

- Make sure that the flat side of the adapter is connected with the cabin altitude warning switch.

NOTE: Do not connect the flared side of the adapter with the cabin altitude warning switch. Connecting the flared side of the adapter with the cabin altitude warning switch may bottom out the cabin altitude warning switch, resulting in false test results.

(5) P/N JUD321 Hose Fitting with MS28778-4 O-ring (Eaton Aerospace LLC, Bethel, CT 02750) (Preferred).

- Use a Barfield Pitot Hose, or equivalent 25 feet (7.62 m) to 40 feet (12.19 m) long hose, with #4 AN fitting to the adapter and quick disconnect (if applicable) to the air data test set.

(6) AN807-4D (or AS5180D04 or AS5180W04) Tube to Hose Adapter, AN924-4 nut and appropriate sized O-ring (on the mating side with the switch) and spacer or washers (Alternate).

NOTE: This adapter can be used if the steps below are carefully followed. This adapter is not preferred because if the AN924-4 nut is not connected carefully as recommended below, this may bottom out the cabin altitude warning switch, resulting in false test results.

- Use a Barfield Pitot Hose, or equivalent 25 feet (7.62 m) to 40 feet (12.19 m) long hose, with quick disconnect (if applicable) to the air data test set.
- Make sure that the thread length, including fitting end after the installation of AN924-4 nut and appropriate sized 7/16 spacer or washers, is less than 0.5 inch (1.270 cm) to avoid false test results.

Note 1 to paragraph (g): Additional guidance for performing the functional test required by paragraph (g) of this AD can be found in 737-200 Airplane Maintenance Manual (AMM) 21-33-11/501, 737CL AMM TASK CARD 31-026-01-01, 737CL AMM TASK CARD 31-010-01-01, 737NG AMM TASK CARD 31-020-00-01, and 737MAX AMM TASK CARD 31-020-00-01, and other approved maintenance procedures.

(h) Minimum Equipment List Provisions

If any cabin altitude warning switch fails any functional test as required by this AD, the airplane may be operated as specified in the operator's existing FAA-approved MEL, provided provisions that specify operating the airplane at a flight altitude at or below 10,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) with the cabin altitude warning system inoperative are included in the operator's existing FAA-approved MEL.

(i) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the

certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (j)(1) of this AD. Information may be emailed to 9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(j) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Nicole Tsang, Aerospace Engineer, Cabin Safety and Environmental Systems Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206-231-3959; email: Nicole.S.Tsang@faa.gov.

(2) For service information identified in this AD that is not incorporated by reference, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Contractual & Data Services

(C&DS), 2600 Westminister Blvd., MC 110-SK57, Seal Beach, CA 90740-5600; telephone 562-797-1717; internet <https://www.myboeingfleet.com>.

Issued on May 16, 2022.

Gaetano A. Sciortino,
*Deputy Director for Strategic Initiatives,
Compliance & Airworthiness Division,
Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 2022-13980 Filed 7-6-22; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 74

[GN Docket No. 16-142; FCC 22-47; FR ID 93764]

Authorizing Permissive Use of the "Next Generation" Broadcast Television Standard

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission seeks comment on the state

of the Next Generation Television (“Next Gen TV” or “ATSC 3.0”) transition and on the scheduled sunsets of two rules adopted in the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*. First, the Commission reviews and seeks comment on the progress of Next Gen TV broadcasters’ voluntary, market-driven deployment of ATSC 3.0 service and the current state of the ATSC 3.0 marketplace, including whether holders of essential patents for the ATSC 3.0 standards are licensing such patents on reasonable and non-discriminatory (RAND) terms. Second, the Commission seeks comment on the scheduled 2023 sunset of the rule requiring that a Next Gen TV station’s ATSC 1.0 simulcast primary video programming stream be “substantially similar” to its 3.0 primary programming stream. Third, the Commission seeks comment on the scheduled 2023 sunset of the requirement that a Next Gen TV station comply with the ATSC A/322 standard.

DATES: Comments are due on or before August 8, 2022; reply comments are due on or before September 6, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by GN Docket No. 16–142, by any of the following methods:

- **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.

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 45 L Street NE, 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–19.¹

- 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. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (TTY).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on this proceeding, contact Evan Baranoff, Evan.Baranoff@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202) 418–2120. Direct press inquiries to Janice Wise at (202) 418–8165.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FNPRM), FCC 22–47, adopted on June 21, 2022 and released on June 22, 2022. The full text of this document is available electronically via the FCC’s Electronic Document Management System (EDOCS) website at <https://www.fcc.gov/edocs> or via the FCC’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) website at <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs>. (Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, 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).

Synopsis

I. Introduction

1. In this Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FNPRM), we seek comment on the state of the Next Generation Television (“Next Gen TV” or “ATSC 3.0”) transition and on the scheduled sunsets of two rules adopted in the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*, 83 FR 4998. As part of our assessment, we review and seek comment on the progress of Next Gen TV broadcasters’ voluntary, market-driven deployment of ATSC 3.0 service and the current state of the ATSC 3.0 marketplace, including whether holders of essential patents for the ATSC 3.0 standards are licensing such patents on reasonable and non-discriminatory (RAND) terms. Next, we seek comment on the scheduled 2023 sunset of the rule requiring that a Next Gen TV station’s

ATSC 1.0 simulcast primary video programming stream be “substantially similar” to its 3.0 primary programming stream. Finally, we seek comment on the scheduled 2023 sunset of the requirement that a Next Gen TV station comply with the ATSC A/322 standard.

II. Background

2. Next Gen TV is the newest broadcast TV transmission standard, developed by the Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), which promises to enable broadcasters to deliver an array of new video and non-video services and enhanced content features to consumers. Also called “ATSC 3.0” or “3.0”, this new standard merges the capabilities of over-the-air (OTA) broadcasting with the broadband viewing and information delivery methods of the internet, using the same 6 MHz channels presently allocated for DTV service. As 3.0 proponents have previously explained to the Commission, the greater spectral capacity of the new standard and its internet-Protocol (IP) delivery component will allow broadcasters to provide consumers with a higher quality television viewing experience, such as ultra-high-definition (UHD) picture resolutions and immersive audio. It also has the potential to enable broadcasters to reach viewers on both home and mobile screens. In addition, ATSC 3.0 will allow broadcasters to offer enhanced public safety capabilities, such as geo-targeting of emergency alerts to tailor information to particular communities and emergency alerting capable of waking up sleeping devices to warn consumers of imminent emergencies, as well as greater accessibility options, localized content, and interactive educational children’s content. And as an IP-based standard, ATSC 3.0 could enable advanced one-way datacasting services to help support the proliferation of new, IP-based consumer applications.

3. In November 2017, the Commission authorized television broadcasters to use the Next Gen TV transmission standard on a voluntary, market-driven basis.² The Commission required that broadcasters voluntarily deploying ATSC 3.0 service must, with very limited exceptions, continue to air at least their primary stream using the current-generation digital television

¹ FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Policy, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 2788 (OMD 2020). See <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-hand-delivery-policy>.

² In June 2020, the Commission adopted a Second Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, resolving the remaining issues raised in the *Next Gen TV Further Notice*, as well as dismissing (or alternatively denying) the two petitions for reconsideration filed in response to the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*.

