942	WPGX	425,098	422,872	3,298
73879	WPHL-TV	10,421,216	10,246,856	79,915
73881	WPIX	20,948,273	20,501,774	159,893
53113	WPLG	5,588,748	5,588,748	43,587
11906	WPMI-TV	1,468,001	1,467,594	11,446
10213	WPMT	2,412,561	2,191,501	17,092
18798	WPNE-TV	1,161,295	1,160,631	9,052
73907	WPNT	3,172,170	3,064,423	23,899
28480	WPPT	10,613,847	9,474,797	73,894
51984	WPPX-TV	8,044,823	7,839,141	61,137
47404	WPRI-TV	7,254,721	6,990,606	54,520
51991	WPSD-TV	883,814	879,213	6,857
12499	WPSG	10,798,264	10,529,460	82,119
66219	WPSU-TV	1,055,133	868,013	6,770
73905	WPTA	1,099,180	1,099,180	8,573
25067	WPTD	3,423,417	3,411,727	26,608
25065	WPTO	2,961,254	2,951,883	23,022
59443	WPTV-TV	5,840,102	5,840,102	45,547
57476	WPTZ	792,551	676,539	5,276
8616	WPVI-TV	11,491,587	11,302,701	88,150
48772	WPWR-TV	9,957,301	9,954,828	77,638
51969	WPXA-TV	6,587,205	6,458,510	50,370
71236	WPXC-TV	1,561,014	1,561,014	12,174
5800	WPXD-TV	5,249,447	5,249,447	40,940
37104	WPXE-TV	3,067,071	3,057,388	23,845
48406	WPXG-TV	2,577,848	2,512,150	19,592
73312	WPXH-TV	1,471,601	1,451,634	11,321
73910	WPXI	3,300,896	3,197,864	24,940
2325	WPXJ-TV	2,357,870	2,289,706	17,857
52628	WPXK-TV	1,801,997	1,577,806	12,305
21729	WPXL-TV	1,639,180	1,639,180	12,784
48608	WPXM-TV	5,153,621	5,153,621	40,193
73356	WPXN-TV	20,878,066	20,454,468	159,524
27290	WPXP-TV	5,565,072	5,565,072	43,402
50063	WPXQ-TV	3,281,532	3,150,875	24,574
70251	WPXR-TV	1,375,640	1,200,331	9,361

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
40861	WPXS	2,339,305	2,251,498	17,559
53065	WPXT	1,002,128	952,535	7,429
37971	WPXU-TV	700,488	700,488	5,463
67077	WPXV-TV	1,919,794	1,919,794	14,972
74091	WPXW-TV	8,075,268	8,024,342	62,582
21726	WPXX-TV	1,562,675	1,560,834	12,173
73319	WQAD-TV	1,101,012	1,089,523	8,497
65130	WQCW	1,307,345	1,236,020	9,640
71561	WQEC	183,969	183,690	1,433
41315	WQED	3,529,305	3,426,684	26,725
3255	WQHA	3,322,840	2,368,215	18,470
60556	WQHS-DT	3,996,567	3,952,672	30,827
53716	WQLN	602,232	577,633	4,505
52075	WQMY	410,269	254,586	1,986
64550	WQOW	369,066	358,576	2,797
5468	WQPT-TV	941,381	933,107	7,277
64690	WQPX-TV	1,644,283	1,212,587	9,457
52408	WQRF-TV	1,375,774	1,354,979	10,567
2175	WQTO ¹¹	2,864,201	1,598,365	5,728
8688	WRAL-TV	3,852,675	3,848,801	30,017
10133	WRAY-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	32,493
64611	WRAZ	3,800,594	3,797,515	29,617
136749	WRBJ-TV	1,030,831	1,028,010	8,017
3359	WRBL	1,493,140	1,461,459	11,398
57221	WRBU	2,933,497	2,929,776	22,849
54940	WRBW	4,080,267	4,077,341	31,799
59137	WRCB	1,587,742	1,363,582	10,635
47904	WRC-TV	8,188,601	8,146,696	63,536
54963	WRDC	3,972,477	3,966,864	30,938
55454	WRDQ	3,930,315	3,930,315	30,653
73937	WRDW-TV	1,564,584	1,533,682	11,961
66174	WREG-TV	1,642,307	1,638,585	12,779
61011	WRET-TV	2,419,841	2,211,019	17,244
73940	WREX	2,303,027	2,047,951	15,972
54443	WRFB ¹³	2,674,527	1,975,375	2,628
73942	WRGB	1,759,432	1,550,958	12,096
411	WRGT-TV	3,451,036	3,416,078	26,642
74416	WRIC-TV	2,059,152	1,996,075	15,567
61012	WRJA-TV	1,204,291	1,201,900	9,374
412	WRLH-TV	2,017,508	1,959,111	15,279
61013	WRLK-TV	1,229,094	1,228,616	9,582
43870	WRLM	3,960,217	3,945,408	30,770
74156	WRNN-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	152,980
73964	WROC-TV	1,203,412	1,185,203	9,243
159007	WRPT	110,009	109,937	857
20590	WRPX-TV	2,637,949	2,634,141	20,544
62009	WRSP-TV	1,102,162	1,100,077	8,580
40877	WRTV	2,919,683	2,895,164	22,579
15320	WRUA	2,985,428	2,224,902	17,352
71580	WRXY-TV	1,784,000	1,784,000	13,913
48662	WSAV-TV	1,000,315	1,000,309	7,801
6867	WSAW-TV	652,442	646,386	5,041
36912	WSAZ-TV	1,239,187	1,168,954	9,117
56092	WSBE-TV	7,535,710	7,266,304	56,670
73982	WSBK-TV	7,290,901	7,225,463	56,351
72053	WSBS-TV	42,952	42,952	335
73983	WSBT-TV	1,763,215	1,752,698	13,669
23960	WSB-TV	5,897,425	5,828,269	45,455
69446	WSCG	867,516	867,490	6,766
64971	WSCV	5,465,435	5,465,435	42,625
70536	WSEC	538,090	536,891	4,187
49711	WSEE-TV	613,176	595,476	4,644
21258	WSES	1,829,499	1,796,561	14,011
73988	WSET-TV	1,575,886	1,340,273	10,453
13993	WSFA	1,166,744	1,132,826	8,835
11118	WSFJ-TV	1,675,987	1,667,150	13,002
10203	WSFL-TV	5,344,129	5,344,129	41,679
72871	WSFX-TV	970,833	970,833	7,572
73999	WSIL-TV	672,560	669,176	5,219
4297	WSIU-TV	1,019,939	937,070	7,308
74007	WSJV	1,651,178	1,644,683	12,827

