

Fax, U.S. Mail, Hand Delivery, or Courier: Please call 202–295–1623 for instructions if you need to send materials by one of these methods.

Instructions: Electronic submissions are preferred via email with attachments in Acrobat PDF format. LSC may not consider written comments sent via any other method or received after the end of the comment period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Freedman, Senior Associate General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation, 3333 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 295–1623 (phone), (202) 337–6519 (fax), mfreedman@lsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: LSC is extending the public comment period stated in the **Federal Register** notice for this rulemaking. 85 FR 7518, Feb. 10, 2020. In that notice, LSC proposed amendments to its regulations governing its cost standards and procedures (45 CFR part 1630). The comment period closed on March 26, 2020. However, many of LSC's grantees are concentrating on providing necessary legal assistance to low-income Americans experiencing the effects of state and federal responses to the COVID–19 pandemic. To allow them to focus on their mission, LSC is extending the deadline for comments on the proposed changes until May 15, 2020.

Dated: April 2, 2020.

Stefanie Davis

Senior Assistant General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2020–07319 Filed 4–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7050–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 4

[PS Docket No. 15–80; FCC 20–20; FRS 16584]

Disruptions to Communications; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (Commission) published a document in the **Federal Register** on March 31, 2020, seeking comment on a proposed a framework to provide state and federal agencies with access to outage information to improve their situational awareness while preserving the confidentiality of this data. The document contained an incorrect URL link to the full text of the proposal

available on the Commission's website. This document corrects the URL link.

DATES: April 14, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Saswat Misra, Attorney Advisor, Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, (202) 418–0944 or via email at Saswat.Misra@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of March 31, 2020 (85 FR 17818, in FR Doc. 2020–06085, in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section on page 17819, in the second column, at lines 8–10, correct the text to read: The full text may also be downloaded at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-20-20A1.pdf>.

Federal Communications Commission.

Cecilia Sigmund,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020–07541 Filed 4–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 76

[MB Docket Nos. 20–73, 17–105; FCC 20–41; FRS 16626]

Significantly Viewed Stations; Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission seeks comment on modernizing its methodology for determining whether a television broadcast station is “significantly viewed” in a community outside of its local television market and therefore may be treated as a local station in that community, permitted under the Commission's rules to be carried by cable systems and satellite operators. An examination into whether the existing methodology has become outdated or overly burdensome, particularly for smaller entities, is warranted given changes in the marketplace in the nearly fifty years since its adoption.

DATES: Comments for this proceeding are due on or before May 14, 2020; reply comments are due on or before June 15, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by MB Docket Nos. 20–73 and

17–105, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal Communications Commission's website:* <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/ecfs/>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* Filings can be sent by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail. All filings must be addressed to the Commission's Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

- Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.

- U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 445 12th Street, SW, Washington DC 20554.

- Effective March 19, 2020, and until further notice, the Commission no longer accepts any hand or messenger delivered filings. This is a temporary measure taken to help protect the health and safety of individuals, and to mitigate the transmission of COVID–19. See *FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Policy*, Public Notice, DA 20–304 (March 19, 2020), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-hand-delivery-policy>.

- During the time the Commission's building is closed to the general public and until further notice, if more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of a proceeding, paper filers need not submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number; an original and one copy are sufficient.

- People with Disabilities: Contact the FCC to request reasonable accommodations (accessible format documents, sign language interpreters, CART, etc.) by email: FCC504@fcc.gov or phone: (202) 418–0530 or TTY: (202) 418–0432.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, contact Kathy Berthot, Kathy.Berthot@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202) 418–7454.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, FCC 20–41, adopted and released on March 31, 2020. The full text is available for public inspection and copying during regular

business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW, CY-A257, Washington, DC 20554. This document will also be available via ECFS (<http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/ecfs/>). Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Word 97, and/or Adobe Acrobat. Alternative formats are available for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), by sending an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or calling the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

This *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* may result in new or revised information collection requirements. If the Commission adopts any new or revised information collection requirements, the Commission will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** inviting the public to comment on such requirements, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, the Commission will seek specific comment on how it might "further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees."

Synopsis

I. Introduction

1. In this *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, we seek comment on modernizing our methodology for determining whether a television broadcast station is "significantly viewed" in a community outside of its local television market and thus may be treated as a local station in that community, permitted under the Commission's rules to be carried by cable systems and satellite operators. The existing process for determining a station's significantly viewed status was adopted nearly fifty years ago, and marketplace changes during this period lead us to examine whether this process has become outdated or overly burdensome, particularly for smaller entities. Our actions are taken in furtherance of the Commission's efforts in its *Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative* proceeding to update our media regulations.