(DTV) transmission standard,³ also called “ATSC 1.0” or “1.0,” to their viewers through “local simulcasting” arrangements with other stations in their local market.⁴

4. The Commission found that a local simulcasting requirement is crucial to deploying Next Gen TV service in order to minimize viewer disruption. The Next Gen TV standard is not backward-compatible with pre-existing TV sets or receivers, which have only ATSC 1.0 and, in many cases, now-obsolete analog tuners.⁵ Accordingly, viewers will be unable to watch ATSC 3.0 transmissions on such televisions without additional equipment. Thus, it is critical that Next Gen TV broadcasters continue to provide service using the current ATSC 1.0 standard while the marketplace creates and disseminates devices compatible with the new 3.0 transmission standard, in order to avoid forcing viewers to acquire expensive new equipment immediately or depriving them of their local television service during the transition. Because a TV station cannot, as a technical matter, simultaneously broadcast in both 1.0 and 3.0 format from the same facility on the same physical channel, local simulcasting must be effectuated through voluntary partnerships between local market broadcasters that seek to provide Next Gen TV service.⁶ The Commission established certain requirements in the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order* for the provision of simulcast signals to ensure that local simulcasting is effective in protecting

viewers. (By the time the transition is complete, any temporary authority granted for local simulcasting will expire, and a station will once again be required to air all of its licensed programming on its own single channel.)

5. The Commission also required that Next Gen TV broadcasters comply with all of its broadcast rules, including, but not limited to, our rules regarding foreign ownership, political broadcasting, children’s programming, equal employment opportunities, public inspection file, indecency, sponsorship identification, contests, the CALM Act, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), and accessibility for people with disabilities. The Commission emphasized that broadcasters, equipment manufacturers, and MVPDs must comply with the Commission’s Part 79 captioning rules including closed captioning decoder requirements, video description and emergency information accessibility requirements, and requirements for user interfaces, programming guides, and menus.

6. “*Substantially Similar*” Rule. In the 2017 *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*, the Commission adopted a requirement that the programming aired on a Next Gen TV station’s ATSC 1.0 simulcast channel be “substantially similar” to that of the primary video programming stream on the ATSC 3.0 channel.⁷ This means that the programming must be the same, except for programming features that are based on the enhanced capabilities of ATSC 3.0 and promotions for upcoming programs.⁸ In adopting this approach, the Commission found it “will help ensure that viewers do not lose access to the broadcast programming they receive today, while still providing flexibility for broadcasters to innovate and experiment with new, innovative programming features using Next Gen TV technology.” The Commission decided, however, that the substantially similar requirement would expire on July 17, 2023, unless the Commission takes action to extend it.⁹ In this regard,

the Commission concluded that, while “this [substantially similar] requirement is necessary in the early stages of ATSC 3.0 deployment, it could unnecessarily impede Next Gen TV programming innovations as the deployment of ATSC 3.0 progresses.” The Commission further stated that it “intend[ed] to monitor the ATSC 3.0 marketplace,” and would “extend the substantially similar requirement if necessary.” The substantially similar rule took effect on July 17, 2018, and is set to expire on July 17, 2023, unless extended by the Commission.¹⁰ The Commission affirmed this decision in 2020, but stated that, approximately one year before the requirement is set to expire, it would seek comment on whether the rule should be extended based on marketplace conditions at that time.

7. *Requirement to comply with the ATSC A/322 standard.* In authorizing use of the Next Gen TV broadcast transmission standard, the Commission in the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order* required compliance with only two parts of the ATSC 3.0 suite of standards: (1) ATSC A/321:2016 “System Discovery & Signaling” (A/321), which is the standard used to communicate the RF signal type that the ATSC 3.0 signal will use; and (2) A/322:2016 “Physical Layer Protocol” (A/322), which is the standard that defines the waveforms that ATSC 3.0 signals may take.¹¹ In requiring compliance with A/322, the Commission observed that “device manufacturers and MVPDs may not be able to reliably predict what signal modulation a broadcaster is using unless broadcasters are required to follow A/322,” at least with respect to their required primary programming stream. The Commission explained that “[t]his uncertainty could cause manufacturers to inadvertently build equipment that cannot receive Next Gen TV broadcasts or could render MVPDs unable to receive and retransmit the signals of Next Gen TV stations. These outcomes would harm consumers.” The Commission, however, decided that it was not appropriate at the time “to require broadcasters to adhere to A/322

format does not have a sunset date. In addition, none of the other aspects of the local simulcasting rules are set to expire, including those governing: simulcast arrangements and agreements; designated market area (DMA), and community of license coverage; and multichannel video programming distributor (MVPD) notices and consumer education.

¹⁰ The local simulcasting rules took effect on July 17, 2018.

¹¹ These two standards were incorporated by reference into the Commission’s rules. The Commission applied the A/322 standard only to a Next Gen TV station’s primary, free, OTA video programming stream.

³ LPTV and TV translator stations may deploy ATSC 3.0 service without providing an ATSC 1.0 simulcast signal. In addition, full power and Class A stations may request a waiver of the simulcast requirements.

⁴ Under the Commission’s rules, a Next Gen TV station is encouraged, but not required, to simulcast its existing non-primary video programming streams (multicast streams) in a 1.0 format. In November 2021, the Commission initiated a proceeding to allow Next Gen TV stations to include within their license certain of their multicast streams that are aired in a different service on “host” stations during a transitional period, using the same licensing framework, and to a large extent the same regulatory regime, established for the simulcast of primary video programming streams on “host” station facilities.

⁵ As of August 31, 2017, new television receivers may, but are no longer required to, contain analog tuners.

⁶ A Next Gen TV station must partner with another television station (“host”) in its local market to either: (1) air an ATSC 3.0 channel at the host’s facility, while using its original facility to continue to provide an ATSC 1.0 simulcast channel, or (2) air an ATSC 1.0 simulcast channel at the host’s facility, while converting its original facility to the ATSC 3.0 standard in order to provide a 3.0 channel. In either case, a Next Gen TV broadcaster must simulcast the primary video programming stream of its ATSC 3.0 channel in an ATSC 1.0 format, so that viewers will continue to receive ATSC 1.0 service.

⁷ We refer to this as the substantially similar rule. The substantially similar rule is independent of the requirement for Next Gen TV broadcasters to simulcast in 1.0 format.

⁸ Such enhanced content or features that cannot reasonably be provided in ATSC 1.0 format include: targeted advertisements, “hyper-localized” content (e.g., geo-targeted weather, targeted emergency alerts, and hyper-local news), programming features or improvements created for the 3.0 service (e.g., emergency alert “wake up” ability and interactive programming features), enhanced formats made possible by 3.0 technology (e.g., 4K or HDR), and any personalization of programming performed by the viewer and at the viewer’s discretion.

⁹ We emphasize that the underlying requirement that a Next Gen TV station must simulcast in 1.0

indefinitely,” explaining that “the ATSC 3.0 standard could evolve, and stagnant Commission rules could prevent broadcasters from taking advantage of that evolution.” The Commission thus determined that the requirement to comply with the A/322 standard would expire on March 6, 2023, absent Commission action to extend it. In establishing a sunset for A/322 compliance, the Commission sought to “balance [its] goals of protecting consumers while promoting innovation.” The Commission affirmed this decision in 2020, but stated that, approximately one year before the requirement is set to expire, it would seek comment on whether the rule should be extended based on marketplace conditions at that time.

8. *Patent Licensing.* In the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*, the Commission observed that the ATSC, which developed the ATSC 3.0 standard, requires patent owners to disclose that they hold relevant patents and to commit to licensing them on reasonable and non-discriminatory (RAND) terms. Courts have found that a patentee’s agreement with a standard-setting organization to provide RAND licensing created a contract enforceable by a third-party beneficiary. The Commission decided in 2017 that “[w]ith no evidence of patent licensing issues, . . . it [was] premature to impose regulations on the private licensing marketplace.” We note that in the context of the original DTV transition, the Commission similarly stated its expectation that the licensing of patents in DTV technology would be on RAND terms. The Commission also emphasized that if a problem with patent licensing arose and was brought to the Commission’s attention, it would “consider it and take appropriate action.” Ultimately, however, the Commission never adopted any specific licensing terms or otherwise took action on these issues in the context of the DTV transition. In the case of ATSC 3.0 the Commission stated that it would “monitor how the marketplace handles patent royalties for essential patents.”¹²

III. Discussion

9. As an initial matter, we seek comment on the state of the ATSC 3.0 marketplace, including specifically information and data on broadcasters’ present deployment of ATSC 3.0 service; current availability and pricing of ATSC 3.0 consumer television equipment; the number of over-the-air

(OTA) television viewers currently watching ATSC 3.0 broadcasts; whether any MVPDs are currently carrying or have plans to carry 3.0 signals; and how the 3.0 marketplace is handling patent royalties for essential patents in ATSC 3.0 technology. Next, we seek comment on whether we should retain the substantially similar requirement, which is set to expire in July 2023. Finally, we seek comment on whether we should retain the requirement that Next Gen TV broadcasters’ primary video programming stream must comply with the ATSC A/322 standard, which is set to expire in March 2023, and, if so, for how long.