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
78908	WSKA	546,588	431,354	3,364
74034	WSKG-TV	892,402	633,163	4,938
76324	WSKY-TV	1,934,585	1,934,519	15,087
57840	WSLS-TV	1,447,286	1,277,753	9,965
21737	WSMH	2,339,224	2,327,660	18,153
41232	WSMV-TV	2,447,769	2,404,766	18,755
70119	WSNS-TV	9,914,395	9,913,272	77,314
74070	WSOC-TV	3,706,808	3,638,832	28,379
66391	WSPA-TV	3,388,945	3,227,025	25,168
64352	WSPX-TV	1,298,295	1,174,763	9,162
17611	WSRE	1,354,495	1,353,634	10,557
63867	WSST-TV	331,907	331,601	2,586
60341	WSTE-DT	3,723,967	3,000,000	23,397
21252	WSTM-TV	1,455,586	1,379,393	10,758
11204	WSTR-TV	3,297,280	3,286,795	25,634
19776	WSUR-DT ⁸	3,714,790	3,000,000	7,379
2370	WSVI	50,601	50,601	395
63840	WSVN	5,588,748	5,588,748	43,587
73374	WSWB	1,530,002	1,102,316	8,597
28155	WSWG	381,004	380,910	2,971
71680	WSWP-TV	902,592	694,697	5,418
74094	WSYM-TV	1,568,403	1,567,920	12,228
73113	WSYR-TV	1,329,977	1,243,098	9,695
40758	WSYT	1,970,721	1,739,071	13,563
56549	WSYX	2,635,937	2,592,420	20,218
65681	WTAE-TV	2,995,755	2,860,979	22,313
23341	WTAJ-TV	1,187,718	948,598	7,398
4685	WTAP-TV	512,358	494,914	3,860
416	WTAT-TV	1,111,476	1,111,476	8,668
67993	WTBY-TV	15,858,470	15,766,438	122,962
29715	WTCE-TV	2,620,599	2,620,599	20,438
65667	WTCT	1,216,209	1,104,698	8,616
67786	WTCT	608,457	607,620	4,739
28954	WTCV ^{5,9}	3,254,481	2,500,195	19,499
74422	WTEN	1,902,431	1,613,747	12,586
9881	WTGL	3,707,507	3,707,507	28,915
27245	WTGS	966,519	966,357	7,537
70655	WTHI-TV	978,126	928,582	7,242
70162	WTHR	2,949,339	2,901,633	22,630
147	WTIC-TV	5,318,753	4,707,697	36,715
26681	WTIN-TV ⁷	3,716,312	2,987,150	2,462
66536	WTIU	1,570,257	1,569,135	12,238
1002	WTJP-TV	1,947,743	1,907,300	14,875
4593	WTJR	334,527	334,221	2,607
70287	WTJX-TV	135,017	121,498	948
47401	WTKR	2,149,376	2,149,375	16,763
82735	WTLF	349,696	349,691	2,727
23486	WTLH	1,065,127	1,065,105	8,307
67781	WTLJ	1,622,365	1,621,227	12,644
65046	WTLV	1,757,600	1,739,021	13,563
74098	WTMJ-TV	3,096,406	3,085,983	24,068
74109	WTNH	7,845,782	7,332,431	57,186
19200	WTNZ	1,699,427	1,513,754	11,806
590	WTOC-TV	993,098	992,658	7,742
74112	WTOG	5,268,364	5,267,177	41,079
4686	WTOK-TV	417,919	412,276	3,215
13992	WTOL	4,487,440	4,479,518	34,936
21254	WTOM-TV	120,369	117,121	913
74122	WTOV-TV	3,892,886	3,619,899	28,232
82574	WTPC-TV	2,049,246	2,042,851	15,932
86496	WTPX-TV	255,972	255,791	1,995
6869	WTRF-TV	2,941,511	2,565,375	20,007
67798	WTSF	922,441	851,465	6,641
11290	WTSP	5,506,869	5,489,954	42,816
4108	WTTA	5,583,544	5,576,649	43,492
74137	WTTE	2,690,341	2,650,354	20,670
22207	WTTG	8,101,358	8,049,329	62,777
56526	WTTK	2,844,384	2,825,807	22,038
74138	WTTQ	1,877,570	1,844,214	14,383
56523	WTTV	2,522,077	2,518,133	19,639
10802	WTTW	9,776,348	9,776,348	76,246

