

FCC Solicits Suggestions for Deregulation

By way of a *Public Notice* (DA 25-219) with the descriptive title, “In Re: Delete, Delete, Delete,” the FCC has launched an omnibus rulemaking proceeding with a decidedly deregulatory posture. Public comment is invited on almost any aspect of the Commission’s regulations that commenters believe should be revised, reduced, or repealed. The Commission says that it is taking this action in order to promote the policies outlined by President Trump in a series of Executive Orders in which he has called on administrative agencies “to unleash prosperity through deregulation and ensure that they are efficiently delivering great results for the American people.” Commenters are encouraged to consider certain policy factors that are consistent with standards and objectives set forth in recent Presidential orders, as well as statutory and regulatory standards for retrospective review. The suggested policy factors include the following points.

Cost-benefit considerations. The Commission observes that

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Standards Set for Waivers for Late License Applications

The FCC has established procedures for granting requests to waive the deadline for filing an application for a license to cover a broadcast station construction permit specified in Section 73.3598(e) of its rules. This ruling comes in a *Memorandum Opinion and Order* (FCC 25-19) issued in response to an Application for Review filed by Radio Two, LLC, requesting redress for the licensing of its FM translator station K298DF, Pineville, Louisiana.

Radio Two obtained a construction permit on June 11, 2019, for a new translator station to be paired with its AM station, KTHP. The permit was set to expire on June 11, 2022. By that date, no license application had been filed, and the permit was identified in the Commission’s database as expired. In May 2023, an FCC field inspector discovered that the station was on the air. He promptly advised Radio Two

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NAB Proposes Deadlines for Mandatory ATSC 3.0 Transition

The FCC’s Media Bureau has invited public response to a Petition for Rulemaking filed by the National Association of Broadcasters (“NAB”) that seeks Commission action on a number of aspects of the transition of broadcast television to the ATSC 3.0 technical standard, also known as NextGen TV. In its Public Notice (DA 25-314) in Docket 16-142, the Bureau also requested comment on other issues related to the transition.

The principal thrust of NAB’s Petition is to encourage the FCC to facilitate a more robust and expeditious transition in the television industry to the ATSC 3.0 standard. To date, a television station’s adoption of ATSC 3.0 has been completely voluntary. NAB proposes that ATSC 3.0 become mandatory for all full power stations. With some exceptions, NAB suggests that all stations in the top 55 markets should transition fully to ATSC 3.0 by a single date in February 2028. The transition deadline for all other stations would be a date in February 2030.

NAB acknowledges that noncommercial stations and

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FCC Chairman Queries YouTube About Faith-Based Programming

FCC Chairman Brendan Carr has written a letter to the executives of YouTube TV’s parent company, Google LLC, inquiring about its policy concerning the carriage of faith-based programming. The Chairman stated that he has received a communication from Great American Media alleging that YouTube discriminates against faith-based programming. Great American claimed that while its network is carried on a range of cable and streaming services, including Comcast, Cox, Hulu, FuboTV, and DirecTV, YouTube has refused to carry it.

The Chairman observed that the Communications Act authorizes the FCC to address certain discriminatory practices in the negotiation of carriage agreements between traditional multichannel video programming distributors (“MVPDs”) and video programming vendors. Although the Commission does not presently regulate virtual MVPDs, such as YouTube, there are multiple open rulemaking proceedings seeking comment about expanding the agency’s regulations to cover virtual MVPDs as well.

Chairman Carr also noted that Google offers a range of

products that have benefitted from the provisions of Section 230 of the Communications Act that shield the operators of online sites from copyright liability for the online activities of third parties. Carr wrote that Google’s conduct with respect to those products is protected only to the extent its actions are taken in good faith.

The Chairman explained these allegations of faith-based discrimination come at a time when American public discourse has experienced “an unprecedented surge in censorship.” He continued, “In too many cases, tech companies silenced individuals for doing nothing more than expressing themselves online and in the digital town square. Therefore, I am writing to determine whether YouTube TV has a policy or practice that favors discrimination against faith-based channels.”

The Chairman directed Google to brief FCC staff on the role of virtual MVPDs in the modern media marketplace and YouTube TV’s carriage negotiations process, including the potential role of viewpoint-based discrimination.