A. Review of ATSC 3.0 Marketplace

10. First, we seek comment regarding the ATSC 3.0 marketplace. It has been more than four years since the Commission authorized Next Gen TV broadcasters to provide OTA broadcast ATSC 3.0 service on a voluntary, market-driven basis.¹³ During this time, dozens of broadcasters have voluntarily deployed ATSC 3.0 service to test its technical and economic viability as a DTV broadcast service. In the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*, the Commission stated that it would “monitor the pace of the voluntary deployment of ATSC 3.0 both nationally and market-by-market, including the rollout of 3.0 service by television broadcasters, the penetration of ATSC 3.0-ready TV sets and other converter equipment, and the extent to which MVPDs have deployed 3.0 equipment.” The Commission also stated that it would “monitor how the marketplace handles patent royalties for essential patents.” Accordingly, we seek specific comment on five aspects of the deployment: (1) voluntary deployment of ATSC 3.0 service by broadcasters and the continued availability of ATSC 1.0 programming; (2) availability of ATSC 3.0 consumer TV sets and equipment; (3) consumer viewership of ATSC 3.0 signals; (4) MVPD carriage of ATSC 3.0 signals; and (5) status of ATSC 3.0 patent licensing.

11. As part of this review, we seek comment on whether broadcasters still consider ATSC 3.0 to be a trial technology and the extent to which broadcasters intend to fully transition to 3.0 at some point. Is the expectation still a uniform transition by all broadcasters

at some future point? The Commission intended for broadcasters to operate in both 1.0 and 3.0 only for a “temporary” period of time. We seek comment on the appropriate length of time broadcasters should be required or allowed to operate in both 1.0 and 3.0. What is the impact on OTA viewers and MVPDs of not having a date certain 3.0 transition deadline? For example, without a certain transition date, are viewers and MVPDs able to prepare for their own transitions? We also seek comment on the ways in which broadcasters are educating consumers about the continued progress of the transition.

1. Broadcaster Deployment of ATSC 3.0 Service

12. We seek comment and data on broadcasters’ current and future deployment of ATSC 3.0 service. According to our licensing records, as of June 21, 2022, the Commission has licensed 306 broadcast television stations to provide ATSC 3.0 service. Based on our records, ATSC 3.0 stations have been licensed to operate in 68 markets, though in some cases it may be a single low power television station. Furthermore, most markets with 3.0 deployments have a single 3.0 “lighthouse” facility licensed to provide ATSC 3.0 service. According to S&P Global, Next Gen TV now reaches nearly 66.3 million unique households, or about 51.1% of total U.S. households. Given current deployments, is this an accurate estimate of the percentage of the U.S. population that could have access to at least one ATSC 3.0 broadcast signal if they had 3.0 TV equipment? We seek comment on these data points, as well as additional data. In how many DMAs has ATSC 3.0 service actually been launched, and what percentage of viewers could receive ATSC 3.0 programming if they had 3.0 equipment? In how many markets are broadcasters providing access to all of the “Big-4” networks (NBC, CBS, ABC, FOX) and what percentage of 3.0 viewers have access to such programming? In how many markets are broadcasters providing access to all of the “Big-4” networks and PBS programming and what percentage of 3.0 viewers can receive such programming? What other programming networks are available in 3.0 and in which markets? What other data should the Commission be tracking in order to monitor the state of the ATSC 3.0 transition, and how should it collect such information? Are existing Commission databases sufficient to track such information?

13. We seek further information on the ATSC 3.0 broadcast rollout. Just

¹² The Commission affirmed this decision in the *Second Next Gen TV Report and Order*, 85 FR 43478.

¹³ The Media Bureau completed revisions to the FCC Form 2100 and began accepting ATSC 3.0 license applications through the Commission’s Licensing and Management System (LMS) on May 28, 2019. Prior to this date, the Bureau continued to process requests to commence ATSC 3.0 market trials and product development under the experimental licensing rules.

prior to the pandemic, the broadcast industry expected that ATSC 3.0 service would be available in 61 markets by the end of 2020. To date, however, full-power broadcasters are licensed to provide ATSC 3.0 service in only 54 markets. How, and to what extent, has the pandemic impacted overall ATSC 3.0 deployment? Early in the pandemic, some expected that the delays would not be significant. Given the length of the pandemic and its impact on supply chains, have those early estimates held? Have the related supply-chain disruptions had an impact on broadcasters' ability to secure necessary equipment? What other challenges have Next Gen TV broadcasters faced?¹⁴ What future challenges do they anticipate, if any? Has ATSC 3.0 met broadcasters', and the Commission's original expectations from a technical perspective? (For example, has ATSC 3.0 service met the Commission's original expectations of technical performance outlined in the First Next Gen TV Report and Order?) What have broadcasters learned so far in terms of the economic viability of ATSC 3.0 service, and how are they evaluating viability? What else have broadcasters learned from over four years of real-world experience with ATSC 3.0?

14. What are broadcasters' plans for future voluntary ATSC 3.0 deployment? For example, by what date do broadcasters expect that there will be some ATSC 3.0 service in all 210 markets, and when do they expect to be ready to transition entire markets to ATSC 3.0? To what extent are enhanced datacasting capabilities expected to help promote the transition to ATSC 3.0 and what, if any, services are already being offered? We also specifically seek comment from any broadcasters that do not currently have plans to voluntarily deploy ATSC 3.0 service. Do they have plans to transition at a later date? Why have they decided not to undertake ATSC 3.0 service, and what factors are most important to these stations as they plan for future services (be it in 1.0 or 3.0)?

15. *Continuing Availability of Programming to Existing Viewers.* We seek comment on the effectiveness of local simulcasting in ensuring continuity of OTA television service. Has local simulcasting worked as expected? To what extent, if any, have consumers experienced disruption or confusion as a result of the transition and simulcasting arrangements? Have any OTA viewers complained about

problems related to 1.0 simulcast service such as loss of access to service or quality of a station's signal? Have any viewers purchased 3.0 TV equipment because they stopped receiving a 1.0 simulcast signal? Are Next Gen TV stations' 1.0 simulcasts aired in HD format? Have any Next Gen TV stations that were previously broadcasting 1.0 service in HD changed to an SD format for their 1.0 simulcast service upon or after the deployment of 3.0 service? If so, why? To what extent and in what ways has the programming on Next Gen TV stations' 3.0 primary stream differed from that on their 1.0 primary stream?

16. *3.0 Enhanced Content and Features.* We seek comment on what types of enhanced content and features are currently being broadcast to 3.0 viewers (both with and without internet service). The record established in the 2017 *First Next Gen TV Report and Order* reflected ATSC 3.0's potential to allow for "a wide range of potential services now and in the future." ATSC 3.0 proponents said that ATSC 3.0 will enable delivery of Ultra High Definition (UHD) television, including images with high spatial resolution, wide color gamut, high dynamic range and high frame rate as well as advanced audio systems to provide consumers with more vivid pictures and sound. In addition, ATSC 3.0 proponents said the new standard would "allow broadcasters to offer exciting and innovative services," including superior reception, mobile viewing capabilities, enhanced public safety capabilities, such as advanced emergency alerting capable of waking up sleeping devices to warn consumers of imminent emergencies, enhanced accessibility features, localized and/or personalized content, interactive educational children's content, and other enhanced features." To what extent are any of these enhanced content or features, such as enhanced accessibility features, currently being offered to viewers? If they are not currently available, when can viewers expect them to become available? What types of specific enhanced content and features are currently being provided? What types of enhanced content and features are expected to be launched in the near future, and what is the timing for such offerings? What offerings can be accessed by viewers who do not have wired or wireless broadband internet access?