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
74148	WTVA	823,492	810,123	6,318
22590	WTVG	1,579,628	1,366,976	10,661
8617	WTVG	3,790,354	3,775,757	29,447
55305	WTVG	5,156,905	5,152,997	40,188
36504	WTVF	2,384,622	2,367,601	18,465
74150	WTVG	4,405,350	4,397,113	34,293
74151	WTVH	1,390,502	1,327,319	10,352
10645	WTVI	2,856,703	2,829,960	22,071
63154	WTVJ	5,458,451	5,458,451	42,570
595	WTVM	1,498,667	1,405,957	10,965
72945	WTVQ	1,409,708	1,398,825	10,909
28311	WTVR	678,884	678,539	5,292
51597	WTVQ-DT	989,786	983,552	7,671
57832	WTVR-TV	1,816,197	1,809,035	14,109
16817	WTVS	5,511,091	5,510,837	42,979
68569	WTVT	5,473,148	5,460,179	42,584
3661	WTVW	839,003	834,187	6,506
35575	WTVX	3,157,609	3,157,609	24,626
4152	WTVY	974,532	971,173	7,574
40759	WTVZ-TV	2,156,534	2,156,346	16,817
66908	WTWC-TV	1,061,101	1,061,079	8,275
20426	WTWO	737,341	731,294	5,703
81692	WTWV	1,527,511	1,526,625	11,906
51568	WTVX-TV	10,784,256	10,492,549	81,831
41065	WTVX-TV	1,054,514	1,054,322	8,223
8532	WUAB	3,821,233	3,745,335	29,210
12855	WUCF-TV	3,707,507	3,707,507	28,915
36395	WUCW	3,664,480	3,657,236	28,523
69440	WUFT	1,372,142	1,372,142	10,701
413	WUHF	1,152,580	1,147,972	8,953
8156	WUJA	2,638,361	1,977,410	15,422
69080	WUNC-TV	4,184,851	4,166,318	32,493
69292	WUND-TV	1,504,532	1,504,532	11,734
69114	WUNE-TV	3,146,865	2,625,942	20,480
69300	WUNF-TV	2,625,583	2,331,723	18,185
69124	WUNG-TV	3,605,143	3,588,220	27,985
60551	WUNI	7,209,571	7,084,349	55,251
69332	WUNJ-TV	1,116,458	1,116,458	8,707
69149	WUNK-TV	1,991,039	1,985,696	15,486
69360	WUNL-TV	3,055,263	2,834,274	22,105
69444	WUNM-TV	1,357,346	1,357,346	10,586
69397	WUNP-TV	1,402,186	1,393,524	10,868
69416	WUNU	1,202,495	1,201,481	9,370
83822	WUNW	1,856,918	1,333,273	10,398
6900	WUPA	5,966,454	5,888,379	45,923
13938	WUPL	1,721,320	1,721,320	13,425
10897	WUPV	1,933,664	1,914,643	14,932
19190	WUPW	2,100,914	2,099,572	16,375
23128	WUPX-TV	1,102,435	1,089,118	8,494
65593	WUSA	8,750,706	8,446,074	65,871
4301	WUSI-TV	339,507	339,507	2,648
60552	WUTB	8,523,983	8,381,042	65,364
30577	WUTF-TV	7,918,927	7,709,189	60,124
57837	WUTR	526,114	481,957	3,759
415	WUTV	1,589,376	1,557,474	12,147
16517	WUVC-DT	3,768,817	3,748,841	29,237
48813	WUVG-DT	6,029,495	5,965,975	46,529
3072	WUVN	1,233,568	1,157,140	9,025
60560	WUVP-DT	10,421,216	10,246,856	79,915
9971	WUXP-TV	2,316,872	2,305,293	17,979
417	WVAH-TV	1,373,555	1,295,383	10,103
23947	WVAN-TV	1,026,862	1,025,950	8,001
65387	WVBT	1,885,169	1,885,169	14,702
72342	WVCY-TV	3,111,641	3,102,097	24,193
60559	WVEA-TV	4,553,004	4,552,113	35,502
74167	WVEC	2,098,679	2,092,868	16,322
5802	WVEN-TV	3,921,016	3,919,361	30,567
61573	WVEO ⁵	1,091,825	757,978	4,676
69946	WVER	888,756	758,441	5,915
10976	WVFX	711,483	618,730	4,825
47929	WVIA-TV	3,429,213	2,838,000	22,134