II. Background

2. Local television broadcast stations typically hold exclusive rights to distribute network or syndicated programming within their local markets. Generally, a television station's "local market" is defined by the Designated

Market Area (DMA) in which it is located, as determined by the Nielsen Company (Nielsen). The Commission's network nonduplication and syndicated exclusivity rules protect these exclusive rights by generally precluding cable operators and satellite carriers from carrying a duplicating network or syndicated program broadcast by a distant station. Cable operators and satellite carriers are required to delete duplicative network or syndicated programming carried on any out-of-market signals that they import into a local market where exclusivity provisions exist in the relevant contractual agreements between broadcasters and networks or syndicators. But under the significantly viewed exception to the network nonduplication and syndicated exclusivity rules, cable operators and satellite carriers are not required to delete the duplicating network or syndicated programming where the signal of the otherwise distant station is determined to be significantly viewed in the relevant community. The significantly viewed exception is based on a demonstration, made using over-the-air viewership surveys, that an otherwise distant station receives a "significant" level of over-the-air viewership in a particular cable or satellite community and therefore should be considered "local" with respect to that community. The Commission originally adopted the significantly viewed exception to balance concerns about the economic impact to local stations resulting from cable system importation of competing distant stations with concerns that a station be available in full on cable systems in communities where the station is available over the air.

3. Although cable operators have had carriage rights for significantly viewed stations under the Commission's rules since 1972, satellite carriers did not obtain carriage rights for significantly viewed stations until 2004. The Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004 (SHVERA) changed the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Act), to "increas[e] regulatory parity by extending to satellite operators the same type of authority cable operators already have to carry 'significantly viewed' signals into a market." SHVERA added new section 340 of the Act, which authorized satellite carriage of significantly viewed stations subject to certain subscriber eligibility restrictions. The Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act of 2010 (STELA) amended section 340 to modify the subscriber eligibility

restrictions. SHVERA also amended the Copyright Act to establish a compulsory copyright license for satellite carriage of significantly viewed signals to subscribers.

4. In 1972, the Commission established a list of significantly viewed stations based on viewership surveys for the periods May 1970, November 1970, and February/March 1971. The Commission's rules define a network station as significantly viewed if over-the-air viewership surveys demonstrate that the station exceeds a three percent share of viewing hours and a net weekly circulation of 25 percent, by at least one standard error. An independent station is defined as significantly viewed if over-the-air viewership surveys demonstrate that the station exceeds a two percent share of viewing hours and a net weekly circulation of five percent, by at least one standard error. A television station, or a cable operator or satellite carrier that seeks to carry the station, may petition the Commission to obtain "significantly viewed" status for the station in a particular community or communities and placement on the Significantly Viewed List. Under section 76.54(d) of the Commission's rules, signals of television stations not encompassed by the 1970-1971 surveys (i.e., not on-the-air at the time the surveys were taken) may be demonstrated as significantly viewed on a county-wide basis by independent professional audience surveys which cover three separate, consecutive four-week periods during the first three years of the subject station's operation and are otherwise comparable to the surveys used in compiling the 1972 list. Alternatively, section 76.54(b) of the Commission's rules provides that significant viewing in a cable or satellite community:

May be demonstrated by an independent professional audience survey of over-the-air television homes that covers at least two weekly periods separated by at least thirty (30) days but no more than one of which shall be a week between the months of April and September. If two surveys are taken, they shall include samples sufficient to assure that the combined surveys result in an average figure at least one standard error above the required viewing level. If surveys are taken for more than 2-weekly periods in any 12 months, all such surveys must result in an average figure at least one standard error above the required viewing level. If a cable television system serves more than one community, a single survey may be taken, provided that the sample includes over-the-air television homes from each community that are proportional to the population. A satellite carrier may demonstrate significant viewing in more than one community or satellite community through a single survey, provided that the sample includes over-the-

air television homes from each community that are proportional to the population.

The Commission maintains an updated list of significantly viewed stations on its website.

5. A station may also lose its significantly viewed status if another station petitions for a waiver of the significantly viewed exception to reinstate its exclusivity rights vis-à-vis the significantly viewed station. In *KCST-TV*, the Commission held that in order to obtain such a waiver, a petitioner would be required to demonstrate for two consecutive years that a station was no longer significantly viewed, based either on community-specific or system-specific over-the-air viewing data, following the methodology set forth in section 76.54(b). The burden of proof is on the petitioner to show that the station is no longer significantly viewed.