17. We seek comment in particular on the types of viewer data that broadcasters deploying ATSC 3.0 may collect and on the expected uses of such data. Will all 3.0 viewers be potentially subject to ATSC 3.0-enabled viewer data

collection, or does that capability apply only to those 3.0 viewers whose television receivers have an internet connection? What efforts are broadcasters taking to inform 3.0 viewers about the data that is being collected? Will 3.0 viewers have the ability to opt out of undesired 3.0 features, such as data collection and targeted advertising? Would limitations or regulations on the collection of user data by ATSC 3.0 broadcasters be in the public interest? Commenters should identify the authority on which the Commission might rely to impose such limitations or regulations.

2. Availability of ATSC 3.0 Consumer TV Equipment

18. We seek comment on the current availability and pricing of TV sets with ATSC 3.0 tuners and other ATSC 3.0 consumer TV equipment (e.g., gateway devices, set-top boxes, and 3.0 to 1.0 converter devices such as dongles). According to recent press reports, the industry believes there is still "a lot of work to be done" to get 3.0 equipment on the shelves and into the hands of consumers. This is unsurprising, since no television purchased before 2020 is capable of tuning ATSC 3.0 programming, and the first mass produced consumer converter device was not available until 2021. Even in 2022, analyst forecasts of TV sales suggest that only 11% of new televisions sold will have ATSC 3.0 tuners. We understand that about 70 models of TV sets with ATSC 3.0 tuners are now available from three manufacturers—LG Electronics, Samsung, and Sony. Press reports suggest that the least expensive 3.0-compatible set is a mid-size TV that is consistently listed for more than \$400. A fourth manufacturer, Hisense, recently announced that it will be releasing three 3.0-compatible sets this year, with the least expensive retailing for approximately \$800. How many 3.0 TV sets have been sold in the U.S. to date? How does the pricing of currently available 3.0 TV sets compare to the overall market? To what extent are 3.0 tuners available, or expected to be available, in the lowest-cost models of TV sets? What other companies are manufacturing or are planning to manufacture 3.0 TV sets and other 3.0 TV equipment? What challenges or impediments exist, if any, for manufacturers seeking to develop and manufacture 3.0 TV sets and other 3.0 TV equipment? To what extent, if any, is patent licensing inhibiting the development of 3.0 TV sets or other 3.0 equipment by non-patent holders?

¹⁴ We note that the Commission recently issued an FNPRM in response to broadcasters' concerns about airing multicast streams on host stations.

19. We seek specific comment on the availability of low-cost consumer 3.0 to 1.0 set-top boxes or other converter devices, such as external tuners or dongles, that can make a legacy 1.0 TV set capable of receiving 3.0 signals. How many 3.0 converter devices have been sold in the U.S. to date? Where are such devices available for sale? Do all currently available converter devices require an internet connection, and if so are there plans to create devices that do not require internet access? What manufacturers are developing or have plans to develop ATSC 3.0 converter devices, particularly low-cost devices, and where will such devices be sold? When might such devices become available and at what prices? We believe the availability of low-cost 3.0 converter devices will be critical for consumers who are not ready to replace their 1.0 TV sets. What is the price range that should be considered “low-cost,” and what is that range based on? The cheapest 3.0 gateway device currently available for purchase, of which we are aware, is the “HDHomeRun 4K” device that can be purchased over the internet and retails for \$199. We are not aware of any low-cost set-top boxes or converters (e.g., external tuners or dongles), or any converter devices that can be purchased offline in a “brick and mortar” location. What (if anything) can the Commission do to foster the development of such low-cost 3.0 converter devices? Do broadcasters have any plans to distribute or subsidize such devices as a means of facilitating the deployment of ATSC 3.0?

3. OTA TV Viewers Watching 3.0 Broadcasts

20. We seek comment and data on how many OTA TV viewers are currently watching 3.0 broadcasts. Are there any current sources for this information? Are any companies able or planning to track this data as the transition progresses? If so, how? How many OTA TV households have a TV set with (or attached to) a 3.0 tuner? Is the number of 3.0 TV sets or other 3.0 TV equipment sold with ATSC 3.0 tuners a good indicator of consumer viewing trends for ATSC 3.0 service? Is there evidence that consumers are currently using the ATSC 3.0 tuner featured in these sets? Are OTA TV viewers and other consumers aware of the broadcasters’ voluntary transition to 3.0 and how it may affect them now and in the future?

21. We seek comment on how broadcasters are educating OTA TV viewers and other consumers about the broadcasters’ voluntary transition to 3.0 and how it may affect them now and in

the future. How effective have the required on-air notices been in informing OTA viewers about the 3.0 transition? Following the transitions of individual stations, have broadcasters received any complaints or questions? What (if any) additional, voluntary education efforts are currently being employed by broadcasters, manufacturers and/or retailers? Other than the “NEXTGEN TV” branding noted above, are manufacturers and retailers providing information about the 3.0 transition to consumers before they buy new TV equipment?

4. MVPD Carriage of 3.0 Signals

22. We seek comment and data on whether any MVPDs are currently carrying or have plans to carry 3.0 signals. We note that MVPDs are not required to carry 3.0 signals but may do so voluntarily if they obtain retransmission consent from the Next Gen TV broadcast station. We seek comment about the technical challenges, if any, that MVPDs face in carrying 3.0 signals. Is there equipment available that will allow MVPDs to receive 3.0 signals and redistribute them to their subscribers? We seek comment on the coordination efforts between Next Gen TV broadcasters and MVPDs to resolve any existing technical issues, including the status of any relevant ATSC 3.0 working groups.¹⁵ We observe that ATSC has issued a recommended practice, ATSC A/370: “Conversion of ATSC 3.0 Services for Redistribution.” Does this document resolve the question of how MVPDs can receive 3.0 broadcast signals and convert them to 1.0 or some other format for redistribution to their subscribers? Is ATSC still working on the issue of how broadcasters can deliver 3.0 services to MVPDs for direct redistribution? Which enhanced features available to OTA 3.0 viewers do MVPDs expect to be able to pass through to their subscribers now or in the future? We also seek comment on any other issues related to MVPDs’ ability to carry and transmit ATSC 3.0 signals.

5. RAND Licensing of 3.0 Patents

23. We seek comment on how the 3.0 marketplace is handling patent royalties for essential patents in ATSC 3.0 technology. As noted above, ATSC requires patentees to make essential patents available on RAND terms. Are

¹⁵ In the 2017 *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*, the Commission observed that an ATSC working group called TG3/S37, the “Specialist Group on Conversion and Redistribution of ATSC 3.0 Service,” was still working to resolve technical issues in this regard. What is the status of this working group and the resolution of these issues?

holders of essential patents in ATSC 3.0 technologies licensing such patents on RAND terms? How have the available licensing terms impacted current and potential participants in the 3.0 marketplace, the deployment of 3.0 services, and the availability of consumer devices? The Commission previously found that it would be premature to impose regulations on 3.0 patent licensing in the absence of any issues. Have there been any developments that would warrant such Commission action at this time and how should the Commission continue to monitor this issue in the future? If so, what precisely should such a rule require and upon what authority would the rule be based? What are the advantages, disadvantages, and legal limitations of such a requirement? Finally, we observe that a “ATSC 3.0 Patent Portfolio License” is being offered by MPEG LA, LLC. We seek more information and comment about this portfolio license. Is this portfolio license being made available on RAND terms? What essential patents, if any, are not included in this portfolio license?