Settlement Proposed in Web VI Copyright Proceeding for Commercial Streaming

In a proceeding before the Copyright Royalty Judges, the National Association of Broadcasters and SoundExchange, Inc. have reached a proposed settlement for setting copyright royalty fees for streaming sound recordings by commercial radio stations for the next five years. They have filed a motion seeking acceptance of their settlement

in the Web VI copyright rate setting proceeding. The table below shows their proposal for fees for nonsubscription digital audio transmissions of sound recordings pursuant to Section 114 of the Copyright Act and for ephemeral recordings of sound recordings made pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Copyright Act.

YEAR	ROYALTY FEE PER PERFORMANCE	MINIMUM ANNUAL FEE PER CHANNEL
2026	\$0.0028	\$1,100
2027	0.0029	1,150
2028	0.0030	1,200
2029	0.0031	1,250
2030	0.0032	1,250

The proposed settlement will be published in the Federal Register, triggering a 30-day period for public comment, after which the Judges will render a decision as to whether to accept the proposed settlement and adopt the

proposed schedule of royalty fees.
Rates for streaming by noncommercial public radio stations and noncommercial religious radio stations are set in other proceedings.

FM Allotments Reinstated

The FCC's Media Bureau has released an *Order* (DA 25-288) to reinstate the FM allotments listed below in the Table of FM Allotments. These allotments were previously occupied by authorizations that have expired or applications

that were not granted. These allotments are now considered to be vacant and will be available for new applications in future FM auctions.

COMMUNITY	CHANNEL
Hope, AR	285A
Avenal, CA	295A
Grand Marais, MN	273C1
Valier, MT	289C1
Dalhart, TX	241C1
Kermit, TX	229A
Mount Vernon, TX	263A
Oakwood, TX	233A
O'Brien, TX	288C2
Seymour, TX	230C2

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that the permit had expired and that it was operating the translator without an authorization. Radio Two then took the station off the air.

Thereupon, Radio Two filed a petition for reconsideration of the expiration of the license. Radio Two argued that the permit should be reinstated so that it could file a license application because it had constructed the station and placed it in operation before the permit had expired. Radio Two said that it believed it had taken all steps necessary to operate the station and it was unaware of any lapse in authority prior to the inspector's visit because it had not received any correspondence from the Commission.

The Media Bureau dismissed the reconsideration request as procedurally defective. A construction permit expires automatically without Commission action. Therefore expiration is not subject to reconsideration. Further, even if a request for reconsideration of the expiration of a permit were appropriate, it could not be considered in this case because of the statutory requirement that a petition for reconsideration be filed within 30 days of the action to be reconsidered. Radio Two's petition was not filed until more than 11 months after the expiration of the permit.

Nevertheless, the Media Bureau treated Radio Two's pleading as a request for a waiver of the filing deadline. It then declined to waive the rule because Radio Two had not shown any "rare and exceptional circumstances" beyond the permittee's control to justify the late filing.

Radio Two then filed its Application for Review, asking the full Commission to overrule the Media Bureau. It argued again that it had constructed the station on time, and that the Bureau's action in this case was inconsistent with other cases where the Commission had accepted and granted late-filed

license applications.

The full Commission reversed the Media Bureau's decision, ruling that the Bureau erred in this case when it followed guidance that the Commission had provided previously regarding waiver of the requirement to complete station construction by the expiration date of the permit. Waiver for such cases would necessitate a finding of rare and exceptional circumstances beyond the permittee's control – the standard on which the Bureau relied in this case. However, Radio Two did not need a waiver of the construction deadline. This case involved the waiver of the requirement to timely file the application for a license to cover the permit where the station had been timely constructed. Although similar waivers have been granted in the past on an ad hoc basis, the Commission determined that it had never before established clear criteria for evaluating a waiver request of this nature, and it set out to establish them now.

To grant any request for a waiver of the FCC's rules, the Commission must find that there is "good cause" to do so. The Commission said that there might be good cause to waive the timely-filed license application requirement where doing so would allow stations that completed construction prior to the permit expiration to serve the public as intended without causing prejudice to any Commission action or to another party who relied on a permit's expiration. Conversely, if there are other rule violations or infirmities in addition to the untimely filing, the public interest might weigh against waiver and favor denying an untimely license application.