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
3667	WVIL-TV	368,022	346,874	2,705
70309	WVIR-TV	1,945,637	1,908,395	14,884
74170	WVIT	5,846,093	5,357,639	41,784
18753	WVIZ	3,695,223	3,689,173	28,772
70021	WVLA-TV	1,897,179	1,897,007	14,795
81750	WVLR	1,412,728	1,300,554	10,143
35908	WVLT-TV	1,888,607	1,633,633	12,741
74169	WVNS-TV	916,451	588,963	4,593
11259	WVNY	742,579	659,270	5,142
29000	WVOZ-TV ⁹	1,132,932	731,199	4,676
71657	WVPB-TV	992,798	959,526	7,483
60111	WVPT	767,268	642,173	5,008
70491	WVPX-TV	4,147,298	4,114,920	32,092
66378	WVPY	756,696	632,649	4,934
67190	WVSN	2,948,832	2,137,333	16,669
66943	WVTA	760,072	579,703	4,521
69940	WVTB	455,880	257,445	2,008
74173	WVTM-TV	2,009,346	1,940,153	15,131
74174	WVTV	3,091,132	3,083,108	24,045
77496	WVUA	2,209,921	2,160,101	16,847
4149	WVUE-DT	1,658,125	1,658,125	12,932
4329	WVUT	273,293	273,215	2,131
74176	WVVA	1,037,632	722,666	5,636
3113	WVXF	85,191	78,556	613
12033	WWAY	1,208,625	1,208,625	9,426
30833	WWBT	1,924,502	1,892,842	14,762
20295	WWCP-TV	2,811,278	2,548,691	19,877
24812	WWCW	1,390,985	1,212,308	9,455
23671	WWDP	5,792,048	5,564,295	43,396
21158	WWHO	2,762,344	2,721,504	21,225
14682	WWJE-DT	7,209,571	7,084,349	55,251
72123	WWJ-TV	5,562,031	5,561,777	43,376
166512	WWJX	518,866	518,846	4,046
6868	WWLP	3,838,272	3,077,800	24,004
74192	WWL-TV	1,788,624	1,788,624	13,949
3133	WWMB	1,547,974	1,544,778	12,048
74195	WWMT	2,538,485	2,531,309	19,742
68851	WWNY-TV	375,600	346,623	2,703
74197	WWOR-TV	19,853,836	19,615,370	152,980
65943	WWPB	3,197,858	2,775,966	21,650
23264	WWPX-TV	2,299,441	2,231,612	17,404
68547	WWRS-TV	2,324,155	2,321,066	18,102
61251	WWSB	3,340,133	3,340,133	26,050
23142	WWSI	11,269,831	11,098,540	86,558
16747	WWTI	196,531	190,097	1,483
998	WWTO-TV	6,760,133	6,760,133	52,722
26994	WWTV	1,034,174	1,022,322	7,973
84214	WWTW	1,527,511	1,526,625	11,906
26993	WWUP-TV	116,638	110,592	863
23338	WXBU	4,030,693	3,538,096	27,594
61504	WXCW	1,687,947	1,687,947	13,164
61084	WXEL-TV	5,416,604	5,416,604	42,244
60539	WXFT-DT	10,174,464	10,170,757	79,322
23929	WXGA-TV	608,494	606,849	4,733
51163	WXIA-TV	6,179,680	6,035,625	47,072
53921	WXII-TV	3,630,551	3,299,114	25,730
146	WXIN	2,836,532	2,814,815	21,953
39738	WXIX-TV	2,911,054	2,900,875	22,624
414	WXLV-TV	4,364,244	4,334,365	33,804
68433	WXMI	1,988,970	1,988,589	15,509
64549	WXOW	425,378	413,264	3,223
6601	WXPX-TV	4,594,588	4,592,639	35,818
74215	WXTV-DT	20,538,272	20,130,459	156,997
12472	WXTX	699,095	694,837	5,419
11970	WXXA-TV	1,680,670	1,537,868	11,994
57274	WXXI-TV	1,184,860	1,168,696	9,115
53517	WXXV-TV	1,191,123	1,189,584	9,278
10267	WXYZ-TV	5,622,543	5,622,140	43,847
77515	WYCI	35,873	26,508	207
70149	WYCW	3,388,945	3,227,025	25,168
62219	WYDC	560,266	449,486	3,506

TABLE 9—FY 2023 FULL-SERVICE BROADCAST TELEVISION STATIONS BY CALL SIGN—Continued

Facility Id.	Call sign	Service area population	Terrain limited population	Terrain limited fee amount
18783	WYDN	2,577,848	2,512,150	19,592
35582	WYDO	1,330,728	1,330,728	10,378
25090	WYES-TV	1,872,245	1,872,059	14,600
53905	WYFF	2,626,363	2,416,551	18,847
49803	WYIN	6,956,141	6,956,141	54,251
24915	WYMT-TV	1,180,276	863,881	6,737
17010	WYOU	2,879,196	2,226,883	17,367
77789	WYOW	91,839	91,311	712
13933	WYPX-TV	1,529,500	1,413,583	11,025
4693	WYTV	4,898,622	4,535,576	35,373
5875	WYZZ-TV	1,042,140	1,036,721	8,085
15507	WZBJ	1,626,017	1,435,762	11,198
28119	WZDX	1,596,771	1,514,654	11,813
70493	WZME	5,996,408	5,544,708	43,243
81448	WZMQ	73,423	72,945	569
71871	WZPX-TV	2,039,157	2,039,157	15,903
136750	WZRB	952,279	951,693	7,422
418	WZTV	2,312,658	2,301,187	17,947
83270	WZVI	76,992	75,863	592
19183	WZVN-TV	1,981,488	1,981,488	15,454
49713	WZZM	1,574,546	1,548,835	12,079

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

TABLE 10—FY 2022 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

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

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. \$s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	25.
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25.
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15.
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	40.
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	10.
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	10.
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	10.
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	20.
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90) (Includes Non-Geographic telephone numbers).	.14.
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08.
Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS/MDS) (per license) (47 CFR part 27)	590.
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	590.
AM Radio Construction Permits	655.
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,145.
AM and FM Broadcast Radio Station Fees	See Table Below.
Digital TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF and UHF Commercial Fee Factor	\$.008430. See Appendix G of FY 22 R&O for fee amounts due.
Digital TV Construction Permits	5,200.
Low Power TV, Class A TV, TV/FM Translators & FM Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	330.
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	1,715.
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76), Including IPTV and Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS).	1.16.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00452.
Toll Free (per toll free subscriber) (47 CFR 52.101 (f) of the rules)	.12.
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	620.
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes DBS Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100).	124,060.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Other)	340,005.
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Less Complex)	141,670.