B. Substantially Similar Rule

24. We seek comment on whether we should retain the substantially similar rule or permit it to sunset in 2023.¹⁶ As the Commission stated when adopting the requirement, the purpose of the rule, in conjunction with the underlying requirement to simulcast in 1.0, is to protect 1.0 viewers from losing access to a Next Gen TV station’s programming when that station transitions its facility to 3.0. While the underlying requirement that a Next Gen TV broadcaster must air a 1.0 signal (when deploying 3.0) ensures 1.0 viewers continue to receive some free OTA TV service during the transition, the substantially similar rule ensures that 1.0 viewers actually receive the same primary video programming as that aired on the 3.0 channel. As the Commission explained in the 2017 *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*, “[t]o ensure that viewers are protected, it is important not only to require that television broadcasters continue to broadcast in the current ATSC 1.0 standard while ATSC 3.0 is being deployed, but also that they continue to air in ATSC 1.0 format the programming that viewers most want and expect to receive. We seek to ensure that

¹⁶ We note that, even without an expiration date, the substantially similar rule, which is tied to the underlying requirement to simulcast in 1.0, is intended to be temporary and would in any event be eliminated when the transition to 3.0 is complete.

broadcasters air their most popular, widely-viewed programming on their 1.0 simulcast channels so that viewers are not forced to purchase 3.0 capable equipment simply to continue to receive this programming rather than because they find the ATSC 3.0 technology particularly attractive.”

25. To what extent would allowing the sunset of the substantially similar rule undermine the 1.0 simulcast rule? For example, without the substantially similar rule, how can the Commission ensure that 1.0 viewers are able to keep watching the same programming they watch today, as well as any new programming offerings on a broadcaster’s primary channel that can be offered in 1.0 format? The voluntary transition to 3.0 is intended to “minimize[e] the impact on, and costs to, consumers and other industry stakeholders.” Yet many consumers may not want or be financially able to purchase new TV equipment with 3.0 tuners in the current market. Would eliminating the rule make the underlying requirement to simulcast in 1.0 less effective or ineffective? In the absence of the substantially similar rule, how would the Commission determine whether a 1.0 stream was a “simulcast” of a specific 3.0 stream when enforcing the underlying requirement to simulcast in 1.0?

26. While broadcasters have incentives to provide the programming their viewers want, after making significant investments in ATSC 3.0 technology they may also have incentives to favor their ATSC 3.0 offerings. For example, without a requirement to make programming substantially similar, Next Gen TV broadcasters would be free to provide the most desirable programming only to those viewers with 3.0 TV equipment. This could create two different tiers of free, OTA television service.¹⁷ Advertising dollars, and thus spending on programming, could flow primarily to the 3.0 “tier” in such a scenario, potentially widening the quality gap between the two tiers. Given these concerns, are Next Gen TV broadcasters’ financial incentives sufficient to ensure

¹⁷ We recognize that two tiers of OTA TV service may already occur to a lesser extent. Due to inevitable 1.0 capacity constraints as the transition progresses, the Commission has afforded Next Gen TV stations with the flexibility to air 1.0 primary programming in SD, even if the station was previously broadcasting it in HD. Similarly, the Commission did not require that Next Gen TV stations air multicast streams in 1.0 format. In contrast to these situations, 1.0 capacity constraints would not seem to be hindering the provision of substantially similar programming. Next Gen TV broadcasters are not required to simulcast programming that cannot be aired in 1.0 format.

that all 1.0 viewers retain access to all primary video programming that can be offered in 1.0 format? How might broadcasters’ financial incentives change as the 3.0 transition progresses? How could the development of “tiered” programming disproportionately impact consumers with limited means and other vulnerable consumers (such as seniors)? In a voluntary, market-based transition, what are Next Gen TV broadcasters’ obligations to 1.0 viewers that choose not to transition to 3.0? We seek comment on these questions and issues.

27. Have marketplace developments to date in any way reduced or eliminated the need for the substantially similar rule? What marketplace conditions are relevant to this question, independent of the underlying requirement to simulcast in 1.0?¹⁸ While we are seeking detailed information about the state of the ATSC 3.0 marketplace in this proceeding, the information we have already shows that ATSC 3.0 deployment and consumer adoption remain in the early stages. When 3.0 viewership increases (reducing reliance on 1.0 service) and more affordable 3.0 TV equipment become available in the marketplace, will the need for the substantially similar rule remain? How, if at all, will any such need be affected by the potential for shifting financial incentives as the transition progresses? We seek comment on these questions and issues.

28. We also seek comment on whether the substantially similar rule is currently impeding innovations in broadcast programming and, if so, how? Is it likely that the rule will hinder 3.0 programming innovations in the near future? If so, how? Should any such innovations outweigh the protections afforded to 1.0 viewers by the rule? We observe that the substantially similar rule already affords significant flexibility for broadcasters to innovate and experiment with new, innovative programming features using Next Gen TV technology in that it does not require Next Gen TV broadcasters to duplicate enhanced content or features that cannot reasonably be provided in the 1.0 format, and does not require any degree of simulcasting on any stream other than the primary stream.¹⁹ Does

¹⁸ We observe that certain marketplace conditions will factor into our analysis about how long the underlying requirement to simulcast in 1.0 is needed.

¹⁹ Next Gen TV broadcasters do not have to duplicate enhanced content or features that cannot reasonably be provided in the 1.0 format. This includes: “hyper-localized” content (e.g., geo-targeted weather, targeted emergency alerts, and

the requirement nonetheless pose any impediment to innovation in broadcast programming and, if so, how? Are such impediments imminent or currently theoretical? What innovations that are currently being aired or are in development would be hindered by the rule, if any? We seek specific comment on what types of programming Next Gen TV broadcasters would like to provide only in 3.0 and, to the extent such programming can (as a technical matter) be provided in 1.0 format, why such programming should not have to be provided in 1.0 format? To the extent an individual Next Gen TV broadcaster may need more flexibility than the rule allows, would targeted waivers be more appropriate than sunsetting the substantially similar requirement?²⁰ We seek comment on these questions and issues.

29. Finally, we seek comment about any other advantages or disadvantages associated with the sunset of the substantially similar rule, and if we do decide to retain it, for how long? How would the sunset of the rule impact MVPDs, including small MVPDs, particularly given that the 1.0 simulcast signal remains the relevant signal for carriage purposes?²¹ What is the impact on small broadcasters of requiring continued compliance with the substantially similar rule? Finally, we note that because the substantially similar rule, like the underlying requirement to simulcast in 1.0, will be eliminated when the transition to 3.0 is complete, the timing of the ultimate “sunset” of this requirement is very much in the hands of the broadcast industry. If the rule is retained, should we consider extending the substantially similar requirement for a particular term, or retain it for as long as the underlying requirement to simulcast in

hyper-local news), programming features or improvements created for the 3.0 service (e.g., emergency alert “wake up” ability and interactive programming features), enhanced formats made possible by 3.0 technology (e.g., 4K or HDR), and any personalization of programming performed by the viewer and at the viewer’s discretion.

²⁰ Notably, the Commission has stated with respect to requests for waiver of the requirement to simulcast that “[it would] look favorably on a waiver applicant choosing to provide ATSC 3.0 converter devices at no cost or low cost to over-the-air households located within its community of license which will no longer receive the station’s ATSC 1.0 signal as a means to minimize the impact of not simulcasting on viewers.”

²¹ We note that small or rural MVPDs are more likely to rely exclusively on OTA delivery of TV signals. While MVPDs that rely on OTA delivery could mitigate signal quality issues by obtaining delivery through alternate means, such as fiber, DBS transport, or reception and transcoding/down conversion of the ATSC 3.0 signal, such methods may require significant expenditures that small MVPDs in particular are less able to afford.