The Commission acknowledged that consideration of late-filed applications might place an additional processing

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DEADLINES TO WATCH



License Renewal, FCC Reports & Public Inspection Files

April 1	Deadline to place EEO Public File Report in Public Inspection File and on station's Internet website for all nonexempt radio and television stations in Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas.	April 10	Deadline for Class A TV stations to place certification of continuing eligibility for Class A status in Public Inspection File.
April 1	Deadline for all broadcast licensees and permittees of stations in Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas file annual report on all adverse findings and final actions taken by any court or governmental administrative agency involving misconduct of the licensee, permittee, or any person or entity having an attributable interest in the station(s).	June 1	Deadline to place EEO Public File Report in Public Inspection File and on station's Internet website for all nonexempt radio and television stations in Arizona, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Utah, and Wyoming.
April 1	Mid-Term EEO review begins for certain radio stations in Texas and certain television stations in Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.	June 2	Deadline for all broadcast licensees and permittees of stations in Arizona, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Utah, and Wyoming file annual report on all adverse findings and final actions taken by any court or governmental administrative agency involving misconduct of the licensee, permittee, or any person or entity having an attributable interest in the station(s).
April 10	Deadline to place quarterly Issues and Programs List in Public Inspection File for all full service radio and television stations and Class A TV stations.	June 2	Mid-Term EEO review begins for certain radio stations in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming , and certain television stations in Michigan and Ohio.
April 10	Deadline for noncommercial stations to place quarterly report regarding third-party fundraising in Public Inspection File.		

Proposed Amendments to the Television Table of Allotments

The FCC is considering petitions to amend the digital television Table of Allotments by changing the channels allotted to the communities identified below. The deadlines for submitting comments and reply comments are shown.

COMMUNITY	STATION	PRESENT CHANNEL	PROPOSED CHANNEL	COMMENTS	REPLY COMMENTS
Henderson, NV	KVVU-TV	9	24		May 2
Portland, OR	KPTV-TV	12	21		May 2
Las Vegas, NV	KHSV	2	23	Apr. 24	May 9

Paperwork Reduction Act Proceedings

The FCC is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act to periodically collect public information on the paperwork burdens imposed by its record-keeping requirements in connection with certain rules, policies, applications, and forms. Public comment has been invited about this aspect of the following matters by the filing deadlines indicated.

TOPIC	COMMENT DEADLINE
M booster program origination notification, Form 2100, Schedule 336	Apr. 28
Broadcast station experimental authorizations, Section 5.203	Apr. 28
Commercial space and earth stations, Part 25, Forms 312, 312-EZ, 312-R	May 5
Pre-sunrise and post-sunrise AM service authorization, Section 73.99	May 5
Earth station applications, Forms 312, 312-EZ, 312-R	May 5
Commercial broadcast ownership report, Form 323, Sections 73.3615, 74.797	May 5
Time of operation for FM translators, Section 74.1263	May 12
Microwave Fixed Radio Service, Part 101	May 19
Uncrewed aircraft communications, Sections 88.27, 88.31, 88.33, 88.35, 88.135, 88.137, 88.141	June 6



DEADLINES TO WATCH



Deadlines for Comments in FCC and Other Proceedings

DOCKET

COMMENTS

REPLY COMMENTS

(All proceedings are before the FCC unless otherwise noted.)

Docket 25-72; NPRM (FCC 25-16) CALM Act rules		April 25
Docket 25-133; Public Notice (DA 25-219) Delete, Delete, Delete		April 28
Docket 24-262; NPRM (FCC 24-126) Updating broadcast rules	April 23	May 8
Docket RM-12003; Public Notice (DA 25-290) CTIA Petition re NEPA requirements	April 30	May 15
Docket 16-142; Public Notice (DA 25-314) NAB Petition re mandatory ATSC 3.0	May 7	June 6
United States Copyright Office Docket 2025-1; NOI (90 FR 9253) PROs operations		May 27
Copyright Royalty Board Docket 23-CRB-0012-WR (2026-2030) Proposed settlement in WEB VI	FR+30	N/A

FR+N means that the filing deadline is N days after publication of notice of the proceeding in the Federal Register.

Cut-Off Date for AM and FM Applications to Change Community of License

The FCC has accepted for filing the applications identified below proposing to change the community of license for each station. These applications may also include proposals to modify technical facilities. The deadline for filing comments about any of the applications in the list below is **April 25, 2025**. Informal objections may be filed any time prior to grant of the application.