6. Following the Commission's decision in *KCST-TV*, the methodology required by section 76.54(b) of the rules for an entity seeking a change in a station's significantly viewed status or a petitioner seeking a waiver of the significantly viewed exception evolved through case law. Over time, Nielsen became the primary organization through which entities seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List could obtain television viewership surveys. Until recently, Nielsen, which surveys television markets to obtain television stations' viewership, conducted four-week audience surveys four times a year (*i.e.*, during February, May, July, and November "sweep periods"). In light of these quarterly surveys, the Media Bureau found that replacing each week required under section 76.54(b) with a sweep period is acceptable and added to the accuracy of the audience statistics because of the increased sample size. Thus, an entity seeking to change a station's significantly viewed status was permitted to submit the results from two sweep periods in each year and purchase survey data from Nielsen on either a community-specific or system-specific basis. In order to produce the required data, Nielsen re-tabulated the over-the-air data that it collected for its routine audience sweep periods, using in-tab diaries from its database for the area served by a cable system or an individual cable community. Notably, there have been recent cases where an entity seeking to make changes to the Significantly Viewed List could not make the showing required under section 76.54(b) and relevant case law for certain communities because Nielsen was unable to provide the requisite

over-the-air viewership data for those communities.

7. In 2019, Nielsen completed a multi-year overhaul of the way it measures television viewing in its 210 DMAs, replacing the paper diaries that Nielsen families used to record what they watched on television in the smallest 140 DMAs entirely with electronic measurement. Nielsen now uses a combination of people meters, set meters, code readers, and return path data (RPD) from cable and satellite set-top boxes to measure television viewing. In many of the DMAs where it uses RPD from set-top boxes, Nielsen also uses code readers to capture over-the-air viewership data that is missed by set-top boxes. Nielsen then applies statistical modeling, weighting, and other data science techniques to the representative samples obtained through its electronic measurement to calculate over-the-air viewership data for a larger population. Additionally, instead of measuring local television viewership only four times a year during sweep months, Nielsen now provides electronic measurements every month of the year.

III. Discussion

8. As explained above, there have been recent instances where petitioners seeking to change a station's significantly viewed status for certain communities were unable to rely upon Nielsen to provide the over-the-air viewership data required under our rules and applicable case law. In addition, given Nielsen's changes to its process for measuring television viewing in its DMAs, it is unclear whether the shift to electronic measurement will sufficiently capture over-the-air viewing and enable Nielsen to provide would-be petitioners the requisite over-the-air viewership information for certain communities. Thus, we seek comment on the need for modifications or updates to the existing methodology for determining whether a station is significantly viewed in a community outside of its local television market. Specifically, we seek comment on whether the methodology for determining a station's significantly viewed status set forth in section 76.54(b) of the Commission's rules and relevant case law has become outdated or overly burdensome. What are the costs and other burdens associated with making the showing currently required to establish a station's significantly viewed status? To what extent do such costs and burdens discourage or deter entities, particularly entities in smaller markets, from seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List? To the extent

that our current methodology as set forth in the rules and developed through case law discourages entities from seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List, what impact does this have on the affected stations and on viewers in the relevant communities?

9. As discussed above, Nielsen has been the primary organization through which entities seeking to establish a station's significantly viewed status or a waiver of the significantly viewed exception may obtain television viewership surveys. We seek comment on whether the over-the-air viewership data gathered by Nielsen today through electronic measurement techniques satisfies the requirement in section 76.54(b) of our rules for an "audience survey of over-the-air television homes." Why or why not? We also seek specific comment on the extent to which Nielsen is able to provide the community-specific or system-specific over-the-air viewership data needed to demonstrate a station's significantly viewed status, particularly in smaller markets. Has the number of communities for which Nielsen is able to provide the required data changed substantially since it replaced its paper diaries entirely with electronic measurement? If Nielsen does not collect this community-specific or system-specific over-the-air viewership data, are there other sources from which broadcasters can obtain it? We request comment on whether there are a significant number of communities today for which Nielsen or other companies are unable to provide the over-the-air viewership data required under our rules. To the extent there are no commercially available sources for this information, does the expense to a station or other entity of commissioning over-the-air viewership surveys in a community or communities for which there is no data available deter such entities from seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List? What are the expenses associated with commissioning such surveys? Would the costs exceed the benefits?

10. In addition, we seek comment on what, if any, specific modifications or updates should be made to the current methodology for establishing whether a station is significantly viewed in a community outside of its local market. For example, is it necessary to modify the current rule to reflect the fact that Nielsen now measures over-the-air viewership data electronically? If Nielsen or other companies are unable to provide the community-specific or system-specific over-the-air viewership data required under our rules for certain communities, how should we modify

our rules to take account of this? Are there other modifications that can be made to make the current process less costly or burdensome to entities seeking to make changes to a station's significantly viewed status? How should we address the challenges of relying on the requirements for sample size, given the diminished fraction of over-the-air viewers since 1972? Commenters who propose specific modifications should discuss the costs and benefits of their proposals, including the impact of the proposal on affected stations, especially small market stations, and viewers.