1.0 remains? If for a term, what would be an appropriate benchmark? We seek comment on these questions and issues.

C. Requirement To Comply With the ATSC A/322 Standard

30. We seek comment on whether we should retain the requirement that Next Gen TV broadcasters' primary video programming stream must comply with the ATSC A/322 standard and, if so, for how long. If we retain the requirement, should we apply a different sunset date or is it needed on an ongoing basis? The purpose of this requirement is to provide certainty to consumers, television receiver manufacturers, and MVPDs that 3.0 TV sets or other 3.0 TV equipment will be able to receive all 3.0 primary broadcast signals. What would be the impact on consumers, television receiver manufacturers, and MVPDs if this requirement were to sunset? If we do not require compliance with the ATSC A/322 standard, how can we ensure that 3.0 TV sets and other 3.0 TV equipment will be able to receive all 3.0 primary broadcast signals? What would be the potential impact, if any, of eliminating the requirement on consumers, television manufacturers, and MVPDs? Would the sunset of this requirement jeopardize the provision of ATSC 3.0 service as a free and universally available digital broadcast television service? Have marketplace developments since 2017 reduced or eliminated the need for mandatory compliance with the ATSC A/322 standard? What marketplace conditions are relevant to this question?

31. In 2017, broadcasters acknowledged that "adopting the full physical layer of the Next Gen standard, including A/322" may "ensure that consumer electronics manufacturers can build television receivers with confidence." Is this no longer the case? Is A/322 no longer necessary to provide such certainty? Is the A/322 standard currently impeding broadcast innovations? If so, how? Does the need to facilitate any such innovations outweigh the protections the rule affords to consumers, television receiver manufacturers and MVPDs? Might retention of the A/322 standard—which applies only to the primary broadcast stream—hinder broadcast innovation in the future? If so, how? Do broadcasters merely hope to use methods that are likely to be adopted in future versions of A/322, or do they contemplate the use of a physical layer standard that ATSC would never incorporate into A/322? What is the impact on small broadcasters of requiring continued compliance with the A/322 standard? What could be the impact on small

television receiver manufacturers and small MVPDs if the requirement is allowed to sunset? We seek comment on these questions.

32. Finally, we observe that ATSC has updated the A/322 standard since we mandated its use in 2017. It appears, however, that the most recent 2021 version of the A/322 standard makes only ministerial changes to the standard and contains no substantive changes. We seek comment on this observation as well as whether it is necessary or advisable to incorporate into our rules the 2021 version of the A/322 standard to the extent that the requirement is retained.

33. *Digital Equity and Inclusion.* The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to advance digital equity for all,²² including people of color, persons with disabilities, persons who live in rural or Tribal areas, and others who are or have been historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality, invites comment on any equity-related considerations²³ and benefits (if any) that may be associated with the proposals and issues discussed herein. Specifically, we seek comment on how our proposals may promote or inhibit advances in diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well the scope of the Commission's relevant legal authority.

IV. Procedural Matters

A. Initial RFA Analysis

34. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),²⁴ the Commission has prepared this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) of the possible

²² Section 1 of the Communications Act of 1934 as amended provides that the FCC "regulat[es] interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make [such service] available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex." 47 U.S.C. 151.

²³ The term "equity" is used here consistent with Executive Order 13985 as the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons; persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. See Exec. Order No. 13985, 86 FR 7009, Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government (January 20, 2021).

²⁴ 5 U.S.C. 603. The RFA, see 5 U.S.C. 601–612, was amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Public Law 104–121, Title II, 110 Stat. 857 (1996).

significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities by the policies proposed in this *Third Further 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 on the *FNPRM* provided on the first page of the *FNPRM*. The Commission will send a copy of this entire *FNPRM*, including this IRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA).²⁵

1. Need for, and Objectives of, the Proposed Rule Changes

35. In this *Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FNPRM)*, the Commission considers and seeks comment on the state of the Next Gen TV transition and on the scheduled sunsets of two rules adopted in the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*. In that decision, the Commission authorized broadcasters to use the ATSC 3.0 standard and adopted rules governing the deployment of 3.0 service, including two which are scheduled to sunset absent further action. The Commission noted that it would monitor the 3.0 transition and approximately one year before the scheduled sunsets, it would seek comment on whether marketplace conditions warranted extending these requirements. As part of our assessment, we review and seek comment on the progress of Next Gen TV broadcasters' voluntary, market-driven deployment of ATSC 3.0 service and the current state of the ATSC 3.0 marketplace, including whether holders of essential patents for the ATSC 3.0 standards are licensing such patents on reasonable and non-discriminatory (RAND) terms and if a Commission rule requiring 3.0 patent licensing on RAND terms would provide benefits to consumers and potential participants in the 3.0 marketplace. Next, the Commission considers whether to retain the rule requiring that a Next Gen TV station's ATSC 1.0 simulcast primary video programming stream be substantially similar to its 3.0 primary programming stream. This rule is scheduled to sunset in July 2023. Finally, the Commission considers whether to retain the requirement that a Next Gen TV station comply with the ATSC A/322. This rule is also scheduled to sunset in March 2023.

2. Legal Basis

36. The proposed action is authorized pursuant to sections 1, 4, 7, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 316, 319, 325(b), 336,

²⁵ 5 U.S.C. 603(a).

338, 399b, 403, 534, and 535 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 157, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 316, 325(b), 336, 338, 399b, 403, 534, and 535.

3. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities To Which the Proposed Rules Will Apply

37. 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. The rules proposed herein will directly affect small television and radio broadcast stations. Below, we provide a description of these small entities, as well as an estimate of the number of such small entities, where feasible.

38. *Wired Telecommunications Carriers*. The U.S. Census Bureau defines this industry as establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired communications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or a combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution, and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry. Wired Telecommunications Carriers are also referred to as wireline carriers or fixed local service providers.

39. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees.

Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 5,183 providers that reported they were engaged in the provision of fixed local services. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 4,737 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA’s small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

40. *Cable Companies and Systems (Rate Regulation)*. The Commission has developed its own small business size standard for the purpose of cable rate regulation. Under the Commission’s rules, a “small cable company” is one serving 400,000 or fewer subscribers nationwide. Based on industry data, there are about 420 cable companies in the U.S. Of these, only seven have more than 400,000 subscribers. In addition, under the Commission’s rules, a “small system” is a cable system serving 15,000 or fewer subscribers. Based on industry data, there are about 4,139 cable systems (headends) in the U.S. Of these, about 639 have more than 15,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable companies and cable systems are small.

41. *Cable System Operators (Telecom Act Standard)*. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, contains a size standard for a “small cable operator,” which is “a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than one percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed \$250,000,000.” For purposes of the Telecom Act Standard, the Commission determined that a cable system operator that serves fewer than 677,000 subscribers, either directly or through affiliates, will meet the definition of a small cable operator based on the cable subscriber count established in a 2001 Public Notice. Based on industry data, only six cable system operators have more than 677,000 subscribers. Accordingly, the Commission estimates that the majority of cable system operators are small under this size standard. We note however, that the Commission neither requests nor collects information on whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed \$250 million. Therefore, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act.

42. *Direct Broadcast Satellite (“DBS”) Service*. DBS service is a nationally distributed subscription service that delivers video and audio programming via satellite to a small parabolic “dish” antenna at the subscriber’s location. DBS is included in the Wired Telecommunications Carriers industry which comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating and/or providing access to transmission facilities and infrastructure that they own and/or lease for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video using wired telecommunications networks. Transmission facilities may be based on a single technology or combination of technologies. Establishments in this industry use the wired telecommunications network facilities that they operate to provide a variety of services, such as wired telephony services, including VoIP services, wired (cable) audio and video programming distribution; and wired broadband internet services. By exception, establishments providing satellite television distribution services using facilities and infrastructure that they operate are included in this industry.

43. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that 3,054 firms operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Based on this data, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small under the SBA small business size standard. According to Commission data however, only two entities provide DBS service—DIRECTV (owned by AT&T) and DISH Network, which require a great deal of capital for operation. DIRECTV and DISH Network both exceed the SBA size standard for classification as a small business. Therefore, we must conclude based on internally developed Commission data, in general DBS service is provided only by large firms.

44. *Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV) Systems, also known as Private Cable Operators (PCOs)*. SMATV systems or PCOs are video distribution facilities that use closed transmission paths without using any public right-of-way. They acquire video programming and distribute it via terrestrial wiring in urban and suburban multiple dwelling units such as apartments and condominiums, and commercial multiple tenant units such as hotels and office buildings. SMATV systems or PCOs are included in the Wired Telecommunications Carriers’ industry which includes wireline

telecommunications businesses. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Thus under the SBA size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small.

45. *Home Satellite Dish (HSD) Service.* HSD or the large dish segment of the satellite industry is the original satellite-to-home service offered to consumers and involves the home reception of signals transmitted by satellites operating generally in the C-band frequency. Unlike DBS, which uses small dishes, HSD antennas are between four and eight feet in diameter and can receive a wide range of unscrambled (free) programming and scrambled programming purchased from program packagers that are licensed to facilitate subscribers' receipt of video programming. Because HSD provides subscription services, HSD falls within the industry category of Wired Telecommunications Carriers. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small.

46. *Open Video Services (OVS).* The open video system (OVS) framework was established in 1996 and is one of four statutorily recognized options for the provision of video programming services by local exchange carriers. The OVS framework provides opportunities for the distribution of video programming other than through cable systems. OVS operators provide subscription services and therefore fall within the SBA small business size standard for the cable services industry, which is "Wired Telecommunications Carriers." The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this total, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small. Additionally, we note that the Commission has certified some OVS

operators who are now providing service and broadband service providers (BSPs) are currently the only significant holders of OVS certifications or local OVS franchises. The Commission does not have financial or employment information for the entities authorized to provide OVS however, the Commission believes some of the OVS operators may qualify as small entities.

47. *Wireless Cable Systems—Broadband Radio Service and Educational Broadband Service.* Broadband Radio Service systems, previously referred to as Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS) and Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Service (MMDS) systems, and "wireless cable," transmit video programming to subscribers and provide two-way high speed data operations using the microwave frequencies of the Broadband Radio Service (BRS) and Educational Broadband Service (EBS) (previously referred to as the Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS)). Wireless cable operators that use spectrum in the BRS often supplemented with leased channels from the EBS, provide a competitive alternative to wired cable and other multichannel video programming distributors. Wireless cable programming to subscribers resembles cable television, but instead of coaxial cable, wireless cable uses microwave channels.

48. In light of the use of wireless frequencies by BRS and EBS services, the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard applicable to these services is Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (*except Satellite*). The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies a business as small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 2,893 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,837 firms employed fewer than 250 employees. Thus under the SBA size standard, the Commission estimates that a majority of licensees in this industry can be considered small.

49. According to Commission data as of December 2021, there were approximately 5,869 active BRS and EBS licenses. The Commission's small business size standards with respect to BRS involves eligibility for bidding credits and installment payments in the auction of licenses for these services. For the auction of BRS licenses, the Commission adopted criteria for three groups of small businesses. A very small business is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling interests, has average annual gross revenues

exceed \$3 million and did not exceed \$15 million for the preceding three years, a small business is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling interests, has average gross revenues exceed \$15 million and did not exceed \$40 million for the preceding three years, and an entrepreneur is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling interests, has average gross revenues not exceeding \$3 million for the preceding three years. Of the ten winning bidders for BRS licenses, two bidders claiming the small business status won 4 licenses, one bidder claiming the very small business status won three licenses and two bidders claiming entrepreneur status won six licenses. One of the winning bidders claiming a small business status classification in the BRS license auction has an active licenses as of December 2021.

50. The Commission's small business size standards for EBS define a small business as an entity that, together with its affiliates, its controlling interests and the affiliates of its controlling interests, has average gross revenues that are not more than \$55 million for the preceding five (5) years, and a very small business is an entity that, together with its affiliates, its controlling interests and the affiliates of its controlling interests, has average gross revenues that are not more than \$20 million for the preceding five (5) years. In frequency bands where licenses were subject to auction, the Commission notes that as a general matter, the number of winning bidders that qualify as small businesses at the close of an auction does not necessarily represent the number of small businesses currently in service. Further, the Commission does not generally track subsequent business size unless, in the context of assignments or transfers, unjust enrichment issues are implicated. Additionally, since the Commission does not collect data on the number of employees for licensees providing these services, at this time we are not able to estimate the number of licensees with active licenses that would qualify as small under the SBA's small business size standard.

51. *Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs).* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a small business size standard specifically for incumbent local exchange carriers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for

2017 show that there were 3,054 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 1,227 providers that reported they were incumbent local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 929 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, the Commission estimates that the majority of incumbent local exchange carriers can be considered small entities.

52. *Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)*. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to local exchange services. Providers of these services include several types of competitive local exchange service providers. Wired Telecommunications Carriers is the closest industry with a SBA small business size standard. The SBA small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers classifies firms having 1,500 or fewer employees as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there were 3,054 firms that operated in this industry for the entire year. Of this number, 2,964 firms operated with fewer than 250 employees. Additionally, based on Commission data in the 2021 Universal Service Monitoring Report, as of December 31, 2020, there were 3,956 providers that reported they were competitive local exchange service providers. Of these providers, the Commission estimates that 3,808 providers have 1,500 or fewer employees. Consequently, using the SBA's small business size standard, most of these providers can be considered small entities.

53. *Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing*. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television broadcast and wireless communications equipment. Examples of products made by these establishments are: transmitting and receiving antennas, cable television equipment, GPS equipment, pagers, cellular phones, mobile communications equipment, and radio and television studio and broadcasting equipment. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having 1,250 employees or less as small. U.S. Census Bureau data for 2017 show that there

were 656 firms in this industry that operated for the entire year. Of this number, 624 firms had fewer than 250 employees. Thus, under the SBA size standard, the majority of firms in this industry can be considered small.

54. *Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing*. This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic audio and video equipment for home entertainment, motor vehicles, and public address and musical instrument amplification. Examples of products made by these establishments are video cassette recorders, televisions, stereo equipment, speaker systems, household-type video cameras, jukeboxes, and amplifiers for musical instruments and public address systems. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies firms with 750 employees or less as small. According to 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data, 464 firms in this industry operated that year. Of this number, 399 firms operated with less than 250 employees. Based on this data and the associated SBA size standard, we conclude that the majority of firms in this industry are small.

55. *Television Broadcasting*. This industry is comprised of "establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound." These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA small business size standard for this industry classifies businesses having \$41.5 million or less in annual receipts as small. 2017 U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that 744 firms in this industry operated for the entire year. Of that number, 657 firms had revenue of less than \$25,000,000. Based on this data we estimate that the majority of television broadcasters are small entities under the SBA small business size standard.

56. The Commission estimates that as of March 2022, there were 1,373 licensed commercial television stations. Of this total, 1,280 stations (or 93.2 percent) had revenues of \$41.5 million or less in 2021, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on June 1, 2022, and therefore these licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. In addition, the Commission estimates

as of March 2022, there were 384 licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations, 383 Class A TV stations, 1,840 LPTV stations and 3,231 TV translator stations. The Commission however does not compile, and otherwise does not have access to financial information for these television broadcast stations that would permit it to determine how many of these stations qualify as small entities under the SBA small business size standard. Nevertheless, given the SBA's large annual receipts threshold for this industry and the nature of these television station licensees, we presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

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

57. The *FNPRM* considers whether to retain two existing compliance requirements, both of which are scheduled to expire in 2023. The *FNPRM* does not propose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements.