TABLE 10—FY 2022 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES—Continued

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

Fee category	Annual regulatory fee (U.S. \$s)
Space Stations (per license/call sign in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) (Small Satellite)	12,215.
International Bearer Circuits—Terrestrial/Satellites (per Gbps circuit)	\$39.
Submarine Cable Landing Licenses Fee (per cable system)	See Table Below.

FY 2022 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES

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

FY 2022 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

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

V. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

101. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was included in the *Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FY 2023 NPRM) released in June 2023. The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the FY 2023 NPRM, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA.

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

102. In the *Report and Order*, we adopt a regulatory fee schedule to collect \$390,192,000 in congressionally mandated regulatory fees for FY 2023. Under section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (Act or Communications Act), regulatory fees are mandated by Congress and collected to recover the regulatory costs associated with the Commission’s oversight and regulatory activities in an amount that can be reasonably expected to equal the amount of the Commission’s annual appropriation.

The objective in adopting the regulatory fee schedule is to comply with the Congressional mandate to recover the total amount of the Commission’s annual appropriation, from the various industries for which the Commission provides oversight and/or regulation, with a fair, administrable and sustainable fee framework based on the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) involved in such oversight and regulation in the licensing bureaus.

103. In the FY 2023 NPRM, the Commission sought comment on the methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the FY 2023 regulatory fee schedule, as well as on other issues related to the collection of regulatory fees including: (i) the calculation of television and radio broadcaster regulatory fees, including the modification of the existing grid by adding a new tier for AM and FM radio stations; (ii) defining the category of operations for on-orbit servicing (OOS) and rendezvous and proximity operations (RPO)) (“In-Space Servicing” Industries) for regulatory fee purposes, including whether a separate regulatory fee category is necessary and how to apply regulatory fees to OOS and RPO

spacecraft specifically operating near the geostationary satellite orbit arc; (iii) evaluating how the Commission’s proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; (iv) considering whether to continue in FY 2023 several of the temporary measures the Commission implemented in FYs 2020 through 2022; and (v) whether to permit regulatory fee payors to prepay their regulatory fees in installments. For FY 2023, the Commission adopts, with modification, the regulatory fee schedule set forth in Appendices B and C to the *Report and Order*.

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

104. There were no comments filed that specifically addressed the proposed rules and policies presented in the IRFA

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

105. The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposed rules in this proceeding.

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

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

- Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers.
- Telecommunications Carriers.
- Competitive Local Exchange Carriers.
- Interexchange Carriers.
- Operator Service Providers.
- Local Resellers.
- Toll Resellers.
- Satellite Telecommunications.
- 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 services, via client-supplied telecommunications connections are also included in this industry.

- Television Broadcasting.
- Radio Stations.
- Cable Companies and Systems.
- Cable System Operators.
- Direct Broadcast Satellite Service.
- Responsible Organizations, or RespOrgs (also referred to as Toll-Free Number providers).
- Carrier RespOrgs.
- Wired Telecommunications Carriers.

• Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite) engage in operating and maintaining switching and transmission facilities to provide communications via the airwaves.

- Other Management Consulting Services. This industry includes 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.

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

107. The *Report and Order* does not adopt any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements. Small and other regulated entities are required to pay regulatory fees on an annual basis. The cost of compliance with the annual regulatory fee assessment for small entities is the amount assessed for their regulatory fee category and should not require small entities to hire professionals in order to comply. Small entities that qualify can take advantage of the exemption from payment of regulatory fees allowed under the de minimis threshold. Small entities may request a waiver, reduction, deferral, and/or installment payment of their FY 2023 regulatory fees. The waiver process is an easier filing process for smaller entities that may not be familiar with our procedural filing rules.

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

108. 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.

109. The *Report and Order* for FY 2023 maintains several approaches from the prior regulatory fee framework which will minimize the significant economic impact for some small entities. Specifically, the FY 2023 regulatory fee framework maintains: (1) the methodology adopted using the population-based calculations for TV broadcasters that was initially adopted because it is a more fair methodology for smaller broadcasters; (2) the flexibility for regulatory payees to request a waiver, reduction, deferral and/or installment payments of their regulatory fees; and (3) the application of the Commission’s de minimis threshold rule adopted pursuant to section 9(e)(2) of the Act, which exempts a regulatee from paying regulatory fees if the sum total of all of its annual regulatory fee liabilities is \$1,000 or less for the fiscal year. The de minimis threshold applies only to filers of annual regulatory fees and provides relief to small and other entities with lower annual regulatory fees.

110. The Commission received comments proposing alternatives to various elements of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees and the FY 2023 regulatory fee schedule that the Commission proposed in the *FY 2023 NPRM*, as well as other issues related to the collection of regulatory fees. Below we discuss a number of these proposals and why they were not adopted.