11. Moreover, we seek comment on whether there are alternative methodologies for demonstrating a station's significantly viewed status outside of its local market. For example, it has been suggested that a petitioner should be permitted to establish a station's significantly viewed status in a particular community by making a technical showing, such as by using a Longley-Rice analysis, demonstrating that the station's signal reaches or does not reach a certain percentage of the population in that community. If so, what showing should be required and what percentage of the community's population should the station's signal be required to reach in order to be considered significantly viewed? We note that such a showing would reflect potential rather than actual viewing in the community at issue. We seek comment on whether it is reasonable to infer that if a station's signal reaches a certain percentage of the population in a community that the station is significantly viewed in the community. Why or why not? We further note that section 340(a)(2) of the Act, which applies to satellite carriers, requires the use of "standards and procedures concerning *shares of viewing hours and audience surveys*." We seek comment on whether a methodology that allowed a petitioner to establish a station's significantly viewed status in a particular community based on a technical showing of coverage area, rather than viewership data, would comply with the requirements of section 340(a)(2). We seek comment on the costs and benefits of any proposed alternative methodologies, including the impact of the proposal on affected stations, especially small market stations, and viewers.

12. Further, we seek comment on whether and to what extent the Commission has the statutory authority to modify the significantly viewed rules with respect to satellite carriers. Section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act provides that the statutory copyright license for satellite carriers applies to

stations that are "determined by the Federal Communications Commission to be significantly viewed in such community, pursuant to the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission in effect on April 15, 1976, applicable to determining with respect to a cable system whether signals are significantly viewed in a community." The Commission previously has interpreted this statutory provision as precluding it from making substantive modifications to the section 76.54 process for making significantly viewed determinations. We seek comment on whether there is any basis for revisiting this interpretation.

13. In particular, we note that section 340 of the Act authorizes satellite carriers to retransmit the signal of an out-of-market station to a subscriber where such signal "is, after December 8, 2004, determined by the Commission to be significantly viewed in such community in accordance with the same standards and procedures concerning shares of viewing hours and audience surveys as are applicable under the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Commission to determining with respect to a cable system whether signals are significantly viewed in a community." Unlike section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act, there is no requirement in section 340 that the Commission apply rules that were in effect on a certain date in determining whether a station is significantly viewed. Section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act and section 340 of the Act serve two distinct purposes. Section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act establishes the test for when satellite carriage of a significantly viewed station qualifies for the statutory copyright license: a station must be determined by the Commission to be significantly viewed in such community pursuant to the rules in effect on April 15, 1976. In contrast, section 340 of the Act establishes that a satellite carrier may carry a significantly viewed signal as defined by the Commission, and that the network nonduplication and syndicated exclusivity rules do not apply to a significantly viewed signal (unless a station successfully petitions to have a significantly viewed station removed from the Significantly Viewed List). Accordingly, since section 340 does not require that the Commission apply rules that were in effect on a certain date in determining whether a station is significantly viewed, we propose to interpret section 340 as allowing the Commission to amend its significantly viewed rules, provided that satellite carriers and cable operators are subject

to the same rules. We seek comment on this proposed reading of section 340.

14. We note that this reading of section 340 could result in one set of procedures being applied in determining whether a station is significantly viewed for purposes of the Communications Act and a different set of procedures being applied in determining whether a station is significantly viewed for purposes of the Copyright Act. In other words, any modifications adopted by the Commission to the procedures for determining whether a station is significantly viewed would apply for purposes of the Commission's signal carriage and exclusivity rules, while the procedures that were in effect as of April 15, 1976, would continue to apply for purposes of determining whether satellite carriage of a station qualifies for the statutory copyright license. We seek comment on whether section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act—which applies only in determining whether satellite carriage of a significantly viewed station qualifies for the statutory copyright license—limits the Commission's discretion to have a different set of procedures for determining whether a station is significantly viewed for purposes of signal carriage and exclusivity under section 340 of the Act. We also seek comment on whether there is any reason to have one set of procedures for both purposes. What are the benefits and burdens of having two different sets of procedures? Commenters should address the benefits and burdens from a number of perspectives, such as those of broadcast stations, cable operators, satellite carriers, and consumers. In addition, we seek comment on whether updating the procedures for determining whether a station is significantly viewed would allow a more accurate determination of which stations should legitimately be accorded significantly viewed status. We note that exclusivity protections depend on the Significantly Viewed List being as accurate as possible.

15. We recognize that having two different procedures could produce odd results in some cases and seek comment on the implications of such an approach. For example, a station could qualify as significantly viewed under the Commission's procedures, thus making satellite carriage of the station permissible under section 340 of the Act, but not under the procedures required to be applied by the Copyright Act. Under such circumstances, where a satellite carrier does not qualify for the section 122 compulsory copyright license, would the satellite carrier

nonetheless choose to carry the significantly viewed station? If so, how would the satellite carrier obtain the rights to retransmit the station's programming from each individual copyright holder? We seek comment on the impact of having two different procedures on regulatory parity between cable operators and satellite carriers. What would be the impact of having two different procedures on the congressional goals underlying section 340 and the Copyright Act?