PRESENT COMMUNITY	PROPOSED COMMUNITY	STATION	CHANNEL	FREQUENCY
Opp, AL	Claton, AL	WAPC (AM)	N/A	880
Ontario, CA	Colton, CA	KSPA(AM)	N/A	1510
Peoria, IL	Tremont, IL	WOAM(AM)	N/A	1350
Batesville, TX	Pearsall, TX	KQSA	250	97.9
Port Isabel, TX	Los Fresnos, TX	KRIX	237	93.3

Proposed Amendments to the FM Table of Allotments

The FCC is considering requests to amend the FM Table of Allotments by adding and/or substituting the channels described below. The deadlines for submitting comments and reply comments are shown. Counterproposals must be filed by the deadline for comments.

COMMUNITY	PRESENT CHANNEL	PROPOSED CHANNEL	COMMENTS	REPLY COMMENTS
Matador, TX	244C2	276C2	May 2	May 19
Matador, TX	276C3	252C3	May 2	May 19

**DEADLINE FOR
QUALIFIED LOW POWER TV STATIONS
TO APPLY FOR CLASS A STATUS
MAY 30, 2025**

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reasonable regulation ordinarily requires paying attention to the advantages and disadvantages of agency decisions. Cost-benefit analysis also reflects the reality that “too much wasteful expenditure devoted to one problem may well mean considerably fewer resources available to deal effectively with other (perhaps more serious) problems.” The agency asks whether there are existing rules for which the costs exceed the benefits. Are there rules that, if eliminated or modified, could result in greater benefits relative to the associated costs of the new regulatory framework?

Experience gained from the implementation of the rule. The Commission seeks comment on whether experience gained from the implementation of a regulation provides reason to believe that the rule is unnecessary or inappropriate. Has the rule’s complexity or other compliance difficulties demonstrated that its usefulness is limited, or that it results in disproportionate burdens on regulated entities or the Commission? Repeated waivers of the rule may indicate that it is unnecessary or inappropriate. Conversely, has a rule so completely achieved its objectives that it is no longer needed?

Marketplace and technological changes. The Commission asks whether there are rules that have been rendered unnecessary or inappropriate because of changes in the marketplace or technology. If so, the Commission seeks to know what developments have led to such results, and what steps the agency should take in response.

Regulation as a barrier to entry. The Commission acknowledges that regulation results in different levels of compliance costs for different types and sizes of companies. The Commission solicits comment on whether certain regulations impose costs unequally on large and small businesses, or unfairly disadvantage American-owned businesses.

Changes in the broader regulatory context. Any specific rule operates in the context of other FCC rules, other federal rules, state and local laws, and industry self-regulatory efforts such as the adoption of technical standards and best practices. The Commission asks whether the aggregate cost of a set of FCC rules and other regulatory requirements outweigh the benefits of a Commission rule. Has the need for or benefit of particular rules been diminished by the adoption of industry standards, best practices and other self-regulatory efforts?

Changes in the governing framework. Recent judicial decisions have limited the deference that courts will give to administrative agencies on the interpretation of ambiguous statutory language about the authority delegated to the agency. The Commission asks whether there are rules that should be revisited in light of the new judicial approach to administrative agencies.

The National Association of Broadcasters (“NAB”) has filed extensive comments running some 140 pages in response

to the Commission’s Public Notice. NAB strenuously asserts that the FCC’s highest priority should be elimination of the national television ownership limit and the analog-era local ownership rules for radio and television. In the face of digital-era competition in the media marketplace, NAB says that the current ownership restrictions threaten the survival of broadcasting.