111. *Methodology for Assessing Regulatory Fees and FTE Allocation.* Satellite Operators suggested that instead of assessing regulatory fees on an annual basis, based on our annual appropriation, we should instead determine the allocation of regulatory fee costs associated with each non-application proceeding and identify its allocation in the document that initiates the proceeding. We rejected this proposal in the *Report and Order* because it is inconsistent with section 9 of the Act. We are required to conduct an annual regulatory fee proceeding each year, and to recover the annual appropriation. Further, this approach would fail to recover the Commission’s entire appropriation on an annual basis, and would not be administratively feasible because we cannot assess the duration or impact of a proceeding in a manner that accurately correlates it to the burden of FTE time annually.

112. *Non-High Cost Universal Service Fund FTEs.* The National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) proposed that we reallocate the burden of FTE time dedicated to non-high cost universal service fund issues as direct to a core bureau or bureaus. We declined to adopt NAB’s suggested reallocation because it conflates the nature of the work of the Commission’s FTEs with the identity of the entities that ultimately receive a subsidy from any particular program. The FTE time devoted to the non-high cost universal service programs is not in oversight and regulation of regulatory fee payors, but is oversight and management of the programs generally. The programs tie funding eligibility to the beneficiary, i.e., a school, a library, a low-income individual or family, or healthcare provider, and not to Commission regulatory fee payors.

113. *Other FTE Allocations: Office of Engineering and Technology, Enforcement Bureau, and Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau.* We rejected proposals that suggest that the burden of FTE time dedicated to equipment authorization should have its own fee category or be characterized as direct to any particular category of fee payor. OET FTEs benefit the work of the Commission as a whole and are not specific to any particular regulatory fee category. We also rejected Intelsat’s

contention that fraud investigations by the Enforcement Bureau benefit their related industries, finding that the fraud investigations handled benefit consumers in general as well as other entities. Further, these investigations are primarily with respect to federally funded programs, and not specifically to benefit regulatory fee payors for any particular industry. We accepted NAB's proposal that for regulatory fee purposes, the burden of certain FTE time in the Media Bureau should be considered as indirect because it is devoted to enforcement responsibilities of the Commission's political programming rules, the cable and broadcast must carry rules, and the rules related to broadcast retransmission consent, among others. We agree, and in order to be consistent with the manner that we treat other enforcement efforts in the Commission, this FTE time should be reallocated as indirect for regulatory fee purposes.

114. *New Regulatory Fee Categories Discussed by Commenters.* We do not have a sufficient basis, consistent with section 9 of the Act, for the adoption of new regulatory fee categories at this time, and therefore we rejected such proposals. There is no basis for the Commission to change its prior determinations on this issue that such fees would be unworkable and logistically infeasible to collect. Specifically, Satellite Operators proposed that we again seek comment on four fee categories: (i) broadband internet access providers, (ii) database administrators that enable unlicensed operations, (iii) equipment manufacturers, and (iv) experimental licenses. The Commission previously sought comment on these specific issues and as no additional information has been provided in the record to support such proposals, we are not adopting such categories in the *Report and Order* or seeking further comment on them. Although the Commission has adopted new fee categories in the past, in those instances the Commission determined that significant FTE resources of a core bureau were being spent on oversight and regulatory activities with respect to a specific service necessitating a new regulatory fee category. Those circumstances are not present here.

115. Similarly, we rejected Intelsat and Satellite Coalition's proposal to adopt a regulatory fee for holders of experimental licenses. These licenses are approved for a proposed experiment or range of experiments, and not for an actual operational service under established service rules. It is likely we would have to consider multiple regulatory fee categories and multiple

ways of allocating proportional fees to such categories. Accordingly, based on the record, we did not adopt a new regulatory fee category for broadband internet access providers, database administrators that enable unlicensed operations, equipment manufacturers, or experimental licenses.

116. *Space Station Regulatory Fees.* We did not adopt a number of proposals to alter the allocated 80% of space station regulatory fees to geostationary orbit space stations (GSO) and 20% of the space station regulatory fees to non-geostationary orbit satellite systems (NGSO). Satellite Operators contended that we should not attribute only 20% of the costs of regulating NGSO systems to "less complex" satellite systems (principally Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) systems) and to maintain the dividing line of "20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations" between "less complex" NGSO systems and "other" NGSO systems. Kinéis argued that defining only a single category of "less complex" systems, and defining them simply as systems designed to communicate with 20 or fewer U.S. authorized earth stations, is inadequate as the sole basis for distinguishing fee liability among myriad types of NGSO satellite systems.

117. We did not find any reason to deviate from our calculation of fees using the 20/80 allocation in our review of the FTE time for space stations and for FY 2023. We used the 20/80 allocation between "less complex" and "other" NGSO space station fees, respectively, within the NGSO fee category. These allocations continue to accurately reflect the amount of work involved in regulating NGSO systems and the number of reasonably related benefits provided to the payors of each fee category. We are not convinced by the Satellite Operators that the FTE time spent on less complex and other NGSO systems issues has changed sufficiently to warrant a revision in the 20/80 allocation. We also rejected the contention of Space X that we miscalculated the space station regulatory fees because we based our calculations on nine NGSO systems instead of ten. We recognize that there are ten licensed systems; however one of the licensed systems is not yet operational, and hence should not be counted in the unit count.

118. Further, we rejected Spaceflight's proposals for fee assessments for "In-Space Servicing" Industries. Due to the somewhat nascent nature of "in-space servicing" industries, we currently do not have a regulatory fee category for such spacecraft. As noted in the *FY 23 NPRM*, there have been a limited

number of such operations and we tentatively concluded that it was too early to identify exactly where operations, such as those in low-Earth orbit (LEO), might fit into the regulatory fee structure in the future. We accordingly deferred our determination of whether to create a new fee category for such services to a future fiscal year once the regulatory framework under which space stations performing in-space servicing operations, including OOS, RPO, space situational awareness (SSA), and space domain awareness (SDA) operations, and the scope of those operations, is better understood.