16. Moreover, we note that in 1977, the Commission made a substantive revision to the methodology in section 76.54(b) to be used by cable operators in determining a station's significantly viewed status. We seek comment on what significance the 1977 modification of the significantly viewed rules for cable operators has on the question of the Commission's statutory authority to modify the significantly viewed rules for satellite carriers. Given that Congress's intent in enacting SHVERA was to create parity between cable operators and satellite carriers, we also seek comment on the impact any limitation on Commission authority to modify the significantly viewed rules for satellite carriers should have on our decision on whether to modify the significantly viewed rules for cable operators. Could the Commission modify the significantly viewed rules only as to cable systems consistent with section 340(a)(2) of the Act? If the record amassed in this proceeding indicates that there are no entities, including Nielsen, that can provide the community-specific or system-specific over-the-air viewership data required to demonstrate significantly viewed status pursuant to the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission in effect on April 15, 1976, in a significant number of communities, how should this determination impact the Commission's decision as to whether to revise our rules pursuant to our authority under section 340, in light of the limitation contained in section 122 of the Copyright Act? That is, if it is infeasible to make the showing required under the existing rules because those rules are outdated or no longer relevant in today's marketplace, does that support our proposed reading of section 340 to allow the Commission to amend its significantly viewed rules?

17. Additionally, we seek comment on whether to update the definitions of the terms "full network station," "partial network station," and "independent station" in section 76.5 of the Commission's rules to reflect marketplace changes since these

definitions were adopted. Under these definitions, a commercial television broadcast station is classified as either a full network station, partial network station, or independent station depending on how many hours per week it carries of prime time programming offered by one of the "three major national television networks"—i.e., ABC, CBS, or NBC. The Commission relies on these definitions to select the correct standard for determining whether a station is significantly viewed. We note that the Commission has recognized the Fox network as a fourth major national television network. We seek comment on whether to modify the definitions of "full network station," "partial network station," and "independent station" in section 76.5 to accurately reflect that there are now four rather than three major national television networks. What impact does the current treatment of Fox owned and affiliated stations as independent rather than network stations have on the process for determining a station's significantly viewed status and on affected stations and television viewers? Alternatively, we seek comment on whether to update these definitions to track with the definition of "network station" set forth in the Copyright Act. Under this definition, "network station" means "a television station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission . . . that is owned or operated by, or affiliated with, one or more of the television networks in the United States that offer an interconnected program service on a regular basis for 15 or more hours per week to at least 25 of its affiliated television licensees in 10 or more States." Stations owned by or affiliated with Fox and a number of other networks, such as The CW, MyNetwork TV, Univision, and Telemundo, would be considered "network stations" under this definition.

18. We note that the Commission previously has rejected requests to update the definitions of "full network station," "partial network station," and "independent station" in section 76.5 to track with the definition of "network station" in the Copyright Act, concluding that the Copyright Act requires use of the rules in effect as of April 15, 1976, including these definitions. Although section 340 of the Act requires that the Commission use the definition in the Copyright Act in determining subscriber eligibility to receive significantly viewed stations from satellite carriers, the Commission found that it was precluded by statute

from conforming the definitions in its rules with the Copyright Act definition because section 122(a)(2)(1) of the Copyright Act requires use of the Commission rules in effect as of April 15, 1976. The Commission therefore determined that it would continue to use the definitions of network station and independent station in our rules for purposes of determining whether a station is significantly viewed, but use the copyright definition of network station for purposes of subscriber eligibility and the other applications of the significantly viewed provisions. We seek comment on whether we should revisit this interpretation. As discussed above, section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act applies only in determining whether satellite carriage of a significantly viewed station qualifies for the statutory copyright license. Furthermore, section 340 of the Act does not require that the Commission apply rules that were in effect on a certain date in determining whether a station is significantly viewed. Accordingly, we propose to interpret section 340 as allowing the Commission to amend its significantly viewed rules to update the definitions of "full network station," "partial network station," and "independent station" in section 76.5. What impact would modification of these definitions have on affected stations, cable operators, satellite carriers, and consumers? What policy goals would be served by amending the significantly viewed rules to update these definitions? What impact, if any, would modification of these definitions have on the congressional goals underlying section 340 and the Copyright Act? Does it make sense from a legal or policy perspective to continue to treat Fox and certain other network owned and affiliated stations as "independent stations" for purposes of determining the station's significantly viewed status but as network stations in all other respects? We seek comment on these issues.

IV. Procedural Matters

A. Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

19. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), the Commission has prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis (IRFA) of the possible significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities by the policies and rules proposed in this *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)*. Written public comments are requested on this IRFA. Comments must be

identified as responses to the IRFA and must be filed by the deadlines for comments provided on the first page of the *NPRM*. The Commission will send a copy of the *NPRM*, including this IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA). In addition, the *NPRM* and IRFA (or summaries thereof) will be published in the **Federal Register**.