A listing of other deregulatory steps that NAB urges the FCC to undertake includes the following:

- The ATSC 1.0 simulcast rule should be eliminated.
- The burden of the online Public Inspection File should be reduced.
- The expanded foreign sponsorship identification rule should be repealed.
- The biennial ownership report should be eliminated, and perhaps replaced by a requirement to file a report only when there is a material ownership change.
- Requirements to publish and/or broadcast local notices of license renewal and assignment applications should be eliminated.
- The EEO rule should be reduced to a simple prohibition on discrimination; the EEO audit process and other EEO compliance burdens should be eliminated, including Form 395-B.
- The requirements for children’s television programming and related reporting should be eliminated because they are not necessary and are unconstitutional.
- The telephone broadcast rule should be eliminated.
- The prohibition on FM duplication should be eliminated.
- Minimum efficiency standards for AM stations should be eliminated.
- The rules that complicate access for new AM stations to the 1605-1705 kHz band should be repealed.
- EAS participants should have the option to use the software based ENDEC solution.
- The rule governing false EAS alerts should be reformed because it is overly broad and ambiguous.
- The FCC should terminate consideration of pending proposals for multilingual EAS and to require filing in the Disaster Information Reporting Service.
- The audible crawl rule related to the accessibility of emergency information should be amended.
- The contest rule should be eliminated.
- The news distortion policy should be discarded.
- The pending proceeding to consider a requirement to disclose artificial intelligence in political advertisements should be closed without further action.

The filing deadline for comments has passed, but reply comments can be submitted in Docket 25-133 until April 28.

NAB Proposes Deadlines for Mandatory ATSC 3.0 Transition *continued from page 1*

smaller commercial stations might have difficulties in meeting these deadlines. It suggests that the Commission adopt a procedure for noncommercial stations to opt for a later transition schedule. Although NAB believes that it is important for all commercial stations in a market to transition at the same time, smaller commercial stations could seek waivers under exceptional circumstances. NAB does not recommend that the FCC mandate low power TV stations or TV translator stations to transition to ATSC 3.0.

Although adopting ATSC 3.0 has been voluntary, in doing so, a station becomes subject to certain requirements related to its ATSC 1.0 operation, which it must continue to provide. The ATSC 3.0 station must partner with another station in the market that would agree to carry its ATSC 1.0 stream on a multicast basis. The ATSC 1.0 signal on the partner station must cover at least 95 percent of the population previously served by the transitioning station to qualify for expedited processing of the ATSC 3.0 application. Stations may apply for facilities proposing less than 95 percent coverage for non-expedited processing. However, NAB reports that the FCC has not acted on such applications except in very limited circumstances. Thus the 95 percent coverage threshold seems to have become a de facto requirement. Furthermore, the programming content on the ATSC 3.0 and ATSC 1.0 streams must be “substantially similar.” NAB asserts that these restrictions limit the incentives that stations might otherwise have to develop creative new NextGen services.

NAB observes that, despite numerous obstacles, ATSC 3.0 services have been launched in more than 80 markets, reaching over 75 percent of the population. NAB lists the advances that have come about with NextGen technology: improved picture quality with higher frame rates and high dynamic range, interactive applications to enhance over-the-air viewer experience, development of a Broadcast Positioning System that could supplement GPS, and new vehicles for internet carriage. NAB says that popular support for NextGen TV service is demonstrated by the fact that consumers have purchased some 14 million television receivers with NextGen capabilities.

Nonetheless, NAB states that, despite these promising developments, “Without decisive and immediate action, the transition risks stalling and the realistic window for implementation could pass.” The FCC should adopt decisions that will make it easier for broadcasters to attract the capital needed to invest and compete. NAB calls on the FCC to facilitate the industry-wide coordination and engagement necessary to achieve success during a brief window of opportunity by establishing a clear timeline to complete the transition. NAB observes that the pattern for such a process is the successful transition that the FCC established for the industry and consumers to migrate from analog to digital broadcasting.

NAB argues that the challenge is not technical, but rather strategic. The fragmented ownership structure in television that the FCC’s rules require leaves no single broadcaster in a position to discontinue its ATSC 1.0 service while its

competitors in the market stay on the air with the older standard. That would be detrimental to both the station and its audience. A clear mandated transition schedule would benefit all sectors of the industry so that planning and implementation can come about smoothly for manufacturers, multichannel video programming distributors (“MVPDs”), broadcast stations, electronics retailers, and consumers. Given the inherent practical and regulatory complexities of a permissive voluntary (as opposed to a required) market-by-market transition, without a firm end date, the television industry risks a prolonged hybrid period that slows innovation and reduces the competitive advantage that ATSC 3.0 offers over other services.

In the context of setting transition deadlines, NAB proposed specific amendments to the FCC’s rules described below.