119. Kinéis proposed that the Commission adopt a multi-tiered approach to NGSO regulatory fees that would charge each provider an amount commensurate with its demands on Commission resources and the benefits it receives through regulation based on these enumerated factors, consistent with the Act. While we find the proposal to be useful, it requires further comment and evaluation. There is not time to fully consider this proposal prior to the need to adopt regulatory fees before the end of the current fiscal year. It will be more efficient to seek comment on proposals like this together with other proposals that might arise as part of the anticipated reexamination of regulatory fees for space and earth stations in light of the creation of the Space Bureau.

120. *International Bearer Circuit Regulatory Fees—Submarine Cable Systems.* In the Report and Order the Commission rejected the Submarine Cable Coalition's request to revise the Commission's regulatory fee methodology for submarine cable operators, which is based upon the lit capacity of the fiber-optic submarine cable. We disagreed with the Submarine Cable Coalition's contention that the Commission's regulatory fee methodology is contrary to the Communications Act, and that the Commission has not developed regulatory fees that are reasonably related to the benefits provided. Moreover, we did not find persuasive its arguments that the Commission's assessment of these regulatory fees based on capacity is contrary to the Communications Act, and is not reasonably related to the benefits provided. The Commission has long held that capacity is a reasonable basis to assess regulatory costs among the submarine cable regulatory fee payors that benefit from the Commission's work, and find it reasonable to continue to assess higher regulatory fees on licensees with larger facilities that benefit more from the Commission's

work and thus should pay a larger proportion of the Commission’s costs.

VI. Ordering Clauses

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

122. *It is further ordered* that the FY 2023 section 9 regulatory fees assessment requirements and the rules set forth in the Final Rules section *are adopted* as specified herein.

123. *It is further ordered* that the Report and Order, except for portions containing information collection requirements in § 1.1166 and information collection requirements in § 1.1914, *shall be effective* upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

124. *It is further ordered* that the amendments to § 1.1166 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 1.1166,

which were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act, on August 17, 2023, *shall be effective* 30 days after publication of this summary in the **Federal Register**. The amendments to § 1.1914 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 1.1914, will not become effective until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** that the Office of Management and Budget has completed review of any information collection requirements that the Office of Managing Director determines is required under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Federal Communications Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of these provisions.

Federal Communications Commission.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Communications, Reporting

and recordkeeping requirements, Telecommunications, Telephone, Television.

Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

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 is revised to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Revise §§ 1.1152 through 1.1156 to read as follows:

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

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1152

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

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1152—Continued

Exclusive use services (per license)	Fee amount
(c) Renewal Only (FCC 605 & 159)	10.00
(d) Renewal Only (Electronic Filing) (FCC 605 & 159)	10.00
8. CMRS Cellular/Mobile Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	1.16
9. CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (FCC 159)	² .08
10. Broadband Radio Service (formerly MMDS and MDS)	700
11. Local Multipoint Distribution Service	700

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

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

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1153

Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR part 73)	Fee amount
1. AM Class A:	
≤10,000 population	\$595
10,001–25,000 population	990
25,001–75,000 population	1,485
75,001–150,000 population	2,230
150,001–500,000 population	3,345
500,001–1,200,000 population	5,010
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	7,525
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	11,275
>6,000,000 population	16,920
2. AM Class B:	
≤10,000 population	430
10,001–25,000 population	715
25,001–75,000 population	1,075
75,001–150,000 population	1,610
150,001–500,000 population	2,415
500,001–1,200,000 population	3,620
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	5,435
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	8,145
>6,000,000 population	12,220
3. AM Class C:	
≤10,000 population	370
10,001–25,000 population	620
25,001–75,000 population	930
75,001–150,000 population	1,395
150,001–500,000 population	2,095
500,001–1,200,000 population	3,135
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	4,710
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	7,060
>6,000,000 population	10,595
4. AM Class D:	
≤10,000 population	410
10,001–25,000 population	680
25,001–75,000 population	1,530
75,001–150,000 population	2,300
150,001–500,000 population	3,440
500,001–1,200,000 population	5,170
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	7,745
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	11,620
>6,000,000 population	620
5. AM Construction Permit	620
6. FM Classes A, B1 and C3:	
≤10,000 population	650
10,001–25,000 population	1,085
25,001–75,000 population	1,630
75,001–150,000 population	2,440
150,001–500,000 population	3,665
500,001–1,200,000 population	5,490
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	8,245
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	12,360
>6,000,000 population	18,545
7. FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 and C2:	

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1153—Continued

Radio [AM and FM] (47 CFR part 73)	Fee amount
≤10,000 population	745
10,001–25,000 population	1,240
25,001–75,000 population	1,860
75,001–150,000 population	2,790
150,001–500,000 population	4,190
500,001–1,200,000 population	6,275
1,200,001–3,000,000 population	9,425
3,000,001–6,000,000 population	14,125
>6,000,000 population	21,190
8. FM Construction Permits:	1,085
TV (47 CFR part 73)	
9. Digital TV (UHF and VHF Commercial Stations):	
1. Digital TV Construction Permits	5,100
2. Television Fee Factor .....	.007799 per pop
10. Low Power TV, Class A TV, FM Translator, & TV/FM Booster (47 CFR part 74)	260

§ 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) Carriers	\$25.00.
1. Interstate Telephone Service Providers (per interstate and international end-user revenues (see FCC Form 499–A).	\$.00540.
2. Toll Free Number Fee	\$.13 per Toll Free Number.