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

20. Local television broadcast stations typically hold exclusive rights to distribute network or syndicated programming within their local markets. The Commission's network nonduplication and syndicated exclusivity rules protect these exclusive rights by generally precluding cable operators and satellite carriers from carrying a duplicating network or syndicated program broadcast by a distant station. Under the significantly viewed exception to the network nonduplication and syndicated exclusivity rules, cable operators and satellite carriers are not required to delete the duplicating network or syndicated programming where the signal of the otherwise distant station is determined to be significantly viewed in the relevant community. The significantly viewed exception is based on a demonstration, made using over-the-air viewership surveys, that an otherwise distant station receives a "significant" level of over-the-air viewership in a particular cable or satellite community and therefore should be considered "local" with respect to that community.

21. The Commission in 1972 established a list of significantly viewed stations based on viewership surveys for the periods May 1970, November 1970, and February/March 1971. The Commission's rules define a network station as significantly viewed if over-the-air viewership surveys demonstrate that the station exceeds a three percent share of viewing hours and a net weekly circulation of 25 percent, by at least one standard error. An independent station is defined as significantly viewed if over-the-air viewership surveys demonstrate that the station exceeds a two percent share of viewing hours and a net weekly circulation of five percent, by at least one standard error. A television station, or a cable operator or satellite carrier that seeks to carry the station, may petition the Commission to obtain "significantly viewed" status for the station in a particular community or communities and placement on the Significantly Viewed List. Under section 76.54(d) of the Commission's rules,

signals of television stations not encompassed by the 1970–1971 surveys (*i.e.*, not on-the-air at the time the surveys were taken) may be demonstrated as significantly viewed on a county-wide basis by independent professional audience surveys which cover three separate, consecutive four-week periods during the first three years of the subject station's operation and are otherwise comparable to the surveys used in compiling the 1972 list. Alternatively, section 76.54(b) of the Commission's rules provides that significant viewing in a cable or satellite community:

May be demonstrated by an independent professional audience survey of over-the-air television homes that covers at least two weekly periods separated by at least thirty (30) days but no more than one of which shall be a week between the months of April and September. If two surveys are taken, they shall include samples sufficient to assure that the combined surveys result in an average figure at least one standard error above the required viewing level. If surveys are taken for more than 2-weekly periods in any 12 months, all such surveys must result in an average figure at least one standard error above the required viewing level. If a cable television system serves more than one community, a single survey may be taken, provided that the sample includes over-the-air television homes from each community that are proportional to the population. A satellite carrier may demonstrate significant viewing in more than one community or satellite community through a single survey, provided that the sample includes over-the-air television homes from each community that are proportional to the population.

The Commission maintains an updated list of significantly viewed stations on its website.

22. A station also may petition for a waiver of the significantly viewed exception to reinstate its exclusivity rights vis-à-vis a significantly viewed station. In *KCST-TV*, the Commission held that in order to obtain such a waiver, a petitioner would be required to demonstrate for two consecutive years that a station was no longer significantly viewed, based either on community-specific or system-specific over-the-air viewing data, following the methodology set forth in section 76.54(b). The burden of proof is on the petitioner to show that the station is no longer significantly viewed.

23. Over time, Nielsen became the primary organization through which entities seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List could obtain television viewership surveys. Until recently, Nielsen, which surveys television markets to obtain television stations' viewership, conducted four-week audience surveys four times a year

(*i.e.*, during February, May, July, and November "sweep periods"). The Media Bureau found that replacing each week required under *KCST-TV* with a sweep period is acceptable and, if anything, added to the accuracy of the audience statistics because of the increased sample size. Thus, a petitioner seeking to show that a station is no longer significantly viewed was permitted to submit the results from two sweep periods in each year and purchase survey data from Nielsen on either a community-specific or system-specific basis. In order to produce the data required for exclusivity waivers, Nielsen re-tabulated the over-the-air data that it collected for its routine audience sweep periods, using in-tab diaries from its database from the area served by a cable system or an individual cable community. In 2019, Nielsen completed a multi-year overhaul of the way it measures television viewing in its 210 DMAs, replacing the paper diaries that Nielsen families used to record what they watched on television in the smallest 140 DMAs entirely by electronic measurement. Nielsen now uses a combination of people meters, set meters, code readers, and return path data (RPD) from cable and satellite set-top boxes to measure television viewing. Nielsen then applies statistical modeling, weighting, and other data science techniques to the representative samples obtained through its electronic measurement to calculate viewership data for a larger population.