(1) The FCC should modify the broadcast television transmission standards in Section 73.682 of its rules to replace ATSC 1.0 with ATSC 3.0 following an orderly transition on the fastest realistic timeline. NAB’s modeling confirms that supply-chain resources and technical crews for the implementation of ATSC 3.0 exist to meet demand for the proposed 2028 transition deadline for stations in the top 55 markets. Relying on these same industry resources, the remaining stations could complete the transition in the next 18 to 24 months.

(2) The FCC should amend Section 15.117 of its rules to remove the exemption that permits receivers to be sold without ATSC 3.0 reception capabilities. While it might be necessary to allow a phase-in period for manufacturers to retool their production lines, NAB urges that the deadline for sun-setting this exemption should be no later than the transition deadline for stations in the top 55 markets.

(3) Certain rules pertaining to MVPD carriage may need to be amended to maintain the status and quality of current must-carry norms. For instance, the “good quality signal” requirement of Section 76.55 of the Commission’s rules concerning carrier-to-noise levels may need to be revised to accommodate ATSC 3.0.

In addition to soliciting comments about NAB’s Petition, the FCC invited comment on a number of additional matters related to NextGen TV. Among them was the Future of Television Initiative Report which NAB filed in this docket in January. The Future of Television Initiative was a taskforce established by NAB that included representatives of the television industry, public interest stakeholders, and government agencies. The Report summarized the discussions of three working groups within the Initiative: (1) backwards compatibility, tuner availability and consumer issues; (2) completing the transition; and (3) post-transition regulation. The FCC seeks comment on the Report and the Initiative’s recommendations.

The Commission asks whether any marketplace barriers have impacted efforts to deploy ATSC 3.0. If so, what are these barriers? How can, or should, the industry and/or the FCC address such barriers?

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burden on agency staff. However, it judged that the impact on administrative efficiency might be outweighed in certain circumstances by the public benefit to be received from the new broadcast service by a station that had been timely constructed. The Commission expressly declined to place a specific time limit on late-filed applications and associated waiver requests. However, the Commission advised that it is in a permittee's best interest to file on time or to request a waiver as soon as possible. As time passes after the expiration of the permit, evidence of timely construction may become more difficult to obtain, and the possibility for prejudice to a third party increases.

The Commission directed the Media Bureau to reinstate

the construction permit for K298DF and to allow Radio Two to file a license application within 30 days. It directed Radio Two to submit its license application within that 30-day period with evidence that (1) the station had been constructed prior to the expiration of the permit and (2) that reinstatement of the authorization would not be prejudicial to any third party.

The Commission also directed the Media Bureau, on the basis of the complete record in this proceeding, to consider any appropriate enforcement action for Radio Two's failure to timely file the license application, its operation of the station without an authorization from January 2021 until May 2023, and any other resulting rule violations.

NAB Proposes Deadlines for Mandatory ATSC 3.0 Transition *continued from page 7*

The FCC inquires whether there are intermediate steps that it could or should take to increase flexibility for broadcasters during the transition. Possible relevant issues might include the use of MPEG4 compression on certain program streams, or the impact of the ATSC 3.0 noise floor on VHF reception.

The Commission reports that it has received thousands of objections from consumers about stations using Digital Rights Management encryption on their ATSC 3.0 signals. This prevents some consumers from being able to receive the programming despite having purchased an ATSC 3.0-capable receiver. The agency asks what steps the industry and/or the Commission should take to ensure that broadcasters are able to protect their content while also ensuring that viewers are able to continue to view the station's free over-the-air ATSC 3.0 signal.

The FCC has previously refused to allow broadcasters

to use vacant channels as temporary transition channels to deploy ATSC 3.0. The Commission asks whether marketplace conditions have changed such that vacant channels could now be used without harm to other stakeholders.

The fundamental use of television broadcast spectrum is to provide free over-the-air television service to the public. The technology of NextGen TV allows for substantial increased efficiency in the use of that spectrum. The Commission has not yet addressed the question of how much of its capacity a NextGen TV station must devote to over-the-air free broadcasting, and how much could be devoted to other uses. The Commission invites comment about whether and how it should resolve this question in this proceeding.

The FCC solicits comment on these issues and any others believed to be relevant in this proceeding. Comments are due by May 7. The deadline for reply comments is June 6.