§ 1.1155 Schedule of regulatory fees for cable television services.

TABLE 1 TO § 1.1155

	Fee amount
1. Cable Television Relay Service	\$1,720
2. Cable TV System, Including IPTV (per subscriber), and DBS (per subscriber)	1.23

§ 1.1156 Schedule of regulatory fees for international services.

stations. The following schedule applies for the listed services:

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

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Fee category	Fee amount
Space Stations (Geostationary Orbit)	\$117,580
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Other	347,755
Space Stations (Non-Geostationary Orbit)—Less Complex	130,405
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)	575

(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, 2022)	Fee amount
Terrestrial Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier Satellite Common Carrier and Non-Common Carrier	\$26 per Gbps circuit.

(c) *Submarine cable.* Regulatory fees for submarine cable systems will be paid annually, per cable landing license, for all submarine cable systems operating 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 2023 INTERNATIONAL BEARER CIRCUITS—SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEMS

Submarine cable systems (lit capacity as of December 31, 2022)	Fee ratio (units)	FY 2022 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

■ 3. Effective October 16, 2023 revise § 1.1166 to read as follows:

§ 1.1166 Waivers, reductions and deferrals of regulatory fees.

The fees established by §§ 1.1152 through 1.1156 and associated interest charges and penalties may be waived, reduced or deferred in specific instances, on a case-by-case basis, where good cause is shown and where waiver, reduction or deferral of such fees, interest charges and penalties would promote the public interest. Requests to pay fees established by §§ 1.1152 through 1.1156 and associated interest charges and penalties in installments may be granted in accordance with § 1.1914. Requests for waiver, reduction or deferral of regulatory fees for entire categories of payors will not be considered.

(a) Requests for waiver, reduction or deferral of regulatory fees shall be filed electronically, by submission to the following email address: *regfeerelief@fcc.gov*. All requests for waiver, reduction and deferral shall be acted upon by the Managing Director with the concurrence of the General Counsel. All such requests made pursuant to § 1.1166 may be combined in a single pleading.

(b) Deferrals of fees, interest, or penalties if granted, will be for a designated period of time not to exceed six months.

(c) Petitions for waiver of a regulatory fee, interest, or penalties must be accompanied by the required fee, interest, or penalties and FCC Form 159. Submitted fees, interest, or penalties will be returned if a waiver is granted.

Waiver requests that do not include the required fees, interest, or penalties or forms will be dismissed unless a request to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship, is included in the filing.

(d) Petitions for reduction of a fee, interest, or penalty must be accompanied by the full fee, interest, or penalty payment and FCC Form 159. Petitions for reduction that do not include the required fees, interest, or penalties or forms will be dismissed unless a request to defer payment due to financial hardship, supported by documentation of the financial hardship, is included in the filing.

(e) Petitions for waiver of a fee, interest, or penalty based on financial hardship, including bankruptcy, will not be granted, even if otherwise consistent with Commission policy, to the extent that the total regulatory and application fees, interest, or penalties for which waiver is sought exceeds \$500,000 in any fiscal year, including regulatory fees due in any fiscal year, but paid prior to the due date. In computing this amount, the amounts owed by an entity and its subsidiaries and other affiliated entities will be aggregated. In cases where the claim of financial hardship is not based on bankruptcy, waiver, partial waiver, or deferral of fees, interest, or penalties above the \$500,000 cap may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

■ 4. Delayed indefinitely, revise § 1.1914 to read as follows:

§ 1.1914 Collection in installments.

(a) Subject to the Commission's rules pertaining to the installment loan program (see *e.g.*, § 1.2110(g)), subpart Q or other agreements among the parties, the terms of which will control, whenever feasible, the Commission shall collect the total amount of a debt in one lump sum. If a debtor is financially unable to pay a debt in one lump sum, the Commission, in its sole discretion, may accept payment in regular installments. Requests for installment payment of non-regulatory fee debt shall be filed electronically, by submission to the following email address: *installmentplanrequest@fcc.gov*. Requests for installment payment of regulatory fees may be combined with other requests for regulatory fee relief in accordance with § 1.1166(a) and shall be filed electronically by submission to *regfeerelief@fcc.gov*. The Commission will obtain financial statements from debtors who represent that they are unable to pay in one lump sum and which are able to verify independently such representations (see 31 CFR 902.2(g)). The Commission will require and obtain a legally enforceable written agreement from the debtor that specifies all of the terms of the arrangement, including, as appropriate, sureties and other indicia of creditworthiness (see Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, 2 U.S.C. 661, *et seq.*, OMB Circular A-129), and that contains a provision accelerating the debt in the event of default.

(b) The size and frequency of installment payments should bear a reasonable relation to the size of the debt and the debtor's ability to pay. If possible, the installment payments will be sufficient in size and frequency to liquidate the debt in three years or less.

(c) Security for deferred payments will be obtained in appropriate cases. The Commission may accept installment payments notwithstanding the refusal of the debtor to execute a written agreement or to give security, at the Commission's option.

(d) The Commission may deny the extension of credit to any debtor who fails to provide the records requested or fails to show an ability to pay the debt.

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