24. The *NPRM* seeks comment on whether the methodology for determining a station's significantly viewed status set forth in section 76.54(b) of the Commission's rules and relevant case law has become outdated or overly burdensome. In particular, the *NPRM* seeks comment on the costs and other burdens associated with making the showing required to establish a station's significantly viewed status under the current process and the extent to which such costs and burdens discourage or deter entities, particularly smaller entities, from seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List. The *NPRM* seeks comment on whether the over-the-air viewership data gathered by Nielsen today through electronic measurement techniques satisfies the requirement in section 76.54(b) of our rules for an "audience survey of over-the-air television homes." Further, the *NPRM* notes that there have been recent cases where an entity seeking to make changes to the Significantly Viewed List could not make the showing required under section 76.54(b) and relevant case law for certain communities because

Nielsen was unable to provide the requisite over-the-air viewership data for those communities. The NPRM accordingly seeks comment on the extent to which Nielsen is able to provide the community-specific or system-specific over-the-air viewership data needed to demonstrate a station's significantly viewed status, particularly in smaller markets.

25. The NPRM seeks comment what, if any, specific modifications or updates should be made to the current methodology for establishing whether a station is significantly viewed in a community outside of its local market. In addition, the NPRM seeks proposals for new or alternative methodologies for establishing whether a station is significantly viewed in a community outside of its local market. Commenters who propose alternative methodologies should discuss the costs and benefits of their proposals, including the impact of the proposal on affected stations, especially small market stations, and viewers.

26. The NPRM also seeks comment on whether to update the definitions of the terms "full network station," "partial network station," and "independent station" in section 76.5 of the Commission's rules to reflect marketplace changes since these definitions were adopted. In particular, the NPRM seeks comment on whether to modify these definitions to reflect that there are four rather than three major national television networks. Alternatively, the NPRM seeks comment on whether to update these definitions to conform with the definition of "network station" set forth in the Copyright Act. Under this definition, "network station" means "a television station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission . . . that is owned or operated by, or affiliated with, one or more of the television networks in the United States that offer an interconnected program service on a regular basis for 15 or more hours per week to at least 25 of its affiliated television licensees in 10 or more States."

27. Further, the NPRM seeks comment on the Commission's authority to modify the significantly viewed rules with respect to satellite carriers in light of section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act, which explicitly limits application of the statutory copyright license for satellite carriers to stations that are "determined by the Federal Communications Commission to be significantly viewed . . . pursuant to the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission in effect

on April 15, 1976, applicable to determining with respect to a cable system whether signals are significantly viewed in a community." Although the Commission previously has interpreted this statutory provision as precluding it from making substantive modifications to the section 76.54 process for making significantly viewed determinations and to the definitions of "full network station," "partial network station," and "independent station" in section 76.5 of the Commission's rules, the NPRM seeks comment on whether there is any basis for revisiting this interpretation. The NPRM notes that section 340 of the Act authorizes satellite carriers to retransmit the signal of an out-of-market station to a subscriber where such signal "is, after December 8, 2004, determined by the Commission to be significantly viewed in such community in accordance with the same standards and procedures concerning shares of viewing hours and audience surveys as are applicable under the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Commission to determining with respect to a cable system whether signals are significantly viewed in a community." Unlike section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act, there is no requirement in section 340 that the Commission apply rules that were in effect on a certain date in determining whether a station is significantly viewed. Section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act and section 340 of the Act serve two distinct purposes. Section 122(a)(2)(A) of the Copyright Act establishes the test for when satellite carriage of a significantly viewed station qualifies for the statutory copyright license: A station must be determined by the Commission to be significantly viewed in such community pursuant to the rules in effect on April 15, 1976. In contrast, section 340 of the Act establishes that a satellite carrier may carry a significantly viewed signal as defined by the Commission, and that the network nonduplication and syndicated exclusivity rules do not apply to a significantly viewed signal (unless a station successfully petitions to have a significantly viewed station removed from the Significantly Viewed List). Accordingly, since section 340 does not require that the Commission apply rules that were in effect on a certain date in determining whether a station is significantly viewed, the NPRM proposes to interpret section 340 as allowing the Commission to amend its significantly viewed rules, provided that satellite carriers and cable operators are subject to the same rules.

C. Legal Basis

28. The proposed action is authorized pursuant to sections 303, 325, 339, 340, and 614 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 303, 325, 339, 340, and 534.

D. Description and Estimates of the Number of Small Entities To Which the Proposed Rules Will Apply

29. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted. The RFA generally defines the term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction." In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act. A small business concern is one which: (1) Is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.

30. *Television Broadcasting.* This Economic Census category "comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound." These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated television broadcast stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA has created the following small business size standard for such businesses: those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts. The 2012 Economic Census reports that 751 firms in this category operated in that year. Of this number, 656 had annual receipts of \$25 million or less. Based on this data we therefore estimate that the majority of commercial television broadcasters are small entities under the applicable SBA size standard.

31. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial television stations to be 1,374. Of this total, 1,257 stations had revenues of \$38.5 million or less, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on January 8, 2018, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed noncommercial educational (NCE)

television stations to be 388. Notwithstanding, the Commission does not compile and otherwise does not have access to information on the revenue of NCE stations that would permit it to determine how many such stations would qualify as small entities.