58. *Substantially Similar Rule*. The *FNPRM* considers whether to retain the "substantially similar" rule. This rule requires that the programming aired on a Next Gen TV station's ATSC 1.0 simulcast channel be "substantially similar" to that of the primary video programming stream on the ATSC 3.0 channel. This means that the programming must be the same, except for programming features that are based on the enhanced capabilities of ATSC 3.0, including targeted advertisements, and promotions for upcoming programs.

59. *Requirement to comply with the ATSC A/322 standard*. The *FNPRM* considers whether to retain the requirement to comply with the ATSC A/322 standard. In authorizing use of the Next Gen TV broadcast transmission standard, the Commission in the *First Next Gen TV Report and Order* required compliance with only two parts of the ATSC 3.0 suite of standards: (1) ATSC A/321:2016 "System Discovery & Signaling" (A/321), which is the standard used to communicate the RF signal type that the ATSC 3.0 signal will use; and (2) A/322:2016 "Physical Layer Protocol" (A/322), which is the standard that defines the waveforms that ATSC 3.0 signals may take. The requirement to comply with A/321 does not have a sunset date but the requirement to comply with A/322 will expire in 2023 unless the Commission takes action to extend it.

5. Steps Taken To Minimize Significant Impact on Small Entities and Significant Alternatives Considered

60. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant 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 or reporting requirements under the rule for 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.

61. The Commission has authorized television broadcasters to use the Next Gen TV (ATSC 3.0) standard on a voluntary, market-driven basis. As observed in the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis of the 2017 *First Next Gen TV Report and Order*, this means that broadcasters decide whether (and if so when) to deploy ATSC 3.0 service and bear the costs associated with such deployment. The substantially similar requirement and the requirement to comply with A/322 only apply to TV broadcast stations that voluntarily choose to implement the Next Gen TV (ATSC 3.0) standard. Because the decision to deploy ATSC 3.0 service is voluntary, broadcasters, including small entities, do not need to undertake any costs or burdens associated with ATSC 3.0 service unless they choose to do so. Accordingly, we believe that should the Commission decide to retain either or both of these requirements (*i.e.*, the substantially similar rule and the A/322 standard) that they would not impose a significant economic impact on small entities. We seek comment on this tentative conclusion. We also seek comment on the impact of these rules on small entities.

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

62. None.

B. Initial Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis

63. This document does not contain proposed information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).²⁶ In addition, therefore, it does not contain

²⁶ The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13, 109 Stat 163 (1995) (codified in chapter 35 of title 44 U.S.C.).

any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002.²⁷

C. Ex Parte Rules—Permit-But-Disclose

64. This proceeding shall be treated as a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding in accordance with the Commission’s *ex parte* rules.²⁸ 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 rule 1.1206(b). In proceedings governed by rule 1.49(f) 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.

D. Filing Requirements—Comments and Replies

65. Pursuant to sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission’s rules,²⁹

²⁷ The Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002 (SBPRA), Public Law 107–198, 116 Stat. 729 (2002) (codified in chapter 35 of title 44 U.S.C.). See 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

²⁸ 47 CFR 1.1200 *et seq.*

²⁹ 47 CFR 1.415, 1419.

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).³⁰

- *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.

- 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 45 L Street NE, 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–19.³¹

- 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.

66. *People With Disabilities.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (TTY).

V. Ordering Clauses

67. *It is ordered*, pursuant to the authority found in sections 1, 4, 7, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 316, 319, 325(b), 336, 338, 399b, 403, 534, and 535 of the Communications Act of 1934, as

³⁰ *Electronic Filing of Documents in Rulemaking Proceedings*, 63 FR 24121 (1998).

³¹ FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Policy, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 2788 (OMD 2020). See <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-hand-delivery-policy>.

amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 157, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 316, 319, 325(b), 336, 338, 399b, 403, 534, and 535, this Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking *is hereby adopted* and *notice is hereby given* of the proposals and tentative conclusions described in this Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

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

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-14470 Filed 7-6-22; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 523 and 552

[GSAR Case 2022-G517; Docket No. GSA-GSAR-2022-0014; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090-AK60

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Single- Use Plastics and Packaging

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is publishing this advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) to seek public feedback pertaining to the use of plastic consumed in both packaging and shipping, as well as other single-use plastics for which the agency contracts. The issues raised in the comments submitted in response to this ANPR will inform future rulemaking to establish requirements and reporting mechanisms for reducing unnecessary single-use plastic, to include plastic packaging and shipping materials.

DATES: Interested parties should submit written comments at the address shown below on or before September 6, 2022 to be considered in the formulation of a proposed rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in response to GSAR Case 2022-G517 to the Federal eRulemaking portal at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for "GSAR Case 2022-G517".

Select the link "Comment Now" that corresponds with GSAR Case 2022-G517. Follow the instructions provided at the "Comment Now" screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and "GSAR Case 2022-G517" on your attached document. If your comment cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, call or email the points of contact in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite GSAR Case 2022-G517 in all correspondence related to this case. Comments received generally will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check <https://www.regulations.gov> approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Adina Torberntsson, Procurement Analyst, at 303-236-2677 or gsarpolicy@gsa.gov, for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202-501-4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite GSAR Case 2022-G517 in your email subject line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This ANPR concerns reducing single-use plastics, to include those used in packaging and shipping required for the delivery of products under General Services Administration (GSA) contracts as well as items included on the contracts. For this ANPR, plastic materials that are used and then immediately disposed of once the item is delivered are considered single-use plastics.

Executive Order 14008 states "it is the policy of my Administration to lead the Nation's effort to combat the climate crisis by example-specifically, by aligning the management of Federal procurement and real property, public lands and waters, and financial programs to support robust climate action." As America's Buyer, GSA is interested in its potential to play a supporting role including by reducing single use plastics. GSA has taken some initial internal policy steps towards a leadership role in using the Federal Government's buying power towards this goal. The GSA Acquisition Manual (GSAM) was amended in October 2021

through Change 138¹ to require consideration to reduce content waste as part of requirements planning for GSA acquisitions. One of the contents highlighted in this GSAM amendment is packaging.

Since the last sustainability GSAM change, E.O. 14057 Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability² was issued. Section 207 of the E.O. instructs each agency to reduce waste to include supporting a recycled content market and circular economy approaches.

GSA will consider comments received in response to this ANPR in future rulemaking to amend the GSAR through a proposed rule, and to revise other GSA policies, procedures, and guidance that further support GSAM Change 138 and address E.O. 14057 regarding single-use plastics.

II. Discussion and Analysis

A. Evaluating the Need for Regulatory Change

GSA is a leader in acquisition and provides supplies and services across the Federal government through the agency's acquisition vehicles to include the Federal Supply Schedule program. Also known as the Government's landlord, GSA has the ability to make a difference by addressing single-use plastics in our construction, concession, and facility maintenance contracts as well.

GSA continues to provide the best customer service experience by providing access to thousands of products and services. Our agency also looks for the most advantageous solutions, remaining ahead of problems before they culminate, and making the best decisions on behalf of the American taxpayer. To do this, GSA has adopted internal policy changes to address sustainability in our acquisitions. With single-use plastics being a significant contributor to the global plastic pollution concern, it is a logical step for the agency to examine this.

B. The Petition for Rulemaking

The Center for Biological Diversity, along with 180 signatories, submitted a petition to GSA on February 3, 2022, requesting that the agency address single-use plastics through rulemaking. This ANPR, among other things, seeks to better understand the implications of any such rulemaking.

¹ https://acquisition-staging.gsa.gov/sites/default/files/archives/loose_leaf/GSAM_Latest_Change_Order_1382021528_0.pdf.

² E.O. 14057 of December 8, 2021, 86 FR 70935.