32. We note, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as “small” under the above definition, business (control) affiliations must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, another element of the definition of “small business” requires that an entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television broadcast station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which rules may apply does not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and is therefore possibly over-inclusive. Also, as noted above, an additional element of the definition of “small business” is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. The Commission notes that it is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities and its estimates of small businesses to which they apply may be over-inclusive to this extent.

33. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation)*. The Commission has developed its own small business size standards for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission’s rules, a “small cable company” is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide. Industry data indicate that there are currently 4,600 active cable systems in the United States. Of this total, all but nine cable operators nationwide are small under the 400,000-subscriber size standard. In addition, under the Commission’s rate regulation rules, a “small system” is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers. Current Commission records show 4,600 cable systems nationwide. Of this total, 3,900 cable systems have fewer than 15,000 subscribers, and 700 systems have 15,000 or more subscribers, based on the same records. Thus, under this standard as well, we estimate that most cable systems are small entities.

34. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, also contains a size standard for small cable system operators, which is “a cable operator

that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1% of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000.” There are approximately 52,403,705 cable video subscribers in the United States today. Accordingly, an operator serving fewer than 524,037 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all its affiliates, do not exceed \$250 million in the aggregate. Based on available data, we find that all but nine incumbent cable operators are small entities under this size standard. We note that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million. Although it seems certain that some of these cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250,000,000, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

35. *Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service*. DBS Service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic dish antenna at the subscriber’s location. DBS is now included in SBA’s economic census category “Wired Telecommunications Carriers.” The Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry. The SBA determines that a wireline business is small if it has fewer than 1500 employees. Census data for 2012 indicate that 3,117 wireline companies

were operational during that year. Of that number, 3,083 operated with fewer than 1,000 employees. Based on that data, we conclude that the majority of wireline firms are small under the applicable standard. However, currently only two entities provide DBS service, which requires a great deal of capital for operation: DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network. DIRECTV and DISH Network each report annual revenues that are in excess of the threshold for a small business. Accordingly, we must conclude that internally developed FCC data are persuasive that in general DBS service is provided only by large firms.

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

36. *Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements*. The NPRM does not propose any new or modified reporting or recordkeeping requirements.

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

37. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant, specifically small business, alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.

38. The NPRM seeks comment on modernizing the methodology set forth in the Commission’s rules for determining whether a television broadcast station is significantly viewed in a community outside of its local television market. To the extent that the current methodology has become outdated or overly burdensome, it may discourage or deter entities, particularly entities in smaller markets, from seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List. Any revisions to the current process, if adopted, would reduce the costs and burdens associated with establishing a station’s significantly viewed stations by establishing a more viable and less burdensome process for seeking changes to the Significantly Viewed List. Thus, any such revisions are expected to benefit small entities.

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

39. None

H. Initial Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

40. This document may result in new or modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). If the Commission adopts any new or revised information collection requirement, the Commission will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** inviting the public to comment on the requirement, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act. In addition, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the Commission will seek comment on how it might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

I. Ex Parte Rules

41. *Permit-But-Disclose*. This proceeding shall be treated as a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding in accordance with the Commission’s ex parte rules. Persons making ex parte presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral ex parte presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the ex parte presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter’s written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during ex parte meetings are deemed to be written ex parte presentations and must be filed consistent with section 1.1206(b) of the rules. In proceedings governed by section 1.49(f) of the rules or for which the Commission has made

available a method of electronic filing, written ex parte presentations and memoranda summarizing oral ex parte presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (*e.g.*, .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission’s ex parte rules.

J. Filing Procedures

42. Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission’s rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS).

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.

- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing. If more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of this proceeding, filers must submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number.

- Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail. All filings must be addressed to the Commission’s Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

- All hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission’s Secretary must be delivered to FCC Headquarters at 445 12th Street SW, TW–A325, Washington, DC 20554. The filing hours are 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of *before* entering the building.

- Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.

- U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554.

43. *Availability of Documents*. Comments, reply comments, and *ex parte* submissions will be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Federal Communications

Commission, 445 12th Street SW, CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. These documents will also be available via ECFS. Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat.

44. *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 FCC’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

45. *Additional Information*. For additional information on this proceeding, contact Kathy Berthot, Kathy.Berthot@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202) 418–7454.

V. Ordering Clauses

46. Accordingly, *it is ordered* that, pursuant to the authority found in sections 303, 325, 339, 340, and 614 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 303, 325, 339, 340, and 534, this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking *is adopted*.

47. *It is further ordered* that the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, *shall send* a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

Federal Communications Commission.

Cecilia Sigmund,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020–07505 Filed 4–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 200330–0092]

RIN 0648–BJ34

Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Revisions to Catch Sharing Plan and Domestic Management Measures in Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes regulations that would implement a “fish up”